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BOOKPLATES OF POLISH PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE XIX – EARLY XX CENT. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF UKRAINIAN HISTORY

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The article is the first analysis of the collection of old prints and antique editions in the library of the National Museum of Ukrainian History in Polish and other languages, featuring bookplates of Polish private owners and various institutions. The research is part of the processing of bookplates, which the author has been conducting individually and collaboratively since 2018 on various topics (Judaica, Slavic studies, Frankist studies). The state of research in Ukraine has been analyzed, and the presence of similar bookplates in other libraries has been identified. The histories of institutions and biographies of the book authors, their owners, and the conditions of the books' preservation are illustrated. The titles of the books and related facts are presented in the author's translation, adhering to commonly accepted titles from Polish, Ukrainian, and Russian into English. A quantitative and substantive analysis of the bookplates has been conducted.

Keywords: bookplate, Centre of Anthropology and Ethnology named after Fedir Vovk, historical libraries, Leon Idzikowski, National Museum of Ukrainian History, Taras Shevchenko Central Historical Museum, Polonica, Polish Sightseeing Society, Judaica.

The thesis of the research is to present Hand Press Books and antique books in Polish and other languages with bookplates (Ex-libris) of Polish private individuals, educational, scientific, public, museum, military and diplomacy institutions (their libraries), public and family libraries in the library of the National museum of Ukrainian history (the abbreviation for further is – NMUH). Scientific attribution of books let to conduct the first quantity and context analysis of the collection of Polish books² in the NMUH library, and to identify traces of Polish historical libraries³ that had been dispersed during the XX cent. around Ukraine.

¹ Галина Ковальчук, “Стародруки,” Українська бібліотечна енциклопедія, accessed April 15, 2019, <http://ube.nplu.org/article/%D0%A1%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BA%D0%B8>.

² Маргарита Кривенко і Галина Сварник, *Історичні колекції Львівської національної наукової бібліотеки України імені В. Стефаника: з досвіду вивчення та наукової реконструкції* (Львів: ЛННБ України ім. В. Стефаника, 2014), 30.

³ Ibid., 53.

Relevance of the research. The NMUH library, instead of the museum collection, is almost unknown as a source for studying of the history of printing and Polonica. It depends of some aspects. In the first hand, museum libraries in Ukraine, comparing with public and scientific libraries, are conservative institutions. Direct access of researchers to them is restricted by museum rules. Second, there is also no direct access to catalogues of museum libraries, as they are not published for example on on-line resources and, in the case of the NMUH library, creation of the catalogue has not been completed. In the result, awareness of researchers with the mentioned sources is weak. Thirdly, according to traditions of the museum sphere in the early XX cent., the Soviet museum legislation and the modern Ukrainian legislation, museum libraries unlike museum collection are not sets of museum objects (exhibits), although books are presented at exhibitions. In the result, scientific attribution of book was not conducted at the time of their reception. Thereby information about former owners including institutions that assigned them voluntary or according to prescriptions of the Soviet authorities, was not fixed and mostly lost.

We also can assume that some books of the NMUH library were transferred to/and from our library as duplicate copies – the practice of exchanging duplicate books was allowed in the Soviet Union and is allowed in Ukraine (Inter-library document exchange)⁴. This topic needs additional research in other institutions, first off all libraries of Kyiv and Lviv, as so called Acts according which the museum received and gave away books, have not been saved.

In the result, varied in the content and authorship collection of books in Polish and other languages with Polish bookplates of the late XIX – early XX cent. that are the objects of this research, have stayed unresearched in the NMUH library. Nowadays attribution of the books and reconstruction of conditions of their use by former owners is possible mostly on decryption of bookplates and marginal inscriptions. This research applies collections of books, historical and bibliographic aspects. It also determines relevance of creation of the bibliographic index and organization of the collection of Polonica books according to the available examples⁵.

This research is based on the historiography, which lets to make an attempt to identify Polish bookplates in broad content researchers (Liudmyla Denysenko and Yuliia Rudakova, Nataliia Horska, Nataliia Kit-Kopystianska (Kit)

⁴ Віра Солук, “Відділ обмінно-резервних фондів та ретроспективного комплектування,” *Записки Львівської національної наукової бібліотеки України імені В. Стефаника* 2 (18) (2010): 332–360; “Документообмін міжбібліотечний (внутрішньодержавний),” *Українська бібліотечна енциклопедія*, accessed May 27, 2019, [http://ube.nlu.org.ua/article/Документообмін%20міжбібліотечний%20\(внутрішньодержавний\)](http://ube.nlu.org.ua/article/Документообмін%20міжбібліотечний%20(внутрішньодержавний)).

⁵ Кривенко і Сварник, *Історичні колекції*; Людмила Денисенко і Юлія Рудакова, *Книжкові знаки на книгах із колекції рідкісних видань Національної бібліотеки України імені В. І. Вернадського: каталог* (Київ: Національна бібліотека України імені В. І. Вернадського, 2017).

