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BOOK FROM ANTIQUE TO ENLIGHTENMENT BORROWED BY VILNIUS PROFESSORS FROM THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BETWEEN 1805–1816

At the beginning of the 19th century, at the end of Enlightenment, The Vilnius University was in the blooming financial and general situation. In 1803–1808 after the third partition, the liberal tsar Alexander the First confirmed all the privileges given previously, when Vilnius belonged to the Great Principality of Lithuania united with the Polish Kingdom. The university custodian Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski, son of Adam Kazimierz, was considered to be a very skilled organiser and the University gathered strong local teaching staff together with the eminent foreign scholars, who were appealed by the good financial conditions and the beauty of the city itself. The men of learning who arrived to work there were Johann Heinrich Abicht (Erlangen), Lodovico Aloisio Cappelli (Florence), Johann Peter and Joseph Frank (Vienna), Jean Emanuel Gilibert (Lyon), Johann Andreas Lobenwein (Vienna) and Ferdinand Spitznagel (Schwabien).

The professors earned 1500 silver roubles a year and after 25 years of work, after retiring they got the same amount. Very often they held several posts at the university, for example the professor and the secretary or they were lecturers in several fields, that helped them to earn more. Besides, the foreign scholars were given higher salary than the local ones, and this was the reason for jealousy and troubles. For example Spitznagel after 20 years of work at the University was the owner of two estates in the country and a house and a mill in the town. Professors who served as priests benefited additionally from Church. Filip Neriusz Golański was the parish-priest at the richest Vilnius parish, the Saint Kazimierz one. Three professors: Michał Franciszek Karpowicz, Dawid Pilchowski and Hieronim Stroynowski were bishops. Accommodation costs were very small. Joseph Frank wrote enthusiastically in his diary: "Vilnius did not suffer from food indigence, especially in winter when sledge was the means of transport. Veal, pork and beef were of the high quality and twice as cheap as in Vienna. There was no lack of excellent poultry and fowls. The markets were full of hazel grouses, quails, snipes, black grouses and hares. Vilja and lakes were the source of lots of fish, sold very cheaply, and in Vilenka they were catching delicious crayfish. Potatoes, cabbage and beetroots were the food of common people, asparagus, couliflowers and artichokes were to be found only on tables in rich houses. Bread was excellent as well as beer, called table-beer"¹.

¹ Frank J. Pamiętniki / translated from French, preface, notes by Władysław Zahorski. Vol.1. Wilno, 1913. P. 48.

Vilnius University after being reformed by the National Education Comitee in 1803 consisted of 4 faculties: faculty of physics and mathematics with 10 professors, faculty of medicine with 6 professors, faculty of moral and political sciences (including theology) with 10 professors and faculty of literature and art with 5 professors. The lectures were held in Polish, French and Latin. The University Library was at professors' command. Although in 1795 it had lost its right to get the compulsory copy which it got in 1780, but since 1803 it was given 2000 silver roubles a year. 856 silver roubles were destined for salaries for librarians, 160 for renovation and 984 for purchasing the books. Subscription for periodics required 600 silver roubles a year.

In 1806–1826 Godfryd Ernest Groddeck was the prefect of the Library, together with teaching Greek and Latin literature. Kazimierz Kontrym, Karol Sienkiewicz, Szymon Feliks Żukowski and Aleksander Bohatkiewicz were his assistants. Groddeck was given 500 silver roubles year salary from the Library budget, the others were paid 300 silver roubles partly from the Library budget, partly from other university sources².

Books were catalogued since 1805. In 1812 alphabetical catalogue consisted of 13.254 titles in 18.025 volumes. Library was opened for professors and university collaborators, secondary school teachers, candidates for teachers, students of medicine and other faculties, preparing to get the scientific degree, egzaminations or other works. In 1812 Groddeck estimated the book of borrowings entitled *Dziennik pożyczania ksiąg z Biblioteki Uniwersytetu Wileńskiego zaprowadzony od dnia 15 czerwca 1816 po wpisaniu poprzedzających* [od 1805r.]. This book is now in the Science Academy Library in Vilnius (Manuscript F9 Nr 111). It was printed in 1996 by the author of this lecture in Peter Lang Verlag ent. *Bucher und ihre Leser in Wilna am Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts. "Journal der Ausleihungen der Bucher aus der Bibliothek der Wilnaer Universität" 1805–1816. Eine bibliographisch-buchwissenschaftliche Untersuchung*. It will be the basis of the following analysis of borrowings.

