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ARTYKUŁY I MATERIAŁY / ARTICLES AND PAPERS / ARTIKEL UND MATERIALIEN

## Wioleta Magdalena Bakalarczyk

Instytut Północny im. W. Kętrzyńskiego, Polska  
Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w Olsztynie Polska  
wioleta.bakalarczyk@ip.olsztyn.pl • <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3397-9705>

## Book collection donated by Bogusław Radziwiłł to the Library in Königsberg

Księgozbiór ofiarowany przez Bogusława Radziwiłła Bibliotece w Królewcu

Buchsammlung, die Bogusław Radziwiłł 1668 der Kurfürstlichen Bibliothek in Königsberg überließ

**Keywords:** Königsberg, Ducal Prussia, Bogusław Radziwiłł, private book collection, Frederick William

**Słowa kluczowe:** Prusy Książęce, Królewiec, Fryderyk Wilhelm, Bogusław Radziwiłł, księgozbiór prywatny

**Schlüsselwörter:** Bogusław Radziwiłł, Königsberg, private Büchersammlung, Friedrich Wilhelm, Herzogliches Preußen

### ABSTRACT

In 1668 B. Radziwiłł, a representative of a prominent magnate family from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, donated his book collection to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, and obliged him to donate them to the electoral library in Königsberg. Radziwiłł, who was an influential politician and military officer, was a patron of culture and science. His donation was intended to supply the library with books that were unique and sometimes first editions. The book collection consisted of works on a wide variety of subjects, including the humanities, theology, law, history, philosophy, geography, astronomy, mathematics and physics, which reflected the wide interests and education of Radziwiłł himself. Many of the items listed in the inventory were most likely acquired by the prince during his many years abroad. Of the 449 items included in the inventory compiled by M.S. Grabe, 39 have survived to our times and are housed in the Library of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń.

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Data wpłynięcia tekstu: 24.09.2024 • Data wpłynięcia tekstu po poprawkach: 8.10.2024 • Data publikacji: 31.10.2024

Tłumaczenie artykułu sfinansowane ze środków Ministerstwa Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego na podstawie Umowy nr RCN/SP/0161/2021/1 z 22.12.2022 r. z pomocy przyznanej w ramach programu „Rozwój czasopism naukowych – Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie”. Kwota dofinansowania 57 300 zł, całkowita wartość projektu 57 300 zł. Tłumaczenie wykonane przez Biuro tłumaczeń Lingua Lab.

## STRESZCZENIE

W 1668 roku Bogusław Radziwiłł, przedstawiciel znanego rodu magnackiego z Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego, ofiarował swój księgozbiór elektorowi brandenburskiemu Fryderykowi Wilhelowi i zobowiązał go do przekazania ich bibliotece elektoralnej w Królewcu. Radziwiłł, będący wpływowym politykiem i wojskowym, był mecenasem kultury oraz nauki. Jego darowizna miała na celu zasilenie biblioteki książkami, które były unikatowe, a niekiedy były to pierwsze wydania. Księgozbiór składał się z dzieł o różnorodnej tematyce, obejmującej nauki humanistyczne, teologię, prawo, historię, filozofię, geografię, astronomię, matematykę oraz fizykę co odzwierciedlało szerokie zainteresowania i wykształcenie samego Radziwiłła. Wiele z pozycji spisanych w inwentarzu najprawdopodobniej książę nabył podczas wieloletniego pobytu za granicą. Do naszych czasów z 449 pozycji ujętych w inwentarzu sporządzonym przez M.S. Grabe przetrwało 39 i znajdują się one w Bibliotece Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu.

## ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Im Jahr 1668 schenkte Bogusław Radziwiłł, ein Vertreter einer berühmten Magnatenfamilie aus dem Großherzogtum Litauen, seine Büchersammlung dem brandenburgischen Kurfürsten Friedrich Wilhelm und verpflichtete ihn dabei, sie der Kurfürstlichen Bibliothek in Königsberg zu übergeben. Radziwiłł, ein einflussreicher Politiker und Militäroffizier war ein Förderer von Kultur und Wissenschaft. Seine Spende hatte den Zweck, die Bibliothek mit Büchern auszustatten, die einzigartig und manchmal auch Erstausgaben waren. Die Büchersammlung umfasste Werke zu unterschiedlichen Themen wie Geisteswissenschaften, Theologie, Recht, Geschichte, Philosophie, Geografie, Astronomie, Mathematik und Physik, was Radziwiłłs eigene breit gefächerte Interessen und Bildung widerspiegeln. Viele der im Inventar aufgeführten Titel hat der Fürst höchstwahrscheinlich während seiner zahlreichen Auslandsaufenthalte erworben. Von den 449 Titeln, die in dem von M.S. Grabe erstellten Inventar enthalten sind, sind 39 bis heute erhalten geblieben und befinden sich in der Bibliothek der Nikolaus-Kopernikus-Universität in Thorn (Toruń).

Research related to the history of the book is today an important part of reconstructing social life over the centuries. An analysis of the inventories left behind by the great noble families illustrates what kind of literature the individual representatives of Lithuanian and Polish nobility were interested in. The data collected gives us insight and the ability to estimate ‘the intellectual needs and tastes of this group, allows us to trace the paths of the formation of their political and social consciousness and views on public affairs’<sup>1</sup>. The present paper attempts to show the literary, world-view and intellectual interests of Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł on the basis of the inventories of books drawn up by Martinus Sylvester Grabe in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, which the prince donated to the Königsberg Library two years before his death. The inventories (not only those related to the register of libraries) are a source base for historians, as they enable the reconstruction of the environment in which particular social groups functioned. The standard of living of the people living at the time can be determined on their basis.

<sup>1</sup> H. Mieczkowska, *Przedmowa*, in: *Kolekcje historyczne. Księgozbiory szlacheckie XVI–XVII wieku*, E. Wyszyńska (ed.), Warszawa 2004, p. 1.

In addition, the inventories are also used to describe the mentality of particular social groups<sup>2</sup> and identify membership of a particular estate<sup>3</sup>. Libraries in the houses of the nobility were a self-presentation of literary interests.

Private book collections were already popular in ancient Rome. Wealthy Romans wishing to expand their own book collections had special slaves delegated to transcribe books by famous authors<sup>4</sup>. As a result of this procedure ‘in the last years of the republic and during the imperial period, the number of private collectors grew steadily and bibliophilism became fashionable. The home of an illustrious Roman necessarily had to have a substantial library, magnificently furnished if possible, so that it could add splendour to its owner’<sup>5</sup>. Collecting books and expanding home libraries was very expensive. Prosperity meant that various social groups<sup>6</sup>, who were lower in the class hierarchy, could keep a private book collection in their homes<sup>7</sup>. In addition, having a large stock of books indicated a particular standard of living<sup>8</sup>. Thanks to the development of bookbinding and the establishment of new printing houses, it can be said that the book became a ‘universal commodity’ and began to serve as a vehicle for ideas, the publication of new scientific discoveries, but also ushered in the flourishing of literature and the ‘fashion’ for writing in the mother tongue, rather than in Latin as before.

In the modern era, in the territories of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, one can observe greater interest in books<sup>9</sup>. The first references to this phenomenon appear in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century<sup>10</sup>. Jerzy Ochmański reports that traces related to bibliophilism in the Lithuanian community

<sup>2</sup> B. Popiolek, „Szlachcic na funkcji”. *Inwentarze ruchomości Władysława Charczowskiego jako świadectwo zmian mentalnych i kulturowych wśród szlachty w XVIII wieku*, ‘Saeculum Christianum’ 2022, no 29(2), p. 201.

<sup>3</sup> ‘The desire to make a name for oneself in the public space by displaying content reserved for a narrow circle of close people – family, relatives, friends – was an important element of noble culture’ – ibidem, p. 201.

<sup>4</sup> S. Dahl, *Dzieje książki*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków 1965, p. 34.

<sup>5</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>6</sup> K. Podlaszewska, *Księgozbiory mieszkańców gdańskich w XVIII wieku*, ‘Zapiski Historyczne’ 1970, vol. XXXV, no. 1, pp. 51–63.

<sup>7</sup> S. Dahl, op. cit., p. 101.

<sup>8</sup> See J. Tondel, *Księgozbiór królewieckiego lekarza Andrzeja Aurifabry (1513–1559)*, in: *Książka w dawnym Królewie Pruskim*, Toruń 2001, pp. 51–132; H. Domańska, *Z dziejów biblioteki Koderiskiej Sapiehów*, ‘Z Badań nad Polskimi Księgozbiarami Historycznymi’ 1975, no. 1, pp. 97–126; W. Wittig, *Exlibrisy bibliotek polskich XVII i XVIII wieku*, vol. I, Warszawa 1903; K. Schuster, *Biblioteka Łukasza Opalińskiego marszalka nadwornego koronnego 1612–1662*, Wrocław 1971; S.J. Gruczyński, *O księgozbiorach i znakach bibliotecznych książąt Lubomirskich w XVIII wieku*, ‘Rocznik Biblioteczny’ 1965, vol. 9, no. 1/2, pp. 375–386; *Kolekcje historyczne. Księgozbiory szlacheckie XVI–XVII wieku*, ‘Prace Biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej w Warszawie’ 2004, 30; *Kolekcje historyczne. Księgozbiory szlacheckie XVI–XVII wieku*, vol. 2, ‘Prace Biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej w Warszawie’ 2009, 32; R. Marciński, *Pomorski bibliofil. Walenty Wolski z Niestępowia (1750–1829) i losy jego zbiorów w Wielkopolsce*, ‘Pamiętnik Biblioteki Kórnickiej’ 2009, no. 29, pp. 173–196; J. Nowak, *Ksiądz Ignacy Polkowski – kolekcjoner i „książkołap” w latach 1872–1888*, ‘Nasza Przesłość’ 1998, no. 89, pp. 245–271.