Petro Nesterenko, Marharyta Kryvenko and Halyna Svarnyk⁶), as there few topical researches about Polish bookplates in Ukrainian or Russian. For example, the graduate student Olha Gul and PhD Tetiana Yakubova have studies the book collection of the V. Vernadskyi National Library (Kyiv) on the topic⁷. Though the book of Polish professor Andrzej Ryszkiewicz (1922–2005)⁸ could be very useful for this research, it is the bibliographic rarity in Ukraine.

Whereas the scope of this article does not let to present the commented bibliography index of the studied books, as we have done in co-authorship on *Judaica*⁹, the thesis of the first part of this research is the quantitative analysis of the studied books.

Seventy-five books, including multi-volume editions that were studied in accordance with the principle of scientific ethics “de visu” (familiarity of an author of a bibliographic index with all books and documents), were published in two languages: Polish (five book titles) and Russian (37 book titles). The mentioned number of books is not final as studying of the collection of the NMUH library is ongoing. There are 22 monographs, one monthly magazine “Kyivska staryna” [in English: *Kyivan Past*] (January, 1886) and 19 multi-volume editions. There are also nine duplicate copies of the separated volumes of some editions.

The reprint of the key research of the Polish genealogist Kasper Niesiecki (1682–1744) “Herbarz Polski” [in Polish; in English: *Polish genealogy*] published in ten volumes in Leipzig (Lipsk) during 1839–1845 by the world’s oldest music publishing house “Breitkopf & Hartel” is represented by another four volumes: the 1st, 5th–7th. The valuable source of the local history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth “Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów

⁶ Денисенко і Рудакова, *Книжкові знаки на книгах*; Наталія Горська, *Видання з автографами українських діячів науки і культури: каталог колекції Національної історичної бібліотеки України*, вип. 1 (Київ: Вініченко, 2018); Петро Нестеренко, *Історія українського екслібриса* (Київ: Темпора, 2010); Наталія Кіт-Копистянська, *Екслібриси Наукової бібліотеки Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка* (Львів: ЛНУ ім. І. Франка, 2013); Наталія Кіт, “Еволюція екслібрису (на матеріалах фондів Наукової бібліотеки Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка),” *Вісник Львівського університету. Серія книгоznавство, бібліотекознавство та інформаційні технології* 7 (2012): 3–18; Кривенко і Сварник, *Історичні колекції*.

⁷ Ольга Гуль, “Провеніенції книжкового зібрання Леона Ідзіковського як джерело історико-книгоznавчих досліджень,” in *Сучасні проблеми діяльності бібліотеки в умовах інформаційного суспільства: матеріали 6-ї міжнародної науково-практичної конференції* (Львів: Національний університет «Львівська політехніка», 10–11.09.2015), 342–349; Тетяна Якубова, “Дослідження польських провеніенцій за матеріалами фондів літератури французької, польської мови відділу бібліотечних зібрань та історичних колекцій Інституту книгоznавства Національної бібліотеки України імені В. І. Вернадського,” in *Короленківські читання 2015: “Бібліотеки. Архіви. Музеї: інноваційні моделі розвитку: матеріали 18-ї міжнародної науково-практичної конференції”*, ч. 2 (Харків: Харківська державна наукова бібліотека імені В. Г. Короленка, 2016), 147–159.

⁸ Andrzej Ryszkiewicz, *Ex-libris Polski* (Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne RSW Prasa, 1959).

⁹ Тамара Куцаєва і Лариса Дідора, “Анотований бібліографічний покажчик до теми “Історія єврейської громади України XIX – 1-ї пол. ХХ ст.”: за матеріалами фондової колекції та наукової бібліотеки НМІУ,” in *Програма щорічної науково-практичної конференції НМІУ* (Київ: НМІУ, 06–07.12. 2018), 27.

slowiańskich” [in Polish; *in English: The geographical directory of the Kingdom of Poland and other Slavic lands*] written by the Polish professor Bronisław Chlebowski (1846–1918) also is represented by another five volumes: the 5th, 8th–10th and the 13th. This book was published in 15 volumes in Warsaw during 1880–1902. Bookplates and sometime marginal inscriptions distinguish “the first copies” of books and their duplicate copies.

Although six of seventy-five books do not have any bookplate, they have been studied as parts of multi-volume editions or their analysis is relevant for this research. They are:

1. *Bukvar russko-polskiy dlya pervonachalnogo obucheniya russkomu yazyku* [in Russian; *in English: Russian-Polish ABC-book for the initial Russian language training*], 1875;
2. *Geografia historyczna ziem dawnej Polski* [in Polish; *in English: Historical geography of lands of former Poland*] of Zygmunt Głoger, 1900;
3. *Herbarz Polski* (the 5th volume)*, 1840;
4. *Polska: obrazy i opisy* [in Polish; *in English: Description and images of Poland*], 1906;
5. *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego**,
6. *Wiadomości historyczno-krytyczne do dziejów literatury polskiej, o pisarzach polskich, także postronnych, którzy w Polsce albo o Polsce pisali, oraz o ich dziełach: z roztrzaskaniem wzrostu i różnej kolej ogólnego oświecenia, jako też szczególnych nauk w Narodzie Polskim* [in Polish; *in English: The historical-critical assay about history of Polish literature, Polish writers and others who wrote in Poland or about Poland*] of Józef Maxymilian Ossolinski, 1819.

