

WRITTEN HERITAGE IN CROATIAN AND EUROPEAN LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

A brief overview of the development history of library collections in Europe from the Humanism to the present is given. While presenting the written heritage in European and Croatian libraries, special attention is devoted to court, church and university libraries, including the conditions of their establishment, collections of old and rare materials and the present state, level to which the collection is systematised, whether it is open to the public and available on the web. Web pages of each important library and projects related to book history or heritage libraries are provided. Further on, the author gives a survey of individual European and Croatian centres for the research of book history which also includes web pages of each library. Croatian libraries with valuable collections have been especially analysed, including church libraries, heritage libraries of Croatian noblemen and notable citizens, general research libraries and collections of old and rare materials from the National and University Library in Zagreb and the Library of the Croatian Academy of Science and Arts. The most important existing lists of Croatian incunabula are provided.

KEY WORDS:

written heritage, Europe, Croatia, book history, heritage libraries

Brief overview of the development history of library collections in Europe

After the Middle Ages the Humanism, true to its name, directed its efforts to man, who became the centre of its interests, and the 15th century brought about great changes in social development. In addition, one should also remember the works of Copernicus and Galileo (the turning-point in the sciences), the invention of printing and the discovery of America – to mention only a few important milestones in this context.

The Renaissance that followed led to social revival and strong development of art and culture. Noblemen and rulers of humanistic orientation started to deal themselves with science and art more intensely, and they also acted as patrons. Thus came about the court libraries, but also an ever greater number of libraries open to the public. Florence stood as a cultural and artistic centre at that time, where members of the influential Medici family acted as patrons. In addition to his private library, Cosimo Medici senior opened “Medicea pubblica”, considered to be the first public library of the New Age, in the Dominican monastery of San Marco in 1441. In the German countries, there were also several noblemen who created rich libraries in their castles during the age of the high Renaissance. The most prominent was the oldest and very rich and powerful Wittelsbach family, who ruled in Bavaria till 1918, and the Habsburg family who also ruled till 1918 over a great territory from Spain to Netherlands. At the same time, the Church enriched its libraries, especially those in the monasteries, usually accompanied by educational centres (colleges), but also in bishops’ palaces. Universities also had their libraries from the beginning, for instance old universities like Sorbonne, Bologne, Heidelberg and Prague, but these libraries were not so well protected and they were destroyed and their collections plundered or given to other owners in the later wars, and especially during the French Revolution.

The Reformation brought about especially big changes in Europe, not only from the ecclesiastical, but also from the social point of view. Numerous monasteries were secularised during that period, literature in vernacular started developing, and the leaders of the Reformation encouraged the opening of libraries to general public (public libraries). Obviously, many books suffered in reformation and counter-reformation skirmishes, but the protestant countries witnessed a flourishing development of printing and librarianship. However, in countries where counter-reformation won this development happened to a greater extent only in the Enlightenment age in the 18th century.

During the 17th and 18th centuries the European kings and noblemen (secular and ecclesiastical) continued to collect written heritage to enrich their court libraries. In some of them, like in the *Mazarina* in Paris, which in 1643 became a significant public library in France, worked the **librarians** who contributed considerably to the overall development of the profession. The credit for the fame of the *Mazarina* goes to **Gabriel Naudé**, who had published his work *Advis pour dresser*

une bibliothèque (Paris, 1627). The book significantly influenced further development of public librarianship in the whole of Europe.

One hundred years later, in 1726, Charles VI opened his Court library to the public by a manifesto. Up till then it had collected so many materials that it became the second largest world library (today it is the Austrian national library). The biggest library in the world has for a long time been the King's (today the National) Library in Paris that was opened to the public in 1735. Both national libraries, the one in Paris and the one in Vienna, today own rich collections of treasures.

The third very important court in the early history of librarianship was the one of the house of Wittelsbach, Bavarian dukes and later kings. The court library was established in 1558, and later enriched by purchase of important old libraries that are even today the core of the oldest collection of the Bavarian state library in Munich, one of the most important centres for book history research in the world. It was here that **Martin Schrettinger**, one of the founders of the modern library science, worked in the first half of the 19th century. He authored the prominent manual of librarianship in two volumes: *Versuch eines vollständigen Lehrbuches der Bibliothek-Wissenschaft oder Anleitung zur vollkommenen Geschäftsführung eines Bibliothekärs* (Munich 1808-1829).

During the 17th and 18th centuries other German noblemen opened their court libraries to the public, and libraries in Wolfenbüttel, Weimar and Kassel obtained new, specially designed premises that later on became the model to many, even outside Germany. In the 17th century the biggest library North of the Alps was the court library in Wolfenbüttel. It was established in 1572 by duke Julius Braunschweig-Lüneburg, but it was named after duke Augustus (Herzog August Bibliothek), who was very much involved in science and who enriched the library considerably till his death in 1666. The most important librarians in Wolfenbüttel were the important German philosopher and mathematician **Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz** (from 1691 to 1716) and **Gotthold Ephraim Lessing** (from 1770 to 1781). Among other things Leibniz created the first alphabetical catalogue and initiated the construction of the new building, erected from 1706 to 1710. Owing to Lessing, who was also an important German writer, Wolfenbüttel became an important centre of the German Enlightenment.

Concurrently with court libraries, modern university libraries started developing in Germany in the 18th century. The precursor of the later development on a larger scale was the library of the then newly es-

tablished university of Göttingen, opened in the academic year 1736/37. Its structure was soon noticed outside the German borders and became an organisational model to many European universities of that time.

The age of the French revolution was again accompanied by nationalisation and centralisation of library collections of many church, monastery and court libraries, and especially of the late King's Library in Paris. This brought about great changes at the turn of the 18th and the 19th centuries, not only in France. Napoleonic wars, that came about soon, caused upheavals also on the cultural plan all over Europe. Books were moved from the libraries or they changed owners. The consolidation of several smaller collections into big libraries, following the example of the National Library in Paris and other great libraries took place at that time. Accordingly, in the 19th century, public libraries were organised in several locations consisting of collections of previous smaller libraries. Napoleonic rule gave significant incentive to the development of the Croatian culture.

In the Central European countries like Bohemia, Hungary and Croatia, the 19th century saw the awakening of the national conscience, and the establishment of national museums, including national libraries, is encouraged. Contribution of Count Széchenyi's, to whom the national library owes its name, should be especially mentioned in this context,. Somewhat later bishop Strossmayer in Croatia importantly contributed to the development of the pivotal Croatian cultural institutions. Both great figures, distinguished patrons, take credit for the advancement in the fields of publishing and librarianship.

