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Officina Plantiniana in Leopold Jan Szersznik's library. A provenance study

Abstract: The article is based on the research conducted for the BA thesis “*Officina Plantiniana* in the book collection of Leopold Jan Szersznik: A bibliological study”¹. The library developed by the former Jesuit Leopold Jan Szersznik (1747–1814) from Cieszyn is the oldest and most explored collection in the Cieszyn Library. It includes 51 works from Christophe Plantin's (1520–1589) publishing houses. Taking into account the ex-Jesuit's fondness for antiquity, the author decided to focus her studies exclusively on the works of Greek and Roman classical authors, published by *Officina Plantiniana*. There are 16 such units in this library, among which the author selected seven best-preserved and most corresponding to the research topic. For the purpose of the study presented here, the material was expanded to include nine more titles, thus all works by ancient authors were analysed. The provenance method appropriate for library science research was applied in the project, to trace the paths of individual copies based on ownership marks left inside, i.e. ex-librises, stamps, and signatures.

Keywords: Szersznik Leopold Jan (1747–1814) – Plantin Christophe (1520–1589) – *Officina Plantiniana* – Cieszyn Library – provenance study

Słowa kluczowe: Szersznik Leopold Jan (1747–1814) – Christophe Plantin (1520–1589) – *Officina Plantiniana* – Książnica Cieszyńska – badania proveniencyjne

1 Tutor: Dorota Pietrkiewicz Ph.D., University of Warsaw, 2022.

The aim of this text is to conclude the research and share observations made during the study carried out for the BA thesis “*Officina Plantiniana* in the book collection of Leopold Jan Szersznik. A bibliological study”. During the study, 51 works printed in the Christophe Plantin publishing house were indicated, from among 16 titles were selected during analysis, written by classical Roman and Greek authors. This selection came from Szersznik’s fondness for antiquity, but also from an iconographic analysis of the ornamentation of the works, including mythological motives. Seven volumes were then selected from these 16 – the best preserved and with rich decorations. The article focusses on the person and activity of priest L.J. Szersznik and history of his library, as well as on the provenance studies of all these 16 titles. Analysis of ownership marks has largely allowed reconstruction of the ways from the first known owners until they came into possession of L.J. Szersznik.

Leopold Jan Szersznik and his library

L.J. Szersznik is inscribed into the history of Cieszyn as his most outstanding intellectual. Szersznik was an excellent pattern of a man of his time, promotor of Enlightenment ideas; thus often his biography and achievements become a research subject of either regional, national, or foreign scholars. Szersznik was born on 3 March 1747; he originated from a family living in Cieszyn Silesia for generations, whose members held official positions. These were educated people, owing their home libraries, which Szersznik used to read as a child. After finishing private education, Szersznik entered the Jesuit gymnasium in Cieszyn, and in 1762 he went to study philosophy in Olomouc². He left to Brno in 1764 for a two-year novitiate, after the completion of which he took his perpetual vows, binding himself closely to the Order. After two years he was referred to study rhetoric in the teacher training seminar in Brzeźnica, where he developed his knowledge of rhetoric and poetics, as well as took some internship before his future pedagogical work. Presumably then he began to think about studying history and Greek language, finally transferring for the following education to the Saint Clement Jesuit College in Prague. He was most occupied learning ancient languages and with historical studies at that time. Thanks to his Prague friends, he further explored his humanist interests. Szersznik was successively sent to *Collegium Egrense* in Cheb, where he was teaching grammar for two years. He returned to Prague in 1772, where he began

2 B. Bieńkowska, *Leopold Jan Szersznik. Fundator biblioteki publicznej w Cieszynie*, [in:] *Ks. Leopold Jan Szersznik znany i nieznan*, ed. H. Łaskarzewska, Cieszyn 1998, p. 139; L. Grzebień, *Duchowa sylwetka Leopolda Jana Szersznika SJ*, [in:] *ibidem*, p. 129; J. Spyra, *Życie i działalność*, [in:] *ibidem*, pp. 14–15.

