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Formation of the Slavic Collection and its Evolution: a Case Study of the Polish Holdings at the University of Manitoba

Abstract: The Slavic Collection at the University of Manitoba comprises over 70,000 volumes of books, periodicals, newspapers, and microfilms. It was created in 1949 following the founding of the Department of Slavic Studies that same year. This article focuses on Polonica – the Polish-language materials – available in the collection, its provenance, and potential associated research themes. Four examples of works/bodies of works from the collection are examined as a case study, including two rare books, the Polish Amateur Theatre Pamphlet Collection, published between 1902 and 1947 in Poland and the United States, and the Polish-language newspaper “Czas”, which is the oldest surviving Polish-language newspaper in Canada. These unique resources reflect wider trends in the evolution of the Polish community in Manitoba, while serving as an illustration of collaboration between the Polish community and the UM academic institution.

Keywords: Slavic Collection, University of Manitoba, Polish Amateur Theatre Pamphlet Collection, “Czas”

Słowa kluczowe: Kolekcja Słowiańska, Uniwersytet Manitoby, Kolekcja Broszur Polskiego Teatru Amatorskiego, “Czas”

The origin of Slavic studies as an academic discipline in Canada dates back to the early 1940s. A number of universities began offering courses in the Russian language, a result of growing interest in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe following the start of the Second World War. In the summer of 1945, the first Slavic Studies department at a Canadian university was created at the University of Saskatchewan, with the appointment of Constantine H. Andrusyshen as its head¹. Other Canadian universities soon followed.

At the University of Manitoba, the Department of Slavic Studies was founded in 1949, and with it, a separate Slavic Collection library was created to support the courses and research in this new academic field². The task of developing a Slavic library fell to Jaroslav Rudnyckyj, the first head of the University's Department of Slavic Studies. A Slavic Studies library fund for the purpose of obtaining materials for this new library collection was established under the direction of Mark Smerchanski, a member of the University of Manitoba Board of Governors and a former Member of Parliament³. Monies from the fund were used to purchase the Hirniak Family Library, consisting of nearly 2000 books and periodicals (mainly in Ukrainian, but also a large number in Polish and in Russian). These volumes formed the core portion of this new Slavic Collection. Soon, various Slavic organizations throughout Canada and the United States began to contribute books, including the Polish Canadian Congress, the Polish Canadian Women's Association Branch #7, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress; the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre Oseredok; and the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN) of Canada in Winnipeg.

The Slavic Collection was originally kept within the office space of the Department of Slavic Studies inside the Tier Building at the University of Manitoba's Fort Garry Campus, which at the time housed most of the departmental offices of the Faculty of Arts. With the construction of the main University Library in 1953 (later renamed the Elizabeth Dafoe Library), the entire collection was relocated to its own quarters in the new library building. Along with the Icelandic Collection, it became one of only two separate language collections within the University of Manitoba Libraries (UML)⁴. Even today, the two collections remain in physically separate locations from the main stacks at the University of Manitoba's Elizabeth Dafoe Library.

1 J. Dutka, *The Grace of Passing Constantine H. Andrusyshen : the Odyssey of a Slavist*, Toronto 2000, p. 25.

2 M. Oryshchuk, *Vinnipez'kyi tsentr Ukrainoznavstva i Slavistyky*. "Vyzvol'nyi Shliakh" 1974, vol. 27, p. 1134.

3 J. Muchin, *Slavic Collection of the University of Manitoba*. Winnipeg 1970, p. 9.

4 Elizabeth Dafoe was the long-serving University Librarian at the University of Manitoba, from 1937–1960. She played an active role in the creation of both the Canadian Library Association, and its provincial counterpart, the Manitoba Library Association.

