

*Aurika Ričkienė*

Nature Research Centre Vilnius

*Piotr Daszkiewicz*

Instytut Historii Nauki PAN Warszawa

ORCID: 0000-0002-6631-100X

*Tomasz Samojlik*

Instytut Biologii Ssaków PAN Białowieża

ORCID: 0000-0003-3822-1311

*Anastasia Fedotova*

Institute for the History of Science and Technology of RAS Saint Petersburg

ORCID:0000-0002-6647-2866

**LUDWIK ABRAMOWICZ'S COLLECTION OF ARTICLE CLIPPINGS  
ON THE BIAŁOWIEŻA FOREST AT THE WROBLEWSKI LIBRARY  
OF THE LITHUANIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES<sup>1</sup>**

**Zbiór wycinków prasowych o Puszczy Białowieskiej w archiwum  
Ludwika Abramowicza w Bibliotece Wróblewskich Litewskiej  
Akademii Nauk**

**Summary:** A collection of article clippings about the Białowieża Primeval Forest from the periodicals and books published over the period from the mid-19th to the early 20th century, compiled by the Polish journalist, bibliographer and editor Ludwik Abramowicz (1879–1939), was detected at the Wróblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. The purpose of this article is to provide a brief description of this collection, to introduce the reader to the authors of the clipped-out articles, the periodicals in which they were published as well as to their contents, and thus to reveal the significance of this collection in the context of science history.

---

<sup>1</sup> The research was conducted within the framework of the project “Perception of European bison and primeval forest in the 18th–19th century: shared cultural and natural heritage of Poland and Lithuania” funded by the grant (S-LL-18-6) from the Lietuvos mokslo taryba (Research Council of Lithuania) and the grant (UMO-2017/27/L/HS3/031870) from the Narodowe Centrum Nauki (National Science Centre), Poland.

**Streszczenie:** W Bibliotece Wróblewskich Litewskiej Akademii Nauk odnaleziony został zbiór wycinków z prasy i książek dotyczący Puszczy Białowieskiej. Pochodzący z drugiej połowy XIX i pierwszej XX wieku, należał do polskiego, dziennikarza, bibliofila i wydawcy, Ludwika Abramowicza (1879–1939). Artykuł przedstawia ten zbiór, informacje o czasopismach, autorach, treści wycinków. Rezultatem analizy tych materiałów jest wykazanie, że zbiór Ludwika Adamowicza stanowi ważne źródło dla przedstawiania popularnonaukowej i społecznej wiedzy o Puszczy Białowieskiej w drugiej połowie XIX i pierwszej XX wieku.

**Key words:** Ludwik Abramowicz, collection, popular magazines, Białowieża Primeval Forest, mid-19th/early 20th century, general public, forest issues

**Słowa kluczowe:** Ludwik Abramowicz, zbiór, czasopisma, Puszcza Białowieska, druga połowa XIX i pierwsza połowa XX wieku, szeroka publiczność, kwestie dotyczące lasów

## Introduction

The Białowieża Primeval Forest, which until the 18th century was viewed as a gorgeous, inaccessible forest, as a “prehistoric beast” (European bison) habitat and a royal hunting ground, at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, changed into a research object. The first scientific reports on Białowieża forest plants were published at the beginning of the 19th century by the doctor, pharmacist, botanist and entomologist of Vilnius University S. B. Gorski.<sup>2</sup> Scientific communications on European bison authored by Vilnius university professors Jean Emanuel Gilibert<sup>3</sup> and Ludwig Heinrich Bojanus<sup>4</sup> appeared at the turn of the 18th/19th centuries. At the end of the 19th century, research on the Białowieża plant biodiversity was performed by Polish botanists Karol Drymmer, Franciszek Błoński and Antony Ejsmond.<sup>5</sup> At the beginning of the 20th century, exhaustive data on the ecology of

<sup>2</sup> S.B. Gorski, *O roślinach żubrom upodobanych, jakoteż innych w puszczy Białowieskiej*, “Dziennik Wileński”, 1829, no. 4, pp. 207–217.

<sup>3</sup> J. E. Gilibert, *Indagatores naturae in Lithuania*, Vilnae 1781.

<sup>4</sup> L.H. Bojanus, *De uro nostrato ejusque sceleto commentatio. Scripsit et bovis primigenii sceleto auxit*, Bonn 1825. According Piotr Daszkiewicz & Tomasz Samojlik. Corrected date of the first description of aurochs *Bos primigenius* (Bojanus, 1827) and steppe bison *Bison priscus* (Bojanus, 1827). Mammal Research <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13364-018-0389-6> It is a separate publication. “There is a copy of *De uro nostrato ejusque sceleto commentatio, Bovis primigenii sceleto aucta* in the Palaeontology Library of MNHN bound as a separate book which is not a part of *Nova Acta Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino Carolinae Germanicae Naturae Curiosorum*.”

<sup>5</sup> F. Błoński, K. Drymmer, A. Ejsmond, *Sprawozdanie z wycieczki botanicznej odbytej do puszczy Białowieskiej w lecie 1887 roku*, “Pamiętnik Fizjograficzny”, 1888, vol. 8, pp. 59–155 and F. Błoński, K. Drymmer, *Sprawozdanie z wycieczki botanicznej odbytej do puszczy Białowieskiej, Ładzkiej i Świcłockiej w roku 1888*, “Pamiętnik Fizjograficzny”, 1889, vol. 9, pp. 55–115.

this forest were reported by the famous plant sociologist, the scientific manager of the forest reserves in the Białowieża Primeval Forest and the Poznań University professor Józef Paczoski.<sup>6</sup> At the beginning of the 20th century, information on the European bison ecology was published by the Russian scientist, Professor of the Petrovskaya Agricultural Academy, Nikolay Kulagin, by the zoologist Konrad Wróblewski and, also, by the director of the Warsaw Branicki Zoological Museum (since 1919 Polish State Museum of Natural History) and the initiator of the European bison protection program, Jan Sztolcman.<sup>7</sup>

As it is known from historical manuscripts, the Vilnius University Professor of pharmacy Johann Friedrich Wolfgang was the first to try to organize a physiographical expedition to the Białowieża Primeval Forest.<sup>8</sup> The first to provide a physiographical description of the Białowieża Primeval Forest, covering its history, geography, soil, plants, animals, and inhabitants, although with countless errors, was the head forester of the Kingdom of Poland (at that time a puppet state of the Russian Empire) Juliusz Brincken.<sup>9</sup> Scientific works on the Białowieża Primeval Forest not only deepened the knowledge of flora, fauna and biodiversity therein but also aroused the interest of artists and travelers in it and inspired them to travel to this unique place. Thus, in the second half of the 19th century, popular science articles about the Białowieża Primeval Forest and those describing impressions of visitors to this unique place made appeared in such popular periodicals addressed to a wide audience as “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” – “Przyjaciel Ludu”, “Biblioteka Warszawska” and the popular natural science magazine “Wszecławiat”. The articles about the Białowieża Primeval Forest, published in these popular magazines, were based on research data and, therefore, greatly contributed to raising the environmental awareness of the public. They deepened the understanding of the forest importance as well as the importance of rare plant and animal species conservation, shaped the perception of forest as an ecosystem, developed the conception of the primeval forest and that of the prehistoric beast. When searching Lithuanian archives and libraries for historical sources of information about the Białowieża Primeval Forest, in the Wróblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, we came across a set of press clippings on this topic, which once belonged to the famous Vilnius citizen Ludwik Abramowicz. The clippings had been cut out from the periodicals and books published in Warsaw, Berlin and Vilnius over

<sup>6</sup> J. Paczoski, *Lasy Białowieży*, Poznań 1930.

<sup>7</sup> N.M. Kulagin, *Zubry Beloveżskoj puši*, Moskwa 1919; K. Wróblewski, *Żubr Puszczy Białowieskiej*, Poznań 1927; J. Sztolcman, *Żubr, jego historia, obyczaje i przyszłość*, Warszawa 1926.

<sup>8</sup> “Kopia Instrukcyi w Celu Botanicznym Do Puszczy Białowieskiej” [Copy of the Instruction for the Botanical Purpose To the Białowieża Forest], VUB RS F20-27.

<sup>9</sup> J. Brincken, *Mémoire Descriptif sur la Forêt Impériale de Białowieża, en Lithuanie*, Varsovie 1826.

the period from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. They mainly addressed general Białowieża forest-related issues based on the popular view of the time, and thus it is worthy to be described and analyzed.