Generally 1239 titles in 2794 volumes were borrowed by all the Library users in years 1805–1816, but in 1805 only 70 titles in 123 volumes, and in 1815 and 1816

² Jundziłł S. *Zbiór ulamkowych wiadomości o osobach i zakładach naukowych w dawniejszym i obecnym (1829) stanie Wileńskiego Uniwersytetu*. „Pismo Zbiorowe Wileńskie”. 1859. P. 132–150; Żmigrodzki M. *Historia Wileńskiego Uniwersytetu za czasów kuratorii księcia Adama Czartoryskiego*. „Przewodnik Naukowy i Literacki”. 1888. Y.16. P. 141–149; Bieliński J. *Uniwersytet Wileński (1579–1831)*. Vol. 1–3. Kraków, 1899–1900. – Fontes et Comentationes Scholarum Superiorum in Polonia Illustrantes 2–4; Tur L. *Uniwersytet Wileński i jego znaczenie*. Lwów, 1903; Brensztejn M. *Biblioteka Uniwersytecka w Wilnie do roku 1832*. Ed. 2. Wilno, 1925; Bobrowski M. *Wspomnienia o znakomitych profesorach Wileńskiej Akademii i Uniwersytetu*. „Alma Mater Vilnensis”, 1929. Vol. 8. P. 19–20; Janowski L. *Słownik bibliograficzny dawnego Uniwersytetu Wileńskiego*. Ed. R. Mienicki. Wilno, 1939; Beauvois D. *Lumieres et societe en Europe de l'Est. // L' Université de Vilna et les écoles polonaises de l' empire ruse (1803–1832)*. Vol. 1–2. Paris, 1977; Mrozowska K. *Uniwersytet Wileński i jego szkoły w latach 1795–1803 // Studia z Dziejów Uniwersytetu Wileńskiego 1579–1979*. Warszawa, 1979; Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. *Prace Historycznoliterackie*. Vol. 64. P. 63–100; Piročkinas A., Šidlauskas A. *Mokslas senajame Vilniaus universitete*. Vilnius, 1984; Šidlauskas A. *Istorija Vilniaus Universitete IX a. pirmojoje puseje*. Vilniaus, 1986; *Vilniaus Akademijos spaustuvs šaltiniai XVI–XIX a.* / I. Petrauskienė. Vilnius, 1992.

the number was nine times bigger. Among all the titles borrowed by the Library users the most popular was ancient literature:

Marcus Tullius Cicero – 32 times;

Homer – 11 times;

Publius Ovidius Naso and Publius Vergilius Maro – 8 times each;

Titus Livius – 7 times;

Quintus Horatius Flaccus, Caius Crispus Sallustius and Publius Cornelius Tacitus – 6 times each;

Marcus Fabius Quintilianus and Xenophon – 5 times each.

Among Vilnius professors featuring in the book of borrowings the following were chosen for this analysis:

Johann Heinrich Abicht, prof. of philosophy – 20 titles in 58 volumes;

Lodovico Aloisio Cappelli, prof. of law and Italian – 40 titles in 94 volumes;

Jan Kanty Chodani, prof. of moral theology – 22 titles in 71 volumes;

Stanisław Bonifacy Jundziłł, prof. of biology – 13 titles in 47 volumes;

Johann Andreas Lobenwein, prof. of anatomy and physiology – 28 titles in 58 volumes;

Joseph Saunders, prof. of English and drawing – 63 titles in 195 volumes;

Jędrzej Śniadecki, prof. of chemistry, pharmacy and medicine – 64 titles in 108 volumes;

Johann Friedrich Wolfgang, prof. of pharmacy and pharmacology – 42 titles in 180 volumes.

