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ARTYKUŁY I MATERIAŁY / ARTICLES AND PAPERS / ARTIKEL UND MATERIALIEN

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## Early prints of the State Archive Library in Olsztyn and Their Provenance

Stare druki Biblioteki Archiwum Państwowego w Olsztynie i ich proveniencja

Alte Drucke aus der Bibliothek des Staatsarchivs in Olsztyn (Allenstein) und ihre Provenienz

**Keywords:**

relocated collections, manor libraries, prints from the Library of the Lyceum Hosianum, prints from the Benefice of St. Anne in Pieniężno, East Prussia

**Słowa kluczowe:**

księgozbiory przemieszczone, księgozbiory podworskie, druki Biblioteki Liceum Hosianum, druki Biblioteki Beneficjum św. Anny w Pieniężnie, Prusy Wschodnie

**Schlüsselwörter:**

ausgelagerte Büchersammlungen, ehemalige Hofbuchsammlungen, Drucke der Bibliothek des Lyzeums Hosianum, Drucke der Bibliothek des Benefiziums der hl. Anna in Pieniężno, Ostpreußen

### ABSTRACT

The early prints housed in the State Archive Library in Olsztyn have not yet been the subject of research. They were acquired between 1947 and 1951 during efforts to secure archival and li-

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brary collections from the territories of East Prussia. A comprehensive assessment of 783 volumes was conducted to examine their provenance. The study provides an in-depth analysis of fragments from significant historical collections in Warmia, notably The Library of the Lyceum Hosianum, which is the successor of the Jesuit college library in Braniewo, and the Library of the Benefice of St. Anne in Pieniężno. The text also briefly characterises the prints from the manor libraries of Dohnów in Markowo and the Finckensteins in Jaśków. Additionally, it outlines the collections evacuated by German authorities from Königsberg, which were deposited in estates of East Prussian families and various locations with the intention of transporting them to the Reich. The resources of the Municipal Library in Königsberg are presented in general terms. The need for further detailed research and identification of owners for both single and multiple copies of books is emphasised. This work will be facilitated by the Electronic Provenance Database, developed by the library staff as part of the project "Pre-war Collections as a Source for the History of Warmia and Masuria".

### STRESZCZENIE

Stare druki Biblioteki Archiwum Państwowego w Olsztynie dotychczas nie były przedmiotem badań. Wpłynęły do biblioteki w latach 1947–1951 podczas zabezpieczania zbiorów archiwalnych i bibliotecznych z terenów Prus Wschodnich. Rozpoznano 783 woluminów pod względem struktury proveniencyjnej. Omówiono fragmenty historycznych księgozbiorów warmińskich: Biblioteki Liceum Hosianum – spadkobierczyni biblioteki kolegium jezuickiego w Braniewie i Biblioteki Beneficjum Św. Anny w Pieniężnie. Scharakteryzowano druki z bibliotek podworskich: Dohnów w Markowie i Finckensteinów w Jaśkowie. Z księgozbiorów ewakuowanych przez władze niemieckie z Królewca i zdeponowanych w majątkach rodów wschodnio-pruskich z zamiarem wywiezienia do Rzeszy, przedstawiono zasób Biblioteki Miejskiej w Królewcu. Wskazano na konieczność szczegółowych badań, co umożliwi Elektroniczna Baza Proweniencji, tworzona przez pracowników Biblioteki w ramach projektu „Księgozbiory przedwojenne jako źródło do historii Warmii i Mazur”.

### ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Die alten Drucke aus der Bibliothek des Staatsarchivs in Olsztyn (Allenstein) sind bisher noch nicht untersucht worden. Sie gelangten in die Bibliothek in den Jahren 1947–1951 im Zuge der Sicherung der Archiv- und Bibliotheksbestände aus Ostpreußen. 783 Bände wurden hinsichtlich der Provenienzstruktur identifiziert. Besprochen wurden Fragmente historischer ermländischer Büchersammlungen: der Bibliothek des Lyzeums Hosianum – der Erbin der Bibliothek des Jesuitenkollegs in Braniewo (Braunsberg) und der Bibliothek des Benefiziums der hl. Anna in Pieniężno (Mehlsack). Identifiziert wurden Drucke aus ehemaligen adligen Bibliotheken: der Familie Dohna in Markowo (Reichertswalde) und der Familie Finckenstein in Jaśkowo (Jaskendorf). Aus den von den deutschen Behörden aus Königsberg evakuierten und in den Nachlässen ostpreussischer Familien deponierten Büchersammlungen, die ins Reich ausgeführt werden sollten, wurde der Bestand der Königsberger Stadtbibliothek vorgestellt. Es wurde auf die Notwendigkeit detaillierter Nachforschungen hingewiesen, die durch die Elektronische Provenienzdatenbank ermöglicht werden, die von den Bibliotheksmitarbeitern im Rahmen des Projekts „Vorkriegsbuchsammlungen als Quelle für die Geschichte von Ermland und Masuren“ erstellt wird.

The Olsztyn Archive was established following a year-long attempt at organisation, by a decree of the Minister of Education dated 15 November 1948<sup>1</sup>. The efforts

<sup>1</sup> T. Grygier, *Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe w Olsztynie (Dziesięć lat pracy)*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (hereinafter: KMW) 1958, no. 3, p. 271–272; J. Judziński, *Archiwum Państwowe w Olsztynie (1945–1995)*, in: *Pół*

to secure and gather documents left behind by the German archival and administrative authorities in offices, towns, estates of East Prussian families, and those evacuated from Königsberg began as early as 1947<sup>2</sup>. The problem was the lack of suitable premises and sufficient staff.

It was only when part of the building of the Masurian Museum (two rooms for offices on the ground floor and the basement for storage)<sup>3</sup> were allocated that it became possible to collect materials that were gathered until 1951 from over 800 locations and to prepare them for scientific research<sup>4</sup>. Among the collected materials were printed works primarily related to history and law, intended for the library being established as a research workspace, which public libraries at that time could not adequately provide<sup>5</sup>. In 1996, these materials were relocated to a new building on Partyzantów Street.

Up to now, the early prints of the State Archive Library in Olsztyn had not been thoroughly examined. Information about them is recorded in the Inventory Book of Early Prints at the Provincial Public Library in Olsztyn (*Księga inwentarzowa starodruków WAP w Olsztynie*), covering items numbered from 1 to 978<sup>6</sup>. They have been catalogued and are available in both alphabetical and chronological listings<sup>7</sup>. The collection includes a total of 1,001 bibliographic units in 783 volumes, comprising: 17 prints from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and 129 prints from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The remainder consists of 18<sup>th</sup>-century editions. For 42 of the prints, the date and place of publication have yet to be determined. They were printed in the publishing houses of 62 cities, with the majority produced in Königsberg and Berlin. These publications are predominantly in German but also include works in English, French, and Italian. Among the Polish-language prints, there are only 19 regulations from the Prussian authorities dating from 1724 to 1800<sup>8</sup> categorised as edicts, announcements, patents

*wieku polskiej służby archiwalnej na ziemiach zachodnich i północnych. Materiały z sesji naukowej zorganizowanej 10 października 1995 r. w Szczecinie*, ed. K. Kozłowski, Warszawa-Szczecin 1997, p. 121–123.

<sup>2</sup> The operation to safeguard archival materials and library collections involved staff delegated from the Department of State Archives at the Ministry of Education, including Piotr Bańkowski, PhD and Adam Wolff. Starting in July 1945, a team from the then Department of Culture and the Government Plenipotentiary for the Mazurian District conducted the fieldwork. This team consisted of the leader Jan Grabowski, Eng., Kazimierz Reczyński, MA, and Mirosław Dąbrowski, Edward Czerwiński and Irena Borkowska were also involved, along with Emilia Sukertowa-Biedrawina from the Masurian Institute and representatives of the Masurian Museum, see T. Grygier, op. cit., p. 272; J. Judziński, op. cit., p. 121; H. Skurpski, *Muzeum Mazurskie w Olsztynie w latach 1945–958*, KMW 1973, no. 4, p. 559, 560.

<sup>3</sup> H. Skurpski, op. cit., p. 563.

<sup>4</sup> T. Grygier, op. cit., p. 278.

<sup>5</sup> Ibidem, p. 288.

<sup>6</sup> The number of volumes of early prints, after accounting for counting errors and prints from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, includes the following: items 216–218 (S-216–218) from the years 1801–1802, items 237–245 (S-237–245) from 1801–1812, item 251 (S-251) from 1802, item 253 (S-253) from 1810, item 256 (S-256) from 1801, and item 1011 (S-1011) from 1801–1803, totalling 783 (1,001 bibliographic entries). However, not all are included in the Inventory Book; for example, there are no catalogue cards for some prints in the sammelbands: S-716–S-744 (after S-737) and S-783–854 (after S-789). Only the development and publication of the catalogue of early prints from the State Archive Library in Olsztyn will confirm the actual condition of the collection.

<sup>7</sup> During the research, the author corrected the printing dates for five bibliographic entries.

<sup>8</sup> There are still four from the years 1801–1802.

and declarations<sup>9</sup>. Latin predominates in the early prints. It was not until the project “Pre-war Collections as a Source for the History of Warmia and Masuria”, conducted between 2022 and 2024<sup>10</sup>,

that the Archive staff<sup>11</sup> included, in the Electronic Provenance Database, not only prints from the 19<sup>th</sup> century but also descriptions<sup>12</sup> and scans of some old prints along with their provenance marks. In order to determine the quantity and nature of collections from past libraries and institutions that have survived, firsthand examination was necessary. This was possible thanks to the kindness of the Archive’s director, Professor Norbert Kasperek, and the assistance of the staff from the III Department of Archive Resource Access, for which I am very grateful. Curator Andrzej Kułyk and senior archivist Karolina Strusińska-Pelka brought the requested volumes from the storeroom, having first checked for the presence of labels, stamps, including bookplates, supralibros and handwritten entries. It was possible to identify provenance marks in 516 prints. Some of them still require detailed research, as the entries are scant or limited to just a surname or signature. The poor condition of the remaining prints, lack of bindings, protective sheets, title pages and other elements, results in them remaining anonymous.

## PRINTS FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE LYCEUM HOSIANUM IN BRANIEWO

Following the dissolution of the Jesuit order, educational institutions in Warmia and West Prussia were taken over by the Royal School Institute, established on 1 July 1781<sup>13</sup>. In the same year, the Collegium Hosianum (established on 21 August 1565) in Braniewo was transformed into an Academic Gymnasium, which operated for 30 years<sup>14</sup>. The institution offered a five-year curriculum that allowed seminarians from the clerical college and diocesan seminary to earn a secondary education along with philosophical and theological training during their final two years. However, the quality of teaching and education deteriorated year after year, largely due to a lack

<sup>9</sup> Their bibliography and detailed discussion are included in the publication by W. Chojnacki and M. Szymańska-Jasińska, *Bibliografia rozporządzeń pruskich wydanych w języku polskim (XVI–XIX wiek)*, Warszawa 2001.

<sup>10</sup> It is being implemented by the Northern Institute in Olsztyn as part of the programme implemented by the Ministry of Education and Science “Science for Society”.

<sup>11</sup> The State Archives in Olsztyn is one of five partner institutions participating in the project. In addition to the initiator and coordinator, the Northern Institute, the participants include: The Library of the Museum of Warmia and Mazury, the University Library of the University of Warmia and Mazury, the Library of the Higher Theological Seminary of the Warmian Metropolitan “Hosianum” and the Faculty of Theology at the University of Warmia and Mazury, and the Provincial Public Library named after Emilia Sukertowa-Biedrawina.

<sup>12</sup> All early prints are to be included in the database as part of the new project.

<sup>13</sup> J. Obłąk, A. Kopiczko, *Historia Diecezji i Archidiecezji Warmińskiej*, Olsztyn 2010, p. 70–72.

<sup>14</sup> A. Szorc, *Braniewo w państwie pruskim i niemieckim 1772–1945*, in: S. Achremczyk, A. Szorc, *Braniewo*, Olsztyn, 1995.

of qualified teaching staff, the Napoleonic wars and the attitudes of state authorities. In 1811, the Gymnasium was dissolved and replaced by the Royal Catholic Gymnasium. Thanks to the efforts of Bishop Joseph von Hohenzollern (1808–1836) and several Prussian officials, the king, by decree of 18 May 1818, established a philosophical and theological institution known as the “Liceum Regium Hosianum” organised similarly to a university<sup>15</sup>. This establishment had its own rector, deputy rector and deans for two faculties. Professors, many of whom were distinguished figures from the Warmian diocese, were appointed by the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs upon the bishop’s recommendation<sup>16</sup>. In 1856, at the initiative of the Lyceum’s authorities, a Historical Society was founded. The contributions of the Lyceum’s staff and the Society resulted in significant scholarly works and periodicals<sup>17</sup>.