In the 19th century the library of the national (British) museum took the leading role in the Great Britain especially after the reorganisation by **Antonio Panizzi** at the middle of the century. However, the library of the British Museum at the time of Panizzi and his successors could not compete in its size with the National Library in Paris that would remain for long the biggest library in the world. Before Panizzi's reform in London in 1835, the Paris library already had 600 000 items, followed by 400,000 items in the then Court Library in Munich. The Royal Library in Berlin, The Royal Library in Vienna and the University Library in Göttingen had approximately 250,000 items each at that time. The British Museum had only 220,000 items, and Harvard University Library only around 70,000 items. The Library of Congress collected only 50,000 volumes of books. Fifty years later, in 1885 the ratios changed considerably. At that time, the National Library in Paris

had already 2,200,000 items, the British Museum 1,500,000 items, the Royal Library in Berlin and State Library in Munich around one million items, and the Vittorio Emanuele Library in Rome 360,000 items. The Congress Library in Washington owned a significant collection of 50,000 items, but it also had the greatest annual accession of 25,000 items that made it already at that time the sixth largest library in the world, and now it has been the biggest library for a long time.

In addition to these public secular libraries, there are also many rich church libraries that are so numerous in Europe that they could not all be included here. An interested scholar can find information about them and their collections on the web, as well as in printed guidebooks. Clearly, the rich Vatican library has a special place among them. This is a very old library of the Holy See with especially valuable collections. The present library was established in 1447 during the reign of Pope Nicholas V, and from then on it developed relatively fast, and towards the end of the 16th century Pope Sixtus V had the library building constructed and thus enabled its even faster development. Today the *Vaticana* has over 2,000,000 volumes of books.

This overview of the development of libraries is an aid towards understanding the genesis of European library heritage and finding our role in its study. In other words, the Croatian cultural heritage can be interpreted only within the total European environment and the task of the future Croatian researchers is to correctly evaluate and intelligibly present it to the interested domestic and foreign cultural public.

Important European centres for the study of the history of the printed book

The oldest printed books – incunabula – have been the subject of special researches for several centuries. Many researchers have been engaged in the incunabulistics for several centuries, but still, not all preserved incunabula have been catalogued or studied yet. The greatest collection of incunabula is held in the Bavarian State Library in Munich (19,000), followed by the British Library in London (12,500), National Library of France in Paris (12,000), Vatican Library in Rome (8,000), Austrian National Library in Vienna (8,000) and so on.¹ (In order to get an idea of the magnitude ratio of the majority of the preserved collections,

1 Incunabula.com : Web site dedicated to researching and discussing Incunabula, incunables and other rare books [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://incunabula.com/#/largest-collections/4530171939>

we shall mention that the greatest number of incunabula in Croatia is stored in the *Metropolitana* in Zagreb (252) followed by the National and University Library in Zagreb with 200 incunabula.)

The books from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries are much more numerous, because the printing started spreading and developing quickly from the 16th century on. These books, like the ones from the 19th century, are represented in the collections of many more libraries, but they are also considered to be rarities that should be specially treated.

In the following section we shall present briefly some of the selected centres that store old books, and are especially important, for different reasons, to Croatian scholars. This overview includes only a small number of towns and libraries, and it should be kept in mind that many other European towns also have very rich old libraries, that cannot be included due to the limited length of this text. Information about them could be found on the web and in the relevant manuals, so the researches can identify them without any difficulty.

Florence

The town of Florence is unavoidable in the study of old book history and European librarianship, so we shall begin the overview with two Florentine libraries. As is known, many Humanists worked in Florence at the time when the rich Medici family was influential there. The Medici were bibliophiles and they supported gathering of important collection of manuscripts and old and rare books in Florence during the Renaissance. After the Napoleonic wars when the libraries were plundered, destroyed or captured, the Italian territory was reorganised and Italian kingdom was created; the first capital was Turin, and later on Florence (from 1865 to 1870). Thus the first Italian national library was established in Florence in 1865 (today Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale), in which numerous collections from previous monastery, family and other libraries were later brought together.

*Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze*²

The National Central Library, Florence is today the greatest library in Italy (it has over 5,000,000 items), and for the current topic it is important that it contains 3,700 incunabula, 29,000 books and collec-

2 Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana Firenze [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://www.bml.firenze.sbn.it/index_ing.htm

tions from libraries of several scholars from the 17th and 18th centuries. The library of Antonio Magliabechi, the librarian of Cosimo Medici III, with 30,000 items in all languages stands out among them. So the precursor of the present-day national library was first opened to the public in 1747 under the name *Biblioteca Magliabechiana*. Later on great donations of Tuscan dukes were attached to it, and many private libraries were purchased, and the collection of the former library of the Pitti palace (*Biblioteca Palatina*) with about 90,000 items was also incorporated. Already in the 18th century the library acquired the legal deposit copy from the town of Florence, and from 1869 on from the whole of Italy. The collections *Magliabechiana* and *Palatina*, as well as many other special collections today have their own special catalogues and provide an immense wealth of data to researchers of book history. This library has been producing the Italian national bibliography from 1886, and it later became the centre of Italian union catalogue. A great catastrophe hit it in 1966 – it was flooded and a great part of the collection was affected. It received help from the Italian government, as well as from numerous libraries and professionals, so the greatest part of the valuable material was saved. Based on its own experiences it organised a big laboratory and educated specialists for paper restoring, binding and so on. Thus the National Library in Florence is today an important educational and research centre in the field of book and paper conservation known through the world.

*Biblioteca Nazionale Medicea Laurenziana*³

National Library Medicea Laurenziana has a collection of around 150,000 books, among which 566 incunabula and 1,681 books from the 16th century, but it is even more renowned for its collection of rare manuscripts and papyri. Cosimo Medici senior opened it to the public already in 1444 in a specially arranged library space in the San Marco Dominican monastery in Florence. The collection later had a turbulent history. It was specifically enriched by Lorenzo Medici the Magnificent who in 1470 established the San Lorenzo monastery, where he accommodated his first private library in Florence. It is today named after Lorenzo. After Lorenzo's death this library was plundered, later on partly transferred to Rome. Finally in 1523 Pope Clement VII (other-

3 *Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana Firenze* [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://www.bml.firenze.sbn.it/index_ing.htm

wise Giulio de' Medici) decided to unite the family library in Florence again, so he entrusted Michelangelo with the plans for the new library over the San Lorenzo cloister. The building of the library was finished after the death of Clement VII, when the famous access stairway and vestibule were built, and in the year 1571 this library was once again opened to the public. During the 18th and 19th centuries the library acquired additional collections from secularised monasteries and private libraries; so in 1808 it acquired the collection of the former San Marco monastery (the collection of the first public library of the Medici). This library is today considered to be one of the most beautiful Renaissance libraries and it is a sight visited by tourists from all over the world.

