

Jerzy N a l e p a

JAN MĄCZYŃSKI'S LEXICON LATINOPOLONICUM  
IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IN LUND

"Lexicon latinopolicum ex optimis latinae linguae scriptoribus concinnatum Ioanne Mączynski eqvite polono interprete..., Regiomonti Borussiae, excudebat... Typographus Ioannes Daubmannus, Anno 1564" is nowadays arousing more and more interest. After papers by *H. Barycz*<sup>1</sup> in 1924 and *H. Gaertner* in 1926<sup>2</sup> we have an index to this dictionary, elaborated under the direction of *Wł. Kuraszkiiewicz*<sup>3</sup> and recently a photographic reprint, prepared by *R. Olesch*<sup>4</sup>.

Jan Mączyński's dictionary is the pride of Polish lexicography. It was highly appreciated by connoisseurs in the sixteenth century and is still appreciated by contemporary experts. This great work was honoured in Latin and Polish verses, among them those by the greatest Polish Renaissance poet Jan Kochanowski. *A. Brückner*, the wellknown Polish philologist, wrote the following about Mączyński's lexicon: "in all respects an excellent work, which by its abundance of material and carefulness of interpretation is superior to all former attempts".<sup>5</sup> *S. Urbańczyk*<sup>6</sup>, the editor of *Słownik staropolski* [*Old Polish Dictionary*] stated that Mączyński's work is an "extremely precious informant about the state of the lexical system of the Polish language in the sixteenth century and of the meaning of the Polish words at that time".<sup>7</sup> Mączyński's dictionary is indeed a great work also by reason of its impressive dimensions. It comprises about 207.000 Polish words<sup>8</sup>, together with their Latin equivalents covering 1030 pages<sup>9</sup> in folio.

According to *Wł. Kuraszkiwicz* and *R. Olesch*<sup>10</sup> there are 24 copies of this lexicon preserved in Polish libraries: 12 in Warsaw, 3 in Cracow, 3 in Poznań and 3 in Wrocław, 1 in Częstochowa, 1 in Sandomierz and 1 in Włocławek. Beyond the present frontiers of Poland there are: 1 in Wilno (Vilnius), 1 in Lwów and moreover 1 in Uppsala, 1 in Rostock, 1 in Paris and 1 in London. To this list of preserved and discovered copies we can add one, which today belongs to the University Library in Lund (Lunds Universitetsbibliotek) in southern Sweden.

As is well-known, in the preserved and registered copies of *Mączyński's* dictionary, there appear differences within 30 folios (f. 1-30 verso of the real dictionary), which follow 16 unnumbered leaves with the title page, introduction, dedications etc. The 30 folios mentioned are divided into five sheets, marked with the letters A (= f. 1-6), B (= f. 7-12), C (= f. 13-18), D (= f. 19-24) and E (= f. 25-30). Those sheets were printed in two editions, conventionally called A and B respectively. In the known and examined copies of the dictionary the sheets appear in various combinations, illustrated by "The table of bookbinder variants of the sheets...", elaborated by *Wł. Korotaj* in "Bibliographic description of the first edition".<sup>11</sup> *Wł. Korotaj's* table shows the following combinations in the known and not defective copies: AABAA, ABAAA, ABBBB, BAABB, BABAA, BABBB, BBAAA, BBBAB and BBBB. Following the table I can state that the copy of *Mączyński's* dictionary preserved in Lund has the following sequence of the first five sheets: ABAAA. Thus this copy is identical with the following copies: Warsaw, Biblioteka Narodowa, XVI F 375; Warsaw, Biblioteka Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 28.3.1.1 and 28.3.1.10; Warsaw, Instytut Badań Literackich, Korbutianum; Cracow, Biblioteka Jagiellońska, Cimelia F 8150; Poznań, Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, 4630; Sandomierz, Seminarium Duchowne, 42017.

LEXICON  
LATINOPOLONI-  
CVM EX OPTIMIS LATI-  
NAE LINGVAE SCRIPTORI-  
BUS CONCINNATVM.



IOANNE MACZINSKY EQVI-  
TE POLONO INTERPRETE.

