

## Book collections which belonged to Polish families living in the Eastern Podillia province in the forepart of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: general description of the owners and composition of collections (according to the library stocks of the Vinnytsia Regional Scientific Library named after K.A. Timiriaziev, Ukraine)

The Vinnytsia Regional Universal Scientific Library named after K.A. Timiriaziev (Вінницька обласна універсальна наукова бібліотека ім. К.А.Тімірязєва; hereinafter referred to as Vinnytsia RUSL) is the leading library of the Vinnytsia region. It was founded in 1907 and now its library stocks consist of more than 1.1 million books and represent editions printed within the period of the 15<sup>th</sup> – the forepart of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. About 5100 books revealed among them could be attributed as the ones previously owned by the Poles living in the Eastern Podillia province in the forepart of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This conclusion is based on the knowledge of ethnic origin of former owners of the books, and by the fact that they were printed in Polish language, and include also Polish proveniences. This library stock contains book collections nationalized by the Soviet government in 1919-1921<sup>1</sup>. It is difficult to clearly outline the number, composition and destiny of all nationalized libraries due to multiple changes of the authorities occurred during those years, and the documentation of that time was kept inappropriately or was not maintained at all. However, it is known that in the autumn of 1920, on the initiative of Yuri Aleksandrovich (Юрий Александрович, 1884-194?) supported by Viacheslav Kaminski (В'ячеслав Камінський, 1869-1939), an official of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (UAS – Українська Академія наук), and with the consent of the local Soviet authorities, all nationalized book collections were transferred to the Vinnytsia branch of the National Library of Ukraine (Національна бібліотека України) under the UAS (VBNL under the UAS), which had the status of the academic library branch. Polish origin can be stated for the family libraries belonging to the Polish gentry from rural estates<sup>2</sup>, libraries of specialists working in rural areas and representatives of the urban intelligentsia. These collections reflect interests in books of the Poles living in the districts

<sup>1</sup> Т.Р. Соломонова, *Доля бібліотек поміщицьких маєтків Поділля за доби Української революції*, „Наукові записки Вінницького державного педагогічного університету ім. М.Коцюбинського. Серія Історія”, 2007, вип. 12, pp. 227-232.

<sup>2</sup> Т.Р. Соломонова, *Родові бібліотеки польської шляхти XVIII – початку XX ст.: вінницька сторінка*, [in:] *Вінниччина: минуле та сьогоднішня: краєзнавчі дослідження: матеріали XX Вінницької наукової історико-краєзнавчої конференції 27-28 жовт. 2005 р.*, Вінниця 2005, pp. 67-73.

of Podillia province, which subsequently formed the main part of the Vinnytsia region.

In 1930 VBNL under the UAS was liquidated, and its collection transferred to the district library named after K.A. Timiriaziev, which at that time was a public library according to its functions. For that reason books printed before 1917 were in fact not available for the readers until 2000, when a decision was made to grant public access to them.

This publication is based on a study of the library collection related to the Poles that is currently being stored in Vinnytsia RUSL named after K.A. Timiriaziev. The purpose of this publication is to represent the former owners of book collections and to outline interest displayed for books by the Polish community of Eastern Podillia in the forefront of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It should be noted that the library collection has deteriorated over time. There were several reasons for that: paper ageing, physical wear of books, inappropriate storage conditions, political censorship of the Soviet authorities, revolutionary events, military actions of the World War II, redistribution of books – transfer to the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine (Національна бібліотека України ім. В.І. Вернадського НАНУ), the Kherson regional universal scientific library after O. Honchar (Херсонська обласна універсальна наукова бібліотека ім. О. Гончара), the All-Russian State Library of Foreign Literature named after M.I. Rudomino (Всероссийская государственная библиотека иностранной литературы имени М.И. Рудомино). For that reason the numerical indices obtained are relative and reflect only general tendencies.

The identified books come from eight family libraries belonging to the Polish gentry from rural estates: Potocki-Stroganov-Shcherbatov from Nemyriv (Polish: Niemirów, Ukrainian: Немирів)<sup>3</sup>, Potocki from Pechora (Polish: Peczara, Ukrainian: Печора); Jakubowski from Lulintsy (Polish: Lulińce, Ukrainian: Люлинці)<sup>4</sup>; Jaroszyński from Dzvonykha (Polish: Dzwonicha, Ukrainian: Дзвоніха); Sobański from Obodivka (Polish: Obodówka, Ukrainian: Ободівка)<sup>5</sup>; Grocholski from Piatnychany and Strzyzhavka (Polish: Pietniczany, Strzyżawka, Ukrainian: П'ятничани, Стрижавка); Zdziechowski from Cherepashyntsy (Polish: Czerepaszyńce, Ukrainian: Черепашинці), and Russanowski from Yakushentsy (Polish: Jakuszyńce, Ukrainian: Якушенці)<sup>6</sup>.