4-year-long studies of theology, interrupted by the suppression of the Jesuit order of July 21st, 1773. After being ordained as a priest on 3 May, 1774, he decided to stay in Prague, and began work in the Clementinum library, cataloguing manuscripts. After finishing this task, he lost his position and left to the city of Hradec Kralove to teach the son of land hetman Bienenberg. His fondness for history deepened in that time and he developed his collection of books and manuscripts. Finally, at the end of 1775 Szersznik returned reluctantly to his home Cieszyn, starting teaching work, first privately, but soon later he became a teacher in Cieszyn gymnasium. He was soon appointed professor of poetry and rhetoric, which gave him a feeling of stability. In 1787 he was entrusted with the care of a post-Jesuit church, and in 1784 he was assigned a role of a supervisor of the convent of the Count Adam Tenczyński, which he rebuilt in the following years. In 1787 he became a gymnasium prefect and in 1796 nominated supervisor of the convent of Baron Karol Cselesta. In 1804 he was designated as the supervisor of the people's school in Silesia³.

Szersznik started gathering his own collections back in Prague, where the books were the workshop for historical studies. The character of his collection changed when he returned to Cieszyn and started teaching. In 1790 for the first time, he offered his private library to the school, but this initiative was not accepted by the city authorities, which did not want to support Szersznik in his activities. Forced to work alone, he developed a public library open to all Cieszyn inhabitants. In 1800 he purchased the building, then housing the gymnasium, and started moving the collection in the following years. In 1802 he finished organisation of the library and put it into public use. The collection amounted to 12 thousand books and ten thousand museum objects. The facility boasted the title of an "imperial-royal" library⁴.

The book collection of L.J. Szersznik consists of 31 thematic sections: *Historici prophani* (Laic historians), *Poetae* (Poets), *Mathematici* (Mathematicians), *Theologi* (Theologians), *Iuris Periti* (Lawyers), *Oeconomici* (Economists), *Historiae naturalis scriptores* (Naturalists), *Grammatici* (Grammarians/Philologists), *Rhetores* (Speakers), *Medici* (Physicians), *Ascetae* (Ascetics), *Antiquitates typographicae* (Peletypes), *Critici et Pedagogici* (Critics and Educators), *Historici sacri* (Church historians), *Concionatores* (Preachers), *Antiquitates Romanae at Graecae* (Roman and Green antiquities), *Historici*

3 L. Grzebień, op. cit., pp. 131–134; J. Spyra, *Życie i działalność ks. Leopolda Jana Szersznika (1747–1814)*, [in:] *190 lat założenia muzeum i biblioteki Leopolda Jana Szersznika*, ed. J. Spyra, Cieszyn 1993, p. 17; J. Spyra, *Z Cieszyna do Pragi i z powrotem. Naukowa kariera eksjezuity ks. Leopolda Jana Szersznika*, [in:] *Historyk i pisarz na prowincji*, ed. K. Czajkowski, Ostrawa 2015, pp. 30–32.

4 K. Szelong, *Ks. Leopold Jan Szersznik – jezuita w dobie oświecenia: 1747–1814*, Cieszyn 1997, p. 4.

litterari (Literary historians), *Lexica* (Dictionaries and linguistics), *Polygraphi* (Series and periodicals), *Bibliographi* (Bibliographers), *Interprets* (Bible commentators), *Patres* (Church fathers), *Concilia* (Councils and synods), *Bible*, *Manuscripti* (Manuscripts), *Musici* (Musicians), *Mixti* (Mixed), *Breverie und Gebetbücher* (Breviaries and prayer books). Moreover, there is also one section which is not described in the library⁵. According to Szersznik's will, the Foundation was established, thanks to which the library and museum he created could work after his death, thus serving the city inhabitants. The collections were to be opened to the readers a few times a week by an employee of city management until the first custodian was employed. Then the protocol of acquisition of the collections was made, stating that the collections amount to 7,296 works in 11,099 volumes and 9,716 objects in museum collection⁶.

The first librarian to fulfil the role of the collection custodian after Szersznik's death was Joseph Teichgübe, who – during his one-year tenure – barely managed to conduct a *scontrum* and count the collections left behind by the owner. Albin Heinrich was then employed on his position as professor of history and geography in the Cieszyn Catholic gymnasium. In the years 1823–1828, Heinrich prepared annual reports, enabling reconstruction of his library works. He resigned from his position in 1831. During his supervision, the collection increased by almost two thousand new titles⁷. Heinrich was replaced by Karl Schwarz, a teacher in the Catholic gymnasium in Cieszyn. When he took the office, he encountered financial problems, as the building where the collections were located required general reconstruction, which suppressed purchase of new titles. The Foundation curators in the years 1834–1835 issued a request to the authorities of the Moravian-Silesian governorate for financial support from a research fund, adding that they are willing to include duplicates from other libraries in their collections. The authorities accepted this request, and thus the library enriched its collection with books from the University library in Olomouc. Moreover, part of a property of Josef Antonin Kreibich from Wien was joined to the collection. When K. Schwarz resigned from the position, there was a lull in the library for many years because the Foundation did not possess sufficient sources to develop and update the collection⁸. Then the position of a librarian was taken by Josef Christ, who fulfilled this function

5 K. Mach, *Officina Plantiniana w księgozbiornie Leopolda Jana Szersznika. Studium bibliologiczne*. BA thesis. Tutor: Dorota Pietrkiewicz Ph.D., University of Warsaw, Warszawa 2022.

