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### **PRIVATE OWNERSHIP MARKS OF FRENCH COLLECTORS OF BOOKS IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: NEW FINDINGS AND PERSPECTIVES OF STUDIES**

The article provides information on new findings and perspectives of studying French private marks of book ownership in the collections of the Scientific Library of the Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University. The attention is paid to the bookplates, armorial bindings as well as owners' inscriptions mainly in the Vorontsov collection.

**Key words:** book collection, French bibliophiles, provenance, bookplates, armorial bindings, owners' inscriptions, University library, Romuald Hube, the Vorontsovs.

While studying the provenance of early printed books stored in the Scientific Library of the Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University and identifying various marks of book ownership, one cannot ignore the fact of prevalence of those coming from French private book collections. This is clearly shown in a range of publications prepared by the Department of Rare Books and Manuscripts, primarily in the album-catalogue *Marks of book ownership of European bibliophiles in the collections of the University library* (2017) with descriptions of 137 marks of ownership belonging to 77 European bibliophiles [1; 2]. Thirty-eight marks of book ownership (bookplates, supralibros, coats of arms, owner's inscriptions) derive from twenty-two French private collections including the libraries of famous French collectors: crowned persons (Louis XV, Napoléon I Bonaparte), prominent statesmen, noble bibliophiles, scholars such as J.-B. Colbert, N.-J. Foucault, L. Boucherat de Compans, D. Godefroy III, J.-P. Bignon, Ch. de Brosse, C.-A. de Villeneuve de Vence, P. Delpech de Cailly, marquise de Pompadour, etc.

The books of mentioned French bibliophiles entered the University library holdings mainly as parts of two large collections that enriched the stocks of rare books at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – Romuald Hube's collection of legal writings and the library of the Vorontsov palace in Odessa. It is therefore not surprising that further searching for French marks of book ownership has been carried out primarily by examining *de visu* books from the aforementioned collections.

In 1868, over 8000 volumes of legal literature from the library of a reputable Polish historian of law Romuald Jan Ferdynand Hube (1803–1890) were acquired by Novorossiyskiy (Odessa) University. The information on the bookplates/book labels from R. Hube's collection was presented in the article published in 2018 [3]. Forty-four out of fifty bookplates/book labels had been attributed: thirty-eight ex-libris of individual book owners and six bookplates of institution libraries. Professional lawyers dominated in this group of former book owners which was to be expected considering thematic focus of the collection. A list of French book owners includes a representative of the **Delalande** dynasty of lawyers, Lyon lawyers **F. G. Petit** and **J. Joumel**, their Parisian colleague **Caubert**, a lawyer from Dauphiné **J.-B.-Ch. Chabroud**, who became a deputy of the Estates General during the French Revolution and combined legal practice with political activity; a honorary judge in the civil court of Rouen **Delasize**, prosecutor of the royal court in Orleans **P.-F. Dumuys**, doctor of both laws (Juris utriusque Licentiat) **C. A Parmentier** and adviser to the royal court and adviser to the prefecture of Orleans in the 1820s **L. A. Brillard** [3, *Annex 1* to article]. Book marks of listed owners are mostly plain imprinted book lables, all of them holding indications of their belonging to the bar<sup>1</sup>. Exempt are offsprings of noble families **Fr.-M. de Verthamon**, **marquis de Bréau**, French king's counselor in parliament, the first chairman of the Great Council (1697) and **Fr.-P. Du Pont de Romémont**, royal counselor, both of them bibliophiles with armorial bookplates as well as a French erudite, historian and mathematician **A.-J. marquis de Fortia d'Urban**, and a member of a noble family **Jacobé de Goncourt**<sup>2</sup>.

Further examination of Romuald Hube's collection should be aimed at the identification of a few supralibros as well as of a significant number of handwritten owners' inscriptions.

Unlike Hube's collection, which was dispersed in the University stocks immediately after its acquisition, the Vorontsovs' library has always been kept separately. Our studies of French private marks of ownership have been basically focused on this collection. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century a valuable library of the Vorontsov palace in Odessa with holdings estimated as 35 000 volumes<sup>3</sup> was donated to the University according to the will of the last male descendant of the family, prince Semyon Mikhaïlovich Vorontsov (1823–1882). The library was being formed for more than a century by four generations of the family<sup>4</sup>, its beginnings being laid in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century by count Roman Illarionovich Vorontsov (1717–1783)<sup>5</sup>. The greatest contribution into the family library was made by his descendants – count Alexander Romanovich (1742–1805) and his younger brother Semyon Romanovich (1744–1832) as well as the son of the latter Mikhaïl (1782–1856).

It should be recognized that studying French private marks of ownership in the Vorontsov collection has been so far relatively sporadic. One of the reasons is a larger scale of this book stock, which predetermined thematic and chronological approaches to its exploration. Another difficulty originates from the fact noted

above that the Vorontsov book collections were being built up over more than one generation. From this follows that it is not always possible to assert with certainty which books were acquired by one or another owner before all the collections were accumulated by M. S. Vorontsov. The manuscript inventories of different parts of the family library could shed light on this problem. Much to our regret, we were not able to work systematically with those documents, as they are stored in various archives outside Odessa.

The present paper provides further information about marks of ownership of French collectors of books found in the Vorontsov collection over recent years.