The last of the listed books is the first out of four volumes of the Hand Press Book about the history of Polish literature, Polish writers and those who wrote about Poland was written by the founder of the Ossolineum [in English: *the National Ossolinski Institute in Lviv*] Józef Maksymilian Ossoliński (1748–1826). The multi-volume edition was published in Kraków during 1819–1852. It is not only the valuable source for studying Polish literature and foreign works of literature about Poland in the late XVIII – early XIX cent. and one of the most important research of Józef Ossoliński. This book, although there no bookplates on it, lets us to set the chronological frames of this research, taking into account years of publication of the studied books: 1819–1934.

In general, according to classification of “Ukrainska Bibliotekna Entsyklopediia” [in Ukrainian; *in English: the Ukrainian Library Encyclopedia*] only two books from Polish book collection of the NMUH library are Hand Press Books as they were published until 1830¹⁰. They are the mentioned book of Józef Ossoliński and “*Putevye zapiski po mnogim rossiiskim guberniyam, 1820*” [in Russian; *in English: Travel notes in many Russian provinces, 1820*] (1828) written by the pedagogue and writer Gavriil Gerakov (1775–1838).

¹⁰ Ковалчук, “Стародруки”; Sarah Wenzel, “Guide to Early Printed Books: Introduction,” *The University of Chicago Library*, accessed May 19, 2019, <https://guides.lib.uchicago.edu/earlyprintedbooks>.

Seventeen other books were published during 1900–1934. The most books (23 book titles) were published during 1939–1899.

Besides the Hand Press Books, two other books, in our opinion, are the bibliographic rarities. The first one is “Główne wawelskie w Rumianowskim muzeum w Moskwie”. This is the research of the Polish art historian and curator of the Wawel Royal Castle National Art Collection, professor Marian Morelowski (1884–1963) about wooden sculpture heads from the Senators’ hall of the Wawel Royal Castle. They had been kept by the Rumyantsev museum in Saint Petersburg until 1921¹¹. Polish museologists published the book in Kyiv in 1908. The second bibliographic rarity is “Metodyka wycieczek krajoznawczych” [in Polish; *in English: Methodology of sightseeing tours*] published by “Polskie Towarzystwo Krajoznawcze w Warszawie” [in English: *the Polish Sightseeing Society*] in 1909. The pioneer of the local history and one of the founders of the Society Aleksander Janowski (1866–1944) was among authors of the book. The seriously ill pedagogue was trying to continue his research during World War II. He died after the failure of the Warsaw Uprising¹².

The NMUH library does not possess any full set of the mentioned multi-volume editions. In our opinion, this means a very specific circulation of books during the Soviet times when they often were redistributed between libraries by decisions of the power, not on scientific or bibliography principles. Among such examples are eight books with a bookplate of the Centre of Anthropology and Ethnology named after Fedir Vovk of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Science (a bookplate has a form of a round rubber stamp for ink with a text in Ukrainian). They are:

1. “Hellada i Roma” [in Polish; *in English: Hellas and Rome*] of Ernst Guhl and Wilhelm Koner (the 2nd volume, 1896);
2. “Jadwiga i Jagiełło” [in Polish; *in English: Jadwiga and Jagiello*] of Karol Szajnocha (the 1st, 3rd volumes, 1855–1856);
3. Pamiętniki o dziejach, piśmiennictwie i prawodawstwie Słowian [in Polish; *in English: The written sources of Slavic history, literature and legislation*] of Wacław Aleksander Maciejowski, 1839;
4. Starożytna Polska pod względem historycznym, geograficznym i statystycznym opisana [in Polish; *in English: Ancient Poland under the gaze of history, geography and its statistic description*] of Tymoteusz Lipiński and Michał Baliński (the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th volumes, 1885–1887);
5. Starożytni Słowianie na ziemiach dzisiejszej Germanii [in Polish; *in English: Ancient Slavs in the lands of modern Germany*] of Erazm Majewski, 1899.

¹¹ Наталья Мизернюк, “К истории Виленского музея древностей,” *Славянский альманах* (2003): 148–163.

¹² Stanisław Konarski, “Aleksander Ludwik Janowski,” *Internetowy Polski Słownik biograficzny*, accessed April 15, 2019, <https://www.ipsb.nina.gov.pl/a/biografia/aleksander-ludwik-janowski>.