Abicht (1762–1816, at VU: 1804–1816) borrowed mainly books in German, that was obvious for we knew it was his homeland, and also books in Latin written by German authors. Here is the list:

Gottlieb Johann Buhle (died 1821) and his two works: *Geschichte der neueren Philosophie*. Goettingen 1800–1805 in 6 volumes and *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie*. Goettingen 1796–1804 in 8 volumes plus register, which he borrowed for almost two years and returned on the same day 30.08.1816. Abicht taught philosophy and this corresponded with the book by German philosopher Christian Garve (died 1798) *Grundsätze der Moral Philosophie*. Leipzig 1787, borrowed for 6 years in 1811. With his professional interest did not correspond borrowing of two volumes of Joachim Heinrich Campe's (died 1818) work ent. *Reisebeschreibungen*. Braunschweig 1807. He borrowed this books for several months and again 10 volumes for 4 years till 1818. The same thing was with borrowing for 5 years the work of Christian Rudolf Wiedemann (died 1840), German gynecologist and biologist ent. *Handbuch der Anatomie...* Goettingen 1802, which was in 1811. Most of the returnings took place in 1816, the year of professor's death, although some books were returned later in 1817 and 1818. One of them was, for example, Campe's *Reisebeschreibungen*, which indicated that the borrowings were courtesy.

Cappelli (1777–1838, at VU: 1805–1838) borrowed books in French and Italian. Main law and linguistic items were borrowed by him in 1812, and returned after 13 years. Among them there were 3 volumes of *Grammaire* series of French work *Encyclopedie methodique ou par ordre de matières*, Paris 1787– and 10 volumes of

Jurisprudence of the same work and 3 volumes of *Pandectae Justinianae in novum ordinem digestae*. Lugduni 1782 and Godofred Dionisius's (died 1622), French lawyer *Corpus iuris civilis...* Francofurti ad Moenum 1687. Cappelli borrowed also Johann Gottlieb Heineccius's (died 1741), German lawyer and philosopher *Antiquitatum romanarum jurisprudentiam illustrantium syntagma*. Genevae 1768 *Commentarius ad legem Juliam et Papiam Poppaeam*. Lipsiae 1778 both for 13 years and also 7 volume work of Gerhard Meermann (died 1771), dutch lawyer ent. *Novus thesaurus juris civilis et canonici*. Hagae 1751–1753 for 13 years, too. Among Cappelli's borrowings there were also works on Church history as Giovanni Lorenzo Bertie's (died 1766), Italian theologian and philosopher *Historia ecclesiastica sive dissertationes historicae...* Bassani 1769, borrowed only for 4 years and Joseph Bingham's (died 1723), English historian *Origines ecclesiasticae*. Halae 1742, which 10 volumes he borrowed for 9 years. Among them there was also beautifully printed Lithuanian book dedicated to Aleksander Sapieha, the Bishop of Vilnius *Acta Sinodi Dioecesis Vilnensis*. Wilno 1669, in 1 volume including synod documents and constitutions and papal edicts. It was very nicely printed with different fonts, and italics was used in places of significance, which gives us knowledge of printing skills in Academic Printing-Firm in Vilnius in 17 century. Cappelli was traditional in his borrowings – focused on ancient roman law did not borrow anything about contemporary law.