### **Ludwik Abramowicz and his archive in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences**

Ludwik Abramowicz (1879–1939) was a Polish journalist and editor, who spent a large part of his life in Vilnius. His life and political activities were described by several authors, most accurately by Maria Nekanda-Trepka.<sup>10</sup> Born in Moscow, he graduated from a secondary school in Minsk, then studied at the universities of Moscow, Kharkov and Cracow. Before WWI, from 1904 to 1915, Abramowicz lived intermittently in Vilnius. There he took an active part in political and social life, together with the lawyer, scientist, and politician Michał Römer (in Lithuanian Mykolas Römeris) promoted democratic ideas and raised national equality issues. Ludwik Abramowicz and Michał Römer collaborated with democratic newspapers “Gazeta Wileńska” and “Kurier Litewski”. In 1911 Ludwik Abramowicz founded the newspaper titled “Przegląd Wileński”. “Przegląd Wileński” presented information about important events, political, economic, and cultural life in Vilnius region, promoted democratic ideas. Ludwik Abramowicz spent the years of WWI in Warsaw, collaborating with different newspapers, including “Stolica”, “Widnokrąg”, “Myśl Polska”.<sup>11</sup> In 1918, he returned to Vilnius on a diplomatic mission as a speaker of the Council of the interim government of Poland. In 1919, he received the position of a Lithuanian and Belarusian civil servant in the Political Department of the Council of the State, and later in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1921 he resumed the publishing of “Przegląd Wileński” and continued it until 1938 when it was closed for political reasons.<sup>12</sup> According to Czesław Miłosz, Abramowicz was a spokesman for the ideology in which “democratic thinking, multinationalism, and localism were united”.<sup>13</sup> “His ‘Przegląd Wileński’ was a publication for the Polish-speaking Vilnius, but it took a stand against the incorporation of Vilnius into Poland and supported the idea of restoring the multiethnic Grand Duchy, with Vilnius as its capital. This

<sup>10</sup> M. Nekanda-Trepka, *Ludwik Abramowicz, (5 VII 1879–19 III 1939), polski działacz społeczny, współtwórca i główny propagator demokratycznie pojmowanej idei krajowej, publicysta, redaktor “Przeglądu Wileńskiego”, [in:] Ostatni obywatele Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego*, ed. T. Bujnicki, K. Stepnik, Lublin 2005, pp. 49–59; A. Pukšto, *Ludwiko Abramowicziaus “Lenkija ir Lietuva”*, “Lietuvos istorijos metraštis”, 2004, (2002) no. 2, pp. 147–158.

<sup>11</sup> A. Pukšto, *Ludwiko Abramowicziaus...*

<sup>12</sup> M. Wojtacki, *Represje administracyjne wobec “Przeglądu Wileńskiego” Ludwika Abramowicza w latach trzydziestych XX wieku. Przyczynek do polityki prasowej obozu pomajowego*, “Zapiski Historyczne”, 2016, vol. 81(3), pp. 129–150.

<sup>13</sup> Cz. Miłosz, *Ludwik Abramowicz*, [in:] *Miłosz’s ABC’s*, New York 2001, pp. 3–5.

was a completely utopian program, rejected alike by most Poles, Lithuanians and Belarusians".<sup>14</sup> In addition to political and journalistic work, Ludwik Abramowicz did a lot in establishing the Society of Friends of Science in Vilnius in 1907 and took an active part in its activities.<sup>15</sup> In 1925–1939, he also served as Chairman of the Scientific Assistance Committee of the Wroblewski Library. In 1925 he published an important historical work *Cztery wieki drukarstwa w Wilnie: zarys historyczny (1525–1925)* (Four centuries of printing in Vilnius: a historical outline (1525–1925)).<sup>16</sup> Ludwik Abramowicz is known to have provided the library with documents dating from the times of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which included prints, maps, engravings, pictures, and photographs.<sup>17</sup> He started to create Vilnius Iconography Museum (Wileńskie Muzeum Ikonografii),<sup>18</sup> basing on the donated material.

At present, the archive of Ludwik Abramowicz, consisting of 900 files (inventory units) with different information about the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Lithuania and Poland before WWI, is stored in the Manuscripts Department of the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences bearing the number LMAVB RS F79. The content of the archive is accurately described by Rimantas Miknys.<sup>19</sup> The set of press clippings about Białowieża is stored in the archive part headlined "Etnograficzna" (Ethnographic). This part of the archive includes press clippings related to the history, geography, statistics, and landscape of significant parts of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Among the most interesting archive items are those concerning Białystok, Vilnius and its environs, the Białowieża forest, Samogitia and Ashmyany.<sup>20</sup> The collection headlined "Białowieża forest" and bearing the number LMAVB RS F79-132 contains clippings of papers about Białowieża forest printed over the period 1863–1916.

<sup>14</sup> Cz. Miłosz, *Ludwik Abramowicz...*, pp. 3–5.

<sup>15</sup> H. Ilgievič, *Vilniaus senovės ir mokslo mylėtojai XX amžiaus pradžioje* [Lovers of Vilnius antiquity and science at the beginning of the 20th century], Vilnius 2019, pp. 131, 133, 138, 147, 149, 263, 282, and H. Ilgiewicz *Societates Academicae Vilnensis: Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk w Wilnie (1907–1939) i jego poprzednicy* [Societates Academicae Vilnenses: The Friends of Science Society in Vilnius (1907–1939) and its Predecessors]. Summary in English and in Lithuanian, Warszawa 2008.

<sup>16</sup> L. Abramowicz, *Cztery wieki drukarstwa w Wilnie: zarys historyczny (1525–1925)*, Wilno 1925.

<sup>17</sup> M. Nekanda-Trepka, *Ludwik Abramowicz...*, pp. 49–59.

<sup>18</sup> R. Miknys, *Spuścizna Ludwika Abramowicza, Heleny Romer-Ochenkowskiej i Michała Römëra w Bibliotece Akademii nauk Litwy jako źródło do dziejów Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego oraz wschodnich obszarów Korony*, "Białostoczczyzna", 1998, no. 4, p. 41.

<sup>19</sup> R. Miknys, *Spuścizna Ludwika Abramowicza...*, pp. 41–43.

<sup>20</sup> R. Miknys, *Spuścizna Ludwika Abramowicza...*, p. 42.

## Description of the collection

Collection named “Białowieża forest” has number LMAVB RS F79-132, it consists of printed clippings from periodicals; Papers are in German and Polish; Occupies years 1863–1916, all in all 58 pages, 34x25 (Table 1).

The clippings under discussion are taken from popular magazines. “Kłosy” was published in Warsaw from 1865 to 1890, as an illustrated weekly dedicated to literature, science, and art.<sup>21</sup> “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” was a weekly issued in Warsaw from 1859 to 1939 as a social and cultural magazine with a lot of illustrations.<sup>22</sup> “Biblioteka Warszawska” published in Warsaw from 1841 to 1914, was a monthly dedicated to literature and science.<sup>23</sup> The publishing of both “Wszechświat” and “Głos” started in the last decades of the 19th century in Warsaw. “Wszechświat”, which was founded in 1882 as a biweekly and intermittently published until 1939, was dedicated to popularization of nature.<sup>24</sup> “Głos” was a scientific, literary, social, and political weekly, issued in Warsaw in 1886–1905.<sup>25</sup> “Świat”, a weekly issued in Warsaw from 1906 to 1939, was one of the first magazines to publish photo reports.<sup>26</sup> “Ziemia”, an illustrated weekly devoted to the nature of Poland, was issued in Warsaw in 1910–1947, 1949–1950, 1965 – present and in Cracow in 1947–1949, 1956–1958,<sup>27</sup> “Życie Ilustrowane: dwutygodnik Kuriera Litewskiego” was published in Vilnius between 1907–1908. Multivolume publication *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana* (The great general illustrated encyclopedia) initiated by the publishers Franciszek Juliusz Granowski and Saturnin Józef Sikorski in 1889, was published until WWI. By 1914, there were 55 volumes published. “Die Woche” was a German magazine, which was published from the end of the 19th century in Berlin.<sup>28</sup> The authors of the clipped-out articles about the Białowieża Primeval Forest, which were

<sup>21</sup> B. Szyndler, *Tygodnik ilustrowany “Kłosy” 1865–1890*, Wrocław 1981.

<sup>22</sup> For description of magazines information from catalogs of Polish libraries were used. Web page HINT – Historia Nauka Technika. Online version: <http://hint.org.pl/kat/HID=A5187;r=1;p=2d750001.1>.

<sup>23</sup> Web page HINT – Historia Nauka Technika. Online version: <http://hint.org.pl/hid=a3070>.