On 3 June 1912, the Lyceum was renamed the Royal Academy and later became the State Academy, operating until 1944<sup>18</sup>.

“Liceum Regium Hosianum” boasted a library containing 50,000 volumes, which in 1931 included the collection of the diocesan seminary<sup>19</sup>. One of the professors took care of it for an additional salary or on a voluntary basis. In the monograph *Braniewo*, it is noted that: “The catalogues of the college’s library have survived, along with lists of manuscripts and old prints stored there. After 1945, only a small portion of these remained”. However, Father Professor Alojzy Szorc did not provide a source for this information. The author was able to find only fragments of the records of books acquired for the school library between 1825 and 1834 from Oliwa and Stoczek in the State Archive in Olsztyn<sup>20</sup>. A part of the Braniewo collection was destroyed in fires during the air raids of February 1945. What survived remained in ruins for two more years after the war, deteriorating or being looted<sup>21</sup>. It was supposed to be cared for by the head of the tax office, T. Nalewajka, and the militia. Thanks to the efforts of Apostolic Administrator Teodor Benesz, after 11 May 1946, the Ministry of Education granted permission for the Seminary and the Theological Academy to take over the library collection. Over the following years, books primarily on theological and ecclesiastical history, along with a few volumes from other

<sup>15</sup> Ibidem, p. 207–212.

<sup>16</sup> J. Obłąk, A. Kopiczko, op. cit., p. 72; see also A. Szorc, op. cit., p. 211.

<sup>17</sup> A. Szorc, op. cit., p. 223.

<sup>18</sup> J. Obłąk, A. Kopiczko, op. cit., p. 72.

<sup>19</sup> A. Szorc, op. cit., p. 212.

<sup>20</sup> State Archive in Olsztyn (hereinafter: SAO), col. 106, sign. The Lyceum Hosianum in Braniewo in the 19<sup>th</sup> century – codes from 1825–1834, p. 160, 162, 164, 166.

<sup>21</sup> Cf.: Appeal by Władysław Ogrodziński to the authorities to save the Braniewo collections (librarian of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Kraków, later director of the Museum of Warmia and Mazury), in: S. Sulima [actually W. Ogrodziński], Śmietnik, “Odra” 1947, no. 39, p. 3. See also: I. Lewandowska, *Zabezpieczanie zbiorów bibliotecznych w pierwszych latach po zakończeniu II wojny światowej na terenie Warmii i Mazur*, in: *Zabytkowe zbiory biblioteczne w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim. Stan zachowania*, sc. ed. Z. Jaroszewicz-Pierśławcew, D. Konieczna, ed. A. Romulewicz, Olsztyn 2015, p. 16–17; E. Sukertowa-Biedrawina, *Dawno a niedawno...*, Olsztyn 1965, p. 292–293.

fields, were gradually collected<sup>22</sup>. Part of the collection was transferred to various libraries, museums and archives in Olsztyn, but also into private hands<sup>23</sup>.

The Archive Library houses 16 volumes (25 bibliographic entries) with a 19<sup>th</sup>-century stamp reading “Bibliotheca Lycei Regii Hosiani” on the reverse side of the title page, along with marks from previous owners, including “Collegii Brunsbergensis Societatis Jesu” and its benefactors. Among these, there are 10 bibliographic entries from the 16<sup>th</sup> century in 6 volumes, 11 entries from the 17<sup>th</sup> century in 5 volumes, and 4 bibliographic entries from the 18<sup>th</sup> century in 5 volumes<sup>24</sup>. These works primarily encompass publications on civil and ecclesiastical law.

The oldest piece is *Praxis beneficiorum* by Pierre Rebuffi (1487–1557), a French lawyer and professor of canon law, published in 1560 by the Venetian press of Domenico and Cornelio Nicolini<sup>25</sup>. The upper right corner of the damaged title page shows only the letter “E” from the Library’s signature. Inside, in black ink, is inscribed “Collegii Brunsberens.[sis]” along with the number “6.9”. The binding, made from wood covered with brown leather and featuring faintly visible impressions, is cracked, and the leather on half of the front cover has detached from the board and is decayed<sup>26</sup>. The clasps for the closure remain intact. On the spine, at the top, is the number “69”, and on the edges of the pages, the shortened title “Praxis” is visible. Evidence of reading is present on many pages, with marginalia and underlinings in black ink found on pages 19 and 23. Another work is *Codicis commentaria. Interpretum Iuris Civilis Coryphaei*, published in 1562 by Hieronymus Froben’s workshop in Basel<sup>27</sup>. Its author was Bartolus de Saxoferrato (1313–1351), an Italian law professor known for his commentaries on all parts of law commissioned by Emperor Justinian I (482–565), excluding the *Institutiones* (Institutions), which served as a textbook for law studies. He was highly regarded not only in the Middle Ages but also in later centuries for his contributions to civil law. A saying emerged that one is not a good jurist unless one knows Bartolus (“neuo bonus iuriste nisi bartolista”). On the title page is another inscription in black ink: “Ex liberalitate R[euerendi] P[atris] Georgorii Schönhoff SI// Inscriptus catalogo librorum Coll[egij] Brunsb[ergensis] Soc[itatis] Jesu”. The donor was the Jesuit Gregory Schönhoff (Schönhoff), born in Braniewo in 1596 and ordained a priest in Vilnius in 1626. He served as a professor of Scripture and school prefect in Nieśwież from 1627 to 1728, a professor of moral theology and philosophy at the Vilnius Academy from 1628 to 1640, and as its

<sup>22</sup> T. Garwoliński, *Utracone i zachowane kościelne księgozbiory warmińskie od XVII do XX wieku*, “Biblioteka Nostra: śląski kwartalnik naukowy” 2015, no. 3, p. 124–125.

<sup>23</sup> Ibidem. Also the author’s own research.

<sup>24</sup> In the Library Archive, a noteworthy manuscript of *Statuta Provincialia* from 1642, bearing the Library of the Lyceum Hosianum signature “Eb 282”.

<sup>25</sup> SAO, sign. S-4.

<sup>26</sup> The endpapers with handwritten text are particularly worthy of examination.

<sup>27</sup> SAO, sign. S-865.

rector from 1650 to 1653. From 1641, he was a preacher and confessor to Queen Cecilia Renata, and after her death, a theologian for Kings Władysław IV and Jan Kazimierz<sup>28</sup>. The title page features another entry “Georgii Böeti” (Fig. 1 and 2), likely referring to Georgius Boetius Agricola, a Lutheran clergyman and court preacher in Hadersleben in 1569<sup>29</sup>. In the upper right corner, the Library’s signature “Ea 26” is noted in black ink, and this notation was made in all the examined copies. The binding is in very poor condition, with remnants of white leather on the spine and a strap along the top cover, featuring a faintly visible impression of David with a harp and other figures. There are signs of dirt and water damage, with the lower edges of the pages affected. The tissue paper from the printed sheets forming the cardboard and the two parchment sheets (at the bottom) with handwritten text are worth examining. The spine bears the name “BARTOLIS”, with the interior showing “I 133 (?)” or “H 33” at the bottom and a trace of a label.

Grzegorz Schönhoff also possessed a textbook by the Byzantine lawyer Konstantinos Harmenopulos (1320–1385), translated by Jean Mercier (Latin: Ioannes Mercerus, ca. 1510–1570), a French professor of Hebrew studies, and edited by the French lawyer and professor at the universities of Geneva, Heidelberg, and Strasbourg, Denis Godefroy (Latin: Dionysius Gothofredus, 1549–1622), entitled *Promptuarium juris*<sup>30</sup> (1587). The title page bears a provenance inscription identical to that found in the aforementioned copy. In the upper right corner of the title page, the signature “Ea 61” is noted (Fig. 1 and 3). The book is bound in cardboard and white leather, featuring a weakly visible plaque in the interior of the cover and a decorative impression, with the edges of the pages dyed red. The spine bears the inscription “Gothofredi// Paratitula” in black ink, along with the letter “C” and the number “108” beneath it.

The lower part of the leather is detached from the spine, and both the upper and lower endpapers are pulling away from the covers, showing signs of moisture damage and dirt.

A handwritten inscription referencing the previous ownership by Grzegorz Schönhoff and the college in Braniewo appears on the title page of the first of three legal works bound in parchment<sup>31</sup>, marked with the number “236” on the spine. The first two were authored by the German doctor of law, Nicolaus Reusnerus (von Reusner, 1545–1602), born in Silesia. These works are: *Cynosurae iuris*<sup>32</sup> and *Cynosurae iuris de iurissconsulta perfecto et de optimo genere iuris interpretanti*<sup>33</sup>. They

<sup>28</sup> *Encyklopedia wiedzy o Jezuitach na ziemiach Polski i Litwy 1564–1995*, comp. L. Grzebień, Kraków 1996, p. 606.

<sup>29</sup> F. Heyer Boetius, Georgius Agricola, in: *Schleswig-Holsteinisches Biographisches Lexikon*, vol. I, Neumünster 1970, p. 22–24.

<sup>30</sup> SAO, sign. S-695.

<sup>31</sup> Ties made of green material. Parchment with signs of moisture.

<sup>32</sup> SAO, sign. S-635.

<sup>33</sup> SAO, sign. S-636.

were published by Bernard Albin in Spira in 1588. Both volumes contain numerous marginal notes and underlinings. The third work is: *Appendix Cynosurae iuris continens miscelanea quaedam variorum auctorum de perfecto iuriscosulto*, which appeared in 1589<sup>34</sup>, compiled by Copius Bernardinus. In the Library of the Lyceum Hosianum, a stamp was placed on the reverse side of the title page of the first work, and it was assigned the signature “Ea 288” (noted in black ink at the top of the title page).

Four legal treatises are included in the sammelband (sign. S-94–S-97). The author of the first, entitled *Miscelloneorum iuris civilis libri septem* was Jean de Coras (1515–1572), a professor of civil and canon law at the University of Ferrara<sup>35</sup>. It was published in 1590 by the well-known and enterprising Cologne printer Johann Gymnich III. Two more works also originate from his press. The fourth position in the sammelband is from 1588, entitled *Tractatus de novationibus et delegat. Item de acceptilationibus*<sup>36</sup> by Sebastian Medicus (Sebastiano Medici, d. 1595), a Florentine lawyer and apostolic protonotary<sup>37</sup>. The third work from 1591 is *Tractatus de imperio et iurisdictione duorum clarissimorum iurisconsultorum*<sup>38</sup>.

The authors of the treatise were Franciscus de Claperius (François Clappiers, 1524–1588), a lawyer, professor at the University of Aix, and advisor to the Court of Auditors in the city in 1555<sup>39</sup>, and Ioannes de Longovaille (Jean Logueval, 14..? – 15..?), a lawyer and practising attorney in Paris during the years 1515–1539<sup>40</sup>. The second work bound was *De servitutibus succincta explicatio* by the law professor Stephana Forcatulus<sup>41</sup>, published after 12 March 1593 in Marburg by Paul Engenolt (1553–1625)<sup>42</sup>. This sammelband is bound in cardboard and parchment, showing signs of dampness (also evident on the pages), with the endpapers damaged. The edges of the pages are sprinkled with red dye. On the spine, the titles of four works are inscribed in black ink. On the torn lower part of the title page, the beginning of the inscription “Ex libris...” is visible, along with the signature “Ea 239” in the upper corner.

<sup>34</sup> SAO, sign. S-637.

<sup>35</sup> See more in L. Moreri, *Corses Jean*, in: *Le Grand dictionnaire historique ou le Mélarge curreux de l'histoire sacrée et profane*. vol. 4, Paris 1759, p. 110–111, on-line archive: <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bd6t5784033m/f118.ite>.

<sup>36</sup> SAO, sign. S-96.

<sup>37</sup> <https://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n86096944.html> (accessed on: 17.04.2024).

<sup>38</sup> SAO, sign. S-97.

<sup>39</sup> <https://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb166471197> (accessed on: 17.04.2024).

<sup>40</sup> <https://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb166471197> (accessed on: 17.04.2024), <https://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n00057528.html>, (accessed on: 17.04.2024).