<sup>9</sup> See J. Wojakowski, *Księgozbiory Eustachego Kajetana Sapiehy (1797–1860) i Wacława Seweryna Rzewuskiego (1785–1831)*, Warszawa 1996.

<sup>10</sup> J. Ochmański, *Najdawniejsze księgozbiory na Litwie od końca XIV do połowy XVI wieku*, ‘Europa Orientalis’, Toruń 2016, p. 74.

lead to Muscovite Yermolin, who included in a letter to the writer Jacob a request to receive specific books<sup>11</sup>. Apart from this one example, we have other book owners who were mentioned in the sources studied by J. Ochmański: bachelor Stanisław, Adam Jakubowicz (his incunabula has been preserved to this day and can be found in the Jagiellonian Library), Paweł Holszański (Bishop of Vilnius), Janusz Jasiński or, finally, Duke Vytautas Jogaila<sup>12</sup>.

Bogusław Radziwiłł was precisely one of such Lithuanian bibliophiles<sup>13</sup>. He is undoubtedly a figure with an ambiguous reputation in the eyes of historians and among writers writing historical novels in the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>14</sup>. He was born on 3 May 1620 in Gdańsk (Danzig) and died on 31 December 1669 near Königsberg<sup>15</sup>. He was descended from the line of the Radziwiłł family from Biržai, his father was Janusz Radziwiłł and his mother Elżbieta Zofia Hohenzollern. His father Janusz II died when Bogusław was a few months old. His mother took care of his upbringing until he was eight years old<sup>16</sup>. Bogusław received decent education thanks to his uncle Krzysztof<sup>17</sup> who sent him to schools in Vilnius and Kėdainiai<sup>18</sup> and thus carried out the provisions of the will written by the deceased father, who clearly stated that Bogusław must receive his education in places where the Protestant faith and its doctrines are respected<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>12</sup> Ibidem, pp 76–79.

<sup>13</sup> He was not the only one of the Radziwiłł family to have his own collection of books. Well-known Radziwiłł bibliophiles included Mikołaj 'Sierotka' Radziwiłł, his son Aleksander Ludwik Radziwiłł, Mikołaj 'Czarny' Radziwiłł, Janusz II Radziwiłł. See M. Jarczykowa, *Radziwiłłowie Biržańscy i Nieświescy wobec książek w XVI i w pierwszej połowie XVII wieku. Zarys problematyki*, in: *Badania księgozbiorów Radziwiłłów. Materiały międzynarodowej sesji Olsztyn 6–7 października 1994 roku*, Warszawa 1995, pp. 15–34; T. Bernatowicz, „Biblioteka jest jedna ozdoba...” Mikołaj Radziwiłł „Sierotka” i książki, in: *Badania księgozbiorów Radziwiłłów. Materiały międzynarodowej sesji Olsztyn 6–7 października 1994 roku*, pp. 35–54; J. Gwoździk, *Staropolski księgozbiór panien Benedyktynek z Nieświeża. Z dziejów fundacji Mikołaja Radziwiłła „Sierotki”*, in: *Badania księgozbiorów Radziwiłłów. Materiały międzynarodowej sesji Olsztyn 6–7 października 1994 roku*, pp. 101–110; R. Witkowski, *Katalog Biblioteki Księcia Aleksandra Ludwika Radziwiłła w Nieświeżu, 'Bibliotheca Lituana'* 20112, vol. II, pp. 329–427; M. Jarczykowa, *Biblioteczka podrożna Janusza II Radziwiłła (1612–1655)*, in: *Biblioteki – prasa – silesiana*, I.T. Socha (ed.), Katowice 2001, vol. XIII, pp. 34–45.

<sup>14</sup> H. Sienkiewicz, *Potop*, Kraków 2017; 'Sienkiewicz so suggestively popularised the darkest character of his novels within the Polish society that it is doubtful that any historian will ever be able to correct these demonic features in the eyes of the public' – see M. Kosman, *Na tropach bohaterów trylogii* (sixth edition, extended), Poznań 2016, p. 141; S. Augustewicz, *W służbie dwóch władców – rzecz o Bogusławie Radziwiłlu*, in: *Między Barokiem a Oświeceniem: Sarmacki konterfekt*, S. Achremczyk (ed.), Olsztyn 2002, pp. 111–120.

<sup>15</sup> T. Oracki, *Słownik biograficzny Warmii, Prus Książęcych i Ziemi Malborskiej od połowy XV wieku do końca XVIII wieku*, vol. II: L–Ż, Olsztyn 1988, p. 103.

<sup>16</sup> B. Radziwiłł, *Autobiografia*, T. Wasilewski (introduction and edition), Warszawa 1979, p. 128.

<sup>17</sup> In his will, Janusz Radziwiłł made it clear that his brother Krzysztof, together with Elżbieta Zofia, would take care of the upbringing of his son and the other children in the event of his death: 'In particular, I ask my dear wife and my beloved brother hetman, that they give my children just upbringing in the true Evangelical faith, leading them to the knowledge of God, to good manners and matters and handsome conduct worthy of their birth.' AR, dz. IX, ref. 40, pp. 85–94; Testament Janusza Radziwiłła, kasztelana wileńskiego – see U. Augustyniak, *Testamenty ewangelików reformowanych w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim*, Warszawa 1992, pp. 172–173.

<sup>18</sup> B. Radziwiłł, op. cit., p. 128.

<sup>19</sup> Ibidem, p. 12; The instruction record read as follows: 'And let his son Bogusław, when the time is right, have his training in the liberal sciences nowhere else but in the Protestant schools and academies, from which he is not to be separated *usque ad annos discretionis*. And if he leaves abroad, let him avoid Italy and Spain, unless he is already well established

Bogusław's uncle accustomed him to familiarity with the political world from an early age. Already as an eleven-year-old boy, Bogusław gave a speech at the Sejm (25 February) in Warsaw, which began on 29 January 1631<sup>20</sup>. Then, as a fifteen-year-old youth, Bogusław, together with his uncle, participated 'in the Livonian expedition against the Swedes' in 1635<sup>21</sup>. Krzysztof Radziwiłł continued his activities and decided to make the young Bogusław even more familiar with politics. As a result of these efforts, Bogusław was elected as a deputy to the Sejm, during the Oshmyany sejmik (smaller assembly) in Warsaw in 1637, and then, on March 4 of the same year, he participated in the relational sejmik<sup>22</sup>. After the parliamentary proceedings were over, Bogusław left for studies. He was accepted at the University of Groningen, but dropped out twice (in 1637 and 1638). However, his uncle Krzysztof Radziwiłł forced him to complete his education and Bogusław finally graduated from the University of Utrecht<sup>23</sup>.

It is not clear from the autobiography that Bogusław completed his studies, as his subsequent life is mainly a journey through Europe. Between 1639 and 1642, the prince was abroad and took an active part in the armed conflicts that took place in the Netherlands. He briefly returned to Poland, as it emerged that his protector had died on 19 September 1640<sup>24</sup>. In 1646, Bogusław accepted from the king the office of Lithuanian Equerry, as he had decided that he was about to return to the country permanently. He left the Commonwealth later that year. Between 1646 and 1648 he was in France, where he made numerous acquaintances, spent time at the French court and attempted to find a spouse. At the time, he even applied to the French king for 'the rank of colonel-general of the Polish infantry and cavalry remaining in the service of His Majesty'<sup>25</sup>.

However, he had to return to Poland because of an escalating conflict with the Cossacks, which broke out in the immediate vicinity of the prince's estates in Belarus. In 1649, Bogusław was given the post of general of the royal guard by King John Casimir. B. Radziwiłł took part in the war against the Cossacks (he fought in the Battle

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in religion and piety. This is my will, and I wish that my son Bogusław, when he comes to observe what has once been taught to him, as the one who is bound by this will under God's blessing, and I beg him to never deviate from the Evangelical religion, which is despised in this world and subject to various insults and misfortunes among its followers, but that to always firmly adhere to it' – U. Augustyniak, op. cit. p. 173.

<sup>20</sup> B. Radziwiłł, op. cit., p. 18.

<sup>21</sup> Ibidem, p. 19.

<sup>22</sup> Ibidem, p. 20.

<sup>23</sup> Perhaps the decision to study in the city stemmed from Bogusław's interests, i.e. military history, military art and the prince's love of militancy. His uncle was against his nephew's departure for Utrecht and recommended him, in a letter of 28 May 1638, to remain at the university in Gröningen: 'I wish that you stay there for some time and spend your time at studying, for in Utrecht, you will never have such *ad tractanda studia commoditatem*, as there. I am well aware of Utrecht, where there are hundreds of soldiers and lots of people in general' – see ibidem, p. 22.

<sup>24</sup> Ibidem, p. 25.

<sup>25</sup> Ibidem, p. 39; U. Augustyniak, op. cit., p. 197.

of Berestechko in 1651), then in the Polish-Russian conflict of 1654–1655, during which he served under his cousin, the Grand Hetman of Lithuania Janusz Radziwiłł<sup>26</sup>. He was attributed the mark of a traitor after he joined the Kėdainiai settlement on 18 August 1655, breaking the Polish-Lithuanian union and then fighting on the side of the Swedes until 1656. He then sought the possibility of returning to the Polish king and to this end tried to make contact with Queen Louise Maria Gonzaga, unfortunately without success. In this situation, he decided to join the Brandenburg army<sup>27</sup>. As a consequence of his actions, the prince was taken prisoner after the Battle of Prostki (8 October 1656)<sup>28</sup>. By 1657 (since his release), Bogusław served in the Brandenburg army and mediated in the negotiations with the Commonwealth related to the Treaty of Wehlau and Bromberg. As a reward for the successful settlement of the case, Frederick Wilhelm decided to return Radziwiłł's rights and property to him and, in addition, appointed him governor-in-chief of Ducal Prussia<sup>29</sup>.

