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GRAMMAR SCHOOL LIBRARY AS A CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCE IN THE PROMOTION OF THE CITY

The Museum of Slavonia has been a significant cultural and communication destination in the city of Osijek since its inception in the 19th century to this day. An integral part of the Museum is the museum library, whose holdings, as it accumulated valuable items of cultural and historical, scientific and professional material, has grown over time and become a recent example of the promotion of the city of Osijek. During World War II, the old holdings of the library of the former Great Grammar School (*gymnasium*) was transferred to the Museum, and was thus saved from possible destruction and was incorporated into the Museum's library as a separate unit.

This paper deals with the analysis of the holdings and inventory records of the aforementioned Grammar School Library, and the results of this research confirm the fact that it has the character of a cultural and historical source and as such contributes to the promotion of the city of Osijek and its surroundings.

Keywords: Grammar School Library holdings, Museum of Slavonia, promotion, cultural and historical source

1. INTRODUCTION

Kotler (2008) describes a museum as a place that provides an authentic, aesthetic experience and an inspiring learning experience for its visitors. Communicating with the museum's cultural assets contributes to the visitors' acquisition of new knowledge, but also drives the dialogue on promoting the

museum's values. One of such heritage institutions is the Museum of Slavonia, considered the oldest cultural and communication destination in the city of Osijek and beyond. The foundation for the establishment of the Museum were a numismatic collection, a collection of old weapons and professional numismatic literature donated by the Osijek wholesaler Franjo Sedlaković on 17 January 1877. The aforementioned establishment was confirmed at a session of the City Council on 17 February 1877 under the name Museum of the Free Royal City of Osijek. Initially, the Museum operated in the premises of the City Magistrate, but four years later, due to lack of space, it moved to the new buildings of the Royal Real School. It is important to highlight the contribution of Vjekoslav Celestin, a professor of classical philology at the Great Grammar School, a curator who, with his professional work, knowledge and continuous commitment, significantly improved the Museum and its activities. The permanent exhibition of the Museum was officially opened on 19 November 1933, in ten rooms of the building in Mažuranićev vijenac. From 1937, Franjo Buntak held the position of the curator, and in 1940 he published the first guide on the permanent museum exhibition under the title *City Museum Osijek*. In 1941, the position of the curator was given to the prominent historian Josip Bösendorfer, PhD, a retired professor and director of the Real Grammar School, at whose initiative the Museum received the Magistrate's building in Tvrđa in 1946, where it remains to this day. In 1947, the Museum was renamed into the Museum of Slavonia, which, through the establishment of departments, the growth of collections and the increase in the number of professional employees, has grown into a scientific institution. It is also important to highlight the year 1994 when the Museum of Slavonia was granted the status of a national museum. Although it has undergone a process of transformation in the meantime, it has been operating independently since 2017 (Pinterović, 1958; Radić, 1997; Museum of Slavonia, 2022). The historical overview above provides an insight into the cultural and communicational importance of the Museum of Slavonia, which, during its growth and development, has become a representative means of communicating the museum contents of the city of Osijek. Its role today is reflected in the promotion of cultural and historical materials and local collections of the city of Osijek and its surroundings.

2. FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUSEUM OF SLAVONIA LIBRARY

Simultaneously with the founding of the Museum, in 1877, a museum library was also founded, which was stocked over time with two types of material: museum specimens of old and valuable books, entire Croatian book production, and professional literature, mainly in the field of humanities (following the scope of the Museum's work and research), and the collected material was separated into collections. In this way, two types of library holdings were profiled very early on: cultural and historical material along with local collections, and professional and scientific holdings necessary for professional museum work. The library holdings continued to grow with numerous gifts from prominent and respected individuals (Sedlaković, Nuber, etc.), professional museological literature was acquired (from the fields of archaeology, numismatics, art, history, etc.), and from 1893, when all holdings were managed by curator Vjekoslav Celestin, a special record of borrowed books began to be kept. The systematic collection of printed materials related to the city of Osijek began in 1903, which laid the foundation for the formation of a local collection named *Essekiana*. It was supplemented in 1929 with the purchase of the collection of Oskar Friml-Antunović and the purchase and gift (1931 and 1948) by engineer Radoslav Franjetić, and as such today represents one of the most important sources for studying and researching the history of the city of Osijek (Burić, 1997; Knežević and Vinaj 2013; Lubina, 2019).