Venice

Venice is connected to Croatia, and especially Dalmatia, with many historical links, and it is clear that the National Library *Marciana* and the Venetian archives are unavoidable places for the study of Croatian as well as world history and book history. In this context it is especially important that many old Croatian books were printed in Venice (probably also our incunabulum *Glagolitic Missal* from 1484), and several Croatian printing shops operated there too. Because of that many Croatian scholars frequently begin their researches in Venice.

*Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana Venezia*⁴

The National Library Marciana in Venice is a very old library founded by cardinal Bessarion in 1468. Although Venice had a public library before that, because the poet Petrarca donated his books to the town in 1382 under the condition that they are made accessible to the public, this collection was not preserved in Venice. Some of Petrarca's books are today in the National Library in Paris (taken as the loot of Louis XII), and others were destroyed or lost during wars. Thus the history of the current collection of the *Marciana* begins with Bessarion's gift, which is especially notable because it contains valuable and very rare Greek manuscripts. This is also the oldest state library because at the beginning it belonged to the Republic of Venice. The Bessarion collection itself had a very turbulent history, because the Venetian government did not take proper care of it for a long period of time. Since the collection was situated in a very cramped space,

4 Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, antica biblioteca in Venezia [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://marciana.venezia.sbn.it/>

where it could not be used, the books were generously lent to individuals who were not eager to return them, and so on. Only in 1530 was the library moved to the first floor of the cathedral of San Marco, and in 1537 the decision was finally made to build the library. A beautiful Renaissance richly decorated building was erected on the square of San Marco (frescoes by Veronese, Medulić and Tintoretto). Many other donations followed after Bessarion's and the library soon became the centre of humanistic studies (especially important for the collections of Greek, Latin and oriental manuscripts). In 1603 Venice passed a law on legal deposit copy from the entire Republic. After the fall of the Republic the library acquired collections from several secularised monasteries and thus additionally enriched the collections of old books. Today the *Marciana* has around one million items, including 2,283 incunabula, 24,000 books from the 16th century and big collections of books from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Rome

The second Italian national library Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma is in Rome. It was founded in 1875 under the name of the king (Vittorio Emanuele II). Rome is also the seat of the Catholic church that possesses numerous valuable libraries and archives, indispensable for Croatian researchers. The rich Vatican library stands out among them.

*Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana*⁵

Vatican Apostolic Library is a very old library (the collection of material started already in the 4th century), but many items were lost during wars. As it was already mentioned, the present library was founded in the mid 15th century, and towards the end of the 16th century Pope Sixtus V decided to erect a new library building, and since then it developed much faster in appropriate premises. The Napoleon's army seized it, but in 1815 it was returned to the Holy See.

Today the library has over 2,000,000 items, 8,300 incunabula, a much appreciated library school, a restoration and facsimile production laboratory. The most significant is its great collection of manuscripts and codices. After the First World War, based on the rules of the Congress Library in Washington, created were the first cataloguing

5 Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana : sito istituzionale della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.vaticanlibrary.va/home.php?ling=eng>

rules that were later translated to many languages and used by many libraries in the world to produce their own rules. *Vaticana*, together with the Congress Library, German National Library, National Library of France and OCLC creates today the international authority data base VIAF (*Virtual International Authority File*). This clearly shows the richness of its collections and high professional level of its librarians. The Vatican reading rooms with big collections in open access are especially notable. They were intensively used by scientists from all over the world till library's temporary closure for renovation in 2007. When the Vatican library closed to public three years ago, there was a significant protest by scientists – this shows best the great importance of the library for researches. Its reopening is announced for September 2010.

Munich

Many Croatian scientists and artists were educated in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, and its libraries were in many ways a model to Croatian librarians from the 19th century on. We find this for instance in the history of the National and University Library in Zagreb, when the librarians of the Royal Academy followed Bavarian professional role models (Schrettinger's era).

*Bayerische Staatsbibliothek*⁶

Bavarian State Library was founded during the Renaissance owing to the Bavarian duke Albrecht V Wittelsbach. It happened in the year of 1558 when he bought the library of the Austrian chancellor and of the famous scientist Widmannstetter with numerous valuable manuscripts and around 900 printed books for his court library. In 1571 he bought the rich library (consisting of over 10,000 items) from Johann Jakob Fugger from Augsburg. Thus he created a big collection which even today makes the core of the oldest collection of the library. Later on the collections from secularised monasteries were acquired, already in 1773 23,000 items from the late Jesuit college, and during further decades the selected collections from about 150 Bavarian monasteries.

In 1789 the court library was opened to public, and after the First World War it became the state library. It has been acquiring the Bavarian legal deposit copy from 1663. In the Second World War the collection

6 Die Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek - Bavarian State Library [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/index.php?L=3>

was significantly damaged during bombing, around 500,000 items were destroyed (manuscripts and old and valuable books were fortunately evacuated on time). The library succeeded in acquiring only one third of the titles it had lost then. Today the library has almost 10 million items, the greatest collection of incunabula in the world (19,000 titles)⁷, and it is an important research centre in the field of incunabulistics. Many projects from the field of book history are currently under way.

*Wolfenbüttel: Herzog August Bibliothek*⁸

This extremely well preserved old library is today one of the most important centres for the study of book history in the world. In the 17th century it was the biggest library north of the Alps. It was established in 1572 by duke Julius Braunschweig-Lüneburg. His collection, today known as *Bibliotheca Julia*, stores among other things 165 manuscripts and 717 printed books by Matija Vlačić Ilirik. So here is the direct link with the history of Croatian book. Today's library has use of several buildings, which belonged to the former castle. The collection includes 900,000 books, out of which 350,000 are books from the 15th to 18th centuries. There are 3,479 incunabula and 80,000 titles from the 16th century. From 1968 the library became the study centre for the researches of Middle Ages and early Modern Age with a programme of scholarships, research and publishing. The scholarship fellows come to Wolfenbüttel from all over the world.

*Berlin: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*⁹

With its collection of 10 million items Berlin State Library is today the greatest German library and one of the greatest universal libraries, because it holds many foreign as well as German works of literature. It was established in 1661 by Friedrich Wilhelm of Brandenburg, and it became the Royal Library under the Prussian King Friedrich I in 1701. After the First World War it was named the Prussian State Library. The library has been receiving the legal deposit copy from 1699, first from the territory of Brandenburg, and later on from entire Prussia, and then

7 Die Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Department of Manuscripts and Early Printed Books [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/Department-of-Manuscripts-and-292+M57d0acf4f16.0.html>

8 Herzog August Bibliothek [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.hab.de/index-e.htm>

9 Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/index_en.html

Germany. Fast development of the library started in the first half of the 19th century, when Prussia started developing fast, and several collections of important scholars were acquired, and this lasted till the end of the Second World War. Till then it managed to collect the manuscript bequests of numerous German writers and scholars. During the Second World War nearly the whole collection, almost 3,000,000 items, was evacuated, but still around 800,000 were destroyed in the war. Some of the items were forever taken as war spoils into Russia and Poland. One example is the Jagiellon library in Kraków, which still today has around 300,000 items among which autographs by Luther, Goethe and the original scores by Mozart and Beethoven. Germany is trying to negotiate the return of at least some of these items that are kept there under the name *Berlinka*.