<sup>41</sup> Forcatulus Stephan studied law in Toulouse under Arnold Ferrier, where he earned the title of professor. His works were collected and published in 1595 by his nephew, Francisco Forcatulo. Among his most significant works are: *Gallorum Imperii & Philosophia lib. VII* and *Penus Juris Civ. &c.* Forcatulus attempted to emulate Cujacius (Jacques Cujas), blending Roman scholarship with legal science, but he never quite reached that level. Cf.: [https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Allgemeines\\_historisches\\_Lexicon/unt9r7kgYM0C?hl=pl&gbpv=1&dq=forcatulus+stephan&pg=PA514&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.pl/books/edition/Allgemeines_historisches_Lexicon/unt9r7kgYM0C?hl=pl&gbpv=1&dq=forcatulus+stephan&pg=PA514&printsec=frontcover) (accessed on: 06.05.2024).

<sup>42</sup> SAO, sign. S-95.

There are also two Antwerp editions of the codification works of Justinian from 1726<sup>43</sup>. The first is the *Corpus Iuris Civilis Romani*<sup>44</sup> — the complete body of legislation from the emperor, known as the *Corpus Iuris Civilis*<sup>45</sup>. It was first named by Denis Godefroy in the Geneva edition of 1583. His name, “GOTTOFREDT”, appears as the commentator above the title on the ornate, gilded spine of the binding (wood, brown leather)<sup>46</sup>. The title page bears a stamp from the Library of the Lyceum, and at the top is the signature “Ea 75”. There are traces of wax seals on the upper and lower endpapers. In the upper right corner of the protective sheet, and on the left side of no. “503”, there is an inscription in ink reading “Olszewski”. The second work is *Codicis, repetitae praelectionis. Libri XII*<sup>47</sup> — a critical edition of the new collection of imperial constitutions proclaimed by Justinian the Great (482–565) on 16 November 534, and enacted on 29 December of the same year. This was accomplished by the aforementioned Dionysius Gothofredus and Antoni Conti. The gilded title is displayed on the ornamentally decorated spine (cardboard, brown leather<sup>48</sup>), with the inscription “GOTHOFREDI” beneath it (on a maroon leather band). Both works show signs of use. Many pages contain underlined text in black ink. The upper and lower endpapers bear traces of red wax seals, while the title page features a black stamp reading “BIBLIOTHECA LYCEI REGII HOSIANI”.

*Institutionum, sive elementorum, libri IIII* by Justinian, edited by Arnold Vinnius (1588–1657), was published in 1663<sup>49</sup> by the Elzevier press in Amsterdam, which at the time surpassed even the older press in Leiden in quality. The stamp of the Lyceum Library is found on the title page to the right of the seal and on its reverse side. The original binding has not survived.

A sammelband lacking a binding<sup>50</sup> with the signature “Ea 234” on the title page contains seven works in law and politics. The author of these works was Christoph Besold (Latin: Christophor Besoldus, 1577–1683), a German professor of law (in Tübingen and Ingolstadt) and publicist. The following titles are presented in succession: *Operis politici: variis digresionibus philologicis et iurudicis illustri editi nova* (1626)<sup>51</sup>, *Dissertatio politico-iuridica de maiestate in genere: ejusque iuribus specialibus in tres soctiones distribute* (1625)<sup>52</sup>, *Discursus politici* (1623)<sup>53</sup> i to samo dzieło

<sup>43</sup> Published by Joannis Baptistae Verdussen.

<sup>44</sup> SAO, sign. S-415.

<sup>45</sup> B. Sitek, *Założenia metodologiczne pracy kompilatorów justyniańskich*, in: *Justynian i prawo rzymskie. Refleksje w 1450. rocznicę śmierci cesarza*, ed. K. Szczygieski, Białystok 2005, p. 16–32.

<sup>46</sup> Scuff marks on the leather, traces of mold and cracks.

<sup>47</sup> SAO, sign. S-864.

<sup>48</sup> Scuff marks on the leather, with the bottom of the spine reinforced with new leather.

<sup>49</sup> SAO, sign. S-29.

<sup>50</sup> On the spine, remnants of parchment from a manuscript have been preserved.

<sup>51</sup> SAO, sign. S-82.

<sup>52</sup> SAO, sign. S-83.

<sup>53</sup> SAO, sign. S-84.

w 1626<sup>54</sup>), *Juridico-politticae dissertationes* (1624)<sup>55</sup>, *Discursus politici singulares, de informatione et coactione subditorum* (1626)<sup>56</sup> and *De aerario publico discurs* (1639)<sup>57</sup>. The publisher and printer was Lazar Zetzner from Strasbourg (Latin: Argenorati). In the lower corner of the title page of the first work, a provenance note is partially cut off: “Pietr Ban [cut off]”. Underlinings and marginal notes in two different hands are evidence of intensive reading.

From canon law, there are the decrees of Gregory IX — Pope from 1227 to 1241, issued on 5 August 1234. They were compiled under the title *Paratitla iuris canonici decretalium Gregorii Papae IX summaria ac methodica explicatio* by Andrea Valensis (commonly known as de Valux Andanensis, 1569–1636), a professor at the Academy in Louvain. This work was published in Cologne in 1670 by the bookseller from Loreto, Andrea Bingius (1569–1636)<sup>58</sup>. Before arriving at the Lyceum Library, this copy belonged to at least three other owners. On the title page, written in black ink under the title, is the inscription “Ex libris Nicolaj Ignatij Königsmman”. There are faint inscriptions with the names “A. Vardi” (?), “Gaspari Zougler” [?], and the library of the Bernardine convent in Wartenburg (Barczewo)(?). There is also a crossed-out name: “Franciszek Zahn... 1744”. This likely refers to Franciszek Albert Zahn (1721–1779), born in Braniewo, who studied at the Diocesan Seminary from 1739 and later in Kraków. After his priestly ordination in 1745, he served in Kawkowo, was a benefactor in Dobre Miasto in 1749, and became a parish priest in Barczewo (1757) and in Königsberg (1763–1779)<sup>59</sup>. In the upper corner of the title page is the signature “Eb 90”. The parchment binding is damaged, and an old signature “Eb 40” is present on the spine. The pages are soiled and show traces of wax.

The Latin edition of the work *Jurisperiti, in regio Vallisoletano praetorio advocati Rerum quotidianarum Libri duo* by Juan Yañza Parladori (also known as Joannis Yanes), published in 1680 by the bookseller Rudolph a Zylla<sup>60</sup>, bore the signature “Ea 226”. Previously, it belonged to Georg Kunezek (Kunecka?), who bequeathed it to the library of the college in Braniewo on 13 September 1686, as evidenced by a brown ink inscription. There is also another inscription that is difficult to read. The binding is missing.

The Library of the Lyceum Hosianum holds only the second volume of the Antwerp edition of the collected works *Opera omnia* by Diego de Covarrubias y Leyva (Latin: Didacius Covarrubias; 1512–1577) — Archbishop of San Domingo, titular

<sup>54</sup> SAO, sign. S-85.

<sup>55</sup> SAO, sign. S-86.

<sup>56</sup> SAO, sign. S-87.

<sup>57</sup> SAO, sign. S-88.

<sup>58</sup> SAO, sign. S-3.

<sup>59</sup> A. Kopiczko, *Duchowienstwo katolickie diecezji Warmińskiej w latach 1525–1821*. Part 2. Słownik, Olsztyn 2000, p. 218.

<sup>60</sup> SAO, sign. S-582.

Archbishop of Segovia since 1564, and minister to King Philip of Spain, an esteemed legal scholar. The collection was published in 1610 by Ioann Keerbergius (Jan van Koeerberghen)<sup>61</sup>. This copy was conserved after being water-damaged in the Archive. Inscriptions in ink on the title page indicate ownership by the Jesuit Franciszek Hilbrand (15 June 1647), the Braniewo College, and a Jesuit “M. Ioanis Sutz (?)” along with the Lyceum Library (19<sup>th</sup>-century stamp on the reverse side of the title page). It is bound in cardboard and parchment with leather ties. The spine features the title and volume number.

The Library of the Lyceum Hosianum also contains publications on theological topics and church history marked with the signature “Fb”. The first was authored by Justus Hennig Böhmer (1674–1749) — a professor at the University of Halle and an expert on church law. Only volumes 3<sup>62</sup> and 5<sup>63</sup> with indices remain, featuring the Lyceum Library’s signature on the title page and on the spine “Fb 258”. From the binding of volume 3, only the upper cardboard cover has survived. It was likely covered in parchment, like volume 5, although dirt (also on the pages), damp stains, and damaged edges indicate poor storage conditions. The Library’s stamps are on the reverse sides of the title pages in both volumes.

The second is the dissertation by Antoni Pereira (1725–1797) entitled *Abhandlung von der Macht der Bischöfe*, published in 1773<sup>64</sup>, with the signature “Eb 52” (ink inscription as in the previously described positions) on the title page and on the inner side of the upper flyleaf — “Fb 110” (noted in pencil). The cardboard binding is covered in blue-brown paper, with a damaged spine and water damage.

## PRINTS FROM THE LIBRARY OF ST. ANNA IN PIENIEŻNO (MEHLSACK)<sup>65</sup>

In the State Archive Library in Olsztyn, there are 16 prints, including 1 from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, 5 from the 17<sup>th</sup> century in three volumes, and 10 from the 18<sup>th</sup> century in eight volumes, all bearing provenance marks of the Library and the Benefice<sup>66</sup> of St. Anna in Pieniężno, placed on the title page. There is a handwritten entry in black ink: “Ex libris Bibliothecae Beneficii Sta Anna ad Ecclesia Mehlsack”, likely

<sup>61</sup> SAO, sign. S-745.

<sup>62</sup> SAO, sign. S-774.

<sup>63</sup> SAO, sign. S-619.

<sup>64</sup> SAO, sign. S-584.

<sup>65</sup> Mehlsack (Melzak) was established on the site of the Prussian settlement Malcekuke, located at the bend of the Walsza River (a tributary of the Pasłęka River). It received city rights in 1312, which were renewed in 1326 by the Warmian Chapter, which administered the town until 1772. In 1947, the town was renamed Pieniężno in honor of Seweryn Pieniężny (1890–1940), the last editor and publisher of “Gazeta Olsztyńska” from November 1938 to 31 August 1939). For more information on the history of the town, see B. Koziello-Poklewski, *Pieniężno*, in: *Braniewo. Z dziejów miasta i powiatu*, Olsztyn 1973, p. 156; *Chronik der Stadt Mehlsack*, 1955, p. 29–31, 36–37. Kujawsko-Pomorska Digital Library <https://kpbk.umk.pl>, (accessed on: 10.04.2024).

<sup>66</sup> Cf.: J. Rybczyk, *Beneficjum*, in: *Encyklopedia katolicka*, vol. II, Lublin 1985, col. 262–265.

from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, along with a purple seal (19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century) depicting St. Anna and the inscription “Sankt Anna Bibliothek. Mehlsack”<sup>67</sup>. Thus far, it has not been possible to determine the beneficiary or the date of its establishment at the parish church under the patronage of St. Apostles Peter and Paul<sup>68</sup>. It would be necessary to identify and examine visitation records from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, as it was not mentioned in the protocol from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the “Status Ecclesiae Archipresbyterialis Meelsaccensis” from 1699, it was not among the nine benefices/foundations discussed by Father Professor Andrzej Kopiczko<sup>69</sup>. He also described, based on the source, five altars, including one specifically built in the Rococo style in honour of St. Anne. It is likely that the benefice was attributed to it.

The oldest print dates from 1597. It is the second edition of *Les Comédies facécieuses*<sup>70</sup> by Pierre de Larivey (1541–1619) — a French writer, translator, and playwright who adapted Italian comedy. The print is bound in cardboard and parchment. On the damaged spine, the author and title are barely visible. Both covers show signs of mould. On the endpaper the signature “K 31”<sup>71</sup> was written in blue pencil, which was repeated on the title page next to the provenance marks described above and the bishop’s seal. In Act I of the comedy, there are notes written in red and black ink, as well as underlined sections of the text.

From the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there are five works across three volumes. Among them are three jointly bound works<sup>72</sup> by the encyclopedist Erius Puteanus<sup>73</sup> (1574–1646). The first is *Historiae Insubrica. Llibri VI* (1614), the second is entitled *Suada Attica, sive orationum selectorum* (1615), and the third one *Palaestra bonae mentis* (1615).

<sup>67</sup> Provenance marks can be found in the sammelband of the collection at the Library of the Higher Theological Seminary of the Warmian Metropolitan “Hosianum”, in Olsztyn, sign. II–3051, 1 sam., II–3051, 2 sam, II–3051, 3 sam. Sign. of the Benefice Library: “K 16” and “K 23”. Cf.: J. Wojtkowski, *Katalog druków XVI wieku Biblioteki Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego Metropolii Warmińskiej „Hosianum” w Olsztynie*, “Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego Jana Pawła II Źródła i monografie 391” 2012, no. 932, 933, 1059.