Opus antehac non visum, & quod non modo Polonis, sed & reliquis omnibus Nationibus, Regnis & populis, qui Slavonica lingua utuntur, & Dialectis tantum inter se variant, apprime scholis utile & necessarium, ut sunt Rusi siue Rutheni aut Roxolani, Masouij, Podolij, V Volhinij, Lithuani, Samogithæ, Prusci seu Prusetheni, Cassubij, Osuueczimenes, Zathorieneses, Pomerani, Bohemi, Moravi, Silesij, Dalmatæ, Croatæ, Bosnenses, Hunni, Auares, Rami, Raci, Mersij siue Misij, Serui seu Serbi, Bulgari, Gallicieneses, Lodomerij, Comani seu Clumani, Carniolani, Polegani, Foroiulieneses, Istrij, Illirij, Gallates seu Coczomenses, V Vandali, Moschouitæ, & certa pars Carinthiæ.

Cacum est Priuilegio Sacrae & Serenissimæ Regiæ Maiestatis Polonia, Magnæ Ducis Lithuaniæ, de non recedendo Opere sine consensu interpretis Ioannis Maczinsky & Hæredum eius in perpetuum, & multa grauis, una cum confiscatione librorum, contra fecerunt facientes, hæterposita.

m-  
REGIOMONTI BORUSSIAE, EXCVDE-  
BAT ILLVSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS ET DOMINI,  
DOMINI ALBERTI MARCHIONIS BRANDE-  
burgensis, primi Ducis Borufforum, &c. Typographus  
Ioannes Daubmann, Anno

1664.

m-

*Ex libris*  
*Paris.*

Title page of Jan Mączyński's  
LEXICON LATINOPOLONICUM  
(in reduced scale)

G ante F.

¶ Progenerio, Rodzenie.  
 ¶ Progener, progeneris, Wrodnik maż.  
 ¶ Regenero, Odrauciam / 3 roiru rodz.  
 Nisi quis renatus fuerit ex aqua & spiritu sancto in Euangelio, Y si to rze hodie odnowien i wodzi / to y si ot r'con zwiarska to crenoma a sw. a: e: e: / a resti me prume duka su p'ego: e: e:.  
 ¶ Regeneratio, Odnowienie.  
 Genefar & Genefaret, M. or'e Galileo sine alias locus Tyberiadis, M. y hie p'ies tere Jordn r'e: a c'e: t'auve mas Pa T'ernas / Capernaum T'entis q' Bethsaida s'ia.  
 Genes, huius denefis, fem. tert. Latine Generatio, Rodzenie / a' o' p'otenie / ma rodznie. Natiuitas, Genetius. Latine natalis, Dzien narodzenia. Et Deus nuptiarum creditus antiquis.  
 Genethlia natalicia, P'amat' a narodzenia to y si / y p'wane hato r'asi / o: c' m' m' w' Plur. tantum, celebrare genethlia uel diem natalium. P'ep'ic' sic.  
 Genethliacus gen. m. Pl. Practiarius uel medicus narodzenia chirurgi. Alias chalcidicus.  
 Genethliacon carmen, P'ec' a' a' o' uirbe tu c' narodzenia c'irgeo' c'omone.  
 Genethliacus, Vide Genes.  
 Genimem, genitilis, Genitor, Vide Gignere.  
 Genista, x. genus fructis.  
 Genocha nomen animalis, Calep.  
 Genon coepe genus, C. C.  
 Gentiana x. Herba, Boticz. a.  
 Genulis, Vide Genu.  
 Genius genit, masc secund. 3. h' a' o' do' r'ny annis h'ato p'adestiro o' t'ym d'ic' r'lo / p'os w' d'ana: k' ta' d'ime' c'loum' e' o' m' d'ira' P'ns y'oi' u'ie / y'edon d'ob' / d'ra' i' / y' / s' / p' r'is p'ari. Hinc dicemus, Hic quidem mes siorem gentium tuum non facies, Tu se na' t'ym nic' p'ep'ic' h' .  
 Genius etiam dicitur Deus generatioris, B'eg rodzenia. Vnde propitio genio natus est, D' r' x' / s' / s' / i' / u' / k' / s' / t' / r' / o' s' /