A good deal of old French prints in the University book stocks come from **Alexander Romanovich Vorontsov's library**. A prominent statesman of the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, Alexander began to acquire books in Europe at an early age while studying in France and later – during his stay in various European capitals as he occupied some diplomatic posts. In 1766, a *Catalogue de la bibliothèque de Son Excellence Monsieur Le comte de Woronzow, Ambassadeur de S. M. L'Impératrice de Toutes les Russies, auprès de L. H. P. Les Etats généraux des Provinces Unies* was compiled serving a source of information on the provenance of the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries books. The Catalogue includes *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Indes orientales contenant la navigation des quatre premiers vaisseaux de la Compagnie...* (A Paris: chez Arnoul Seneuze, 1688) by a French administrator of the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century Urbain Souchu de Rennefort (1630?–1690?). Agent of *Compagnie française des Indes orientales*, he published narrations on the voyage organized by the Company to the south-west of the Indian ocean in 1665. A copy from Alexander Vorontsov's library bears an engraved bookplate on the front endpaper with a coat of arms of the Argenson family accompanied by the inscription «EX CATAL<sup>o</sup> BIBLIOTH<sup>ae</sup> ARGENSON» (ill. 1). Nevertheless, it is not obvious who exactly owned the book.

According to the *List of Canadian bookplates*, this ex libris refers to Pierre de Voyer d'Argenson, Vicomte de Mouzay (1625/1626–1709/1710), a French governor of New France from 1658 to 1661 [20, p. 21]. A well-known expert J. Guigard related this bookplate to Pierre de Voyer d'Argenson's nephew, that is, to a French politician, lieutenant-general of police in 1697–1718 Marc-René de Voyer, Marquis de Paulmy, the 1<sup>st</sup> marquis d'Argenson (1652–1721) [16, t. 2, p. 471]. Finally, modern researchers consider it to be a bookplate coming from the collection of René-Louis de Voyer de Paulmy, Marquis d'Argenson (1694–1757), a politician serving as a Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1744–1747 [6]. In any case, the provenance of the book is related to this eminent family of French nobility.

Two books acquired by Alexander Vorontsov previously belonged to a career diplomat under Louis XV **Antoine Pecquet** (1700/1704–1762). He was also busy in other offices devoting his free time to writing popular science books on history, law, oratory. Antoine Pecquet is known to be an author of *Discours sur l'art de négocier* (Paris: Nyon fils, 1737), *Pensées diverses sur l'homme* (1738), *Discours*

*sur l'emploi du loisir* (1739), *Mémoires secrets pour servir à l'histoire de la Perse* (Amsterdam, 1745), *L'Esprit des maximes politiques* (Paris, 1757), etc. Copies of an anonymously published biography of the Minister of State under Louis XIV in 1661–1683 *La vie de Jean-Baptiste Colbert, ministre d'état, sous Louis XIV, roy de France* (Cologne [Amsterdam], 1695) by a French writer and journalist Gatiien de Courtilz de Sandras (1644–1712) as well as *Histoire des dietes de Pologne pour les elections des rois* (A Paris: chez Jean Jombert ..., 1697) by a French historian of the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries Michel David de La Bizardière (1697–1721) bear an armed bookplate of Antoine Pecquet with an inscription: **Ex Bibliothecâ | Antonij Pecquet** (ill. 2) (the bookplate is partially covered by the ex-libris of the library of the Odessa Vorontsov Palace).

In the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries *Voyages de François Bernier... contenant la Description des Etats du Grand Mogol* were very popular with European readers and were repeatedly reprinted. The author Francois Bernier (1620–1688) was a famous traveler and philosopher. A copy of the two-volume edition printed in 1724 in Amsterdam by Paul Marret comes from the collection of A. R. Vorontsov. The owner's inscription on the title page of both volumes **Latour du Pin** (ill. 3) proves that before the books were acquired by Alexander Romanovich they belonged to a French nobleman, general and politician **Jean-Frédéric de la Tour du Pin Gouvernet, comte de Paulin** (1727–1794). Offspring from an old noble Dauphiné family, he made a successful military career. At the start of the French Revolution, he was elected deputy to the Estates-General of 1789 and nominated a Secretary of State for War (4 August 1789 – 16 November 1790). Known for his monarchical views, La Tour du Pin was sentenced to death and guillotined in 1794 [19, p. 620].

Some years before count Alexandre Vorontsov deceased, another catalogue of his library was compiled (*Catalogue de la bibliotheque de S.E. Monsieur le comte de Vorontzow*). Volume 2 (*Belles-lettres*) mentions a French translation of an authoritative work by an English scholar and antiquary Edward Brerewood (Bryerwood) (ca 1565–1613) *Recherches curieuses sur la diversité des langues et religions par toutes les principales parties du monde* (*Enquiries touching the diversity of languages and religions, through the chief parts of the world*) published in Paris in 1640.