The earliest family book collection that was being formed since the 18<sup>th</sup> century belonged to Potocki from Tulchyn (Polish: Tulczyn, Ukrainian: Тульчин)<sup>7</sup>. Later on, in the period from

<sup>3</sup> Т. Соломонова, *Родова бібліотека княгині М.Г. Щербатової у Немірові: історія формування, склад, [ін:] Вінниччина: минуле та сьогодення: краєзнавчі дослідження: матеріали XXI Вінницької наукової історико-краєзнавчої конференції 21-22 жовт. 2007 р.*, Вінниця 2007, pp. 188-195; Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine. The Institute of Manuscripts, f. 151, № 68, Каталог бібліотеки М. Щербатової. 1889.

<sup>4</sup> Т. Соломонова, *Родова бібліотека Якубовських з Люлинців*, „Подільський Книжник: Альманах” 2011, вип. 3 (2010), pp. 34-46.

<sup>5</sup> Т. Соломонова, *Родова бібліотека Собанських з Ободівки (за матеріалами Вінницької ОУНБ ім. К.А. Тимірязєва)*, [ін:] *Україна і Польща: історичне сусідство: матеріали міжнародної наукової конференції 17-18 трав. 2012 р.*, відп. ред. Ю. Зінько, Вінниця, 2012, pp. 609-621.

<sup>6</sup> Т. Каросва, *Провінція у Галакції Гутенберга: книжкова культура подолля другої половини XIX – початку XX ст.*, Вінниця 2014.

<sup>7</sup> В. Schnajdrowa, *Fragment zbiorów tulczyńskich w rękopisach Biblioteki Polskiej Akademii nauk w Krakowie*, „Rocznik Biblioteki Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie” 1969, t. 15, pp. 89-102; A. Dzieciół, *Książki Potockich z Tulczyna w zbiorach starych druków w zamku Królewskim*, „Kronika Zamkowa” 1987, nr 4, pp. 14-17; M. Strutyńska, *Stare druki proveniencji Potockich z Tulczyna w zbiorach Biblioteki Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu*, „Z badań nad Polskimi Księgozbiórami Historycznymi” 1992, t. 14, pp. 161-217; 1993, t. 15, pp. 183-184; G. Rolak, *W kręgu Potockich z Tulczyna. Fragment kolekcji Biblioteki Tulczyńskiej w zbiorach Działu Starych Druków Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich*, „Czasopismo Zakładu Narodowego imienia Ossolińskich” 2004, z. 15, pp. 157-181; L. Kowkiel, *Prywatny księgozbiór Potockich z Tulczyna w kolekcji Muzeum Historyczno-*

the forepart till the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was scattered among the children of Stanisław Szczęsny Potocki (1751-1805). Grigori Stroganov (Григорій Сергеевич Строганов, 1829-1910) who was Bolesław Potocki's (1805-1893) son-in-law took a part of the Tulchyn book collection to Nemyriv, where Grigori's daughter Maria (married name Shcherbatova, 1857-1920) settled. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the book collection of Potocki-Stroganov-Shcherbatov did not feature its own ex-libris, therefore it was only possible to attribute the Tulchyn collection (see fig. 1). Another son of Stanisław Szczęsny, Jarosław (1784-1838), started to gather his book collection in Pechora, now Tulchyn district, at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several generations of the family used various ex-libris to mark their ownership of books, so proveniences of that collection are diversified (see fig. 2).

The book collection belonging to the Sobański family from Obodivka village (now Trostianets district, Ukrainian: Тростянецький район) had been formed since the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Several family members collected books that were arranged by Róża Sobańska (maiden name Łubieńska,

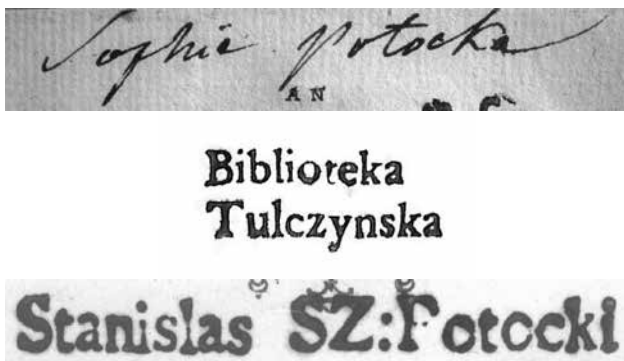


Fig. 1. Proveniences relating to family library of Potocki from Tulchyn.

