

XVIII
a m ž i a u s
studijos

5

LIETUVOS
Didžioji Kunigaikštystė
Luomas. Pašaukimas. Užsiėmimas

LIETUVOS ISTORIJOS INSTITUTAS

XVIII

a m ž i a u s
studijos

5

LIETUVOS

Didžioji Kunigaikštystė

Luomas. Pašaukimas. Užsiėmimas

Sudarytoja

RAMUNĖ ŠMIGELSKYTĖ-STUKIENĖ

Lietuvos istorijos
institutas

Vilnius
2019

XVIII amžiaus studijos | Eighteenth-Century Studies

Recenzuojamas tęstinis mokslo leidinys, leidžiamas nuo 2014 m. | Peer-reviewed journal published since 2014.

Redakcinė kolegija | Editorial Board

Pirmininkė | Editor-in-Chief

Prof. dr. Ramunė ŠMIGELSKYTĖ-STUKIENĖ

Lietuvos istorijos institutas

Atsakingasis sekretorius | Editorial Secretary

Dr. Adam STANKEVIČ

Lietuvos istorijos institutas

Dr. Lina BALAIŠYTĖ

Lietuvos kultūros tyrimų institutas

Prof. dr. Richard BUTTERWICK-PAWLIKOWSKI

Europos koledžas Natoline, Londono universiteto koledžas |

College of Europe, Natolin, University College London

Prof. habil. dr. Jolanta GELUMBECKAITĖ

Frankfurto prie Maino Goethe's universitetas | Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main

Doc. dr. Liudas GLEMŽA

Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas

Doc. dr. Robertas JURGAITIS

Vytauto Didžiojo universiteto Švietimo akademija

Prof. habil. dr. Janina KAMIŃSKA

Varšuvos universitetas, Pedagogikos fakultetas | Uniwersytet Warszawski, Wydział Pedagogiczny

Doc. habil. dr. Ilja LEMEŠKIN

Prahos Karolio universitetas, Baltistikos centras | Univerzita Karlova v Praze

Dr. Andrejus MACUKAS | канд. гіст. н. Андрэй МАЦУК

Baltarusijos mokslų akademijos Istorijos institutas |

Інстытут гісторыі Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі

Prof. habil. dr. Dariusz ROLNIK

Katovių Silezijos universitetas | Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach

Dr. Gintautas SLIESORIŪNAS

Lietuvos istorijos institutas

Dr. Asta VAŠKELIENĖ

Lietuvių literatūros ir tautosakos institutas

Prof. habil. dr. Andrzej B. ZAKRZEWSKI

Varšuvos universitetas, Teisės istorijos institutas | Uniwersytet Warszawski, Wydział Prawa i Administracji

Svetainė internete | Website <http://www.istorija.lt/journals/xviii-amziaus-studijos/>

Redakcinės kolegijos adresas | Contact address

Lietuvos istorijos institutas

Kražių g. 5, 01108 Vilnius, Lietuva

El. paštas smigelskyte.stukiene@gmail.com

Knygos leidybą pagal „Valstybinę lituanistinių tyrimų ir sklaidos 2016–2024 metų programą“ finansavo Lietuvos mokslo taryba (sutarties Nr. S-LIP-19-7)

Sponsored by the Research Council of Lithuania

Leidinio bibliografinė informacija pateikiama Lietuvos nacionalinės

Martyno Mažvydo bibliotekos Nacionalinės bibliografijos duomenų banke (NBDB).