During and after World War II, in addition to numerous items, the Museum received a multitude of book materials, among which the following truly valuable collections stand out: the Weissman Library, the Prandau-Norman Library, the Grammar School Library, the City Hall Library and the Chamber of Commerce and Crafts Library. In 1942, Ivan Medved was appointed the Museum's librarian and curator and he systematically began collecting articles and materials for the newspaper archive, and since 1943, the library has had its first permanent head and excellent librarian Danica Pinterović, PhD, who was appointed to that position as the librarian of the Women's Real Grammar School. She began professional processing of the holdings, starting with a catalogue with a triple index, and after becoming the director of the Museum (1949), she was replaced by Marija Malbaša (1951), a professor from the Women's Real Grammar School. Malbaša, emphasizing the basic mission of the Museum Library, which is the acquisition of professional literature and the collection of old and rare books, established a unique type of scientific library in addition to the existing collections, which in 1953 numbered over 40,000 copies. She organized the existing material into four inventory

records, and began professional cataloguing using three catalogues – alphabetical, professional, and local. In addition to all the ongoing work related to organizing and processing the holdings, Malbaša also worked on establishing and improving interlibrary exchange with numerous domestic and foreign cultural institutions. She devoted a lot of time to collecting all Osijek publications and completing the local Essekiana Collection, and the result of many years of her diligent work culminated in two books titled *Osječka bibliografija* (1981, 1985). Today, the library of the Museum of Slavonia has more than 100,000 units of holdings and as such represents a truly important starting point for numerous professional and scientific works, and also supports the exhibition and publishing activities of the Museum itself (Burić, 1997; Vinaj, 2007-2008; Knežević and Vinaj 2013; Lubina, 2019).

3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL LIBRARY

Established in 1729 as a Jesuit Latin School, the Great Grammar School was the only secondary school in the city of Osijek until the 19th century. In different formations and under different administrations, the school operated continuously for two hundred years, until 1929, when it finally closed due to low interest. In the school year 1851/52, a school library was formally established, which had a teacher's and student's collection and which over time, in addition to the necessary textbooks, enriched these collections with exceptionally valuable old and rare books. After the closure of the Grammar School, the old library collection was deposited in the library of the Public Women's Real Grammar School, and both collections were restored during the war in 1943, thanks to the efforts of Josip Bösendorfer, PhD and Danica Pinterović, and moved to the library of the Museum of Slavonia and were thus saved from possible destruction. After the war, in 1945, part of the collection was returned to the Women's Grammar School, while the collection of the former Great Grammar School was retained and included as a separate unit in the Museum Library, and today forms a closed memorial collection with almost 11,138 book volumes (Steer, 1872; Burić, 1979; Sršan, 2007; Lubina, 2019).

In addition to the annual school reports of the former Great Grammar School, the Museum Library now also owns two inventory records that were started by librarian Danica Pinterović, followed by Marija Malbaša. Namely, in addition to other Museum Library holdings¹, they also include materials from the Grammar School Library, which was assigned a special call number

¹ The collection is registered: Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Osijek. Reg. No. 108 – Decision 03.284/1-81, 1981)

“G” during when the inventory was established, starting with the number 1. A unique printed catalogue on slips totalling 2,404 titles and call numbers from G-1 to G-2404 has been compiled for the book collection (Lubina, 2019).