6 H. Hollender, *Kolekcje Cieszyńskie. Dzieje, zawartość, zawartość dostęp*, [in:] idem, *Miasto książek*, Cieszyn 2010, p. 39.

7 M. Kudělka, *Šeršnikova nadace v letech 1824–1914*, [in:] idem, *Leopold Jan Šeršnik – Život a dílo*, Ostrava 1957, p. 155; K. Szelong, *Proces ewidencji i opracowania bibliotecznych zbiorów ks. Leopolda Jana Szersznika*, "Roczniki Biblioteczne" 2000, Vol. 44, pp. 100–103.

8 M. Kudělka, op. cit., pp. 155–156; K. Szelong, *Proces ewidencji...*, pp. 104–105, 121–122.

for the following nine years, replaced by Vincenc Biernat. When V. Biernat left in 1876, he was replaced by Václav Pscheidl, a long-time curator of national collections. Next, for several months in 1883 the position of librarian was held by Anton Balcar. After his resignation, Szersznik's collection was curated by Jan Wytrzens, the teacher of the one of Cieszyn gymnasia, who fulfilled this function until the World War II, when he died⁹. In the 1930s the collections was transferred to the city authorities and included into the Municipal Museum, therefore moved into another place – to the former stable of Count Larysz, the first owner of the building where the museum was located. Professor Alodia Kawecka-Gryczowa visited the library in the 1930s and described it with the following words in “Zaranie Śląskie”:

Nowe życie zaczęła biblioteka od chwili gdy Zarząd Miejski umieścił zbiory przy Muzeum w specjalnie do tego przebudowanej Sali (dawna stajnia ciekawie sklepią na jednej kolumnie), gdzie tworzą one jedno z ładniejszych miejsc bibliotecznych w Polsce¹⁰.

[The library began new life at the moment when the Municipal Management located the collection in the Museum, in the specially reconstructed Hall (former stable interestingly vaulted on one column), where they form one of the nicest library spaces in Poland].

Viktor Karger, a museum curator, on the city-order performer scontrum, referring to repertories developed by K. Schwarz and A. Heinrich. It revealed a number of shortcomings, which amounted to 1,249 positions in 1839 volumes, 39 incunabula, and 11 manuscripts. Many of titles not registered so far were discovered at that time, in the amount of 3,404 monographs and periodicals, 14 manuscript books, and 62 loose manuscripts. The occupant authorities exported almost 5,000 books from the collection during World War II and dispersed them among a few Zaolzie locations. Then, the collections were taken by the state of Czechoslovakia, merging them in 1947 and moving to the National Museum in Prague. The lost part of the collection returned to Cieszyn only in 1962. Subsequently, the historical part of the collection was separated and the Historical Department of the Silesian Library in Katowice was established on this basis. The Silesian Library in 1989 waived its rights to the Historical Department, which was incorporated into the Municipal Public Library in Cieszyn. Finally, the Szersznik collection was taken over by the Cieszyn Library, established on 1 January 1st, 1994¹¹.

9 M. Kudělka, op. cit., p. 157.

10 A. Kawecka-Gryczowa, *Wrażenia z bibliotek cieszyńskich*, "Zaranie Śląskie" 1936, Vol. 12, No. 2, p. 83.

11 K. Szelong, *History*, [in:] K. Szelong, M. Danel, *Cieszyn Historical Library*, Cieszyn 1995, p. 20; K. Szelong, *Proces ewidencji...*, pp. 123, 128–131.

