

VYSHNIVETSKY CASTLE LIBRARY OF PRINCE MYCHAILO SERVATY VYSHNIVETSKY – HISTORICAL BOOK HERITAGE AND OBJECT OF BIBLIOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RECONSTRUCTION

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The article has as its object the elucidation of the history of the Vyshnivetsky Castle Library, definition of the content of its fund, its historical and cultural significance, correlation of the founder of the Library Mychailo Servaty Vyshnivetsky with the Book.

The Vyshnivetsky Castle Library was formed in the Ukrainian historical region of Volyn', in the Vyshnivets town – “family nest” of the old Ukrainian noble family of the Vyshnivetskies under the “Korybut” coat of arm. The founder of the Library was Prince Mychailo Servaty Vyshnivetsky (1680–1744) – Grand Hetman and Grand Chancellor of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Vilno Voievoda. He was a politician, an erudite and great bibliophile. In the 30th–40th of the 18th century the main Prince's residence Vyshnivets became an important centre of magnate's culture in Rich Pospolyta. M. S. Vyshnivetsky's contemporaries from the noble class and clergy knew quite well about his library and really appreciated it. According to historical documents 5 periods are defined in the Library's history. In the historical sources the first place is occupied by old-printed books of Library collection and 7 Library manuscript catalogues dating from 1745 up to the 1835 which give information about quantity and topical structures of Library collection.

The Library is a historical and cultural symbol of the Enlightenment epoch. The Enlightenment and those particular concepts and cultural images pertaining to that epoch had their effect on the formation of Library's fund. Its main features are as follow: comprehensive nature of the stock, predominance of French eighteenth-century editions, presence of academic books and editions on orientalistics as well as works of the ideologues of the Enlightenment and new kinds of literature, which generated as a result of this movement – encyclopaedias, encyclopaedian dictionaries, almanacs, etc. Besides the universal nature of its stock books on history, social and political thought, fiction were dominating.

The reconstruction of the history of Vyshnivetsky's Library, the historical analysis of the provenances in its editions give us better understanding of the personality of its owners and in some cases their philanthropic activities, and a better ability to identify the role of this Library in the culture life of society in a certain epoch.

Key words: Vyshnivetsky Castle Library, Mychailo Servaty Vyshnivetsky, patrimonial libraries, library science, Enlightenment.

INTRODUCTION

The research into the history of libraries of the 16th–18th centuries plays an important role in exploring the intellectual atmosphere and the history of culture and science of that time, also political life of human society. A study of ancient private libraries provides extensive factual material for interdisciplinary research – for example “Person and society”, “Role of personality in history” etc. Reconstructed histories of private libraries and historical and bibliographical as well as source-study analysis of their stocks reveal a spectrum of individual motivations of their owners, their professional interests, demonstrate impact of books on shaping world outlook, moral and ethical, and aesthetic tastes.

The problem of the publication: on the base of the analysis of the historical documents characterise the Vyshnivetsky Castle Library of Prince M. S. Vyshnivetsky as a historical book heritage of the Enlightenment epoch.

The directions of the investigation: analysis of the historical sources pertaining to Library’s history; the periodization of the Library’s history; the theme and book-knowledge analysis of the Library fund; the elucidation of the connection “library owner – library fund”.

The purpose of the publication is: the book-knowledge analysis of the Library’s fund in the context of its history and to carry out M. S. Vyshnivetsky’s intellectual interest with the contents and subjects of the Library fund.

THE VYSHNIVETSKYS' CASTLE LIBRARY – HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SYMBOL OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT EPOCH

The Vyshnivetsky Castle Library was formed at the beginning of the 18th century in the Vyshnivets town in the Ukrainian historic region of Volyn’, the family “nest” of old Ukrainian noble families of the Vyshnivetskies under the “Korybut” coat of arms. The magnate family of the Vyshnivetskies was one of the great noble families in the Ukrainian history of the 16th–the first half of 18th century. Its members played an important role in the political and cultural life of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Poland, occupied high positions in the government, and collected their own libraries; some of them wrote books. The Vyshnivetskys’ Castle library is a historical and cultural symbol of the Enlightenment epoch. Its inventories reflect both social and a number of professional

motivations of the owners they are an additional source of the history of aristocratic families of the Vyshnivetskies and the Mnishkies, and the role of their representatives in the history of the Commonwealth of Poland and Great Duchy of Lithuania. This is why the books and manuscripts of the Vyshnivetskys' library are to be included into the State Registry of national cultural heritage of Ukraine pursuant to the "Regulation on the State Registry of National Cultural Heritage". This is why the fate of the Vyshnivetskys' Castle Library forms an important subject of the book science studies while the books themselves are a rich source for various studies in the area of liberal science.

The article has as its object the elucidation in a concise form the history of the library, definition of the content of its fund, its historical and cultural significance, correlation of the founder of the library Mychailo Servaty Vyshnivetsky with the Book.

In the middle of the 1990's the research into the Vyshnivetsky Castle Library began at the V. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine (further – NLUV). The topic of this work was our monograph titled "Patrimonial libraries from the Right-Bank Ukraine of the 18th century (the Vyshnivetskies – the Mnishkies, the Potockies, the Mikoshevskies): historical destiny and nowadays situation", which covers historical and book science's analysis of the destiny of library's stocks. After publishing the monograph, new facts pertaining to Library's history and stocks were given as a result of heuristic work and have been elucidated in our publication "Vyshnivetsky Castle Library – patrimonial Library of the Enlightenment: owners, book science's analysis of its fund, destiny of old-printed books". In the context of the Library's history it is worth mentioning the monograph "Wisniowieccy. Monografia rodu" after the Polish historian, Professor Iлона Czamanska. In her work the author touched the bibliophile passion of Prince Mychailo Servaty Vyshnivetsky (Czamanska, 2007, p. 429–430).

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VYSHNIVETSKY LIBRARY'S HISTORY, PHYSICAL STATE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Reconstruction of the Library's history, physical state and bibliography of its funds gave the following results.