At the Slavic Collection's inception, emphasis was placed on collecting materials relating to Slavic languages and literature⁵. The appointment of Professor Paul Yuzyk, the second faculty member of the Department of Slavic Studies, expanded the scope of the original collection's mandate to include materials relating to Slavic history, on the basis that literature and history are often interwoven⁶. During the 1950s, J. Rudnyckyj, on behalf of the UML, began purchasing rare Slavic books and manuscripts that would enhance the reputation not only of the UML, but the University as a whole⁷. A voracious collector of books, Rudnyckyj would visit antiquarian bookdealers and outdoor markets, looking for unique or rare monographs, manuscripts, or serials. This was often accomplished while on his many travels throughout North America and abroad. The particularly rare books and manuscripts would later become part of the UML's Rare Book Room, located inside the University of Manitoba's Archives & Special Collections (UMASC). Two such rare books acquired during the first decade of the establishment of the Slavic Collection include:

1. Syreniusz, S., *Zielnik Herbarzem z języka Łacinskiego zowią To jest Opisanie własne imion, kształtu, przyrodzenia, skutkow, y mocy Zioł wszelakich Drzew Krzewin y korzenia ich, Kwiatu, Owocow, Sokow Miasg, Zywic y korzenia do potraw zaprawowania Takze Trunkow, Syropow, Wodek Lekiwarczow, Konfektow [...] pilnie zebrane a porzadnie zapisane przez D. Simona Syrenniwsa*. [w Drukarni Bazylego Skalskiego], 1613.
2. Kochowski, W., *Annalium Poloniae ab obitu Vladislai IV climacter primus*. Ex officina G. & N. Schedel, 1683.

Szymon Syreniusz's (Syreński's) *Zielnik Herbarzem...* (the Herbarium) was acquired in 1950 and was one of the first rare Polish books added to the UML's holdings. Syreniusz, a graduate of the Krakow Academy, developed an interest in the medicinal use of plants while a student there. He obtained

5 Attention was placed on collecting and purchasing monographs, serials, etc., in the Polish, Russian and Ukrainian languages, as these were the three languages taught in the Department of Slavic Studies. Although the bulk of resources are in these aforementioned languages, materials in all of the other Slavic languages are available in the collection.

6 The collection policy for Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba continues to evolve, so that today, it has broadened its focus more on Area/ Cultural Studies. Although there is still an emphasis on language and literature, it also encompasses other fields, such as, Ethnography & Folklore; Film Studies; Gender Studies; History; and Political Studies.

7 It was not until 1962 that a full-time professional Librarian for Slavic Studies was finally hired. Prior to this, faculty members and part-time instructors in the Department of Slavic Studies served as "librarians" and were given the responsibility of selecting monograph titles, as well as journal and newspaper subscriptions. Students and researchers would consult the other reference librarians for assistance, and, when they required further expertise, they would turn to the Slavic Studies' faculty members.

a Doctor of Medicine diploma from Padua University, and, upon returning to Poland, began a medical practice, continuing to study and conduct research on the qualities and uses of medicinal plants and, eventually, assembling his knowledge into *Zielnik Herbarzem...* Sadly, Syreniusz did not live to see this work published, which occurred two years after his death in 1613, with 1000 copies in print⁸. It is estimated that fewer than 100 copies are still in existence⁹.

The *Zielnik Herbarzem...* is one of the most important works in the natural sciences to have been printed during the Polish Renaissance. It consists of 1538 pages of Polish, Latin, and German text, along with illustrations. There are descriptions of 765 plants, many of which contain accompanying drawings. The importance of herbs from trees, plants, and roots are discussed in detail, including their use in cooking and medicine. In some cases, Syreniusz introduced names for specific herbs, many of which would remain in use by subsequent generations of Polish botanists. The copy held in the Rare Book Room does not contain any unique stamps or markings to indicate its provenance. It has its original leather binding, along with two mounted metal clasp fittings.

The *Annalium Poloniae...* was written by Wespazjan Kochowski, a poet and historian of the Polish Baroque period. Although Kochowski was known for his poetry, he turned his attention to history when he was named the court historian by King Jan Sobieski III. While serving as the King's historian, he wrote, *Annalium Poloniae ab obitu Vladislai IV* [*The Annals of Polish History from the Death of King Ladislav IV*], a history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth under Kings Jan Kazimierz Waza and Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki, and covering important events which Kochowski either witnessed, or was able to document using archival sources available to him.

