

Article

Contribution of M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky to the organization and acquisition of the Fundamental Library of the Kyiv Commercial Institute (1906–1917)

Zoya Borisovna AfanasyevaDepartment of Library and Historical Collections, Institute of Book Studies, V. I. Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine, Kyiv 03039, Ukraine;
lepus-21@ukr.net**CITATION**

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the director of the first private educational institution—the Kyiv Commercial Institute (KCI), Professor of the University of St. Vladimir Mitrofan Viktorovich Dovnar-Zapolsky—in the creation and acquisition of the book fund of the Fundamental Library of the educational institution, with an extensive system of specialized libraries in two departments (faculties) of the institute: the Student Library of textbooks, the Seminary of Financial and Economic Sciences, and the Museum of Commodity Science, with laboratories, specialized studies, and libraries. **The purpose of the article** is to highlight the role of M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky in the acquisition of the Fundamental Library of the Institute and specialized libraries of educational support units' studies on the basis of archival and published materials. **The research methodology** consists of the use of scientific methods: systemic, historical, and bibliographic; biographical and heuristic; analysis; and synthesis. **The practical significance and scientific novelty** of the article lie in the new and authentic knowledge obtained as a result of processing and analyzing a large array of archival documents and published materials about the personality of Professor Mitrofan Viktorovich Dovnar-Zapolsky, director of the KCI, as an initiator and active participant in the acquisition of the Institute's library. **Results and conclusions:** on the basis of published and archival-historical materials, revealing the role of the director of the KCI, Professor Mitrofan Viktorovich, as an organizer and active participant in the acquisition of the necessary literature for the library of the Institute, which makes it possible for a wide range of modern biographers and scientists to obtain new information about the scientific and organizational activity of M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky in the KCI.

Keywords: M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky; library; KCI; acquisitions; V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine (NBUV)

1. Introduction

The absence of a fundamental and objective study of the history of the Kyiv Commercial Institute (KCI) library as the most complete collection of literature and other documents on local industry, economy, and international trade inspires us today to turn to the milestones of the country's past and fill this historical gap, to return to science the lost pages of the origin period and life of the first private higher educational institution (HEI) of Ukraine, to pay tribute to M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, and to increase the unique funds of the library.

2. M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky and his role in organizing the KCI library

Taking into account the key role played by M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky in the organization of the Higher Commercial Courses (HCC)—KCI and the Fundamental

Library of the HEI, it is necessary to briefly describe the main stages of his life and scientific path, which determined his contribution as a person of his time and place in achieving the set goal.

Dovnar-Zapolsky Mitrofan Viktorovich (1867–1934)—historian, ethnographer, folklorist, source researcher, archivist, archaeologist, and native of Belarus. Born in the town of Rechitsa, Minsk province, in the family of the head of the county police department, hereditary gentry Viktor Martynovich Dovnar-Zapolsky. In connection with his father's official movements, Mitrofan Viktorovich repeatedly changed his place of study; in 1885, he was enrolled in the 7th grade Kyiv First Men's Gymnasium, from where he was expelled in 1888 for the preservation of Ukrainian literature (Taras Shevchenko's poem "Maria", Ukrainian magazines "Gromada" and "Osnova", a letter from the famous Russian historian Nikolai Ivanovich Kostomarov (1817–1885) to the publisher of the newspaper "Kolokol", etc.), banned by the Yemsky Decree of the tsarist government on 18 May 1876, as printed literature on Ukrainian and its import from abroad. The next year, 1889, the young man passed the matriculation exams externally and entered the Faculty of History and Philology of St. Vladimir University in Kyiv where he graduated in 1894. As a perspective, scientist Mitrofan Viktorovich was recommended by the university for teaching work in the educational institutions of the Ministry of Education, but the police forbade him to teach in Kyiv, and he was forced to go to Moscow. In 1895, the young scientist began teaching history at the private gymnasium of L.P. Rzhetskaya. Even while studying at the University of St. Vladimir (1891), student M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky was elected a member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists, Anthropology, and Ethnography and, two years later, a full member of the Historical and Philological Society at Kharkov University (1893). In 1896, Mitrofan Viktorovich returned to Kyiv, where, at the University of St. Vladimir, he began a two-year preparation for receiving a professorship in the department of Russian history. In 1899, he began work at Moscow University as a Privatdozent, and in 1901, he returned to the same position at Kyiv University, where he defended his master's (1901) and doctoral (1905) dissertations on the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Russia, and Zhemaitis. In 1906–1917, he was the founder and director of the HCC and, on its basis, the organized KCI. Mitrofan Viktorovich was one of the organizers and the first director of the Kyiv Archaeological Institute, the initiator of the creation of the Geographical Institute (1918–1919), one of the founders and a member of the Council of Leaders of the Kyiv Society for the Protection of Antiquities and Art (1910–1919), and an employee of the Kyiv Archaeographic Commission. As a historian and public figure, he actively supported the creation of the Belarusian People's Republic (BPR), headed the Belarusian Chamber of Commerce in Kyiv (1918), prepared a project for the creation of the Belarusian University in Minsk (1918), and took part in the work of the diplomatic mission of the BPR in Kyiv, which was looking for opportunities to achieve recognition of the BPR from the governments of Soviet Russia, Ukraine, Don, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. At the request of the Belarusian People's Republic government, which recompiled a Memorial (Fundamentals of Belarusian Statehood), which was printed in Grodno and Vilna in several languages (1919), the document contained a historical justification for the need to create an independent Belarusian state and was submitted to the participants of the Versailles Peace Treaty (1919). He