Provenances

During provenance studies, aiming to reconstruct the path of a book from the first to last owner, one can face a number of difficulties. A fundamental problem being encountered by the scholars the most often is inability of identification of a person who left ownership marks in a book. It can result from a physical, unintentional damage of a book, for example, by destructive biological factors such as dampness, which encourages development of microorganisms (e.g. fungi, which result in mouldy books) or the presence of insects¹². These can include accidents of various kinds, such as flooding of the room in which the collections are stored. Very often, even a slight contact of water with the paper on which provenances have been affixed, in particular, in ink or pencil, causes them to become blurred, making them impossible to read. Other damages or factors hampering decryption of provenances are purposeful activities of third parties, such as tearing out, erasing, rubbing out or covering up an entire provenance or its part. Sometimes it happens that a research finds legible provenance, however, he/she is not able to identify its author due to lack of indispensable data. The author faced some of the abovementioned difficulties during her study, which will be described by presenting the results of her provenance research.

Considering the history of Szersznik's collection, which – thanks to library curators – continued to grow even after the ex-Jesuit's death, it should be mentioned that his handwritten ownership marks are located on 15 of 16 books being studied (not including bookbinding blocks, where his ownership marks are located on the title pages of the first co-bound work). There is the possibility that the work not signed by him was already included in the library already after his death. The books will be described in alphabetical order by authors' names. Provenances made by the employees of the Cieszyn Library, including inventory and register number, are placed on each of the books, which will be omitted in the presentation below.

During the initial research, three categories began to appear. The first includes the works described by Szersznik as donations, donators of which were specified in provenances by ex-Jesuit. The other consists of handwritten ownership marks of the owners of the books, and the third includes stamps and ex-librises located on the bindings. Provenance research, even in such a limited part of L.J. Szersznik's book collection, allows us to note that these works had been in constant use, serving a huge number of people. From monastic libraries to the municipal library established by ex-Jesuits at the beginning of the 19th century. These books had also served many individual researchers or persons

12 J. Wasilewska, *Chora książka. Destrakcyjne czynniki biologiczne*, [online] https://www.bu.kul.pl/art_10737.html [accessed 19.03.2023].

holding important public offices. The author could not identify all owners marked in provenances; however, these shortcomings leave space for research for future generations, who may have better resources than today's researchers.

Officina Plantiniana in L.J. Szersznik's library

APULEIUS

L. Apvlei Madavrensis |Opera omnia quae exstant / e quibus post vltimam P. Colvii editionem philosophici libri ope vetustiß. cod. ms. innumeris mendis expurgati quamplurimis locis aucti per Bon. Vvltanium Brvgensem. – Lvgdvni Batavorvm : ex officina ||Plantiniana, apud Franciscum |Raphelengium, 1594. – [16], 80, 383 p. ; 12° ; [Bound with: Petronii Arbitri |Satyricon... – Lugd. Batavorvm, 1596; [Inv. No.: SZ 2 Cc IX 05].

Three provenances and one illegible handwritten note were found on the pages of two works: *L. Apvlei Madavrensis...*, 1594 and *Satyricon...*, 1596 (SZ 2 Cc IX 05). The oldest ownership mark is L.J. Szersznik signature on the title page: *Leop. Scherschnick 1800*, an abbreviation *H.Z.D. 16* can be found on the same page, which has not been deciphered. Presumably, these are ownership initials or an abbreviation of a library name together with a register number.

APULEIUS

L. Apvlei Madavrensis |Opera omnia quae exstant / emendata et aucta cura[m] Petri Colvi[i]... cum eiusdem ad omnia vberioribvs notis... ; accēbit nunc primum, inter alia, Lib. peri hermeneias, ex bibliotheca... Francisci Nansi[i]. – Lvgdvni Batavorvm : ex officina ||Plantiniana, apud Franciscum |Raphelengium, 1588. – [24], 431, [1 part.], 298 p. ; 8° ; [Inv. No.: SZ I VI 43].

The work is leather-bound and blind-stamped. There is a figure on the front cover, presumably a knight holding a sword, with an emblem of two-headed eagle above. ISZM initials are located above the figure, as well as two coats of arms, which could not be identified. Under the figure, the Latin words that constitute the content of the quotation. The back cover is embossed with an image of Maximilian II Habsburg, as indicated by the embossed signature *MAXIMILIANUS II D.G. ROM. IMP. SRM. AUGUS. GERMA. HUNGA. BOHEMII REX. ARCH. AUSTRI. DUX SILESIAE*, freely translated as “Maximilian II by God's grace Holy Roman Emperor, Holy Royal Majesty, Augustus, King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Silesia”. Identification of a figure on the front cover is not possible, however, the figure of Maximilian II, as well as two-headed eagle which appeared on the flag and emblem of the Habsburg dynasty indicate that it was Habsburg's subject. Coats of arms above his head may indicate his noble origin. The next entry is Szersznik's note of December 10, 1810 stating *Bibliothecae Scherschnickianae*

die 10. Decembris 1810 Dono D. Matthias Schäffer Caes[arei]. Reg[is]. Centurionis. It means that he received the book from an imperial-royal centurion (officer of a small unit), Matthias Schäffer. The author searched databases of the State Archive in Katowice (Cieszyn branch), but unfortunately she has not found any mention of such a person. At the bottom of title page a fragment of provenance *Casparus Sch...* is visible, and the rest was presumably been torn out.