The inscription on the title page **Du Bouchet 20 | 1641** (ill. 4) proves that the book came from the library of Henri Du Bouchet, seigneur de Bournonville (1593–1654). An advisor to the Grand Chamber at the Court of the Parliament of Paris, he was known to be bibliophile et collectioner of prints and drawings [7, p. 39]. He inscribed his name at the top or in the middle of the title of all the works that belonged to him almost always using two numbers: one indicated the price the volume cost him, the other the date when he had bought it [15, t. 1, p. 157]. His contemporary highly appraised Du Bouchet's competence: «The knowledge of books of M. Henry du Bouchet, Councilor in Parliament, is sufficient proof of the exact research he makes of them to embellish his excellent library, which possesses about six thousand

volumes of the best choice in all sciences and languages» [*La connaissance des livres qu'a M. Henry du Bouchet conseiller en Parlement, est une preuve suffisante de l'exacte recherche qu'il en fait pour embellir son excellente bibliothèque, laquelle possède environ six mille volumes des mieux choisis en toutes les sciences et langues*] [18, p. 501–502]. By the by the time of the death of the library owner the number of volumes reached eight thousand which were bequeathed to the Abbey of Saint-Victor in Paris with an annuity for the maintenance of the librarian and the library itself on condition that it be made public (three days a week the library was to be open to readers) and that the religious of Saint Victor had his coat of arms stamped on the volumes which had belonged to him and which did not already bear, but the monks contented themselves having but partially fulfilled those conditions [15, t. 1, p. 157]. On the title page of the book from the Vorontsov collection we can also see an inscription made in the abbey: **Ex Bibl. S. Vict. Paris** (ill. 4).

The book acquisitions made in France by A.R. Vorontsov's nephew, count **Mikhail Semenovitch Vorontsov**, are listed in the *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de Paris de Monsieur le Comte Michel Woronzoff fait au mois de Décembre 1818*<sup>6</sup>. He had a chance to buy valuable French prints during his stay in France as commander of the Russian occupation corps in 1815–1818. A set of a reputed French yearbook *Almanach royal* (*Royal Almanac*) collected by count Vorontsov is remarkable not only for its completeness containing ninety-two volumes (*Almanach, ou Calendrier Royal, depuis l'année 1699 jusqu'à l'année 1792*)<sup>7</sup>, but also for the beauty of its bindings. Armorial bindings became quite *à la mode* in France with a number of owners who were eager to have them reaching several thousand from the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Many of them replenished their private libraries with sets of the *Almanach royal* and, as a rule, sought to decorate the bindings of their copies with their coats of arms, making it possible to establish their provenance. About twenty volumes of the collection are decorated with armorial bindings of French nobility such as **Jean-Frederic Phelypeaux de Maurepas**, a representative of **Durey de Sauroy** family, **Michel-François le Bas du Plessis**, an important French financier **Samuel Bernard** and his sons **Samuel-Jacques Bernard de Coubert** and **Gabriel Bernard de Rieux** etc. Besides, there are copies bearing coat of arms «De France» surmounted by a royal crown of Louis XIV (*Almanach* for 1709) and Louis XV (*Almanach* for 1748, 1750, 1755–1759, 1761–1771, 1774–1776, which makes one and a half dozen variants of Louis XV's armorial bindings) [see 2; 4, p. 191–193].

Armoial bindings are of particular importance for finding out the provenance of copies of the Royal Almanac; nevertheless, we should also note some ownership records which can help identify owners of the volumes. A person who left a record on the copy of the *Royal Almanac* for 1705: **1705 | 1705 | [...] | 1722 | Gaillard**, could be a native of an old noble family, Alain Gaillard, sieur de La Motte et de Launa (ca. 1653–1724). He held a number of responsible positions in the city of Saint-Malo, including the post of mayor of this port in Brittany.



An entry on the endpaper of the almanac for 1706 *Mr flaudy [procureur] g[e]n[er]al de la chambre des comptes de Grenoble* informs that the volume belonged to Flaudy, Attorney General of the Accounts Chamber in Dauphiné, that was in session met in Grenoble.

The inscriptions on the endpapers of two different copies of the *Royal Almanac* were left by the same owner: *Appartient à M. Caminade de Castres M[âitr]e. des Requêtes de M[onseigneur]r. le comte d'Artois* on the endpaper of an almanac for 1750 and *Appartient à M. Caminade de Castres M[âitr]e. des Requêtes de S.A. Royale M[onseigneur]r le comte d'Artois* on the flyleaf of the almanac for 1772. Claude-Olivier Caminade de Castres (1745–?) owned lands and seigneuries in the historical region of Angoumois in western France. Commander of the Orders of St. Michael and the Holy Spirit, equestrian and counselor to the king, in the course of his career he held a number of offices including those of the first deputy prosecutor and the general controller of the Bourbonnet domains and finances [4, p. 190].

*Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de Paris...* contains a number of prints of gallant literature such as a copy of *Iliade d'Homere en vers burlesques* (Paris, 1657) in an armorial binding of **Jean-Joseph de Bourguignon-Bussiére, marquis de La Mure** (1721–?) with his motto **CONTRA HOSTEM SURRECTUS** (*raised against the enemy*) within an oval frame (ill. 5). Besides military career (he was successively the king's page in his Grande Ecurie, second lieutenant in the French Guards, captain of cavalry) [5, p. 178; 22], marquis de la Mure was a reputed collector. His book collection is conserved in the *Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal*, making a part of the National Library of France. Marquis was also known for his *Cabinet de dessins* including « a valuable collection of the greatest masters of three schools » as well as other superb objects of art [24, t. 1, p. 95–96].

Another example of this kind of literature from Mikhaïl Vorontsov's book acquisitions in Paris are three volumes of *Les Amours de Tibulle* (A Paris: chez Florentin Delaulne, 1719) by a French writer and dramatist Jean de La Chapelle (1651–1723). Before the book was bought by count Vorontsov, it had been in the libraries of two French nobles. An ownership inscription *M<sup>r</sup> le Marquis de Rothelin* (ill. 6) could have been left by Alexandre d'Orléans, marquis de Rothelin, comte de Moucy, baron de Vare (1688–1764), Lieutenant General of the King's armies. The House of Orléans-Rothelin was a French noble family descended from the Longueville branch of the House of Orléans. The most famous member of this family is Charles d'Orléans de Rothelin, « l'abbé de Rothelin » (1691–1744), an important French bibliophile.