moved to Kharkov in 1920, where he worked at Kharkov University and the Institute of National Economy. Later, he was vice-rector of Azerbaijan University (Baku), professor of Belarusian University (1915–1928), Moscow Institute of National Economy, and K. A. Timiryazev (1928–1934) Agricultural Academy. He died in Moscow on 30 September 1934, and was buried at the New Donskoy Cemetery [1].

The idea of organizing a higher educational institution of commercial and economic sciences in Kyiv arose as early as 1903, when Professor of the St. Vladimir Kyiv University, Mitrofan Viktorovich Dovnar-Zapolsky, addressed the Trusteeship Council of the First Kyiv Commercial College with the recommendation of organization at the college an evening of higher commercial courses, pointing out that the spread of economic and trade knowledge can bring to the city and the entire Southwest Territory¹. The courses were organized in 1906 and lasted only one academic year.

And in the spring of 1907, the draft charter of the Commercial Institute was submitted to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which was approved on May 12, 1908; at the same time, the HCC received the status of an institute [2].

Having become acquainted with the Statute of the KCI of 1908, it can be noted that the management of the institute included a number of structural units: the Council of the Institute, the Board, and the Educational Committee. The director of the KCI was a member of all structural divisions of the educational institution. In accordance with the Charter of the Institute, the duties of the Educational Committee, along with matters related to the organization of the educational process, also included the preparation of rules for using the library, collections, visual aids, and other educational support units of the Institute [3].

In the process of developing a progressive educational institution of joint education of students—boys and girls—the growth of its authority, the number of students and volunteers, faculty, teaching, and support units also increased, and the library fund of the institute multiplied and improved. Relations were established with numerous educational institutions and specialized institutions of the Russian Empire and foreign organizations, and all this greatly complicated the management of the institute by the administration.

The need to improve the organization of the management of the Institute led to the development and adoption of a new, more complete Charter of the KCI, approved on 27 June 1912, by the Minister of Trade and Industry, S. I. Timashev, on the basis of the Law “On the Establishment of the Regulations and Staff of the Kyiv Commercial Institute, adopted on 3 June 1912”. According to the new staffing table, the position of a librarian with an annual salary of 900 rubles was legalized for the first time in KCI [4].

In accordance with the new statute, the management of the educational institution was entrusted to the Board of Trustees, the Director of the Institute, the Academic Committee, the Board of the Institute, and the Assembly of Departments (faculties). The statute emphasized that the institute, in addition to specialized educational support units, also included the library as an independent structural unit. The management of the library was entrusted to a full-time employee, a librarian.

¹ Southwestern Territory—Ukraine within Russia, the territory of Ukrainian ethnic lands, further—Ukraine.

The functions of the Educational Committee, in addition to the general management of the educational part of the KCI, included the election of members of the Library and other commissions who were responsible for educational and auxiliary units, as well as drawing up rules for using the Library, visual aids, and other educational and auxiliary units, and establishing the order of replenishment (acquisition) in the Library fund of textbooks and visual aids.