Ex-libris of Tulczyn library. Proprietorial hand lettering of Sofia Potocka. Source: T. Smollett, *A complete history of England* (London 1758). Sign. 143743. Photo: T. Karoyeva

Ex-libris of Stanisław Szczęsny Potocki. Source: E. May *Histoire militaire de la Suisse* (Lausanne 1788). Sign. 137632. Photo: T. Karoyeva

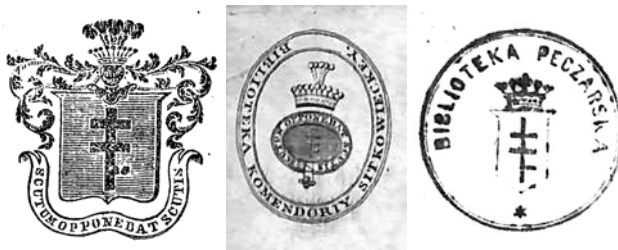


Fig. 2. Proveniences relating to family library of Potocki from Pechora (Polish: Peczara, Ukrainian: Печора).

Ex-libris of family library of Potocki from Pechora. Source: *Encyclopédie methodique* (Vol. 1, Padua 1787). Sign. 161257. Photo: T. Karoyeva

*Archeologicznego w Grodnie*, [in:] *Ród Potockich w odmgęie historii (XVII-XX w.)*, pod red. Z. Janeczka, Katowice 2007, pp. 503-521; W. Pawłowicz, *Potoccy w zbiorach specjalnych Biblioteki Śląskiej w Katowicach*, [in:] *Ród Potockich w odmgęie historii...*, pp. 537-554; I. Ціборовська-Римарович, *Родові бібліотеки Правобережної України XVIII століття (Вишневецьких – Мнішеків, Потоцьких, Мікошевських): історична доля та сучасний стан*, Київ 2006; I. Ціборовська-Римарович, *Стародруки Тульчинської бібліотеки магнатів Потоцьких у фондах Вінницької державної обласної універсальної наукової бібліотеки ім. К.А. Тімірязєва: шлях надходження та історико-книгознавча характеристика*, [in:] *Наукові праці Національної бібліотеки України ім. В.І. Вернадського*. Вип. 19, Київ 2007, pp. 242-268; Т. Соломонова, «Вінницька колекція» з родової бібліотеки Потоцьких у Тульчині, „Подільський Книжник: Альманах” 2009, вип. 1 (2008), pp. 13-54. Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kyiv, f. 49, op. 2, spr. 1430a, Catalogue general des livres [!] de la Bibliothèque de S[on] Excellence M. Le Comte Boleslas Potocki sise au Chateau de Niemirov. Niemirov 1846; Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kyiv, f. 49, op. 2, spr. 14, Catalogue des livres. Tulczyn; The Scientific Library of the PAAS and the PAS in Cracow, rps 1425/I, II k., Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de Son Excellence Monseigneur le Comte Sczęsny Potocki chambellan de S.M.I. L'Empereur de toutes Les Russies.



Fig. 3. Provenience relating to family library of Sobański from Obodivka (Polish: Obodówka, Ukrainian: Ободівка).

Ex-libris of Róża Sobańska.

Source: Le comte d'Angeberg, *Recueil des traites and conventions concernant la Pologne, 1762-1862* (Paris 1862). Sign. 122561. Photo: T. Karoyeva

1798-1880) when she resided in Vasylivka (Polish: Wasylówka, Ukrainian: Василівка) village (see fig. 3). Later on in 1870 the family book collection had been gathered by her son in Obodivka.

The family book collection belonged to Grocholski family from Piatnychany village (now within Vinnytsia border) had no specific provenience mark. Apparently, its formation started at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Books can be attributed by Henryk Grocholski's (1802-1866) autographic inscriptions, ex-libris, the heraldic symbol (Czartoryski-Grocholski) (see fig. 4), and several commemorative inscriptions addressed to the family members.

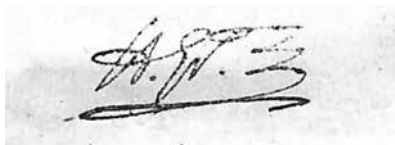


Fig. 4. Proveniences relating to family library of Grocholski from Piatnychany and Strzyżawka (Polish: Pietniczany, Strzyżawka, Ukrainian: П'ятничани, Стрижавка).

Heraldic ex-libris of Witold Czartoryski and Maria Grocholska-Czartoryska

Source: A. Thierry, *Lettres sur l'histoire de France* (Paris 1851). Sign. 125843. Photo: T. Karoyeva

Proprietorial hand lettering of Henryk Grocholski

Source: A. Fredro, *Militarium, seu axiomatum belli ad harmonian togæ accommodatorum libri duo* (Amsterdam 1668). Sign. 161568. Photo: T. Karoyeva

Ex-libris relating to family library from Piatnychany

Source: „Вестник торфяного дела” (Moscow) 1915, № 2. Sign. 99212. Photo: T. Karoyeva

The Jaroszyński family was represented in Podillia by several branches. Formation of book collection in Dzvonykha village (now Tyvriv district, Ukrainian: Тивровський район) began in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the second half of that century it was arranged. An ex-libris and stylish cover was ordered, however, at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the latter wasn't used (see fig. 5).