<sup>24</sup> Web page HINT – Historia Nauka Technika. Online version: <http://hint.org.pl/kat/HID=A8097;r=2;p=3cb50001.1>.

<sup>25</sup> Web page Mazovian digital library (dLibra Digital Library). Online version: <http://mbc.cy-frowemazowsze.pl/dlibra/publication/19882?tab=1>.

<sup>26</sup> Web page Biblioteka Narodowa (Digital Library). Online version: [https://katalogi.bn.org.pl/discovery/jfulldisplay?docid=alma991007373899705066&context=L&vid=48OMNIS\\_NLOP:48OMNIS\\_NLOP&lang=pl&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=jsearch\\_slot&query=any,contains,Świat&sortby=date\\_d&facet=frbrgroupid,include,5038283630365133264&offset=0&journals=any,Świat](https://katalogi.bn.org.pl/discovery/jfulldisplay?docid=alma991007373899705066&context=L&vid=48OMNIS_NLOP:48OMNIS_NLOP&lang=pl&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=jsearch_slot&query=any,contains,Świat&sortby=date_d&facet=frbrgroupid,include,5038283630365133264&offset=0&journals=any,Świat).

<sup>27</sup> Web page Centralna Biblioteka PTTK. Wielocha A. “Ziemia” w zasięgu ręki. Online version: <http://www.ziemia.centralnabibliotekpttk.pl/oziemi.php> [last checked 02.11.2020].

<sup>28</sup> Web page Wikisource. Online version: [https://de.wikisource.org/wiki/Die\\_Woche](https://de.wikisource.org/wiki/Die_Woche) [last checked 02.11.2020].



collected by Ludwik Abramowicz, include Walery Brochocki, Hugo Cowentz, Kazimierz Gliński, Zygmunt Gloger, Stanisław Janiszewski, Waław Makowski, Waław Przybylski, Ener (Napoleon Rouba), Stef. Krz. (Stefan Krzywoszewski) and a few anonymous. Having examined the available biographies of the authors, their relation to the Białowieża Primeval Forest and the year of material publication, we managed to confirm the identity of some of them. Below, we briefly introduce the authors of the clipped-out articles and images of the Białowieża Forest contained in the collection under discussion.

**Walery Brochocki (1847–1923)** was a Polish landscape painter. He studied art at the Warsaw Drawing Class. After graduation from the school, he moved to Munich, where at the local academy of fine arts, he completed his education in art. Brochocki devoted himself exclusively to landscape painting. The painter is known to have spent a few years in Algiers, and, also, to have lived in Paris. It is also known that in 1885 Brochocki visited Białowieża and made approximately 10 drawings, the reproductions of which were published in the weekly magazines “Kłosy” (1885) and “Wędrowiec” (1897).<sup>29</sup> An extensive sketch of the Białowieża Primeval Forest and its inhabitants was featured in the magazine “Kłosy”. Ludwik Abramowicz's collection contains both the clipping of the abovementioned picture and that of the article from the magazine “Kłosy” (1885, 1885).<sup>30</sup>

Another interesting item in this collection is the clipping of the article by **Hugo Conwentz (1855–1922)**, which was published in 1916 in the German weekly “Die Woche”. Hugo Conwentz is mostly known as an outstanding palaeobotanist, who extended the meaning of the term “monument of nature”, which at the turn of the 18th–19th centuries, was originally introduced by Alexander von Humboldt. Hugo Conwentz studied descriptive natural sciences in Wrocław (in German Breslau) and Göttingen. While still a student, he took up the position of an assistant at Wrocław Botanical Gardens. In 1879 he accepted an appointment as director of the newly founded West Prussian Provincial Museum (Westpreußischen Provinzialmuseums) in Gdańsk (Danzig), and held this position for 30 years. Although mostly known for his palaeobotanical works, especially for those on the Baltic amber flora, Hugo Conwentz is considered to be a pioneer of nature conservation in Europe, and also a promoter of the national park idea.<sup>31</sup> His work in the field of nature conservation also contributed to the protection of

---

<sup>29</sup> P. Bajko, *Brochocki Walery (1847–1923)*, [in:] *Encyklopedia Puszczy Białowieskiej*. Online version: <http://www.encyklopedia.puszcza-bialowieska.eu/index.php?dzial=haslo&id=886>.

<sup>30</sup> W. Brochocki, *Wycieczka do Puszczy*, “Kłosy”, 1885, no. 1060, pp. 259–260; W. Brochocki, *Puszcza Białowieska*, “Kłosy”, 1885, no. 1055, p. 177.

<sup>31</sup> I. Parnikoza, *Gugo Konwenc – pionier ochroni prirodi Êvropi*, 2015. Online version: [www.h.ua/story/419004/](http://www.h.ua/story/419004/) [last checked 02.11.2020]; S. Vogel, *Conwentz Hugo*, [in:] *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, vol. 3, Berlin 1957, p. 347. Online version: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd118676806.html#ndbcontent>

the Białowieża Primeval Forest. It was through his care and effort that in 1916, an approximately 3,000 ha-sized area of the Białowieża Primeval Forest located at the fork of the rivers – Hwoźna and Narewka was saved from logging, and the plans to construct a cable car for timber export were abandoned.<sup>32</sup>

It seems reasonable to attribute the authorship of the clipped-out article *Kilka słów o Puszczy Białowieskiej* (A few words about the Białowieża Forest) published in “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” (1894)<sup>33</sup> to the novelist and poet **Kazimierz Gliński (1850–1920)**. He wrote the novels *Co mówią lasy litewskie* (What Lithuanian forests tell) (1907),<sup>34</sup> *Wspomnienie Tatrów: z marzeń o szarej godzinie* (Memories of the Tatra Mountains: from dreams of gray hour),<sup>35</sup> *Ballady i powieści* (Ballads and novels),<sup>36</sup> *Królewska Pieśń* (King’s Song)<sup>37</sup> etc. His novel *Co mówią lasy litewskie* served as a clue to identifying him as the author of the article *Kilka słów o Puszczy Białowieskiej*. As our search for his namesakes in various encyclopedias and other similar publications dedicated to distinguished people of Poland was fruitless, we surmised that Kazimierz Gliński was generally interested in forest and, therefore, could have authored the article under discussion about Białowieża.

**Zygmunt Gloger (1845–1910)** was a well-known historian, ethnographer, archeologist. His biography is featured in the majority of Polish and Lithuanian encyclopedias. His most prominent works are *Dolinami rzek* (On the river valleys),<sup>38</sup> which appeared after his trips down the Nemunas River from Grodno to Kaunas, and the *Encyklopedia Staropolska Ilustrowana* (Illustrated Encyclopedia of Old Poland).<sup>39</sup> It is known that Gloger visited the Białowieża Primeval Forest several times.<sup>40</sup> After the 1879 trip he published an article about the Białowieża and Svisloch forests in “Biblioteka Warszawska” (1881),<sup>41</sup> the clipping of which is included in the collection of Ludwik Abramowicz. Later, in 1882, Zygmunt Gloger visited the Białowieża forest together with the writer Henryk Sienkiewicz. Gloger’s travel memories, considerations and reflections on the Białowieża forest were published

<sup>32</sup> M.A. Davidavičius, *Ekosofijos ir ekoideologijos konfliktas: Belovežo girios atvejis*, Kaunas 2020, p. 94.

<sup>33</sup> K. Gliński, *Kilka słów o Puszczy Białowieskiej*, “Tygodnik Ilustrowany”, 1894, no. 217, pp. 115–116.

<sup>34</sup> K. Gliński, *Co mówią lasy litewskie*, Warszawa 1907.

<sup>35</sup> K. Gliński, *Wspomnienie Tatrów: z marzeń o szarej godzinie*, Warszawa 1890.

<sup>36</sup> K. Gliński, *Ballady i powieści*, Warszawa 1901.

<sup>37</sup> K. Gliński, *Królewska Pieśń*, Warszawa 1907.

<sup>38</sup> Z. Gloger, *Dolinami rzek. Opisy podróży wzdłuż Niemna, Wisły, Bugu i Biebrzy*, Warszawa 1903.

<sup>39</sup> Z. Gloger, *Encyklopedia Staropolska Ilustrowana*, vol. 1–4, Warszawa 1900–1903,

<sup>40</sup> P. Bajko, *Wyprowa Zygmunta Glogera do Puszczy Białowieskiej*, “Białostoczczyzna”, 1987, no. 8, p. 20.