It can be assumed that the next owner of the book came from a noble family originating from the Dauphiné region of the south of France – Louis François Alexandre dit le Prince de Martigues de Galliffet, comte de Galliffet (1748–?) whose armorial bookplate is pasted on the front endpaper of volume 1 with an inscription: **LE C<sup>TE</sup> DE GALLIFFET** (ill. 7). To our regret, little information has been found about this book owner.

One of the books acquired by count Vorontsov in Paris is worth attention for its noteworthy provenance. On the verso of the engraved title page of the travelogue *Nouveau voyage du Levant, par le sieur D. M.: contenant ce qu'il a vû de plus remarquable en Allemagne, Italie, Malthe, & Turquie* (A La Haye, 1727) there is an inscription: **Bibliothèque de Bouret. | vendue en juillet 1735** (ill. 8).

A French jurist and lawyer at the Parlement of Paris Mathieu Marais (1665–1737), who had a lot of connections among French intellectuals of his time, left his notes about **François Bourret** (1668–1735) in *Journal et mémoires*: “He was treasurer of Madame de Nemours, and intendant of Neufchâtel in Switzerland, and has a very large and very curious library, and is well informed in public matters” [21, t. 3, p. 450]. Bourret managed to form an impressive library containing numerous rarities from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as excellent collections of historical and theological writings. The catalogue which had been compiled and published comprised 6495 books on Theology (729 units), Law (492 units), Belles-lettres (1620), Sciences and Arts (853) and History (2801 units). The division *History* traditionally contained works on Geography including Voyages. The section *Voyages faits en Asie* comprised the abovementioned edition of *Voyages au Levant par le Sieur D. M.* (№ 3847) [8, p. 289].

François Bourret died on January 26, 1735. The sale of his library was declared to start on July 18, 1735, and a copy of *Nouveau voyage du Levant* was bought by Duke of Valentinois who made an above cited note on this acquisition. He also left a record on the title page: **livre plein de recits curieux** and signed his name at the bottom of the page: **Duc de Valentinois 1735**<sup>8</sup> (ill. 8).

**Jacques-François-Léonor de Goyon de Matignon, duc de Valentinois** (1689–1751) was born in Thorigny in Normandy in 1689 in a wealthy French noble family. Lieutenant general of the province of Normandy, in 1715, he married to the daughter of Antoine I<sup>er</sup> de Monaco, Louise-Hippolyte, and thus became Grimaldi. Being the heir to the throne of Monaco, upon her father's death, Duchess of Valentinois became the sovereign Princesse of Monaco but had a very short reign of ten months. Duke of Valentinois succeeded to the throne and became Prince of Monaco under the name of Jacques I de Monaco after Louise-Hippolyte died in 1731. Two years later, he abdicated in favor of his son and became duke of Valentinois again.

It is interesting to note that these permutations were reflected in the records left on the title pages of some volumes of *Histoire de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles lettres* from the duke's library. **Ce Livre appartient à Monsieur le Duc de Valentinois 1723** (ill. 9a) is scribed on the title pages of the first three volumes, published respectively in 1717 (t. 1–2) and in 1723 (t. 3). The title page of t. 7 (1733) bears an inscription **Jaques Prince de Monaco. 1733** (ill. 9b) which changed to **Duc de Valentinois** (ill. 9c) on the title page of t. 9 (1736).

A great lover of arts, he managed to amass a large collection of painting. Both Duke's mansion in the capital and the *maison de campagne* in Passy stored excellent various collections: coins and medals, marble and bronze objects, both antique

and modern, books, chinawares, tapestries. His passion is believed to be not only a fashion matter, a concern of rank and order, or a will to illustrate the dynasty's reputation, but a real pleasure and an integral part of his personal identity [14, p. 550, 562; 25]. Some of his books bear the arms of the Grimaldi. J. Guigard also mentions volumes with this mark accompanied, on the corners and on the spine, by a monogram composed of the letter «M» alone [16, t. 2 p. 346]. The volumes with owner's inscriptions conserved in the University library are only marked with a crowned monogram of Jacques de Goyon de Matignon, duc de Valentinois (**M**) in gold in four of six compartments of the spine and at each corner of the front and back covers of the binding (ill. 10a-b).

The Vorontsov collection of the University library contains another copy of *Histoire de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles lettres* bearing an armorial bookplate of French provenance (ill. 11). This coat of arms being reported to belong to the noble family from Provence Caze de la Bôle et de Javincourt [10; 16, t. 2, p. 121], we suggest that some volumes of *Histoire de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles lettres* must have come from the library of de **Anne-Nicolas-Robert de Caze de Javincourt** (1718–1793). King's Counsellor, treasurer of the posts, in 1751, he took over from his father a position of farmer-general. Lover of art and books, de Caze contributed in different proportions like sixty-four other farmers-general to the costs of an illustrated edition (1762) of the *Fables* by Jean de La Fontaine [13]. He organized a *Cabinet d'histoire naturelle* with a considerable and carefully selected collection of minerals, glass cages with butterflies inside and the birds... [24, t. 1, p. 103–104].