Kochowski's *Annalium Poloniae...* is considered one of the best sources chronicling the history of Poland during the 16th and 17th centuries. It is written in Latin and was printed in Kraków in 1683 by the "Ex officina G. & N. Schedel". The copy held at the UML's Rare Book Room contains 343 pages, with all three volumes/sections (referred to as climacters) bound together in what appears to be in its original, but very worn, leather binding¹⁰. In terms of its

8 K. Rostański, *Szymon Syreniusz i jego dzieło*, "Wiadomości Botaniczne" 1997, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 11.

9 This estimate is based on OCLC's WorldCat the world's largest unified catalog database, which encompasses thousands of institutions from around the world (mostly libraries, but includes archives and museums). The database provides a record of items (monographs, journals, newspapers, theses, microforms, electronic sources, etc.) and each item's location. WorldCat indicates that Syreniusz's *Zielnik Herbarzem...* is currently held at just 12 academic institutions, though additional copies are likely held in private collections.

10 WorldCat indicates that nine libraries worldwide hold all-three climacters, while other libraries hold only one or two.

provenance, it may have been held at one time in a library collection in the former Soviet Union, prior to its purchase through an antiquarian book dealer¹¹.

The Slavic Collection at UML also houses a series of Polish language plays published during the first half of the 20th century. These were written by Polish playwrights, and published mainly in Poland, but also in the United States (the majority printed either in Chicago or Toledo). The collection is titled *The Polish Amateur Theatre Pamphlets*, and contains plays of various genres (comedies, dramas, etc.) that were geared towards amateur theatre groups¹². These individual publications were gifted to the UML by various institutions and individuals from Winnipeg and the smaller communities throughout southern Manitoba. Many of the smaller rural towns, such as Cook's Creek, Glenella, Lac du Bonnet, McCreary, Rosedale, and St. Clements, have (or had) a significant Polish-Canadian population. The plays were performed in the Polish community and church halls of these towns in the 1910s to the 1940s, typically by local actors. In addition to keeping Polish literary and cultural tradition alive, the performances provided leisure and entertainment, and served an important social function, giving an opportunity for people to see extended family and friends.

UML archival examples discussed above represent publications acquired over the years by Slavic librarians or archivists. Sporadically the collection benefited from small donations from local Polish organizations or individuals. In the early 2000s, the Polish community initiated a major donation of archival issues of a local Polish-language newspaper. The history of "Czas" and its archives shows an interesting case of community agency in preservation of ethnic heritage.

One of the most original examples of Polonica deposited at the UM Archives & Special Collections is the weekly newspaper "Czas"¹³ ("Czas", "The Times" or "The Polish Times"). First printed in Winnipeg in 1915, "Czas" is the oldest surviving Polish-language newspaper in Canada¹⁴. In the beginning, the weekly was published by František Dojacek, a Czech immigrant and bookseller based in Winnipeg's North End neighborhood. Dojacek, who spoke seven languages and saw the business potential in catering to the publication

11 The copy held at the UML Rare Book Room has a small stamp with the words, "Publ. Bibl. imeni. V.I. Lenina" [The V.I. Lenin Public Library] in Russian, and what appears to be a hand-written accession number. No additional markings or stamps are visible to provide further clues to its provenance.

12 A search in WorldCat, indicates that many of these small publications held in the Slavic Collection, are located in very few libraries worldwide. A large number appear to only be found within the Polish National Library [Biblioteka Narodowa].

13 "Czas : postępowy tygodnik polski w Kanadzie poświęcony sprawom ludu polskiego na wychodźstwie" [The Times] 1914–2000s.

