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THE CASTLE IN PODHORCE IN YEARS 1865–1939. THE STATE OF RESEARCH AND THE RESEARCH POSTULATES

The Castle in Podhorce is the subject matter of numerous works and papers, nonetheless not all the aspects of the history of the residence have been thoroughly researched. The aim of this paper is to present the state of the research concerning the history of the residence in Podhorce and to indicate several areas requiring further research work.

The State of Research

The scholars researching the history of the Castle in Podhorce should draw their attention to several works, both the older and the more modern ones, concerning the history of the residence. The author of the first study pertaining to the Castle in Podhorce was Władysław Kryczyński who in his work *Zamek w Podhorcach* [The Castle in Podhorce] published in Złoczów in 1894 presented the history of the residence and the description of the Castle in Podhorce¹. The history of the residence was mentioned in the works of such researchers as Aleksander Czołowski, Adolf Szyszko-Bohusz or Tadeusz Szydłowski². In the Nineties of the twentieth century Roman Aftanazy, the scholar researching residences of the former Polish borderland, devoted an extensive chapter of his study *Dzieje rezydencji na dawnych kresach Rzeczypospolitej* [The History of Residences in the Former Polish Borderland] to the residence in Podhorce³.

Among the works from the field of the history of art, the article by Zbigniew Bania in which the author thoroughly analyses the architectural design of the residence merits

¹ W. Kryczyński, *Zamek w Podhorcach*, Złoczów 1894, pp. 1-90.

² A. Czołowski, *Dawne zamki i twierdze na Rusi Halickiej. Teka Konserwatorska. Rocznik Koła C.C. Konserwatorów Starożytnych Pomników Galicji Wschodniej*, vol. 1, Lwów 1892, pp. 96-100; Idem, *Zamek w Podhorcach*, „Sztuka: miesięcznik ilustrowany poświęcony sztuce i kulturze”, no. 4/1912, pp. 137-152; A. Szyszko-Bohusz, *Podhorce*, „Sztuki Piękne: miesięcznik poświęcony architekturze, rzeźbie, malarstwu, grafice i zdobnictwu, organ Polskiego Instytutu Sztuk Pięknych”, Annual no. 1/1924-1925, pp. 149-164; T. Szydłowski, *Ruiny Polski: opis szkód wyrządzonych przez wojnę w dziedzinie zabytków sztuki na ziemiach Małopolski i Rusi Czerwonej*, [Kraków 1919], pp. 90-98.

³ R. Aftanazy, *Dzieje rezydencji na dawnych kresach Rzeczypospolitej*, vol. 7, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1995, pp. 427-490.

particular attention⁴. He is also the author of several articles concerning the castle⁵. The prominent historian of arts, Juliusz Ross, is the author of the study concerning the chapel in the Castle in Podhorce⁶. From among the works describing the architecture of the castle, the study written by Oresta Remszyło-Rybaczyńska titled *Kształtowanie się i obecny stan spuścizny architektonicznej i artystycznej wsi Podhorce w obwodzie lwowskim*⁷ [The Formation and the Current Condition of the Architectural and Artistic Heritage of Podhorce Village in Lwów Oblast] is also worthy of attention. It is also prudent to note that the gardens in Podhorce also enjoyed the attention of researchers – Andrzej Jankowski and Dorota Sikora⁸.

The latest work concerning the collection of paintings located in Podhorce is the study authored by Jan K. Ostrowski and Jerzy T. Petrus titled: *Podhorce: dzieje wnętrz pałacowych i galerii obrazów* [Podhorce: The History of the Interiors of the Castle and the Painting Gallery] published in 2001⁹. These scholars researched the history of the painting gallery in Podhorce and made an attempt at grasping the changes and alterations in the respective rooms of the Podhorce residence introduced across the ages. The results of the research concerning the collections gathered in Podhorce were published by Jan K. Ostrowski in several papers and studies¹⁰. In turn the information pertaining to the library in Podhorce can be found in the book by Jolanta M. Marszalska titled *Biblioteka i archiwum Sanguszków: zarys dziejów*, [The Library and the Archive of Sanguszko Family: An Outline] which was published in 2000 in Tarnów.¹¹ Whereas the latest ascertainment concerning the subject of the collection of armours located in the Castle in Podhorce is contained within *Zbroje z pałacu w Podhorcach* [The Armours of the Castle in Podhorce] written by Maciej Downar-Dukowicz and Jan Śliwiński¹².