It should be noted that for the first time, the Library Commission of the KCI was mentioned in archival documents already in 1910, and according to the Charter of 1912, it was supposed to officially function only after the adoption of this document. At that time, the Library Commission included: L. N. Yasnopolsky, chairman; M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, member of the commission; professors P. F. Erchenko and K. G. Vobly; teachers N. T. Sinopiysky-Trofimov and A. I. Yaroshevich; and secretary of the commission M. P. Shimansky (at that time he acted as a librarian) [5].

Unfortunately, despite the fact that the Library Commission was established as early as 1910, much earlier than its official legalization, archival documents do not reflect its alleged vigorous activity. In fact, all library work went directly through the Board of the KCI. The last mention of the activities of the Library Commission was in January 1920, on the eve of the renaming of the KCI into the “Institute of Social and Economic Sciences, and in September of the same year, this educational institution was called the ‘Kyiv Institute of National Economy’ (KINE)”.

3. Stocking the KCI library and organizing a reference apparatus for the book fund

The acquisition of the Fundamental Library of the KCI was actually started during the work of the Higher Commercial Courses (1906–1908). During this period, the library was replenished mainly due to the personal contribution of the director, donations from Zemstvo, city organizations, institutions, and individuals, as well as funds received from tuition fees. At the beginning of its existence, the KCI Library received significant donations in the form of private book collections from the professors of the Institute: K. G. Vobly, teacher of political economy and dean of the economic department of KCI; A. N. Gilyarov, teacher of philosophy; A. M. Gulyaev, teacher of the Encyclopedia of Law; M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, teacher of Russian state law, history of social movements in Russia, history of economic trends in Russia, history of the economic system of Russia, and new Russian history; O. O. Eichelman, teacher of subjects: state and private international law, administrative law, and others. This literature formed the basis of the Fundamental Library of the young educational institution.

The formation of the library funds was carried out taking into account the orders of the faculty of the institute and proceeded at a rapid pace. The director of the Institute, through the press and in writing, personally addressed the heads of scientific institutions, educational institutions, various societies, and individuals with a request to send books, printed materials, documents, reference books, and everything else that, in their opinion, might be needed to the KCI Library during the educational process to familiarize students with modern documentation. To these requests in 1906–1908, there were 47 respondents [6]. After 2 years, in 1910, there were already 45

individuals, 97 different institutions and organizations, 51 editorial offices of well-known newspapers and magazines, and, in general, 193 respondents who replied to this request for a new educational institution. Among the patrons were such well-known persons and teachers as E. N. Antonovich (Melnik)—a public figure, Ukrainian historian, archaeologist, translator, member of the T. G. Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lvov (since 1902 the second wife of the famous historian V. B. Antonovich, corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (1902), professor at the University of St. Vladimir); I. R. Kobetsky—teacher of the KCI of mining; A. N. Kuprits—Conservator of the Museum of Commodity Research at the KCI; Count K. K. Pototsky; A. A. Rusov—teacher of statistics, editor of *Izvestia KCI*; E. D. Stashevsky—assistant professor of KCI in the department of Russian history; N. T. Sinopiisky-Trofimov—lecturer at the KCI on political arithmetic and financial calculations; N. M. Tsytovich—professor of KCI on political economy and statistics; L. N. Yasnopolsky—professor of Financial Law of the KCI; A. I. Yaroshevich—lecturer of the KCI on insurance business, etc. As an example, one of the directors of the institute, M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, appeals to the manager of the educational department of the Ministry of Trade and Industry dated 13 April 1910. We give the full text of his letter: “The Council of the Kyiv Commercial Institute, at its meeting, decided to appeal to Your Excellency with the humble request not to refuse to provide the Institute with all the publications of the Scientific Committee and the Mining Scientific and Geological Committees of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Council was instructed to personally convey its most humble request to Your Excellency, the teacher of the Institute, mining engineer Iosif Ramualdovich Kobetsky” [7].

Among the state organizations that donated literature to the Institute, the following can be noted: the Department of Customs Duties of the Ministry of Finance of Russia; the Department of Trade and Industry of the Ministry of Trade and Industry; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property; the Department of Taxes and the Department of State Treasury of the Ministry of Finance, etc.

Numerous public organizations responded to the written requests of the director of the KCI, M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, among which the following institutions should be noted: City Dumas: Kyiv, Moscow, and Irkutsk; Provincial Zemstvo councils in: Vladimir, Vyatka, Kyiv, St. Petersburg, Poltava, Samara, Tavrida, Ufa, Kherson, Chernihiv, Yaroslavl, etc.