A collection of witticisms and table talk of a French grammarian and lexicographer Gilles Ménage (1613–1692) first published by author's friends after his death under the title of *Menagiana ou les bons mots* was repeatedly reprinted. A copy of its third edition (Paris : Florentin Delaulne, 1715) acquired by one of the Vorontsovs, bears a bookplate with an inscription **Ludovici de Chaumejan Marchionis de Fourille**, that is **Louis de Chaumejan Marquis de Fourille** (1690–1765) (ill. 12). Abbé commendataire of Saint-Vincent de Senlis, Louis de Chaumejan amassed an impressive library acquired both through inheritance and during his lifetime. At his death, the collection was dispersed and the catalogue was published, the sale was held on Tuesday 4 June, 1765. Books and manuscripts from Collection de Louis de Chaumejan have been conserved in the *Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal* (Library of the Arsenal).

The first French edition of observations of Stanislas I, King of Poland [Stanislas Leszczyński] *La voix libre du citoyen, ou observations sur le gouvernement de Pologne* (S.l., 1749) was published anonymously. A copy from the Vorontsov collection is marked with an engraved bookplate reproducing a coat of arms of the **Potier de Gesvres, seigneurs de Blérancourt** (the bookplate is partially covered by the later ex-libris of the library of the Odessa Vorontsov Palace) (ill. 13). Presumably the copy could have belonged to one of the sons of a French statesman and military



figure François-Bernard Potier de Gesvres (1655–1739): governor of l'île-de-France (1742) François-Joachim-Bernard Potier de Gesvres (1692–1757), lieutenant general Louis-Leon Potier de Gesvres (1695–1774) who succeeded his brother's governorship or a bishop and a French cardinal Étienne-René Potier de Gesvres (1697–1774) [23].

We do not have information about how one of the bestsellers of pre-revolutionary France, L. S. Mercier's utopian fantasy *L'An 2440* ([Mercier, Louis Sébastien]. *L'An deux mille quatre cent quarante...* – Nouvelle édition avec figures. – S. l., 1786) was acquired by a Vorontsov family member. It is only known that earlier the copy belonged to **Sieur Honoré-Henry-Michel-Étienne Michel de Villebois** (1738–1807). Born in Montréal, Île de Montréal, Québec, Canada in the family of Sieur Honoré Michel de Villebois et de la Rouvillière (1702–1752), king's councillor, commissary of the Marine and subdelegate of the intendant, general commissary and *ordonnateur* in Louisiana, he moved to France in 1749 at the age of ten. In 1776, Michel de Villebois was appointed a general commissary of the Navy [17]. His armorial bookplate (**EX LIBRIS HONORATI | HENRICI MICHAELIS | STEPHANI | MICHEL DE VILLEBOIS**) (ill. 14) was pasted on the front endpaper of volume 2 of the book, volumes 1 and 3 bearing traces of a torn label.

This bookplate, like some abovementioned ones, is partially covered by the ex-libris of the library of the Odessa Vorontsov Palace. Prince Semyon Mikhaïlovich Vorontsov who bequeathed it to the University, had ordered to mark books, periodicals, printed music and cartographic editions held in all the family book collections with armorial bookplates bearing the Vorontsovs' coat of arms with a family motto **SEMPER IMMOTA FIDES** and an inscription **Бібліотека князя Воронцова. Одесса** [The library of the prince Vorontsov. Odessa] (in bookplates of other family book collections their location was respectively specified) and a shelf-mark. All early printed French books we referred to in the article are marked with this bookplate in the upper right-hand corner of the reverse of the uppercover leaving no doubts they belonged to the Vorontsov family before replenishing the University library.

While focusing on French marks of book ownership from private holdings that entered the University library, the search should not be limited to the most prestigious collections. Of great interest are also some copies of books purchased by library commissioners by the University or its predecessor, the Odessa Richelieu Lyceum. A copy of *Voyage fait par ordre du Roi en 1750 et 1751, dans l'Amérique septentrionale, pour rectifier les cartes des côtes de l'Acadie, de l'Isle Royale & de l'Isle de Terre-Neuve* (A Paris: De L'imprimerie royale, 1753) with maps and plans from the Lyceum library could serve an example. The edition was prepared by Joseph Bernard marquis de Chabert (1724–1805) who led an expedition to North America in 1750–1751, undertaken both for scientific and more practical purposes. This work had the reputation of the most accurate hydrographic survey of the eastern

coasts of North America that had ever been realized. Chabert was appointed to carry out a precise survey of the coasts of Acadia<sup>9</sup> as contemporary maps were erroneous.

The book is particularly remarkable for its provenance having the bookplate of **Michel-Ferdinand d'Albert d'Ailly, duc de Chaulnes** (1714–1769), peer of France, knight of the King's Orders, lieutenant general of the armies of Louis XV, governor and lieutenant general for His Majesty in the province of Picardy, and reconquered country of Artois, particular governor of towns and citadels of Amiens and Corbie, and captain-lieutenant of the light horses. Besides, since 1743 he was honorary member of the Academy of Sciences [16, t. 2, p. 6; 12] (ill. 15).

The Duke had obtained two libraries, that of Paris being a large library of science books. The sale of the Parisian library of the Duke of Chaulnes took place from March 19 to May 15, 1770. He owned the second library, in his château de Chaulnes, which was sold after May 1770. The mentioned book is listed in the catalogue in the section including publications undertaken for scientific purposes (under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences) [9, p. 10].