14 For discussion about the first issue, see V. Turek, *The Polish-language press in Canada: Its history and a bibliographical list*, Toronto 1962, p. 110.

needs of Winnipeg's immigrant population, established the Canada North-West Publishing Company, under which "Czas" and many other ethnic newspapers were distributed¹⁵.

The main goal of "Czas" before 1918 was to educate readers about Polish history, culture, and traditions. Maks Major was the first noted editor¹⁶. According to Victor Turek, Major created a "lively" newspaper with well-written editorials on historical, social, and political problems¹⁷. The newspaper advertised itself on its masthead as "the only progressive Polish weekly in Canada". The unique character of the Polish press in Canada reflected in "Czas" is that it was the press of a nation constantly struggling for its freedom. Its presence meant the preservation of cultural values threatened by occupying powers. The literary material included poetry and works of fiction reprinted from various sources. In her survey of the archival issues of "Czas", Eva Stachniak noted that "the two most popular themes were desire to return to Poland and a declaration of love and loyalty toward the motherland", themes originating from Polish classics¹⁸. The second most popular literary form published in "Czas" was poetry and prose written by Polish-Canadian authors. Researchers can find an array of original first-hand accounts (which would not have survived otherwise) by contributors describing homesteading work, hardship, loneliness, and nostalgia for the Old Country. Letters and literary texts sent to the editors facilitated an otherwise impossible discussion among the Poles scattered across Canada. Stachniak calls it "a surrogate village of sorts" where one could get advice about issues regarding marriage and family or express unity with their compatriots¹⁹.

Until the end of World War I, "Czas" published minimal information about Canada except for the price of wheat or immigration policies. Importance was given to international news and the war effort, a topic well covered by the editors. The majority of the news covered the situation on European battlefields; however, the most notable was the local and national Canadian debate about the many ways in which Canadian Poles could help Poland regain its independence. Members of the Polish Gymnastic Association Sokół in Winnipeg answered the call to join Polish Army units created at Niagara-on-the-Lake (later called "Haller's Army")²⁰. Articles published in "Czas" reflected the pride

15 P. Robertson, *Frank Dojacek and Mail-Order Shopping in the Prairies, 1906–1975*, [online] <https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmce/exhibitions/cpm/catalog/cat2108e.html> [accessed 11.09.2023].

16 V. Turek, op. cit., p. 112.

17 Ibidem.

18 E. Stachniak, *Canadian Reflections: the Images of Canada and Poland in the Polish Ethnic Press*, "Canadian Ethnic Studies" 1991, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 44.

19 Ibidem, p. 45.

20 Polish Gymnastic Association Sokół in Winnipeg established on December 3, 1906.

Poles in Canada felt being a part of the international war effort and encouraged able men to enlist either with Polish units or directly with the Canadian Army. The newspaper's editorials present the community's negotiations with Canadian government to exclude Polish nationals from the "undesired" enemy of the state group that included German and Ukrainian settlers and citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Especially interesting are the first-hand accounts of recruits. Editors published letters written by men of different ranks describing their experiences in the recruitment camp in Ontario and later, their participation in the fight for Poland's independence²¹.

By 1931, Winnipeg was a central hub for Polish immigration to Canada, with a population of 40,000 within the province of Manitoba. The growing readership had the choice of the religious weekly "Gazeta Katolicka" (established by the Oblates in 1908) and "Czas", which had a clear anti-clerical character²². The Interwar period characterized an ongoing battle between the two publications, and their articles provide interesting material on polemics among the Polish ethnic group in Winnipeg. From a research point of view, the competition between the two allows better perspective into the background of various problems. Among many interesting topics is the attitude toward Jews and Ukrainians between the two World Wars. The coverage reflects the attitudes in Poland and does not bring the local Winnipeg nor Canadian ethnic communities into debate. The two newspapers had, as expected, different stands on the role of Ukrainians in newly established Poland²³.