For many years he sought to improve his position at court and obtain military offices in the Commonwealth. This action did not yield satisfactory results, although his relations within the king's circle of courtiers improved. The king was unable to meet Bogusław's demands, as an opposition had formed against Radziwiłł from the Lithuanian magnates<sup>30</sup>. The prince spent the last years of his life on activities related to the defence of followers of the Protestant faith and on politics. He recovered forfeited property that had passed to the Catholic Church after the wars with the Swedes and Russians. He also helped the Polish Brethren who resided in Ducal Prussia<sup>31</sup>. After the abdication of King John Casimir in 1668, he achieved a politic success and managed to enter the council of interrex Mikołaj Jan Prażmowski (archbishop and primate of Poland).

He then served as a Polish deputy to the elector and tried to carry out the demands made by the evangelicals<sup>32</sup>. The whole endeavour failed, as did the next one, which took place at the Electoral Sejm in 1669, when Bogusław was put forward as a candidate for King of Poland. Radziwiłł ended his political career after these two

<sup>26</sup> U. Augustyniak, op. cit., p. 197.

<sup>27</sup> Ibidem, p. 197.

<sup>28</sup> 'Gosiewski sent the Ensign of Volkovysk, Jan Jacek Ogiński, to chase the fleeing Tartars. He seized the horde on 16 October near Brańsk. The talks he held with Subkhan Ghazi Aga concerned settling the issue of the ransom for Bogusław Radziwiłł, a prisoner of war taken from the Tatars near Prostki. It is generally believed that it was the dispute over the Prince Equerry that was the cause of the Tartars' departure from Prussia. In any case, this affair was notorious in the Commonwealth. Ogiński agreed with the Tartar leader that the Radziwiłłs would pay a sum of 15,000 thalers as ransom, of which he immediately handed over 2,800 thalers as the first instalment.' S. Augusiewicz, *Najazdy tatarskie na Prusy Księże (1656–1657): legenda i fakty*, 'Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie' 1995, no. 3, p. 243; idem, *Prostki 1656*, Warszawa 2001.

<sup>29</sup> U. Augustyniak, op. cit., p. 197.

<sup>30</sup> Among the opposition, the two most important houses should be mentioned, i.e.: the Sapieha and Pac families, see ibidem, p. 198.

<sup>31</sup> The Bohemian Brethren were expelled from the Commonwealth by an act of the Constitutional Sejm in 1659. *Volumina Legum*, vol. IV, Petersburg 1859, p. 238, f. 515.

<sup>32</sup> U. Augustyniak, op. cit., p. 198.

episodes, ‘and his greatest achievement was the office of Lithuanian Equerry and governor of the Elector in Prussia’<sup>33</sup>. As for his private life, the prince took Anna Maria Radziwiłłowna (she was his niece) as his wife in 1665<sup>34</sup> and from this union he had only one daughter, Ludwika Karolina, who was born in 1667<sup>35</sup>. In 1669, Bogusław Radziwiłł died, but left behind a rather important estate, which was inherited by his only daughter. He also made bequests in his will that provided for donations to institutions or other persons<sup>36</sup> including a collection of books with which he endowed the Elector of Brandenburg.

B. Radziwiłł’s book collection, which was deposited in the Castle Library<sup>37</sup> in Königsberg, consisted of 449 items. The prince gave it as a gift to Frederick Wilhelm in 1668 and obliged him to make them reach Königsberg. The book inventory was compiled by Martinus Sylvester Grabe in 1668, but the description shows that it was supplemented with individual items in subsequent years by Grabe’s successor Johann David Zänker and M.S. Grabe junior<sup>38</sup>. So far one article was dedicated to this collection of books, written by the German librarian Carl Diesch<sup>39</sup> and entitled *Fürst Boguslav Radzivill und seine Bücherschenkung an die Königsberger Schlossbibliothek*<sup>40</sup>. In the article, the author describes the contents of the inventory very succinctly and divides the books thematically, i.e. geographical atlases, geographical-historical atlases, theological atlases, philosophical atlases, military atlases, historical atlases and atlases about the arts<sup>41</sup>.

<sup>33</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>34</sup> See S. Augustewicz, *Stryj i bratanica. O małżeństwie Anny Marii i Bogusława Radziwiłłów*, in: *Miedzy Barokiem a Oświeceniem: Radości i troski życia codziennego*, S. Achremczyk (ed.), Olsztyn 2006, pp. 356–372.

<sup>35</sup> U. Augustyniak, op. cit., p. 199.

<sup>36</sup> In his will, Bogusław Radziwiłł, in addition to giving clear instructions for the care of his daughter, also bequeathed a selected part of the book collection to Frederick Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg, who was to include it in the collection of the Königsberg Library. The collection donated by the prince survived until 1945 in the Königsberg Library – ibidem, p. 205; ‘To His Most Gracious Majesty the Duke of Brandenburg, whom I acknowledged with peculiar Grace, I bequeath two Putkartonias with my Coats of Arms, here asking that in memoriam, I was Statthalter in Prussia, that the Works remain in Friderichsburk and that the Bastion, on which they will stand, be called the Radziwill’s. To him I hereby assign to the Königsberg Library, not to the Berlin one, all my folios, as well as the miraculous knife, having torn from the stomach of a peasant alive.’ Main Archives of Ancient Acts (hereinafter: AGAD), AR dz. XI, no. 51, p. 36.

<sup>37</sup> See E. Kuhnert, *Königliche- und Universitätsbibliothek Königsberg i Pr.*, Königsberg 1901

<sup>38</sup> M.S. Grabe, *Catalogus librorum quarumlibet facultatum a [...] Boguslao Radzivili, Birsarum, Dubinkorum, Sluciae et Kopylii duce [...] supremo stabuli M. Ducatus Lithuaniae praefecto, nec non [...] electoris Brandenburgici in ducatu Prussiae locumtenente [...] electoral, quae Regiomonti Borussorum est, bibliothecae legato donatorum 1668*, Królewiec 1673, k. 20, old print in the collection of the Polish National Library, ref. SD XVII.4.2382 adl.; M.S. Grabe, J.D. Zänker, *Series librorum, qui Bibliothecae in Prussia Regiae augmento Radziviliano, post editum hujus anno 1673 catalogum, novi accessere*, Królewiec 1712, k. 8, old print in the collection of the Polish National Library, ref. SD XVII.4.2383 adl.

<sup>39</sup> Carl Diesch lived from 1880 to 1957 and was director of libraries in Berlin, Königsberg and Leipzig – A. Habermann, R. Klemmt, F. Sieffkes, *Lexikon deutscher wissenschaftlicher Bibliothekare 1925–1980*. Klostermann, Frankfurt am Main 1985, p. 58.

<sup>40</sup> C. Diesch, *Fürst Boguslav Radzivill und seine Bücherschenkung an die Königsberger Schlossbibliothek*, in: *Festschrift Georg Leyh. Aufsätze zum Bibliothekswesen und zur Forschungsgeschichte dargebracht zum 60. Geburtstage*, Leipzig 1937, pp. 117–128.

<sup>41</sup> Ibidem, p. 122.

Diesch compiled a list of the books he found most valuable in the donation of Prince Bogusław: 'Johann Janson: *Theatrum orbis terrarum* 1660; Johann Blaeu: *Magnum theatrum urbium Belgicae regiae* 1648; Caspar Barlaeus: *Historia rerum in Brasilia sub Mauritio Nassov, gestarum* 1647; Braun und Hogenberg: *Civitates orbis terrarum in Banden 1593–1657 und viele andere*<sup>42</sup>'. In addition, the author also mentioned the work 'Leonardo da Vinci: *Della Pittura*, Paris 1651'<sup>43</sup> and included information on three manuscripts. One of them was a bound incunabula of the Justinians Institutionem<sup>44</sup> and was apparently printed by Peter Schöffer,<sup>45</sup> the other was excerpts from the Old Testament and a legal encyclopaedia<sup>46</sup>. The author also found books with incunabula in them, there were seventeen such items<sup>47</sup>.

Diesch included a physical description of the volumes and characteristics of the individual bindings of the donated books. The author mentions that they were mostly leather without any embossing. Only selected volumes had 'beautiful gold inscriptions on parchment or brown leather'<sup>48</sup>. Such rarities included the Parchment Bible and the manuscript of the Legal Lexicon. Both items 'had the same binding (brown leather with blind embossing)'<sup>49</sup>. The author of the article mentions the books donated by Radziwiłł included a manuscript of the Ruthenian *Chronicle of Nestor* from the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century, which did not survive in the collection until 1937,<sup>50</sup> because it was stolen during the Seven Years' War and taken to St Petersburg in 1759<sup>51</sup>. After the death of Prince Bogusław, the books were handed over by Johann von Fehr on behalf of the Radziwiłł family. When he died in 1712, the donations ceased. Inventory compiled by M.S. Grabe is a valuable source that has survived to the present day and is evidence of the high cultural and intellectual level of Prince Bogusław<sup>52</sup>.

The inventories under review are held in the National Library in Warsaw. They can be found under ref. SD XVII.4.2382 adl. and ref. SD XVII.4.2383 adl. The first inventory (ref. SD XVII.4.2382 adl.), drawn up by M.S. Grabe senior, it is bound in cardboard covered with green cloth. The cover was probably added by librarians in Königsberg or by the staff of the Polish National Library after the inventory was

<sup>42</sup> Ibidem, s. 122.