The book was not accidental for marquis who, like his brother-in-law, had formed a very curious cabinet of physics, mechanics and natural history and had established a laboratory<sup>10</sup>. He was extremely applied to dioptrics and to the art of perfecting mathematical instruments and especially those used in astronomy. It is worth mentioning that the second part of Chabert's work contains the observations and astronomical records for which the book was highly esteemed and recommended to navigators by the Academy of sciences [12].

Thus, in the course of studying of collections stored the University library over the past five years, more than 30 private marks of book ownership have been identified including 21 bookplates, 8 owners' inscriptions and 2 armorial bindings, which previously belonged to French bibliophiles whose collections were formed, with a few exceptions, in the *Ancien régime*. Information on recent findings has been presented in a number of publications including the present article.

It is obvious that University book collections can be divided into two large groups: 1) encyclopedic collections with books and periodicals on various branches of knowledge, and 2) collections subject to specific, most often professional, interests. The most convincing example of the first kind is the library of the Vorontsov family, while the R. Hube collection on legal sciences acquired by the University for academic purposes demonstrates the features of the second type of collections.

It should be noted that French marks of book ownership in the stocks of the University library, with rare exceptions, fully correspond to the characteristics of two types of book collections. *Encyclopedic* libraries in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, which belonged mainly to nobles, were often replenished with books from dispersed or sold-out collections of nobility, often marked with armorial bindings or engraved bookplates. *Professional* collections (in our case, lawyers' libraries) were provided with books acquired, as a rule, by owners belonging to the same corporation and leaving their names on modest book labels.

The main challenge while doing this kind of research in the university libraries of Ukraine is limited access to fundamental reference books, as well as to some electronic databases, which, if available, could dramatically facilitate the identification and studies of marks of book ownership [1, p. 147]. Neither are currently possible archival researches including studying manuscript catalogues of book collections in the institutions outside one's hometown. Not only should we focus our efforts on careful searching for every kind of provenance marks in larger library collections. The prospects for expanding the base for identifying marks of book ownership in the University library collections also imply the involvement of smaller and dispersed book collections of the University library in the search field making them an object of the exploration.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Also significant is the presence in the collection of an ex-libris *Bibliothèque de messieurs les avocats* (Library of Messrs lawyers) [3, Annex 1 to article, N40] opened in Paris in 1708.

<sup>2</sup> The descriptions of three non-identified bookplates of supposedly French-born owners are presented in Annex 2 of the abovementioned paper [3, Annex 2, N2, 4–5].

<sup>3</sup> In fact, the library of the Vorotsov palace in Odessa contains about 52 000 volumes since in the Inventory, compiled at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, all editions making part of numerous artifice collections were not taken into account.

<sup>4</sup> Apart from the library in Odessa, the book collections were stored in family residences in Saint-Petersburg, Moscow, Alupka (Crimea) and near Belaya Tserkov in the Kiev region.

<sup>5</sup> The library also contains books owned by his more well-known brother, Mikhaïl Vorontsov, chancellor in 1758–1765.

<sup>6</sup> For further information please refer to: *Полевщикова Е. В. О книжных приобретениях М. С. Воронцова во Франции // Вісн. Одес. нац. ун-ту. Серія: Бібліотекознавство, бібліографознавство, книгознавство. 2008. Т. 13, вип. 8. С. 254–272.*

<sup>7</sup> Along with ninety-two volumes of *Almanach Royal*, the set includes twelve volumes of *Almanach National de France, pour l'an 1793, jusques et compris l'an XII*, ten volumes of *Almanach Impérial, pour l'an XIII, et 1804 à 1813* and four volumes of *Almanach Royal, pour les années 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818 inclusivement*.

<sup>8</sup> There is also another ownership inscription on the title page we haven't managed to identify.

<sup>9</sup> Acadia (*Acadie*) was a colony of New France in northeastern North America.

<sup>10</sup> It should be added that there is an inscribed banderole above the coat of arms (the inscription *Du Cabinet de* is not finished). A small sticker with the inscription C/79 is glued to the bottom of the bookplate, which may have served as a cipher for this book.

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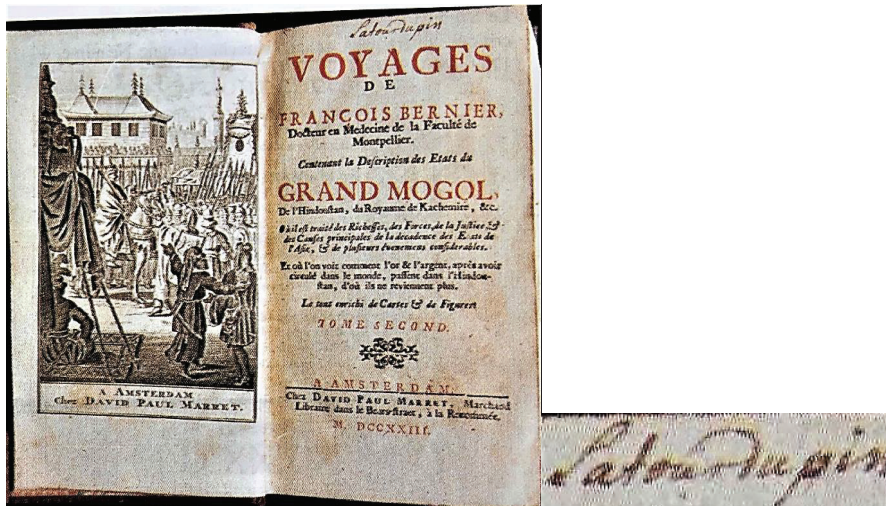
### Ілюстрації