The newly created promising educational institution was supported by scientific societies and colleagues—educational institutions: the Russian Academy of Sciences; Russian Free Economic Society; Kyiv University of St. Vladimir; Kyiv Polytechnic Institute; commercial schools in Kyiv, St. Petersburg, Saratov, Simbirsk, Tashkent; Moscow Teacher’s Institute; Petersburg Polytechnic Institute; Petersburg University; Rumyantsev Museum; Kharkov University.

The editors of well-known periodicals also responded: *Bulletin of bookstores*, *New Time*; *Bulletin of the sugar industry*; *Bulletin of Finance, Trade, and Industry*; *Homeowner*; *Journal of the Department of Justice*; *Notes of the Imperial Society of Agriculture of Southern Russia*; *Proceedings of Wolf bookstores* Commercial sheet;

Commercial world; Forestry Bulletin; Russian shipping; Collection of consular reports; Union of Consumers; Economy; Electricity, etc. [8].

In 1912–1914, the number of individuals who donated literature to the KCI increased, among them the teachers of the Institute: V. G. Bazhaev, who read economic geography and agricultural economics; I. S. Goldelman, who read economic policy; D. A. Grave, who read higher mathematics; S. A. Yegizarov, who read state law and the encyclopedia of law; P. L. Kovanko, who read political economy and financial law; and V. V. Farmakovsky, who read the traction service, the technical operation of railways, and rolling stock. In general, during this period, 228 respondents made a significant contribution to the acquisition of the Fundamental Library of the KCI [9]. Significant assistance in organizing the library's book fund and improving the quality of service for faculty and students with specialized publications was played by a systematic classifier for literature, which was developed directly at the institute and consisted of VIII sections: I. Economic, social, and legal sciences; II. Local economy; III. Natural sciences and mathematics; IV. History; V. Publicism; VI. Periodicals; VII. Varia—*Miscellaneous* (my translation, A. Z.); VIII. Reference publications [10].

Until 1913, the Fundamental Library accumulated a large amount of professional literature on subjects taught at KCI, which prompted the Library Commission to apply to the Board of the Institute with a proposal to transfer a significant array of specialized literature to the libraries of educational support units (cabinets), which, in turn, made it possible to free up space on the shelves for new acquisitions, which, as always, was not enough in the book depository. After this mass transfer of literature from the Fundamental Library, the heads of the cabinets began to more actively order professional publications, which were lacking for in-depth study of academic subjects.

Literature received from the Fundamental Library in specialized cabinets brought their own inventory books, new editions were assigned new inventory serial numbers, a different seal was affixed—a sign of a particular cabinet—and over time, when the publications were sent for binding, a super ex libris was affixed to the spines of books by blind embossing—at the top is the serial number and at the bottom is the abbreviation of the name of the cabinet.

The procedure for ordering new literature remained traditionally unchanged: the teaching staff and heads of cabinets compiled lists of required publications and transferred them to the Fundamental Library of the Institute, from which, if necessary, the application was first submitted to the Library Commission and then to the Board of the KCI. After considering the applications at the meeting of the Board, a decision was made to satisfy or reject the request, and in the case of a positive decision, the necessary funds were allocated for the purchase of literature.

Because of the fact that until now the card catalogs for the Institute's Library funds have not yet been found and the only source of information about the role of Professor M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky in the formation of the book fund and acquisition of the KCI Fundamental Library with new editions, the remained registration books of new acquisitions, which were transferred in 1934 from the library (KCI-KINE) to the National Library of Ukraine (VBU-NBUV) of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (VUAN) together with the registration and reference apparatus: inventory books of the KCI Fundamental Library No. 1–18, registration books of periodicals No. 1–3;

inventory book of the Insurance Cabinet No. 1. These books contained all the literature received by all libraries from the beginning of the Institute's foundation.

Inventory books had a standard, generally accepted form of 35 × 24 cm in size, with a different number of stitched and numbered pages (100–350 pages), which were typographically divided into the following columns (from left to right): serial number/time of receipt/surname of author and title of the work/number of volumes (copy/total quantity)/cost (ruble and kopecks)/method of acquisition (donation/by invoice)/notes, where the movement was fixed, lost and transferred to another department and cabinets, lost, etc.). All literature that came to libraries and was registered in the inventory book had a bibliographic description, but without indicating the number of pages in the publication. Entries in the inventory books were made in different ink and handwriting. At the end, each inventory book was stitched and had a wax seal with an abbreviation of the name of the educational institution and signatures: the director of the KCI, the clerk of the Board of the Institute, and the head of the library. This accounting document was drawn up in accordance with all existing business rules [11].

