

*Czesław Domański\**

## TADEUSZ CZACKI AS A SOCIAL STATISTICIAN

**Tadeusz Czacki, coat of arms Świnka**, was born on August 28, 1765 in Poryck, Wołyń. He received his primary education at home from a Jesuit, Franciszek Grodzicki, who was teaching in the Lviv College. The knowledge that



he got this way was very comprehensive and included the humanities, especially classical philology, French and law.

Since 1781 he was staying in Warsaw, where he continued his education under the supervision of prominent scholars: Jan Chrzyciel Albertrandi (1731–1808), Hugo Kołłątaj (1750–1812), Adam Naruszewicz (1733–1796) and Jan Śniadecki (1756–1830).

In 1784 Czacki began working in Komisja Kruszcowa (the Ore Commission). He travelled all over the country in search of new deposits of salt ore after Poland had lost Bochnia and Wieliczka salt mines in the First Partition. Tadeusz Czacki also promoted the recovery of Polish economy, through domestic trade and craft development and relaxing the trade restrictions for the Jews. He also explored the possibilities to launch the trade with Moldova and Turkey.

Czacki initiated work on the detailed hydrographic maps of Poland and Lithuania, which could have been the basis of the rivers regulation. He was also a renowned educationalist, teacher, bibliophile, numismatist, the member of the National Commission of Education and the co-author of the Constitution of May 3.

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His professional career started at the Royal Court in Warsaw, where he worked as an apprentice. Then he also worked for the Ore Commission and the Commission of Treasury.

In 1786 he received the Order of Saint Stanislaus. Visiting the Wawel Castle in 1791, he opened the royal thumbs of kings Zygmunt Stary and Zygmunt August, among others, and collected precious memorabilia, which gave him the possibility to produce a register of jewels in the royal treasury.

He received the Order of the White Eagle in 1792. In the same year he got married to Barbara Dembińska coat of arms Rawicz, who was the mother of his three children.

Czacki was one of the initiators, founders and most active members of the Warsaw Society of Friends of Learning.

In 1801 he set off on a scientific excursion to Królewiec, Frombork and Gdańsk. He also founded the short-lived sailing club "Czacki, Drzewiecki and company" seated in Odessa.

In 1803, after Polish education system in Lithuania and Ruś had received an autonomy, Czacki was appointed the school inspector in Wołyń, Podole and Kiev districts. He devoted himself to work for the education. The famous secondary school in Krzemieniec, called the Athens of Wołyń, was the "opus magnum" of his life. People, of all backgrounds, origins or income could receive education in that school. The poor, young people were supported by scholarships. Czacki brought to his school many outstanding professors, among others Euzebiusz Słowacki, the father of the poet – Juliusz. He attempted to ensure the proper facilities for the school and managed to obtain the collection of books of Stanisław August. This collection made up the famous Poryck Library, which gathered 1558 volumes of registers, 8500 positions of Polish literature, 3000–4000 positions of foreign literature and around 20000 brochures. The school was equipped with valuable paintings of, among others, Rafael Santi and Leonardo da Vinci, which had a great artistic value and were hung on the school walls to influence students' taste.

According to the postulates of the Renaissance Age, in which Czacki lived, he struggled to join theory and practice, therefore he founded the astronomic observatory, the botanical garden, the minerals scientific cabinet and the plant printing house. Thinking of the comprehensive development of the students, he organized the swimming lessons, fencing and horse-riding course as well as the dance classes (to ensure the proper cultural development of the students). He got to know K.C. Mrongowiusz, which resulted in attempts to invite him to Krzemieniec in 1805 and offering him the position of a librarian and a teacher.

Hugo Kołłątaj, who was also born in Wołyń, gave Tadeusz Czacki a helpful hand in creating the Krzemieniec school. The school got its glitter and fame thanks to the generous patrons of art. They represented the great Polish

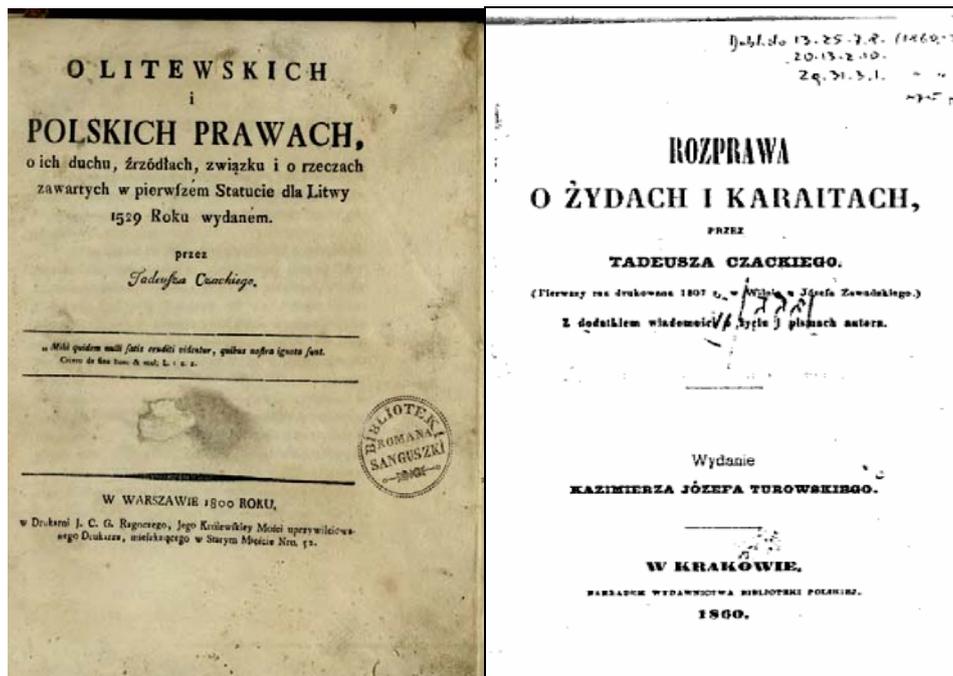
aristocratic families from Wołyń and Podole: Jabłonowscy, Olizarowie, Sanguszkowie, Rzewuscy, Sapiehowie, Wiśniowieccy.