Probably, the listed books were transferred to Taras Shevchenko Central Historical Museum (nowadays NMUH) by the order of the Soviet authorities in 1936 with other objects of the collection of the Centre of Anthropology, which was destroyed during the campaign of political repression in 1934¹³. Other bookplates on the books demonstrate conditions of their use before the Centre of Anthropology was founded in Kyiv in 1921. For example, besides the mentioned bookplates of the Centre of Anthropology there is one more not decrypted bookplate in the form of the monogram “W. O.” It is on the first volume of the historical assay “Jadwiga i Jagiełło”* of the Polish historian and writer Karol Szajnocha (1818–1868, buried in Lviv¹⁴). There are other three bookplates (in Polish and French) of one private individual on the third volume of the same book. They are rectangular and figured rubber stamps for ink with some almost same texts: “Leon Idzikowski. Księgarnia i skład nut. W Kijowie”, “Abonnement des livres et musique. L[eon] Idzikowski. Kiew. Kreschatik. Maison Popow” (a text is inscribed in an expanded book), “Księgarnia. L[eona] Idzikowskiego w Kijowie”. All bookplates belonged to the book-publisher and publisher of musical notes, who founded one of the first musical companies in Kyiv in 1858 and published 350 works of Ukrainian composers. The bookshop of the company was burned during the Bolsheviks occupation of Kyiv in February, 1918¹⁵. The enterprise was closed in Kyiv in 1921. The Bolsheviks nationalized its property. Books were partly looted and transferred to the Central Polish library in Kyiv. Idzikowski’s book collection was dispersed around Ukraine [*the rubber stamp for ink with a text in Ukrainian – a bookplate of the Central Polish library was identified on the 13th volume of “Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego”**]. The branch of Idzikowski’s enterprise had worked in Warsaw since 1911. Its tangible assets were destroyed during the Warsaw Uprising¹⁶. The graves of Leon Idzikowski (1827–1865) and his wife Hersylia (the maiden name Bukharevych, 1832–1918) are in the catholic area of Baikove Cemetery in Kyiv¹⁷. In addition, we would like to note that we have identified two another Idzikowski’s bookplates on “Krótka monografia wszystkich miast, miasteczek i osad w Królestwie Polskim” [in Polish; *in English: The short monograph about cities, towns and settlements in the Kingdom of Poland*] (1902) of Leonard de Verdmon-Jacques (1861–1930) and “Miasta, wsi i zamki polskie: powieści i obrazki”

¹³ Паїса Маньковська, “Кабінет антропології та етнології імені Ф. Вовка при ВУАН,” in *Енциклопедія історії України*, ред. Валерій Смолій (Київ: Наукова думка, 2007), 4, accessed April 15, 2019, http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Kabinet_antropologii.

¹⁴ Олексій Ясь, “Шайноха Кароль,” *Енциклопедія історії України*, ред. Валерій Смолій (Київ: Наукова думка, 2013), 10, accessed April 15, 2019, http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Shajnokha_K.

¹⁵ Олександр Рубльов, “Ідзіковські,” *Енциклопедія історії України*, ред. Валерій Смолій (Київ: Наукова думка, 2005), 3, accessed April 30, 2019, <http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Idzikovski>.

¹⁶ Marian Kaluski, “Księgarnia polska «Leon Idzikowski» w Kijowie,” *Pisarze.pl e-Dwutygodnik Literacko-Artystyczny* 31/18 (2016), accessed April 15, 2019, <http://pisarze.pl/index.php/publicystyka/11965-marian-kaluski-ksiegarnia-polska-leon-idzikowskij-w-kijowie.html>.

¹⁷ Wiktoria Radik, “Leon Idzikowski – księgarz i wydawca,” Stowarzyszenie ”Wspólnota polska”, July 10, 2012, accessed April 15, 2019, <http://web.archive.org/web/20140410155004/http://wspolnotapolska.org.pl/wiadomosci/Festiwal-Chorow-Polonijnych,2601.html>.

[in Polish; *in English: Cities and castles of Poland: novels and images*] (the 4th volume, 1851) of the Polish writer and specialist in heraldry Adam Amilkar Kosiński (1815–1893). Texts of these bookplates are: “Własność czytelni Leona Idzikowskiego i sprzedana być nie może” [in Polish; *in English: Property of Leon Idzikowski. Not for sale*] and “Leon Idzikowski. Librairie et magasin de musique [4 AVR 80]. Rue Kreschatik. Maison Popow. Kieff” [in French; *in English: The library and musical shop [August 4, 1880]. Khreshchatyk st., Popov's apart., Kyiv*]. The last bookplate was the special kind of a bookplate used by Idzikowski's inheritors during 1876–1880 with the aim to fix a day, month and a year when a book was received by the private public library of the publishing house¹⁸. Thereby, the NMUH library posses five Leon Idzikowski's bookplates, we do not know how many bookplates Idzikowski's company had at all. Olha Gul published ten Idzikowski's bookplates from the collection of the V. Vernadskyi National Library (only three of them are exactly like ours; most of them have texts in Russian) and mentioned in her research Idzikowski's coat-of-arms bookplate¹⁹. Liudmyla Denysenko and Yuliia Rudakova published one more Leon Idzikowski's bookplate with the text in Russian and a bookplate of his brother Władysław also from the Vernadskyi Library collection, which has 600 books from the Idzikowski families library²⁰.

The rectangle bookplate (rubber stamp for ink) with the text “Z książek Maryi i Jordana Pereswiet-Sołtanów” [in Polish; *in English: From books of ...*] tells about private individuals – owners of three volumes of “Starożytna Polska pod względem historycznym”*. The Polish noble surname Pereswiet-Sołtan is known since the XV cent.²¹ However, we have not found any information about Maria and Jordan Pereswiet-Sołtan that could be presented in this article.