Having reviewed all available inventory books, we found records of more than 2000 serial numbers, which corresponded to publications issued for further acquisition of the Library of the Institute directly by the director, Professor M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, for the entire time of his leadership of the KCI (1906–1917).

Along with the traditional notes about receiving literature from booksellers, traveling salesmen, institutions, departments, individuals, and faculty members who ordered additional literature on their subjects of teaching, one can often find the name of M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky with characteristic entries located next: *On Request; Optionally; By account.*

4. Characteristics of the book collection of the KCI library

History and economics are the main subjects of teaching by Mitrofan Viktorovich, but the range of his scientific interests was much wider, and this can be traced by the numerous publications recorded as they entered the inventory books that did not directly correspond to his subjects of teaching. Let's get acquainted with some of them:

Каутский К. Размножение и развитие в природе и обществе (Киев, 1910), [Kautsky K. *Reproduction and development in nature and society* (Kyiv, 1910)]. The scientific work of Karl Johann Kautsky (1854–1938), a major theorist of social democracy who occupied a leading place in the history of Marxism, was the editor of the fourth edition of Karl Marx's *Capital* [12].

Берар В. Персия и персидская смута (Санкт-Петербург, 1912), [Berar V. *Persia and the Persian Troubles* (St. Petersburg, 1912)]. Historical study of Victor Berard (1864–1931), a French Hellenist, archaeologist, politician, diplomat, and writer, a famous translator of Homer's *Odyssey* into French [错误!未找到引用源。].

Шишов А. П. Таджики (Ташкент, 1910), [Shishov A. P. *Tajiks* (Tashkent, 1910)]. An ethnographic study of the lives of Tajiks in the late 19th and early 20th centuries Alexander Polikarpovich Shishov (1860–1936) was a Russian orientalist and military doctor [14].

Фонвизин С. Семь месяцев в Египте и Палестине (Санкт-Петербург, 1910), [Fonvizin S. Seven months in Egypt and Palestine (St. Petersburg, 1910)]. Travel notes of a Russian officer and writer, Poltava vice governor Sergei Ivanovich Fonvizin (1860–1935) [15].

Северцов А. Н. Этюды по теории эволюции (Киев, 1912), [Severtsov A.N. Etudes on the theory of evolution (Kyiv, 1912)]. The scientific work of the Russian biologist, the founder of the evolutionary morphology of animals, academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1920), USSR Academy of Sciences (1925), Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (1925), and founder of the Russian school of evolutionary morphologists, Alexei Nikolaevich Severtsov (1866–1936) [16].

Фельдт В. К. Военно-железнодорожное дело (Ковель, 1912), [Feldt V.K. Military railway business (Kovel, 1912)]. Scientific and educational manual of the Russian military engineer and scientist, inventor, Major General Vladimir Konstantinovich Feldt (1860–?) [17].

Аксаков И. С. Исследования о торговле на украинских ярмарках (Санкт-Петербург, 1858), [Aksakov I.S. Research on trade at Ukrainian fairs (St. Petersburg, 1858)]. Scientific research of the Russian writer-publicist, lawyer, journalist, economist, public figure, and ideologist of Slavophilism, Ivan Sergeevich Aksakov (1823–1886) [18].

Влайков Г. Ф. Курс санитарной статистики (Киев, 1913), [Vlaikov G.F. Course of sanitary statistics (Kyiv, 1913)]. The author of 70 scientific papers in the field of medicine and sanitary doctor, Georgy Fedorovich Vlaikov (1868–1936) [19].

Муравьев А. Впечатления Украины и Севастополя (Санкт-Петербург, 1859), [Muravyov A. Impressions of Ukraine and Sevastopol (St. Petersburg, 1859)]. A scientific publication by Andrei Nikolaevich Muravyov (1806–1874), a writer of reactionary-clerical views, an academician, and close to the synodal circles of his time. He gained wide popularity thanks to his books, *Journey to the Holy Places in 1830* (1832) and *Journey to the Holy Places of the Russians* (1836), which were repeatedly reprinted [20].