After the war, there were two libraries in two German countries in Berlin, one in the West and another one in the East Berlin. After the unification the library operates as one institution in two locations. The library has a rich collection of books from the 16th to 18th centuries. Before the Second World War, the library had 7,384 incunabula, but it lost 3,904 during the war so today it has 4,360. In 1904 it initiated the creation of the world catalogue of incunabula (*Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*) and has been leading the project ever since. Accordingly, it is an important incunabulistics centre. The Berlin Library is especially important for Croatia, because, among other things, it specialises in collecting literature of all Slavic nations, and also *Croatica*. It was the main model to Velimir Deželić when he conceived the Royal University Library on the Marulić square in 1911.

Vienna

Being the capital of the monarchy, where many Croatian scholars and artists worked in the past, Vienna is an indispensable place for the study of book history. It can be expected that in time there will be many more joint projects within the scope of which Croatian and Austrian participants will investigate individual parts of mutual history.

*Österreichische Nationalbibliothek*¹⁰

Austrian National Library is the biggest and central Austrian library that till 1918 served as court library and the biggest library of the Austro-Hun-

10 Österreichische Nationalbibliothek [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.onb.ac.at/ev/index.php>

garian Monarchy, to become the National Library of the newly formed Republic of Austria after the First World War. This old and rich library, that stems back to 14th century when Duke Albert III, who practised science and was patron of the Vienna University, ordered that all the books from Vienna treasuries be put into one place and that a library should be founded. Afterwards, the Habsburg emperors, who ruled in several countries acquired great library treasures, often by marriage, like the emperor Maximilian II with Mary of Burgundy, when he obtained books from Burgundy and north France, and afterwards had them transported to Vienna. However, it is considered that the present institution was actually established in 1575, when emperor Maximilian II employed the first research librarian, Hugo Blotius, Humanist from the Netherlands. Since then it has been continuously working and collected a lot of treasures during the centuries. Collections from other libraries were integrated on many occasions, for instance from the Vienna University Library in 1756, and during the rule of Joseph II from a number of secularised monasteries, including those from Croatia. Emperor Charles VI built a library building in Hofburg in 1722 and soon opened it to the public. The ceremonious hall of the National Library with 200,000 books, a great tourist attraction, is still situated here. Today the library has a great collection of manuscripts and papyri, 8,000 incunabula (the fourth collection in the world), 44,000 books from the 16th to 19th centuries. Among them, there are many Croatian books that have still not been investigated.

Budapest

As for Vienna, the same goes for Budapest – our researchers will surely increase the cooperation with Hungarian colleagues in the future, because there is an especially great amount of old Croatian books there.

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár¹¹

National Széchényi Library is the biggest Hungarian library. It was founded by Count Széchényi in 1802 with an initial collection of 13,000 books and over 1,200 manuscripts. Count Széchényi collected *Hungarica* for years in Hungary and all over the world and he donated his collection to the Hungarian people so that a national library could be created. It had been opened to public in 1803 and later became the library

11 National Széchényi Library [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://www.oszk.hu/index_en.htm

of the National Museum that had been opened several years later with the aid of several donations. In 1847 the library moved into the new building of the Museum, and in 1949 it became an independent institution. From 1985 it is housed in a wing of the Buda castle. Today the library has over 2 million books and nearly one million manuscripts. The collection contains 8,500 items printed before 1711, out of which 1,700 incunabula. The library contains many old Croatian books, taken from Croatian libraries during the rule of Joseph II.

*Ethos Lorán Tudományegyetem Egyetemi Könyvtár*¹²

University Library Eötvös Loránd is the oldest public library in Hungary. It originates from the library of the Jesuit College (like the National and University Library in Zagreb), established in 1561. The University of Hungary had first been established in Trnava in 1635, and it was moved to Buda in 1777, and then finally to Pest in 1784. Accordingly, the library moved several times. Before the establishment of universities in Zagreb and Cluj in 1874, the University of Pest was the only one in the lands of St. Stephen's Crown. The rare collection of this library contains many books that were taken in the past from the Croatian libraries and assigned to it, being the central Hungarian library at the time. Thus it constantly remains an important source of material for future researches in the field of the history of Croatian book.

The library is located in a beautiful building, the first one built especially for library in Hungary, finished in 1876. Today it has over 3,600,000 items, among which 1,150 incunabula, 9,600 books from the 16th century, 11,000 books from the 17th century and 45,000 books from the 18th century. These books are stored in the special museum collection, consisting of three parts: Antiqua (16th century), Baroque (17th century) and Enlightenment (18th century). The entire collection of rare material from the 16th to the 18th centuries consists 65,000 items. The library also has a rich collection of manuscripts.

*Paris: Bibliothèque nationale de France*¹³

The National Library of France has a collection of some 30 million books and great collections of manuscripts, and it is one of the great-

12 University Library of Eötvös Loránd University [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.konyvtar.elte.hu/eng/index.html>

13 Bibliothèque nationale de France [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bnf.fr/fr/acc/x.accueil.html>

est libraries in the world. It holds 12,000 incunabula and many old and rare books, so it is the imperative place for many researchers. This is a very old library, dating back to the Middle Ages. It was established in Louvre in 1368. During the Hundred Years' War it was plundered by the English, but later kings reconstructed it again, and it was especially enlarged in the 15th century, during the reign of Louis XII. Up to the French Revolution it was the Royal Library and after that it was nationalised and became the National Library. It has been receiving the French legal deposit copy from 1537. It was moved several times, and in 1721 it moved into the palace where it was operating till 1996 when it moved into the present building. However, the majority of rare collections are still today in the old palace. The Royal Library in Paris has for a long time been the biggest and the leading library in the world and today it also excels with its professional and technological achievements.