<sup>43</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>44</sup> Inventory item 199: *Justiniani Institutiones glossatae*, Basileae 1478.

<sup>45</sup> The author states that *Institutiones* were printed in Schöffer's print shop in 1468, but in the inventory made by M.S. Grabe neither the place nor the year in which the manuscript was produced are specified. C. Diesch, op. cit., p. 122.; M.S. Grabe, op. cit., k. 8.

<sup>46</sup> C. Diesch, op. cit., p. 123.

<sup>47</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>48</sup> Ibidem, s. 125. Own translation.

<sup>49</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>50</sup> In that year, the author published his article on the Radziwiłł collection. It should be noted, however, that Diesch had information relating to the Chronicle of Nestor from the notes of Professor Friedrich Samuel Bock, who made an annotation in the margin of the catalogue. Ibidem, p. 127.

<sup>51</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>52</sup> Ibidem, s. 128.

taken over in 1945 from the collection secured in Pasłęk. There is a notation in German on the inside cover: 'Gekauft aus dem Antiquariat von Lipsius und Tischer. Kat. 81 Nr. 505' ('Purchased from the Lipsius and Tischer antique shop')<sup>53</sup> and the ownership stamp of A. Ward, which is also affixed to the pre-title and title page. The title page contains a description in Latin of what the 48<sup>th</sup> catalogue relates to, who the donor is and in which year it was compiled. There is also a provenance stamp of the library in Königsberg<sup>54</sup>. The other side of the title bears the donation book plate of Bogusław Radziwiłł and the stamp of the National Library in Warsaw. There is also an introduction, which includes information about the donor (Bogusław Radziwiłł), to whom the book collection was donated (Frederick Wilhelm I), how many books the prince donated to the library and who is the author of the present catalogue. The same information can be found in the second inventory drawn up after the death of M.S. Grabe<sup>55</sup>. There are twenty cards in the inventory and they are printed on both sides in antiqua<sup>56</sup>.

M.S. Grabe divided the inventory into two sections. The first is 'Libri in folio', i.e. large format books<sup>57</sup> and the second is 'Libri in Quarto', i.e. books of smaller format<sup>58</sup>. The author of the inventory systematised the list (in both sections) and separated five columns on printed pages. In the first one, the books were numbered; in the second column, you will find a Roman numeral next to some books; this is the designation of the volume the library received. The third column contains information about the book, i.e. the author and title (or the title itself), the fourth column contains the place of publication, and the fifth column contains the year of publication<sup>59</sup>. The Libri in folio records 296 items, of which 100 representative examples were selected from various fields of study<sup>60</sup> i.e. atlases, historical atlases, military history, art and architecture

<sup>53</sup> M.S. Grabe, op. cit., p. 2 cov. Own translation.

<sup>54</sup> Ibidem, title page.

<sup>55</sup> Ibidem, k. 2–3.

<sup>56</sup> 'Antique – 1. In the colloquial sense, any typeface that is straight, as opposed to italics. 2. The typeface originated in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, which went through three major phases in its development: A. Renaissance, A. Baroque and A. Classicist. The origins of this typeface, which is still dominant to this day, can be traced back to the predilections of the Renaissance people, who transformed the beauty of Roman inscriptions and Carolingian script (Latin writing of the early Middle Ages) into Renaissance antiqua (humanist writing). This typeface, undergoing further refinement, displaced Gothic typeface from most European countries over time' – *Encyklopedia wiedzy o książce*, A. Birkenmajer, B. Kocowski, J. Trzynadłowski (eds), Wrocław 1971, pp. 55–57.

<sup>57</sup> 'Folio (from Latin folium = card): 1. Code, the cards of which were created by folding the sheet in half. – 2. A colloquially used term for a thick book of large format' – ibidem, p. 721; *Encyklopedia współczesnego bibliotekarstwa polskiego*, K. Głombiowski, B. Świderski, H. Więckowska (eds), Wrocław 1976, p. 126.

<sup>58</sup> 'Quarant (Latin quartus = fourth), a codex, the pages of which are formed after the sheet has been folded twice and each of which is a fourth of the sheet, i.e. 20–30 cm high' *Encyklopedia wiedzy...,* p. 1360.

<sup>59</sup> M.S. Grabe, op. cit., k. 3.

<sup>60</sup> The selection of old prints was made by the author of this article. The listing of given titles serves to draw attention to specific items from the unique collection. In addition, where it was possible to establish this, the current place of storage of the indicated titles is also given, whereas the specific copies of old prints given in the footnotes are not those that belonged to Bogusław Radziwiłł's book collection.

and the history of individual countries and cities. Some of the works listed were first editions, indicating that Bogusław took a keen interest in published literature:

1. *Joh. Jansonii novus Atlas, sive Theatrum Orbis terrarum, in sex Tomos distinctus, quorum singulis continentur sequentia: Introductio ad Cosmographiam; Orbis Terrarum; Europa; Norvvegia, Svecia, Dania; Islandia; Moscovia; Polonia; Hungaria &c;c., Amstelod.* 1660 (Amsterdam);
2. *Gallia; Helvetia; Belgium, Amstelod.* Amstelod. 1660 (Amsterdam);
3. *Hispania; Italia; Asia; Africa, Amerika.* Amstelod. 1660 (Amsterdam);
4. *M. Britannia.* Amstelod. 1660 (Amsterdam);
5. *Orbis maritimus; Orbis antiquu; Graecia paralela; Archipelagus.* Amstelod. 1660 (Amsterdam);
6. *Georgii Hornii introductio ad Geogaphiam antiquam; Orbis antiqui typus Geographicus; Geographia vetus sacra & profana,* Amstelod. 1660 (Amsterdam)<sup>61</sup>;
7. *Andrea Cellarii, Harmonia Macrocosmica,* Amstelod. 1661 (Amsterdam)<sup>62</sup>;
8. *Johannis Blaeu, Magnum Theatrum urbium Belgicae Regiae, t. 1,* Amstelod. 1661 (Amsterdam)<sup>63</sup>;
9. *Johannis Blaeu, Magnum Theatrum urbium Belgicae Regiae Foederatae, t. 2,* Amstelod. 1661 (Amsterdam);
10. *Petri Scriverii descriptio Principium Hollandiae & Westfrisiae ab A.C. 863. Usq; ad Philippum IV Hisp. R. cum figuris,* Harlemi 1650;
11. *Guilielmi Becani, S. J. descriptio introitus Ferdinandi, Hisp. Infantis, in Gandavum, Antverpiz.* (Antwerpia) 1636;
12. *Antonii Sanderi, Flandriae Illustratae Tomus I, Coloniae* 1641<sup>64</sup>;
13. *Antonii Sanderi, Flandriae Illustratae Tomus II, Coloniae* 1644;
14. *Neuer Atlas oder Weltbeschreibung/pars I,* Amsteld. 1638<sup>65</sup>;
15. *Neuer Atlas oder Weltbeschreibung/pars II,* Amsteld. 1638;
16. *Antonii Bosii Roma subterranea, Italice, Romae* 1632;
17. *Gerardi Mercatoris & Jodoci Hondii Atlas, Belgice,* Amsteld 1634;

<sup>61</sup> G. Horn, *Accuratissima Orbis Antiqui Delineatio. Sive Geographia Vetus, Sacra i Profana,* Amsterdam 1657, <https://web.marshlibrary.ie/digi2/exhibits/show/maps/item/462> (accessed: 24 July 2024). The copy is held at the Marsh Library in Dublin.

<sup>62</sup> A. Cellarii, *Harmonia Macrocosmica,* Amstelod. 1661 (Amsterdam). Andrea Cellari's work is unavailable in the Polish libraries. The edition that Bogusław Radziwiłł donated to the Königsberg Library was probably one of the first. It is presumed that Bogusław purchased the atlas during his stay in the Netherlands.

<sup>63</sup> J. Blaeu, *Novum ac magnum theatrum urbium Belgicae Regiae / ad praesentis temporis faciem expressum a Ioanne Blaeu, Amstelaedamensi,* supplementary title: *Novvm ac magnVm theatrvm vrbivm Belgicae Regiae.* Amstelod. 1661 – The atlas is held in the Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon collection, ref. Folio A 2023 41.

<sup>64</sup> A. Sanderus, *Flandria illustrata, sive Descriptio comitatus istius per totum terrarum orbem celeberrimi, III tomos absoluta / ab Antonio Sandero [...],* Coloniae Agrippinae 1641–1644, copy kept in the Ghent University Library, <https://lib.ugent.be/catalog/rug01:000791673> (accessed: 1 September 2024).

<sup>65</sup> J. Blaeu., *Novvs Atlas, Das ist, Weltbeschreibung: Mit schonen neuen ausfuhrlichen Land-Taffeln in Kupffer gestochen, vnd an den Tag gegeben,* Amsterdam 1655. The atlas is held in the Heidelberg University Library, <https://doi.org/10.11588/digit.8317> (accessed: 1 September 2024).