Chodani (1767–1823, at VU: 1808–1823) borrowed books in German, Polish, French, Latin and Italian. All the basic items for his professional interests he borrowed in 1810, and returned, or rather they were returned on 01.08.1823, in the year of his death, so he had kept the canon of his books for 13 years. Professor of moral theology was particularly interested in works of Christian Garve, who's one work was borrowed also by Abicht. Cappelli borrowed 5 works of this German philosopher, which are: *Briefe von Christian Felix Weisse und einige weitere Freunde*. Breslau 1803, *Fragmente zur Schilderung des Geistes, des Charakters und der Regierung Friedrichs des zweiten*. Breslau 1798–1801, *Ueber das Daseyn Gottes. Eine nachgelassene Abhandlung*. Breslau 1807, *Ueber Gesellschaft und Einsamkeit*. Breslau 1797–1800, *Uebersicht der vornehmsten Prinzipien der Sittenlehre von dem Zeitalter der Aristoteles...* Breslau 1798. Garve was born and brought up in Wrocław, that is why he had contacts with printing firms there. What is interesting is Chodani's interest in Garve's work *Fragmente zur Schilderung Friedrichs des zweiten*, which is the apologetic book. The Prussian sovereign is compared to Marcus Aurelius and Hadrian, two roman emperors and shown as the art and literature lover. His fascination in Garve was the reason, for which Chodani borrowed *De officiis* by Cicero, which was translated by Garve ent. *Abhandlungen über die menschlichen Pflichten in drei Büchern...* Breslau 1789. Apart from those basic items he borrowed *Encyclopedie méthodique* which was popular among professors, three volume series *Philosophie* and also 3 volumes of *Theologie*, three volumes of *Nowy Pamićnik Warszawski* by Franciszek Ksawery Dmochowski, no date, were borrowed for 10 years and the set of books about the methodology of teaching by German theologians and educator Johann Ignaz von Felbiger (died 1788) *Vorlesungen über die Kunst zu Katechisieren*. Wien 1774, Johann

Peter Miller (died 1789) *Anweisung zur Katechesiskunst*. Frankfurt am Main 1780, Johann Georg Rosenmueller (died 1815) *Anweisung zum Katecherisieren*. Giessen 1787, Michael Ignatius Schmidt (died 1795) *Methodus tradendi prima elementa religionis sive catechizandi*. Bambergae 1769. The collection was crowned by Cappelli borrowing 5 volumes by Italian dramatist Carlo Goldoni ent. *Opere teatrali*. Venezia 1788–1795.

Jundziß (1761–1847, first in The Main School of Great Lithuanian Principality, then at VU: 1798–1823) borrowed works in Latin, French and German. He used to keep books as long as 1 month to 18 years. Most of the books he borrowed in 1805 and gave back after retiring in 1823. Basic canon of books are works presenting botanical specimen, often beautifully edited and illustrated as for example Nicolaus Joseph von Jacquin's (died 1817) German botanist *Anleitung zur Pflanzenkenntniss nach Linnes Methode*. Wien 1792, *Florae austriacae sive plantarum selectarum in Austriae archiducatu sponte crescentium icones ad vivum colorate...* Viennae 1773–1778 and also by this author *Hortus botanicus Vindo-bonensis seu plantarum rariorum in illo culturam descriptio*. Vindobonae 1770–1776. Among them was also *Hortus Berolinensis sive icones et descriptiones plantarum rariorum...* Berolini 1803–1812 by Willdenow Ritter Carl Ludwig (died 1812) German medical man and botanist. All the books were on the same subject, therefore the list of borrowings was not very interesting. All these books were kept by Jundziß for many years. He maybe kept them to show during the lectures or simply forgot to give them back what made them unavailable for others. Chodani and Cappelli case was very much the same. We can come to the conclusion that either prefect of the Library had no influence on professors as users or nobody else was interested in borrowing those items.