*London: The British Library*¹⁴

The British Library is the national library of Great Britain and today one of the greatest libraries in the world. It holds 14 million books, a great collection of manuscripts, and so on. It is important for the study of old materials because it maintains the Incunabula Short Title Catalogue¹⁵ with short descriptions, and coordinates significant research projects in this area. The library developed from the Library of the British Museum that was established in 1753, it was merged into one institution with other libraries of national importance (Central National Library and National Lending Library) in 1973 and from then on it bears the present name. The Library of the British Museum was from the mid 19th century one of the most important libraries in the world, even more so, because its director Panizzi initiated a lot of reforms and was remarkable for his cataloguing rules and opening of the new dome-ceilinged reading room in 1857. The cataloguing rules and its printed catalogues have been for decades the model to many libraries in the world; and also to Ivan Kostrenčić from the Royal University Library in Zagreb at the end of the 19th century. At that time, the Library of the British Museum was not so rich, but it excelled with progressive solutions. The library was moved from the museum building into a new building

14 The British Library - The world's knowledge [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bl.uk/>

15 Incunabula Short Title Catalogue [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/istc/index.html>

in 1998, where the users today have at their disposal some 18 million items. The British Library has 12,500 incunabula and a great collection of books from the 16th to the 18th centuries, as well as manuscripts. The library of King George III, with a rich collection of rare material, is located in the middle of the new building, in a specially built tower.

Croatian libraries with collections of valuable books

Only a part of the Croatian book heritage was saved in Croatia that has been up to the recent times divided under different rulers. A great part of old Croatian books is today stored in different libraries worldwide, and even the heritage in Croatia is not yet completely analysed and protected for posterity. Because of that, the current generation of professionals in the sovereign state has the responsibility to make good for what was not done before. On the one hand, everything should be catalogued and protected, and on the other the history of Croatian printing and librarianship should be investigated on the basis of the collections of the Croatian and foreign libraries.

Since Croatia did not have a king's court during the Modern Age, and moreover, as a consequence of rather long period of the communist rule in the 20th century, a great part of the saved noblemen's private libraries was destroyed or taken out of the country, the authentic old libraries were kept mostly within church institutions, and secular Croatian libraries that we have inherited, date from the Modern Age, from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Church libraries

The richest old Croatian library is the **Metropolitan Library of the Zagreb Archbishopric** (*Metropolitana*)¹⁶ in Zagreb. Its oldest codices date back to the 11th century. The *Metropolitana* was significantly enriched in the 17th century, during the time of the bishop A. Mikulić, who built a separate building for it in 1692 and moved all the books from the cathedral, established a foundation for its development and bought a very valuable library of the well known Slovene polyhistor J. W. Valvasor (1641-1693). Bishop M. Vrhovac enriched it additionally at the beginning of the 19th century by acquiring books from several European states. However, only his successor, archbishop J. Haulik opened the

16 Hrvatski državni arhiv [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://zagreb.arhiv.hr/hr/hda/hda/metropolitana.htm>

Metropolitana to the cultural public of Zagreb in 1846. In 1880 it was seriously threatened in an earthquake and in 1914 it was moved to the building of the then Royal University Library (today Croatian State Archives) on Marulić square where its collections can still be used. The library has some 60,000 volumes of books, and Valvasar's library presents the special treasure even today. The library has a valuable collection of manuscripts and the biggest collection of incunabula in Croatia (252 items), and especially valuable is its collection with nearly 1,500 titles from the 16th century as well as books from the 17th and 18th centuries. The incunabula catalogue was published by Šime Jurić¹⁷ (*Croatica Christiana periodica* 8, 13(1984), 154-215), and the catalogue of books from the 16th century was published by Vladimir Magić in 2005.¹⁸

The **Library of the Archbishopric Preparatory in Split** was partly preserved. It was opened in 1706 as the first public library in the town of Split. It was named after Ivan Paštrić, professor at the Theological Faculty in Rome, whose donation made the initial collection. The library today has some 50,000 items, including many treasures. The analysis of the library is under way, but the great part of Paštrić's books was not saved.

Recently, work is being done on analysis and protection of the preserved **Bishop's Library in Senj**¹⁹ which has the status of the heritage library and is not very accessible to the general public. It was founded recently from several older libraries: bishop's, chapter's, preparatory, of the Senj institute Ožegovićanum, and others. The library has 20,000 items, among them 2 incunabula and 206 books from the 16th and 17th centuries. Since the seat of the Archbishopric is today in Rijeka, the Library in Senj can be used only by special announcement.

Library of the Archbishopric in Zadar is set in order and it is planned that it will become part of the University Library in Zadar once the new building is erected. More activities in this library are expected in the future.

- 17 Jurić, Šime. Katalozi inkunabula crkvenih ustanova u Hrvatskoj : I: Zbirka inkunabula Metropolitanske knjižnice u Zagrebu. // *Croatica Christiana periodica* 8, 13(1984), 154-215
- 18 Magić, Vladimir. Katalog knjiga XVI. St. u Metropolitanskoj knjižnici u Zagrebu. Zagreb : Hrvatski državni arhiv, 2005.
- 19 Sakralna baština [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://www.senj.hr/Povijest_sakralna.htm#L2

A lot of work was done on the renovation of the **Library of the Archbishopric in Đakovo**.²⁰ It also performs the function of the Library of the Catholic Theological Faculty in Đakovo and it is the only library, together with the *Metropolitana*, with several staff members. It holds 9 incunabula, 100 book volumes from the 16th century, 1,000 book volumes from the 17th century and several thousands of items from the 18th century.

Croatian monasteries hold many old and valuable books. In many of them books are stored in inadequate conditions and the lack of librarians is most conspicuous. The majority are Franciscan libraries, the most prominent among them being those in Dubrovnik, Hvar, Kampor on the island of Rab, Košljun on the island of Krk, Kloštar-Ivanić, Makarska, Našice, Osijek, Požega, Sinj, Slavonski Brod, Split, Šibenik, Trsat, Varaždin, Virovitica, Visovac, Vukovar, Zadar, Zagreb and Zaoztrog. The catalogues of incunabula in the Franciscan province of Saints Cyril and Methodius and St. Jerome were made by Šime Jurić and Vatroslav Frkin and published in the journal *Croatica Christiana periodica*.²¹

Franciscans Conventuals have important libraries in Cres, Split and Šibenik and **Capuchins** in Karlobag, Osijek, Rijeka and Varaždin. The great treasures held in the **Dominican** libraries in Bol on the island of Brač, Dubrovnik, Split and Trogir should also be mentioned. The catalogue of incunabula in Croatian Dominican libraries was made by Šime Jurić and Franjo Šanjek.²²

The **Research Library “Juraj Habelić”** in Zagreb is the central library of the **Jesuits**. It includes some remnants of old Jesuit collections from the libraries in Dubrovnik, Split, and Požega.²³ This central library of the Croatian Province of the Society of Jesus was founded in Zagreb in 1920, together with the new Jesuit college and Faculty of Philosophy. It holds 150,000 books, including 25 incunabula and some 3,000 books from the 16th to the 18th century. The catalogue of incunabula in Croatian Jesuit libraries was made by Šime Jurić.²⁴

20 Katolički bogoslovni fakultet u Đakovu [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.djkbfd.hr/knjiznica.html>

21 *Croatica Christiana periodica* 11, 20(1987), 130-172 i 14, 26(1990), 121-204; 15, 27(1991), 182-261.