Архив князя Воронцова (Москва, 1872–1876), [Archive of Prince Vorontsov (Moscow, 1872–1876)]. A collection of documents (autobiographical notes, correspondence, memoirs, etc.) from the family archive of the Vorontsov prince-counts (1845). A valuable source of information on the history of the domestic and foreign policies of the Russian Empire and Western European states of the 18th and mid-19th centuries the archive was partially published in 40 volumes (1870–1895) edited by the Russian orthographer and bibliographer P. I. Bartenev; the rest of the documents remained in manuscript and are stored in the library and archival funds of Moscow, St. Petersburg, the State Archive of the Crimea, and the Odessa State Library. The founder of the archive was Semyon Mikhailovich Vorontsov (1823–1882), the Russian ambassador to Venice and England, who bequeathed his archival materials, books, magazines, and newspapers to the library of Novorossiysk University (Odessa, 1898) [21].

Бреннер Л. Обитаемость звездных миров (Санкт-Петербург, 1908), [Brenner L. Habitability of stellar worlds (St. Petersburg, 1908)]. The scientific work of the Serbian-Austrian astronomer Spiridon Goptsevich (1875–1928), a historian and journalist also known under the pseudonym Leo Brenner [22].

Баязитов А. Ислам и прогресс имама Ахунда Муддариса (Санкт-Петербург, 1898), [Bayazitov A. Islam and the Progress of Imam Akhund Muddaris (St. Petersburg, 1898)]. Theological study of Ataulla (Gataulla) Bayazitov (1846/1947–1911): theologian-theorist, public figure, publicist, publisher, imam (1871), military akhun (preacher), translator at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, teacher of the Asian Department and the Page Corps in St. Petersburg, the founder and publisher of the first Tatar newspaper in Russia, “Nur” (Light), the ideological initiator and organizer of the construction of the Cathedral Mosque in St. Petersburg [23].

Эйхельман О. Проект для нового устава российских университетов (Киев, 1909), [Eichelman O. Draft for a new charter of Russian universities (Kyiv, 1909)]. Methodical recommendations of Otto Ottovich Eichelman (1854–1943), a Russian and Ukrainian public and political figure, jurist, specialist in the field of state and international law, history of law, teacher, doctor of law (1880), professor at Kyiv St. Vladimir University, and full member of the T. G. Shevchenko Scientific Society [24].

Verifying the visual part of the book fund of the KCI library, which is now stored in the Department of Library and Historical Collections of the NBUV, with the handwritten inventory books of the Fundamental Library of the KINE (KCI), when arranging the literature fund, gaps were found in the ordinal and inventory numbers of publications, and it was found that the missing serial (inventory) numbers belong to specialized literature in Russian and periodicals until 1917, which in 1920–1930 and later were distributed among the specialized departments of the National Library of Ukraine (VBU-NBUV).

5. M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky books gift to the KCI library

Looking through the inventory books of registration of new acquisitions of literature to the Library of the Institute, in the column *Acquisition Method*, we found several entries: *Gift of Professor M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky*, made by the librarian in different years. After 10 years of work, the director of the KCI, Mitrofan Viktorovich, presented to the library about 70 publications from his private collection. However, we did not find these publications in the book fund of the Institute’s library, which is located in the Department of Library and Historical Collections. In the Department of Scientific Organization and Servicing [Readers], the main fund [literature] of the NBUV, 20 books with provenances from the KCI Library were founded. On the pages of these publications, unfortunately, marginal notes, bookplates, and super-exlibris were not found, which would indicate that these books are part of the personal collection of M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky. Here are a few examples from this category of books:

Цингер Н. В. О засоряющих посевы льна видах *Camelina* и *Spergula* и их происхождении (Санкт-Петербург, 1909), [Tsinger N.V. On the *Camelina* and *Spergula* species that clog flax crops and their origin (St. Petersburg, 1909)]. The scientific work of the famous Russian botanist-biologist, professor who dealt with issues of agriculture and forestry, a specialist in the field of plant morphology and speciation in the plant world, the flora of mosses and higher plants of Central and South-Western Russia, Nikolai Vasilyevich Tsinger (1866–1923). The works of N.V.

Tsinger on the speciation of specialized weed pests that clog agricultural crops have received the greatest fame [25].