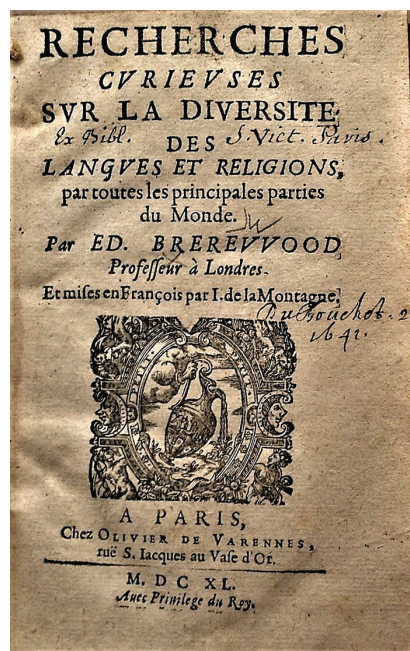
ІІІ. 1. Armorial bookplate of the Argenson family.



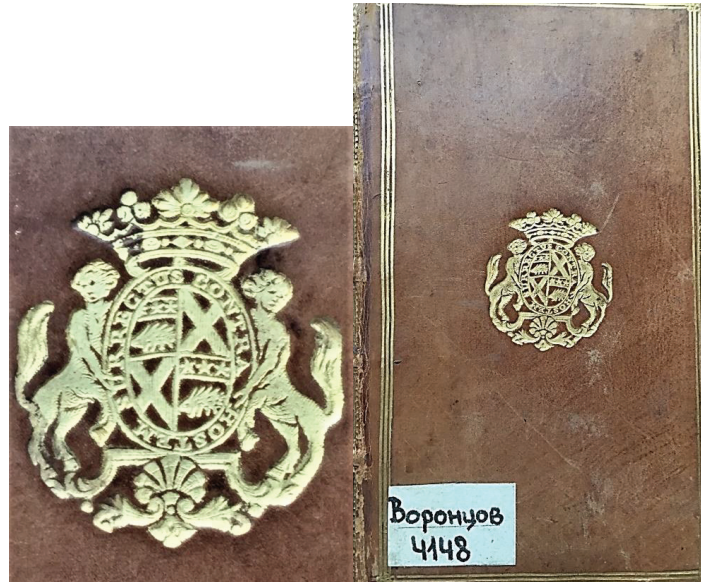
ІІІ. 2. Armorial bookplate of Antoine Pecquet.



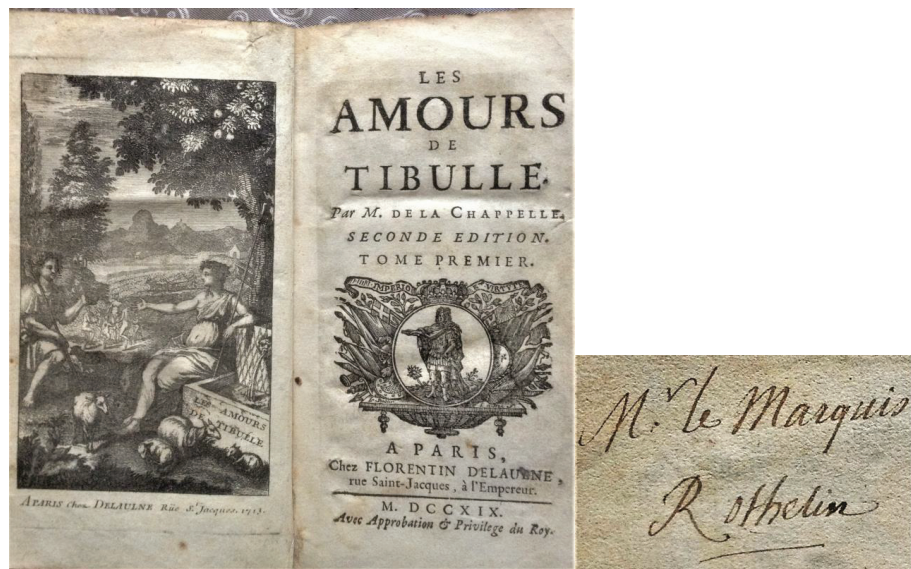
III. 3a-b. Ownership inscription of J.-Fr. de La Tour du Pin Gouvernet, comte de Paulin on the title page of *Voyages de François Bernier...* (Amsterdam, 1724).



III. 4. Ownership inscriptions on the title page of *Recherches curieuses sur la diversité des langues et religions...* by Edward Brerewood (Paris, 1640).



Ill. 5. Armorial binding of J.-J. de Bourguignon-Bussière, marquis de La Mure.



Ill. 6. Title page and ownership inscription on *Les amours de Tibulle ...* by Jean de La Chapelle (Paris, 1640).

