

## **Jadwiga Kornilowicz (1883-1969) –the life and activity**

The subject of the study is an analysis of the life and activity of Jadwiga Kornilowicz in the light of social and political changes at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The main aim of the dissertation is to present as much as possible a full picture of the life and work of Jadwiga Kornilowicz, a daughter of Henryk Sienkiewicz, a woman with intellectual potential, courageous, creative, who, thanks to her work as a translator of works by Joseph Conrad, Roman Rolland, Oscar Wilde left her share into Polish culture, and, as a participant of Polish-Bolshevik war also had a contribution to history. Jadwiga Kornilowicz represented a generation which got through a lot of difficult experiences – partitions, the struggle for independent, the Second World War, the Warsaw Uprising and the Stalinist post-war regime. She experienced social and material degeneration of the social layer which she came from. The study is an attempt to answer the question about factors which shaped the worldview and attitude of Jadwiga Kornilowicz, including the role of her father – Henryk Sienkiewicz and the environment which she was brought up in. The work involves an analysis of the circumstances that caused that artistic-painting and literacy predilections did not transform into achievements comparable to those of Henryk Sienkiewicz. The subject of the detailed analysis was Jadwiga's attitude to the legacy of her father and Oblęgorek as home, and, in consequence also of her decision, later a museum. These issues determined the scientific necessity of the analysis of the biography of Jadwiga Kornilowicz.

The study consists of an introduction, six chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography. The work has a chronological and problem arrangement. The first chapter includes a characteristic of the closest family of Jadwiga, her parents and grandparents, both from the father's and mother's side. The family relations were discussed in details, especially in the context of the time in which Jadwiga was born and brought up. The second chapter is devoted to outstanding people – literati, painters and regular visitors of Zakopane, as well as social environments influencing the shape of her character. Sienkiewiczówna lived among the most noble representatives of Polish intelligentsia. Her personality was built under either personal or intellectual influence of Stanisław Witkiewicz and Stefan Żeromski, under their patronage she stepped into adulthood. The third chapter deals with education of Jadwiga compared to the girls' education at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century with special emphasis on artistic education. Years of study were important time in the life of Jadwiga. Entering adulthood she encountered a lot of problems, she had to fight for her independence and the right to self-determination. The fourth chapter concerns the life of Jadwiga Kornilowicz, who found herself