As a result of this research, we can say that the books from this Library are nowadays stored in the libraries in Ukraine: at V. Vernadsky National Li-

brary of Ukraine in Kyiv (further – NLUV) – nearly 1700 volumes, M. Makymovych Scientific Library of T. Shevchenko National University in Kyiv – 28 titles (43 volumes) (further – LKU), V. Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv – 32 titles, 43 volumes (further – NLUS), Scientific Library of I. Franko National University in Lviv – 9 titles, 27 volumes (further – LLU), Poland (National Library (Warsaw), Library of Warsaw University (LWU), Jagellonska Library (Cracow), Ossolinski National Institution (Wroclaw), Library of Polish Academy of science in Kurnik), Lithuania (Vilnus University Library, the Vrublevskies' Library of Lithuanian Academy of Science), Great Britain (Library of the Congregation of fathers Marians in Fawley Court in Henley-on-Thames), Russia (Russian National Library in St. Petersburg, M. I. Rudomino State Library of foreign literature in Moscow).

The largest part of its fund is found now at the NLUV. This information is a result of practical research of historical book collections of this library. Vyshnivetsky's books found in the department of historical book collections (further – DHC) formed a new collection named "Vyshnivetsky Castel Library of the Vyshnivetskies and the Mnishchies". It numbers nearly 1700 volumes. A group of Vyshnivetsky's books are kept at the department of rare books of NLUV (further – DRB): including a collection of incunabula (10 titles), a collection of paleotypes (17 titles), a collection of Plantin's editions (11 titles), a collection of editions of the second half of the 16th – the 30th of the 19th centuries printed in Latin (nearly 50 titles), and a collection of Elzevier editions (11 titles). In addition, in NLUV a group of Vyshnivetsky's books, 28 titles (36 volumes), are a part of collection named "A. Krymsky Library", which is the library of the prominent Ukrainian orientalist, historian, poet, translator, and academician of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine Agathangel Krymsky (1871–1942).

The Vyshnivetsky's books came to the NLUV from the Tollis family in the 20th–30th years of the 20th century. Ivan Tolli (1819–1887) – banker and Kyiv burgomaster was one of the owners of Vyshnivetsky Castle. In 1884 he sold it and brought the largest part of the Library to Kyiv (Ціборовська-Римарович, 2006, p. 43–44, 46).

The books of the Vyshnivetsky Library came to the stocks of contemporary libraries in Lviv probably from the Castle's Library in Lashky Murovani (in Peremysky district of Ruske Voievodstvo), which had been in the Mnishchies possession for a long time. All books in Lviv have proveniences connecting with the name of Jusef Jan Vandalin Mnishech (1742–1797) – the Coronary

Ensign, later the Ochmister of the Kindom of Galychyna and Lodomeria, bibliophile, who was interested in popularization of natural science. He was the own brother of Michal Jezy Mnishech, who was the owner of Vyshnivets, and inherited Lashki Murovani (Ціборовська-Римарович, 2010, p. 101–102).

According to historical documents, we can mark 5 periods in the Library's history. The first period is connected with its founder, Prince Mychailo Serwaty Vyshnivetsky and characterizes the formation of its stocks in which West-European editions dominated. The second one is connected with the Grand Marshall Michal Jezy Vandalin Mnishech under the “Konczyk” coat of arms (1742–1806), who inherited Vyshnivetsky's Castle with its Library. During this period, the Castle became the cultural and scientific centre, and its library was actively enlarged with rare and new editions. The Mnishech's political and administrative activity was reflected on the stocks: the Seim speeches and constitutions of that time, the works of representatives of the Polish Enlightenment and the owner's works. That time West-European editions also dominated, the stocks were numbered nearly 2035 titles in 3536 volumes. The third period is connected with Karol Philipp Mnishech (1794–1846), the son of the previous owner, heraldist, genealogist, bibliophile and collector. During this period the Library was enriched with rare Polish editions, books on genealogy and heraldry. That time the stocks numbered 10.525 volumes. After his death the fourth period in the Library's history began – the period of the frittering of the ancestral book collection. In 1852 the Vyshnivetsky Castle was sold, and its last owner of the Mnishkies Andrue Jezy Mnishech (1823–1906) left for Paris. From 1852 to 1913, the Castle changed nine owners (Ціборовська-Римарович, 2006, p. 43–46). From the 1880s, the Vyshnivetskies-Mnishchies Library stopped existing as one book complex. The fifth period includes the time when the main part of the Library was transferred to NLUV.

The old-printed books and manuscript catalogues of the Vyshnivetsky's Library were the main sources in the investigations of its history. It is known nowadays eight manuscript catalogues, which give us information about the quantity and topical structure of Library collection in various period of its existence: catalogue from the time of M. S. Vyshnivetsky (1745; nearly 1446 titles, 3094 volumes) (HAUK, f. 250, op. 2, spr. 30.)¹; three catalogues from the time of M. J. Mnishech: 1) 1774; nearly 2035 titles in 3536 volumes (Ibid., spr. 17); 2) 1777; nearly 1985 titles in 3444 volumes (Ibid., spr. 18); 3) no before 1795 (Ibid., spr. 31). The catalogue of the book collection which had belonged

¹ Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Kyiv (further – HAUK), f. 250, op. 2, spr. 30.

to Antoni Motowydło, the secretary of M. J. Mniszech, and later on flowed into the stock of Vyshnivetsky's Library, is concerned this period (1780–1784) (*Ibid.*, f. 228, op. 1, spr. 267). There are two else catalogues from the time of C. F. Mniszech: 1) 1833; nearly 10525 volumes (*Ibid.*, f. 250, op. 3, spr. 25, l. 1–57); 2) 1835; nearly 3302 titles in 7612 volumes (*Ibid.*, op. 2, spr. 27).

The Library's stock was determined by its owners' inclinations, their aesthetic tastes and education, the impact of social and political trends, current fashions etc. The Library can be commonly characterised by the universal nature of its stocks. The Vyshnivetsky Castle collection mainly encompassed history, social and political thought, fictions, but editions on mathematics, medicine, architecture, natural history, religious books were also represented in its stocks.