18. *Gerardi Mercatoris & Jodoci Hondii Atlas Latine*, Amsteld 1630;
19. Casparis Barloei, *historia rerum in Brasilia sub Mauritio Nassov. Gestarum.*, Amsteld 1647<sup>66</sup>;
20. Petri Kaerii, *Germania inferior*, Amsteld. 1617<sup>67</sup>;
21. *Novi Testamenti pars. I continens Evangelia*, Parisiis 1640;
22. *Novi II. continens Actus & Epistolae Apostolicas, item Apocalypsin.*, Parisiis 1642;
23. *Demosthenis & Aeschinis Opera Graeco-Latina*, Fracofutti 1604;
24. *Della Pittura di Lionardo da Vinci & di Leon Battista Alberti con loro vite scritte da Rafaelle du Fresne*, Parisiis 1651<sup>68</sup>;
25. Petri Andreae, *Mathioli opera a Casp. Baubino edira.*, FFurti 1598<sup>69</sup>;
26. Marii Bettini *apiaria universae Philosophie Mathematicae*, Bononiae 1645;
27. *I Histoire des Turcs par Chalcondile, avec la cotinuation jusques a l' an 1612. par Thomas Artus.*, Paris 1650;
28. *II depuis l'an 1612. jusques a l an 1649. par F. E. du Mezeray, avec l histoire du Serrial par Michel Baudier. Les illustrations fur l'histoire de Chalcondyle, par Blaise de Vigeneve. Les descriptions & figures des habits des Officiers & autres personnes de l 'Empire Turc. Les Tableaux prophetiques sur la ruine du mesme Empire*, Paris 1650;
29. *Rerum Bohemicarum Scriptores Antiqui*, Hanovia 1602;
30. *Les Fortifications du Comte Blaise de Fran ois de Pagan.*, Paris 1645;
31. *Gabrielis Bucelini Germaniae Topo Chrono-Stemmato-graphiae sacrae & profanae pars. I*, Aug. Vindel 1655;
32. *Gabrielis Bucelini Germaniae Topo Chrono-Stemmato-graphiae sacrae & profanae pars. II*, Aug. Vindel 1662;
33. *Gabrielis Bucelini Germaniae Topo Chrono-Stemmato-graphiae sacrae & profanae pars. III*, Francof. 1672;
34. *Alexandri Massarii tractatus de modo equos fraenandi.*, Venetiis 1607<sup>70</sup>;

<sup>66</sup> Casparis Barlai, *Rerum Per Octennium In Brasilia Et alibi gestarum, Sub Praefectura Illustrissimi Comitis I. Mauritii Nassauia &c. Comitis, Historia [...]*, Amsterdam 1660. A copy, printed much later than the one donated by the Prince to the Königsberg Library, is held in the collection of the Library of the National Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław, ref. XVII-10130

<sup>67</sup> P. van den Keere, P. Montanus, *Petri Kaerii Germania Inferior id est, XVII provinciarum ejus novae et exactae tabulae geographicae*, Amsterdam 1617, the copy is kept in the Utrecht University Library, <https://utrechtuniversity.on.worldcat.org/oclc/1395255221> (accessed: 1 September 2024).

<sup>68</sup> L. da Vinci, A., L. Battista, *Trattato della pittura di Lionardo da Vinci*, Bologna 1786, a copy printed 136 years later than the one given by Boguslav is in the Heidelberg University Library <https://doi.org/10.11588/diglit.21532> (accessed: 1 September 2024).

<sup>69</sup> P.A. Mattioli, *Petri Andreae Matthioli [...] Opera, quae extant omnia: Hoc Est Commentarij in VI. libros Pedacij Dioscoridis [...] de Medica materia [...], Nunc a Caspero Bauhino [...] infinitis locis aucti [...], De Ratione Distillandi Aqvas Ex Omnibus plantis [...], Apologia in Amatvm Lvsitanvm [...], Epistolarvm Medicinalivm Libri Qvinqve, Dialogvs De Morbo Gallico. Cvm Locupletissimis Indicibvs [...]*, Frankfurt am Main 1598. The copy is held in the Library of the National Ossoliński Institute, ref. XVI.F.13849.

<sup>70</sup> A.M. Massari, *Tractatvs De Modo Eqvos Fraenandi Alexandri Massarii Malatesta Romani: Clare Ac Svffcienter*

35. *Nicolai Sanfon (?) descriptio Geographica utriusq; imperii, & Graeciae, cum Tabulis. Theatri Geographiae veteri Tomus prior, in quo. Ptolomaei Geographia Graeco.-Lat. opera Petri Bertis Antonini Imp. Itineraria duo; Tabula Peutingeriana; Abrahami Ortelii veteris Geographiae aliquot Tabulae ex ipsius Parergo.*, Paris 1638, Amsteld 1618;
36. *La charge du Mareschal des Logispar Dav. De Solemne*, Hagae 1632;
37. *Adriani Spigelii operum pars 1 ex recensione Joh. Anronidae Vander Linden.*, Amsterd. 1645;
38. *Adriani Spigelii operum pars 1 ex recensione Joh. Anronidae Vander Linden. II*, Amsterd. 1645;
39. *Adriani Spigelii operum pars 1 ex recensione Joh. Anronidae Vander Linden. III*, Amsterd. 1645;
40. *Georgius Codmus Caropalata de officits & officialibus curiae & Ecclesiae Constantiopolitanae, cum comentario Jac. Gretseri*, Parisiis 1648;
41. *Lamici Chalcocondylae historia Graeco Lat. cum annalibus Sultanotumex interpretatione Joh. Leunclavii, cum Supplemento & Pandectis, & Glossario Caroli Annibal Fabroti praesixo.*, Parisiis 1650;
42. *L'Architecture des voutespar Francis Dreand.*, Parisiis 1643;
43. *Les images des deux Philokrates, & les Statues de Callistrate, par Blaise de Vigenere, avec des Epigrammes par Artus Thomas.*, Parisiis 1639<sup>71</sup>;
44. *Andr. Vesalii epirome de humani corporis fabrica, cum notis Nic. Fontani.*, Amsteld 1642<sup>72</sup>;
45. *Casparis Barlei Medica hospes.*, Amsteld 1638;
46. *Jacob de Geyn Wapenhandelinghe von Roers, Mulquetten ende Spiessen.*, Amsteld 1607<sup>73</sup>;
47. *Virgilii Maronis opera.*, Parisiis 1641<sup>74</sup>;

*Explicatvs Pro Maiori Eqvitv Satisfactione Ac Domitorvm Intelligentia Ad Egregiam Eqvitandi Artem Exercendam [...]*, Gdańsk 1609. Copy can be found in the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Gdańsk, <https://pbc.gda.pl/dlibra/publication/41384/edition/35296/content?ef=L3B1YmxpY2F0aW9uLzUzNDM5L2VkaXRpb24vNDczMDY> (accessed: 1 September 2024).

<sup>71</sup> A.T. sieur d'Embry, *Les images ou tableaux de platte peinture des deux Philostrates sophistes grecs, et Les statues de Callistrate / mis en françois par Blaise de Vigenere bourbonnois, enrichis d'arguments et annotations ; reueus et corrigez sur l'original par un docte personnage de ce temps en la langue grecque en cette nouvelle edition ; avec des epigrammes sur chacun diceux par Artus Thomas sieur d'Embry*, Paris 1615. The book can be found in the Getty Centre at [https://primo.getty.edu/primo-explore/fulldisplay?vid=GRI&tab=all\\_gri&docid=GETTY\\_ALMA21139883770001551&lang=en\\_US&context=L&query=creator,exact,Delbeke, Maarten](https://primo.getty.edu/primo-explore/fulldisplay?vid=GRI&tab=all_gri&docid=GETTY_ALMA21139883770001551&lang=en_US&context=L&query=creator,exact,Delbeke, Maarten) (accessed: 1 September 2024).

<sup>72</sup> A. Vesalius, *Librorum [...] de humani corporis fabrica epitome, cum annot. N. Fontani*, Amstelodami, apud Jo. Janssonium, 1642. One of the copies of this work is held in the Library of the Warmian Metropolitan Seminary 'Hosianum' in Olsztyn. See K. Nierwicki, *Królewiecki egzemplarz De humani corporis fabrica Andreasa Vesaliusa (Bazylea 1555) w zbiorach Biblioteki Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego Metropolii Warmińskiej „Hosianum” w Olsztynie*, 'Z Badań nad Książką i Księgozbiorami Historycznymi' 2021, vol. XV, no. 1, pp. 30–55.

<sup>73</sup> J. de Ghely II, *Waffenhandlung von den Roren Musketten undt Spiessen / Wapenhandelinghe van Roers Musketten Ende Spiessen*, Amsterdam 1608. It is a unique work that is currently held in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

<sup>74</sup> V.P. Maronis, *P. Virgilii Maronis Opera. Vol. 1*, Brussels 1757.

48. *Thomas Sanchez operis moralis Tomus I.*, Antwerp. 1631;
49. *Thomas Sanchez operis moralis Tomus II.*, Antwerp. 1622;
50. *Thomas Sanchez operis moralis Tomus III.*, Antwerp. 1626;
51. *Cornelis Danckerts architectura moderna, Belice.*, Amsterd. 1631;
52. *P. Terentii Comoediae.*, Parisiis 1642<sup>75</sup>;
53. *Maphei Card. Barberini, nunc Urbani VIII. Papae, poemata.*, Parisiis 1642;
54. *Histoire du Ministere du Cardinal du Richelieu.*, Parisiis 1650<sup>76</sup>;
55. *Portraits des Roys de France, par Jacques de Bie, augmentes & enrichis des vies des Roys par H. de Coste.*, Parisiis 1636;
56. *Ceremonial Fran̄ois recueilly par Theodore Godefroy. Tom I.*, Parisiis 1649;
57. *Ceremonial Fran̄ois recueilly par Theodore Godefroy. Tom II.*, Parisiis 1649;
58. *Huberti Goltzii icones Imperatorum. item Caſperii Gevartii leries Impp. Austriacorum ab Alberto II. usq; ad Ferdinandum III.*, Antwerp. 1645;
59. *Famiani Stradae de bello Belgico Decas II. (Decas I. videatur infrius n. 154)*, Rome 1647<sup>77</sup>;
60. *Joannis Eusebii Nierembergii historia naturae.*, Antwerp 1635;
61. *Imago primi seculi Societatis Iesu, a Provincia Flandro-Belg. Repraesentanta.*, Antwerp 1640<sup>78</sup>;
62. *Les ceuvres mathematiques de Simon Stevin, augmentees par Albert Girard.*, Lngd. Bat. 1634<sup>79</sup>;
63. *Joh. Petri Lotichii rerum German pars II.*, FFurtii 1650;
64. *Hubertii Goltzii opera de re nummeria antiquas: Vitae Julii Caesaris, Augusti, Tiberii, cum Lud. Nonnii commentariis.*, Lngd. Bat. 1629;
65. *Sicilia & Magna Graecia.*, Antwerp 1617;
66. *Fasti Magistratum & triumphorum Romanorum.*, Antwerp 1617<sup>80</sup>;
67. *Thesaurus rei antiquariae.*, Antwerp 1618;

<sup>75</sup> Terence, *P. Terentii Afri Comoediae ex Des. Erasmi Rot. i Ioana. Riuij Attendoriensis castigationibus multo absolutiss.* [...], Colony 1544. A copy of this book can be found in the Polish National Library under ref. SD XVI.O.1829.