G ante E. 144

¶ Sinistro genio, Nieserlunnie. In dulgere, genio, D'ac' se na' rost' o' s' . 3os slowac' / D'izna' / B'ieshadewa'. Defraudare genium, S. r' imawac' s' / me d'ac' adu' x' o' . y' / s' / s' / e' / me u'irac' t'at' h'ato se gos' t' .  
 Belligerare cum genio suo, Flautus, idem.  
 Genialis, & hoc gentile, P' r' rod' t' o' r' r' e' c' t' to' co' lu' p' r' i' o' d' e' n' u' r' a' e' h' . Genialis dies W' s' i' n' d' i' e' n' . Genialis chorus siue lectus, W' s' i' e' a' i' s' o' p' o' t' a' d' i' m' . Hyems genialis, 3' m' d' i' e' r' a' tu' p' r' e' i' o' u' r' a' n' i' / a' / s' / u' a' r' u' y' h' u' s' l' a' d' o' u' a' n' u' d' o' i' e' c' a' s' u' m' .  
 Genialis homo. S' t' e' r' n' r' a' d' k' u' s' i' a' d' p' a' s' t' r' i' .  
 Genuinum, a. um, P' r' i' o' d' i' e' n' / W' s' i' n' i' o' a' p' r' i' o' d' i' e' m' a' n' t' . Genuum densus, T' r' o' u' e' h' e' y' . Genuinum frangere in aliquo, S' i' m' p' l' i' c' i' t' a' t' e' u' l' e' m' . Genuino dente rodere & arrodere, 3' i' e' o' t' i' m' m' o' u' e' / i' r' a' e' o' i' m' . Et genuino rodere absolute non addito dente, idem.  
 Gens, gentis, uenit a Generando, se. tert. Gens Thureica, Sud Turci.  
 Gens, Rodian / P' o' t' e' n' e' . Gens Aelia, D' i' m' a' i' o' p' o' t' e' n' i' e' d' o' n' u' t' i' g' o' A' e' l' i' e' .  
 Gentes in Biblijs respectu Israelitarum uocantur omnes alie nationes, P' o' s' p' a' n' s' i' u' o' . Sicut respectu Græcorum Barbari, Gens etiam de apibus, D' e' o' d' i' a' y' .  
 Gentilis & hoc gentile, S' t' e' r' n' r' e' s' i' r' e' d' r' e' g' o' rod' i' a' r' u' n' p' o' t' e' n' i' a' . Ad agnatos gentiles est deducendus, prouers Calibum de stultis & stupidis hominibus, D' i' e' d' o' s' t' e' / c' i' s' m' i' d' o' d' o' m' u' n' a' s' y' y' m' o' u' i' a' / V' a' r' r' o' .  
 Gentilis in Biblijs qui non est Israelita, P' o' g' a' n' i' . Et nos etiam iudem uocamus gentiles P' o' g' a' n' .  
 Gentile aduerbium, P' o' p' o' g' a' n' i' u' . In Biblijs.  
 Gentilitus, a, um, Co' lu' i' t' e' r' m' u' r' o' d' i' a' y' o' u' r' i' o' s' o' l' u' i' u' e' n' a' t' e' s' i' .  
 Gentilitium nomen, W' a' s' t' r' e' y' m' i' e' i' t' e' r' e' g' o' d' o' m' u' .  
 Gentilita insignita, T' e' g' o' d' o' m' u' f' e' r' e' . Gentilitium est hoc illi, P' r' i' o' d' i' e' n' o' m' u' t' o' / W' a' t' o' o' d' s' i' r' o' j' i' c' h' / a' r' b' i' c' .  
 Gentilitas, gentilitatus, P' r' i' u' a' c' i' e' s' t' u' o' / d' o' m' u' i' t' e' r' e' g' o' p' o' t' e' n' i' e' .  
 Gentilitas tantum in Biblijs, P' o' g' a' n' i' s' u' o' .