We would like to mention that marginal inscriptions on two mentioned books of the Polish lawyer and professor Wacław Aleksander Maciejowski (1792–1883) and the archaeologist Erazm Majewski (1858–1922) written on the back of title pages of books prove that they were transferred to the library of the Centre of Anthropology and Ethnology named after Fedir Vovk on December 31, 1924 and February 1, 1925. Probably the only librarian Yevhen Dzbanovskyi, who later worked at Taras Shevchenko All-Ukrainian Historical Museum (nowadays NHUH) wrote them²². The fact that the library collection of the Centre of Anthropology was formed on scientific principles is proved by Iryna Chernovol²³. Her research also lets us

¹⁸ Гуль, “Провеніенції книжкового зібрання,” 344.

¹⁹ Ibid., 343–345.

²⁰ Денисенко і Рудакова, *Книжкові знаки на книгах*, 234; Оксана Гуль, “Діяльність фірми “Леон Ідзіковський” (книготоргівля, книго- та нотовидання, приватна публічна бібліотека),” *Рукописна та книжкова спадщина України* 20 (2016): 398.

²¹ “Sołtan – strona rodzinna,” *Genealogia Polaków*, accessed April 15, 2019, <https://genealogia.okiem.pl/genealogia.php?n=soltan>.

²² Ірина Черновол, “Книжкове зібрання Федора Вовка у фонді бібліотеки Інституту археології: історія походження,” *Українська біографістика* 7 (2010): 351–352; Сергій Білокінь, “Музей України. Збірка П. Потоцького”, Сергій Білокінь. *Історик України. Персональний сайт*, accessed April 16, 2019, <https://www.s-bilokin.name/Personalia/Potocky/Negotiations/1925.html>.

²³ Черновол, “Книжкове зібрання,” 346–357.

to expect presence of the part of the library of the Centre of Anthropology in the Institute of Archaeology of the library of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine. We also expect that numbers near bookplates are serial numbers of the library catalogue, which had 8 000 books²⁴. The first volume of “Jadwiga i Jagiełło”* has the biggest serial number (6212) among all books.

There are no full set of any mentioned conditionally large multi-volume editions (more than ten volumes) in the NMUH library. “Herbarz polski”* consists of nine out of ten volumes besides the first one. “Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego”* consists of ten out of 15 volumes besides the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 11th and the 12th. Another version of “Herbarz Polski” written by the Polish lawyer and genealogist Adam Boniecki (1842–1902), which was published in 16 volumes in Warsaw during 1899–1913 by “Gebethner i Wolff” – the biggest publishing house in the Polish book business is represented in the library only in two volumes: the 2nd and the 4th. Other conditionally small multi-volume editions (six volumes and less) are represented by one or two volumes. They are:

1. Dzieje wojen i wojskowości w Polsce [in Polish; *in English: History of wars and military service in Poland*] of Tadeusz Korzon, 1923;
2. Jadwiga i Jagiełło*;
3. Hellada i Roma*;
4. Ilustrowana historia starożytna [in Polish; *in English: The illustrated ancient history*] of Czesław Pieniążek and Henryk Sawczyński, 1896;
5. Ilustrowana historia nowożytna [in Polish; *in English: The illustrated modern history*] of Alfred Szczepański, 1897;
6. Ilustrowana historia średniowieczna [in Polish; *in English: The illustrated medieval history*] of Michał Lityński and Robert Riszka, 1890;
7. Miasta wsi i zamki polskie: powieści i obrazki*;
8. Pamiętniki o dziejach, piśmiennictwie i prawodawstwie Słowian*;
9. Polska: obrazy i opisy*;
10. Tsarstvovanye Tsaria Mikhaila Fiodorovicha i vzgliad na mezhdutsarstvie [in Russian; *in English: The reign of the King Mikhail Fedorovich and the view of the interregnum*] of Vasiliy Berkhan, 1832;
11. Dzieje Polski ilustrowane [in Polish; *in English: The illustrated history of Poland*] of August Sokołowski (the first and the 4th volumes: 1899, 1901);
12. Starożytności Warszawy. Dzieło zbiorowe [in Polish; *in English: Antiquity of Warsaw. Collecting*], 1854–1856;
13. Wiadomości historyczno-krytyczne do dziejów literatury polskiej*;
14. Historia literatury polskiej [in Polish; *in English: History of Polish literature*] of Sebastian Tarnowski, 1905.
15. Starożytna Polska pod względem historycznym*.

²⁴ Федор Ернст, “Київ. Провідник,” *Архітектор Павел Алєшин. Персональний сайт*, accessed April 16, 2019, http://www.alyoshin.ru/Files/publika/ernst/ernst_kyiv_012.html.

The last of the listed books is the historical and statistical research of the Polish historian, archaeologist and professor Tymoteusz Lipiński (1797–1856) and the historian Michał Baliński (1794–1864). It was published in four volumes in Warsaw and represented in the NMUH library by the most complete set. There are three volumes, besides the first one.

The thesis of the second part of the research is the context analysis of bookplates. All bookplates have been divided into four groups: bookplates of private individuals – Poles (1); bookplates of Polish scientific, educational, state (diplomacy), military, public and museum institutions, public and family libraries in Polish and other languages (in Ukrainian) (2); bookplates of private individuals – not Poles (3); bookplates of non-Polish institutions (in Ukrainian and Russian) (4).

