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*Katarzyna Kaczor-Scheitler*

EXAMPLES OF TEN-DAY RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN "MEDITATIONS" BY TERESA  
PETRYCOWNA

(summary)

This article focuses on Exercises in Preparation to Rendering into Monastic Profession presented in the book *Meditations* by Teresa Petrycowna, of Cracow's Sisters of St. Norbert's Order from the XVII century. Nuns undertook these various religious rituals over ten days and three times daily in preparation for rendering into the monastic profession. These religious exercises have the aim of moral education and practice where as the result of such spiritual enlightenment is the movement to make the decision to grow in their interior life. Furthermore these religious rituals prompt and prepare nuns for submission into monastic life. The exercises included subjects like: blessing from monastic appointing, observance of rules, conversation with God, mortification of the senses and the meaning of monastic marriage. Teresa Petrycowna accented the high rank of exercises and the benefits of spiritual progress from their effect.

*Anna Strożek*

SPRING'S EXPLOSION OF EMOTIONS AND LOOKING BACK TO THE DECLINE OF LIFE. WAYS OF SHOWING SEASONS IN FRANCISZEK DIONIZY KNIAZNIN'S "EROTICS"

(summary)

Erotics were published in 1779. They contained ten parts, where Kniaznin wrote not only about joy caused by falling in love, but also about disappointment, melancholy, sorrow. This instability of human emotions the poet compared to instability of a nature and seasons. The aim of the article was to show that Kniaznin uses different ways of showing this phenomenon.

The article is divided into three parts. The first one shows that the poet very often connected the phenomenon of seasons with Roman and Greek mythology. That is why Erotics are dedicated to the goddess of love and spring — Venus, and she also appears the most frequently in Erotics. There appear also Zephyr and Favonius — personifications of springs' wind, there is also Flora, who is another goddess connected with this beautiful time of year. All those characters are signs of a coming spring. The second part of the article shows how does the nature change during different seasons. Kniaznin personifies autumn, which is dark and depressing and he opposes it to a sunny and full of joy spring. These different images are showed together with human emotions. The last part of the article is about reflections on a volatility of a human life. Poet compares it with shortness of seasons and remarks that human youth is as joyful and carefree as spring, he also refers to other times of a year, comparing it with a human life.

*Marzena Karwowska*

ARCHETYPE OF THE DAY, ARCHETYPE OF THE NIGHT. THE SENSE OF SYMBOLIC IMAGES IN "THE EPIC STORY ABOUT THE KNIGHT OF THE LORD" BY BOLESŁAW LESMIAN

(summary)

The article makes an attempt to interpret the sense of the symbolic space in Bolesław Lesmian's *The epic story about the Knight of the Lord* [1904] in the context of Gilbert Durand's anthropology of imagination. The analysis of images in *The epic story about the Knight of the Lord* leads to the conclusion that Lesmian exploits and artistically transforms the archaic topos *Drachenkampf*. This transformation consists of cancellation of the *diaïresis* typical to *Drachenkampf* that represents schizomorphe type of imagining. Lesmian makes coalescence of the symbols characteristic to different orders of imagination (representing both the archetype of the day and the archetype of the night). This literary device leads to the aesthetic effect which is the experience of sadness.

*Monika Urbańska*

"BEFORE THE EYE-LID TWITCHING — THE MOON APPEARS". BETWEEN NIGHT AND NIGHT, LOVE AND CRIME. MATTER ABOUT BRZECZWA'S OUTFLOW  
(summary)

The study deals with a problem of co-existence and correlation among hero of Jan Brzechwa's poetry, seasons and times of the day. Seasons and the times of the day has significant weight in Brzechwa's poetry. Nature seems to be in close connection with mental life of Brzechwa's hero. Changes in season and in times of the day corresponds to transformations which happens in his feelings and emotions, in condition of his existence. Brzechwa's poetry hero, close related with the nature, is the hero whos feelings are the subject of the same rules of periodicity, variability and renevality. Among of times of the day night is the most representative.

*Beata Michalska*

LILITH — THE DEMONIC GODDESS OF THE NIGHT. THE TRADITIONAL IMAGES  
AND LITERARY INCARNATION

(summary)

The purpose of the article is an attempt to show many aspects of Lilith theme, both in literature and in culture: as a demonic goddess of the night, sensual, dangerous seductress of young men, as well as the first feminist who chose freedom at the cost of being expelled from the Paradise. Subject to detailed considerations are the relationship between the figure of this Hebrew goddess of darkness and storm, and the sensation of fear at night. The paper includes etymology of the name Lilith, mythical sources, iconographic presentation of characters, literary interpretation of the variants of this motif, and a reflections on the folklore and psychological origins of fear at night on the example of Lilith and demons associated with her (Lamia, Empusa, Hecate, incubs, succubs).

*Lidia Ignaczak*

THEATRICAL EVENINGS OF ADOLF RUDNICKI  
(summary)

This article presents the less known domain of literary activity of Adolf Rudnicki, namely his theatrical critics published regularly in the polish journal "Świat" (The World) in the 50<sup>th</sup> and 60<sup>th</sup> years of XX century and collected later in the book *Sercem dnia jest wieczór* (Heart of a day is an evening). It is shown that Rudnicki presents his reviews of theatrical arts in a very unusual form, which is very complex and combines many perceptive levels. In his essays one will find professional philological analysis, comments about artistic life in Warsaw and poetic metaphors as well as his very personal opinions about selected plays and even gossips about actors. The way Rudnicki presents his observations and impressions convince the reader that one does not have to be an expert to formulate his own aesthetic opinions and they should not be depreciated by professional critics.

*Małgorzata Pawlata*

"THE LIGHT" AND OTHER ABSTRACT CONCEPTS IN THE "GNOSTIC GOSPEL OF TRUTH"

(summary)

This article treats about the most common abstract concepts included in gnostic writings. They are: the gnostic, the truth, the light, the rest. They make kind of web of concepts, which complete each other, but they also can exist separately. The most universal of them is "the light", which contains other ideas.

Analysis of concepts is based on the comparison gnostic gospel with The gospel of John. "The light" make both gospels similar and allows perceived gnostic element in The gospel of John.

*Joanna Rażny*

PARADOXES OF THE REVOLUTION. ON THE ONE-ACT PLAY "DOMINO OF MADAME DU BARRY" BY WACLAW GRUBINSKI

(summary)

The subject of consideration is an one-act play Domino of Madame du Barry, which is a part of History at random (1939) by Waclaw Grubinski. The gist of this play is the Great French Revolution. The author was not going to formulate historical and philosophical conclusions. He was only interested in petty reasons of historic events. They are reflected in a heroine's life. She is not educated and comes from the lower class, but thanks to the King Louis the 15<sup>th</sup> she becomes a member of the highest social class aristocracy.