In 1927, the ownership of F. Dojacek's publishing house went to a Ukrainian majority. To secure the independence of "Czas" members of the Polish organizations in Winnipeg incorporated their own publishing company, Polish Press Ltd.²⁴ As a result, the Polish Gymnastic Association Sokół, the Polish Fraternal Aid Society of St. John Cantius, and the Polish St. Peter and St. Paul Society became major shareholders of the newspaper²⁵. The change in ownership did not bring total freedom of expression to the editors, since a newspaper sponsored by associations had to publish favorable articles about their activities, could not criticize their policies, and had to conform to the views

21 See: *Listy Żołnierskie*, "Czas", January 30, 1918, no. 5, Winnipeg 1915, p. 7.

22 H. Radecki, B. Heydenkorn, *A Member of a Distinguished Family*, Ottawa 1976, p. 112.

23 For further discussion, see: D. Stone, *Winnipeg's Polish Language Newspapers and Their Attitudes Towards Jews and Ukrainians Between the Two World Wars*, "Canadian Ethnic Studies" 1989, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 27-37.

24 Turek, op. cit., p. 111; See also: *The Multilingual Press in Manitoba*, Winnipeg 1974, p. 144.

25 Polish Fraternal Aid Society of St. John Cantius a Winnipeg organization established in 1918. Originally, a parochial fraternal aid society eventually transformed itself into a secular organization; see V. Turek, B. Heydenkorn. *Poles in Manitoba*, Toronto 1967, p. 197; Polish St. Peter and St. Paul Society (1902-1953). Mutual aid organization established by the members of the Polish National Church.

of the readership, most of whom were members of the various organizations. Furthermore, in exchange for financial help, the weekly had to print free announcements supplied by the organizations as well as reports dealing with their events²⁶.

World-War-II-era articles (many of them reprints arriving from London, England), editorials, and literary texts in “Czas” presented the scope of material support needed in Poland and reflected on the call for volunteers for the army. Literary texts focused on a “desire to lift the spirit of Polish exiles and immigrants by glorifying Poland”²⁷. In 1946, “Czas”, took on the role of championing a national cause, advocating for aid to Polish Displaced Persons and defending culture now endangered by the Communist rule. After the discontinuation of “Gazeta Katolicka” in 1957, “Czas” became the only Polish weekly in Western Canada; however, the editorial board and management did not take advantage of this monopoly. In addition to losing their ‘natural’ rival, a policy introduced by the Board in 1951 restricted controversial materials, and this deprived the editor of the possibility to present views not supported by the majority. Reviewing archival issues of “Czas” V. Turek noted that “one will not find anything resembling the old thundering editorials of Major, Julian Nowacki, or August F. Chudzicki, criticizing the readers for their apathy, appealing for more activity by Polish Canadian Associations, or initiating some educational or national campaign”²⁸.

Post-WWII, the priorities of the weekly shifted towards the receiving country. News from Poland was printed to keep its readers up to date, not to ignite the idea of one day returning to the Old Country. New post-war immigrants were settling in the prairies and expected more information about Canadian policies, society, and political parties, as well as various provinces, wildlife, and recommendations on books. The 1970s were filled with discussion on multiculturalism; urging Canadian Poles to get involved in mainstream life, take part in politics, and make their mark in Canadian society. Literary texts represent the experiences of refugees who witnessed the war and the Communist takeover of Poland, which meant that they had to deal once again with establishing their roots²⁹.

The 1980s articles reflected the political crisis and deteriorating economic situation in Poland. The newspaper provided information about community efforts to organize financial help for striking workers. However, unlike during

26 V. Turek, *op. cit.*, pp. 50–51.

27 E. Stachniak, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

28 A.F. Chudzicki, secretary general of the federation of Polish Societies in Canada and “Czas” editor from 1940 to 1946; J. Nowacki (1863–1937) one of the founders of the Polish Gymnastic Association Sokół, served as “Czas” editor from 1919 to 1935. See V. Turek, *op. cit.*, p. 114.