<sup>41</sup> Z. Gloger, *Wycieczka do Białowieży...*, pp. 424–432.



in several issues of the periodical "Tygodnik Polski"<sup>42</sup> and in the book *Białowieża w albumie* (Białowieża in the album).<sup>43</sup> Differences between Zygmunt Gloger's and Henryk Sienkiewicz's approaches to the Białowieża forest were discussed by Adrianna Adamek-Świechowska in her article "Reporterskie spotkanie Zygmunta Glogera i Henryka Sienkiewicza w Puszczy Białowieskiej" (The journalistic meeting of Zygmunt Gloger and Henryk Sienkiewicz in the Białowieża forest)<sup>44</sup> and by Konrad Szamryk in his article "Jeden temat – dwa pióra. Z Puszczy Białowieskiej Henryka Sienkiewicza a Białowieża w albumie Zygmunta Glogera" (One topic – two pens. From Białowieża forest by Henryk Sienkiewicz and Białowieża in an album by Zygmunt Gloger).<sup>45</sup> As pointed out by these authors, the publication *Białowieża w albumie* by Zygmunt Gloger is richer and more exhaustive in terms of information and history and exhibits a stronger scientific bias than the report by Sienkiewicz.

In our opinion, the authorship of the article *Z Puszczy Białowieskiej* (From Białowieża forest), clipped out from the periodical "Głos" (1900) and stored in the collection of Abramowicz, could be attributed to **Wacław Makowski (1880–1942)**, a famous Polish lawyer and organizer of civil courts, the co-author of the criminal law codex in Poland and professor of Warsaw University. Born in 1898 in Vilnius, he graduated from the gymnasium therein and later pursued law studies in Warsaw, in Cracow, in Lviv and in Paris. In 1919 he headed the Ministry of Agriculture and State Lands. In 1920, Makowski was appointed Prosecutor of the Supreme Military Court. Also, he was the co-author of the criminal law codex. From 1917, Makowski held the position of professor at Warsaw University, where he lectured criminal law and, for several years, held the position of the Dean of the Law Faculty. In 1922–1923 and in 1926, he served as Minister of Justice, in 1928–1935 was a Parliament member.<sup>46</sup> Along with the important political work that he was doing in the Second Republic of Poland, Makowski was engaged in artistic activities, prepared and published articles in various magazines, e.g. "Themis Polska", "Atheneum", "Głos", and "Gazeta Sądowa Warszawska",<sup>47</sup> and in 1902 published a poem entitled *Baśń Puszczy Białowieskiej* (Fairy tale Białowieża forest).<sup>48</sup> The article under

<sup>42</sup> J. J. Karpinski, *Bibliografia białowieska*, Kraków 1948.

<sup>43</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieża w albumie*, Warszawa 1903.

<sup>44</sup> A. Adamek-Świechowska, *Reporterskie spotkanie Zygmunta Glogera i Henryka Sienkiewicza w Puszczy Białowieskiej*, [in:] *Zygmunt Gloger pisarz, myśliciel, uczony studia*, red. J. Leończuk, J. Ławski, Ł. Zabielski, Białystok 2016, pp. 131–157.

<sup>45</sup> K. Szamryk, *Jeden temat – dwa pióra. Z Puszczy Białowieskiej Henryka Sienkiewicza a Białowieża w albumie Zygmunta Glogera*, [in:] *Zygmunt Gloger pisarz, myśliciel, uczony studia*, red. J. Leończuk, J. Ławski, Ł. Zabielski, Białystok 2016, pp. 241–255.

<sup>46</sup> G. J. Lerski, *Makowski Wacław*, [in:] *Historical dictionary of Poland 966–1945*, Westport-London 1996, p. 334.

<sup>47</sup> M. Mohyluk, *Działalność literacka Wacława Makowskiego*, "Krytyka Prawa", 2014, t. 6, no. 1, pp. 199–209.

<sup>48</sup> W. Makowski, *Baśń Puszczy Białowieskiej*, Kraków 1902.

discussion *Z Puszczy Białowieskiej* describes the emotions and feelings evoked in man by nature, thus emphasizing the unity between them. Both the subject-matter of the article and its poetic style suggest the authorship of Makowski.

One more press clipping of an article about the Białowieża Primeval Forest and the European bison in the collection of Abramowicz is authored by **Wacław Przybylski (1828–1872)**, who was a Polish naturalist, a writer, and a participant of the 1863 uprising. Born in Vilnius in 1845, he graduated from the Institute for Nobles in his hometown and continued his further education at the University of St. Petersburg, where, in 1849, he received a degree in philosophy. After graduation he returned to Vilnius and lectured at the Institute for Nobles. In 1855–1860 he collaborated with various magazines, including “Kurier Wilenski”, “Gazeta Warszawska”, “Tygodnik Ilustrowany”, published *Listy z Wilna* (Records from Vilnius) i.e., a chronicle review of the Vilnius region, as well as natural sciences articles. It is known that Wacław Przybylski took interest in the European bison and wrote articles on the Białowieża Primeval Forest. During the Polish-Lithuanian uprising of 1863, he was in Poland and took an active part in it.<sup>49</sup>

One more item of interest in the collection under discussion is the article *Puszcza Białowieska* clipped out from the magazine “*Życie Ilustrowane: dwutygodnik Kuriera Litewskiego*” (1908). It is signed by Ener, which turns out to be the pseudonym of **Napoleon Rouba (1860–1929)**, a prominent Vilnius citizen, journalist, father of the painter Michał Rouba, who was famous in the first half of the 20th century. Born in Dieveniškės, Napoleon Rouba graduated from a gymnasium in Vilnius, moved to Warsaw and studied law at the University of Warsaw. As of 1905 he worked at the editorial office of the newspaper “Kurier Litewski”.<sup>50</sup> In 1909 he published the “Przewodnik po Litwie i Białejrusi” (Travel guide to Lithuania and Belarus).<sup>51</sup> The clippings of his article in “*Życie Ilustrowane: dwutygodnik Kuriera Litewskiego*” (1908) is also available in Ludwik Abramowicz’s collection. The clipping of the article headlined *W puszczy Białowieskiej* (In the Białowieża forest) from the periodical “Biblioteka Warszawska” (1911) was signed by **Janiszewski Stanisław**. However, our search for more information about him in various encyclopedias and publications devoted to famous people of Poland or Lithuania yielded no results. We assume that the only person, to whom the authorship of this article could be assigned, is the gardener of Vilnius city

<sup>49</sup> S. Kieniewicz, *Przybylski Wacław (1828–1872)*, [in:] *Polski słownik biograficzny*, vol. 29, Wrocław, 1986, pp. 107–109, and S. Kieniewicz, *Przybylski Wacław (1828–1872)*, [in:] *Internetowy Polski słownik biograficzny*, Online version: <https://www.ipsb.nina.gov.pl/a/biografia/waclaw-przybylski>.

<sup>50</sup> L. Klimka, *Pirmajam kelionių vadovui po lietuva – 100 metų*, “Gimtasis Kraštas”, 2009. Online version: [http://www.ziemgala.lt/saugykla/pdf/16\\_klimka.pdf](http://www.ziemgala.lt/saugykla/pdf/16_klimka.pdf), [last checked 02.11.2020].

<sup>51</sup> N. Rouba, *Przewodnik po Litwie i Białejrusi*, Wilno 1909.

in 1882–1884 Stanisław Janiszewski,<sup>52</sup> who undoubtedly had connections with Vilnius and, possibly, took interest in the forest.

The clipping of the article *Samochodem do Białowieży* (A trip to Białowieża by car) (1907) from the periodical “Świat” is signed by Stef. Krz. In our opinion, the authorship of this article could be attributed to **Stefan Krzywoszewski (1866–1950)**, an editor of the same periodical “Świat” in 1906–1933.<sup>53</sup> He was a Polish writer and journalist, a graduate of Warsaw School of Economics and Institute of Economy in Antwerp. The above-mentioned article reports the trip to Białowieża forest by car, presents some information about such economically valuable objects in the forest as a tar factory and a sawmill. A short article about the number of animals in the Białowieża forest published in the periodical “Wszeczeńświat” and bearing the signature “kdr” is authored by **Karol Fryderyk Drymmer (1851–1937)** – Polish botanist and teacher. He few times travelled to Białowieża Forest and together with F. Błoński and A. Ejsmond published papers which are considered to be the first plant biodiversity studies in this site.

The authorship of some of the clipped-out articles could not be identified. The paper about the Białowieża Forest from “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” (1885) and pictures from “Ziemia” (1910, 1912) bear no signatures, just the information that they belong to the Polish Sightseeing Society.