Five bookplates in Ukrainian and Russian belonged to three Kyiv museums:

1. Kyiv Art and Industry and the Science museum named after the Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovich. There is the rubber stamp for ink with the text in Russian: “Kievskii muzei imperatora Nikolaia II” [in English: *Kyiv museum of the Emperor Nicholas II of Russia*] and other versions of the museum library bookplate with texts in Russian: “Kievskii muzei” [in English: *Kyiv museum*] and “Biblioteka Kievskogo muzeia starozhytnostei i iskusstv” [in English: *the library of Kyiv museum of Antiquities and Arts*];

2. Taras Shevchenko All-Ukrainian Historical Museum (a rubber stamp for ink with the same text in Ukrainian);

3. The library of the All-Ukrainian Museum Town (a rubber stamp for ink with the same text in Russian).

Another four bookplates belonged to four departments of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Science: the Centre of Anthropology and Ethnology named after Fedir Vovk, the Ethnographic Commission, the Centre of Arts and the Centre of the Ukrainian Arts (rubber stamps for ink with the same texts in Ukrainian).

Two rubber stamps for ink belonged to libraries of educational institutions: Nizhyn History and Philology Institute of the Count Bezborodko (the same text in Russian), Kyiv State Pedagogy Institute (the same text in Ukrainian). Another three bookplates belonged to private individuals. There are two signatures in Cyrillic “Добровольський” [transliteration: *Dobrovolskyi*] (he could be the archivist Petro Dobrovolskyi (1871–1910) or the archaeologist Leonid Dobrovolskyi (1867–1927)²⁵) and “Б.[?] Шер” [transliteration: *B. Sher*]. There is also an oval bookplate with the font in Russian belonged to the museologists and bibliophile Pavlo Pototskyi (1857–1938)²⁶ (a rubber stamp for ink). He was the victim of the Great Purge in 1938.

Bookplates that belonged to Polish private individuals and institutions have been divided into other specific groups. There are three stamps of publishing houses on title pages: the vignette “Książka” of “Spółka Nakładowa” on “Litwa i Białoruś”

²⁵ Горська, *Видання з автографами*, 77–79, 124–126.

²⁶ Ibid., 232–233.

of Leon Wasilewski (1912); the obverse of the medal with Józef Ossoliński's bust-profile and the Count's coat-of-arms on "Zakład narodowy imienia Ossolińskich" of Wojciech Kętrzyński (1894); and the printed label in the form of the badge of "Polskie Towarzystwo Krajoznawcze" on "Metodyka wycieczek krajoznawczych"*.

The publishing house and cultural institution "Spółka Nakładowa «Ksiazka»" worked in Lviv, then in Kraków during 1904–1915. "Polskie Towarzystwo Krajoznawcze" worked in Warsaw during 1906–1939 and was recreated after World War II. The Ossolineum was founded in Lviv in 1817.

The image of the half grosz, which was put into circulation by the king Władysław II Jagiełło in 1399 with the legend "moneta Lemberg" [in Latin; *in English: the coin of Lviv*]²⁷ on the guide for the numismatic exhibition "Pieniądz Polski" [in English: *Polish money*] of the branch of Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego in Lviv (1934) is probably the illustration, not the label of the publishing house. The bank has worked since 1924. It had branches in such Ukrainian cities and towns as Drohobych, Kolomyia, Lviv, Stanislaviv (nowadays Ivano-Frankivsk) and Rivne until World War II²⁸. A consecration as the element of the book informs that it was published to the tenth anniversary of the bank.

There are two coat-of-arms bookplates: the sticker with the text in Polish "Biblioteka Wojskowa D[owództwa] J[?]. Gen[eralnego]. Lwów" on the flyleaf of "Dzieje wojen i wojskowości w Polsce"** and the rubber stamp for ink with the text in Polish "Biblioteka Wilanowska" (from the Polish magnates Potocki's library located in the Wilanowska Hall of the Krasiński Palace in Warsaw) on the mentioned Gavriil Gerakov's book. The second type of the bookplate of "Biblioteka wojskowa D[owództwa] O[kręgu] K[orpusu] VI. Lwów" [in Polish; *in English: The Military library of the Corps District Command № VI of Polish Armed Forces. Lviv*] (a rubber stamp for ink) is on different pages of this book. This library worked during 1919–1925 and was headed by the Capitan Adam Gracjan Lysakowski (1895–1952)²⁹ – the native of Ivano-Frankivsk. He later became the director of the State Book Institute and the Bibliographic Institute in Poland.

Whereas the scope of this article does not let to present the context analysis of all bookplates besides nineteen ones that have already been mentioned, the Annex I with the commented list of all bookplates has been compiled.

²⁷ Ніна Дорофеєва і Зоряна Комарінська, *З історії громади України* (Львів: Львівський банківський інститут НБУ, 2000), 47–48, accessed April 19, 2019, <https://www.rulit.me/books/z-istoriij-groshej-ukraini-read-192094-12.html>.