Apart from the group of researchers (R. Aftanazy, Z. Bania, J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petru, J.M. Marszalska, M. Downar-Dukowicz, J. Śliwiński) who through their work contributed to expanding the knowledge on the residence in Podhorce, a number of papers were written to describe the state of research; however, these papers do not contribute to the knowledge

⁴ Z. Bania, *Pałac w Podhorcach*, „Rocznik Historii Sztuki”, vol. 13/1981, pp. 97-170.

⁵ See: Z. Bania, *Podhorce po 20 latach*, „Zeszyty Archeologiczne i Humanistyczne Warszawskie”, no. 1/2008, pp. 11-15; Idem, *Dzieje Pałacu w Podhorcach z XVIII-XX wieku, Ocalić dla przeszłości: Studia ofiarowane profesorowi Ryszardowi Brykowskiemu*, Warszawa 2003, pp. 105-112; Idem, *Pojęcie rezydencji w architekturze polskiej XVII i XVIII wieku na przykładzie Podhorców i Brodów*, *Sztuka Ziemi Wschodniej Rzeczypospolitej XVI-XVIII*, editor J. Lilejko, Lublin 2000, pp. 381-391.

⁶ J. Ross, *Kaplica zamkowa w Podhorcach*, „Biuletyn Historii Sztuki”, 1/1974, pp. 42-53.

⁷ O. Remszyło-Rybaczyńska, *Kształtowanie się i obecny stan spuścizny architektonicznej i artystycznej wsi Podhorce w obwodzie lwowskim*, „Monument studia i materiały Krajowego Ośrodka Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków”, 2/2005, pp. 443-467.

⁸ A. Jankowski, *Ogrody siedemnastowiecznej rezydencji w Podhorcach – wynik badań sondażowych*, „Monument: studia i materiały Krajowego Ośrodka Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków”, 2/2005, pp. 469-477; D. Sikora, *Ogród w Podhorcach*, „Monument: studia i materiały Krajowego Ośrodka Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków”, 2/2005, pp. 415-441.

⁹ J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, *Podhorce: dzieje wnętrz pałacowych i galerii obrazów*, Kraków 2001, pp. 7-189.

¹⁰ See: J.K. Ostrowski, *Dzieje galerii podhoreckiej, Rezydencje w średniowieczu i czasach nowożytnych*, editor E. Opaliński, T. Wiślicza, Warszawa 2001, pp. 165-187; Idem, *Pałac w Podhorcach, Kresy bliskie i dalekie*, Kraków 1998, pp. 96-105; Idem, *Pokój Zielony w pałacu Podhoreckim – XVIII-wieczne Muzeum Szymona Czecho-wicza*, in: *Artes atque humaniora: studia Stanisłao Mossakowski sexagenario dicata*, editor A. Rottermund, Warszawa 1998, pp. 343-351.

¹¹ J.M. Marszalska, *Biblioteka i archiwum Sanguszków: zarys dziejów*, Tarnów 2000, pp. 7-204.

¹² M. Downar-Dukowicz, J. Śliwiński, *Zbroje z pałacu w Podhorcach*, Poznań 2013, pp. 1-411.

of the history of the castle. The article written by Kazmierz Bańburski and Andrzej Szpunar titled *Zamek w Podhorcach w posiadaniu Rzewuskich i Sanguszków* [The Castle in Podhorce in Possession of Rzewuscy and Sanguszeko] published in the “Zamojsko-Wołyńskie Zeszyty Muzealne¹³” [Zamość and Wołyń Museum Notebooks] is an example of systematising the knowledge concerning the Castle in Podhorce as well as the knowledge on the period of interest to us.

The owners of the residence and their influence on the history of the castle

In 1865 the Castle in Podhorce came into possession of the Sanguszkos family. Duke Władysław Hieronim Sanguszko (1803-1870)¹⁴ and his wife Izabela Sanguszko née Lubomirska (1808-1890)¹⁵ purchased the castle from Leon Rzewuski (1808-1869)¹⁶. The purchase and sale agreement was entered into on the 4th of October 1865.¹⁷ As the researchers of the residence have noticed, in order to ensure that the collection in Podhorce would be adequately protected and cared for, Leon Rzewuski¹⁸ included a clause in the agreement in which he obliged the new owner of the castle to devote the revenue from the Podhorce estates to maintain, preserve and expand the collection¹⁹. It would seem that none of the contemporary researchers was able to access the Castle in Podhorce purchase and sale agreement. We cannot rule out the possibility that this document was in the past examined by Aleksander Czołowski, Władysław Kryczyński and Edward Chwalewik. The author of this paper made an attempt at retrieving the document at issue but for the time being her endeavours remain fruitless. The document

¹³ K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, *Zamek w Podhorcach w posiadaniu Rzewuskich i Sanguszków*, „Zamojsko-Wołyńskie Zeszyty Muzealne”, vol. 2/2004, pp. 139-153.