Lobenwein (1758–1820, at VU: 1808–1820) borrowed works in Latin, German and French. Albrecht von Haller (died 1777) one of the most eminent persons of his times, physiologist, anatomist, medical man and poet, the professor in Göttingen was his favourite author. He borrowed 5 of his works: *Bibliotheca anatomica*. 1776, *Disputationes anatomicarum selectarum*. Goettingae 1746–1751, *Disputationes ad morborum historiam et curationem facientes*. Lausannae 1757–1760, *Elementa physiologiae corporis humani*. Lausannae 1757–1766, *Opera minora anatomici argumenti*. Lausannae 1763–1768. In general he borrowed 17 volumes for 1, 2 or 7 years. Mainly he borrowed medical items by German medicians including: Philipp Adolph Boehmer's (died 1789) *Observatorium anatomicarum*. Goettingae 1743–1756, Johann Bohne's (died 1718) *De officio medici duplici, chimici minimum ac forensis...* Lipsiae 1704, Johann Friedrich Fasel's (died 1767) *Elementa medicinae forensis praelectionibus accademicis accomodata*. Jenae 1767, Johann Ernst Hebenstreit's (died 1757) *Anthropologia forensis, sistens medici circa rempublicam causasque dicendas officium cum rerum anatomicarum atque phisicarum*. Lipsiae 1753, Johann Gottfried Zinn (died 1759) *Descriptio anatomica oculi humani*. Goettingae 1780, but also a book by the French medician Françoise Planque (died 1765) ent. *Biblioteque choisie de médecine*. Paris 1748–1770 or a work of Italian medician Paolo Zacchia (died 1659) ent. *Questiones medico-legales in quibus eae materiae madicae, quae ad legales*

facultates videntur pertinere, proponuntur, pertractantur, resoluntur... Lipsiae 1636. There are also 2 Lithuanian books among the borrowings. One of them was very modestly edited work of Stefan Bisio (died 1790) a Polish-Italian medician ent. *Epistola medico-anatomica de methodo adhibitos in curatione felsis malignae malignorum repelles obtrectationes...*Vilnae 1773. The second one was *Acta Instituti Clinici Caesareae Universitatis Vilnensis* written in Latin by Joseph Frank, Vilnius professor of medicine, who had described so favourably the conditions of life in Vilnius in the diary, that I mentioned. This book was dedicated to Adam Jerzy Czartoryski, custodian of the University. There were tables of patients including the recovered and dead ones and descriptions of medical treatment of various diseases. The diseases were: typhus, febres gastricae, histeria, epilepsy, rheumatismus etc. For example *Acta* dated 1808 included data from 1805 that was showing that in general 8 patients out of 95 had died. Such low number of patients in our eyes did not indicate the big activity of the clinics, although interpretation of this fact should require the deep research. Anyway this had no influence on our research. Lobenwein was also interested in Polonica. He borrowed the history of Poland by Jan Długosz (died 1480), and the same was evident in the following works borrowed: *Historia polonica in tres tomos digesta*. Dobromil 1615, *Historiae Polonicae libri XII*. Lipsiae 1711 or Marcin Kromer's (died 1589) *De origine et rebus gestis Polonorum libri XXX...* Basileae 1568. The work of German medician and botanist Christin Heinrich Ermdtel (died 1734) ent. *Varsavia physice illustrata, sive de aere, aquis, locis et Incolis Varsaviae, eorundemque moribus et morbis tractatus*. Dresden 1730 belonged to a Polonicum subject. All three items Lobenwein borrowed for 5 months in 1816/1817.

Saunders (1773–1830, at VU: 1810–1820) borrowed books in French, English and Polish. He kept books approximately for 10 years. The general returning took place at 25.02.1821 after he had left the University. Saunders borrowed different books: on theory of literature, drama and travels descriptions, English grammar, on architecture and political economy, on engraving art, historical books and dictionaries. Either he had so many interests or he was courteous and borrowed books for people who could not be the members of the Library. There are Barthelemy, Collins, Fielding, Goldsmith, Helvetius, Home, Hume, Ossian, Pope, Shakespeare, Smith, Woltaire and original Winkelmann and also *Winkelmann polski* by Stanisław Kostka Potocki on his borrowings list. Again we saw *Encyclopedie methodique...*serie *Arts* taken in 2 volumes for 1,5 year. There were also 8 volumes of „*Spectator*” edited by Joseph Addison borrowed for 10 years probably as the English grammar exercices for students and 2 works by Adam Ferguson (died 1816) Scottish historian and philosopher *An essay on the history of civil society*. London 1767 and *The history of the progress and termination of the Roman Republic*. Basileae 1791, together in 7 volumes borrowed for 10 years and *The history of England from the Revolution to the death of George the second*. London 1796 in 7 volumes borrowed also for 10 years. Saunders as the drawing teacher used also such books as: *Dictionaire des graveurs anciens et modernes depuis l'origine de la gravure*. Paris 1789 by Pierre Françoise Basan (died 1797) and

Dictionnaire des arts, de peinture, sculpture et gravure. Paris 1792 by Claude Henri Watel (died 1786), also borrowed for 10 years.