<sup>68</sup> A wooden church was already present in 1304. In the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, a brick church was constructed near the castle. During the Reformation, in the second decade of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the church fell into the hands of Protestants, and on 15 August 1554, Bishop Stanisław Hozjusz consecrated it once again. It was expanded and damaged during wars, ultimately being demolished in 1895, at which point a neo-Gothic hall church was erected in its place – see J. Obłąk, *Szkice historyczne parafii i kościołów Diecezji Warmińskiej*, in: *Spis duchowieństwa i parafii Diecezji Warmińskiej*, Olsztyn 1976, p. 236–237; B. Kozieńko-Poklewska, op. cit., p. 160–161; *Chronik der Stadt Mehlsack...*, p. 29–31, 36–37, Kujańsko-Pomorska Digital Library <https://kpbk.umk.pl> (accessed on: 10.04.2024).

<sup>69</sup> A. Kopiczko, *Kościół w Pieniężnie w świetle “Status Ecclesiae Archipresbyterialis Meelsaccensis” z 1699 roku. Studium źródłoznawczo-historyczne*, “Echa Przeszłości” 2002, p. [73–84].

<sup>70</sup> Larivey, Pierre de, *Les Comédies facécieuses...*, Ed. 2, Lyon: Benoist Ricaro, 12<sup>e</sup> p. [8], 618. SAO, sign. S-644.

<sup>71</sup> The previous signature, written in black ink on the protective sheet as “K. 26,” has been crossed out with blue crayon.

<sup>72</sup> Only the three lower protective sheets and the endpaper, along with a parchment strip on the spine, have survived. Sign. S-75, S-76, S-77.

<sup>73</sup> Puteanus Erius is the Latinized form of his name, also known as Eryck, Erijck de Put, or Eric van de Putte. For more details, see Richard Hoche, *Puetanus, Erius*, in: *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, Vol. XXVI (1888), p. 742–743. Electronic version: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz99513.html#adbcontent> (accessed on: 21.03.2024).

The first two were published in Leiden by the bookseller Ludovic Elzevir<sup>74</sup>; the third was also published by him, but in the printing house of Christophorus Flavius in Frankfurt, as he did not have his own press.

The fourth work is a publication that appeared in Rome in 1647, based on documents and archival materials, entitled *De bello Belgico decas prima [-secunda] ab excessu Caroli V imp. An 1555 vsque ad initia praefecture Alexandri Farnasii Parmae*<sup>75</sup>. The author was Famiano Strada (1572–1649), an Italian Jesuit. In the Library of St. Anne, it bore the mark “E 96B” (Fig. 4). The binding has not survived, only the last three protective sheets remain.

In the Archive Library, only the third volume of short sermons for all Sundays of the year, entitled *Conciones ruales Oder Gantze dochkurtze Predigen Auss alle Söntag dess Jahrs*<sup>76</sup>, published in 1676 in Salzburg by the academic printer Johann Baptist Mayer, has been preserved. They were authored by Christoph Ulrich Neuburger, a Catholic cleric who was active in the period from 1659 to 1680, and served as the court chaplain to Elector Ferdinand Maria of Bavaria (1636–1679)<sup>77</sup>. The binding of this volume is in poor condition. The brown leather is cracked, and two-thirds of it is detached from the board. The lower cover has holes and signs of mold, with only the clasps remaining and traces of red dye on the edges of the pages. On the title page of the work, aside from the inscription indicating its ownership by the Library of the Benefice and a purple stamp from the Library of St. Anne, as well as the sign. “Ah 25”, there are additional entries: “Joannis” [followed by an unclear inscription], and below, in a different hand, “Ex legatio[...] Francisci Burchart [...] 1740”. It is likely that the sermons were donated to the library after the death of Franciszek Andrzej Burchart, who passed away in 1737. Born in Pieniężno in 1680, he studied at the Diocesan Seminary and with the Jesuits in Warsaw. He was ordained a priest in Königsberg (1704) and served as a vicar in Barczewo (1705) and Lidzbark Warmiński (1706), then as cathedral vicar (from December 20, 1708), honorary canon of Dobromiej (from January 13, 1710), and canon of Frombork (appointed on 30 June 1725). He participated in the Warmian synod in 1726 and was the pastor in Unikowo (1711) and Reszel (1712)<sup>78</sup>.

On the upper endpaper of the binding, there is another entry in black ink: “Ex libris Joannis Josephi Mentzel [...] 1745”. He was a cleric from the Chełmno diocese,

<sup>74</sup> Ludwik Elzevir (ca. 1540–1617) was a refugee from France due to his sympathies for Calvinism, settled in Leiden in 1580. He was the founder of a well-known and esteemed dynasty of printers who operated in Leiden and Amsterdam. See more in H. Szwejkowska, *Książka drukowana XV–XVIII wieku. Zarys historyczny*, issue 3. corrected, Wrocław 1980, p. 160–165.

<sup>75</sup> SAO, sign. S-766.

<sup>76</sup> SAO, sign. S-79.

<sup>77</sup> Standard Card Index of the German National Library: <https://d-nb.info/gnd/123197473> (accessed on: 21.03.2024).

<sup>78</sup> See more in A. Kopiczko, *Duchowieństwo katolickie...*, p. 40.

cathedral vicar in 1752, and pastor of the Kawkowo parish from 1757 until his death in 1764.<sup>79</sup> On the second protective sheet, there is an inscription “A.h 49”, crossed out in brown crayon.

Among the 18<sup>th</sup>-century prints from the Library of St. Anne is a Polish work published in Leipzig in 1703<sup>80</sup>, which contains letters from Polish kings: Sigismund Augustus and Stephen Batory, edited by Johann Burchard Mencke (1674–1732)<sup>81</sup>. Karol Estreicher noted in the *Bibliografa polska* that it contains “numerous factual errors”<sup>82</sup>. The binding is heavily damaged, with only the upper cover remaining, made of cardboard covered with brown leather (showing wear and signs of worm damage) and a spine that is coming apart, along with a fragment of the lower endpaper. On the title page, there is an embossed library stamp and a handwritten entry, while the endpaper bears a blue crayon inscription indicating the sign. “H 62”. The book also had another owner, as evidenced by the entry: “Ex libris Pauli Dominici [...]”.

The author of the next four works was David Fasmann (Fassmann), a German writer, publicist, and historiographer. He is known for his series “Gespräche in dem Reiche derer Todten”. In “Gespräche in dem Reiche derer Todten” (Conversations in the Kingdom of the Dead), he cleverly masked his critique of the prevailing social conditions through dialogues with significant figures. The following titles appear in the sammelband, in this order: *Gespräche in dem Reiche derer Todten dem Printzen Maximilian Emanuel und dem Kayserlichen Feldmarschall Grafen vo Marcy* (p. 418–586); *Gespräche in dem Reiche derer Todten zweyen vortrefflichen und höchstlößlichen Chürfürsten von Sachse nemlich: Mauritio und Jo. Georgio* (p. 590–672); *Gespräche in dem Reiche derer Todten... der Ersten Königin vo Preussen Sophia Charlotte... und der Marggräfin von Bayreuth Ermuth Sophia...* (p. 676–754); *Gespräche in dem Reiche derer Todten... dem Könighlichen Polnischen und Churfürst Sächsischen Genneral-Feldmarschall, Grafen von Wackerbarth und dem Königl. Schwedischen General- Feldmarschall Grafen Steinbeck...* (p. 758–848)<sup>83</sup>.

Among the authors of the works collected in the library is also a woman: Sidonia Hedwig Zäunemann (1711–1740), a German poet who was awarded an imperial title for her innovative work by the authorities of the University of Göttingen in 1738. Her bust, engraved in copper by Heinrich Stockmann, appears on the frontispiece

<sup>79</sup> Cf.: A. Kopiczko, *Duchowieństwo katolickie...*, p. 218.

<sup>80</sup> *Sigismundi Augusti, Poloniarum Regis, Epistolae, Legationes et Responsa. Nec non Stephani Batorii...*, Lipsiae: Johann Friedrich Gleidisch 1703. 8°, c. 7, p. 712, c. 12, illustration of Sigismund Augustus. SAO, sign. S-762.

<sup>81</sup> Mencke Johann Burchard – a scholar, lawyer, and historiographer, who served as a Polish court advisor in 1709. After the death of his father, he became the publisher of a scientific journal that had been edited in Latin in Leipzig since 1682, titled “Acta Eruditorum”, starting in 1707. See more in N. Hammerstein, *Mencke, Johan Burchard*, in: *Neue Deutsche Biographie* (hereinafter: NDB), Vol. XVII, Berlin 1994, p. 34.

<sup>82</sup> SAO, sign. E. XXII, 285–286.

<sup>83</sup> SAO, sign. S-860, S-861, S-862. Subsequent publications in the series have sign. SAO, sign. S-873, S-757, S-539.

of the collection *Poetische Rosen in Knospen* (Erfurt, 1738)<sup>84</sup>. On the title page, in addition to typical provenance marks, there is the signature “H 39: 451/2” (in black ink), while on the upper cover’s endpaper, “H 39” is noted in blue crayon. The poems are bound in cardboard and grey paper (with noticeable worm damage); on the upper spine, a faint inscription is visible (probably the author and title), with a mark from a label at the bottom.

## PRINTS FROM DOBRE MIASTO

Before its dissolution in 1811, the Chapter Library in Dobrze Miasto contained 1,036 volumes, making it the third-largest library in Warmia, after the bishop’s library in Lidzbark Warmiński and the chapter library in Frombork. Before World War II, it contained 1,109 volumes encompassing 1,437 titles<sup>85</sup>.

From the collegiate library, one printed work from the domain of ecclesiastical jurisdiction has survived. This is evidenced by the note on the protective sheet and the characteristic identifying mark, the number “527” written in black paint on the spine of the parchment binding.

This printed work is *Constitutiones synodales Dioecesis Varmiensis*, published in Braniewo in 1612 by Jerzy Schönfels<sup>86</sup>. It contains acts issued by bishops: Łukasz Watzenrode from 1497, Stanisław Hozjusz, Marcin Kromer (1575, 1577, 1582), and Szymon Rudnicki (1612), addressing theological, liturgical, ecclesiastical rites, and administrative matters. The decree *Eine Kirchordnung den Kirchengang betreffende*, dated in Lidzbark in 1570, appears on pages 340–350, was translated into Polish (dated in Lidzbark in 1613 and appears after the original on the unnumbered pages). One of these, entitled *Ustawy kościelne ze strony uczęszczania do kościoła* (Ecclesiastical Regulations Regarding Attendance at Church) from 1613, was addressed to the faithful in Polish. In addition to decrees, a significant portion of the publication (p. 129–339) is *De fidei catholicae tuende cura*.

The Gymnasium in Dobrze Miasto possessed the first volume of the Prussian legal collections entitled *Corporis constitutionum marchicarum* (Berlin 1737)<sup>87</sup>. This was a monumental publication<sup>88</sup> that appeared over many years, containing regula-

<sup>84</sup> SAO, sign. S-688.

<sup>85</sup> H. Keferstein, *Biblioteka kolegiacka w Dobrym Mieście. Zarys historyczny i próba charakterystyki zbiorów od początków do 1814 roku*, “*Studia Warmińskie*” 1993, vol. XXX, p. 301–334; T. Borawska, *Warmińskie księgozbiory historyczne – ich losy i stan obecny*, in: *Iubilaeum Warmiae et Bibliothecae. Wybrane zagadnienia dotyczące 550. rocznicy istnienia Biblioteki “Hosianum”*, ed. T. Garwoliński, Olsztyn 2016, p. 52–53.

<sup>86</sup> SAO, sign. S-996.

<sup>87</sup> *Corpus Constitutionum marchicarum...*, Berlin Bchlagen de Waysenhausen, Th. 1, 1737 2°, c. [10], col. 367, c. [7], p. 24, col. 840, 196, 136, 168, c. [11], col. 223, [lacks an ending]. SAO, sign. S-770.

<sup>88</sup> Also *Novum Corpus Constitutionum*. See more in J. Wąsicki, *Pruskie zbiory praw – Corpus Constitutionum i Novum Corpus Constitutionum*, “*Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne*” 1975, vol. XXVII, no. 2, p. 209–219.

tions, mandates, patents, and royal responses to petitions from the estates. An inscription in black ink on the upper endpaper indicates that the volume was registered in the Gymnasium's inventory in 1878 under "A. N:1" (also noted as "A No 1" on the protective sheet). Only the spine covered in brown leather with floral embossing and remnants of gilding, the title, and volume number remain of the binding, along with a cardboard fragment from the upper cover with a piece of brown paper (speckled with black) and a scrap of leather in the upper corner. The edges of the pages are sprinkled with red. "Inwentar nr 5 Gimnasium Guste Stadt" also included volume 6 of *Novum Corpus Constitutionum Prussico-Brandenburgensium...* (years: 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780) published in Berlin in 1781 by Johann Michael<sup>89</sup>.