¹⁴ Władysław Hieronim Sanguszko (1803-1870) – a politician, a landowner and a participant of the Jaury Uprising. He was a member of the Chamber of Lords in Vienna and in 1867 he was appointed to the office of the State Counselor. He died on the 15th of April 1870 in Cannes, France; S. Kieniewicz, *Sanguszko Władysław Hieronim (1803-1870)*, in: *Polski Słownik Biograficzny* (hereinafter PSB), vol. 34, editor H. Markiewicz, Wrocław-Kraków-Warszawa 1992-1993, pp. 514-517.

¹⁵ Izabela Sanguszko née Lubomirska (1808-1890) – a social activist. A daughter of Henryk Lubomirski and Teresa née Czartoryska. Founder of the Charitable Society in Tarnów (the 1st of October 1843) and a nursery, also in Tarnów. She had three sons with Władysław Hieronim Sanguszko: Roman Damian (1832-1917), Paweł Roman (1834-1876) and Eustachy Stanisław (1842-1903), as well as two daughters: Jadwiga (1830-1918) and Helena (1836-1891). She died on the 8th of March 1890 in Tarnów. J.M. Marszalska, *Sanguszkowa z Lubomirskich Izabela (1808-1890)*, PSB, vol. 34, editor H. Markiewicz, Wrocław-Kraków-Warszawa 1992-1993, vol. 521-522.

¹⁶ R. Aftanazy, op. cit., pp. 430.

¹⁷ *Kontrakt kupna sprzedaży między J.O. Władysławem księciem Sanguszką z jednej strony a J.O. Eustachym księciem Sanguszką z drugiej strony 20 września 1867 r.*, Sanguszko Eustachy. Dobra podhoreckie, dzierżawa, kontrakty kupna-sprzedaży 1866-1867, Archiwum Narodowe w Krakowie [National Archives in Kraków] (hereinafter ANKr), Archiwum Sanguszków [Sanguszko Family Archive] (hereinafter Arch. Sang.), ref. no. Podh. IV/XVI, no. 2.

¹⁸ Leon Rzewuski (1808-1869) – a Christian and social publicist. Son of Waclaw “Emir” Rzewuski and Rozalia Rzewuska née Lubomirska. Participant of the January Uprising. He was an active member of the Kraków Scientific Society and cooperated with the Lambert Hotel. In 1850 he married Taida Małachowska (1820-1911). He died without issue on the 21st of October 1869 in Kraków. A. Hanaka, *Leon Rzewuski kustosz kolekcji w Podhorcach*, „Muzealnictwo”, 48/2007, pp. 71-74; S. Kieniewicz, *Rzewuski Leons (Leon) (1808-1869)*, PSB, t. 34, editor H. Markiewicz, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1992-1993, pp. 127-130.

¹⁹ S. Kieniewicz, *Rzewuski Leons...*, p. 129; W. Kryczyński, op. cit., pp. 33-37; A. Hanaka, op. cit., pp. 74-75; A. Czołowski, *Zamek w ...*, p. 145.

could present what specific stipulations and regulations governing the collection in Podhorce were incorporated into the agreement²⁰.

Two years after purchasing the castle Władysław Hieronim Sanguszko passed it to his youngest son Eustachy Stanisław Sanguszko (1842-1903)²¹. The ownership of the castle was transferred on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 20th of September 1867²². Duke Eustachy Stanisław Sanguszko effected expensive renovation and restoration works in the attempt to restore the castle to its former glory. At that time the ceiling joists of the first floor were replaced and the outer walls were restored, for instance. In 1878 the casemates were renovated and refitted with new stone slabs. The archive in Podhorce contains a document titled *Zanotowanie najważniejszych robót koło zamku podhoreckiego* [The Record of the Most Important Renovation Works in the Castle in Podhorce] dated to 1869-1887, which confirms the restorative works performed. The detailed information on the discussed issue can also be found in *Kronika Podhorecka* [The Chronicle of Podhorce] recorded in years 1876-1906. The researchers of the history of the residence do not fully utilise the information contained within those documents²³.