Вебер Е.Ф. Къ вопросу объ острой метгемоглобинэмии (Киев, 1909), [Weber E.F. On the issue of acute methemoglobinemia (Kyiv, 1909)]. Historical scientific work in the field of medicine by Evgeniy Ferdinandovich Weber (1875–1947), an outstanding medical scientist, founder of the private X-ray Institute in Kyiv (1913), author of the radiology course at the Medical Faculty of the University of St. Vladimir (1917), the first head of the radiology department of the Kyiv Medical Institute (1920–1927), founder of the Department of Radiology of the Medical Faculty of the University of Latvia (1927), and the Department of Radiology of the same institute in Riga (1928) [26].

Идельсон В. Р. Страхование право: Лекции, читанные преподавателем В. Р. Идельсоном в С.-Петербургском Политехническом Институте на Экономическом Отделении, Страховом подотделе в 1907 году (Москва, 1907), [Idelson V.R. Insurance Law: Lectures given by teacher V.R. Idelson at the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute at the Economic Department, Insurance subdepartment in 1907 (Moscow, 1907)]. This course of lectures by Vladimir Robertovich Idelson (1881–?), a Russian jurist and author of the monographs *Insurance Law* (1907) and *Credit, Banks and Exchange* (1914), which to this day have not lost their relevance for those who professionally study insurance law, for entrepreneurs, and for everyone who wants to fill in the knowledge gap of legal culture [27].

Шулятиков В. М. Из теории и практики классовой борьбы (Москва, 1907), [Shulyatikov V.M. From the theory and practice of the class struggle (Moscow, 1907)]. The political work of the famous Russian literary critic, translator from Italian, Spanish, and English, historian of philosophy, and publicist Vladimir Mikhailovich Shulyatikov (1872–1922) [28].

Ролан Р. Взятие Бастилии. (14-е июля): Драма в 3 д. (Москва, 1919), [Roland R. The Storming of the Bastille. (July 14th): Drama in 3 acts (Moscow, 1919)]. The literary work of Romain Rolland (1866–1944), a French writer, public figure, musicologist, and honorary foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1932), won the Nobel Prize in Literature (1915) for the high idealism of literary works and for sympathy and love for historical truth [29].

Ганейзер Е. А. Поверка нужды: [рассказ] (Санкт-Петербург, 1905), [Ganeizer E. A. Verification of needs: [story] (St. Petersburg, 1905)]. The work of the Russian and Ukrainian writer-publicist, Yevgeny Adolfovich Ganeizer (1861–1938), who graduated from the university in Lemberg (Lviv), received the specialty of an agronomist and worked at a sugar factory and a railway. In 1918, he was in charge of Hetman G. Skoropadsky's government department for the alienation of property and advocated the reunification of Crimea with Ukraine under the control of the Hetman viceroy (1918) [30].

Роланд-Гольст Г. Всеобщая стачка и социал-демократия (Санкт-Петербург, 1906), [Roland-Golst G. General strike and social democracy (St. Petersburg, 1906)]. Political essay by the Dutch poetess and writer, member of the social democratic and communist movement Henrietta Goverdina Anna Roland-Golst

van der Schalk (1869–1952). Known for translating the text of «The Internationale» into Dutch [31].

Петропавловский С. К философии лжи (Санкт-Петербург, 1906), [Petropavlovsky S. To the Philosophy of Lies (St. Petersburg, 1906)]. Political essay by the Russian philosopher and publicist Solomon (Semyon) Yakovlevich Ryss (1876–1908) (pseudonym S. Petropavlovsky), a participant in the revolutionary movement in Russia, socialist-maximalist [32].

The publications listed above, which Mitrofan Viktorovich handed over to the KCI Fundamental Library for further use in the educational process, did not match the topics of lectures given by the professor.

In the future, nevertheless, our professional search for publications from the book collection of M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky was crowned with success. From the Department of Exchange and Reserve Funds of the NBUV, our Department of Library and Historical Collections received a new batch of literature, among which a book from the personal collection of Mitrofan Viktorovich was found to be *Коркунов Н. М. Русское государственное право Т. 1. Введение и общая часть (Санкт-петербург, 1901), [Korkunov N.M. Russian state law. T. 1. Introduction and general part (St. Petersburg, 1901)]*. Lifetime edition, fundamental scientific work of Nikolai Mikhailovich Korkunov (1853–1904), Russian legal scholar, philosopher of law, and professor of state and international law [33]. At first glance, this book was no different from other editions of the KCI Library. In a more detailed book science research of the edition, proveniences were found:

