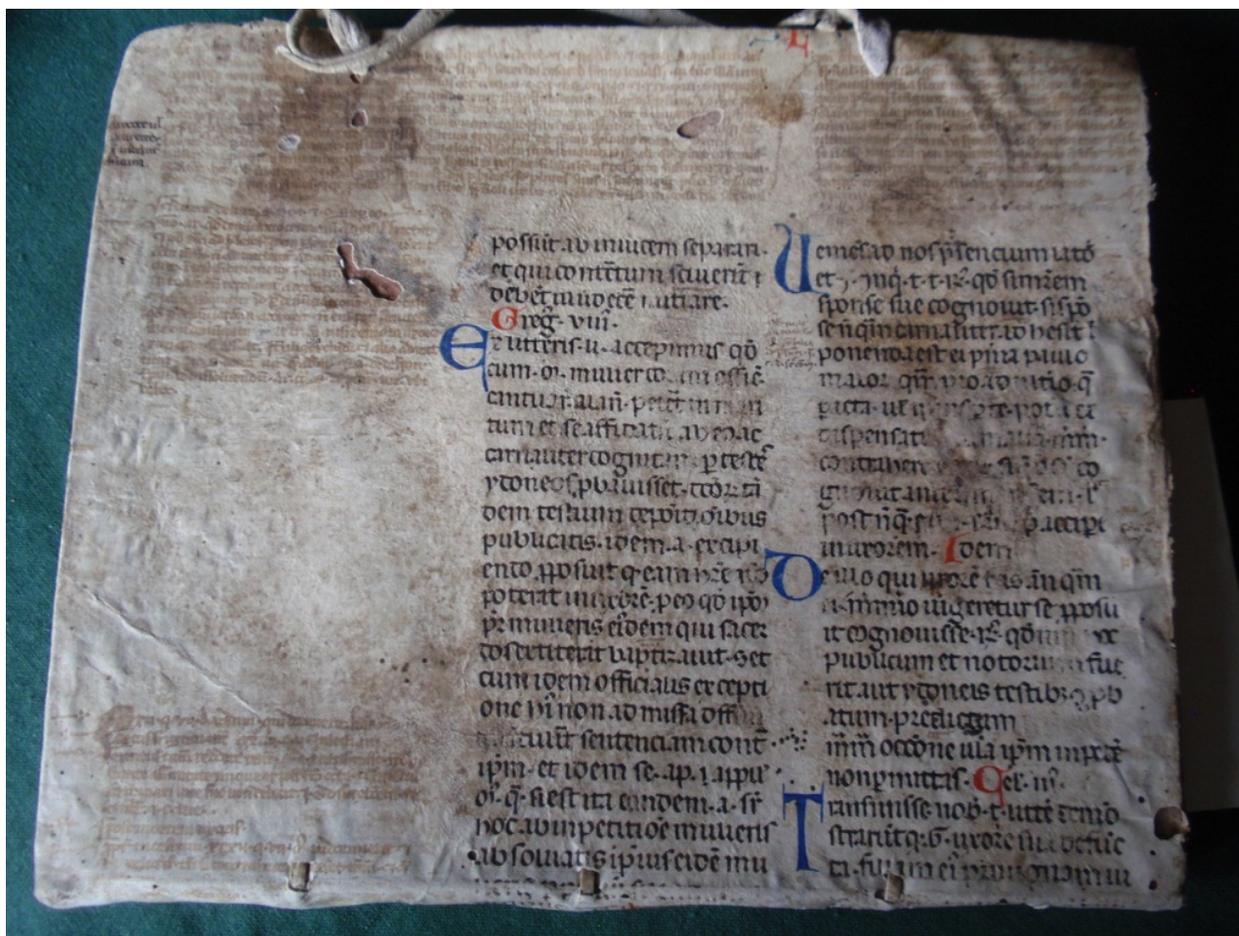


MINISYMPOSIUM

Svensk-polska förbindelser under tidigmodern tid & polskt kulturarv i svenska samlingar

Swedish-Polish relations during early modern period & Polish cultural heritage in Sweden



Plats: Stockholms Universitet, Aula Magna, Spelbomskan

Tid: 4:e juni 2019 (språk: engelska och svenska)

PROGRAM

9.00–9.30 Kaffe

9.30-9.45 Välkomsthälsning

9.45-10.15

Katarzyna Wagner & Hubert Kowalski, Warsaw University (engelska)

Polonica in Sweden. Outline of a research project

One can encounter numerous artefacts originating from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in Swedish museums. Some of them were looted during the Polish-Swedish wars, some made their way to Sweden in the course of an organic flow of goods between Sweden and Poland during the Vasa dynasty's reign on the thrones of the two countries. Many precious items never made it to Sweden - they sank in the Vistula River during transports of 1655 and 1656, while elements of the sculptural ornamentation were partially recovered in the years 2009-2017. A project to develop a catalog of Polonica in Sweden was launched in 2018.

This paper aims to present the results of research on the war trophies looted by the Swedish armies from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, especially from Warsaw, that have been conducted to date. The Second World War, and especially the Warsaw Uprising, resulted in a near complete destruction of the city's urban tissue, along with its archival and museum collections. Artefacts kept at Swedish institutions of culture are often the only primary source enabling us to reconstruct a view of Warsaw building development in the mid-seventeenth century, as well as the reality of bourgeois and nobility daily life at the time. Therefore, the paper's additional goal is to testify to the role of war trophies held in Sweden and architectural details recovered from the Vistula riverbed in reconstructing seventeenth-century Warsaw.