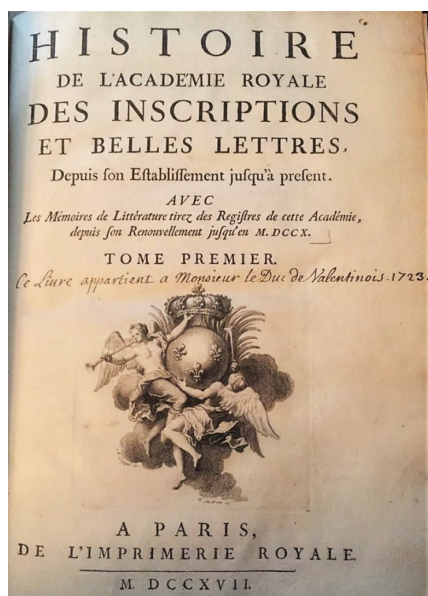




III. 7. Armorial bookplate of Louis François Alexandre dit le Prince de Martigues de Galliffet, comte de Galliffet



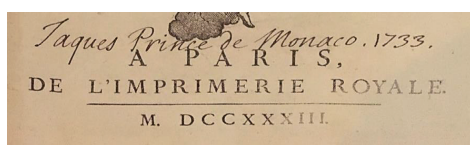
III. 8. Title page of *Nouveau voyage du Levant* (La Haye, 1694) and verso of the engraved title page with manuscript notes of Duke of Valentinois.



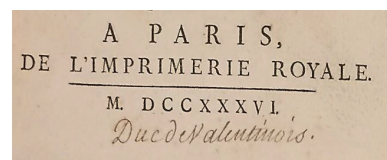
III. 9. Title page of t. 1 of *Histoire de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles lettres* (Paris, 1717) with ownership inscription of Duke of Valentinois.



III. 10a-b. Monograms of Duke of Valentinois on the spine and at the corner of the cover of the binding.



III. 9b. Ownership inscription of Duke of Valentinois on title page of t. 7 of *Histoire de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles lettres* (Paris, 1733).

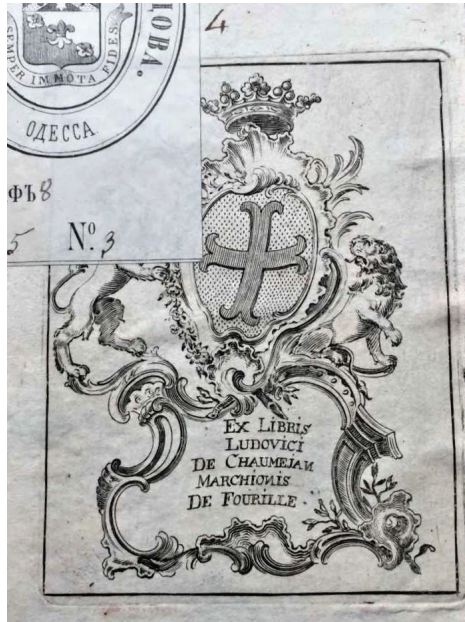


III. 9c. Ownership inscription of Duke of Valentinois on title page of t. 9 of *Histoire de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles lettres* (Paris, 1736).





III. 11. Armorial bookplate of de Caze de Javincourt.



III. 12. Armorial bookplate of L. de Chaumejan marquis de Fourille.



III. 13. Armorial bookplate of Potier de Gesvres, seigneurs de Blérancourt.



Ill. 14. Armorial bookplate of H.-H.-M.-É. Michel de Villebois.



Ill. 15. Armorial bookplate of M.-F. d'Albert d'Ailly, duc de Chaulnes.

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## **КНИЖКОВІ ЗНАКИ ПРИВАТНИХ ФРАНЦУЗЬКИХ КНИГОЗБІРЕНЬ В УНІВЕРСИТЕТСЬКІЙ БІБЛІОТЕЦІ: НОВІ ЗНАХІДКИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ВИВЧЕННЯ**

У ході вивчення провенансу екземплярів стародруків, що зберігаються у фондах Наукової бібліотеки ОНУ імені І. І. Мечникова, регулярно виявляються та ідентифікуються книжкові знаки, у першу чергу – європейських бібліофілів. Про це свідчать матеріали публікацій, підготовлені співробітниками відділу рідкісних книг і рукописів, зокрема альбом-каталог «Книжкові знаки європейських бібліофілів у колекціях університетської бібліотеки», що містить описи 137 книжкових знаків, які належали 77 європейським бібліофілам. З них 38 книжкових знаків (екслібрисів-ярликів, суперекслібрисів, штампів, власницьких написів) виходять із 22 французьких приватних книжкових збірань, за рідкісним виключенням сформованих за доби Старого порядку. Серед них – екземпляри з бібліотек відомих французьких колекціонерів: коронованих осіб, державних діячів, представників знаті, ерудитів.

Наступний етап вивчення французьких книжкових знаків був пов'язаний з поповненням університетської бази даних книжкових знаків екслібрисами на книгах, придбаних згодом польським юристом, знавцем права Ромуальдом Губе. Подальший пошук французьких книжкових знаків проводиться шляхом поекземплярного перегляду *de visu* книг із колекцій університетської бібліотеки, в першу чергу – із Воронцовського фонду, та поповнення університетської бази даних книжкових знаків екслібрисами на книгах, придбаних бібліофілами, колекції яких збагатили книгосховище бібліотеки. У статті подано відомості про нові знахідки та подальші перспективи вивчення французьких книжкових знаків на стародруках з колекцій Наукової бібліотеки Одеського національного університету імені І. І. Мечникова. Приділено увагу екслібрисам, суперекслібрисам, а також власницьким написам, залишеним на книгах.

**Ключові слова:** книжкова колекція, французькі бібліофіли, провенієнції, екслібриси, суперекслібриси, власницькі написи, університетська бібліотека, Ромуальд Губе, Воронцови.