The volume *Corporis constitutionum marchicarum continuatio prima ...ordnungen, edicta, mandata, rescripta... von 1737 bis 1740 inclusive* (Berlin, after 25 November 1750<sup>90</sup>) was also present in the Archive in Dobrze Miasto. This is confirmed by the ink inscription on the top protective sheet: "Ad Archivum Guttstadiense" and in the upper corner, "A N.1". It was likely bound similarly to the previously described volume. Only the lower cover remains, made of cardboard covered with brown paper, leather in the corners, and a leather strip along the spine. There are visible stains from water damage and dirt.

## PRINTS FROM THE LIBRARIES OF THE NOBLE EAST PRUSSIAN FAMILIES OF DOHNS FROM MARKOWO AND FINCKENSTEINS FROM JAŚKÓW

Due to their significant socio-political standing, the Dohn family, along with the Finckenstein, Dönhoff, and Lehndorf families, had a considerable impact on Polish affairs<sup>91</sup>. Information about materials from noble family archives is available in the scientific community and is actively used. Work on the dispersed manuscripts and printed works from the collections of East Prussian families is limited, and only the ongoing provenance research will allow for their intensification. Alicja Łuczyńska, curator of the Library of the Museum of Warmia and Mazury, has begun research on the collection of the zu Dohna family from Reichertswalde (Markowa)<sup>92</sup>, thus

<sup>89</sup> SAO, sign. S-769.

<sup>90</sup> *Corpus Constitutionum marchicarum continuatio prima... von 1737 bis 1740 inclusive*, Berlin und Halle Buchlagen des Waysenhauses, [after 25 November 1750]. 2<sup>o</sup>: Continuatio 1: p. [2], col. 432, p. 20; Continuatio 2: col. 200, p. 8; Continuatio 3: col. 300, [5]; Supplemnet, 1737–1747: col. 352, p. 8. SAO, sign. S-363.

<sup>91</sup> T. Grygier, op. cit., p. 273–274 with notes 12–16 for the relevant literature.

<sup>92</sup> Early prints from the "Bibliothek Reichertswalde" can also be found in the following libraries in Olsztyn: the Library of the Museum of Warmia and Mazury (the number of volumes is yet to be determined), the University Library of the University of Warmia and Mazury (24 volumes), the Sukertowa Biedrawina Provincial Public Library (8 volumes), and the Northern Institute Library (the number is yet to be determined). Additionally, 40 early prints bearing the heraldic seal of the zu Dohna family from Markowo are located in the University Library in Toruń – See M. Stutyńska, *Struktura proveniencyjna zbioru starych druków Biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej w Toruniu. Przewodnik po zespołach. Problemy badawcze i metodologiczne*, Toruń 1999, p. 41.

I will limit myself to a general characterization of the fragment of this extensive library preserved in the Archive Library<sup>93</sup>. The collection consists of 93 bibliographic entries in 91 volumes. From the 16<sup>th</sup> century – 1, from the 17<sup>th</sup> century – 3, from the 18<sup>th</sup> century – 89. Works on history and politics predominate.

A few incomplete annual issues of periodicals and newspapers have survived. Particularly noteworthy is the valuable review journal “Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek” (ADB – General German Library), published from 1765 to 1806 (from 1793 under the title “Neue Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek” – NADB). Six volumes of ADB (Vol. 17, 18, 31, 51, 61, 83 and supplement to Vol. 37–52)<sup>94</sup> were edited and published in Berlin and Szczecin by Friedrich Nicolai (1733–1811)<sup>95</sup>.

Among the journals from the region available at the Archive Library is the *Preussische Monatsschrift*, published in Elbląg (February 1789<sup>96</sup>). There are also editions of “*Mercure Historique et Politique*” (La Haye, November 1695, November 1702, October 1704, February 1705, July 1706, January 1708, August 1709, September 1711, and August 1720)<sup>97</sup>. Additionally, there is the quarterly *Politische Annalen* (Berlin, 1793, Vol. 1, Vol. 2; 1794, Vol. 6 and Vol. 8); “*Europens Politische Lage und Staatsteresse*” (Frankenthal Gedr, 1795 H. 1, 1797; H. 4, 1798; H. 9, H. 11 and H. 12, 1799)<sup>98</sup>. There is the esteemed historical and political journal “*Minerva*” from the years 1792<sup>99</sup>, 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1800<sup>100</sup>, published in Berlin and Hamburg by Johann Wilhelm von Archenholz and Benjamin Gottlob Hoffmann. Another title in the collection is the satirical and humorous monthly magazine “*Die Geissel*” from 1797 and 1798, published in Uppsala [Hamburg] by Gustav Erichson<sup>101</sup>. There are also issues of the “*Nouvelles Extraordinaires de Divers Endroits*”, published twice a week in Leiden, from the year 1730, covering numbers 1–22, 25–53, and 55–104<sup>102</sup>, as well as numbers 51–58 and 59 (the latter being a supplement) from 1795. Additionally, there’s the “*Gazette Française de Berlin*”<sup>103</sup>, which was published every other

<sup>93</sup> The team from the University of Toruń collected the most books from Markowo during their expedition to the estate from September 28 to 30, 1946. At that time, they took around a ton of books. Only a portion of these could be loaded into the vehicle. The fate of the rest is unknown. Cf.: G. Szturo, *Księgozbiory poniemieckie in powiecie morąskim w latach 1945–1947. Sprawozdania z archiwum biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej w Toruniu*, Near Ostróda 2013, p. 100, 103; I. Lewandowska, op. cit., p. 20.

<sup>94</sup> SAO, sign.: S-453, S-457, S-91, S-490, S-451, S-92 and S-459.

<sup>95</sup> Then it was published by Bohn in Kiel.

<sup>96</sup> SAO, sign. The entry S-1000 features a notation in black ink: “Dohna. Rw.”

<sup>97</sup> SAO, sign. S-1002.

<sup>98</sup> SAO, sign. S-1006.

<sup>99</sup> Sign. C-089 for all volumes. A record on the covers or first pages of the monthly publication “D. Rw”, as well as for certain acquisition dates.

<sup>100</sup> There are also issues from the years 1801–1809 and 1811.

<sup>101</sup> SAO, sign. S-1009. There is also an anonymously published edition ebtitled *Das neue graue Ungebeur. Herausgegeben von einem Freunde de Menschheit*. Zehntes Heft from 1797 – SAO, sign. S-1019.

<sup>102</sup> No. 47 is only a supplement; No. 45, 56, 63, and 103 do not include a supplement. – SAO, sign. S-1004.

<sup>103</sup> SAO, sign. S-1003.

day in April. Six volumes from the series “Allgemeine Revision des gesamten Schul- und Erziehungswesens”, edited by Heinrich Joachim Campe (1746–1818), published in Vienna, have been preserved<sup>104</sup>.

The oldest provenance records date from 1621 and can be found on the title pages of four works on law and politics<sup>105</sup>. They belonged to Achatius (II) zu Dohna auf Carwinden (1581–1647)<sup>106</sup>. He was the younger son of Achatius (I) auf Schlobitten. He began his career at the court of Elector Frederick V, where he served as a secret advisor to the Palatinate, among other roles. He was involved in diplomatic missions and, for several years, acted as the governor of Waldsassen. Later, he served as an advisor to the Elector of Brandenburg, splitting his time between Berlin and Königsberg. Around 1631, he became the Marshal of the Duchy of Prussia. After the death of his brother Christoph (II), he settled in Karwiny, where he died childless in 1647<sup>107</sup>.

The earliest print that can be found in the State Archive Library, with provenance “Achatius junior Burgravius zu Dohna Groninga”, bearing a signature and date of “1622” is *Institutionum Dn Justiniani Sacratissimi principis PPA. Libri IIII*, published in 1567 in Antwerp by the “printer and king among printers,” Christophe Plantin (1520–1589)<sup>108</sup> (Fig. 5)<sup>109</sup>. Most commonly, one can find inscriptions in ink reading “D:Rw.” (D[dohna Rw (Reichertswalde)] or “D:R” with added dates<sup>110</sup>, “A. Dohna AF von der Osten”<sup>111</sup>, “Dohna Rw”<sup>112</sup>, “L Dohna”<sup>113</sup> or “Leopold Dohna”<sup>114</sup>, as well as “Grafa Dohna”<sup>115</sup>. Some of them are stamped only with a round seal — inscribed on the edge is “BIBLIOTHEK REICHERTSWALDE”, and inside is a heraldic shield with crossed antlers, topped by an earl’s crown (Fig. 6) along with a signature under the seal. It is worth noting the Königsberg edition from 1795 of Immanuel Kant’s philosophical project on perpetual peace, *Zum ewigen Frieden. Ein philosophischer Entwurf*<sup>116</sup>. On the title page, there is a black ink inscription: “D.Rw.” followed by a signature. The copy is unbound and shows signs of moisture and insect damage on the last pages. In the State Archive Library in Olsztyn, there are also two of the twenty volumes of the chronicles (annuals) of English history, *Annalen der*

<sup>104</sup> Vol. 2 from 1785, SAO, sign.: S-668, Vol. 3 from 1785, sign. S-442, Vol. 8, sign. S-552, Vol. 10 from 1788, sign. S-669, Vol. 11 from 1788, sign. S-551 and Vol. 16, sign. S-632.

<sup>105</sup> SAO, sign. S-1, S-6, S-17, S-758.

<sup>106</sup> <https://www.geni.com/people/6000000006128036293>, Achatius-zu-Dohna-Corwinden (1581–1647) (accessed on: 22.10.2024).

<sup>107</sup> I would like to thank Anna Żeglińska, PhD for her help in identifying the owner of the books.

<sup>108</sup> H. Szwejkowska, op. cit., p. 92–93.

<sup>109</sup> SAO, sign. S-17.

<sup>110</sup> SAO, sign.: S-485 (dated 1778), 486, S-604 (dated 1795).

<sup>111</sup> SAO, sign. S-889.

<sup>112</sup> SAO, e.g. sign.: S-18, S-560, S-580.

<sup>113</sup> SAO, e.g. sign. S-614.

<sup>114</sup> SAO, e.g. sign. S-507.

<sup>115</sup> SAO, e.g. sign. S-1010.

<sup>116</sup> Königsberg 1795 Friedrich Nicolovius 16°, p. 104, sign. S-677.

*britischen Geschichte* (Hamburg 1794)<sup>117</sup>, compiled by the Prussian officer, historian, and publicist Wilhelm Johann von Archenholz (1743–1812). It is likely that other volumes can also be found in other Polish libraries.

Jaśkowo, located in the former Morąg County, was owned by the Finck von Finckenstein family from 1791 to 1945<sup>118</sup>. The manor in Jaskowo, bustling with the life of a multigenerational family<sup>119</sup>, housed a library of about 2,000 books. This is the amount that a team from Toruń secured during their visit in September 1945<sup>120</sup>. It is difficult to determine the actual condition of the library's resources, as there is no catalogue in the State Archive, with only patronage and economic records remaining. The University Library in Toruń received 225 early prints in 490 volumes. Among them, the majority were prints from the 18<sup>th</sup> century — 244 bibliographic entries in 475 volumes, from the 17<sup>th</sup> century — 9 in 15 volumes, and from the 16<sup>th</sup> century — 2 in 2 volumes<sup>121</sup>. In the State Archive Library in Olsztyn, there are 20 volumes (17 bibliographic entries) from the 18<sup>th</sup> century on various subjects<sup>122</sup>.

The oldest are the French letters of Jeanne Antoinette Poisson de Pompadour (1721–1764)<sup>123</sup> from the years 1753–1762, published in London in 1772<sup>124</sup>. On the upper cardboard cover is the bookplate of the Finckenstein Library (Fig. 7). Among them is the third volume of the chivalric epic *L'Orlando Furioso*<sup>125</sup>. Its author was the most distinguished Italian Renaissance poet, Ludovico Ariosto (1474–1533) (Fig. 8).

In another work — *Phantasien über die Kunst*<sup>126</sup> (Fantasia on Art), authored by the early Romantic German writer Wilhelm Heinrich Wackenrode (1773–1798) — published in 1797 by his colleague Ludwig Tieck (1773–1853), there is a dedication from 1816 found on the protective sheet.