<sup>76</sup> C. Vialart, *Histoire Dv Ministere D'Armand Jean Du Plessis, Kardynal Duc De Richelieu, Sous Le Regne De Louis Le Juste, XIII. Du Nom, Roy de France i de Navarre: Avec des Reflexions Politiques i roźnorodne pisma, zawarte w les Negociations des Affaires de Piedmont i du Montferrat. Divisee w IV. Tomy. Corrigee en cette Edition i mise en meilleur Ordre.* [1], Paris 1650. A copy of the book can be found in the Munich Library and was donated by Grzegorz Zygmunt Miller.

<sup>77</sup> F. Strada, *Famiani Stradae Romani [...] De Bello Belgico Decas Secunda: Ab initio Praefecturæ Alexandri Farnesii Parmæ Placentiaeque Ducis III. Anno M D LXXVIII. usque ad Annum M D XC*, Amsterdam 1701. A copy of this edition can be found in the Library of the Ossoliński National Institute, ref. XVII-12139

<sup>78</sup> J. Bolland, *Imago primi saeculi Societatis Iesu: a Provincia Flandro-Belgica eiusdem Societatis repraesentata*, Antwerp 1640. A copy of this book is held in the collection of the National Ossoliński Institute, ref. XVII-20392

<sup>79</sup> S. Stevin, *Les oeuvres mathematiques de Simon Stevin de Bruges. Ou sont inserrees les memoires mathematiques, esquelles s'est exerce le tres-haut & tres-illustre prince Maurice de Nassau [...]. Le tout revueu, corrigé, & augmenté par Albert Girard ...*, Leyde 1634. Copy in the collection of the Library of the Gdańsk University of Technology.

<sup>80</sup> H. Goltzius, *Fastos Magistratum Et Triumphorum Romanorum Ab Urbe Condita Ad Augusti Obitum [...] Restitutos [...] Hubertus Goltzius [...] Dedicavit*, Bruges 1566. Copy in the collection of the Library of the Ossoliński National Institute, ref. XVI.F.13.630

68. *Gracia, cum Lud. Nonnii commentatiis.*, Antwerp 1620;
69. *La France Metallique par Jacques de Bie, I contenant les actions celebres des Roys & Reynes.*, Pariis 1636;
70. *Les families de la France II*, Pariis 1636;
71. *Joh. Jostoni historia naturalis de piscibus & cetis, item de exangvibus aquaticis.*, FFurti 1650<sup>81</sup>;
72. *Joh. Jostoni historia naturalis de piscibus & cetis, item de exangvibus aquaticis deavibus.*, FFurti 1650;
73. *Joh. Angelia VVerdenhagen de Rebusp. Hanseaticis.*, FFurti 1641;
74. *D. Chrysanthi Solarii, Pentateuchus mortuorum.*, Patavii 1645;
75. *Mariae Cunitiae Uraniapropitia.*, Olsnae 1650;
76. *Hermannus Hugo du militiaequestri antiqua & nova.*, Antwerp. 1630<sup>82</sup>;
77. *Francisci Haraei Annalium Ducum Brabantiae totiusq; Belgii Tomus I & II*, Antwerp 1623;
78. *Francisci Haraei Annalium Ducum Brabantiae totiusq; Belgii Tomus III*, Antwerp 1623;
79. *M. Vitruvii Pollionis de aechitectura, cum notis varior.*, Amsteld. 1649;
80. *Meursii Historica Danica & Belgica*, Amsteld. 1638;
81. *Della architettura militare di Francesco de Marchi.*, Bresciae 1599;
82. *Galeni Therapevtice, Graece. Francesco de Marchi.*, Bresciae 1599;
83. *Phil. Ferrarii Lexicon Geograph. Auctum a Mich Ant. Baudrand.*
84. *Antonii de Herrera Novus orbis, metaphraste C. Barlaeo. It Jacobile Maire navigationis historia.*, Parisiis 1670.
85. *Joh. Kepleri Astronomia nova seu Physica coelestis.*, Amsteld. 1622;
86. *Joh. Francisci Niceronis Thavmaturgus opticus.*, Amsteld. 1609;
87. *Didaci Stellaे commentaria in Lucam.*, Lugduni 1583;
88. *Adolphi Occonis inscriptiones veteres in Hispania repertae. Christophori a Siche-thronus justitiae, s.de optimo judice. La prattica di prospettiva di Lorenzo Sirigati.*, ap. Cömel. 1596, Amsteld. 1607;
89. *Dionis Casii Historia Romana, cum Xiphilini epitome.*, apud Steph. 1591;
90. *Joh. Bodini de Republica.*, Paris 1586;
91. *Francisci Baconi Baronis de Verulamio, opera omnia.*, FFurti 1665<sup>83</sup>;
92. *Arriani de expeditione Alexandri M. Graeco-Lat.*, apud Steph. 1575;
93. *Pausanias, Graeco-Lat. cu notis Xylandri & Sylburgii.*, FFurti 1583;

<sup>81</sup> J. Jonston, *Historiae Naturalis De Piscibus Et Cetis Libri V*, Frankfurt am Main 1650. Copy in the collection of the Czartoryski Library in Kraków, ref. 1272 C III Cim.

<sup>82</sup> H. Hermann, *De militia equestris antiqua et nova ad regem Philippum IV. libri quinque / auctore Hermanno Hugone [...]*, Antwerp 1630. Copy in the collection of the Library of the University of Wrocław.

<sup>83</sup> F. Bacon, *Francisci Baconi baronis de Verulamio [...] Opera omnia, quae extant: philosophica, moralia, politica, historica [...]: hactenus nunquam conjunctim edita, iam vero [...] collecta [...] et [...] repurgata [...]. Praefixa est auctoris vita*, Frankfurt am Main 1665. Copy in the collection of the Polish National Library, ref. SD XVII.4.8641.

94. *Fulvii Ursini & Antonii Augustini familiae Rom. Ex antiquis numismatibus.*, Romae 1577;
95. *Corpus historiae Byzantinae, in quo Zonaras, Nicetas, Nicephorus Gregoras, Laon. Chalcondyles.*, FF urti 1568;
96. Gabrielis Bucelini, *Annales Benedictini.*, Augustae 1656<sup>84</sup>;
97. Gabrielis Bucelini, *Menologium Benedictinum.*, Augustae 1656<sup>85</sup>;
98. Gabrielis Bucelini, *Rerum Belgicarum Chronic & Historici. Everardi Reidani Anales Belgarum aliarumq; gentiu.* FFurti 1620;
99. *Reisebuch des h. Landes/2. Theil/ von unterschiedlichen Autoribus*, FFurt. 1609;
100. Hieronymi Torrensis, *Confessio Augustiniana*, Dilingae 1569<sup>86</sup>.

There are 65 items in the 'Libri in Quarto' section and their subject matter does not differ from the books contained in the 'Libri in Folio' section<sup>87</sup>. In this section we will mainly find books that were published at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and those published in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, on the last page of the inventory, we will find an additional list with nine items that the author considered to be extremely important<sup>88</sup>. These include the following items:

1. *Die Lateinische Bibel gar schon auf Pergament geschreiben/ in folio;*
2. *Eine andere gleich schoauf Pergam in 4;*
3. *Opus Biblicum Regium, Antverpiae apud Plantinum, 6 columnibus,;*
4. *Apologia prollmo(?) Principe Janussio Radivilio, &c., &c., &c., Palatino quondam Vilnensi, & Exercituum M. Ducatus Lituaniae Supremo Generali;*
5. *Tauff= Actus der Furstl. Princessin Luysa Charlotta;*
6. *Leich= Processiones, nebst den Leich= Predigten/ Carminibus &c. ven des Durchlauchtigsten Fursten und herzn/herzn Bogislai Radziwilln u.u.u. und dessen Gemahlin Bensessung und Begrubnis und Konigsberg;*
7. *Das Messer so ein Preusisher Baur anno 1635. 9. Maji verschukt/ und am 9. Julii aussmMagen wieder ausgeschlukten worden;*
8. *Desselben Bauren Contrefait;*
9. *Georgii Lothi Med. D. &P. Regiom, gedrukte relations von dem abgeschlukten*

<sup>84</sup> G. Bucelin, *Annales Benedictini : Quibus potiora Monachorium Eiusdem Ordinis merita ad compendium referuntur / Avthore R.P.F. Gabriele Bucelino Imperialis Monasterij Weingartensis Asceta Theologo Priore Monast. S. Joan. Baptista in oppido Rhatia Veltkirchensi*, Augsburg 1656. Copy in the collection of the Jagiellonian Library, ref. BJ Bien. SD 113.