In 1903, after the death of Duke Eustachy Stanisław Sanguszko, the estate was inherited by his only son Roman Władysław Sanguszko (1901-1984)²⁴. The actions of Duke Roman Władysław taken towards the residence were not thoroughly researched. It is known that he contributed greatly to the restoration of the Castle in Podhorce. According to his designs, an institute for the historians of art was to be established in the castle. Sanguszko was also organising summer camps for the students of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw in Wierzchosawice near Tarnów and in Podhorce²⁵.

After the death of her husband, Eustachy Stanisław, Duchess Konstancja Sanguszko née Zamoyska (1864-1946)²⁶ took over the custody of Podhorce estate. One of the more thoroughly

²⁰ W. Kryczyński, op. cit., pp. 33-37; A. Czołowski, *Zamek w...*, p. 145, E. Chwałewik, *Zbiory Polskie*, vol. 2, Warszawa-Kraków 1927, p. 68.

²¹ Eustachy Stanisław Sanguszko (1842-1903) – the marshal of the National Sejm, the Regional Governor of Galicia. In 1863 he supported the January Uprising. In 1873 he was elected as the Deputy for the National Sejm and the member of the State Council in Vienna. Since 1879 he had been a member of the Chamber of Lords. In 1895 he was appointed by the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, Franz Joseph I of Austria, to the office of the Regional Governor of Galicia. In 1895 he married Konstancja née Zamoyska (1864-1946). He died of a pulmonary disorder on the 2nd of April 1903 in Bozen Gries in Tirol. S. Kieniewicz, *Sanguszko Eustachy Stanisław (1842-1903)*, PSB, vol. 34, editor H. Markiewicz, Wrocław-Kraków-Warszawa 1992-1993, pp. 478-480.

²² *Kontrakt kupna sprzedaży między J.O. Władysławem księciem Sanguszką...* nr 2.

²³ Compare: K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, op. cit., p. 150; W. Kryczyński, *Zamek...*, p. 37; J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., p. 39; Z. Bania, *Dzieje pałacu...*, p. 111; *Kronika Podhorecka 1876-1906*, ANKr, Arch. Sang, ref. no. Podh. II 185, pp. 6-11; *Zanotowanie najważniejszych robót koło zamku Podhoreckiego z lat 1869-1887*, graphic inventory of the Castle in Podhorce (created by Leon Rzewuski) 1859, ANKr, Arch. Sang., ref. no. Podh. II 158, p. I-IV.

²⁴ Roman Władysław Stanisław Andrzej Sanguszko (1901-1984) – a landowner and a breeder of Arab horses. The only son of Duke Eustachy Stanisław and his wife Konstancja née Zamoyska. Duke Roman Władysław was recognized as the thirtieth wealthiest contemporary landowner. In 1937 he married Wanda née Turzańska, formerly Krynicka (1894-1937). During the World War II the duke stayed in e.g. Paris and Rome. Ultimately he settled in Sao Paulo in Brazil where he died on the 26th of September 1984. A. Biernacki, *Sanguszko Roman Władysław Stanisław Andrzej (1901-1984)*, PSB, vol. 34, editor H. Markiewicz, Wrocław-Kraków-Warszawa 1992-1993, pp. 509-510; R. Aftanazy, op. cit., p. 430.

²⁵ A. Biernacki, op. cit., p. 509.

²⁶ Konstancja Anna Maria Sanguszko née Zamoyska (1864-1946) – the sixth descendant of Stanisław Kostka Zamoyski and Róża Maria née Potocka. She married Eustachy Stanisław Sanguszko at the age of 31. During the World War II Konstancja née Zamoyska stayed in Gumniska. In 1945 she was evicted from the family estate and

researched aspects of the actions taken by the duchess in regard to the residence in Podhorce was the support provided to the creation of the monograph describing the collection of the historical relics in the castle, which was supposed to be prepared by a team working under the leadership of professor Marian Sokołowski, the chairman of the History of Art Commission of the Polish Academy of Learning. During the work of the team in years 1909-1910 the photographic documentation of the castle was created. The actions taken by the duchess were described in great detail in papers written by Angela Z. Sołtys²⁷.

She captured the attention of the scientific circles with the article titled *Archiwalia Sanguszków w zbiorach Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Tarnowie* [The Archive Material of Sanguszko Family in the Diocesan Archives in Tarnów] in which she indicated and presented the voluminous correspondence and documentation of the Sanguszkos family stored in the previously mentioned diocesan archive²⁸. The author of this article is positively inclined towards the above postulate and also indicates that voluminous correspondence of the Sanguszkos family members and the documentation concerning the estates is located in the National Archive in Kraków (Wawel office). The thorough analysis of the information contained within the correspondence of Konstancja Sanguszko née Zamoyska would enable us to present the wide spectrum of the actions taken by the duchess in relation to the residence in Podhorce²⁹.