²⁸ Bronisław Hynowski, "Oddział BGK we Lwowie," *Kurier Galicyjski*, January 14–27, 2011, accessed April 19, 2019, <https://kuriergalicyjski.com/historia/upamietnienia/1669-oddzia-bgk-we-lwowie?showall=1&limitstart>.

²⁹ Stefan Rosołowski, "Poglądy Adama Lysakowskiego na zagadnienia rozwoju bibliotek wojskowych i czytelnictwa oficerów," *Przegląd Biblioteczny* 39 (1971): 211, accessed April 19, 2019, http://bbc.uw.edu.pl/Content/2067/p1971_1-4_15.pdf.

Thereby the first quantity and context analysis of Polish bookplates have determined relevance of continuation of research of the collection of Polish books and books in other languages with Polish bookplates in the NMUH library and search traces of Polish historical libraries that have been dispersed during the XX cent. around Ukraine. A bookplate became a very important source of information not only about book collections, but also about transfer of books in the end of the XIX – early XX cent. Often only bookplates let us to set ownership of a book and understand the quantity and quality context of a library. Thereby research of less known and unreadable bookplates from the NMUH library is very relevant. We also expect that Hand Press Books and antique books in Polish and other languages with bookplates of Polish private individuals, educational, scientific, public, military, diplomacy and museum institutions (their libraries), public and family libraries are stored in the NMUH collection as museum objects. Their identification is relevant as museum specialists have not fixed bookplates, marginal inscriptions and many other specific elements of books during previous matching of the book collection in 2016.

Annex I.

A diplomatic institution:

1. Konsulat Polski w Kijowie. The Vernadskyi National Library has books with the same bookplate³⁰.

A military unit:

2. Biblioteka wojskowa D[owództwa] J[?]. Gen[eralnego]. Lwów, the coat-of-arms bookplate, the sticker, the first type**;

3. Biblioteka wojskowa D[owództwa] O[kręgu] K[orpusu] VI. Lwów, the rubber stamp for ink, the second type**.

Educational institutions:

4. Biblioteka Gimnazjum Państwowego imienia Tadeusza Kościuszki w Równym;

5. Biblioteka Polskiego Instytutu Pedagogicznego w Kijowie. The Polish institute of social education, later the Polish pedagogy institute in Kyiv was the institution of higher education, which provided cultural needs of the Polish minority of Soviet Ukraine. It worked since autumn of 1930 until 29 September, 1935 and was liquidated during the campaign of political repression;

6. Seminarjum hist[oryczne] Spół[ki] Gosp[?] Un[iwersytetu] J[ana] K[azimierza] we Lwowie.

Stamps of publishing houses:

7. Spółka Nakładowa “Książka”**;

8. The obverse of the medal with Józef Ossoliński's bust-profile and the Count's coat-of-arms**;

³⁰ [Тетяна Якубова], “Енциклопедія Самуеля Оргельбранда – оригінальне джерело з вивчення історії України XVI–XVIII ст.,” Національна бібліотека імені В. І. Вернадського, accessed April 30, 2019, <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/node/2145>.

9. Polskie Towarzystwo Krajoznawcze, the badge of the organization**;
10. Moneta Lemberg**.

Private individuals – family library:

11. Biblioteka Wilanowska**;
12. Biblioteka A[?]. Teleżyńskiego;
13. Biblioteka Tyzenhauzowska – the round bookplate with a font and a coat-of-arms (there is a bull on the background of a shield) belonged to the Tyzenhauz family. It is one of three types of Tyzenhauz's library bookplates that have been published (the State Public Scientific and Technological Library in Novosibirsk possessed books with three types of the mentioned bookplate). Probably, appearance of the bookplate is connected with the political and public figure of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and talented financier Antoni Tyzenhaus (1733–1785) or his great-nephew, the ornithologist Konstantin Tyzenhaus (1786–1853)³¹. Konstantin Tyzenhaus collected the great library in his estate in Pastavy, Belarus. His grandson moved the library to Smolensk, Russia in 1917. Thereafter it was lost³².

14. Biblioteka Witolda i Marii z Hrabiów Potockich Świątopełk-Czetwertyńskich, ksiegozbior Daszowski. The rectangle bookplate with a font that is printed on a sticker belonged to the library of the Count and industrialist Wilotd Świątopełk-Czetwertyński (1850–1909) and his wife Maria (the maiden name Potocki, 1847–1907). They had almost 3 000 books in the family castle in the village of Dashiv in Kyiv region, Ukraine³³. Some other books of the library are in the V. Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine, which posses two types of Świątopełk-Czetwertyński's bookplates;

15. Iwański August;
16. Maryi i Jordana Pereswiet-Sołtanów**;
17. Mitkiewicz J[?];
18. Własność czytelni Leona Idzikowskiego i sprzedana być nie może**.

Public organizations:

19. Biblioteka “Ogniska Polskiego” w Petersburgu. “Ognisko Polskie” – “the Polish Hearth” was the Polish club in Saint Petersburg, which hosted a variety of theatrical, musical and other cultural events.