### Information on Białowieża Primeval Forest from press clippings

All the clipped-out articles contained in the collection are informative, although to a varying extent. The articles authored by Brochocki (1885),<sup>54</sup> Ener (1908),<sup>55</sup> Gliński (1894),<sup>56</sup> Gloger (1881),<sup>57</sup> Janiszewski (1911),<sup>58</sup> Przybylski (1863),<sup>59</sup> by anonymous from “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” (1885),<sup>60</sup> and from *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana* (1892),<sup>61</sup> proved the most informative, meanwhile

<sup>52</sup> D. Klajumienė, “Miesto sodo” idėjos ir praktikos atgarsiai XIX a. Vilniaus interjeruose, “Acta Academiae Artium Vilmensis”, 2018, vol. 88/89, pp. 141–170.

<sup>53</sup> A. Kijas, *Krzywoszewski Stefan*, [in:] *Polski Peterburg*. Online version: <http://www.polski-petersburg.pl/hasla/krzywoszewski-stefan>, [last checked 16.11.2021].

<sup>54</sup> W. Brochocki, *Wycieczka do Puszczy...*, pp. 259–260.

<sup>55</sup> N. Rouba (Ener), *Puszcza Białowieńska*, “Życie Ilustrowane”, 1908, no. 5, pp. 36–37, no. 6, pp. 45–46, no. 7, 51–54, no. 8, 59–60, no. 9, 68–69.

<sup>56</sup> K. Gliński, *Kilka słów...*, pp. 115–116.

<sup>57</sup> Z. Gloger, *Wycieczka do Białowieży...*, pp. 424–432.

<sup>58</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieńskiej*, “Biblioteka Warszawska”, 1911, vol. 4, pp. 547–573.

<sup>59</sup> W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieńska i żubry*, “Tygodnik Ilustrowany”, 1863, no. 200, pp. 287–290.

<sup>60</sup> Anonim, *Z Puszczy Białowieżkiej*, “Tygodnik Ilustrowany”, 1885, no. 112, pp. 121, 123.

<sup>61</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieńska puszcza*, [in:] *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana*, vol. 8, Warszawa, 1892, pp. 664–669.

those published in “Głos” (1900),<sup>62</sup> “Świat” (1907),<sup>63</sup> and “Wszechświat” (1890),<sup>64</sup> were less informative. The most romantic and poetic article on Białowieża forest was the one authored by Makowski (1900).<sup>65</sup>

Most of the articles about Białowieża Primeval Forest in Ludwik Abramowicz’s collection start with a romantic introduction, depicting this unique forest as a magic, legendary, huge and mysterious place, and rendering the impression the Białowieża forest makes on a visitor.

The articles under discussion provide some geographical information about the Białowieża Primeval Forest, e.g. the forest area, rivers intersecting the forest, districts into which the forest is divided, etc. As indicated by Brochocki (1885),<sup>66</sup> Przybylski (1863),<sup>67</sup> Gliński (1894),<sup>68</sup> Janiszewski (1911),<sup>69</sup> Gloger (1881), Gloger in *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana* (1892),<sup>70</sup> by Ener (1908),<sup>71</sup> and an anonymous author in “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” (1885),<sup>72</sup> the total area of the Białowieża and Svisloch forests, which was incorporated into the Białowieża territory in 1831, is 30 sq. miles.<sup>73</sup> The anonymous author in “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” (1885),<sup>74</sup> Gliński (1894),<sup>75</sup> Gloger in *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana* (1892)<sup>76</sup> listed the rivers bordering the territory of the Białowieża Primeval Forest, i.e.: the Narew, Bug, Nemunas, Pripet. The article by Przybylski (1863) informs the reader about the rivers crossing the Białowieża forest in the South (the Biała, Leśna, Perewołoka), and those crossing the forest area in the North (the Narew, Narewka, Hwoźna, Krynica, and Łutownia).<sup>77</sup> According to the information presented by Przybylski (1863),<sup>78</sup> by Gloger in *Wielka encyklope-*

<sup>62</sup> W. Makowski, *Z puszczy Białowieskiej*, “Głos”, 1900, no. 42, pp. 658–661.

<sup>63</sup> S. Krzywoszewski (Stef. Krz.), *Samochoodem do Białowieży*, “Świat”, 1907, no. 28, pp. 10–12.

<sup>64</sup> K. Drymmer (kdr), *O ilości zwierząt w puszczy Białowieskiej*, “Wszechświat”, 1890, no. 15, p. 239.

<sup>65</sup> W. Makowski, *Z puszczy Białowieskiej...*, pp. 658–661.

<sup>66</sup> W. Brochocki, *Wycieczka do Puszczy...*, p. 259.

<sup>67</sup> W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieżska i żubry...*, p. 287.

<sup>68</sup> K. Gliński, *Kilka słów...*, p. 115.

<sup>69</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 549.

<sup>70</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieska puszcza...*, p. 664 and Z. Gloger, *Wycieczka do Białowieży...*, p. 425.

<sup>71</sup> N. Rouba (Ener), *Puszcza Białowieska...*, no. 5, p. 37.

<sup>72</sup> Anonim, *Z Puszczy Białowieżkiej...*, p. 121.

<sup>73</sup> The measure given by Brincken and other authors in the first half of the 19th century. We’ve come to conclusion that this was the universal or German geographical mile (4 minutes of arc along the Earth’s equator), approximately 7421 metres. 30 square miles would be then over 1600 square kilometers.

<sup>74</sup> Anonim, *Z Puszczy Białowieżkiej...*, p. 121.

<sup>75</sup> K. Gliński, *Kilka słów...*, p. 115.

<sup>76</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieska puszcza...*, p. 664.

<sup>77</sup> W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieżska i żubry...*, p. 287.

<sup>78</sup> *Puszcza Białowieżska i żubry...*, p. 287.

*dya powszechna ilustrowana* (1892)<sup>79</sup> and by an anonymous author in “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” (1885),<sup>80</sup> the Białowieża forest was divided into forest districts since the reign of the King of Poland and the Grand Duke of Lithuania Sigismund II Augustus. The 12 forest districts listed by Gloger (1881), Przybylski (1863) and *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana* (1892)<sup>81</sup> were as follows: Augustowska, Narewska, Brówska, Hajnówska, Leśniańska, Starzyńską, Stołpowska, Krakowska, Okolnicka, Świetliczańska, Pobielska and Dziadowłańska.<sup>82</sup> Janiszewski (1911) also indicated 12 forest districts, but he supplemented this information by the fact that the Russian Imperial government divided the forest into the following 5 forest districts: Hojnów, Starzyński, Brów, Królewskie and Świsłockie.<sup>83</sup>

The articles under discussion also contained some history-related information about the Białowieża Primeval Forest, e.g. references to Jan Długosz chronica, the poem *Carmen de statura feritate ac venatione bisontis* by Nicolaus Hussovianus, descriptions of Sigismund von Herberstein's travel, the forest as a royal hunting ground. According to the information presented by Przybylski (1863), Ener (1908) and an anonymous author in “Tygodnik Ilustrowany” (1885), the Białowieża forest was the royal hunting ground of the Grand Duke of Lithuania in the years 1377–1392 and the King of Poland in 1386–1434 – Władysław II Jagiełło (in Lithuanian Jogaila), the Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1392 until his death in 1430 – Vytautas Magnus, the Grand Duke of Lithuania and the King of Poland in 1506–1548 Sigismund I the Old (in Polish Zygmunt Stary, in Lithuanian Žygimantas Senasis), the Grand Duke of Lithuania in 1544–1572 and the King of Poland in 1548–1572 Sigismund II Augustus (in Polish Zygmunt II August; in Lithuanian Žygimantas Augustas), the Grand Duke of Lithuania and the King of Poland in 1575–1586 Stephen Báthory.<sup>84</sup> The hunt of the King of Poland Augustus III, dated September 28, 1752, renowned for its record harvest of 42 European bison, and the monument, erected at the Russian Czar's Palace in the Białowieża village to commemorate this event, are mentioned by Przybylski (1863), Gloger (1881), Brochocki (1885), Ener (1908).<sup>85</sup> A brief overview of the Białowieża Primeval Forest history of the Russian Imperial period, which is marked by the establishment of new settlements after the

<sup>79</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieska puszcza...*, p. 667.

<sup>80</sup> Anonim, *Z Puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 121.

<sup>81</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieska puszcza...*, p. 667.