AUSONIUS Decimus Magnus

D. Magni Avsonii... |Opera / ex recognitione Iosephi Scaligeri... – [Leiden] : ex ||Officina |Plantiniana |Raphelengii, 1612. – 238 s. ; 16° ; [Inv. No.: SZ Aa IX 059].

The work includes Szersznik's handwritten note *Dono fr[at]ris Jos[ephii] Scherschnick*, indicating that it was given to him by his brother, Józef Szersznik. However, the ex-Jesuit did not indicate any date, leaving only his signature *Leopoldi Scherschnick mp*.

AVIANUS

Aviani Aesopicarvm Fabvlarvm liber / a Theod. Pvlmanno... in Ivcem editvs. – Antverpiae : ex officina Christophori ||Plantini..., 1572. – 29, [2] p. ; 12° ; [Inv. No.: SZ Aa IX 044].

On the work's title page of which a handwritten note is visible *Leopoldi Scherschnick mp 1804*.

CAESAR Gaius Iulius

C. Ivlii Caesaris |Omnia qvae exstant / iam pridem opera et iudicio viri docti emendata et edita ; accessere Imperii Romani, Galiarumque et Hispaniarum veterum tabulae e conatibus geographicis Abrahami Ortelii, summaria insuper singulis libris praefixa et ad marginen Notae rerum indices. – Lvgdvni Batavorvm : ex officina ||Plantiniana : apud Franciscum ||Raphelengium, 1593. – [8], 434, [28] p., [3] k. maps : il. ; 8° ; [Inv. No.: SZ 2 P VIII 02].

The work includes Szersznik's signature *Leopoldi Scherschnick mp* and a blurred stamp of his library.

CAESAR Gaius Iulius

C. Ivlii Caesaris |Qvae exstant ex noua et accuratissima viri docti recognitione. – [Antverpiae] : ex Officina ||Plantiniana |Raphelengii, 1606. – [8], 480, [39] p. ; 8° ; [Inv. No.: SZ 1 P VII 17].

The work's oldest provenance is the inscription from the Imperial College in Prague Clementinum *Collegij Casarai N.278. Soc. Jesu ad S. Clementinum Prague, 1648*. The next ownership mark *Minoris Bibliothecae* indicates that

the book belonged to the Franciscan library¹³. The subsequent provenance is the signature *Leop. Scherschnick mp 1773* left by Szersznik. On the other page of the front cover (pastedown) there is a provenance wiped out purposefully, as indicated by the parts of letters left. Removal of provenance caused paper damage.

EPICTETUS

Epicteti |Enchiridion : hoc est pvgio sive ars humanae vitae correctrix. Item Cebetis Thebani Tabvla, qva vitae hvmanae prudenter instituendae ratio continetur Graece et Latine. – Antverpiae : apud Christophorum ||Plantinum, 1585. – 95 p. ; 16° ; [Bound with: Avli Gellii Lvcvltentissimi scriptoris |Noctes Atticae. – Lvgdvni, 1585; [Inv. No.: SZ Z IX 35].

The work forms a part of a bookbinding block together with *Avli Gellii Lvcvltentissimi scriptoris* printed by Antonius Gryphius. The oldest ownership mark is located on a pastedown *Ex libris Johannis Rajbkowicz 1599*, however, the author did not identify this person. On pages 3–5 there are handwritten notes concerning the contents of the first work, similar in character of writing to the signature of Johannes Rajbkowicz. On page 6 there are also notes referring to the contents of the first work, however, the handwriting differs. The next provenance is the signature of Karl Zeeh, professor in the Jesuit gymnasium *Residentis Soc. Jesu C. Zeeh*. Presumably, it mentions the Jesuit residence in Cieszyn. According to information in document No v.1 by Szersznik himself, K. Zeeh was born on March 6, 1735 in the city of Hohenelbe (now Vrchlabi) in Czech. He became a clergyman on 27 October 1759 and was ordained a priest in November 1761. Szersznik wrote that in the years 1766–1798 K. Zeeh worked in the Jesuit gymnasium as a professor of lower grades, he taught syntax, and was also a professor in grammar and humanities classes¹⁴. The following ownership mark was crossed out, however it is legible, *M. Stephani Goscki*. The abbreviation M. refers to the phrase “magnificus” used in those days before name and surname. The author searched the documents of the Jesuit residence in Cieszyn available in the Silesian Digital Library, however, she has not found such a name. The next signature is partially blurred, and thus only its first part is legible *M. Joanni...* At the very bottom of the title page there is a stamp with IXS initials, which provides almost 100% certainty that this is a Jesuit stamp, because they were very often used instead of IHS. IXS comes