29 E. Stachniak, *op. cit.*, p. 49.

WWI and WWII, when the articles in “Czas” focused on organizing support among the Polish community, the “Solidarność”-era editorials exerted pressure on the Canadian government. Newspaper content showed that the Polish community in Winnipeg considered themselves a part of Canadian society, and as such, demanded from their political representatives financial assistance for striking workers, sanctions against Poland’s government, and aid to Polish refugees stranded in various European resettlement camps. Immigrant agency is reflected not only in asking for help for their countrymen but declaring responsibility for the incoming refugees.

The archives of “Czas” present a glimpse of what happened beyond the newspaper’s pages and the dominant message is that Winnipeg’s Polish weekly was truly a community newspaper. Decades of the publication’s organizational meeting minutes describe the work of hired staff and an army of volunteers who devoted time to ensuring that the paper could be published and delivered³⁰. They might have disagreed on the content or argued about the finances; however, each generation took pride in working for the newspaper. Polish organizations and individuals across Canada were encouraged to subscribe and buy shares. In the 1970s, there was an attempt to enter the US market, and about three thousand issues sold monthly in Chicago and New York, which was not enough to make a profit. Loans were taken to buy new equipment and the staff eagerly learnt computer technology and new publishing methods. A real crisis began in the late 1990s, when subscription and advertising sales declined. In 1998, the Board of Directors of Polish Press Ltd. faced bankruptcy; however, a group of volunteers once again took charge of publishing. They managed to secure enough funds through advertising and subscriptions to extend the run for another seven years. On June 29, 2004, the last issue of “Czas” in its traditional format was published. The Board of Directors of Polish Press Ltd. agreed to loan the name “Czas” to “Fakty Ltd.” of Toronto, the publisher of the Polish newspaper “Związkowiec”³¹ (est. 1933 in Toronto). “Czas–Związkowiec” began publication in July 2004.

One of the last decisions of the Board of Directors was to preserve the newspaper’s legacy by donating the collection of bound newspaper issues, dating from 1915 to 2003, to the UMASC Archives & Special Collections. As word began to spread that the printed volumes of “Czas” were now housed at UMASC, researchers throughout Canada and abroad began contacting the archivists with inquires relating to accessing the newspaper, as well as requesting that

30 A-2017-04 CZAS Polish Press Ltd. fonds, Ogniwo Polish Museum Archives, Winnipeg, [online] <https://main.lib.umanitoba.ca/czas-polish-press-ltd-fonds> [accessed 14.02.2024].

31 “Związkowiec” [The Alliancer] founded in 1933 by Polish Alliance Friendly Society [Związek Polaków w Kanadzie].

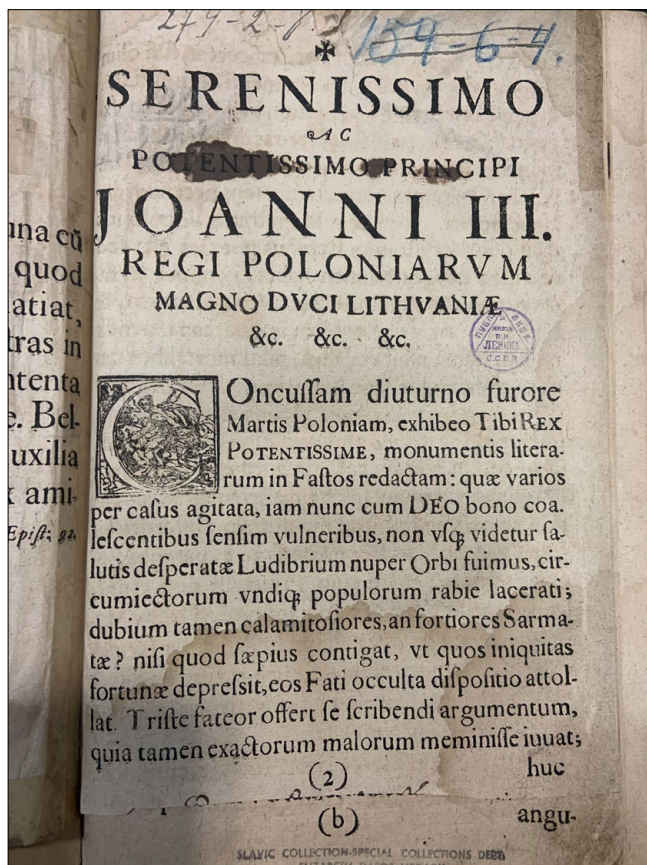
its contents be made available electronically. In early 2014, UM archivists met with some of the former members of the “Czas” Board of Directors to discuss plans of digitizing the newspaper (and therefore making its contents searchable online) for the years 2015–2003. The two main challenges to overcome were the expensive cost of digitation and the work involved in digitizing nearly 90 years of newspaper issues.