It seems that no one has used the second volume on the economics of rural estates in Norfolk by William Marshall (1745–1818) (the pages remain uncut)<sup>127</sup>.

<sup>117</sup> SAO, sign. S-478 and S-479.

<sup>118</sup> For more on the Jaśkowo line of the Finckensteins see: A. Żeglińska, *Finckensteinowie wschodniopruscy i ich archiwa*, Gdańsk, 2021, p. 139–165, 180–182.

<sup>119</sup> From the memoirs of Karl Friedrich Johannes Finckenstein, cited in A. Żeglińska, op. cit., p. 157–158.

<sup>120</sup> See also G. Szturo, *Księgozbiory poniemieckie w powiecie morąskim w latach 1945–1947. Sprawozdania z archiwum biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej w Toruniu*, Okolice Ostródy 2013, p. 96–98, 103, see also: I. Lewandowska, *Zabezpieczanie zbiorów bibliotecznych w pierwszych latach po zakończeniu II wojny światowej na terenie Warmii i Mazur*, in: *Zabytkowe zbiory biblioteczne w województwie warmińsko-mazurskim. Stan zachowania*, sc. ed. Z. Jaroszewicz-Pierśławcew, D. Koniczna, ed. A. Romulewicz, Olsztyn 2015, p. 13 i 19.

<sup>121</sup> Their brief characterisation was provided by M. Strutyńska, op. cit., p. 38, 39, 41.

<sup>122</sup> In the State Archives Library, there are also editions from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These can also be found in the Emilia Sukertowa-Biedrawina Provincial Public Library in Olsztyn.

<sup>123</sup> In libraries that have digitised their prints, such as the Kórnik Library, the authors listed are Barbe-Marbois François and the presumed Claude Prosper Jolyot Crebillon, his son.

<sup>124</sup> SAO, sign. S-532.

<sup>125</sup> Livorno: Thommeso Masi, 1797. SAO, sign. S-651.

<sup>126</sup> SAO, sign. S-1021.

<sup>127</sup> *The rural economy of Norfolk: comprising the management of landed estates, and the present practice of husbandry in the country*. Ed. 2, vol. 2, London: G. Nicol 1795. SAO, sign. S-693.

On the books and the magazine “Minerva” from 1793–1795<sup>128</sup> belonging to this collection, there is an inscription in black ink reading “Jäskendorf” at the bottom of the title page or on the protective sheet. From the series “Allgemeine Revision des gesamten Schul- und Erziehungswessens”, there is a handwritten note on the inside of the upper cover stating “Jäskendorf,” corresponding to the following volumes: 2 (1785)<sup>129</sup>, 3 (1785)<sup>130</sup>, 8 (1788)<sup>131</sup>, 10 (1788)<sup>132</sup>, 11 (1788)<sup>133</sup>, 16 (1792)<sup>134</sup>.

In the collection from Jaśkowo, there are three volumes (II<sup>135</sup>, VI<sup>136</sup> and XI) of the posthumous works of the Prussian King Frederick II (1712–1786), entitled *Oeuvres posthumes de Frédéric II roi de Prusse* (Berlin 1788)<sup>137</sup>. A label (on the upper cover's endpaper) reading: “Ex libris Graf zu Dohna Finckenstein Hermann Burgraf zu Dohna” indicates their previous ownership by Hermann Stanisław Burgraff (1852–1938). The Dohna-Schlodien (from Gładysz) were related to the Finckensteins<sup>138</sup>. An inscription “Jaskendorf” is also found on the first pages of the cultural-historical monthly “Minerva” from 1793–1794 published in Hamburg<sup>139</sup>. The Jaśkowo library also included an issue from 1800 entitled “Politische Journal nebst Anzeiger von gelehrten und anderen Sachen”<sup>140</sup>.

Most of the books from both libraries are bound in grey-blue paper covers, while those without such covers have been secured in protective packaging made of acid-free cardboard.

## PRINTS FROM THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARY IN KÖNIGSBERG

The number of prints from the Municipal Library in Königsberg amounts to 241 (including 171 in 10 sammelbands). There is only one bibliographic entry from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, 73 from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and the rest are from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Among the continuous publications, there are 26 volumes of the review journal “Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek” and 12 volumes of “Neue Allgemeine Deutsche

<sup>128</sup> SAO, sign. C-089. From the year 1793 (only the months: October, November, December), 1794 (missing: February, March, June), and 1795 (missing: March, April).

<sup>129</sup> SAO, sign. S-668.

<sup>130</sup> SAO, sign. S-442.

<sup>131</sup> SAO, sign. S-552.

<sup>132</sup> SAO, sign. S-669.

<sup>133</sup> SAO, sign. S-551.

<sup>134</sup> SAO, sign. S-632.

<sup>135</sup> SAO, sign. S-674.

<sup>136</sup> SAO, sign. S-649.

<sup>137</sup> SAO, sign. S-650.

<sup>138</sup> A. Bogdanowicz, *Archiwum Dohna-Finckenstein w zasobie Geheims Staatsarchiv w Berlinie*, KMW 2005, no. 3, p. 316–319.

<sup>139</sup> SAO, sign. C-089. With clear provenance, indicated by the handwritten note “Jäskendorf,” the following issues are present: 1793 – October, November, December; 1794 – January, April, May, July, August, September, October, December; 1795 – January, February, May, June, July, September, November, December.

<sup>140</sup> SAO, sign. S-1011. Also from years 1801–1803.

Bibliothek". They were identified based on: supralibros, bookplate, stamps, and characteristic labels with a letter symbol indicating the department and a running number. There may be more of them since many prints are damaged, and stamps were only placed on the first page of the work in each sammelband. When rebound, they lacked signatures on the spine and endpapers. Before the end of World War II, the collection of the "Stadtbibliothek Königsberg" numbered 140,000 prints<sup>141</sup>.

Fearing the advancing Red Army, the German authorities evacuated it along with others, relocating it to manors in the Morąg district and other places<sup>142</sup>. The University Library in Toruń holds 2,105 bibliographic entries across 1,972 volumes (the later numbers do not match). From the 16<sup>th</sup> century, there are 94 entries in 72 volumes; from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, 861 entries in 764 volumes; and from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, 1,105 entries in 1,136 volumes<sup>143</sup>.

The origins of the library trace back to a collection of one thousand volumes of classical and Reformation literature bequeathed in the will of the Königsberg pastor Johannes (Johann) Graumann, known by the surname Poliander (1486–1541) in 1541<sup>144</sup>. Over the following centuries, it was enriched by successive benefactors. In 1702, the vice mayor of Königsberg, Heinrich Bartsch the Elder, donated 1,500 volumes to the library. His inscription can be found on the upper cover's endpaper and the title page of the work by the French lawyer and philosopher Pierre Grégoire (Petrus Gregorius Tholosanus) entitled *De republica. Libri sex et viginti in duos tomos* published in 1642 by the Frankfurt press of Philipp Jakob Fischer<sup>145</sup>. The library also benefited from the contributions of two prominent bibliophiles of their time, who managed the collection: Michael Lilienthal (1686–1750) and his son Theodor Christoph (1717–1782). The elder Lilienthal, a deacon at the cathedral in Königsberg and later a pastor in Altstadt, amassed a valuable collection focusing on philosophy, history, and literature, which gradually shifted towards theology. He taught at the university and served as the editor of the scholarly journal "Acta Borussica". His books bore two variations of bookplate created using copperplate engraving<sup>146</sup>. The first bookplate appears on the inside of the upper cover of a volume containing 72 dissertations<sup>147</sup> on Church history<sup>148</sup>. Within a decorative frame adorned with

<sup>141</sup> J. Tondel, *Książka w dawnym Królewcu Pruskim*, Toruń, 2001, p. 279.

<sup>142</sup> SAO, sign. 390/186 i 390/278, Report of the Head of the Department of Culture and Art in Olsztyn for September 1945, to the Government Commissioner of the Republic of Poland for the Masurian District in Olsztyn, p. 130 and p. 132.

<sup>143</sup> M. Strutyńska, op. cit., p. 16.

<sup>144</sup> E. Chwalewik, *Zbiory polskie: archiwa, biblioteki, gabinety, galerije, muzea i inne zbiory pamiątek przeszłości w ojczyźnie i na obczyźnie. W porządku alfabetycznym według miejscowości ułożone*, vol. I: A– M, Warszawa–Kraków 1926, p. 267–268. J. Tondel, op. cit., p. 21, 93, 221, 278.

<sup>145</sup> The publisher was Ioannis Pillehotte. SAO, sign. S-618.

<sup>146</sup> Described and illustrated with photographs by J. Tondel, op. cit., p. 293–295.

<sup>147</sup> Some of the printed works, before being bound, belonged to other individuals, whose inscriptions can be found on the title pages, SAO e.g. sign. S-792, S-851, S-852.

<sup>148</sup> SAO, sign. S-783–S-854.

stylised floral motifs, there is a bush of blooming lilies (a nod to the owner's surname) surrounded by bees. At the bottom, a coat of arms is displayed. To the left of it is the first name, to the right the surname, and unusually, just below, a handwritten signature. The lower part of the bookplate features a four-line verse: "Utere concessio, sed nullus abute / re libro // Lilia non maculat sed modo // tangit apis" ("Use the book granted to you, but do not damage any of them/<sup>149</sup>. Bees do not stain lilies,/ but only touch them"). His son was a doctor and professor of theology at the University of Albertina, and he directed the City Library for 32 years. The bookplate of Theodor Christoph is found on the inner cover of the journal "Göttingische Anzeigen von gelehrten Sachen unter der Aufsicht der Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften" (vol. 1 from 1757)<sup>150</sup> (Fig. 10). This is a second variant of his father's bookplate, where he included his name and added his academic titles. The library, enriched by subsequent donors and purchases from municipal funds, was publicly opened on 21 April 1718. It became the Municipal Library (Stadtbibliothek) of Königsberg in 1724, following the merger of Altstadt with Kneiphof and Löbenicht<sup>151</sup>. From that point on, books bore a round seal featuring three coats of arms and the inscription "Stadt Bibliothek. Königsberg i Pr."<sup>152</sup>. The earlier provenance mark — a supralibros of Altstadt Library of Königsberg, crafted in woodcut in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century — imitates an old seal with a diameter of 50 mm. At its centre is the coat of arms of Altstadt, encircled by the inscription "EX BIBLIOTHECA VETERIS OPPIDI REGIMONT", which appears on two bindings<sup>153</sup>. Most frequently, the title pages of the books preserved in the State Archives Library in Olsztyn were stamped with an octagonal seal bearing the inscription "STADTBIBLIOTHEK KOENIGSBERG".

The oldest print from the Library in Königsberg is *Mythologiae, sive explicationis fabularum. Libri decem Atorstawa Natalisa Comitisa* (Natale Conti, 1520–1582), published in Frankfurt in 1596<sup>154</sup>. It is also worth noting the presence of two editions from the Braniewo printing house. The first is *Privilegia der Stände dess Hertzogthumbs Preussen, darauff das Landt fudiert und biss jtzo beruhen*, published in 1616 by Georg Schönfels under the patronage of Elector Joachim Friedrich. It contains legal documents concerning the Ducal and Royal Prussia, organised chronologically from 1251 to 1525. Additionally, it includes information on the history of the government system. The text contains numerous errors, noted not only by specialists in the field but also by users, as evidenced by underlinings, cross-outs, and marginal

<sup>149</sup> Cf.: J. Tondel, op. cit., p. 293.

<sup>150</sup> SAO, sign. S-506.

<sup>151</sup> J. Tondel, op. cit., p. 278–279; see also E. Chwalewik, op. cit., p. 267–268, on p. 268 in German.

<sup>152</sup> SAO e.g. sign. S-5.

<sup>153</sup> See *sammelband* and sign. S-697–705 and sign. S-756.

<sup>154</sup> *Apud Andreae Wecheli heredes, Claudium Marinum & Ioan Aubrium Marne, Claude*. SAO, sign. S- 875.

notes in two copies bound together with other legal works<sup>155</sup>. The Jesuit printing house in Braniewo also published three volumes<sup>156</sup> of *Epistolarum historico-familiarium* by Bishop Andrzej Chryzostom Załuski (1646–1711)<sup>157</sup>. The letters contain a substantial number of acts, documents, and letters related not only to the Załuski family but also serve as an important source for the history of the Commonwealth. Their affiliation with the collection of the City Library in Königsberg is confirmed by characteristic labels with signatures on the spine of the bindings<sup>158</sup> and previous signatures from the University Library in Königsberg.