Fig. 5. Proveniences relating to family library of Yaroszyński from Dzvonykha (Polish: Dzwonicha, Ukrainian: Дзвоніха).

Ex-libris of family library of Yaroszyński from Dzvonykha  
Source: Le comte d'Angeberg, *Recueil des traites...*, 1762-1862 (Paris 1862). Sign. 122584. Photo: T. Karoyeva





Fig. 6. Proveniences relating to family library of Zdziechowski from Cherepashyntsy (Polish: Czerepaszyńce, Ukrainian: Черепашинці).

Ex-libris of Felix Zdziechowski from Cherepashyntsy  
Source: H. Houssaye, 1815. *Waterloo* (Paris 1898). Sign. 127570.  
Photo: T. Karoyeva

The Zdziechowski family arrived to Cherepashyntsy village (now Kalynivka district, Ukrainian: КалиНІВСЬКИЙ РАЙОН) at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Since then the book-collection had been gathered. The last owner, Felix, began to arrange it and ordered a rather unusual ex-libris with a relief stamping (see fig. 6).

The book collection of the Russanowski family from Yakushentsy (now Vinnytsia district) was being formed from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Various members of the family used font stamps. In the 1910s, its last owner Alexander Russanowski junior (1883-1925) ordered an ex-libris with a plot (see fig. 7).

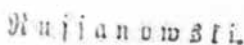
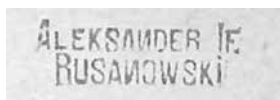


Fig. 7. Proveniences relating to family library of Russanowski from Yakushentsy (Polish: Jakuszyńce, Ukrainian: Якушенці).

Ex-libris of Alexander Russanowski from Yakushentsy. Ex-libris (with a plot) of Alexander Russanowski junior from Yakushentsy  
Source: Le comte d'Angeberg, *Recueil des traites and...* Sign. 125375.  
Photo: T. Karoyeva

The Jakubowski family settled in Lulinty (now Kalynivka district) in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century their book collection, composed of up to 20 000 volumes, was famous for its size. It was well arranged and featured two ex-librises (see fig. 8).



Fig. 8. Proveniences relating to family library of Jakubowski from Lulinty (Polish: Lulińce, Ukrainian: Люлинці). Ex-libris of family library of Jakubowski from Lulinty  
Source: Le comte d'Angeberg, *Recueil des traites and...* Sign. 122585.  
Photo: T. Karoyeva

Forty five personal book collections were identified in the course of study of the *Polonica* in library collections. The following professionals were identified among the owners: 14 lawyers, five landowners or tenants, three doctors, two officers, one agronomist and one musician. Chronology of their publication suggests that personal book collections started to be formed approximately in the 1880's. They were mostly composed of current literature of that time. The library of lawyer Antoni Staniewicz (1882-1941) had a special place among them, as it contained anciently printed books, as well as e.g. printed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, such as *Sarmatiae Europaeae Descriptio...* by Alexander Gwagnin (Spira 1581)<sup>8</sup>.

According to the census of 1897, the Poles amounted to 2.3% of the total population of the Podillia province<sup>9</sup>. They featured rather high literacy rates – 47.7% for men and 42.7% for women, while the average rate in the province was 15.5%<sup>10</sup>. Families supported home education system, in particular studying Polish language, although it was forbidden by the authorities. For the Poles lived in Podillia province their family circles had to substitute school, full-fledged scientific and cultural life. Nowadays it is unknown how the curricula of at-home education looked like, which subjects prevailed, which methods, symbols and objects were being used, but anyway, the book as well as oral memory were the leading channels of educational information transfer. Thus special hopes were laid on books as a mean contributing to preservation of ethnicity and formation of a national identity. Polish public libraries were forbidden in the Right-bank Ukraine until 1905, therefore home book collections were of great importance for every literate person.

Chronologically, Polish book collections include editions of the 16<sup>th</sup> – forepart of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Naturally, the main method of book gathering was current acquisition, although a few owners (Russanowski, Jakubowski family) were interested in developing retrospective collections as well. Publications printed from the 1880s till 1917 amount to 67,7% of all books of the library stock under study. It should be noted that editions printed during the World War I are fairly absent among the books, with the exception of local ones (15 titles). Even editions printed in the last four years before the war are not numerous – about 100 titles. This is especially noticeable in relation to *béllés-léttres*, among which there are no literary novelties, while editions printed in 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries were quite common in book collections of the Poles, especially in family ones. About 3% of all books of the library stock under study were printed during that period.