<sup>82</sup> W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieńska i żubry...*, p. 288; Z. Gloger, *Wycieczka do Białowieży...*, p. 425. and N. Rouba (Ener), *Puszcza Białowieska...*, no. 6, p. 45.

<sup>83</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 549.

<sup>84</sup> W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieńska i żubry...*, p. 288; N. Rouba (Ener), *Puszcza Białowieska...*, no. 5, p. 37; Anonim, *Z Puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 123.

<sup>85</sup> W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieńska i żubry...*, p. 287; Z. Gloger, *Wycieczka do Białowieży...*, p. 426; W. Brochocki, *Wycieczka do Puszczy...*, p. 259 and N. Rouba (Ener), *Puszcza Białowieska...*, no. 6, p. 45.

uprising of 1863, construction of a narrow railway from the village Hojnówka to Bielsk in 1894 and that of a post road from Svisloch to Pruzhany is presented by Ener (1908) and Janiszewski (1911).<sup>86</sup>

Almost all the collected articles contain information about the Białowieża Primeval Forest plants. Oak, fir, pine, and hornbeam were the common trees mentioned by most authors. The list of the tree species, mentioned as growing in the Białowieża Primeval Forest by Gliński, was more comprehensive and included hornbeam, oak, elm, pine, birch, fir, aspen, ash, and linden.<sup>87</sup> Przybylski supplemented the list of Białowieża plants by adding such trees as wild apples, pears and cherries, and such bushes as common hazel, eared willow (small shrubby willow), goat willow, and, also, plants of the genus *Viburnum*, privet, common barberry.<sup>88</sup> Przybylski (1863), Gliński (1894) and Janiszewski (1911) reported rare and protected plant *Taxus baccata* (called cis by locals, in English yew) from the settlement Nieznanów.<sup>89</sup> Among the herbaceous plants, indicated as growing in the forest, is the species (*Hierochloe australis* (Schrad.) Roem.), which is called “zubrowka” by locals, and is known as sweet grass or holy grass in English. A number of Białowieża forest plant species, i.e., flowering plants (monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous), coniferous plants, fungi, liverworts, mosses, and ferns, were included into the *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana* (1892)<sup>90</sup> based on the data reported by Franciszek Błoński, Karol Drymmer and Antoni Ejsmond.<sup>91</sup> All the above-mentioned authors just listed plant species in their papers. It was only Janiszewski who presented the Białowieża forest plants in a wider botanical context, i.e., in that of the landscape. To quote him: “The forest is a mixed forest... there are pines, oaks, ash trees, hornbeams, birches, lindens, larches, aspen, alders, elms, and even a few yew-trees”.<sup>92</sup> It was also Janiszewski who provided the most realistic description of the Primeval Forest from the botanical-ecological viewpoint e.g. he summarized that in some forest places, old trees, toppled by storms, are lying on the ground untouched by human hands for many years and slowly decay. And such sights do not change for ages.<sup>93</sup>

All the overviewed articles contain some information, although of varying scope, on wild animals of the Białowieża Primeval Forest. The mentioned wild

<sup>86</sup> N. Rouba (Ener), *Puszcza Białowieska...*, no. 7, p. 51, and S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 551.

<sup>87</sup> K. Gliński, *Kilka słów...*, p. 116.

<sup>88</sup> W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieżska i żubry...*, p. 290.

<sup>89</sup> W. *Puszcza Białowieżska i żubry...*, p. 290; K. Gliński, *Kilka słów...*, p. 116 and S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 550.

<sup>90</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieska puszcza...*, p. 665.

<sup>91</sup> F. Błoński, K. Drymmer, A. Ejsmond, *Sprawozdanie z wycieczki botanicznej...*, pp. 59–155 and F. Błoński, K. Drymmer, *Sprawozdanie z wycieczki botanicznej...*, pp. 55–117.

<sup>92</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 550.

<sup>93</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 554.



animals include European bison, bear, red deer, wild boar, badger, lynx, otter, moose, and wolf. In all the articles, the European bison is depicted as the king and pride of the Białowieża Primeval Forest. In "Wszecławiat" (1890), an anonymous author presented the European bison census data recorded in 1889 in the Białowieża and Svisloch forests.<sup>94</sup> The information on increased European bison numbers at the end of the 19th century, explained by the undertaken conservation measures, was published in *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana* (1892) and in the articles authored by Gliński (1894) and by Brochocki (1885).<sup>95</sup> The distribution of European bison in Europe in early centuries and the development of conservation measures of this endangered species in Germany before the WWI is discussed in the article headlined "Ein Besuch in Wisentwald Bialowies" by Hugo Conwentz.<sup>96</sup> A vivid and poetic description of European bison's appearance and behavior was provided by Janiszewski. As portrayed by Janiszewski, European bison was an embodiment of wild physical strength, with a strong neck and head covered with thick shaggy hair, with short but thick and firmly set corners, with big, beautiful, always bloodshot eyes, full of predatory expression, with faint back of the body, but strong legs. According to Janiszewski, in summer, when forage is in abundance, European bison gain weight, and their hair turns gray-brown, similar to that of camel; in the winter they become thinner, their hair becomes thicker and darker, black and gray. In the summer season, like other animals, European bison, in search of coolness, move to wild, dense forest thickets, where they spend the whole day in peace, lying in the shade of tree boughs, and at sunset, they set off for foraging.<sup>97</sup> All majestic animals of the Białowieża Primeval Forest were depicted by Janiszewski similarly, e.g. the red deer as the "cavaliore servante" of forests, undoubtedly one of the most beautiful animals in the forest, with an unusually elegant body shape and moose as "philosopher and loner" – thinker of the animal world.<sup>98</sup> Attempts to crossbreed European bison and domestic cattle, described by an anonymous author, were published in "Tygodnik Ilustrowany" (1885).<sup>99</sup>

In some articles, the reader could find a sketchy description of local people. In accordance with Kazimierz Gliński's and Walery Brochocki's descriptions, local men wore brown, belted rustic coats, and linden-bark shoes. A distinctive feature of women's clothing was a colorful kerchief.<sup>100</sup> As described by Walery

<sup>94</sup> K. Drymmer (kdr), *O ilości zwierząt...*, p. 239.

<sup>95</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieża puszcza...*, p. 666; K. Gliński, *Kilka słów...*, p. 116 and W. Brochocki, *Wycieczka do Puszczy...*, p. 260.

<sup>96</sup> H. Conwentz, *Ein Besuch in Wisentwald Bialowies*, "Die Woche", 1916, no. 2, pp. 37–40.

<sup>97</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieżskiej...*, p. 561.

<sup>98</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieżskiej...*, p. 561.

<sup>99</sup> Anonim, *Z Puszczy Białowieżskiej...*, p. 123.

<sup>100</sup> K. Gliński, *Kilka słów...*, p. 115, and W. Brochocki, *Wycieczka do Puszczy...*, p. 260.

Brochocki, local people were friendly, their houses were neat and tidy, the interior was often decorated with red deer or moose antlers.<sup>101</sup> A more detailed description of local people and their way of life was provided by Stanisław Janiszewski. He noted that Belarusians accounted for most of the population residing in the Białowieża Primeval Forest area. The major part of peasants in Hojnówka were Orthodox Christians and just a few of them were Catholics. He pointed out that although inhabitants of the Białowieża area were Belarussians, they could speak both Russian and Polish.<sup>102</sup> Poles, as reported by Stanisław Janiszewski, were not numerous in the environs of the Białowieża Primeval Forest. Most of them were landowners, estate managers or manor house servants. Some of them were civil servants and a slightly larger number of them were railway workers. Russians, in accordance with Stanisław Janiszewski's information, were mainly engaged in a forestry sector. Meanwhile, the urban population consisted mainly of Jews.<sup>103</sup>

The most comprehensive bibliography of the works dedicated to the Białowieża Primeval Forest was available in *Encyclopedia Ilustrowana* (1892).<sup>104</sup> "Tygodnik Ilustrowany" (1885)<sup>105</sup> featured printed reproductions of the following artworks: the picture titled *Typy leśników miejscowych* (Types of local foresters), *Pomnik z piaskowca, nad brzegiem Narewki* (A sandstone monument on the bank of the Narewka River), *Pomnik spiżowy wśród puszczy Białowieża z dzieła Brinckena* (A bronze monument in the primeval forest). The articles by Przybylski (1863)<sup>106</sup> were accompanied by printed reproductions of the pictures by Polish painter and illustrator Juliusz Kossak titled *Walka żubrów* (European bison fight), *Żubr* (European bison), *Łoś* (Moose), and *Lesnictwo Białowieża z dzieła Brinckena* (The Białowieża Forestry). "Kłosa" (1885) contained a reproduction of Walery Brochocki titled *Puszcza Białowieska* (Białowieża Primeval Forest).<sup>107</sup> The photos obtained from the Polish Sightseeing Society and captioned "Puszcza Białowieska" (Białowieża Primeval Forest) and "Graby w Puszczy Białowieskiej" (Hornbeams in Białowieża Primeval Forest) were published in "Ziemia" (1910; 1912).<sup>108</sup> Articles by Ener (1908),<sup>109</sup> were richly illustrated with photographs bearing such captions as "Puszcza Białowieska, Linja, wycięta wśród boru" (Białowieża Primeval Forest, cleared forest tract), "Na czatach" (On guard), "Król Puszczy w Potrzasku" (The King of the Forest in a Trap), "Typy Ludowe" (Types of people), "Puszcza

<sup>101</sup> *Wycieczka do Puszczy...*, p. 260.