The origins of printing in the Vyshnivetsky Castle Library are quite broad. They books were printed in nearly 75 cities in different European countries (in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Great Britain, Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, the Czech Republic). Among them, there are books printed in the outstanding "Officina Plantiniana" of Antwerp, the printing publishing business initiated by Christoph Plantin in 1555, editions of the well-known Dutch printing-house of the Elsevier and books of prominent French typographer and publisher Henry Estein. The West-European editions prevailed in its fund (Ціборовська-Римарович, 2006, p. 58–59).

The principal features of Vyshnivetsky's Library are as follow: comprehensive nature of its stock, predominance of the French eighteenth-century editions, presence of academic books and editions of orientalistics, as well as the works of the ideologues of the Enlightenment and new kinds of literature, which generated as a result of this movement: encyclopaedias, encyclopaedian dictionaries, almanacs, etc.

The presence of the works of prominent representatives of the epoch of Enlightenment (French and Polish) L. d'Alembert, Voltaire, D. Diderot, G. Mably, Ch. Montesquieu, E. B. Condillac, J.-J. Rousseau, F. Bogomolec, A. Narushewich, S. Stashic etc. should be mentioned.

The names of the authors of Ancient epoch were written down in the manuscript catalogues: Aristotle, Aristophanes, Homer, Horatio, Aesop, Cicero, Ovid, Plato, Plinius, Plutarch, Polybius, Ptolemy, Rabirius, Suetonius, Seneca, Tacitus, Theophrastus, Terentius, Thucydides, Virgil, Juvenal.

The Medieval literature was presented by edition of the letters by Heloise and Abelard (Paraclet, 1762), "Novel of Rose" (Paris, 1735) by Guillaume de

Lorris and Jean Clopinel, works by poet and philosopher Raymond Lullius (1235–1315) “De secretis naturae” (Cologne, 1564) and “Secreta secretorum” (Cologne, 1592).

The epoch of the Renaissance was represented by “Divine Comedy” by Dante Alighieri (Venetia, 1760) and “Poems” by F. Petrarca (Brussels, 1600; Bergamo, 1746), “Decameron” by J. Boccaccio and poem “Furious Orlando” by L. Ariosto, collection works by F. Rabelais (Amsterdam, 1711). In Vyshnivets’ Library there were as minimum three editions of the M. Cervantes’ novel “Don Quichotte” in French (Amsterdam, 1717; Paris, 1720; Frankfurt on Main, 1750). In the Library there were works by humanists, outstanding politicians and statesmen of the 14th–16th centuries: Francis Guichardini (1483–1540), Nicolo Machiavelli (1469–1527) (HAUK, f. 250, op. 2, spr. 18, l. 37), Tomas Moore (1478–1535) (Ibid., spr. 30, l. 15), Joann Poggio Bracciolini (1380–1459), Paolo Manuzio (1512–74).

Among the outstanding names of West-European literature in catalogue were such names as: B. Guarini, with his comedy “Berger fidele” (Paris, 1759), J. Demare de Sen Sorlen (1595–1676), with his novel ‘L’ariane” (Paris, 1639) – the second lifetime edition. There was the third rare edition of the works by French poet and philosopher Saviniene Sirano de Bergerac (1619–1655) (Paris, 1662) (HAUK, f. 250, op. 2, spr. 17, l. 4) in Vyshnivets.

There was a group of editions in medicine in the Library’s fund. Among them were antiquarian editions of the 16th–17th centuries, and editions of the 18th century which could be used in the everyday life. The last one reflected the corresponding level of the health education in the noble class. In the division of medicine were editions by collective works by the prominent French surgeon of the Renaissance Ambroiset Pare (1517–1590) “Oeuvres” (Paris, 1598), the work by physician of Spanish king Philip the II Valesius de Cavarubius “Commentaria en libros Hypocratis de mori” (Turin, 1589). There were various editions of pharmacopoeias in the Library: “Pharmacopoeia Wirtenbergica” (Stuttgart, 1741), “Pharmacopoeia Augustana” (Wien, 1710), “Pharmacopoeia Leidensis” (Leiden, 1718). Beside them in the Library there were “Compendium medicum auctorum” (Chenstohow, 1725) – short descriptions of the diseases, their etiology and treatment; four works by one of the most outstanding physicians of the first half of the 18th century Frederic Hoffman (1660–1742): ”Systemata medicina” (Frankfurt on Main, 1738), “Selecta et practica” (Halle, 1736), “Opuscula medica” (Halle, 1739), “Consultationes et response medicinalia” (Frankfurt on Main, 1734). Among bibliophile editions

were “De humano foetu” (Basel, 1579) by the outstanding surgeon and astronomy Julio Caesar Aransi (1530–1589), “De praxi medica admiranda” (Amsterdam, 1634) by the Portuguese physician Abraham Zacutus (1576–1642), “Anatomia” (without place of publishing) by the French physician Jean Riolan (1577–1657), “Opera medico-theoretico-practica” (Frankfurt on Main, 1684) by Jean Dole (1651–1707).

Among the classic works of the 18th century’s literature in the catalogues were the works such as: “Adventures of Robinson Crusoe” by D. Defoe – in Polish (Warsaw, 1769) and in French (Amsterdam, 1721), “Adventures of Gulliver” by J. Swift (Amsterdam, 1730); three editions “The history of Gil Blas from Santiliana” by A. R. Lesage – in Polish (Leipzig, Dresden, 1769) and in French (Leipzig, Dresden, 1756; Amsterdam, 1727). There were S. Richardson’s and L. Stern’s works, a novel “Histoire du chevalier des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut” (Leipzig, 1769) by A. Prevost in Polish. In the Library there were also collection works by P. O. Beaumarchais, F. Fenelon, J. B. Moliere, S. de Genlis, P. Brantome, P. Corneille (HAUK, f. 250, op. 3, spr. 25, l. 59–60). The Polish literature was represented by the numerous comedies of the promoter of Polish Enlightenment F. Bohomolec, tragedy “Żółkiewski” (Warsaw, 1758) by J. Rzewuski, poems by J. Minasowich (Warsaw, 1755), J. Kohanovski (Warsaw, 1767), F. Kniaznin (Warsaw, 1781).