22 Jurić, Šime; Franjo Šanjek. Katalozi inkunabula crkvenih ustanova u Hrvatskoj : II. Zbirka inkunabula dominikanskih knjižnica u Hrvatskoj. // *Croatica Christiana periodica* 9, 15(1985), 123-199

23 Knjižnica Juraj Habelić [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.ffdi.hr/knjiznica/>

24 Jurić, Šime. Inkunabule u isusovačkim knjižnicama u Hrvatskoj. // *Vrela i prinosi : zbornik za povijest isusovačkog reda u hrvatskim krajevima* 18(1990-1991), 88-131

Croatian monastery libraries are an inexhaustible source for the research of the history of Croatian books and the history of book in general.

Heritage libraries of the Croatian nobility

Old libraries of Croatian nobility have not been saved in most cases. The exception is the **Library of Nikola Zrinski** (*Zriniana*), developed in the 16th and 17th centuries, fortunately moved from Čakovec at the end of the 17th century to the Moravian castle of Bitov (Vöttau), and thus managed to escape the fate of other libraries of the same family, that were confiscated after the Zrinski-Frankopan conspiracy. The library was in Bitov till the Viennese antiquarian Kende bought it in 1890. The Croatian government redeemed it from him for the Royal University Library in Zagreb in 1893. *Zriniana* is today in the vault of the National and University Library in Zagreb and consists of 526 books and 29 manuscripts. However, up to now it was mostly researched by Hungarian scientists. The original catalogue of that library from 1662 is accessible through the web pages of the National and University Library in Zagreb.²⁵ According to the catalogue the library held additional 202 books and 5 manuscripts that have disappeared. The National Library of Hungary and the Library of the Szeged University created a virtual reconstruction of the entire library from the 17th century within the joint project *3D Bibliotheca Zriniana* in 2002.²⁶

Another important library, also kept as a separate collection in the vault of the National and University Library in Zagreb, is the **Library of the Kušević Family**²⁷ from Mala Mlaka, originated during 18th and at beginning of the 19th century. It contains the valuable library of Nikola Škrlec Lomnički with 1,916 books and 343 manuscripts, and it was bought by the National and University Library in Zagreb in 1959.

The vault of the National and University Library in Zagreb contains the books of the family Patačić, donated to the then Royal University Library by the Countess Eleonora Patačić, as well as some other books from older aristocratic families, that are not organised in special collections.

25 Katalog Knjižnice obitelji Zrinski [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.nsk.hr/HeritageDetails.aspx?id=665>

26 3D Zrinyi Library [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.eruditio.hu/zrinyi3d/>

27 Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica u Zagrebu : Zbirka rukopisa i starih knjiga [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.nsk.hr/DigitalLib1c.aspx?id=275>

The **Library of the aristocratic family Garagnin-Fanfogna** from the 18th and 19th centuries is stored in the Museum of the town of **Trogir**. It was established by Ivan Luka Garagnjin, Bishop of Rab and Archbishop of Split. Although the especially valuable items of this library were sold to other libraries and archives at the beginning of 20th century, this collection is very valuable even today, containing 8,388 books including 5 incunabula and books from 16th to 20th centuries.

The Museum of Slavonia in **Osijek** holds a **rich library of Normann-Prandau, the noblemen from Valpovo**, with a collection of 9,000 books, among which a number of books from the 16th century. They were presented to the public at the exhibition in 2007. The contemporary analysis of this library is under way.

Heritage libraries of distinguished citizens

Among the preserved private libraries the **Baltazar Bogišić collection** should be singled out. He was a lawyer and scientist and the library was founded after his death in Cavtat in 1909. He was a great bibliophile who spent the majority of his life in Paris. He managed to collect a valuable library containing many treasures. The library consists of 15,000 book titles, 66 incunabula and 164 manuscripts. The Rector's palace in Cavtat, holding the library, is currently being reconstructed, and the actual arrangement of the archive and the library is still outstanding.

The County Museum of **Rovinj** holds the **Heritage library of the canon Petar Stanković (Stancoviciana)**, with 4,000 books, out of which 2,896 with his own bookplates. 84 of these books were printed in the 16th century. The books from the 16th and 17th centuries were presented in exhibitions in 2001 and 2004.

In addition to the collections in public heritage institutions, some heritage libraries are private. The well-known is the **Library of the Brlić family** that belonged to the family till 2001, it was evacuated during the war, and it is currently in **Slavonski Brod** again, finally under the authority of the town of Brod. The library holds some 8,000 books, and it was collected by the members of the family from 18th to 20th century. The family Brlić-Mažuranić also holds in **Rijeka** the only private family library open to the public from 2000 – the Heritage library Mažuranić-Brlić-Ružić.²⁸ It is situated in the Ružić residence on Sušačke pećine, and has around 10,000 books, among which many old and rare editions.

28 Vila Ružić [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://www.villarusic.hr/biblioteke_m.html

It should be especially mentioned here that in the 19th century there were only two private libraries with rich collections of old Croatian and Slavic books: the **Library of Ljudevit Gaj** (the initiator of the language reform and the creator of Croatian spelling) and the **Library of Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski** (creator of the first Croatian general bibliography). The Kukuljević library (12,000 items) was bought by the Croatian government for the library of the Croatian Academy of Science and Arts, and the Gaj library (over 16,000 items) for the National and University Library in Zagreb. Thus both valuable collections were stored in Croatian public libraries and preserved for the future. Today they are in the vaults of the libraries that store them.

Heritage libraries of old gymnasia

Two Croatian gymnasia (secondary schools) with long tradition have heritage collections of old books: **Gymnasium in Požega**²⁹ and **First Sušak Gymnasium in Rijeka**.³⁰ Heritage collection of old **Gymnasium in Osijek** is today stored in the Museum of Slavonia, and part of the collection of books from the old gymnasium in Dubrovnik is stored in the **Research Library in Dubrovnik**.