© Sudarymas, Ramunė Šmigelskytė-Stukienė, 2019

© Straipsnių autoriai, 2019

© Lietuvos istorijos institutas, 2019

ISBN 978-609-8183-64-1

ISSN 2351-6968

TURINYS

- Pratarmė / *Ramunė Šmigelskytė-Stukienė* ... 8
Foreword / *Ramunė Šmigelskytė-Stukienė* ... 12

TARP PAŠAUKIMO IR UŽSIĖMIMO

Andrea Mariani

- Działalność duszpasterska jezuitów w Wilnie: między reformą trydencką a lokalnymi uwarunkowaniami ... 18
Ganytojiška jėzuitų veikla Vilniuje: tarp Tridento reformos ir vietos sąlygų. *Santrauka* ... 43

Jonas Drungilas

- Lietuvos mažesniųjų brolių konventualų provincijos kolektyvinis portretas (XVIII a. antroji pusė – XIX a. pradžia) ... 44
Collective Portrait of the Lithuanian Order of Friars Minor Conventual (late eighteenth–early nineteenth century). *Summary* ... 65

Domininkas Burba

- Livonijos kanauninko, Vilkaviškio klebono Vincento Bakuzičiaus biografija. Keletas XVIII amžiaus Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės katalikų dvasininko portreto detalių ... 67
Biography of Canon Priest of Livonia, Parish Priest of Vilkaviškis Wincenty Bakuzicz. A Few Strokes to the Portrait of the Eighteenth-Century Roman Catholic Priest of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. *Summary* ... 81

MOKYMAS. MOKYKLOS. MOKYTOJAI

Aistė Paliušytė

- Dailininkų mokymas Radvilų dvare XVIII amžiuje ... 84
Training of Artists in the Residences of the Radvilas in the Eighteenth Century. *Summary* ... 105

Kazimierz Puchowski

- Pijarskie *Collegium Nobilium* w Wilnie. Korzenie i konteksty ... 107
Vilniaus pijorų *Collegium Nobilium*. Ištakos ir kontekstai. *Santrauka* ... 143

Janina Kamińska

- Szkoły Wydziału Litewskiego w strukturze szkolnej Komisji Edukacji Narodowej ... 144
Lietuvos švietimo apygardos mokyklos Tautinės edukacinės komisijos mokyklų struktūroje. *Santrauka* ... 156

Ewa Kula

Wizytacja Adama Kazimierza Czartoryskiego szkół Wołyńskich i Ukraińskich i jej znaczenie dla Komisji Edukacji Narodowej ... 157
Adomo Kazimiero Čartoriskio atliktos Voluinės ir Ukrainos mokyklų vizitacijos reikšmė Tautinei edukacinei komisijai. *Santrauka* ... 177

Olga Mastianica-Stankevič

Profesinės inteligentijos gimimas: Jono Bobrovskio (1777–1823) gyvenimo ir kūrybos atvejis ... 178
The Birth of Professional Intelligentsia: Case of Jan Bobrowski's (1777–1823) Life and Creation. *Summary* ... 189

LUOMAS. KARJERA. VEIKLA

Valdas Rakutis

Luomas, pašaukimas ir profesija Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės kariuomenėje 1775–1794 m. ... 192
Estate, Calling and Profession in the Military of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in 1775–1794. *Summary* ... 211

Arnaud Parent

Užsienio mokslininko adaptacija Lietuvos Didžiojoje Kunigaikštystėje: dr. Jeano-Emmanuelio Gilibert'o atvejis ... 212
Adaptation of a Foreign Scientist in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania: Case of Dr Jean-Emmanuel Gilibert. *Summary* ... 228

Lina Balaišytė

Dailininkas XVIII amžiuje: karjeros galimybės ... 229
The Artist in the Eighteenth Century: Career Opportunities. *Summary* ... 252

Rasa Butvilaitė

Architektas XVIII amžiaus Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės visuomenėje ... 254
Architect in the Society of the 18th Century Grand Duchy of Lithuania. *Summary* ... 270

Auksė Kaladžinskaitė

Giuseppe Fontana – architektas ir bajoras: giminės istorija ... 271
Giuseppe Fontana: Architect and Nobleman: the Family History. *Summary* ... 283

Bernadetta Manys

Wileńscy zarębacze w pierwszej połowie XVIII wieku, czyli historyczne „studium przypadku” ... 284

Vilniaus mėsininkai XVIII a. pirmojoje pusėje, arba istorinis „atvejo tyrimas“. *Santrauka* ... 299

ANOTACIJOS. RECENZIJOS

Adam Stankevič. *Lietuvos Vyriausiojo Tribunolo veikla*

XVIII a. antrojoje pusėje, Vilnius, Lietuvos istorijos institutas, 2018. – 527 p. ISBN 978-609-8183-42-9 / *Darius Vilimas* ... 304

Senųjų Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės kelių aprašymai.