One of the bright features of the Enlightenment was the interest in the Orient. In the 18th century the term “Orient” included Arabic countries, China, Japan, Mongolian, India, Greece, Tataria, Turkey. The interest in the East at that time became fashionable. In the 18th century the Orientalism as a branch of science was born. For a long time Orientalism had practical character and had been developing in the philological field – studying oriental languages, translating the original texts, and in the ethnological field – studying history, political system, religions and customs. Information about the books pertaining Oriental counties in the Library’s fund demonstrated the interest in the Oriental subject among the noblemen of the Commonwealth of Poland and the Great Duchy of Lithuania. As to the oriental topic the presence of the oriental publications in the Vyshnivetsky Library illustrated not only a tribute to fashion, but also the Vyshnivetskiy’s steady interest in the Turkish and Tatarian history. Many representatives of the family occupied the high military stages in the Commonwealth of Poland and the Great Duchy of Lithuania. They had interest in the history and culture of these countries because they had to defend their country and estates from the enemy’s invasions. In Vyshnivets there was

a well-known collection of tales of the Medieval Arabic literature “One thousand and one nights” (Geneva, 1790, 9 t.; NLUV, Krym. Bo802161–802169) in the French translation by A. Gallan, the work of English writer Georg Sale (1680–1736) about Islam religious „Observations historiques et critiques sur le mahometisme...” (Geneva, 1751; NLUV, Krym. Bo801600) in the Castle Library. In the Library the editions devoted to the Egyptian hieroglyphs, history and culture of the Ancient Egypt were preserved: the work of Valeriano Bolzani (1477–1558) “Hieroglyphica, sive de Sacris Aegyptiorum aliarumque gentium literis commentarii” (Frankfurt on Main, 1613; Cologne, 1614; NLUV, Krym. Bo802969), the works of German scientist, the member of the Society of Jesus Athanasius Kircher (1602–1680) “Oedipus Aegyptiacus, hoc est universalis hieroglyphicae veterum doctrinae...” (Rome, 1752, t. 1, 3; NLUV, Krym. Bo803387, Bo803388) and “China monumentis” (Amsterdam, 1667) (HAUK, f. 250, op. 2, spr. 18, l, 17). In the Castle Library there was the lifetime edition of the outstanding protestant theologian and philologist Johann Michel Dilherr (1604–1669), devoted Hebrew language “Atrium linguae sanctae ebraicae...” (Nuremberg, 1659; NLUV, Krym. Bo803125).

In the archive documents four names of the archivists and at the same time librarians of Castle’s Library have been found: Stanislav Olshevsky (in 1782), Josef Gryshkovsky (before 1800), Petro Akcyza (in 1809), and Petro Voloshynovsky (in 1858) (Ціборовська-Римарович, 2006, p. 52).

CORRELATION M. S. VYSHNIVETSKY WITH THE BOOKS

The founder of the Library was Prince Mychailo Servaty Vyshnivetsky (1680–1744) – the last member of the family and a male-line, Grand Hetman and Grand Chancellor of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Vilno Voievode, a politician, a philanthropist, an erudite, man of letters and great bibliophile. In addition, he was fond of mathematics and architecture. From the early age he was interested in military matters, in all probability from the time when he had studied in Military school in Paris in 1695/96. The Prince was a master of the French and Latin languages. In the 30th–40th of the 18th century the main Prince’s residence Vyshnivets, became an important centre of magnate’s culture in the Commonwealth of Poland and the Great Duchy of Lithuania. M. S. Vyshnivetsky had a large financial ability: his estate accounted to nearly 14 million zlotyh (Czamańska, 2007, p. 427). This fact gave him an opportunity to

provide the building activity in his estates (castles in Vyshnivets and Karolin, a small palace in Chaichyni), the foundation of monasteries (the Monastery of barefooted Carmelites in Vyshnivets, together with his own brother, the Krakiv Castellan, Janusz Antoni (1678–1741) – Kremenec Jesuit College), beneficial activity, to satisfy his intellectual and aesthetic requirements: for example, library-building or collecting of the pieces of art.

The sources for the growth of the Library were: inheritance, purchase and donations. It is known that the earliest description of the Library's hall dated from 1748 year. This description was included in the inventory of the Vysnivetskies' estates, which were situated in the Kremenec and Letychiv districts of Volhyn and Podolia Provinces, written in 1748. The Library's hall was at the first floor, in the right wing of the palace. Above the door, on the gypseous table decorated with the gypseous laurel-branches there was an inscription in Latin: „Ingredere musis Namet hic Dii habitant”. The hall's ceiling was made of gypsum. In the middle of it there was a figure of goddess Fama with an inscription: “Hic vivunt homines super stites sibi, hic loquuntur et lacet, hic audiunt, et silent, hic interrogantur et muti respondent” (Institute of manuscript of NLUV, f. 1, spr. 150, l. 14–14 v.). The doors of the bookcases were decorated by portraits (Czamańska, 2007, p. 429).

The quantity characteristic of the Library's stock is presented in the manifest about moving and the real estate after the death of M. S. Vyshnivetsky from the prince's widow Thekla Rose of Radzyvill Vyshnivetska (1703–1747) dated from 1745 (The Chartoryskies Library (Kraków), Rkps. 865, l. 288 v.–230). Thanks to this document, we have exceptional information about the quantity of editions and correlation with publications in French, Latin and Polish languages. According to the manifest the fund numbered nearly 3094 volumes: in French – 1577 volumes, in Latin – 1164 volumes, in Polish – 353 volumes.