*National and University Library in Zagreb*³¹

By far the greatest collection of old and rare materials in Croatia is held by the **National and University Library in Zagreb**, which today has a collection of some 3 million items. The library has a very long tradition (recently it celebrated its 400th anniversary), and in its function of the national library it continuously adds to its collection of old Croatian printed materials and manuscripts. The library dates back to the year 1607, when the Jesuits came to Zagreb to organise the first high school education. After the Jesuit order was abolished, the library was included in the Royal Academy of Sciences in Zagreb till 1850, and from 1850 till the opening of the modern university in 1874 within the Law Academy. The year 1777 was especially important in the history of the library, when the canon Adam Baltazar Krčelić donated his library, under the

29 Gimnazija Požega : Knjižnica [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.gimnazija-pozega.skole.hr/skola/knjiznica>

30 Školska knjižnica – Prva riječka hrvatska gimnazija [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://www.knjiznicari.hr/UDK02/index.php/%C5%A0kolska_knji%C5%BEnica_PRVA_RIJE%C4%8CKA_HRVATSKA_GIMNAZIJA_RIJEKA

31 Nacionalna i sveučilišna knjižnica : Zbirka rukopisa i starih knjiga [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.nsk.hr/DigitalLib1c.aspx?id=275>

condition that the public usage should be ensured. From then on it started developing faster and many other individuals started donating their books and, usually by will, whole libraries. From 1837 the library was granted the right to receive the legal deposit copy for Croatia and Slavonia, and from 1918 till 1990 to publications from the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and today from the territory of the Republic of Croatia. At the beginning, the library operated in the Zagreb Upper Town, from 1882 to 1913 in the university building in the Lower Town, and from 1913 till 1995 in its own palace on the Marulić square. Today it is housed in a new, modern building into which it moved in 1995.

The special collection of rare material was established in the National and University Library in Zagreb in 1894 when the library of Ljudevit Gaj was bought. Gaj's library was integrated into the Collection straight away and it constitutes the core of old Croatian material in the library's rich vault. The National and University Library in Zagreb today holds 200 incunabula and a rich collection of books from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Digitised catalogues of the Collection of Old and Rare Books in the vaults are on line accessible on the library's website.

Other rich Croatian general research libraries

The first library that has to be mentioned in this context is a library in Zagreb, which is, admittedly, a part of another institution, but very rich in old Croatian books. This is the **Library of the Croatian Academy of Science and Arts** holding a rich collection of treasures in its vault.³² It was opened in 1867 when the Academy started working, and already in 1868 it acquired the library of Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski. Many prominent people donated or bequeathed their books to the Academy Library, so today it has one of the richest collections of old Croatian books. In April 2009 the library started working in a new location in the adapted building at the Strossmayer square in Zagreb. It holds some 400,000 items, and has a special department of old and rare books (around 17,400 books published before 1900, out of which 35 incunabula, 331 items from the 16th and 483 items from the 17th century). Among the rare items the first editions of the works of old Croatian writers are specially stored.

32 Knjižnica Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://knjiznica.hazu.hr/>

Outside Zagreb, there are especially valuable collections of old and rare materials in university libraries in Pula, Rijeka, Split and in research libraries in Zadar and Dubrovnik. They are independent institutions with professional staff, qualified for research of book history.

University Library of Rijeka has a long history, because its beginning goes back to 1627 when the Jesuit college was founded. In the 18th century the town of Rijeka received donations of two rich family libraries (Benzoni and Marotti), that were at the end of the century united with the books from the former Jesuit college and nautical academy, so the city-gymnasium library was established in 1782. Later it was named *Biblioteca Civica*, and from 1949 to 1993 it was called Research Library of Rijeka. From 1840 it has been receiving the legal deposit copy of publications from the Rijeka region, and from 1949 of those published in Croatia. Today the library has some 400,000 items, out of which 21 incunabula and 37,000 items of old material. The data on old and rare books as well as data about the project *Historical Collection of the University Library of Rijeka* are available on the web.³³

University Library in Pula was founded in 1949 as the Research Library with the collection of the late County Library of Istria, established in 1930 in Pula by merging three libraries: the library of the former Istrian Provincial Committee, established in Poreč in 1861 and moved to Pula in 1922, the City Library of Pula, established in 1903 and the library of the Istrian society for Archaeology and Homeland History, established in 1884 in Poreč. From 1959 it has obtained the legal deposit copy of publications printed in Croatia. It has a collection of over 350,000 items, including 20,371 items of old publications, 4 incunabula, 155 books from the 16th century, and a separate Nautical Library with some 20,000 books and periodicals (established in 1802 in Venice, and functioning in Pula from 1866 to 1918).

Research Library in Zadar was established in 1835 as the City Library Paravia.³⁴ It had the name of Research Library from 1949. It has been working and occupying the same building from 1972. The library receives the legal deposit copy of publications from the territory of Croatia. Today it has around 400,000 items, out of which 34 incunabula, 1,000 items from the 16th century and a rich collection of manuscripts

33 Očuvanje europske knjižnične baštine u Sveučilišnoj knjižnici Rijeka [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.svkri.hr/povijesnazbirka/popisgrade.html>

34 Znanstvena knjižnica Zadar [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.zkzd.hr/pocetna.php?jezik=hr>

and a collection of parchments. General information about rare and old materials in the library can be found on the web. It should also be mentioned that a future integration of the library into the University of Zadar and its move into the building of the future University Library is planned.

There are other libraries in **Zadar** rich in old and rare materials, the proof of which can be found in a number of published catalogues of incunabula and books from the 16th century.³⁵

City Library Juraj Šižgorić in Šibenik.³⁶ The library has a Collection of Rare Materials in which it stores very valuable old books and it also actively publishes and promotes them. From 2005 it has moved to new premises, and now it has better conditions for the development of research activities of book history.

University Library in Split was established in 1903 as a City Library, from 1962 it operated under the name Research Library, and it has been operating under the current name from 1992.³⁷ The library has been receiving the legal deposit copy of all publications published in Croatia from 1946. Today it holds some 400,000 items, out of which 6,000 volumes of old and rare books (9 incunabula). The new library building was formally opened towards the end of 2008, but the equipping and gradual move is still ongoing. The library will have much better conditions for research work of old books in the new building. The level of expertise of the staff of the University Library is testified by the catalogues of the books from the 16th and 17th centuries published up to now: Jozić, Branko: *Knjige tiskane u XVI. stoljeću : katalog fonda Sveučilišne knjižnice u Splitu*. Split, 1996. and Kovačić, Mihaela: *Knjige tiskane u XVII stoljeću : katalog fonda Sveučilišne knjižnice u Splitu*, Split, 1998.

The Library of the Archaeological Museum with a rich collection of old material³⁸ is older than the University Library in Split. It is housed in the oldest museum institution in Croatia, established in

- 35 Jurić, Šime. *Inkunabule u zadarskim knjižnicama*. Zadar, 1985; Galić, Pavao. *Katalog knjiga tiskanih u 16. stoljeću, koje se čuvaju u zadarskoj Naučnoj biblioteci*. Zadar, 1987.; Galić, Pavao; Bosiljka Hercig. *Katalog knjiga tiskanih u 16. stoljeću : Historijski arhiv u Zadru, Samostan sv. Marije u Zadru, Samostan sv. Mihovila u Zadru, Stolni kaptol zadarski, Samostan sv. Pavla na Školjčju kod Preka*. Zadar, 1989.
- 36 Gradska knjižnica Juraj Šižgorić Šibenik [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.knjiznica-sibenik.hr/>
- 37 Sveučilišna knjižnica u Splitu [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.svkst.hr/index.htm>
- 38 Arheološki muzej Split [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.mdc.hr/split-arheoloski/hr/FS-knjiznica.html>

1820. The eminent archaeologist don Frane Bulic, who was in charge of the Museum from 1884 on, deserves special merit for the development of this library. He initiated the construction of the present building of the Archaeological Museum in Split, erected in 1914. The rich library is at the ground floor. Today the library has some 50,000 items, among which 8 incunabula and some 170 books from the 16th century.