The fate of one of the volumes from the Jena edition (1575) of Martin Luther's writings illustrates how the prints were scattered during wartime<sup>159</sup>. This particular book has been conserved. Its binding features a wooden cover wrapped in white leather, decorated with embossing and a plaque that bears the inscription "KIRCH", followed by "SCHIEFFEBVRGK". On the underside of the cover, at the top, is the name "H. HANS HASE", and below that, the date "1597", followed by "VND" and "SEINE ERBEN". This indicates that Hase donated the volume to the church in Schifffenberg. This binding, along with others preserved in the State Archive Library, may be of interest to book conservators and bibliologists alike.

It is essential to provide a detailed description of the remaining copies, often unique, that bear inscriptions from individuals or institutions yet to be identified. All these, along with those mentioned earlier, integrated into a provenance database — not only from libraries in Olsztyn — and compared with the titles in preserved inventories and catalogues, will help estimate the losses incurred due to the tragic events of the last war. This will enrich our understanding of the books and periodicals that once circulated in society. Up until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, they were one of the most significant sources of information. Reading them allowed for active participation in cultural and socio-political life.

<sup>155</sup> Cf.: SAO, sign. S-425 (jointly bound with S-418, S-419, S. 424) and S-859 (jointly bound with S-858).

<sup>156</sup> SAO, sign.: Tomus primus – 1709, sign. S-417; Tomus primus. Pars II – 1710, sign. S-416; Tomus secundus – sign. S-386 and Tomus tertius – 1711 – sign. S-387.

<sup>157</sup> Andrzej Chryzostom Załuski, in: S. Achremczyk, R. Marchwiński, J. Przeracki, *Poczet biskupów warmińskich*, Olsztyn 1994, p. 163–167.

<sup>158</sup> On the labels, there are the letters "H.B" and below "G", along with faintly visible numbers "131", "132" (?).

<sup>159</sup> SAO, sign. S-863.



Fig. 1. Entry informing about the record in the catalogue of the Jesuit College library in Branie-wo regarding the gift from Grzegorz Schonhoff and the entry for Georgius Boetius Agricola. Title page of the work by Bartolus de Saxoferrato *Codicis commentaria*, Basel 1562 (sign. S-865).

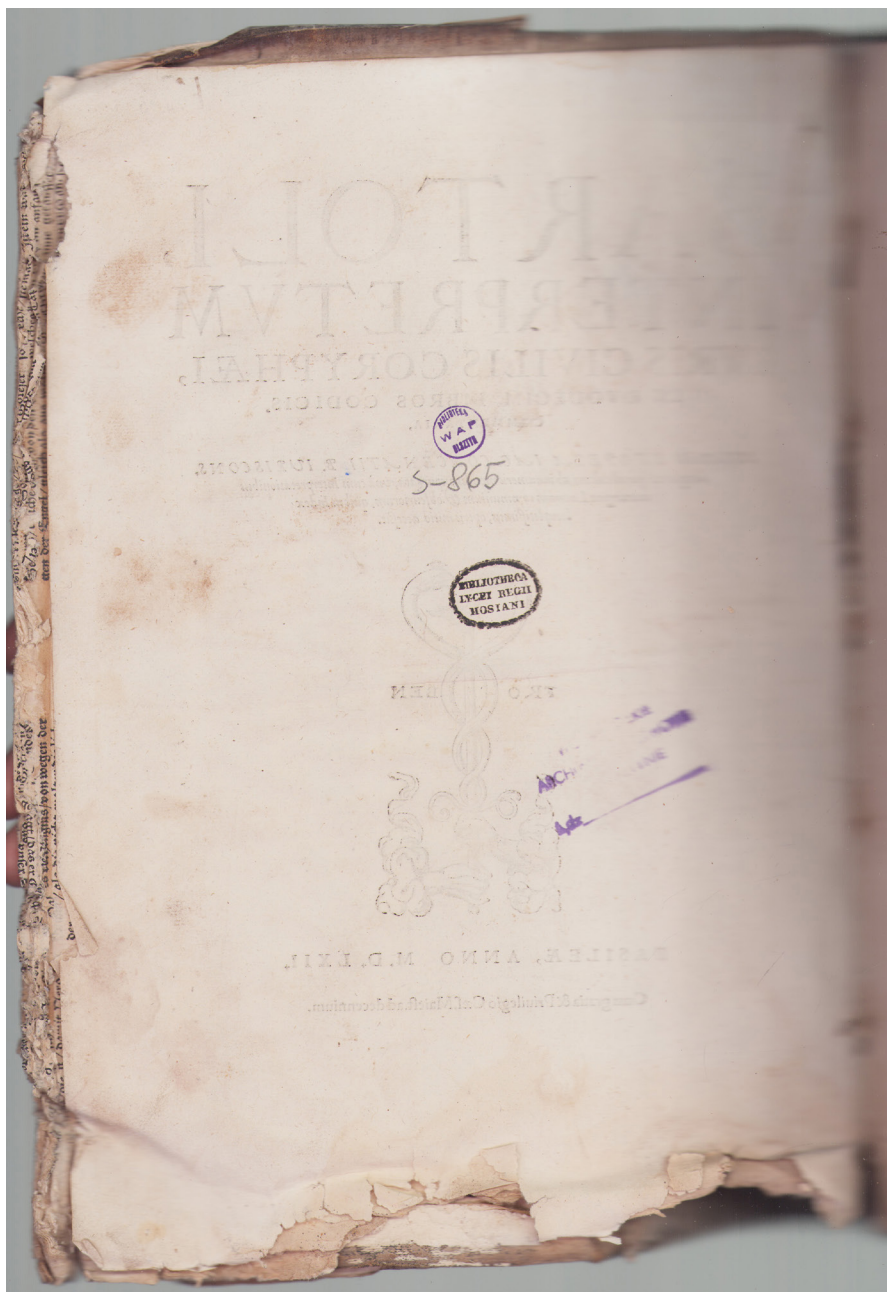


Fig. 2. Nineteenth-century stamp of the Library of the Lyceum Hosianum in Braniewo on the reverse side of the title page of Bartolus de Saxoferrato's *Codicis commentaria*, Basel 1562 (APO, sign. S-865).

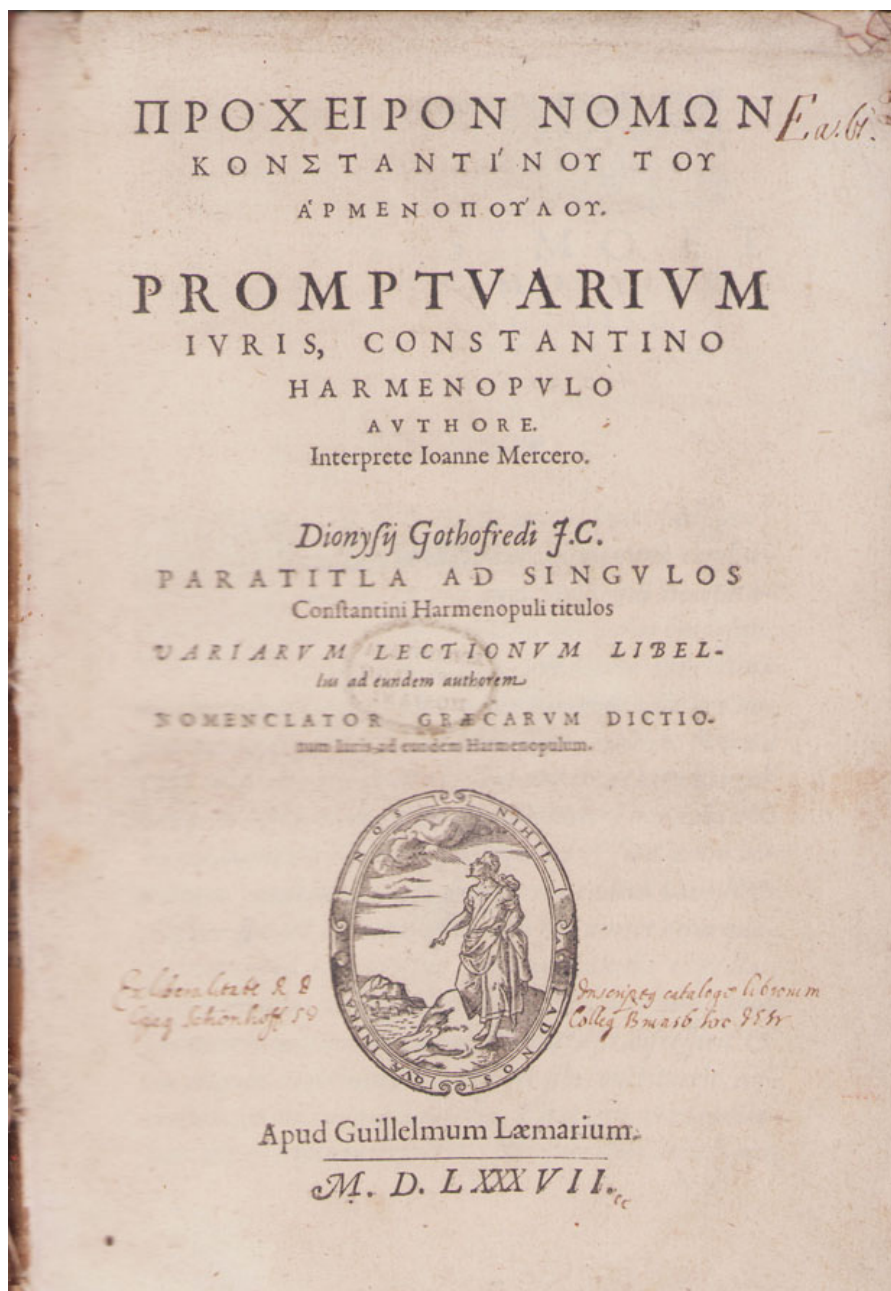


Fig. 3. Entry informing about the record in the catalogue of the Jesuit College library in Branniewo regarding the gift from Grzegorz Schonhoff. Title page of the work by Denis Godefroy *Promptuarium iuris* from 1587 (SAO, sign. S-695).

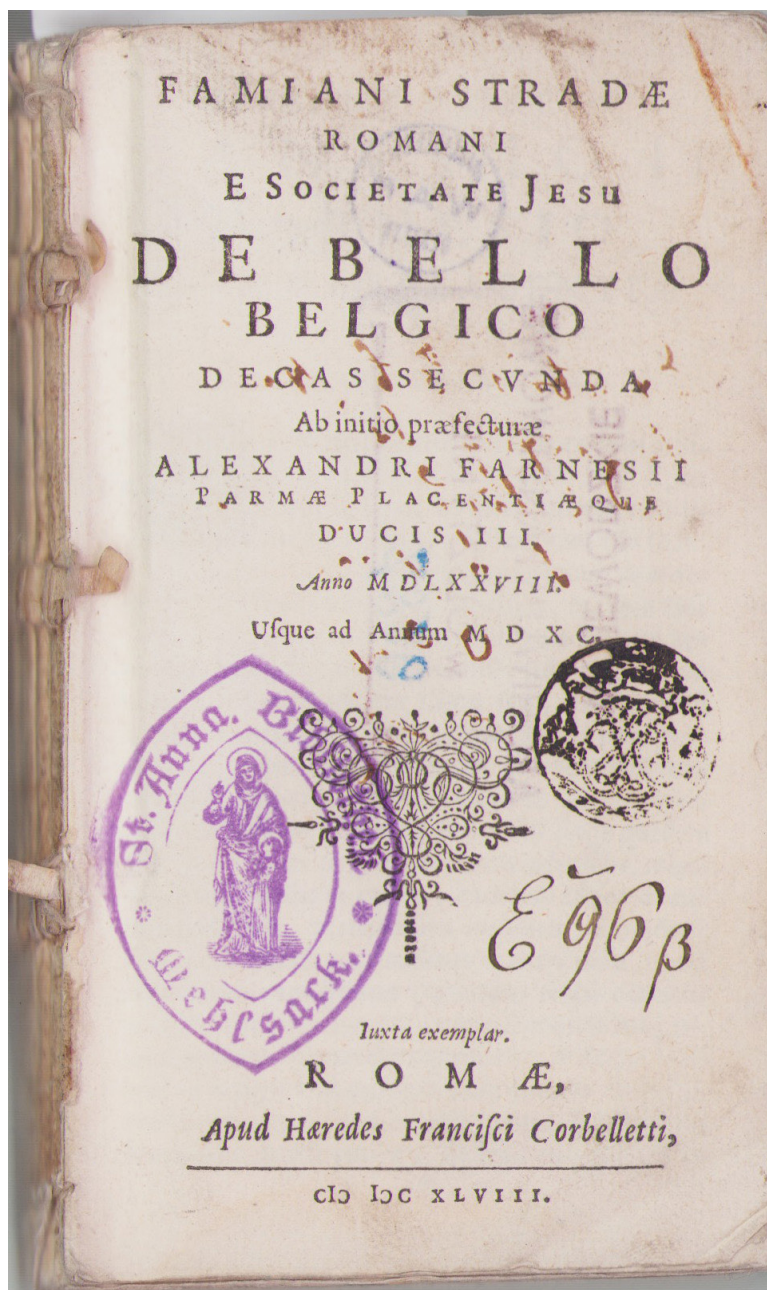


Fig. 4. Stamp of St. Anna's Library in Pieniężno (Mehlsack) and bishop's signature and seal. Title page of the work by Famiano Strada *De bello Belgico*, Rome 1647 (SAO, sign. S-766).