13 A. Jogan, *Ordines Mendicantes*, [in:] idem, *Słownik kościelny łacińsko-polski*, Warszawa 1992, p. 471.

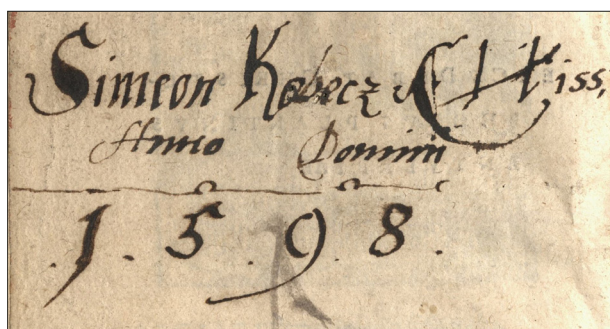
14 V. *Opracowania naukowe i inne* [in:] *Malo Invidiam Quam Misericordiam. Wybór pism i dokumentów dotyczących Leopolda Jana Szersznika*, eds. J. Spyra, G. Chromik, Cieszyn 2014, pp. 479, 481–484.

from an old Greek word ἰχθύς meaning a fish, i.e. Christ¹⁵. The author of the article tried to resolve whether the stamp came from Cieszyn, but none of the current or former employees of the Cieszyn Library could determine this. The stamp has also not been found in evidence of the order and Jesuit residence in Cieszyn. The last provenance is Szersznik's note *Leopoldi Scherschnick bibliothecae 1802*.

Il. 1. Example of a coat of arms *ex-libris*. Source: Q. Horativs Flaccvs, *Theod. Pvlmanni Craneburgij opera...* Cieszyn Library, Inv. No.: SZ Aa IX 043



Il. 2. Example of a signature provenance. Source: Q. Horativs Flaccvs, *Theod. Pvlmanni Craneburgij opera...* Cieszyn Library, Inv. No.: SZ Aa IX 043



15 K. Nowina-Konopka, *Pieczenie jezuitów w Polsce. Studium*, Bąkowiec pod Chyrowem 1912, p. 5.

HORATIUS FLACCUS Quintus

Q. Horatius Flaccus, Theod. Pvlmanni Craneburgij opera : ad Mureti, Lambini, aliorumq[ue] editionem, atque veteres aliquot libros collatus et scholijs e scriptis doctissimorum hominum collectis, illustratus... – Antverpiae : ex officina Christoph. ||Plantini, 1566. – 288, [76] p. ; 16° ; [Inv. No.: SZ Aa IX 043].

The work of Horatius was leather-bound, on which images of figures can be found. There is a man figure with a sword or a dagger on the front cover, with a sentence underneath, which could not be read due to binding damage. A female figure with a sword and a weight is located on back cover, with a citation underneath indicating that it is a depiction of justice. The oldest provenance is a note on the pastedown at the back of the book saying *Simeon Kabecz Chiss Anno Domini 1598*. Moreover, there is the signature *Ex libris Francs Ferlenlay lub Ferstenlay* on the title page. The author searched several European databases in state archives but has not found such names. A partially taped provenance is located on the pastedown. *Emptus liber [...]alendas Iulij Anno 1777* is only legible. A crest *ex-libris* is pasted above the entry, which could not be identified. The author browsed L.J. Szersznik's work¹⁶, in which he himself painted coats of arms of the gentry of Cieszyn region, however, she has not come across the same one. However, she noticed that the figures of an eagle and a horn with a star used in the emblem appeared there several times, which may prove its Cieszyn origin. The newest provenance is Szersznik's signature *Leopoldi Scherschnick mp 1804*.