<sup>85</sup> G. Bucelin, *Menologium Benedictinum Sanctorvm, Beatorvm Atque Illustrum Ejusdem Ordinis Virorum Elogiis Illustratum: Qvo Brevi Atqve Vtli Compedio, In Dies Singulos, celebriorum aliquot Virorum res gestae... excitatur*, Augsburg 1656. Copy in the collection of the Library of Munich.

<sup>86</sup> M.S. Grabe, op. cit., k. 3–5.

<sup>87</sup> Ibidem, k. 17–19.

<sup>88</sup> 'Nebst diesen sin in einem absonderlich dazu geschenkten grünen Schaffe/ nachgesesste stücke/ die obigem catalogo nicht einverlebet/ zu finden' in addition to those mentioned, exceptional items not belonging to the main catalogue are listed) – ibidem, k. 20.

*und wieder ausgeschnittenen Messer, Rotgeri Hemsing, Med. D. verbesserte relations, Dan Beckheri, Med. Licent. & Prof. de culturivoro Prussiaco<sup>89</sup>.*

The second of the inventories described, ref. SD XVII.4.2383 adl. is also held in the National Library in Warsaw. The structure and breakdown is no different to the previous one. The main changes can be observed in the following areas: author – the new inventory was written by the son of M.S. Grabe, and co-authored by J.D. Zänker, while the 87<sup>th</sup> was published in 1712; the volume – it is much smaller than the previous one, as it only has five pages; the introduction to the catalogue – Grabe junior included the information that it was not Bogusław who donated the books, but his daughter Ludwika Karolina. He also stated that the Princess obliged Johanus Richardus Fehr to endow the library on her behalf<sup>90</sup>. Of course, as in the previous inventory, we will find a list of books that were not included in the main register<sup>91</sup>.

Very few works from the collection have survived to the present day, their number is 37; Janusz Tondel, in his study from 1992, stated that there were twenty of these volumes, but it is possible that the remaining nineteen did not have a fixed provenance and, in the course of research, it turned out that they belonged to the Radziwiłł book collection in the Königsberg Library. As of today, the collection of Prince Bogusław in the Collection of the Library of the Nicolaus Copernicus University presents itself as follows<sup>92</sup>:

#### I Manuscript:

- [Biblia latina. Vetus Testamentum: Genesis – Abdias][Kolonia?], [1150–1175]  
sygn. Rps 69/V

#### II Incunabula:

- *Testamentum Vetus Delft*, 10 I.1477 – sygn. Inc.III.19.

#### III Old prints:

- Chrząstowski Andrzej, *Bellum lesuiticum sive Ducentarum & quinque lesuiticarum Contradictionum index Basileae*, 1594 – sygn. Pol.6.II.218-220;
- Chrząstowski Andrzej, *Bellum Iesuiticum sive Ducentarum & quinque lesuiticarum Contradictionum index Basileae*, 1594 – sygn. Pol.6.II.218-220;
- Socyn Faust, *De Iesv Christo Servatore* [Cracoviae], [po 1 X] 1594 – sygn. Pol.6.II.2303.
- Ursinus Zacharias, *Zachariae Vrsini Vratislaviensis... Volumen Tractationum Theologicarum... Nevstadii Palatinorvm*, 1584 – sygn. Pol.6.III.98;

<sup>89</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>90</sup> M.S. Grabe, J.D. Zänker, *Series librorum, qui Bibliothecae...*, k. 8, old print in the collection of the Polish National Library, ref. SD XVII.4.2383 adl.

<sup>91</sup> Ibidem, k. 5.

<sup>92</sup> J. Tondel, *Biblioteka Zamkowa (1529–1568) księcia Albrechta Pruskiego w Królewcu*, Toruń 1992, p. 185.

- *Biblia święta, Tho iest, Księgi Starego y Nowego Zakonu wlasnie z Zydowskiego, Greckiego, y Laćńskiego, nowo na Polski ięzyk z pilnością y wiernie wyłożone* [Var. A] Brześć Litewski, (4IX1563) – sygn. Pol.6.IV.9;
- Bullinger Heinrich, *Huys-boeck. Vijf Decades. Dat is, vyftich sermoonen, van de voorneemste hoofdstucken der christelicker religie, in dry deelen gescheyden* Dordrecht, 1582 – sygn. Ob.6.III.174;
- Luther Martin, *Enarrationes Seu Postillae Martini Lutheri maiores Basileae, 1546* – sygn. Ob.6.III.175;
- *Dionysius Carthusianus D. Dionysii Carthysiani, In Qvatvor Evangelistas Enarrationes Coloniae, 1533* – sygn. Ob.6.III.176;
- Vermigli Pietro, *Martire In selectissimam D. Pauli priorem ad Corinthios epistolam, Petri Martyris Vermilii Florentini [...] Commentarii doctissimi Tiguri, 1572* – sygn. Ob.6.III.178;
- Luther Martin [.] *Alle Bucher und Schrifften des thewren seligen Mans Gottes Doct. Mart. Lutheri Teil 1-6 Jhena, 1558-1560* – sygn. Ob.6.III.182/1-6;
- Luther Martin, *Opera omnia, T 1-3 Ienae, 1579-1582* – sygn. Ob.6.III.183/1-3;
- Luther Martin, *HaufiPostilla Über die Sontags und der fuerinemesten Feste Evangelien, Durchs gantze jar Wittenberg, 1598* – sygn. Ob.6.III.184;
- Franck Sebastian, *Die gulden Arch darinn die Heilige Schrift und alls der Kern bester [...] prophetischer und apostolicher alter Lehrer und Vatter der Kirchen Spruch gefunden werden Bern, 1569* – sygn. Ob.6.III.186;
- Courteau Thomas, *Indice et recueil universel de tous les mots principaux des livres de la Bible, qui est le vieil et nouveau Testament Geneve, 1564* – sygn. Ob.6.III.187;
- Calvin Jean, *Harmonia das ist Vergleichung und Ubereinstimmung der dreyen Evangelisten Heidelberg, 1590* – sygn. Ob.6.III.648;
- Moller Heinrich, *Enarrationis Psalmorvm Davidis ex praelacionibus D. Henrici Molleri, Hamburgensis, in Academia Witebergensi exceptae Genevae, 1591* – sygn. Ob.6.IV.30;
- *Biblia Sacra Ex Sebastiani Castalionis postrema recognitione Basileae, 1573* – sygn. Ob.6.IV.31;
- *Biblia Sacra utriusque testamenti: iuxta veterem translationem Noremberg[a]e, 1530* – sygn. Ob.6.IV.32;
- Estella Diego de Didaci, *Stellae In S. lesu Christi evangelium secundum Lucam commentariorum tomus 1-2 Lugduni, 1583* – sygn. Ob.6.IV.33;
- *Biblia Sacra ad optima quaeque veteris, & vulgatae translationis exemplaria summa diligentia, parique fide castigata Lugduni, 1566* – sygn. Ob.6.IV.56;
- Arnold Mikołaj, *Religio Sociniana seu catechesis Racoviana maior publicis disputationibus Franequerae, Amstelredamum, 1654* – sygn. Pol.7.II.405;

- *Agenda sacramentalia ecclesiae Varmiensis* [b.m.w.] 1616 – sygn. Pol.7.III.891 adl.1;
- *Agenda caeremonialia ecclesiae Varmiensis* [b.m.w.] 1617 – sygn. Pol.7.III.892 adl.2;
- Blondel David, *Inauguralis ad studium historiae praesertim sacrae invitans oratio Amstelaedami*, 1651 – sygn. Pol.7.III.893 adl.3;
- Alard Wilhelm, *Ein new gulden A.B.C der furnembsten Lehr- und Trostreichesten Namen Christi Jesu Leipzig*, 1622 – sygn. Ob.7.II.1100;
- Alard Wilhelm, *Poenitentiale Propheticum, Das ist: Acht und vierzig Bufipredigten, aus den geistreichen Schrifften der Propheten und dero selben unterschiedenen Capiteln Leipzig*, 1634 – sygn. Ob.7.II.1288;
- Pitiscus Bartholomaeus, *Meletemata Psalmica, sive idea concionum in Psalmos Davidis, pars 1 et 2 Francofurti*, 1616-1618 – sygn. Ob.7.II.1317;
- *Colloquium De Norma Doctrinae, Et Controversiarum Religionis Iudice Spirae Nemetum*, 1602 – sygn. Ob.7.II.5729 adl.1;
- Tanner Adam, *Relatio compendiaria de initio, processu et fine Colloquii Ratisbonensis Moguntiae*, 1603 – sygn. Ob.7.II.5730 adl.2;
- Scharbius Johannes, *Postilla, sive conciones super totius anni evangelia dominicalia Ingolstadii*, 1604 – sygn. Ob.7.II.5731;
- Solarius Chrysanthus, *R.P.D. Chrysanthi Solarii Placentini Clerici Regularis [...] Pentateuchus Mortuorum Patavii*, 1645 – sygn. Ob.7.III.1178;
- *Biblia das ist die gantze heilige Schrift Deudsche Wittemberg*, 1614 – sygn. Ob.7.IV.180;
- *Biblia das ist die gantze H. Schrift durch D. Martin Luther verteutscht Heydelberg*, 1617 – sygn. Ob.7.IV.181;
- Alcazar Luis, *Rev. Patris Ludovici Ab Alcasar Hispalensis [...] Vestigatio arcani sensus in Apocalypsi Lugduni*, 1618 – sygn. Ob.7.IV. 183;
- Sanchez Tomas, *Opus morale in praecepta Decalogi R. P. Thomae Sanchez, Cordubensis Societatis Iesu theologi Antverpiae*, (1631) – sygn. Ob.7.IV.185;
- Ursinus Zacharias, *Opera theologica Heidelberga*, 1612 – sygn. Ob.7.IV.315<sup>93</sup>.