<sup>102</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 571.

<sup>103</sup> S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, p. 573.

<sup>104</sup> Z. Gloger, *Białowieska puszcza...*, p. 669.

<sup>105</sup> Anonim, *Z Puszczy Białowieżkiej...*, p. 123.

<sup>106</sup> W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieska i żubry...*, pp. 287–290.

<sup>107</sup> W. Brochocki, *Puszcza Białowieska...*, p. 177.

<sup>108</sup> Anonim, *Puszcza Białowieska*, "Ziemia", 1910, no. 48, p. 753, and Anonim, *Graby w Puszczy Białowieskiej*, "Ziemia", 1912, no. 3, p. 33.

<sup>109</sup> N. Rouba (Ener), *Puszcza Białowieska...*, no. 5, pp. 36, 37, no. 8, p. 59, no. 9, pp. 68, 69.

Białowieska” (Białowieża Primeval Forest), “Zwierzyniec Cesarski w Puszczy” (Royal menagerie in Białowieża Primeval Forest), “Puszcza Białowieska. Grupa drzew liściastych” (Białowieża Primeval Forest, a stand of deciduous trees). The photo captioned “Z Puszczy Białowieskiej” (From Białowieża Primeval Forest) supplemented the article authored by Gliński (1894).<sup>110</sup> The photo bearing the caption “European bison at a feeding place in Białowieża” was printed in Conwentz (1916),<sup>111</sup> photographed images of the forest, tar factory, sawmill in Białowieża Primeval Forest were featured in “Świat” (1907).<sup>112</sup>

### Bibliografia Białowieska

To clarify how well the articles from Ludwik Abramowicz's collection were known to the first compilers of the Białowieża Primeval Forest bibliography, we checked *Bibliografia Białowieska* by Jan Jerzy Karpiński<sup>113</sup> and found out that only the articles authored by Gloger (1881),<sup>114</sup> Janiszewski (1911) and Przybylski (1863) were listed in the bibliography compiled by Karpiński, the remaining 12 articles were not included (Table 1).

### Significance of the collection

The collection of press clippings under the headline “Białowieża forest”, compiled by Ludwik Abramowicz and stored in the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, aroused our interest as a systematized set of articles on the Białowieża Primeval Forest. In our practice, it is the only set of reprints about this primeval forest detected in Lithuanian libraries and archives. The mere fact of the existence of such a collection proves that at the turn of the 19th/20th centuries, the Białowieża Primeval Forest was an object of interest not only to professional naturalists but also to the public. The review of this collection showed that it is a valuable source of the information on the Białowieża Primeval Forest that could be used for different research purposes. Most of the collection articles carry information on the geography, history, ethnography, animals and plants of the Białowieża Primeval Forest, are illustrated with pictures or photographs and are based on the research works, which were carried out over the period from the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century and were

<sup>110</sup> K. Gliński, *Kilka słów...*, p. 116.

<sup>111</sup> H. Conwentz, *Ein Besuch in Wisentwald...*, p. 40.

<sup>112</sup> S. Krzywoszewski (Stef. Krz.), *Samochoodem do Białowieży...*, pp. 10–12.

<sup>113</sup> J. J. Karpiński. *Bibliografia białowieska...*

<sup>114</sup> Z. Gloger, *Wycieczka do Białowieży...*, pp. 424–432; S. Janiszewski, *W puszczy Białowieskiej...*, pp. 547–573 and W. Przybylski, *Puszcza Białowieska i zubry...*, pp. 287–290.

authored by such researchers as Brincken (1826),<sup>115</sup> Gliński (1898),<sup>116</sup> Gorski (1829),<sup>117</sup> Drymmer and Błoński (1888 and 1889),<sup>118</sup> Jarocki (1830)<sup>119</sup> and etc.; thus, the material of the collection could be used for research on general information on the Białowieża Primeval Forest at the turn of the 19th/20th centuries. Not only did these articles let the reader learn about the animal or plant species that the Białowieża forest harbored, but also touched upon such issues as animal behavior and environment protection, and even raised the idea that the primeval forest is unique ecosystem. Although the informative value of some papers, i.e. those communicating highly specific information on animals or plants, or those describing man's emotions in the primeval forest, is not high, their importance lies elsewhere, i.e. in attracting people's attention to the problems facing the primeval forest. In our opinion, it was due to the simplicity of their writing style and the research-based information presented therein, that the overviewed articles succeeded in revealing the value and significance of the Białowieża Primeval Forest to the general audience of readers, thus, contributing to the development of the Białowieża Primeval Forest conception as a "primeval", interesting research object and a unique natural-cultural space. Therefore, the material of the collection could be used for research on questions such as how and why the Białowieża Primeval Forest aroused interest of general people, what was the significance of this fact, or how the popular press contributed towards the shaping of people's attitudes toward nature.

In addition to the above-mentioned significance of Ludwik Abramowicz's collection, which lies in the supplementation of the information available in "Bibliografia Białowieska",<sup>120</sup> its importance as an additional source of the bibliographical information on the Białowieża Primeval forest should not be underestimated either.

### Bibliography

- Abramowicz L., *Cztery wieki drukarstwa w Wilnie: zarys historyczny (1525–1925)*, L. Chomiński, Wilno 1925.
- Adamek-Świechowska A., *Reporterskie spotkanie Zygmunta Glogera i Henryka Sienkiewicza w Puszczy Białowieskiej*, [in:] *Zygmunt Gloger pisarz, myśliciel, uczony studia*, red. J. Leończuk, J. Ławski, Ł. Zabielski, Katedra Badań Filologicznych „Wschód-Zachód”. Wydział Filologiczny Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, Białystok 2016.
- Anonim, *Z Puszczy Białowieskiej*, "Tygodnik Ilustrowany", 1885, no. 112, pp. 121, 123.

<sup>115</sup> J. Brincken, *Mémoire Descriptif...*

<sup>116</sup> F.A. Głinski, *Belovežskaâ puša i zubry*, Białystok 1898.

<sup>117</sup> S. B. Gorski, *O roślinach żubrom upodobanych...*, pp. 207–217.

<sup>118</sup> F. Błoński, K. Drymmer, *Sprawozdanie z wycieczki botanicznej...*, pp. 55–115.

<sup>119</sup> F.P. Jarocki, *O Puszczy Białowieskiej i o celniejszych w nię zwierzętach*, Warszawa 1830.