Descriptions of the Old Roads of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, parengė / prepared by Algirdas Antanas Baliulis, Tomas Čelkis, Vilnius:

Vilniaus universiteto leidykla, 2018, – 430 p. ISBN 978-609-07-0007-5 / *Ramunė Šmigelskytė-Stukienė* ... 307

Komisja Edukacji Narodowej 1773–1794, tom II: *Słownik biograficzny*,

redakcja naukowa: Andrzej Meissner, Agnieszka Wałęga, Warszawa:

Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA, 2018, – 774 p. ISBN 978-83-754-5848-0 / *Ramunė Šmigelskytė-Stukienė* ... 312

Iliustracijų sąrašas ... 317

Asmenvardžių rodyklė ... 319

Vietovardžių rodyklė ... 334

FOREWORD

On 28 October 2019, Professor Antanas Tyla (1929–2018), one of the most notable and authoritative Lithuanian historians, researcher of history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, would have been 90 years old. We said farewell to the Professor in the autumn of previous year, having lived through a painful loss but also the feeling that we firmly stand on the foundation of research into the early modern period history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, coherently and professionally built by the Professor. Having dedicated all his life to the research into the past of Lithuania, and seeing history of the Lithuanian state as an independent subject in the wide European and global context, the Professor implanted his views in his students, encouraging them to look at the Lithuanian state not as an object of geopolitical processes but as independent historical player with her interests and own historical experience. In his work, A. Tyla pursued important topics for understanding the development of statehood, that were especially uncomfortable with the Soviet conjuncture at that time, and strove for objective truth that does not succumb to the distortion of history. The Professor has repeatedly argued that history, as long as it is not subject to prejudice or ideology, is as accurate as physics or mathematics.

The chronology of research by A. Tyla included wide period of the last decade of the sixteenth–twentieth centuries, and horizons of his research extended from political questions (“Lithuania and Livonia in late sixteenth – early seventeenth century”, “Kėdainiai agreement of 1655”, “Lithuania at the threshold of 16 February”) to analysis of economic development of the state (history of treasury of the sixteenth – seventeenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania), from local history (features of historical past of Alytus, Anykščiai, Merkinė, Dubingiai, Kernavė, Kražiai, Dieveniškės) to research on Lithuanian social structure, development of intelligentsia, processes of professionalization, history of peasantry, development of the class of industrialists in late nineteenth – early twentieth century, and questions of educational history that were discussed in a book published in 2013, “Lithuanians and Lithuanian Youth in Tartu University in 1802–1918.”¹

During his tenure as the director of the Lithuanian Institute of History and several decades of chairing the joint doctoral committee of Vytautas Magnus

1 The scientist's path of A. Tyla was reviewed by Ingė Lukšaitė, see Ingė Lukšaitė, Antanas Tyla – Lithuanian historian, in *Istorijos akiračiai: skiriama Profesorius Antano Tylos 75-mečiui*, Vilnius: Lietuvos istorijos instituto leidykla, 2004, p. 9–26. The spectrum of questions of citizenship, reflected in the works of A. Tyla, was analyzed by Elvyra Usačiovaitė, see Elvyra Usačiovaitė, Antanas Tyla apie pilietinės tapatybės kaitą, in: *Vakarykščio pasaulio atgarsiai. Mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys, skirtas Lietuvos valstybės atkūrimo 100-osioms metinėms*, editors Margarita Matulytė, Romualdas Juzefovičius, Rimantas Balsys, Vilnius: Lietuvos dailės muziejus, Lietuvos kultūros tyrimų institutas, 2018, p. 210–229.