Geniana

Page 144r. of J. Maczyński's Lexicon with handwritten gloss about Calvin and Beza, under the lemma Geneua (in reduced scale)

It seems to me that the examiners of Mączyński's dictionary have not paid attention to the fact that the differences occur not only on the thirty (1-30) numbered folios mentioned. For on the unnumbered page, [8v.] i.e. on the page that follows directly after "Epistola dedicatoria", occurs the coat of arms of the Duke of Prussia. Over it appears in the Lund copy the following device: "IVSTVS SVA FIDE VIVIT", but in the Rostock copy, easy of access thanks to R. Olesch's reprint of the dictionary, we read: "IVSTVS EX FIDE VIVIT". This difference is due to the fact that in the Lund copy (variant ABAAA) we have SVA, but in the Rostock copy (variant BBBB) we have EX.

Likewise the decorations of the initial letter A vary, too. In the Lund copy it is surrounded by the leaves of a plant, which is growing up from a flat vase. In the Rostock copy we have a different composition with a figure of a man and an animal. In the Lund copy on f. lr. we read: "DICTIONARIVM LATINOPOLONICVN" with -N instead of -M. This mistake is absent in the Rostock copy (-POLONICVM). These differences are details, but even they can be useful for further examination of this dictionary.

The Lund copy of Mączyński's dictionary is well preserved. It is bound in wooden boards, covered with brown leather with tooled ornaments with mostly religious themes and an inscription as follows: "LEXICON LATINO-POLONI[CVM]".

The Lund copy of Jan Mączyński's *Lexicon latinopolonicum* contains some data about its provenance, but they are insufficient for reconstruction of its whole history. On the title page occurs the following note: *Ex libris Jacobi Fabricij Dantiſc.* The Christian name and the surname are cancelled with broad lines, covering the middle part of them. But it is possible to decipher it thanks to the differences in the shades of the colour of the ink

and to an analogous note, though probably written by another hand: *Ex libris Jacobi Fabricii* on the "post-folium", i.e. on the last leaf of the volume.<sup>12</sup> The abbreviation *Dantisc.* is to be read as *Dantiscani*. The form *Dantiscanus* is a Latinized adjective relating to *Dantiscum*, Polish *Gdańsk*, German *Danzig*.<sup>13</sup>

Jacob Fabricius (1551-1629) was a well-known personage in this town. After studying at Wittenberg, Heidelberg and Basel he became rector of the recently reorganized Academic Gymnasium in Gdańsk in 1580. He was also the spiritual leader of the so-called "crypto-Calvinists" in this town.<sup>14</sup> The information about the Calvinism of Jacob Fabricius corresponds with the following handwritten gloss found by me in the Lund copy of Mączyński's dictionary on page 144r. under the lemma *GENEUA: fautrix duorum Theologorum vere prophetaru[m] Calvinij et Beza[e]*. I suppose that this note was written in Fabricius' own hand. The word *fautrix* according to this dictionary means '*życzycielka, obronicielka* albo *spomożycielka*', i.e. 'protectress'.

Confirmation of the correctness of this proposed identification of the former owner of the Lund copy of Mączyński's dictionary is to be found in a paleographic analysis of the note with Fabricius' name on the title page. An example of his handwriting can be found in the roll of the pupils of the Academic Gymnasium in Gdańsk, the first part being written by Fabricius himself. In the opinion of Docent Rolf Arvidsson, head of the manuscript department of the University Library in Lund, and in my own opinion they are written by the same hand.<sup>15</sup> Consequently it is fairly certain, as I suggest, that the Lund copy of J. Mączyński's *Lexicon latinopolonicum* formerly belonged to Jacob Fabricius, rector of the Academic Gymnasium in Gdańsk.

The Gdańsk provenance of this volume is also confirmed by the watermark, which appears on the "postfo-

lium" (the final, unprinted leaf) of the book. It is a heraldic coat of arms with three crowns. An identical watermark is attested for the Gdańsk paper mill in the second half on the sixteenth century.<sup>16</sup>

In the Lund copy one can find other handwritten notes which may be of some lexicological value. Perhaps they can contribute to the reconstruction of still more fragments of the history of this copy of Mączyński's dictionary. Some of these notes bear witness to an excellent knowledge of the Polish language among its users. They are perhaps to be sought among the teachers of Polish in Gdańsk.

The way in which the copy of Mączyński's dictionary came to the University Library in Lund is unknown. It is possible that it will be revealed through the further researches connected with making an inventory of *Slavica* in libraries in southern Sweden, undertaken by the Slavonic Department of the University of Lund.