PETRONIUS Arbitr

Petronii Arbitri Massiliensis |Satyrici fragmenta, / restitvta et avcta, e bibliotheca Iohannis Sambuci. – Antverpiae : ex officina Christophori ||Plantini, 1565. – 63, [1] p. ; 8° ; [inv. no.: SZ Aa VII 17].

The work was signed by Szersznik *Leopoldi Scherschnick mp 1802*.

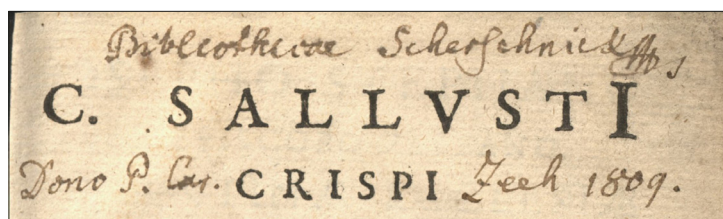
PETRONIUS Arbitr

Petronii Arbitri |Satyricon... – Editio nova. – Lvgd. Batavorvm : ex officina ||Plantiniana apud Franciscum |Raphelengium, 1596. – [24], 393, [1] p. ; 12° ; [Bound with: L. Apvlei Madavrensis |Opera omnia qvae exstant. – Lvgdvni Batavorvm, 1594 ; [Inv. No.: SZ 2 Cc IX 05].

The provenances on the work's pages are identical to the work by L. Apvlei Madavrensis |Opera omnia qvae exstant. – Lvgdvni Batavorvm, 1594.

16 See: L.J. Szersznik, *Scuta nobilium Ducatus Teschinensis*, [s.l.] 1805.

II. 3. Example of a designation of donation. Source: C. Sallvstii Crispi, *Opera omnia quae exstant...* Cieszyn Library, Inv. No.: SZ 3 P VIII 22



SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS Gaius

C. Sallvstii Crispi |Opera omnia quae exstant : cum Petri Ciacconii Toletani nouis ad eadem Notis. – Lugdvni Batavorvm : ex officina ||Plantiniana : apud Franciscum ||Raphelengium, 1594. – [16], 280, [22] ; 12° ; [Inv. No.: SZ 3 P VIII 22].

On the work's title page there is the provenance from the Jesuit residence in Cieszyn together with inventory or register number *Residencia S. Jesu Teshinij K 802*. The entry *Bibliothecae Scherschnick mp Dono P. Car. Zeeh 1809* on the same page indicates that professor K. Zeeh was a donator of this book¹⁷. The handwritten ASP initials are on the cover, which could not be identified. Also, one of the provenances on the title page was crossed out.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS

Sexti Empirici viri longe doctissimi |Adversvs mathematicos, hoc est, aduersus qui profitentur disciplinas : opvs eruditissimum, cimplectens vniuersam Pyrrhonorum acutissimorum philosophorum disputandi de quibuslibet disciplinis et artibus rationem / Graece nunquam, Latine nunc primum editum ; Gentiano Herveto Avrelio interprete. Eivsdem Sexti Pyrrhonorvm Hypotyp!3ose!3on libri tres: quibus in tres philosophiae partes feuerissime inquiritur. Libri magno ingenij acumine scripti, variaque doctrina referti: Graece nunquam, Latine nunc primum editi, interprete Henrico Stephano. Accessit et Pyrrhonis vita, ex Diogene La! :ertio: ex vulgata interpretatione, sed multis in locis castigata. Item Claudij Galeni Pergameni contra Academicos et Pyrrhonnios, D. Erasmo Roterodamo interprete. – Antverpiae : ex officina Christophori ||Plantini, 1569. – [8], 583, [31] p. ; 2° ; [Inv. No.: SZ II 10].

On the title page of the next work there is a handwritten note *Bibl[iotheca]. Min[orum]*. 87¹⁸ is located indicating that the book belonged to the library of the Franciscans order. The following provenance *Caesar. Collegij Soc. Jesu*

¹⁷ See footnote 18.

¹⁸ See footnote 17.

Pragae. S. Philosoph. 40 proves that the work was stored in the Imperial Jesuit College in Prague. There is also the entry *Leop. Scherschnick mp* on the title page, and L.J. Szersznik *ex-libris* pasted to the pastedown.

TACITUS Publius Cornelius

C. Cornelii Taciti |Opera quae extant / a Ivsto Lipsio postremvm recensita eivsqve avctis emendatisqve commentariis illvstrata item C. Velleivs Patercvlvs cvm eivsdem Ivsti Lipsi avctioribvs notis. – Antverpiae : ex officina ||Plantiniana Balthasaris |Moreti, 1668. – [16], 547, [33], 36, 84, [14] p. ; 2° ; [Inv. No.: SZ 1 P I 09].