University and the Lithuanian Institute of History, the Professor systematically shaped new directions of research into the Lithuanian political, socioeconomic and cultural development, seeking for potential researchers of relevant issues. It was during Professor's leadership, that a large group of researchers of history of the eighteenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania began and completed doctoral studies, and who are now for almost two decades annually coming together to national and international conferences dedicated to the research of this epoch and who make up the kernel of authors of the "Eighteenth Century Studies".

In commemoration of the 90th anniversary of Professor A. Tyla, we dedicate the fifth volume of the "Eighteenth Century Studies" to the bright memory of this prominent scientist. In terms of the content, articles in this volume in no way attempt to cover the entire spectrum of the Professor's research. A single aspect is chosen – analysis of the Lithuanian societal structure and issues of its changes that are defined by broadly understood concept of professionalization.

The axis of the publication consists of three concepts – estate, calling and occupation – through which we look at the social slips of the eighteenth century. It is obvious, that in the early modern period the medieval theory of the three estates was no longer satisfying the needs of society. Hundreds-of-years-old hierarchy of social statuses was crumbling: nobleman-as-defender was replaced by the nobleman-landlord-farmer and nobleman-state official, institute of the new nobility was expanding. Along with the traditional estates, a societal class was assuming shape in which acquired education was supplying skills to use the tools of culture, created by intellectuals, in daily life and allowed achieving higher positions than could be warranted by the background or inherited possessions. These people were the buttress of different areas in administrative, legal, political, diplomatic and educational systems.

Processes of modernization in the eighteenth-century Western Europe even more fostered the unravelling of the estate based structure, internal changes in traditional groups and formation of new social groups. These groups were linked not by common social background but by common interests, experiences and forms of expression, new value attitudes and models of behaviour. In shaping of the new models of behaviour, changes in the system of education played a role: formation of educational institutions and changes in curriculum in line with ideas of the Enlightenment.

How processes of modernization of society were expressed (if any) in the eighteenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania? How did social statuses of nobility, clergy and townspeople change? What individual career paths were provided by education and how did professional intelligentsia was emerging? How rapid were the processes of transformation from craft to profession? These and other questions are discussed in the fourteen scientific articles of the publication with

the interdisciplinary overview of society not only in the eighteenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania, but also in the entire Commonwealth of Both Nations.

First part of the publication, titled “Between Calling and Occupation”, is dedicated to the overview of the estate of clergy. It contains articles, covering collective and individual portraits of clergymen and revealing multifaceted aspects of the clergymen’s occupation. Pastoral work of Vilnius Jesuits in the wide context of post-Trident renewal of the Roman Catholic Church is discussed in the article by Andrea Mariani. The author proves, that members of Vilnius Society of Jesus remained open to deeply rooted local religious expressions and helped in amplification of the cult of St Casimir, which was openly identified by the public of the time with the statehood of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Because of their active pastoral work, members of this order were supported not only by the nobility and aristocracy, but also by wealthy townspeople.

Jonas Drungilas, on the basis of extensive analysis of archival sources, provides collective portrait of the Lithuanian Order of Friars Minor Conventual in the late eighteenth–early nineteenth century. He shows, that the specific social identity of Franciscans Conventual was defined by the domination of nobility in this brotherhood. Only 7 percent of the friars were from the townspeople and 9 percent were friars from peasantry. Such social composition was determined by familial links and the appeal of the Franciscans to the nobility of the time.

Domininkas Burba, who chose individual career of a clergyman as his research object, reveals new biographical features of canon priest of Livonia, parish priest of Vilkaviškis, Wincenty Bakuzicz. The article emphasizes activities of the late eighteenth-century Lithuanian clergyman that were little related to religious practices: active participation in political events in the country, spying, political intrigues, endless legal processes, accusations of theft and others.