Śniadecki (1768–1838 at VU then at Academy of Medicine and Surgery 1797–1838) borrowed books and periodicals in French, Latin and English. He borrowed works on chemistry, nature, mineralogy, physics and pharmacy. Most of the borrowings took place at 13.07.1805 or earlier but at this date they were put into the new book of borrowings *Dziennik*. All the books were returned at 24.11.1822. It was caused by the temporary professor's retirement (this was caused by his bad health state). So the books were kept at least 17 years, although there were some earlier returnings for example after 3 years, there were no quicker ones. Śniadecki was Antoine Grimoald Monnet's (died 1817) French chemist's fan. He borrowed 3 of his works for 3 years: *Traité de la dissolution des métaux d'une nouvelle exposition du regne minéral, auquel on a joint un supplément ou Traité de la dissolution des métaux*. Paris 1775, *Traité de la vitrolisation et de l'amulation ou l'art de fabriquer les vitrols et l'alun*. Paris 1769, *Traité des eaux minérales, avec plusieurs mémoires de chimie, relatifs a cet objet*. Paris 1768. The man of learning was also interested in chemical periodicals, especially „*Annales de chimie*” edited by Louis Bernard Guyton de Morveau and Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, which 7 volumes he borrowed in 1805 for 13 years and 16 volumes in 1809 for 7 years. Among books on chemistry on his borrowings list are: *Elemens d'histoire naturelle et de chimie*. Paris 1789 by Antoine François de Fourcroy (died 1809), *Opuscules chimique*. Paris 1762 by German chemist Andreas Siegmund Marggraf (died 1782) translated into French by J.F.Demachy, *Eléments de chymie théorique et pratique*. Dijon 1777–1778. Books on nature on his list included: *Historia animalium* by Aristoteles, *Florae Italicae prodromus*. Vicentiae 1780 by Italian medician and botanist Antonio Turra (died 1796). Works on mineralogy are represented by: *Introduction a l'étude des corps naturels tirés du règne mineral*. Paris 1771 by Jean Baptiste Bucquet (died 1780) and *Tableau méthodique des minéraux*. Paris 1788 by Louis Jean-Marie Daubenton (died 1800). There was no literature on his list as well as works on theory of literature, although he was a literature critic, he coedited „*Dziennik Wileński*” and cooperated with „*Wiadomości Brukowe*”.

Wolfgang (1775–1859 at VU: 1806–1832) borrowed books in German, French, Latin, Polish and Russian. He was often the guest in the University Library. He came to borrow books he needed and to return the used ones. His borrowing time oscilates between 4 months and 13 years. He had the predilection to borrow Johann Bartholomaeus Trommsdorf's (died 1837) works. Trommsdorf was German chemist and pharmacologist, professor in Erfurt. He borrowed his *Allgemeines pharmaceutisch-chemisches Wörterbuch*. Erfurt 1806–1813, *Systematisches Handbuch der Pharmacie*. Wien 1806, *Lehrbuch der pharmaceutischen Experimentalchemie nach der neuern Theorie*. Hamburg 1812 and *Versuch einer allgemeinen Geschichte der Chemie in drei Abtheilungen*. Erfurt 1803–1804, which he returned after 7, 9 and even 10 years. The second feature of Wolfgang's borrowings is his interest in chemical periodicals. For example he borrowed for 5 years 27 volumes of „*Chemische Annalen für die*