Revealed books were published in Polish, French, Russian, German, English, Latin and Ukrainian languages (in a decreasing order of number of books). The main part of this library stock was represented by literature in Polish language (42.1%). Books printed in French were the most numerous (23.2%) among foreign publications. More than 94% of French-language books come from family book collections. This language was quite rare for book collections belonged to intelligentsia, where Russian-language books occurred more often (21.1%) and, as a rule, they represented profession of an owner – law, medicine, agriculture, technology etc. as the majority of the owners studied in Russian. German-language books (6.9%) most often come from those libraries whose owners graduated from German universities. English-language publications (3.9%) began to gain popularity only at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are books in Latin (72 pcs.), Dutch

<sup>8</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 160575.

<sup>9</sup> *Первая Всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи. 1897 г. 32: Подольская губерния*, под ред. [и с предисл.] Н.А. Тройницкого, Санкт-Петербург 1904, р. VI, 98.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibidem*, р. IX.

(5), Swedish (6) and Italian (5). The only book in Ukrainian language is *History of Ukraine-Rus* by Mykhajło Hruszewski<sup>11</sup> that comes from the book collection of Jakubowski from Lulinty. It could be assumed that publications in Ukrainian and Russian languages were partially transferred to public library stocks following nationalization and were stored less carefully than foreign or antique ones, which were not suitable for routine use by post-revolutionary readers. For that reason their share nowadays is somewhat smaller than it was initially, but it is unlikely that the difference is significant and thus it could be concluded that Polish readers did not show mass interest for books in Russian and Ukrainian languages.

Collections of books printed in Polish language contain a lot of translated editions along with original ones. Translated editions represent not only *bélles-létres*, but scientific books as well, especially works by French and German authors.

As to geography of printing, the majority of Polish editions were printed in Warsaw print shops, which unlike Krakow or Lviv ones were being censored at the printing stage and had nothing to do with customs offices. Most popular were editions printed by Gustaw Gebethner and August Wolff, Michał Glücksberg, Samuel Orgelbrand. Russian books were mostly printed in the European part of the empire – mainly in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and to a lesser extent in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Odesa. A great number of books were printed in Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, London, Leipzig, Rome, Frankfurt am Main etc. There also are editions printed in such distant cities as Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and even Tokyo.

It is difficult to characterize the interests of the libraries' owners, as none of the book collections is completely preserved. For instance, religious literature was removed after nationalization, except for antique ones. Some fiction books were written off due to physical depreciation. Library stocks suffered from censorship in the 1930s-1950s. In general, it should be noted that family book collections were rather versatile, with prevalence of humanistic literature. Personal book interests of the owners are more evident in book collections of intelligentsia. Most of them contain *bélles-létres* and artistic editions, as well historical and legal literature.

The Poles had lost their own state, and their desire to restore it required learning their lessons. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century they became more and more aware of importance of history in defining and strengthening national identity. According to the library stock studied, the main thematic areas were as follows: history of Poland (46.5% of historical editions), history of France (19.5%), world history (14.2%), history of Russia and Russian Empire (7.1%), history of Ukrainian lands (6.3%). Only a few books referred to the past of other countries, regions or peoples of Europe, in particular Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Spain, Czech Republic, Bohemia, Serbia, Scandinavia, Livonia, Estonia, as well as the United States, Japan and Africa (northern coast and Egypt). There are also books on archeology, ethnography, and auxiliary sciences of history.

The majority of books are printed in Polish (61.2%) and French (28,7%) languages, while books in other languages, particularly in Russian, are not numerous.

World history is reflected mainly in the generalizing works of Friedrich Schlosser, Georg Weber, Theodor Mommsen, and Amédée Thierry. Books on history of Poland are represented by works of Polish enlighteners Hugo Kołłątaj, Stanisław Staszic, Adam Naruszewicz,

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<sup>11</sup> М. Грушевський, *Історія України-Руси*. 2-е вид. Т. 2, Львів 1905; Т. 3, Львів 1905; Т. 4, Київ-Львів 1907; 1-е вид. Т. 7, Київ-Львів 1909.

and Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz. Positivism in Polish historiography is represented by works of Walerian Kalinka, Stanisław Smolka, and Tadeusz Korzon. Among later editions, works of Szymon Askenazy should be noted. Much attention was paid to the causes of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth collapse, historical-legal and historical-economic studies, biographies and memoirs. The library stock contains many historical chronicles and collections of documents. The owners of the collections displayed great interest for Russian-Polish relations, and particularly for Polish uprisings of 1831 and 1863-1864. The main part of the library stock was composed of life-time editions of works of historians of the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> – forepart of 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, which suggests that Polish readers closely followed current events in Polish historical science. As already noted above, Polish educated community displayed great interest for history of France. Acquisition of French Revolutions experience could be useful for the future development of Polish state as well. Among French historians whose works are represented in Polish book collections, the following names should be noted: Augustin Thierry, François Guizot, Adolphe Thiers, Louis Blanc, Hippolyte Taine, Jules Michelet, Albert Vandal, Ernest Lavisse, Alfred Rambaud. Their works are focused on the main events of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