The other, also not fully explored, aspect of the activities of Konstancja Sanguszko née Zamoyska is her care for the book collection in Podhorce and its expansion. The detailed information concerning this subject can be found in the previously mentioned paper written by Jolanta M. Marszalska, which is an attempt at creating a monograph describing all three family libraries of Sanguszko family³⁰.

The collections in Podhorce

The last owner of the Castle in Podhorce from the Rzewuscy family gave the residence certain characteristics of a museum. Therefore when the castle was purchased by the Sanguszkos family, the residence in Podhorce was already a museum of sorts. There were a painting gallery, an armoury and a library in Podhorce. In 1887 Władysław Kryczyński created the

took residence in the buildings of the suffragan diocese in Tarnów. The duchess died in Tarnów on the 15th of May 1946; A.Z. Sołtys, *Archiwalia sanguszkowskie w zbiorach Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Tarnowie*, in: *Wokół Sanguszków: dzieje-sztuka-kultura. Materiały I Ogólnopolskiej Konferencji Naukowej 29-30 czerwca 2006, Ratusz, Muzeum Okręgowe w Tarnowie*, Tarnów 2007, pp. 9-12; J. Bochenek, *Katedra w Okresie Okupacji*, Tarnów 1974, p. 18.

²⁷ A.Z. Sołtys, *Klische z Podhorzec*, „Spotkania z Zabytkami”, 1/1997, pp. 13-15; Idem, *Dokumentacja fotograficzna pałacu w Podhorcach w zbiorach tarnowskich*, „Dagerotyp”, 10/2001, pp. 44-52.

²⁸ A.Z. Sołtys, *Archiwalia sanguszkowskie...*, pp. 9-14.

²⁹ See: Sanguszko Konstancja née Zamoyska, born in 1864 the wife of Eustachy Sanguszko, ANKr, A. Sang koresp. 45, p. 1-980; Correspondence of Konstancja z Zamoyskich Sanguszkowa (1864-1946) – arranged by sender A-P, 1890-1931, ANKr, ARS 95, pp. 1-680; Korespondencja. Konstancja z Zamoyskich Sanguszkowa (1864-1946) – arranged by sender Sa, 1890-1931, ANKr, ARS 96, pp. 1-1217; Korespondencja. Konstancja z Zamoyskich Sanguszkowa (1864-1946) – arranged by sender Sa-Rz, 1890-1931, ANKr, ARS 97, pp. 1-1420; Korespondencja. Konstancja z Zamoyskich Sanguszkowa (1864-1946) – respective letters arranged in the alphabetical order, unidentified letters arranged in the chronological order, 1890-1931, ANKr, ARS 98, pp. 1-1268.

³⁰ J.M. Marszalska, *Biblioteka i archiwum...*, pp. 7-204; Idem, *Sanguszkowa Konstancja z d. Zamoyska (1864-1946)*, *Słownik Pracowników Książki Polskiej*, editor H. Tadeusiewicz, Supplement II, Warszawa 2000, pp. 137-138.

inventory of the painting gallery in Podhorce by inventorying the paintings located on the first floor of the castle. According to the inventory at that time there were 598 paintings in the castle³¹.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century the castle was opened to visitors. Therefore the Sanguszkos family fulfilled the promise made to Leon Rzewuski when they purchased the residence – the collections in Podhorce were organised and made available to the public. As Jan Ostrowski and Jerzy Petrus, the scholars researching the Podhorce collection, wrote, the castle was one of the most popular historic objects³². Podhorce was visited by numerous tourists, scholars and artists. In the nineteenth century people began to call the castle “The Monument of the Past Polish Chivalry” or “The Pantheon of Galicia”³³. We can read about the impression visiting the museum left on its guest in the article published in “Rozmaitości” [Miscellanea] magazine. An unknown author describes his visit in the museum on the 19th of July 1828 in the following words: *Alas, sadness has suddenly befallen me in the halls of the Castle in Podhorce, it would seem that I found myself in the chambers of the seventeenth century magnate or in the country of spirits; everything that surrounded me came from the past and even my hoary-haired guide reminded me of the days gone. I did not dare to break the silence in order not to slight the esteemed persons surrounding me. Podhorce can truly be called the Pantheon of Galicia and a Pole should contemplate it just like an Italian contemplates the ruins of Herculeaneum. Those seeking the original visage of our ancestors should visit Podhorce*³⁴. After the visit guests were leaving inscriptions in the book placed on a small table³⁵.