#### FOOTNOTES

- 1 H. B a r y c z, Jan Mączyński, leksykograf polski XVI wieku, *Reformacja w Polsce*, 3 (1924), pp. 218-255.
- 2 H. G a e r t n e r, Na marginesie słownika Jana Mączyńskiego, *Język Polski*, 11 (1926), pp. 48-53.
- 3 Wyrazy polskie w Słowniku łacińsko-polskim Jana Mączyńskiego, opr. Władysław Kuraszkie-wicz, part I: A - O, part II: P - Z, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1962-1963 (= *Biblioteka Pisarzy Polskich*, Seria B, Nr 12).
- 4 I o a n n i s M ą c z y ń s k i Lexicon Latino-Polonicum, Nunc iterum edidit Reinhold Olesch, Köln-Wien 1973 (= *Slavistische Forschungen*, Band 14).
- 5 A. B r ü c k n e r, Język Wacława Potockiego. Przyczynek do historii języka polskiego. *Rozprawa Akademii Umiejętności w Krakowie*, Wydział Filologiczny, 31 (1900), s. 2. Cf. idem, *Dzieje kultury polskiej*, Kraków 1939, vol. II, pp. 204-206.
- 6 S. U r b a ń c z y k, Słowniki, ich rodzaje i użyteczność, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1964 (= *Biblioteczka*

- Towarzystwa Miłośników Języka Polskiego*, Nr 16), p.13.
- 7 S. U r b a ń c z y k, review of the reprint mentioned in note 4 above, *Język Polski*, 54 (1974), p. 395.
  - 8 Wł. K u r a s z k i e w i c z and R. O l e s c h, afterword to the mentioned reprint (cf. note 4 above), p. 1035.
  - 9 Moreover, there are 32 pages (title page, introduction, "*epistola dedicatoria*" and the like) preceding the main text of the dictionary and a further 3 pages at the end of the volume. These three pages include: "*series chartarum huius voluminis*", a quotation from Psalm XIX, a wood-engraving with the Good Shepherd and the colophon.
  - 10 Op. cit., cf. note 4 above.
  - 11 Cf. Wł. K u r a s z k i e w i c z, *Wyrazy polskie...* (cf. note 3 above), part I, pp. 320 ff. and Wł. K u r a s z k i e w i c z and R. O l e s c h, op. cit. (cf. note 4 above), p. 1038.
  - 12 Moreover there are other handwritten notes on the lining papers, the "antefolium" and the "postfolium", e.g. "Magnificat anima mea Dominum et exultavit spiritus meus" and old book numbers (location marks).
  - 13 Cf. *Księga wpisów uczniów Gimnazjum Gdańskiego 1580-1814*. By Z. N o w a k and P. S z a f r a n, Warszawa-Poznań (= *Seria źródeł historycznych Biblioteki Gdańskiej PAN*, No 6), p. 50.
  - 14 Cf. *Altpreussische Biographie*, herausgegeben von Ch. K r o l l m a n n, Königsberg (Pr) 1941, Band I, p. 173, s.v. "Fabricius (Schmidt) Jakob"; T. H i r s c h, *Geschichte des akademischen Gymnasiums in Danzig in ihren Hauptzügen dargestellt*, Danzig 1837, p. 19: "Fabricius, Vertheidiger des Calvinismus" and p. 20: "Seitdem [1580] ist die Anstalt eine Pflanzschule des Calvinismus". Cf. also B. N a d o l s k i, *Ze studiów nad życiem literackim i kulturą umysłową na Pomorzu w XVI i XVII wieku*, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1969 (= *Studia staropolskie*, vol. 23), p. 64: "The champion of the Calvinists was Jacob Fabricius, the rector of the gymnasium".
  - 15 *Księga wpisów uczniów Gimnazjum Gdańskiego...* (cf. note 13 above), p. 32, especially line 12.
  - 16 Cf. J. S i n i a r s k a - C z a p l i c k a, *Filigrany papierni położonych na obszarze Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej od początku XVI do połowy XVIII wieku* (= *Książka w dawnej kulturze polskiej*, vol. XV), Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1969, plate LXXIX, No 434, year 1552.