It should be noted that the Polish history research of that time initiated a regional study of the Right-bank Ukraine and outpaced Russian and Ukrainian archeography in publication of documents on the history of that region. History of Ukrainian territories is most often represented by works of local amateur historians: Michał Grabowski, Wawrzyniec Marczyński, Władysław Pobóg-Górski, Kazimierz Pułaski, Aleksander Przeździecki, Józef Rolle, Franciszek Rawita-Gawroński, and Aleksander Jabłonowski. The only publication in Ukrainian language, as it was already mentioned above, is *History of Ukraine-Rus* by M. Hruszewski.

Another peculiar feature of the Polish book collections was an attention put on legal literature<sup>12</sup>. It should be noted that since 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries it was the career of a lawyer that provided an opportunity to attain high social status. This type of career was the only one among all professional occupations that was considered appropriate for a nobleman, like military or church career, as it was associated with the functioning of a gentry state. A lawyer profession gave chance to attain material welfare, to acquire land and then to get the status of gentry, and under conditions existed in Russian Empire it provided certain social status for the Poles who had a little chance to make a career in civil service.

Presence of books on legal matters in the book collections of specialists is quite logical. It seems quite natural that in the Russian Empire these books represented current legal literature and they were printed in Russian. But it is surprising that there are publications of the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries (62 volumes) in the Podillia collections. These books reflect legislation of states that existed in the past, thus they were of little use but their price was quite high. They describe mainly Lithuanian and Crown (Polish) legislation as well as the Magdeburg Law. Many statutes (Polish, Lithuanian and Masovian – Bartłomiej Groicki, Teodor Zawadzki, parliament constitutions and collections of selected legislative acts) have been revealed. There is the *Volumina Legum...* collection (6 vol., Warsaw 1732-1782) – a code of legislative acts of 1347-1736<sup>13</sup>, and its re-edition printed in 1859-1860 in St. Petersburg in the print shop of Jozafat Ohryzko<sup>14</sup>. People living in the

<sup>12</sup> Т. Кароєва (Соломонова), *Юридична література у приватних книжкових збірниках поляків Поділля початку XX ст.*, „Вісник Книжкової Палати” 2013, № 2, pp. 32-35.

<sup>13</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 138051, 146331, 158903, 160697, 183711, 255699, 255700, 256120, 256371.

<sup>14</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 137735, 139475, 142945, 144590, 184554.



Podillia province also had collections of legislative acts of local authorities, such as resolutions of the civil-military commission of the Krzemieniec district. These books were found either in family book collections (Jakubowski, Russanowski and Potocki), and in personal ones belonging to Vinnytsia lawyers Józef Ostroróg-Sadowski and Ludwik Klinger.

Obviously, book collections of the Poles included *béllés-léttres*, in particular Polish or translated into Polish language. Polish authors from the Renaissance till the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are represented. Readers paid their attention to each and every stage of Polish literature history except the newest one. It is quite logical that works of so-called „Ukrainian school” are broadly represented in the library stock. Among them there are works of Józef Bohdan Zaleski, Seweryn Goszczyński, Maurycy Goślawski, Juliusz Słowacki, Michał Czajkowski, Tymko (Tomasz) Padura who live in the Podillia province.

Geographic literature, especially books about travels and travelers, are quite numerous in Polish book collections. However, books on agriculture and technology, medicine and biology, most of them in Russian language, are found mostly in book collections of the specialists.

Editions related to Russia in book collections of the Poles refer to the following themes: history and geography of Russian empire, its military and economic history, diplomacy, biographies of Russian monarchs and memoirs. It should be noted that Russians didn't demonstrate any interest for Polish books.

Another feature of the studied book collections is the interest in the reference literature on some branches of knowledge. They contain five copies of *Dictionnaire universel d'histoire et de géographie* by Marie-Nicolas Bouillet (Paris 1855, 1858, 1861, 1880)<sup>15</sup>, three copies of *Nouvelle géographie universelle. La terre et les hommes* by Élisée Reclus (19 vol., Paris 1875-1894)<sup>16</sup>. Three owners had first edition (1859-1868) of the popular universal encyclopedia *Encyklopedia powszechna* by S. Orgelbrand<sup>17</sup>, and at least nine had the third edition (1898-1904) of that encyclopedia. Equally popular was *Encyklopedia rolnictwa i wiadomości związek z nim mających* (5 vol., Warsaw 1873-1879)<sup>18</sup>, found in five book collections. Numerous copies of the multi-volume edition of *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* (15 vol., Warsaw 1880-1902)<sup>19</sup> containing a lot of information about Podillia are currently stored in the Vinnytsia RUSL and Khmelnytsky RUSL, Vinnytsia Regional Local History Museum (Вінницький обласний краєзнавчий музей) and Khmelnytsky Regional Local History Museum (Хмельницький обласний краєзнавчий музей), as well as in the Kamyanets-Podilsky Historical Museum-Reserve (Кам'янець-Подільський державний історичний музей).