Four of the previously mentioned Books of Guests were preserved in the archives in Podhorce dated 1826-1834, 1835-1898, 1923-1930, and 1887-1935³⁶. These books are an exceptionally valuable source depicting the representatives of various strata of society who visited the residence in Podhorce over the years. The books of guests from years 1887-1935 and 1923-1930 were already studied and described by the author of this paper and the remaining two books are awaiting research and study. Thoroughly studying all the books would allow us to fully present what social groups visited the residence, in what numbers and what was the influence of historical events on the interest in the museum located in the Castle in Podhorce.³⁷

³¹ A. Hanaka, op. cit., pp. 68-77; J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., p. 39; K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, op. cit., p. 150.

³² J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., p. 39; K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, op. cit., p. 150.

³³ A. Hanaka, op. cit., pp. 69; J.M. Marszalska, *Biblioteka i archiwum...*, p. 129.

³⁴ S.J., *Jeszcze coś o Podhorcach (list do przyjaciela)*, „Rozmaitości”, 34/1828, pp. 279-280.

³⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 280.

³⁶ See: *Księga zwiedzających zamek podhorecki 1826-1834*, ANKr, Arch. Sang., ref. no. Podh. II 76, no page no.; *Księga autografów zwiedzających zamek w Podhorcach 1835-1898*, ANKr, Arch. Sang., ref. no. Podh. II 189, p. 1-338; *Księga autografów zwiedzających zamek w Podhorcach 1923-1930*, ANKr, Arch. Sang., ref. no. Podh. II 191, no page no.; *Księga autografów zwiedzających zamek w Podhorcach 1887-1935*, ANKr, Arch. Sang., ref. no. Podh. II 204, no page no.

³⁷ K. Paduch, *Księga autografów zwiedzających zamek w Podhorcach w latach 1887-1935*, in: *Materiały z międzynarodowej studencko-doktoranckiej konferencji naukowej III Lubelska Jesień Historyczna 24-26. 10. 2014*, editor M. Dolecka, K. Jakimowicz, A. Sykała, Lublin 2015, pp. 91-105; *Idem, Księga autografów zwiedzających pałac w Podhorcach w latach 1923-1930*, „Saeculum Christianum”, 22/2015, pp. 253-264.

In the nineteenth and the twentieth century the residence in Podhorce also enjoyed great attention of the press. Articles presenting the history of the residence and the owners or describing the impressions following touring the expositions located in the castle appeared in numerous publications. Studying the press articles from years 1865-1939 would allow us to present how the image of the Podhorce residence was acknowledged by the society³⁸.

The Castle in Podhorce against the backdrop of significant historical events

The most difficult challenges for the researchers of the history of the residence in Podhorce are related with the thorough analysis of the source material in respect of the history of the castle in the context of significant historical events. In the years 1865–1939 the turning points for the residence in Podhorce were: World War I, the War of 1920, the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna and the outbreak of World War II. Unfortunately in the works pertaining to the history of the castle these events were described rather sparsely. Jan K. Ostrowski, Jerzy T. Petrus and J.M. Marszalska were able to determine certain new facts. The researchers listed hereinabove analysed the assembled material in regard to the researched topics (the painting gallery, the library) but the listed events merit individual, comprehensive study³⁹.

During World War I and the Bolshevik Offensive of 1920 the Castle in Podhorce was occupied by Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian and Ukrainian army units⁴⁰. The detailed description of the military operations can be retraced owing to the *Zamek Podhorecki w okresie wielkiej wojny 1914-1920* [The Castle in Podhorce During the Great War 1914-1920] paper. This work was created by the contemporary administrator of the residence – Marcin Grabikowski. However, we lack a study or a paper, the author of which would analyse the information contained within the work by Grabikowski and compare it with the preserved source material⁴¹.

At the time of the mentioned military operations, the then owners of the palace attempted to spirit away precious objects from the residence. Utilising the temporary lull in the military operations in August 1915 a portion of the collection was moved to Sławuta, another residence of the Sanguszkos family. Other precious items were moved from the Castle in Podhorce to Gumniska in August 1916 and February 1917. The next stage of the operation to save the collection probably took place in June 1919. As the researchers quote, colonel Morelowski and the soldiers from the 5th regiment of the Legions moved portraits from Sala Stołowa, one of the chambers in the palace, to the National Museum in Kraków. Contemporarily these portraits are located in the Regional Museum in Tarnów where they make up the foundation

³⁸ See: S.J., *Jeszcze coś o Podhorcach...*, pp. 279-280; E.W., *Podhorce. Dawne i nowe dzieje*, „Życie i Sztuka: pismo dodatkowe, ilustrowane”, 36/1903, pp. 1-4; Z.L. [Z. Luba-Radzymiński], *Podhorce*, „Gazeta Narodowa”, 205/1883, no page no.; L. Umański, *Zamek Trzech Hetmanów*, „Czerwony Sztandar”, 49/1941, p. 6; [no author], *Podhorce z ich okolicą*, „Rozmaitości”, 114/1819, pp. 453-455.