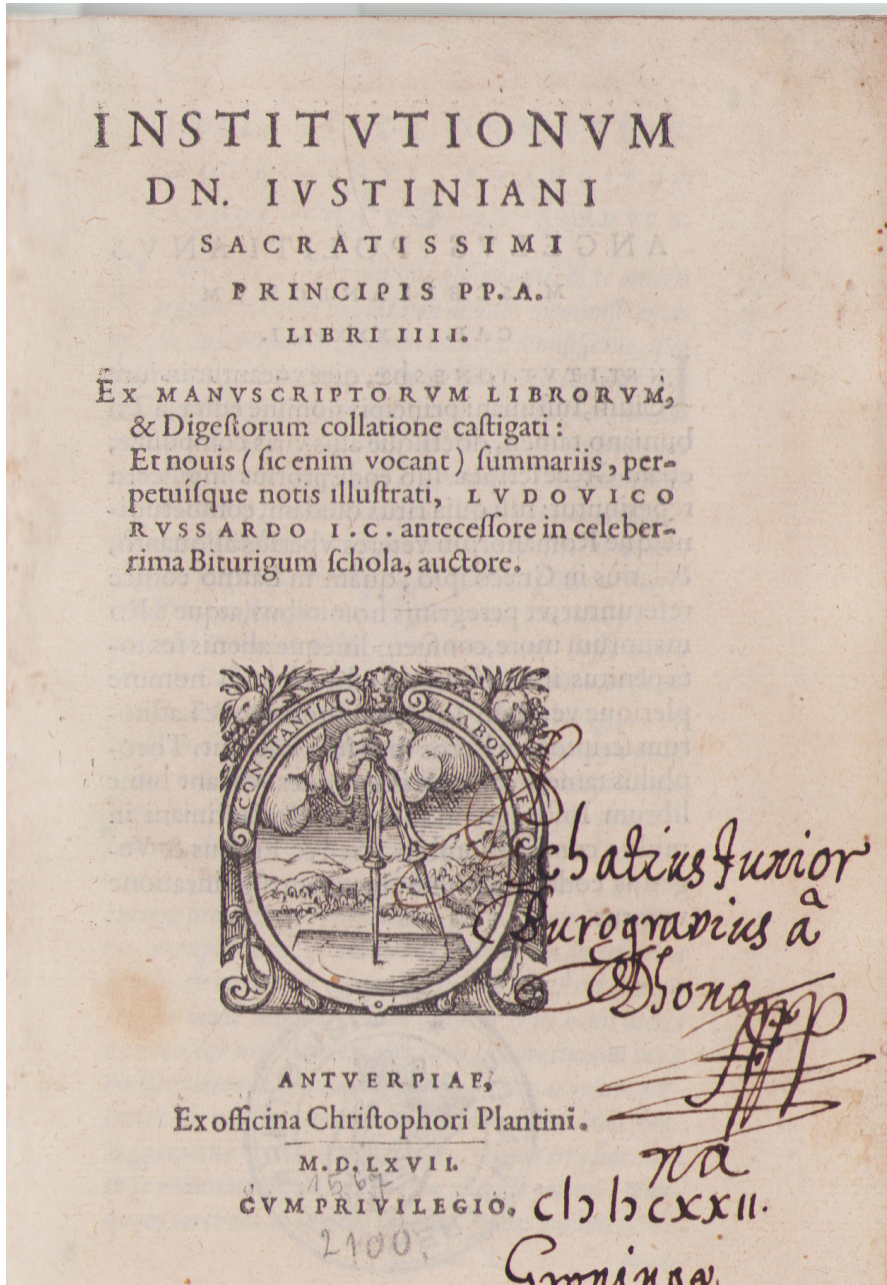


Fig. 5. Provenance entry and signature of Achadius (II) zu Dohna auf Carwinden from 1622 on the title page of the work by Emperor Justinian I the Great, Antwerp 1567 (SAO, sign. S-17).

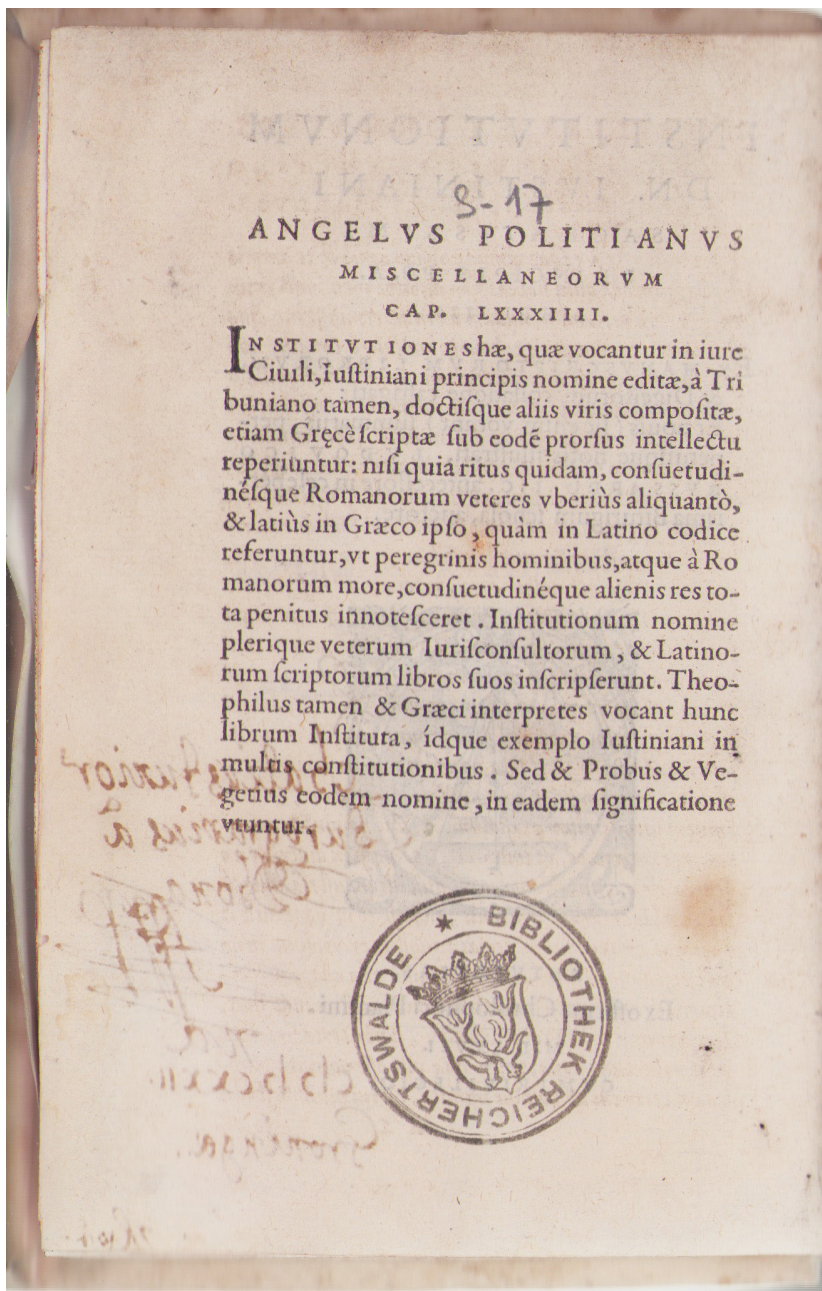


Fig. 6. Stamp of the zu Dohna family library in Markowo (Reichertswalde). Reverse side of the title page of Justinian's *Institutionum*, Antwerp 1567 (SAO, sign. S-17).



Fig. 7. Bookplate of the Finckenstein Library in the printed work *Lettres de madame la marquise de Pompadour*, London 1772 (SAO, sign. S-532).

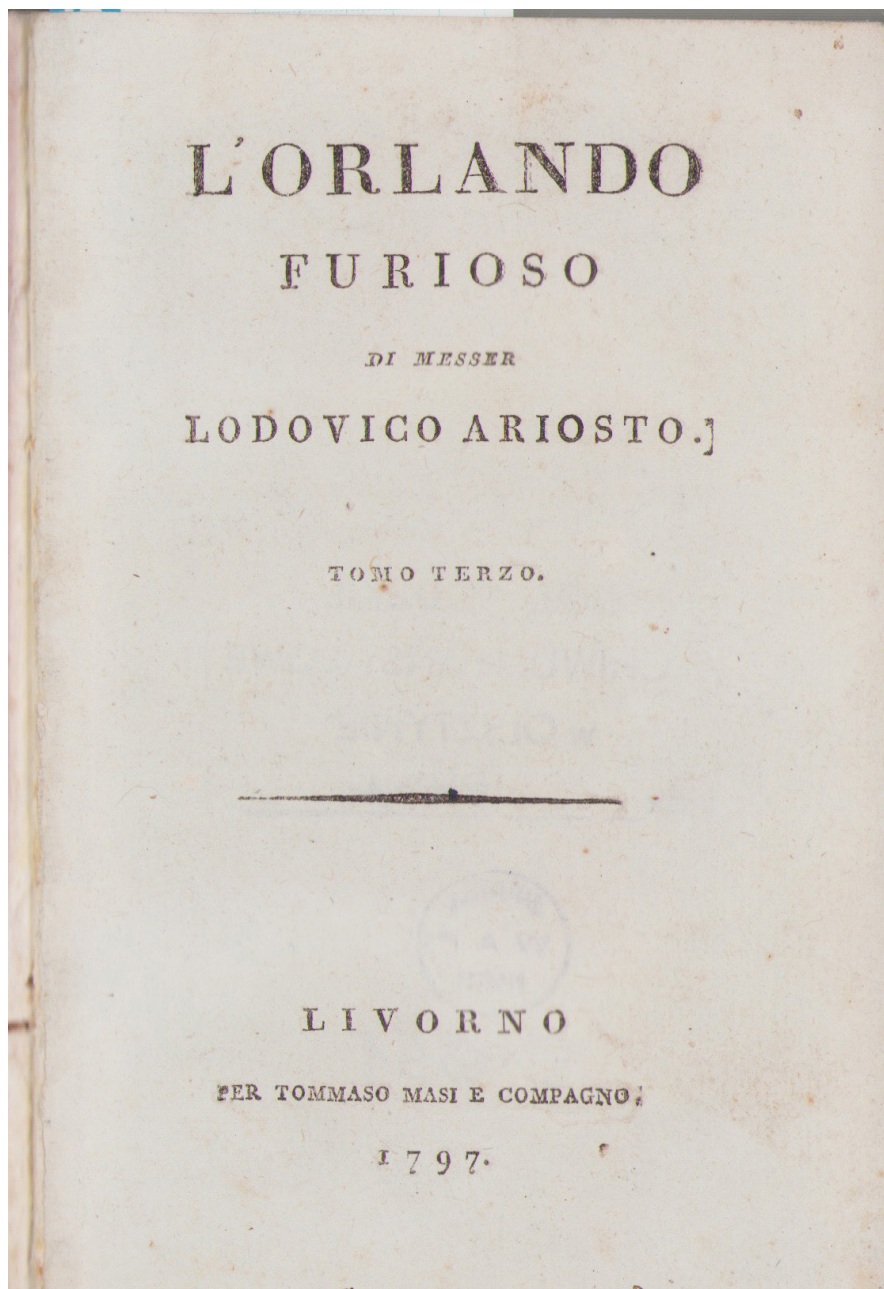


Fig. 8. Signature "Jäskendorf" (Jaškowo) on the page of the poem by Ludovico Ariosto *Orlando Furioso* from the Finckenstein family library (SAO, sign. S-6510).



Fig. 9. Bookplate of Theodor Christoph Lilienthal (sign. S-506).



Fig. 10. Supralibros of Altstadt Library of Königsberg on the binding of a printed work (SAO, sign. S-756).

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