Freunde der Naturlehre", "Arzneylehrheit", "Haushaltungskunst und Manufakturen" edited by Lorenz Florenz von Crell. Leipzig 1784–, and in 1816 he borrowed for 13 years 56 volumes of „*Journal für Chemie und Physik*” edited by Johann Schweigger. Nürnberg 1811–. There are also following authors on his list: German philosopher, medician and biologist Friedrich Albert Gren (died 1798) and his *Handbuch der Pharmakologie oder der Lehre von den Arzneimitteln...* Halle 1790–1792, John Quiney (died 1722) English medician, phisist and pharmacologist and his *Pharmacopoeia officinalis et extemporanea...* London 1749, German medician and chemist Jacob Reinhold Spielman (died 1783) with his *Pharmacopoea generalis*. Argentorati 1783, Ferdinand Giese (died 1821) German chemist, author of *Vscebščaja chimija dla ucaščich i ucaščichsja*. S nemeckoj rukopisi perevedena Vasiliem Kantščinskim. Charkov 1813–1814, Martin Heinrich Klaproth (died 1817) German chemist and pharmacologist and his work ent. *Beiträge zur chemisches Kenntniss der Mineralkörper*. Berlin 1795–1807 and *Chymisches Wörterbuch oder allgemeine Begriff der Chemie* aus dem frantzösischem übersetzt von J.G.Leonhardi. Leipzig 1806-1809 by Pierre Joseph Macquer (died 1784) French medician and chemist. Wolfgang borrowed a lot of Polonica, the greatest number of them. All of them are on scientific topics: physics, chemistry, metalurgy and nature. Here is the list of them: *Fizyka czyli wiadomość natury i skutków rzeczy pod zmysły podpadających*. Sandomierz 1779 by Franciszek Lisikiewicz (died 1822) Polish phisist, priest and Jesuit, *Opisanie polskich żelaza fabryk*. Warszawa 1782 written by Józef Kazimierz Osiański (died 1802) Polish phisist, chemist and Piarist, Feliks Rogaliński's (died 1802) Polish mathematician and astronomer *Doświadczenia skutków rzeczy pod zmysły podpadających*. Poznań 1771 and the work of Marcin Siennik (died ca. 1588) Polish botanist ent. *Herbarz to jest ziół tutecznych, postronnych i zamorskich opisanie*. Kraków 1568. Wolfgang read the latest published books. Dates of publishing of most of the books he borrowed are only 7 or 8 years earlier than the date of borrowing. Other professors used rather old literature, 20 years old or more in their work.

In the long period between 1805–1816 borrowings made by professors in the University Library do not look overwhelming. The average number of borrowed books per year by mentioned 8 professors, who were the most active users of the Library is about 68 volumines, which is not more than 8 volumes a year per person. The majority of works borrowed by professors are on their professional fields. Polish and Lithuanian books are in minority. Lithuanica in the borrowings made by all the members of the Library was listed from the book of borrowings *Dziennik* by Mykolas Birziška in his article prepared before the II World War and published in 1985 by Vytautas Jurgutis³. Professors preferred foreign books – first place goes ex-aequo to German and French ones or written in Latin by German or French authors, English books come further and very rarely we see an Italian one. Those linguistic preferences can not be explained by foreign origin of 5 of the 8 analysed persons, because the same trend can be seen in the

³ Biržiška M. *Apie Vilniaus Universiteto Bibliotekos skaitytojus XIX a. / clab. V. Jurgutis // Iš Lietuvos bibliotekų istorijos : teminis mokslo darbų rinkinys. / ed. J. Tumelis. Vilniaus, 1985. P. 52–65.*

cases of other Library members. Chronologically books from the second half of the 18th century dominate, although the borrowings took place in the beginning of 19th century (till 1816). The characteristic feature is the longitude of borrowings, some of them longer than 10 years, and the books were returned because of retirement or rejestration of the property after death of the user. This did not create a good situation for the rest of the users and was not a proof of instant usage by the borrower. Certainly the book of borrowings *Dziennik* does not create a credible view of reading among university professors. On the other hand they could be courteous and serve other people who could not use the Library themselves, they had their own book collections and could use other libraries in the town and region for example the ones belonging to nobility or church. Anyway, it gives an interesting survey of the book circulation in the academic society in Vilnius and the perception of Lithuanian, Polish and Western European scientific thought.