³⁹ The evacuation of the collection was described by, for instance, K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, op. cit., pp. 151-152, A. Aftanazy, op. cit., pp. 478-480, J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., pp. 39-40, J.M. Marszalska, *Biblioteka i archiwum...*, pp. 137-141; T. Szydłowski, op. cit., pp. 94-95.

⁴⁰ K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, op. cit., p. 151; J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., pp. 39-40.

⁴¹ See: M. Grabikowski, *Zamek w Podhorcach w okresie wielkiej wojny 1914-1920: kronika Burgrabiego Marcina Grabikowskiego*, Gumniska 1931 pp. 1-59.

of the gallery in Podhorce⁴². The research conducted by the author of this paper indicates that colonel Morelowski did not deposit any items in June 1919. This ascertainment is based on the note which can be found in the Correspondence Log of the National Museum in Kraków under the date of 27th of June 1919 which states: *Second lieutenant Stefan Modzelewski deposits paintings from the Castle in Podhorce, 1 engraving, a slipper of Marysińska and a notebook*. Mister Modzelewski was issued a specific depository receipt and the confirmation of receipt was sent to the headquarters of the 4th battalion of the 5th infantry regiment of the Legions. The deposited items were returned on the 14th of August 1928⁴³.

It would appear that a careful examination of the documents from years 1914–1920 stored in both the Sanguszkos family archive and in the institutions, where the items from the collection in Podhorce were kept, would allow us to expand and elaborate on the state of the knowledge on the evacuation of the Podhorce collection. The role of Konstancja Sanguszko née Zamoyska during the evacuation of the furnishings of the residence in Podhorce should also be examined. An important aspect, until now overlooked by the researchers of the castle, is the information contained within the press articles concerning the dangers the Podhorce collection was facing⁴⁴.

The restorative works in the Castle in Podhorce undertaken in the Thirties of the twentieth century also require extensive and comprehensive research. These works were related to the celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna, which took place in 1933. As a part of the efforts related to preparations for the festivities, upon the order of Aleksander Czołowski and according to the will of Roman Władysław Sanguszko, the inventory of the collection in Podhorce was commissioned to be created; the creation of the inventory was entrusted to Rudolf Miękicki, the curator of Jan III Sobieski Museum in Lviv, and his wife Julia. The inventorying began in 1932 or 1933 and lasted until 1939⁴⁵. At that time a part of the collection of paintings was brought from Gumniska and the new arrangement of the castle interiors was supervised by Rudolf and Julia Mękiccy. Since restoring the interiors of the castle faithfully was impossible due to interiors being significantly damaged, Mękiccy arranged chambers in the style of modern museum expositions. Paintings were arranged in accordance with a leading theme: the religious paintings were hung in the chapel whereas three large historical paintings from the eighteenth century were hung in Sala Stołowa⁴⁶.

⁴² J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., p. 40; E. Chwalewik, op. cit., p. 72; K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, op. cit., p. 152; T. Szydłowski, op. cit., pp. 94–95.

⁴³ Own correspondence with the National Museum in Kraków dated 18th of July 2014.

⁴⁴ See: [no author], *Podhorce*, „Rzeczypospolita”, 44/1920, no page no.; J. Sas Zubrzycki, *Pamiętki Narodowe w Podhorcach*, „Gazeta Wieczorna”, 4335/1918, no page no.; Idem, *Pamiętki Narodowe w Podhorcach*, „Gazeta Wieczorna”, 4339/1918, no page no.; Idem, *Pamiętki Narodowe w Podhorcach*, „Gazeta Wieczorna”, 4341/1918, no page no.; Idem, *Pamiętki Narodowe w Podhorcach*, „Gazeta Wieczorna”, 4343/1918, no page no.; Idem, *Pamiętki Narodowe w Podhorcach*, „Gazeta Wieczorna”, 4345/1918, no page no.; Idem, *Pamiętki Narodowe w Podhorcach*, „Gazeta Wieczorna”, 4349/1918, no page no.; [no author], *Zniszczenie zamku w Podhorcach*, „Gazeta Wieczorna”, 4699/1919, no page no.