The Radziwiłł family certainly made an invaluable contribution to the development of culture and the arts. Books were an integral part of household furnishings, as can be seen from manuscript library inventories kept by library owners<sup>94</sup>. Thanks to the surviving inventories, we can conclude that Bogusław Radziwiłł was an eloquent and well-read man. He had a wide range of interests and it must be concluded

<sup>93</sup> Materials sourced courtesy of Ms Magdalena Awianowicz, engravings courtesy of Dr Marta Czyżak from the Manuscripts and Old Prints Laboratory of the Library of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń.

<sup>94</sup> AGAD, AR dz. XXXV, no. 1–270.

– after analysing the stock of part of his library, which is included in the inventory of the Königsberg Library – that he was most preoccupied with matters relating to military history and geography.

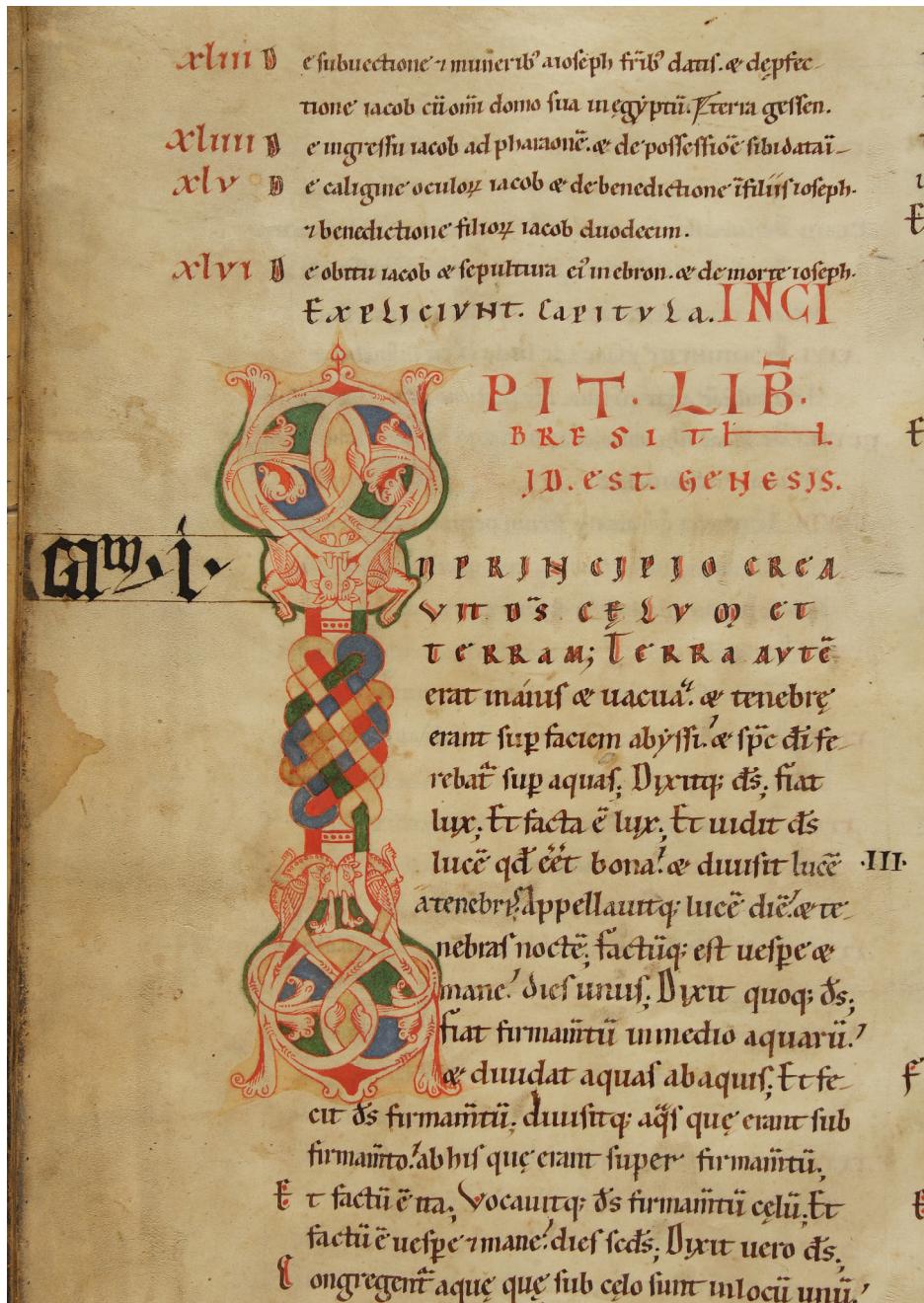
Bogusław Radziwiłł's book collection is an area of research that needs to be analysed in more depth. This article outlines a perspective for further research. The text focuses on the description of the library inventory of the aforementioned collection, considered as a historical source, which tells a lot about the figure of Bogusław Radziwiłł and his interests and approach to both science and books being the foundation of knowledge. It would also be necessary to make a characterisation of the exterior and interior of the old print in question, including a description of the types of binding, a discussion of the ornamentation and a critical analysis of the text.



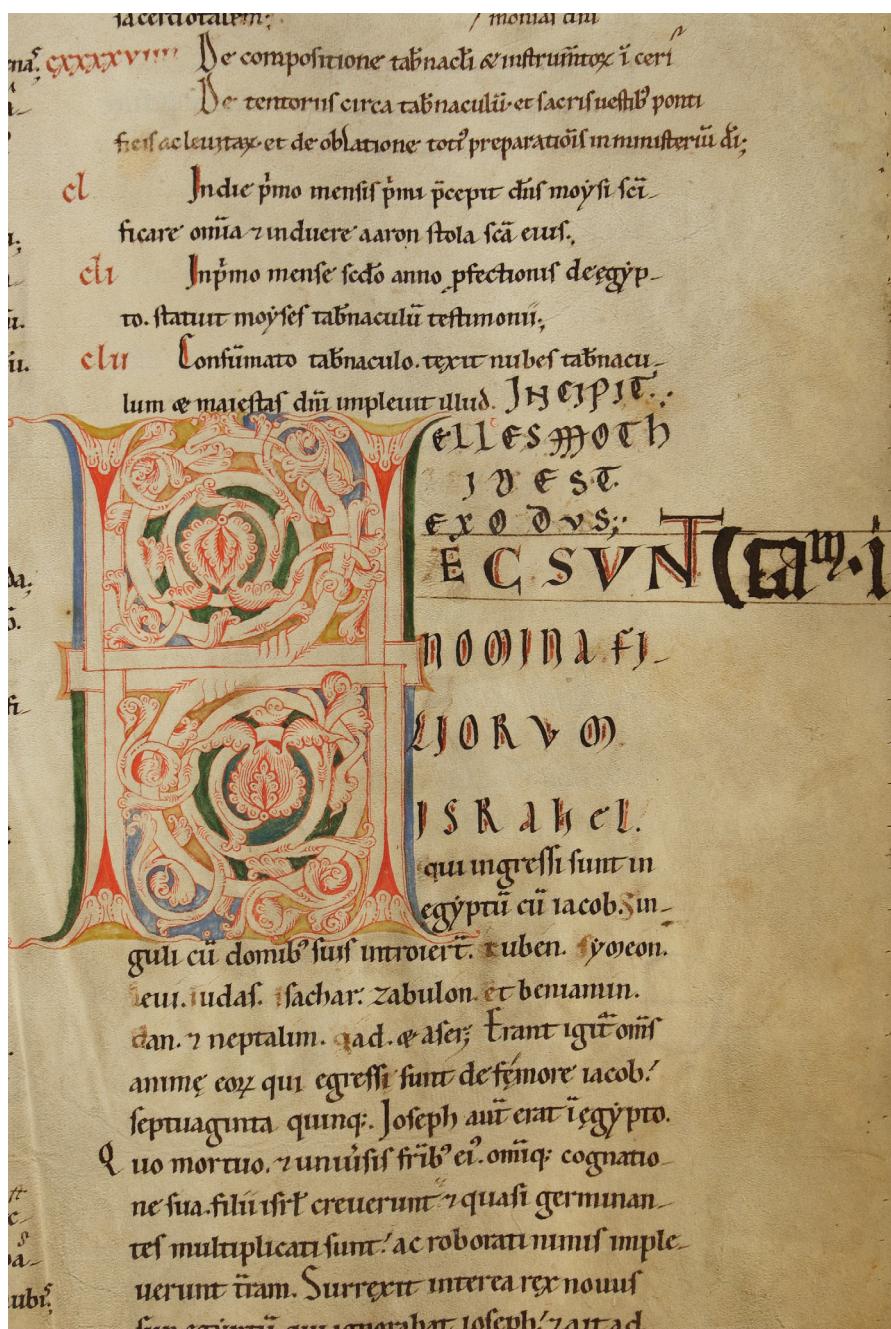
Il. 1. University Library of Toruń, Rps 69/V, k. 1v: initial F(rater) – Hieronymus, Epistola LIII ad Paulinum



Il. 2. University Library of Toruń, Rps 69/V, k. 27r initial H(ec sunt)



Il. 3. University Library of Toruń, Rps 69/V, k. 5v initial I(n principio)



Il. 4. University Library of Toruń, Rps 69/V, k. 27r initial H(ec sunt)



Il. 5. University Library of Toruń, Rps 69/V, Exlibris of Boguslaw Radziwill

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