The project team determined that it would not be feasible to digitize over 40,000 pages of newspaper print by the UM Archives’ staff, both in terms of time and cost. The decision was made to outsource this task to West Canadian Digital Imaging in Edmonton, Alberta, whose services had been used by the UM Archives years earlier to digitize the Winnipeg Tribune newspaper³². In order to digitize the 90 years of “Czas”, the original bound volumes would have to be guillotined to free the individual pages from the binding for scanning. In order to avoid the destruction of the binding, an alternate solution was found. The UMASC Archives approached the Legislative Library of the Province of Manitoba. As a repository library of the Province’s publications (including its various newspapers), the Legislative Library had obtained a physical copy of every issue of “Czas” and had microfilmed its complete run. The UM Archives asked the Legislative Library for permission to borrow these microfilm reels for digitization, and the request was granted. Work began to finance the project, which mostly resulted from the awarding of grants. Monies from the Manitoba Government’s Heritage Grant program provided the bulk of the funding. Additional support came from the University of Manitoba’s Outreach Award, with the remaining costs covered by the UML. The project took three years to complete, and the “Czas” digital site was officially launched on November 1, 2018. The event brought together members of Winnipeg’s Polish community, including individuals who had worked for, or were at one time associated with “Czas”. With the completion of the project, historical issues of “Czas”, are now accessible to researchers worldwide.

32 West Canadian Digital Imaging is a privately owned company located in Edmonton, Canada. It provides on-demand print and digital services for academic institutions, government agencies, and private businesses.

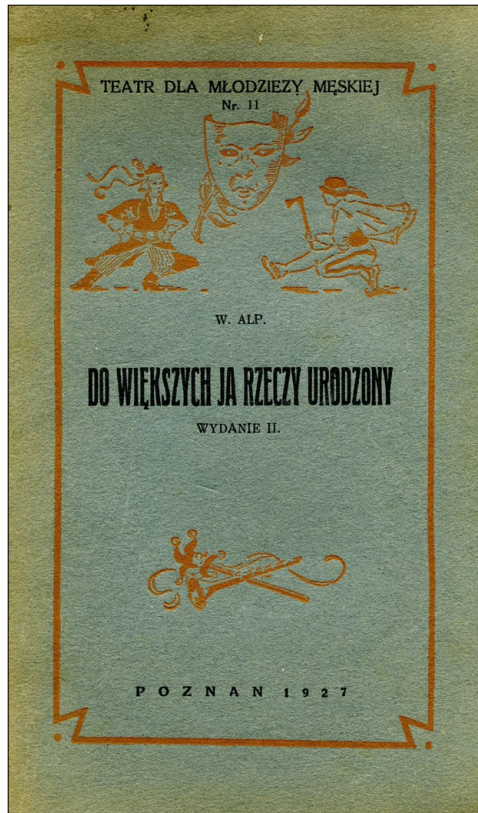
Illustrations

1. Image of a stamp indicating the copy of the *Annalium Poloniae* at the UM Rare Book Room that was held at one time inside a Public Library in the former Soviet Union. UM Rare Book Room, catalog number RBR Slavic DK4305 .K62 1683 [status of February 2024].