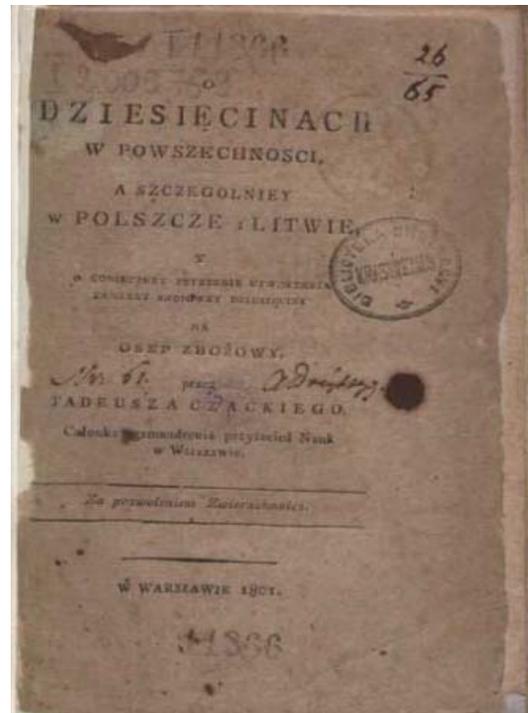
Czacki's motto was: „*Think and do. If you can only have ideas and you cannot bring them to life, you will merely be a dreamer*”.

Apart from the famous grammar school Czacki founded a number of other secondary schools and developed a chain of primary schools. His scientific output includes research studies on history and law, which were issued in journals and periodicals of the Warsaw Society of Friends of Learning.

Tadeusz Czacki died on February 8, 1813 in Dubno, Wołyń. In his last will he bequeathed the school his own collection of books, including the total of 32, 000 volumes and a rich collection of medals. He also left a legacy of words of wisdom such as: „*Always be the man of action, let passivity and apathy not bear any values in your mind*”.

From his many historic, legal, economic and statistical works the most important are: „On Lithuanian and Polish Laws” („O litewskich i polskich prawach”, 1800), “On tithe” („O dziesięcinach”, 1801) and “Treatise on Jews and Karaits” (“Rozprawa o Żydach i Karaitach”, 1807).





**The Krzemieniec Grammar School** (also the Wołyń Grammar School) – the Polish school in Krzemieniec, Wołyń, existing in years 1805–1831, reactivated in years 1922–1939, also called the Athens of Wołyń.

In the work „**The crime statistics in Poland from XVI to XVIII century**” („Statystyka przestępstw w Polsce w XVI–XVIII w.”) in “On Lithuanian and Polish Laws” („O litewskich i polskich prawach”) vol. II, chapter VII, Cracow, 1861, pp. 129–132, Czacki conducted the analysis of the social manners and the tendency of people to commit crime, which covered the great part of the Polish society (Table 1).

Table 1. The estimates of the number of crimes in Poland

Okres Period	Rozbój Assault	Zabójstwo z kłótni lub nienawiści Homicide	Trucizna Poisoning	Dzieciobójst wo Infanticide	Ochromie nie czyli kalectwo Crippling	Złodziejst wa z wylamani em Burglary	Inne Wielkie złodziejst wa Serious theft	Zbiór Dekretów Śmierci Collection of decrees in death
Od 1716 do 1726 r. From 1716 to 1726	128	137	6	7	248	119	91	498
Od 1752 do 1762 r. z średniej ilości Average from 1752 to 1762	39	112	8	16	165	204	161	450
Od 1769 do 1779 r. From 1769 to 1779	3	21	10	4	68	265	205	59

Source: „The Development of Polish Statistical Thought” („Rozwój polskiej myśli statystycznej”), PWE, Warsaw, 1968, p. 61.

In the chapter “**On Statistics of Poland**” („O statystyce Polski”) in „Works collected and published by Count E. Raczyński” („Dzieła zebrane i wydane przez hr. E. Raczyńskiego”), vol. III, Poznań, 1845, pp. 4–7, Czacki described, among others, the population with respect to the employment in agriculture and industry (in factories).