<sup>120</sup> J.J. Karpinski. *Bibliografia białowieska...*

- Anonim, *Puszcza Białowieska*, "Ziemia", 1910, no. 48, p. 753.
- Anonim, *Graby w Puszczy Białowieskiej*, "Ziemia", 1912, no. 3, p. 33.
- Bajko P., *Wyprawa Zygmunta Glogera do Puszczy Białowieskiej*, "Białostoczczyzna", 1987, no. 4(8), p. 19–22.
- Bajko P., *Brochocki Walery (1847–1923)*, [in:] *Encyklopedia Puszczy Białowieskiej*. Online version: <http://www.encyklopedia.puszcza-bialowieska.eu/index.php?dzial=haslo&id=886> [last checked 02.11.2020].
- Błoński F., Drymmer, K., *Sprawozdanie z wycieczki botanicznej odbytej do puszczy Białowieskiej, Ładzkiej i Świcłockiej w roku 1888*, "Pamiętnik Fizjograficzny", 1889, vol. 9, pp. 55–117.
- Błoński F., Drymmer, K., Ejsmond, A., *Sprawozdanie z wycieczki botanicznej odbytej do puszczy Białowieskiej w lecie 1887 roku*, "Pamiętnik Fizjograficzny", 1888, vol. 8, pp. 59–155.
- Bojanus L.H., *De uro nostrato ejusque sceleto commentatio*, "Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino-Carolinae", 1825, Bonn 1825.
- Brincken J., *Mémoire Descriptif sur la Forêt Impériale de Białowieża, en Lithuanie*, N. Glücksberg, Varsovie 1826.
- Brochocki W., *Puszcza Białowieska*, "Kłosa", 1885, no. 1055, p. 177.
- Brochocki W., *Wycieczka do Puszczy*, "Kłosa", 1885, no. 1060, pp. 259–260.
- Conwentz H., *Ein Besuch in Wisentwald Bialowies*, "Die Woche", 1916, no. 2, pp. 37–40.
- Davidavičius M.A., *Ekosofijos ir ekoideologijos konfliktas: Belovežo girios atvejis*, Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas, Kaunas 2020.
- Drymmer K. (kdr), *O ilości zwierząt w puszczy Białowieskiej*, "Wszechświat", 1890, no. 15, p. 239.
- Gilibert J., *Indagatores naturae in Lithuania...*, Drukarnia Akademicka, Vilnae 1781.
- Glinskij F.A., *Belovežskaâ puša i zubry*, Białystok 1898.
- Gliński K., *Ballady i powieści*, Warszawskie Tow. Akc. Artystyczno-Wydawnicze, Warszawa 1901.
- Gliński K., *Co mówią lasy litewskie: opowieść z poszumów drzew nadniemeńskich spisana*, Warszawa 1907.
- Gliński K., *Kilka słów o Puszczy Białowieskiej*, "Tygodnik Ilustrowany", 1894, no. 217, pp. 115–116.
- Gliński K., *Królewska Pieśń*, Gebethner i Wolff, Warszawa 1907.
- Gliński K., *Wspomnienie Tatrów: z marzeń o szarej godzinie*, T. Paprocki, Warszawa 1890.
- Gloger Z., *Białowieska puszcza*, [in:] *Wielka encyklopedia powszechna ilustrowana*, vol. 8, S. Sikorski, Warszawa 1892, pp. 664–669.
- Gloger Z., *Białowieża w albumie*, Warszawa 1903.
- Gloger Z., *Dolinami rzek. Opisy podróży wzdłuż Niemna, Wisły, Bugu i Biebrzy*, F. Hörsick, Warszawa 1903.
- Gloger Z., *Encyklopedia staropolska ilustrowana*, vol. 1–4, Druk. P. Laskauera i W. Babickiego, Warszawa 1900–1903.
- Gloger Z., *Wycieczka do Białowieży*, "Biblioteka Warszawska", 1881, vol. 1, pp. 424–432.
- Gorski S.B., *O roślinach żubrom upodobanych, jakoteż innych w puszczy Białowieskiej*, "Dziennik Wileński. Umiejętności i Sztuka", 1829, t. 4, no. 10, pp. 207–217 [recte: pp. 307–317].

- Ilgievič H., *Vilniaus senovės ir mokslo mylėtojai XX amžiaus pradžioje*, Lietuvos kultūros tyrimų institutas, Vilnius 2019.
- Ilgiewicz H., *Societates Academiae Vilnenses: Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk w Wilnie (1907–1939) i jego poprzednicy*. Summary in English and in Lithuanian, Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego, Warszawa 2008.
- Janiszewski S., *W puszczy Białowieskiej*, “Biblioteka Warszawska”, 1911, vol. 4, pp. 547–573.
- Jarocki F., *O Puszczy Białowieskiej i o celniejszych w nię zwierzętach*, Warszawa 1830.
- Karpinski J.J., *Bibliografia białowieska*, Kraków 1948.
- Kieniewicz S., *Przybylski Wacław (1828–1872)*, [in:] *Polski słownik biograficzny*, vol. 29, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław 1986, pp. 107–109.
- Kijas A., *Krzywoszewski Stefan*, [in:] *Polski Peterburg*. Online version: <http://www.polskipetersburg.pl/hasla/krzywoszewski-stefan> [last checked 16.11.2021].
- Klajumienė D., “Miesto sodo” idėjos ir praktikos atgarsiai XIX a. *Vilniaus interjeruose*, “Acta Academiae Artium Vilnensis”, 2018, vol. 88/89, pp. 141–170.
- Klimka L., *Pirmajam kelionių vadovui po Lietuvą – 100 metų*, “Gimtas Kraštas”, 2009. Online version: [http://www.ziemgala.lt/saugykla/pdf/16\\_klimka.pdf](http://www.ziemgala.lt/saugykla/pdf/16_klimka.pdf), [last checked 02.11.2020].
- Krzywoszewski S. (Stef. Krz.), *Samochodem do Białowieży*, “Świat”, 1907, no. 28, pp. 10–12.
- Kulagin N.M., *Zubry Belovežskoj puši*, Tipografiâ “Systema” Tverskaâ, Moskva 1919.
- Lerski G., *Historical dictionary of Poland 966–1945*, Greenwood Press, Westport-London 1996.
- Makowski W., *Baśń Puszczy Białowieskiej*, Kraków 1902.
- Makowski W., *Z puszczy Białowieskiej*, “Głos”, 1900, no. 42, pp. 658–661.
- Miknys R., *Spušcizna Ludwika Abramowicza, Heleny Romer-Ochenkowskiej i Michała Römera w Bibliotece Akademii nauk Litwy jako źródło do dziejów Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego oraz wschodnich obszarów Korony*, “Białostoczczyzna”, 1998, no. 4, pp. 41–45.
- Milosz Cz., *Ludwik Abramowicz*, [in:] *Milosz’s ABC’s*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York 2001.
- Mohyluk M., *Działalność literacka Wacława Makowskiego*, “Krytyka Prawa”, 2014, t. 6, no. 1, pp. 199–209.
- Nekanda-Trepka M., *Ludwik Abramowicz, (5 VII 1879–19 III 1939), polski działacz społeczny, współtwórca i główny propagator demokratycznie pojmowanej idei krajowej, publicysta, redaktor “Przeglądu Wileńskiego”*, [in:] *Ostatni obywatele Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego*, red. T. Bujnicki, K. Stępnik, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskie, Lublin 2005, pp. 49–59.
- Paczoski J., *Lasy Białowieży*, Państwowa Rada Ochrony Przyrody w Krakowie, Poznań 1930.
- Parnikoza I., *Gugo Konvenc – pioner ohoroni prirodi Ėvropi*, 2015. Online version: [www.h.ua/story/419004/](http://www.h.ua/story/419004/), [last checked 02.11.2020].
- Przybylski W., *Puszcza Białowieżska i żubry*, “Tygodnik Ilustrowany”, 1863, no. 200, pp. 287–290.
- Pukšto A., *Ludwiko Abramowicziaus “Lenkija ir Lietuva”*, “Lietuvos istorijos metraštis”, 2004, (2002) no. 2, pp. 147–158.



- Rouba N., *Przewodnik po Litwie i Białejrusi*, Wydawnictwo Kurjera Litew., Wilno 1909.
- Rouba N. (Ener), *Puszcza Białowieska*, "Życie Ilustrowane", 1908, no. 5, pp. 36–37, no. 6, pp. 45–46, no. 7, pp. 51–54, no. 8, pp. 59–60, no. 9, pp. 68–69.
- Szamryk K., *Jeden temat – dwa pióra. Z Puszczy Białowieskiej Henryka Sienkiewicza a Białowieżą w albumie Zygmunta Glogera*, [in:] *Zygmunt Gloger pisarz, myśliciel, uczony studia*, red. J. Leończuk, J. Ławski, Ł. Zabielski, Katedra Badań Filologicznych "Wschód-Zachód". Wydział Filologiczny Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, Białystok 2016, pp. 241–255.
- Sztolcman J., *Żubr, jego historia, obyczaje i przyszłość*, Centralny Związek Polskich Stowarzyszeń Łowieckich, Warszawa 1926.
- Szyndler B., *Tygodnik ilustrowany "Kłosa" 1865–1890*, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław 1981.
- Vogel S., *Conwentz Hugo*, [in:] *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, vol. 3, Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Historische Kommission, Berlin 1957, p. 347.
- Wojtacki M., *Represje administracyjne wobec "Przeglądu Wileńskiego" Ludwika Abramowicza w latach trzydziestych XX wieku. Przyczynek do polityki prasowej obozu pomajowego*, "Zapiski Historyczne", 2016, vol. 81(3), pp. 129–150.
- Wróblewski K., *Żubr Puszczy Białowieskiej*, Ogród Zoologiczny, Poznań 1927.