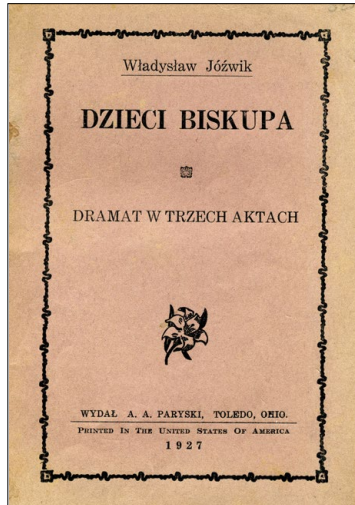
Photography: James Kominowski.

2. A title cover from the Polish Amateur Theatre Pamphlet Collection:
Aleksander Piątkiewicz's *Do większych ja rzeczy urodzony*:
sceny o św. Stanisławie Kostce w 3 odsłonach, Poznań: Zjedn. Młodzieży Polskiej,
„Ostoja”, 1927. Slavic Collection Closed Stacks, Item #80, Elizabeth Dafoe Library.



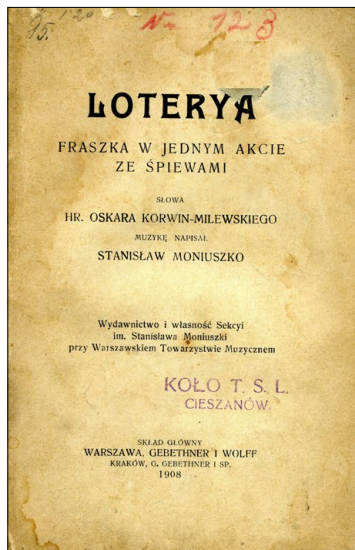
Photography: James Kominowski.

3. A title cover from the Polish Amateur Theatre Pamphlet Collection:
Władysław Józwił's, Dzieci biskupa: dramat w trzech aktach, Toledo, Ohio: Wydłłł A.A. Paryski, 1927. Slavic Collection Closed Stacks, Item # 53, Elizabeth Dafoe Library.



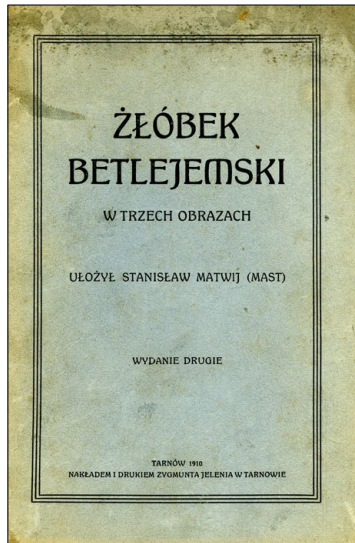
Photography: James Kominowski.

4. A title cover from the Polish Amateur Theatre Pamphlet Collection:
Oskar Korwin-Milewski and Stanisław Moniuszko's Loterya: fraszka w jednym akcie ze śpiewami, Warszawa: Gebethner i Wolff; Kraków: G. Gebethner i Sp., 1908, Slavic Collection Closed Stacks, Item #66, Elizabeth Dafoe Library.



Photography: James Kominowski.

5. A title cover from the Polish Amateur Theatre Pamphlet Collection:
Stanisław Matwij, Zygmunt Jeleń's *Żłóbek Betlejemski*: w trzech obrazach,
Tarnów: nakładem i drukiem Zygmunta Jelenia, 1910.
Slavic Collection Closed Stacks, Item # 122, Elizabeth Dafoe Library.



Photography: James Kominowski.

6. Building of "Czas", A-2017-04 CZAS Polish Press Ltd. fonds,
Ogniwo Polish Museum Archives, Winnipeg.



Photography: Magdalena Blackmore.

7. Pages of "Czas". Archives and Special Collections
Rare Book Room, Slavic; FC106.P7 C92.



Photography: James Kominowski.

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