The complete information about Prince's Library is presented in the manuscript catalogue of its fund from 1745. This catalogue concerns the period when after Prince's death Vyshnivets and the Castle were transferred by inheritance to the ownership of Jan Karol Mniszech (1716–1759), the Podkomorij of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, who was married to the Prince's granddaughter Kathrin of Zamoyska. We can read about this fact in the title of the catalogue written in Latin: “Cathalogus librorum post fata Celsissimi Illustrissimi ac Excellentissimi Domini Domini Michaelis Servacij Korybuth Ducis in Wisniowiec et Zbaraz Wisniowiecki Comitis in Dolsk, Dabrowica, Komarno et Brahin Palatini Vlnensis Supremi Ducis Exercituum M. D. L. Capitanei Glinianensis [...] ets.

Succedentium Illustrissimo Excellentissimo Domino Domino Ioanni S. R. I. in Magna Konczyce et Ossownica Comiti Vandalino Mniszzech Succamerario M. D. L., Javoroviensis [...] etc. Capitaneo, et in Bibliotheca Arcis Wisniovcensis existentium scriptus a me V. I. F.”. The name of the catalogue’s author is concealed in cryptogram “V.I.F.”. The stock of the Library numbered 1446 volumes. Castle Library was highly appreciated by Prince’s contemporaries in the funeral speeches and panegyrics, which came out after his death. The manuscript catalogue of Prince’s Library, dated from 1745 year, is a valuable historical source about the Library’s stock. Thanks to this catalogue, we have information about the quantity of editions, their places of printing and time of printing. According to chronology, books can be systematized as follow: the 15th century – 1 volume, the first half of the 16th century – 26 vol., the second half of the 16th century – 118 vol., the 17th century – 528 vol., the 18th century – 534 vol., without any place or date of publication – 229 volumes. Concerning the languages, these books can be systematized as follows: in Latin – 842 vol., in French – 330 vol., in Polish – 238 vol., in Italian – 24 vol., in German – 10 vol., in English – 1 vol., in Czech – 1 vol.

As above, Prince was a great bibliophile. His interest in books, besides the library he had collected, improves his correspondence, financial documents within buying books, donation inscriptions in the copies of his Library. Specification within the buying books abroad shows the fact of buying them in Dresden, probably from the bookseller Weidmann from November 1733 up to December 1734². During this period Prince bought 64 books in all sum 88 ducats, 12 tymfes and 2 shillings. It is known about the buying of books and obtaining the information about them from Prince’s correspondence with his mother-in-law Ann Radzivill and his brother-in-law Jan Frederik Sapiecha (1680–1751)³.

The copy of “Rozmowy listowne” by Ovido (S. I., 1695; NLUW, DHC, inv. 3231255) translated by Voyceh Hrosinsky has an interesting inscription on the pastedown. It was probably presented to M. S. Vyshinetski by Warsaw’s bookseller Hieronym Rarog. Here it is the full text of this inscription: “Jasnie Miłosciwemu Panu przy nay-/niższym ukłonie offiaruie Nayniższy / Sługa Miłosciwego Pana / Hieronym Rarog / J. K. Mci Bibliopola Warszawski / Anno 1716 die 10 Majj”.

² Library of Polish Academy of Science (Kraków), Rkps. 4321, l. 12-13.

³ Library of Polish Academy of Science (Kraków); Rkps. 3220, l. 48 v. (National Library (Warsaw), Mkf. 49919. Ibid., Rkps. 3221, l. 118 (National Library (Warsaw), Mkf. 49920. Ibid., Rkps. 3599, l. 86-86 v. (National Library (Warsaw), Mkf. 52499.

One of the first mentions of the Vyshnivetsky Library and its appreciation are in the funeral speeches and condolences on the death of its founder. Certainly the facts in the different species of panegyric requires, as any sources in historical investigations, a critical eye and impartial assessment. But in our case the indisputable fact is that the Prince's Library has been mentioned in four of the seven funeral panegyrics which are known. As in many panegyrics for the noblemen, as well as during the funeral, the libraries generally hadn't been mentioned. To our mind, M. S. Vyshnivetsky's contemporaries from the noble class and clergy knew quite well about his Library. It was really appreciated by them and stood out among the many private libraries of that time by its content and subject-matter. The M. S. Vyshnivetsky's Library is mentioned in such publications: in the sermon by Lukash after S. Francis written in the occasion of transferring Prince's corpse from the Merech, where he was died, to Vyshnivets: "Kazanie przy solennym z Merecza do Wiśniowca wyprowadzenia ciała... Michała Serwacego Korybuta Wiśniowieckiego..." (Warsaw, [1744]), in the sermon „Ostatnia usługa kaznodziejska pełnym wdzięczności sercem, y usty ostatniemu z Domu Xiążąt Wiśniowieckich... Michałowi Serwacemu Korybytowi Wiśniowieckiemu..." (Sandomir, 1746) by Antoni Bejkowski, „Extremum Judicium dolorum apparente in Coelo Cruce, praecedentibus in Luna fatalibus signis..." (Lviv, [1745]), "Monumentum Grati ac memoris animi erga regnatricem Domum Korybuthorum Wisniowiecciorum fundatorum in funere... Michaelis Serwatii Korybuth Wisniowiecki..." (Warsaw, [1745]). Lukash after S. Francis, assistant of Lithuanian Province of the Order of Scholarum Piarum, recollected Prince's Library in his sermon in such words: "... I choćby żadnego nie było świadka wielkiej umiejętności i we wszelkich naukach politycznych biegłość, Biblioteka w Wiśniowcu znacznym wystawiona sumptem, księgami w różnych językach najciekawszymi opaszona, za wszystkich stanie świadkow, tam wyczyta i wyrozumie każdy Jego magnum ingenium, magnum optimarum artium studium. Z ktorego jak nauki potrzebne zalecał, uczonych estymował, dobrodziejstwami prowidował ..." (Łukasz od s. Franciszka, 1744, l. F2 v.).