⁴⁵ R. i J. Mękiccy, *Inwentarz zabytków ruchomych zamku w Podhorcach*, Podhorce 1939, Ośrodek Dokumentacji Zabytków w Warszawie, accession no. 732, p. 2; R. i J. Mękiccy, *Wyciąg z inwentarza zabytków ruchomych Zamku w Podhorcach*, Podhorce 1939, Muzeum Wojska Polskiego w Warszawie, reference code 2840, p. 1.; J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., p. 40–41; K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, op. cit., p. 152; J. Nowak, *Fragment płotu namiotu Stanisława Mateusza Rzewuskiego ze zbiorów zamku w Podhorcach*, „Kronika Zamkowa”, no. 1–2/55–56/2008, p. 53.

⁴⁶ J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., p. 41.

This period in the history of the residence is yet to become a subject of a dedicated and comprehensive analysis.

One of the less comprehensively researched periods in the history of the residence in Podhorce is the outbreak of World War II. This event concludes the period of glory of the Castle in Podhorce. The researchers studying the residence briefly write that the last owner of the residence, Roman Władysław Sanguszko, carried away the most precious relics from Podhorce and Gumniska in September 1939. He went through France to Brazil where currently a part of the collection from Podhorce is located and remains in the custody of the Sanguszko Family Foundation in Sao Paulo⁴⁷. It seems unlikely that the last owner of the castle would not leave any guidelines to the extent of conservation of his residence or later, when he stayed abroad, made any efforts at protecting his estates.

The administration of the Podhorce estates in years 1865-1939

The least researched issue pertaining to the history of the castle in the discussed period is the administration and supervision of the Podhorce estates during the absence of the owners. It is known that Duke Eustachy Stanisław Sanguszko appointed Antoni Kryczyński as the steward of the castle and after the death of Kryczyński on the 15th of April 1890 he entrusted this position to his son, Władysław Kryczyński⁴⁸. Therefore the administration of the Podhorce estates requires careful and thorough examination. Some pieces of information on the subject of the administration of the Podhorce estates are contained within *Kronika Podhorecka* [The Chronicle of Podhorce] recorded in years 1876-1906. The information contained therein indicates that in 1890 the palace was administered by Władysław Kryczyński with Juliusz Tobis (or Tabis) serving as the administrator of the land and the gamekeeper whereas Karol Petzel served as the second gamekeeper and the paymaster. As the note in the chronicle dated to the 16th of August 1903 indicates, Karol Petzel was supplanted by Antoni Szamlewicz, who came from Gumniska, as the administrator of the estate. In turn, the position of the administrator of the castle had been since the 1st of July 1906 held by Marcin Grabikowski⁴⁹.

Researching the history of the residence in Podhorce in regard to the issues indicated by the author will enable us to significantly supplement and expand the state of knowledge on the Castle in Podhorce in years 1865-1939.

The castle in Podhorce in years 1865 -1939. The state of research and the research postulates Summary

The Castle in Podhorce has been, and remains, the subject of many studies and articles, but not all aspects of the history of this residence have been studied. This paper presents the state of research on the history of the Castle in Podhorce in the years 1865-1939. The period of ownership of the palace by Princess Constance of Zamoyskich Sanguszko (1864-1946) and Stanisław Eustachy Sanguszko (1842-1903) still is to be researched. For researchers of the

⁴⁷ Ibidem, p. 41; A. Hanaka, op. cit., p. 70; J.K. Ostrowski, J.T. Petrus, op. cit., p. 41.

⁴⁸ K. Bańburski, A. Szpunar, op. cit., p. 150; W. Kryczyński, op. cit., p. 37; *Kronika Podhorecka...*, pp. 6-11.

⁴⁹ *Kronika Podhorecka...*, p. 11, pp. 15-16.

history of the residence in Podhorce the most difficult challenges are related to the detailed examination of the source documents presenting fortunes of the palace against the background of important historical events. In the years 1865-1939 turning points for the Castle in Podhorce were: World War I, the War of 1920, the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the Battle of Vienna and the outbreak of World War II. However the administration and care of goods in Podhorce is the issue least studied.

Keywords: Podhorce, Podhorodecki palace, Podhorecki collections, Wladyslaw Jerome Sanguszko (1803-1870), Constance of Zamoyskich Sanguszko (1864-1946).

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