In the next work the note *Leopoldi Scherschnick mp 1808* is located.

TACITUS Publius Cornelius

C. Cornelii Taciti |Opera quae extant / I. Lipsivs quintum recensuit seorsim excusi Commentarii meliores plenioreque cum cvris secvndis. – Lvgdvni Batavorvm : ex officina ||Plantiniana : apud Franciscum ||Raphelengium, 1598. – [16], 720, [14], 580, [28] p. ; 8° ; [Inv. No.: SZ 3 P VI 34].

In the work there is the provenance with the content *Leopoldi Scherschnick mp* and the stamp from L.J. Szersznik library.

VEGETIUS RENATUS Flavius

Flavii Vegetii Renati... |De re militari. Libri qvatvor / post omnes omnium editiones... veterum librorum correcti a Godescalco Stewechio... Sexti Ivlii Frontini... |De strategmatis. Aeliani |De instruendis aciebus. Modesti |de uocabulis rei militaris..., opera nunc demum... codicum fidem recognita et castigata. – Lvgdvni Batavorvm : ex officina ||Plantiniana, 1592. – [16], 320, [16], 480, [31] p., [1] k. tabl. : il. ; 8° ; [Inv. No.: SZ V VII 04].

In the book's pastedown there is a provenance *Sum ex libris I.V.K. Schreckfischii 1784 Constat 10 gross*. The author determined that the name Schreckfisch is mentioned in a workbook of Evangelical vital records of 1790 in St. Elisabeth parish in Wrocław¹⁹. This is the only mention of such a name found by the author; however, it does not preclude its existence in other sources, which she could not reach.

ZENOBIUS Sophista

Paroimiai Ellenikai = Adagia sive proverbialia Graecorum / ex Zenobio... Diogeniano et Svidae collectaneis. – Partim edita nunc primum, partim latinae reddita scholiisque paralelis illustrata ab Andrea Schotto... – Antverpiae :

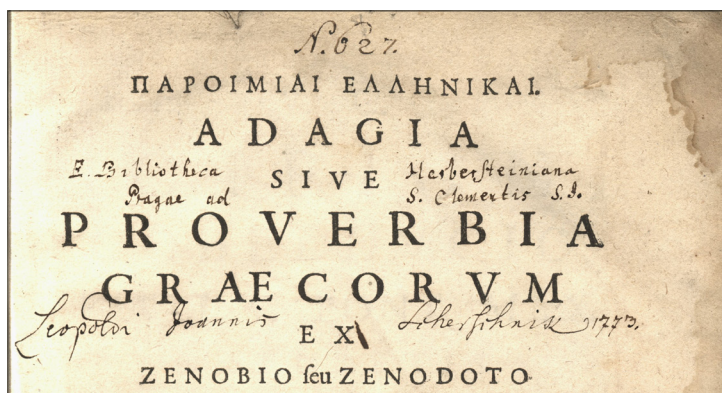
19 Archiwum Państwowe we Wrocławiu [State Archive in Wrocław], *Skład Ewangelickich Ksiąg Metrykalnych. Parafia św. Elżbiety*, No. 82/130/0, Inv. No. 88.

ex Officina ||Plantiniana : apud ||Viduam et filios Ioannis [Moreti, 1612. – [20], 702, [1] p. ; 2° ; [Inv. No.: SZ Y III 02].

In the last work there is the entry of content *E. Bibliotheca Herbersteiana Prague ad St. Clementis S.J.*, indicating that the book belonged to the Clementinum in Prague. The first part of the provenance most likely indicates that this book was a part of a donation from Ferdinand Arnošt from Herberstein family collection²⁰. Another provenance is Szersznik's entry *Leopoldi Scherschnick 1773*.

II. 4. Example of L.J. Szersznik's provenance.

Source: *Paroimiai Ellenikai = Adagia...* Cieszyn Library, Inv. No.: SZ Y III 02



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²⁰ *Národní knihovna České republiky*, [online] [https://fabian.sub.uni-goettingen.de/fabian?Nationalbibliothek\(Prag\)](https://fabian.sub.uni-goettingen.de/fabian?Nationalbibliothek(Prag)) [accessed 19.03.2023].

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Translated by Małgorzata Kisilowska-Szurmińska.