- a) in the form of a super-ex libris, at the bottom of the spine of the book, capital letters [M. D.-Z.]- [M. (itrofan)]. D. (ovnar)-Z. (apolsky)];
- b) on the title page of this edition, above the title of the work, there is an autograph of the owner of the book [M. Dovnar-Zapolsky];
- c) in the upper right corner of the title page of this book, next to the title of the work, there is an imprint of a seal in purple stamp ink in the form of a rectangle 40 × 30 mm with clear borders of five lines, where the top and bottom lines were outlined. On the printing field, from top to bottom, the text [FROM BOOKS/o. (Department)/n. (number of order-inventory)/v. (volume)/M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky].

We were delighted and inspired by this find; there was confidence in the probability of finding other books from the personal collection of M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky.

6. Culture service of library readers

The Fund of the Library of the Institute was completed in order to ensure the educational process and conduct research work by the faculty and students. Paying constant attention to replenishing the library funds of the institute, M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky was also worried about the optimal mode of operation of the library and the reading room, which were designed to meet the needs of students and teachers during the educational process at the institute—lectures and laboratory work. The library was open during school hours from 11:00 to 15:00 daily (except holidays and Sundays) and during vacations, except holidays and Saturdays, from 11:00 to 14:00. The reading

room was open during school hours from 11:00 to 17:00. The time of issuing and returning books to the KCI Library, as well as issuing various certificates to both the teaching staff of the institute and to outsiders, was determined by the administration at the beginning of each semester [344].

Despite the current clear rules for using the KCI libraries, students often neglected them, which upset the leadership of the Institute, in particular its director, Professor M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, who had to resort to more severe requirements in relation to malicious violators. So, on February 20, 1912, the Director of the KCI announced tougher sanctions against violators of the Rules for Using the Institute's Libraries; in particular, the announcement made accents: "I bring to the attention of the gentlemen of the students of the Commercial Institute about the following abnormal phenomenon when using books, both from the Fundamental Library and from the Library of Textbooks. As it turned out, among the listeners who use books from the library, there are quite a significant number of those who hold books for a long time and thereby deprive their comrades of using these books. Finding such a phenomenon in the institute entrusted to me as extremely harmful and completely undesirable, I hereby announce the following: all those students who received books earlier than 1 December 1911, are obliged to immediately take care of the return of the detained books and textbooks. If a week after this announcement, the delayed books are not returned, then students who did not return the books within this period will lose the right to exemption from payment and deferment from it and will be deprived of receiving reduced tickets, participating in excursions, and receiving any privileges" [35].

Realizing the importance of the completeness and timeliness of information support for teachers and students, the value for the scientific and educational process of such an educational and auxiliary unit as a library, based on personal experience in the position of head of the library of the A. S. Pushkin Kyiv City People's Free Reading Room (1903), professor, deputy of the City Duma M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky was well acquainted with all the processes of library and bibliographic work, namely, the acquisition of the necessary books, their storage, the issuance of literature to library readers in the reading room, and for a subscription, which was an innovation for this reading room, the compilation of catalogs for the book fund of the library, as well as the application of penalties to readers of literature who violated the Rules for Using the Library. The personal experience of Professor M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky played a huge role in the fruitful work of the KCI Library, expanding its scientific and academic significance [36].

By the beginning of 1919, the fundamental library of the Institute was the only one in Ukraine where the materials collected on the history of the economic, political, and international situation of the Russian State and foreign countries were most fully represented. It is thanks to this universal filling of literature that its funds were actively used by almost all Soviet and state institutions [37].

7. Conclusion

Starting from the time of the organization of women's commercial courses, which were later transformed into KCI, responding to the demands of the rapid development

of industry, economics, and logistics in the state and international trade relations, Professor M. V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, using advanced foreign experience, created a new direction in the education and training of national cadres of economists, historians, and international lawyers. Mitrofan Viktorovich paid great attention to the acquisition of the KCI libraries, and he himself took an active part in the selection of the most valuable publications, often beyond the scope of the Institute's program. And the fact that over the entire period of the successful functioning of the KCI, the popularity and authority of the educational institution have grown significantly, both in the country and abroad, a great merit belongs to its director, M.V. Dovnar-Zapolsky, who made his dream come true, personally organized the institute, and created in it a library with unique, uncommon, and rare editions, which today serve numerous researchers and scientists.

Conflict of interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

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