Second part of the publication, “Education Schools, Teachers”, focuses on changes in the educational system prior to the Commission of National Education and during the work of this Commission, discussing education of different professional groups and showing that education was that foundation which helped seeking higher positions than could be warranted by the background or inherited possessions. Art historian Aistė Paliušytė, researching issues of professional training of painters and sculptors in the eighteenth century, reveals premises for the training of the artists, as well as incorporation, organization and control thereof. The castle of dukes Radvilas is presented as one of the important centres of education in arts in the eighteenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

The beginnings and context of founding of Vilnius College of Piarists (*Collegium Nobilium*), opened in 1756, are extensively discussed in the article by Kazimierz Puchowski, Polish historian of education. Changes in the educational system during work of Commission of National Education are presented in the

dedicated articles on the secondary schools of Lithuanian districts, operating in Grodno, Vilnius, Białystok, Vishnevo, Pastavy, Vaukavysk, Merkinė, Lida and Szczuczyn, discussing corpus of teachers, composition of students, issues during implementation of educational programmes, and successes and failures in education (Janina Kamińska), showing the importance of the visitation by Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski (1734–1823) of the schools in Ukraine and Podolia when organizing the work of the Commission of National Education in the whole of the Commonwealth of Both Nations (Ewa Kula).

In the research by Olga Mastianica-Stankevič, by employing a case study of life and creation of Jan Bobrowski (1777–1823), student at Vilnius university department of literature and free arts, she explores how the first generation of professional intelligentsia was emerging in Lithuania. The author reveals, that J. Bobrowski selected his path in life on the basis of his calling. Educational work helped him not only to realise his intellectual aspirations, but also permitted ensurance of his material wellbeing. J. Bobrowski represented a new group, which did not belong to the traditional estate based structure and which created personal space that matched their expectations.

Third part of the book, “Estate, Career, Work”, examines the activities and career prospects of members of different societal estates and social groups, demonstrating efforts of the non-privileged estate members, after reaching a certain level of professionalism, to transcend social boundaries of their background.

Article by war historian Valdas Rakutis reveals, from the viewpoint of estate based order, the calling and professionalism the development of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania military. French scientist Arnaud Parent, through the correspondence between Jean-Emmanuel Gilibert and the King of Poland and Lithuania Stanislaw August shows complicated adaptation of the foreign scientist in the late eighteenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

After analysis of career opportunities for artists in the eighteenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania, art historian Lina Balaišytė comes to the conclusion that in the society of the time artists belonged to a peculiar inter-estate class, in which became visible significant educational, social and economic differences. These conclusions are confirmed through the research in architectural history, presented in the publication: on the basis of example of personal and professional life of Giuseppe Fontana, architect of the Italian descent, Auksė Kaladžinskaitė reveals the exceptional story of assimilation and Polonization of the Fontana family members that settled in the Commonwealth of Both Nations at the end of the seventeenth century. The author shows, how status of the family members and their striving to belong to the privileged estate affected personal and professional life of Giuseppe Fontana. Questions of estate based links of the architect and nobleman, and inter-estate slips are also explored in the research by architectural

historian Rasa Butvilaitė, revealing career opportunities for the members of this social group.

The third part of the book is completed with the article by Polish scientist Bernadetta Manyś, dedicated to the research into estate of townspeople. After careful analysis of the sources of one professional group of citizens, the author presents generalized characteristics of Vilnius' butchers-meat packers. For the first time in historiography, the group of Vilnius' butchers is presented as a peculiar micro-society, functioning in the structure of the town as a large family and through different means seeking to protect its professional rights.

Fifth volume of the "Eighteenth Century Studies" contains looks of researchers from different areas into the social groups of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, their structure and professional expression of selected individuals by employing categories of estate, calling and occupation, and allowing for the opportunities to feel how and in what context was maturing the society, in which professional career rather than the social background was to become appreciated as the indicator of personal success of a human being.

Ramunė Šmigelskytė-Stukienė
Vilnius, August 2019