The Research Library in Dubrovnik is a part of the Libraries of Dubrovnik, which causes numerous problems for this old and very rich library. Part of the material is stored in inadequate space, which still has to be completely adapted. Because of the size of the collection the library now operates on two locations, in the old town in the Cvijete Zuzorić street and in the Skočibuha palace on Boninovo. Its integration into the University of Dubrovnik is ongoing and organisational changes are expected in Dubrovnik soon. The library has over 260,000 items, with 77 incunabula, 10,490 books from the heritage collection from the 16th century up to 1808 from the collections Collegium Rhagusinum Antiqua and Pozze-Katić, and a rich collection of manuscripts. The catalogue of the incunabula it holds is available on the web.³⁹

The Library of the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek was established together with the Museum.⁴⁰ The heritage collection of publications from Osijek and Slavonia (*Essekiana* and *Slavoniana*) was established in the Museum by the donation of the wholesale merchant C. F. Nuber in 1908. The donor stipulated that this institution should continue collecting heritage publications. The library was later on considerably enriched with the collections bought of O. Friml-Antunović and R. Franjetić, bibliophiles from Osijek. In addition, some 700 items originate from the former Royal Great Gymnasium of Osijek, the origins of which date to 1728, when the Jesuits established gymnasium. Today the library has a collection of more than 150,000 items (around 80 books from the 16th century, some 500 from the 17th), a rich collection of old newspapers and other significant collections: Prandau-Normann, Weissmann, Gymnasium collection and Heritage collection. The professional level of the library staff is shown by the published catalogue of the books from the 16th century (Vinaj, Marina: Tiskopisi XVI. stoljeća iz riznice Muzeja Slavonije u Osijeku. Osijek, 2007.)

39 Znanstvena knjižnica Dubrovnik : abecedni opis inkunabula [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://www.dkd.hr/dk_ink_ktlg.html

40 Muzej Slavonije Osijek - Odjel muzealnih tiskopisa [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://mso.hr/index.php?page=odjel-muzealnih-tiskopisa>

List of web resources

- Die Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek - Bavarian State Library [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/index.php?L=3>
- Die Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Department of Manuscripts and Early Printed Books [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/Department-of-Manuscripts-and.292+M57d0acf4f16.0.html>
- Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana : sito istituzionale della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.vaticanlibrary.va/home.php?ling=eng>
- Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, antica biblioteca in Venezia [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://marciana.venezia.sbn.it/>
- Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana Firenze [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: http://www.bml.firenze.sbn.it/index_ing.htm
- Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze. [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/>
- Bibliothèque nationale de France [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bnf.fr/fr/acc/x.accueil.html>
- The British Library - The world's knowledge [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bl.uk/>
- Incunabula Short Title Catalogue [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/istc/index.html>
- Gimnazija Požega : Knjižnica [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.gimnazija-pozega.skole.hr/skola/knjiznica>
- Gradska knjižnica Juraj Šižgorić Šibenik [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.knjiznica-sibenik.hr/>
- Herzog August Bibliothek [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.hab.de/index-e.htm>
- Hrvatski državni arhiv [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://zagreb.arhiv.hr/hr/hda/hda/metropolitana.htm>
- Incunabula.com : Web site dedicated to researching and discussing Incunabula, incunables and other rare books [cited: 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://incunabula.com/#/largest-collections/4530171939>
- Katolicki bogoslovni fakultet u Djakovu [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.djkbff.hr/knjiznica.html>
- Katalog Knjižnice obitelji Zrinski [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://www.nsk.hr/HeritageDetails.aspx?id=665>
- Knjižnica Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti [cited 2010-03-05]. Available at: <http://knjiznica.hazu.hr/>
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She obtained a BA in English and German language and literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, MA in 1977, and PhD in the field of information sciences at the University of Zagreb in 1996. She worked in special libraries in Switzerland from 1969 to 1980, and in the National and University Library from 1980 to 1996. She was the director of the Library of the Academy of Science and Arts from 1996 to 2005, and professor at the Faculty of Philosophy in Osijek from 2006 to 2008.

She is member of the Croatian Library Association, and was its president from 1984 to 1987. She was editor-in-chief of the journal *Vjesnik bibliotekara Hrvatske* from 1992 to 1997, and member of the IFLA Round Table for Newspapers from 1989 to 1996. She was a part-time lecturer at the Department of Librarianship of the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb from 1984 to 1998, and has been tutor to this day. Occasionally she is invited to speak at professional and scientific meetings in Croatia.

She is recipient of the Kukuljević deed, the highest ranking recognition in Croatian librarianship. She is the author of three books and over 70 professional and scientific papers in domestic and foreign journals and proceedings.

KNJIŽNA BAŠTINA U EUROPSKIM I HRVATSKIM KNJIŽNICAMA

Sažetak:

Autorica u radu daje sažeti pregled povijesti razvoja knjižničnih fondova u Europi od humanizma do današnjih dana. Predstavljajući knjižnu baštinu u europskim i hrvatskim knjižnicama, autorica posebno obrađuje dvorske, crkvene i sveučilišne knjižnice, i to okolnosti njihova osnutka, zbirke stare i rijetke građe te današnje stanje, obrađenost zbirke, otvorenost za javnost i mrežnu dostupnost. Pri tome navodi i mrežne stranice svake važnije knjižnice ili projekata vezanih uz povijest knjige i spomeničkih knjižnica. Nadalje autorica daje pregled pojedinačnih europskih i hrvatskih središta za proučavanje povijesti knjige koji je također upotpunjen adresama mrežnih stranica knjižnica. Posebno su obrađene hrvatske knjižnice koje posjeduju fondove dragocjenih knjižnica, i to crkvene knjižnice, spomeničke knjižnice hrvatskih velikaša i uglednih građana, općeznanstvene knjižnice te zbirke stare i rijetke građe Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice i Knjižnice Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti. Navedeni su i najvažniji postojeći popisi hrvatskih inkunabula.

Ključne riječi: knjižna baština, Europa, Hrvatska; povijest knjige, spomeničke knjižnice