Mychailo Servaty Vyshnivetsky had an interest and felicity in mathematical sciences. While abroad, he deeply studied architecture. He used the knowledge that he acquired during such break in the construction activities in his estates. Pavlo Gizycky gave us the evidence of Prince's interest in architecture and his passion for the mathematical sciences in his description of the funeral ceremony of M. S. Vyshnivetsky in the church of the Vyshnivetsky Monastery of bare footed Carmelites "Relacja apparencji i samego aktu pogrzebowego

Xiążęcia Wiśniowieckiego Michała Serwacego Korybuta” (Pochaiv, 1745). In luxuriant decorated church, beside the portraits of ancestry, the pictures with the allegoric figures of “Architectonica” and “Geometry” were set up (Giżycki, 1745, l. D₂). The group of publications in the architectural matter in the Library shows the Prince’s interest in architecture. The manuscript catalogue from 1745 numbered nearly 36 publications in French, Latin, German, Italian, Polish languages which deal with the civil and military architecture. Among them – classic works by Vitruvius and Stanislaw Solski, editions by outstanding engraver and architecture Daniel Maro (1663–1752), who was for some time the palace architecture of the English king William the III (1650–1702), the dictionary of architectural terms composed by French architecture A. C. Aviler. There were the works of outstanding French architects Francis Blondel (1617–1686) and Charles Estein Briseux (1680–1754), French engineer Bernard Forest de Belidor (1693–1761) in the Library’s stock. Prince had in his Library the works by German architects from the 17th century Georg Andre Boeckler “Architektura curiosa nova” (Nuremberg, 1664), with illustrations of cascades, grots, basins, fountains etc. In the 19th century this old book belonged to the bibliographical rarities (BRUNET, 1860, 1024). The creation of the English architecture was presented with the work by Colin Campbell (†1734) “Vitruvius Britannicus”. The issue of the plan of the king’s Versailles (Paris, 1714) represented by French engraver Peter Lepautre (1659–1747), and vies of king’s palaces in Prussia (Augsburg, 1733), represented by J. Brobes belong to the theme of architecture.

The military matter in the Prince’s Library was represented by publications which had been noted in the manuscript catalogue: K. Semenovich “Volkomene feuerkunst” (Frankfurt on Main, 1676) (HAUK, f. 250, op. 2, spr. 30, l. 32 v), “Description et breve declaration des regles generales de la fortification de l’Artillerie” (Hague, 1625) by a Dutch Golden Age engraver, cartographer and publisher H. Honduis (1573–1650) (HAUK, f. 250, op. 2, spr. 30, l. 8 v), “Nouvelle fortification tant pour un Terrain Bas et Humide...” (Wesel, 1706; DHC, inv. 3231169) by baron de Cohorn (1641–1704) (Ibid., l. 12), “Fortificatae regularae” (Parma, 1646) by J. de Foliat, “Architekture militare” (S. l., s. a.) by baron Freytag (Ibid., l. 3), “Fortification militaire” (Venice, 1635) without author’s name (Ibid., l. 12). M. S. Vyshnivetsky collected the publications devoted to the military history. This thesis is proved by the first edition of the work by marquis C. de Quincy (1666–1736) “Histoire militaire du regne du Louis le Grand” (Paris, 1726) in 8 volumes in the Library collection.

As to the mathematical sciences, Prince had in his Library “Elementa Euclidis” (Naples, 1701) in translation by the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy Elias Astorini (1651–1702) (Ibid., l. 10), “Cours de mathematique” (Paris, 1661) by P. Boudin (Ibid., l. 7), “Thaumaturgus mathematicus” (Cologne, 1636) by Gaspar Ens (the 17th c.) (Ibid., l. 10).

A group of books carry gift supralibros establishing their owners: the founder M. S. Vyshnivetsky, M. J. Mnishech and his wife Ursula Mnishech of Zamoyski (common supralibros), Carol Filipp Mnishech.

We want to elucidate the proveniences (inscriptions, exlibreses, supralibros, stamps), connecting with the name of M. S. Vyshinetsky in more detail.

Several old books from the Vyshnivetsky Castle Library have inscriptions on their pages, which have testified the ownership of the Vyshnivetskies in the past. Nowadays two copies with the same inscriptions in French: “de la Bibl. Du Prince Koributt Wisniowiecki” are preserved in the LLU: the edition of Pavsani “Graeciae description accurate ... Cum Latina Romuli Amasaei interpretatione” (Leipzig, 1699; Shelf-mark: PK 188578.III) and Poliby’s “Historiarum libri ...” (Paris, 1609; Shelf-mark: PK 280338.III). Both editions in the 19th century were bibliographical rarities. Beyond that, these books have ownership inscriptions of Josef Mnishech: “Joseph Vandalin de la Grande Konczyce Comte de Mniszech Grand Maitre de Galicie 1790”. The works by Italian humanist, diplomat Eney Silvio Piccolomini (1405–1464), who later was crowned with tiara and came to history under the name Piy the II: “Opera” (Basel, 1551; Shelf-mark: PK 1886.27.III) have inscription on the title page in another form – “Korybutt Wisniowiecki”. At the NLUS the inscription “Korybuth Wisniowiecki” has convolute which consists of two alligates – two works by the German antiquarians Johann Kirchmann (1575–1643): “De annulis liber singularis” (Frankfurt on Main, 1672; Shelf-mark: Ст.-I 93566/k.1–2) and “De funeribus Romanorum libri quatuor...– 4 ed.” (Frankfurt on Main, 1672), and one else inscription “Joseph Mniszech / S. S./ Grand Maitre de Galicie. 1790”.

The supralibros on the books are a taken characteristic of a nobleman’s representational library. Being an expensive means of indicating ownership, it was usually made for a sizeable book collection. Many Vyshnivetsky’s books have on their covers the supralibros with “Korybuth” coat of arm of the Vyshnivetskies (Ціборовська-Римарович, 2006, p. 64–66; Kisarauskas, 1984, p. 53; Laucevičius, 1976, p. 60). Many copies with this supralibros are preserved in the NLUV – more than 30 volumes. In the Library of Kyiv National University a copy of the well-known heraldic work titled “La science de la noblesse ou La

nouvelle metode du blazon...” (Paris, 1691; Shelf-mark: A-162131) by Jesuit Clod Francis Menestrier (1631–1705) with such supralibros is preserved. The copy of “Krolewicz Indyijski w poski story przybrany albo Historia o S. Iozaphacie krolewiczu indyijskim i o. S. Barlaamie pustelniku...” (Kraków, 1688; NLUV, Shelf-mark: Krym. Bo801803) translated to Polish from Latin by Mateush Ignaci Kuligovsky, which is preserved in the collection “A. I. Krymsky Library” in NLUV, has an identical supralibros.