10.15-10.45

Ewa Cybulska-Bohuszewicz, The Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw (engelska)

The Princess and the Medic to the Poor: Anna Vasa of Sweden and Simon Syrenius

Anna Vasa (Polish: Wazówna) is one of the most fascinating characters in the history of Poland and Sweden. She lived in Poland for a long time, came to Poland for the sake of her beloved brother. The place of her stay were cities such as Toruń, Brodnica and Golub-Dobrzyń. It is there that many souvenirs have been preserved to this day. During her stay in Poland, the princess was also known as a patron: thanks to her efforts, Szymon Syreniusz's (English: Simon Syrenius) "Herbarz" [herbarium] was published: the most important medical work created at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

10.45-11.00 Kaffe

11.00-11.30

Paweł Bohuszewicz, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń (engelska)

“Historyja prawdziwa o przygodzie żalosnej księżęcia finlandzkiego Jana i królewny polskiej Katarzyny” [A true story of a miserable adventure of Prince Johan of Finland and the Polish Princess Catarina] as a romance

“Historyja” is the first text that is referred to as a Polish history of Sweden. It describes the marriage of Johan Vasa, the Prince of Finland, and Katarzyna Jagiellonka – sister of the Polish king, Zygmunt August. Although “Historyja” is based upon historical facts, it has many features of an old romance. What is worth a close attention is the creation of the characters, especially the main protagonist and a “villain” – Prince Erik, called the Mad.

11.30-12.00

Ewa Teodorowicz-Hellman, Stockholms universitet (svenska)

Den unika polska 1600-talets julsång från ”Polonicasamlingen” på Skoklosters slott

I min presentation ska jag tala om en julsång som jag hittade bland andra polska tryck i Skokloster slotts bibliotek. Sången betraktades tills nu som en familie-angelägenhet men min forskning visar att den var känd under 1600-talet. Den har även en ny och intressant historia i dagens Polen och Sverige. Inspelningar av sångens parafraaser kommer att presenteras i mån av tid.

12.15-13.15 **Lunch**

13.15-14.00

Eva Mattsson (svenska)

Katarina Jagellonica - Sveriges renässansdrottning

Den 4 oktober 1562 gifter sig Johan Vasa, svensk prins och hertig av Finland, med Katarina Jagellonica, prinsessa av samväldet Polen/Litauen. För första gången bildas en allians mellan Sverige och ett rike österut. Katarina Jagellonicas furstliga kulturarv från moderns hov i Milano samt Polens guldålder bär frukt till Sverige och de senaste trenderna inom arkitektur och hovkultur införs. Föreläsningen lyfter frågan om alliansäktenskapets betydelse för kulturöverföring mellan Sverige och Litauen/Polen samt presenterar Katarina Jagellonicas roll inom Sveriges kultur, religion och politik under slutet av 1500-talet.

14.00-14.30

Helena Backman & Mirka Białecka, Carolina Rediviva, Uppsala (svenska)

Jesuitkollegiet i Poznańs spridda bibliotek

En presentation av ett samarbetsprojekt mellan Universitetsbiblioteken i Poznań och Uppsala. Projektet bygger på erfarenheter från tidigare genomförda projekt kring polskt krigsbytesmaterial. Dagens digitala verktyg innebär dock nya möjligheter att arbeta tillsammans.

14.30-14.45 Kaffe

14.45-15.15

Mirosława Hanusiewicz-Lavallee, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (engelska)

Time of Great Treason. The Swedish Deluge in Wespazjan Kochowski's Literary Account

The image of the dramatic events of the Swedish invasion of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the mid 17th century, which had been presented in Wespazjan Kochowski's poetic volume Niepróżnujące próżnowanie, ojczystym rymem, na lyrica et epigrammata polskie rozdzielone i wydane (1674) and the chronicle Annalium Poloniae Climacter secundus. Bella Sveticum, Trasylyvanicum, Moschoviticum, aliasque res gestas ab anno 1655 ad annum 1661 inclusive continens (1688), is one of the best-known accounts of the Deluge, and the most influential in Polish literary tradition. The paper aims to analyze how Kochowski – a participant in the Swedish-Polish war – struggled in these lyrical and historiographic works to explain and rationalize the mystery of the national 'great treason', while obviously being entangled in certain political notions specific to the Polish tradition, which lacked the idea of the 'independence' of the country. Facing this problem, the writer was desperately searching for some axiological foundation to support any possible claim for not-welcoming the foreign invader as a legitimized new ruler. The only answer he found was in the Catholic denomination, which he considered the essence of Polish national identity.

15.15-15.45

Joanna Zatorska-Rosén, Stockholms universitet (engelska)

Sociopolitical literature in Władysław Konstanty Wituski's book collection at Skokloster Castle

Skokloster castle library contains eighty-three printed texts that have been identified as formerly belonging to Władysław Konstanty Wituski (c. 1603 – c. 1655), a Polish nobleman, who having conducted an educational peregrination through Europe, went all the way to Brazil as one of the first Poles. Back in his homeland, Wituski became valet de chamber of king Władysław IV Vasa, held several public offices and was elected to the Sejm (legislature of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) a few times. On his deathbed, Wituski could not have known that the library he had assembled was soon to end up among

Carl Gustav Wrangel's books as a war-booty at Skokloster Castle in Sweden. Wituski's collection survived as if closed in a time capsule in the mid-seventeenth century and did not suffer from consecutive wars, as many historical book collections kept in Poland often did. An investigation of its content, conducted from a microhistorian perspective, results in the exposure of the political and religious issues and the scientific concepts that occupied the minds of the educated elites that Wituski was a member of. Moreover, it yields an insight into intellectual needs and preferences of the nobility.

15.45-16.45 Sammanfattande diskussioner

17.00 Avslutning

Arrangörer: *Institutionen för slaviska och baltiska språk, finska nederländska och tyska och Polska Institutet i Stockholm*