One more specific feature revealed in the book culture of Polish community is usage of a book as an instrument for preservation of ethnicity and formation of national identity.

The community was especially concerned about editions significant for the Polish culture. That attitude is evident not only towards already mentioned *Volumina legum* or the works of famous Polish writers such as Henryk Sienkiewicz, printed in great number of copies and

<sup>15</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 125304, 125625, 124342, 134669, 147315.

<sup>16</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 124976, 125172, 125423, 133943-133953, 134535-134539, 134697, 136262, 136362, 146372.

<sup>17</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 101882, 135611-135621, 135626-135640, 138220, 138432, 138538, 140991, 141072, 141073, 141098, 141775, 142602, 142616, 142695-142699, 142709, 181770, 183270, 200792-200798, 200801.

<sup>18</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 135642-135647, 135649, 135957, 136154, 138398, 138399, 138454, 138541, 138397, 140999, 141000, 141085, 141086, 141087, 141091, 141176, 143873, 145549, 182646, 181767, И-12338.

<sup>19</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 145207, 183222-183240, 183378-183380, 317379.

intended for mass reader, but also towards scientific and reference literature. The library stock contains numerous volumes of *Historia XIX stulecia* [...] (3 vol., ed. by Aleksander Czechowski, Warsaw 1901)<sup>20</sup> from eight personal book collections of the region, odd volumes of various editions of *Dzieje porozbiorowe narodu polskiego ilustrowane* by August Sokołowski (5 vol., Warsaw after 1900)<sup>21</sup>. Four copies of the collections of diplomatic documents concerning Poland *Recueil des traites and conventions concernant la Pologne, 1762-1862* (Paris 1862)<sup>22</sup> arranged by count d'Angeberg (pen name of Leonard Chodźko) come from family libraries of the Russanowski, Sobański, Jakubowski and Jaroszyński. Three editions of W. Kalinka's work *Sejm Czteroletni* (1st ed. Krakow 1880; 2nd ed. Krakow, Lviv 1881; 4th ed. Krakow 1895)<sup>23</sup> were also found. Sympathy with compatriots exiled to Siberia is evidenced by three copies of *Wiadomości o Syberyi i podróże w niej odbyte w latach 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834* by J.K. – Józef Kobyłecki (Warsaw 1837)<sup>24</sup>.

Polish patriots also preserved books belonging to deceased or exiled fighters for independence of Poland. For instance, books from the collection of Gotard Sobański, who died in a Siberian exile<sup>25</sup>, were concentrated in the book collection of the Sobański family from Obodivka village, and they had a distinctive memorial status.

Publications of wide denunciative content have their special place. For instance, works by the landlady Katarzyna Radziwiłłowa (maiden name Rzewuska) known under pen name „Comte (Count) Paul Vasili” – a scandalous series that described high society of European capitals, in particular Russian one: *La société de Berlin* (Paris 1884)<sup>26</sup>, *La Société de Saint-Petersbourg* (Paris 1886)<sup>27</sup>. It was a kind of black PR that depicted many persons in an unfavorable light. The works by Peter Dołgorukow *La verite sur la Russie* (Paris 1861)<sup>28</sup> and *Memoires* (Geneva 1867)<sup>29</sup> were being handed on from person to person among Polish nobility, as evidenced by proprietary inscriptions, numerous underscores and sometimes brief comments. Scientific researches of the history of the revolutionary movement were also intercepted by censorship, but it didn't prevent B. Potocki from possessing the monograph *Histoire de dix ans, 1830-1840* by L. Blanc (Paris 1844)<sup>30</sup>. Another edition of that book printed in Brussels in 1847 was found in the Zdziechowski's family book collection. *Bélles-léttres* editions that had been forbidden to distribute or translate in Russian empire are saved. For instance, the book collection of Russanowski from Yakushyntsy village contains the first part of Wolter's philosophical lexicon (*Oeuvres complètes*, vol. 16, Paris 1876)<sup>31</sup> that was banned in 1883 Leipzig edition (1862)<sup>32</sup> of *Les Misérables* novel

<sup>20</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 126799, 135046-135049, 138451-138453, 143467, 144659, 145289, 146378, 142616, 182647, 183270, 200744, 200779, 200785.

<sup>21</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 108329, 122495, 122697, 135189-135194, 144141, 146341, 146373, 146420-146424, 181135, 184135, 184317.