Among the M. S. Vyshnivetsky’s supralibros, the most spectacular is the supralibros with the five coat of arms – “Korybuth”, “Korshak”, “Prus III”, “Leliva” and “Pogon”, and circumscription: “M[ichael]; Koributh: Prin[ceps]: IN WI[sniewiec]: ET ZB[araz]: Wisniewiecki: CO[mes]: IN DO[lsk] ET KO[marno]: SV[permus]: M[agni] D[ucatus] L[ituaniae] Cancelarius: P[rinceps] G[linianensis] W[olkowyscensis] C[aeterorumque] C[apitaneus]. It is tooled on the front covers of the books. Several old publications, which are preserved now in NLUV, for example – Baronius C. “Annales ecclesiastici” (Antwerp, 1670; DRB, Shelf-mark: Pl. 168–171, 173–178), “Epistolarum historico-familiarum” (Brunsborg, 1711; DHC, inv. 3232474) by A. C. Zaluski, and at the Warsaw University Library – Kircher A. “China” (Amsterdam, 1667; Shelf-mark: 28.20.3.408; Sipayłło, 1988, p. 214) have identical supralibros.

There are two kinds of variants of M. S. Vyshnivetsky’s supralibros, which have been published for the first time in our monograph (Ціборовська-Римарович, 2006, p. 65–66). One of them is on the front cover of such copies: Dumon J. “Nouveau recueil de traites d’alliance, de treve, de paix”, (Amsterdam, 1710, t. 1; NLUV, DHC) and Bodin J. “Universae naturae theatrum...” (Frankfurt on Main, 1597; NLUV, Shelf-mark: Krym. Bo800492). The other one – tooled on the front cover of the book: Poterie A. “Historie de l’Amerique septentrionale” (Paris, 1722, t. 3; NLUV, DHC).

The three volumes of “Opera” (Lyon, 1675; NLUS, Shelf-mark: Ст-IV 102334/1,2,3) translated by the member of the Society of Jesus Hieronim Drexel (1581–1638) have a stamp on their title pages and the pastedowns with letters “MXW”, which testifies to the fact that in the past these books belonged to M. S. Vyshnivetsky and can be decrypted as “Michał Xsiaże Wiśniowiecki”.

The reconstruction of the history of Vyshnivetsky’s Library, the historical analysis of the provenances in its editions give us a better understanding of the personality of its owners and in some cases their philanthropic activities, and a better ability to identify the role of this Library in the cultural life of society in a certain epoch.

CONCLUSIONS

Performed on a comprehensive source base, the historical and book studies analysis of the history of Vyshnivetsky Library created a substantial foundation for compiling an academic catalogue of this collection of books on the principles of modern academic and methodological fundamentals for describing ancient monographs, which will make it possible to bibliographically reconstruct this historical and cultural artefact and include into academic turnover abundant factual material for multifaceted humanities studies.

As above, the material-based facts proved that the Vyshnivetsky Castle Library is a historical book heritage of the Enlightenment epoch, one of the largest magnate's library in the Rich Pospolyta in the 1st half of the 18th century, which functioned on the Ukrainian ethnic territory. Its fund reflects the ideas of the Enlightenment as well as the intellectual interest of its owner M. S. Vyshnivetsky.

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KUNIGAİKŠČIO MICHAILO SERVACIJ AUS VIŠNIOVECKIO
BIBLIOTEKA VIŠNIOVECKIŲ PILYJE – ISTORINIS KNYGOS PAVELDAS KAIP
BIBLIOGRAFINĖS IR ISTORINĖS REKONSTRUKCIJOS OBJEKTAS

IRYNA TSIBOROVSKA-RIMAROVICH

SANTRAUKA

Straipsnis skirtas kunigaikščio Michailo Servacijaus Višnioveckio (1680–1744), ukrainiečių didikų Višnioveckių giminės, turėjusios Kaributų herbą, paskutiniojo atstovo bibliotekai. Ji tapo pagrindu kunigaikščių ir grafų Mnišekų giminės bibliotekai ir buvo įkurdinta Voluinės vaivadijos Kremeneco pavietae, giminės dvare Višniovecke. Bibliotekos įkūrėjas M. S. Višnioveckis buvo Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės (LDK) didysis etmonas (1703–1707; 1735), LDK kancleris (1720), Vilniaus vaivada (1735), žinomas Abiejų Tautų Respublikos XVIII a. pirmosios pusės politikas, mecenatas, literatas ir bibliofilas. Remiantis dokumentine medžiaga – bibliotekos rankraštiniais katalogais, knygomis iš jos rinkinio, savininko laiškais, teisiniais dokumentais, straipsnyje pateikiama fondų sudėties ir turinio charakteristika, išskiriami penki bibliotekos istorijos etapai. Valdant biblioteką M. S. Višnioveckiu, jos fonduose buvo 1446 pavadinimai 3094 tomai knygų. Višnioveckio pilies bibliotekoje dominavo istorinė ir visuomeninė-politinė tematika: istorijos, teisės, valstybės valdymo, diplomatijos, genealogijos, heraldikos, grožinės literatūros leidiniai. Šiuo metu didžioji Višnioveckio bibliotekos dalis (apie 1700 saugojimo vienetų) kaip istorinė-kultūrinė kolekcija „Višnioveckio pilies kunigaikščių Višnioveckių-grafų Mnišekų biblioteka“ yra saugoma Ukrainos nacionalinėje V. I. Vernadskio bibliotekoje, Bibliotekų rinkinių ir istorinių kolekcijų skyriuje, o atskiri egzemplioriai – Senų ir retų knygų skyriaus kolekcijose. Kolekcija buvo suformuota atliekant euristinį darbą Ukrainos nacionalinės V. I. Vernadskio bibliotekos fonduose, kurio rezultatas yra dalinė Višnioveckio pilies bibliotekos rekonstrukcija. Knygotyrinė ir šaltiniotyrynė dokumentinės medžiagos analizė leido Višnioveckio pilies knygų rinkinį apibūdinti kaip Apšvietos epochos istorinį kultūrinį paminklą, įtraukiant jį į Ukrainos valstybinį knyginių paminklų registrą.