Public libraries:

20. Tsentralna polska derzhavna biblioteka u misti Kyevi [in Ukrainian; *in English: the Central Polish State Library in Kyiv*]**;
21. “Biblioteka Włodzimierza Dzieduszyckiego]. Poturzycka” or “Biblioteka Dzieduszyckich w Poturzycy” or “Biblioteka Poturzyckiej Dzieduszyckich we Lwowie”³⁴ was founded by Józef Kalasanty Dzieduszycki (1776–1847)

³¹ Татьяна Илюшечкина, “Полоника в собрании европейских книг Сибирской академической библиотеки,” *Библиосфера* 2 (2016): 76–77.

³² Наталья Березкина, *Библиотеки и распространение научных знаний в Беларуси (XVI–XX вв.)* (Минск: Беларуская навука, 2013), 173.

³³ Денисенко і Рудакова, *Книжкові знаки на книгах*, 127–128.

³⁴ Кривенко і Сварник, *Історичні колекції*, 76, 83–84.

in his estate in the village of Potorytsia at Lviv region, Ukraine in the early XVIII cent. as the family library. It was transferred to Lviv by his son Włodzimierz (1825–1899) in 1857³⁵. The book collection received the status of the public library in 1887³⁶. The library was damaged during World War II, its parts were divided between different libraries. Books from this collection nowadays are also in the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of Ukraine³⁷;

22. Biblioteka Polskiego Domu Ludowego w Piotrogrodzie;
23. Centralna Polska Biblioteka Państwowa na Ukrainie. Kijów, the first type. The Central Polish State Library in Ukraine was founded in 1925³⁸;
24. Centralna Polska Biblioteka Państwowa na Ukrainie, the second type. The V. Vernadskyi National Library has books with the same bookplate³⁹;
25. Centralna biblioteka Polska w Leningradzie.

Not specified bookplates:

26. A picture with a shield and towers on the top, no text**;
27. An unreadable signature in Latin letters**;
28. Biblioteka członków Straży poż[arnej] miejskiej we Lwowie;
29. The monogram “W. O.”, which has not been specified as Polish bookplate**;

The private public library:

30. Leon Idzikowski. Księgarnia i skład nut. W Kijowie**;
31. Leon Idzikowski. Librairie et magasin de musique [4 AVR 80]. Rue Kreschatik. Maison Popow. Kieff (in French)**;
32. Abonnement des livres et musique. L[eon] Idzikowski. Kiew. Kreschatik. Maison Popow, scenic (in French)**;
33. Księgarnia. L[eona] Idzikowskiego w Kijowie**;
34. – 39 unreadable rubber stamps for ink.

Note I. The definition “Hand Press Books” not “Early Printed Books” or “Old Printed Editions⁴⁰” is used in this article because the first definition concerns books published between the middle of the XV cent. and 1830 and the second definition concerns more rare books published between 1450 and 1700⁴¹.

Note II. The asterisk (*) in the text marks short book titles if they have already been characterized in the previous part of the article, namely an author’s name, the full book title in the original and in English translation, and the year of publishing.

Note III. Two asterisks (**) in Annex I indicate bookplates that have already been characterized in the article.

³⁵ Iryna Kachur, “Autorskie autografy na egzemplarzach starych druków XVI–XVIII w., zachowanych we Lwowskiej Narodowej Naukowej Bibliotece Ukrainy im. Wasyla Stefanyka” *Z Badań nad Księgą i Księgozbiorami Historycznymi* 12 (2018): 1173.

³⁶ Кривенко і Сварник, *Історичні колекції*, 76–78.

³⁷ Солук, “Відділ обмінно-резервних фондів,” 356.

³⁸ Якубова, “Дослідження польських провенієнцій,” 150.

³⁹ Якубова, “Енциклопедія Самуеля Оргельбрранда”.

⁴⁰ Илюшечкина, “Полоника в собрании,” 73.

⁴¹ Ковалчук, “Стародруки”.

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ЕКСЛІБРИСИ ПОЛЬСЬКИХ ПРИВАТНИХ ОСІВ ТА УСТАНОВ XIX – ПОЧАТКУ ХХ ст. В БІБЛІОТЕЦІ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО МУЗЕЮ ІСТОРІЇ УКРАЇНИ

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Стаття є першим аналізом колекції стародруків та антикварних видань книгозбірні Національного музею історії України польською та іншими мовами з екслібрисами польських приватних власників та різних інституцій. Дослідження є етапом опрацювання екслібрисів, що проводить авторка індивідуально та у співавторстві з 2018 р. з різних тем (юдаїка, славістика, франкістика). Проаналізовано стан досліджень в Україні, визначено наявність аналогічних екслібрисів в інших бібліотеках. Проілюстровано історії інституцій та біографії авторів книжок, їх власників та умови побутування книжок. Назви книжок та супутні факти подані в авторському перекладі з дотриманням загальноприйнятих назв з польської, української та російської мов на англійську. Проведено кількісний та змістовний аналіз екслібрисів.

Ключові слова: екслібрис, Кабінет-музей ім. Федора Вовка, історичні книгозбірні, Леон Ідзіковський, Національний музей історії України, Всеукраїнський історичний музей ім. Т. Г. Шевченка, полоніка, Польське краєзнавче товариство, юдаїка.

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