<sup>22</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 108329, 122495, 122697, 135189-135194, 144141, 146341, 146373, 146420-146424, 181135, 184135, 184317.

<sup>23</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 124660, 133783, 140450, 140881, 143881.

<sup>24</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 123280, 124771, 135074.

<sup>25</sup> The Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, f. 251-18, Опись вещей, оставшихся после убитого[в] Ялуторовске Готарда Собанского, 1841 г.

<sup>26</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 134943.

<sup>27</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 143348.

<sup>28</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 125861.

<sup>29</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 125859.

<sup>30</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 140264, 127214.

<sup>31</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 158585.

<sup>32</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 110633, 110726.

by Victor Hugo, and novels by George Sand: *Le Piccinino* (Brussels 1847)<sup>33</sup> and *Histoire de ma vie* (Paris 1855)<sup>34</sup> were also attributed to the same book collection<sup>35</sup>.

Acquisition of works by prominent figures of Polish culture printed in various languages contributed to nurture patriotic feelings of the community. Lawyer and publicist Włodzimierz Spasowicz was such a figure for people living in the Podillia province. His works in Polish and Russian languages printed both as separate editions and as multi-volume ones were found in the Vinnytsia RUSL and attributed to ten book collections. The number of copies preserved enables conclusion that a lot of these editions were stored in the family libraries of that time.

Another mean revealing Polish origin of the book collection owners were book proveniences. It was already noticed above that doctors, lawyers and engineers had a lot of books in Russian language. But ex-librises, superex-librises on back of covers, and proprietary inscriptions were made in Polish language. Among more than 30 attributed ex-librises only two are made in Latin, one in Russian, and the rest in Polish language.

Thus, the book culture of the Poles living in the Eastern Podillia in the forefront of the 20<sup>th</sup> century featured a complete inherent system of preservation and formation of the Polish national identity. The main components of that system were in fact books in Polish language, private and public Polish-language libraries, „token books” on matters related to the Poles and Poland (even in foreign languages), „memorial” books, works by prominent Poles (even in foreign languages), and proveniences made by the Poles in their native language. All that consolidated the ethnic community and contributed to formation of a national identity.

## Summary

The article covers personal book collections belonging to the Poles residing in the Eastern part of the Podilla province, then nationalized by Soviet authorities in 1919-1920, and currently repositied in library stocks of the Vinnytsia Regional General-Purpose Scientific Library named after K.A. Timiriachev.

There are about 5100 volumes in Polish, French, Russian, German, English, Latin and Ukrainian languages (listed in a decreasing order of books quantity) altogether. The editions were printed in the territory of Poland and other European countries in the 16<sup>th</sup> – the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The books came from eight family libraries of manor houses as well as from 45 personal collections. The available library stock makes it possible to characterize composition of the collections, the Poles’ interests and everyday life habits associated with books, as well as the role books played in the process of national identity formation.

**Key words:** home libraries – Polonica – Podillia – book – provenance.

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<sup>33</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 121944.

<sup>34</sup> Vinnytsia RUSL, Sign. 124000.

<sup>35</sup> И. Айзеншток, *Французские писатели в оценках царской цензуры*, „Литературное Наследство” 1939, вып. 33-34, pp. 769-861.

### Streszczenie

## Polskie księgozbiory Podola Wschodniego z początku XX w.: ogólna charakterystyka właścicieli i zawartości zbiorów (na podstawie zasobów Winnickiej Obwodowej Uniwersalnej Biblioteki Naukowej imienia K.A. Timiriaziewa, Ukraina)

W artykule opisano księgozbiory prywatne z początku XX w. Polaków z Podola Wschodniego. Zostały one znacjonalizowane przez władze sowieckie w latach 1919-1920, a obecnie są przechowywane w zbiorach Winnickiej Obwodowej Uniwersalnej Biblioteki Naukowej im. K.A. Timiriaziewa na Ukrainie. Pozostałości po tych kolekcjach liczą w sumie około 5100 tomów w językach: polskim, francuskim, rosyjskim, niemieckim, angielskim, łacińskim i ukraińskim (kolejność według liczebności). Książki pochodzą z XVI - początku XX w.; wydrukowano je w oficynach działających na ziemiach polskich oraz w innych krajach europejskich. Analizowane publikacje pochodzą z ośmiu bibliotek rodowych (ziemiańskich) oraz z 45 kolekcji prywatnych. Ich zbiór umożliwia w pewnym stopniu charakterystykę omawianych kolekcji, a także przedstawienie zainteresowań czytelniczych Polaków z Podola, ich praktyk lekturowych, sposobów wykorzystania lektury w życiu codziennym. Pozwala ponadto na ukazanie roli książki w kształtowaniu tożsamości narodowej.

**Słowa kluczowe:** biblioteki domowe – polonika – Podole – książka – księgozbiory prywatne – proveniencja.