14–20 iliustracijas žr. p. 247–251



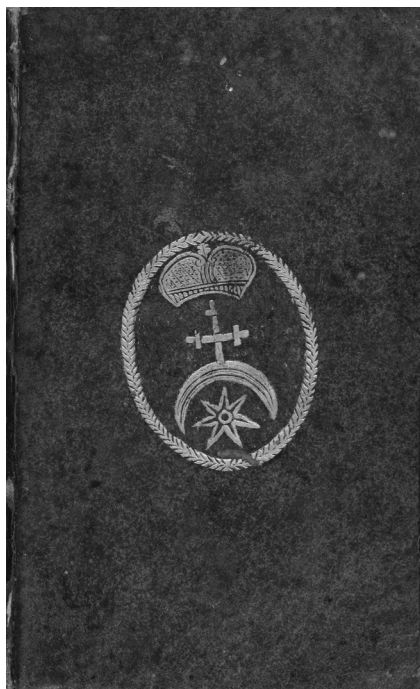
Portrait of M. S. Vyshnevecky.
 Oil in canvas. An unknown artist of the mid XVIIIth century.
 (Volyn Ethnographic Museum. Luck. Ukraine)

14. Portrait of M. S. Vyshnevecky. Oil in canvas. An unknown artist of the mid XVIIIth century.
 (Volyn Ethnographic Museum. Luck. Ukraine).



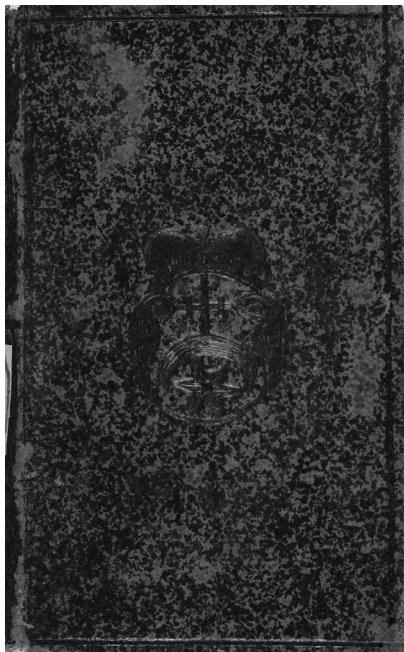
Supralibres of M. S. Vyshnivetsky on the front cover of C. Baronius "Annales ecclesiastici" (Antwerpen, 1670; NLUV, Pl. 176.)

15. Supralibres of M. S. Vyshnivetsky on the front cover of C. Baronius "Annales ecclesiastici" (Antwerpen, 1670; NLUV, Pl. 176.).



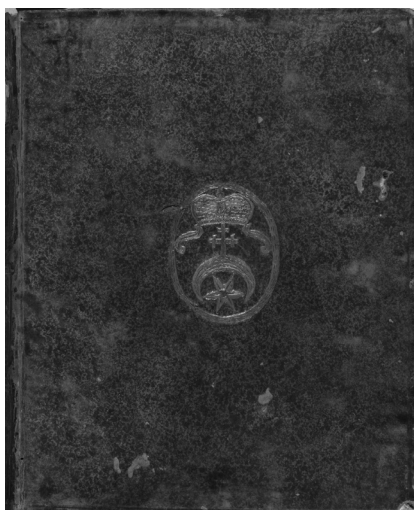
Supralibres of M. S. Vyshnivetsky on the front cover of J. Dumon "Nouveau recueil de traites d'alliance, de treve, de paix", (Amsterdam, 1710, t. 1; NLUV, DHC)

16. Supralibres of M. S. Vyshnivetsky on the front cover of J. Dumon "Nouveau recueil de traites d'alliance, de treve, de paix", (Amsterdam, 1710, t. 1; NLUV, DHC)..



Supralibres of M. S. Vyshnivetsky on the front cover of A. Poterie "Historie de l'Amerique septentrionale" (Paris, 1722, t. 3; NLUV)

17. Supralibres of M. S. Vyshnivetsky on the front cover of A. Poterie "Historie de l'Amerique septentrionale" (Paris, 1722, t. 3; NLUV).



Supralibres with the Vyshnivetskies coat of arm "Korybyth"

18. Supralibres with the Vyshnivetskies coat of arm "Korybyth".

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D U R E G N E
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ROY DE FRANCE,

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 font passées pendant le cours de son Regne, tant sur
 Terre que sur Mer,

ENRICHIE DES PLANS NECESSAIRES.

ON Y A JOINT UN TRAITÉ PARTICULIER
 de Pratiques & de Maximes de l'Art Militaire.

Par M. LE MARQUIS DE QUINCY, *Brigadier des*
Armées du Roy, Lieutenant General de l'Artillerie, Lieutenant
pour le Roy au Gouvernement d'Auvergne, Chevalier de l'Ordre
Militaire de S. Louis.

T O M E I V.

A P A R I S, rue Saint Jacques,



1731 Chez

DENIS MARIETTE, à Saint Augustin, & à l'Ecu
 de Venise.

JEAN-BAPTISTE DELESPINE, Imprimeur du Roy,
 à l'Image S. Paul.

JEAN-BAPTISTE COIGNARD fils, Imprimeur du Roy,
 au Livre d'or.

M D C C X X V I.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

Stamp-ekslibris of M. S. Vyshnivetsky



Vie of Vyshnivetsky Castle nowadays.
Photograph from the Author. September 2012

20. Vie of Vyshnivetsky Castle nowadays. Photograph from the Author. September 2012.