3.1. Analysis of the Grammar School Library's holdings according to the catalogue and inventory records²

In the first inventory record, *Inventar knjiga 2*, which dates from 1 January 1953, the titles of monographic publications of the *Gimnazijska biblioteka* are listed according to the current sequence of numbers (*numerus currens*), namely: from number 7868 (G-1) to 7932 (G-65), from 8127 (G-66) to 9012 (G-950) and from 9103 (G-951) to 10253 (G-2101). In *Inventar knjiga 3*, i.e., the second inventory record that was started on 24 March 1959, the *Gimnazijska biblioteka* continues: from number 10836 (G-2102) to 11032 (G-2295), then from 11209 (G-2296) to 11277 (G-2367) and from 11395 (G-2366) to 11432 (G-2404).

In addition to the above 2,404 titles, the inventory records also list 447 monographic publications that have been assigned a special call number according to the formats in which they were printed. Thus, in *Inventar knjiga 2* from number 7933 (G-II-1) to 8126 (G-II-194) and in *Inventar knjiga 3* from number 11137 (G-II-195) to 11188 (G-II-246), from 11278 (G-II-247) to 11290 (G-II-259), from 11033 (G-IV-1) to 11136 (G-IV-103), from 11189 (G-IV-104) to 11208 (G-IV-123) and from 11291 (G-I-1) to 11355 (G-I-64) specifically mention publications printed in sixteenmo (16°), octavo (8°), quarto (4°) and folio formats (2°).

Both inventory records also properly record serial publications, namely 125 titles in 1,290 volumes, which are assigned the call number “G-P”. Thus, in *Inventar knjiga 2*, the periodical begins with number 9013 and call number G-P-1, and ends with number 9102 and call number G-P-90. *Inventar knjiga 3* continues the previous book with number 11356 and call number G-P-91, and ends with number 11391 and call number G-P-125.

The collection itself is a heritage of material of great cultural and historical value from almost all scientific fields,³ which has been acquired over time by the Grammar School Library through purchase and donation. Regarding

² The analysis is based on the doctoral thesis *Grammar School Book Collection of the Museum of Slavonia* (2019) by Tihana Lubina, one of the authors of this paper

³ The content analysis of the material was conducted according to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), i.e. according to the groups: 0 – General, 1 – Philosophy. Psychology, 2 – Religion. Theology, 3 – Social Sciences, [4], 5 – Natural Sciences, 6 – Applied Sciences, 7 – Arts. Recreation. Entertainment. Sports, 8 – Languages. Linguistics. Literature, 9 – Geography. Biographies. History.

monographic publications in the collection, we can find a total of 2,851 titles in 4,755 volumes printed in the period from the 16th to the 20th century. The largest number of publications was published in Leipzig, and of the other cities most often cited as places of publication are Vienna, Göttingen, Stuttgart, Hanover, Buda, Prague, Bratislava, Berlin, Gotha, Trnava, Munich, Cologne, Augsburg, Frankfurt am Main, Braunschweig, Zagreb, Belgrade, Varaždin, Zadar, Karlovac, Senj and Novi Sad. In terms of Croatian publishers, the most represented are Frank Župan (Suppan), Ljudevit Gaj, Lavoslav Hartman, Karl Albrecht, Stjepan Kugli, A.L. Battara, Abel Lukšić, J.B. Stifler, Mučnjak and Senftleben, D. Pretner, Matica ilirska (Croatia), JAZU (Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts), DHK (Croatian Writers' Association) and Royal Land Government Publishing. A smaller number of works were also published by the Jesuit order (Typis Academicis Societatis Jesu), and it should also be mentioned that the famous Lechner Brothers Printing House appears in several publications published in Osijek.

Of the total of 2,851 titles of monographic publications, the most significant portion of them, 2,056, date from the 19th century, followed by 532 titles published in the 20th century, 150 in the 18th century and 15 in the 17th century, while, as expected, the smallest number of titles, only 5, were printed in the 16th century. There are also 93 titles recorded for which there is no information on the year of publication. The oldest work dates back to 1523, printed in Basel in the Latin language, and it should be said that the collection also contains a certain number of publications printed after 1929, i.e. after the closure of the Grammar School. Thus, 55 titles printed in the period from 1930 to 1942 are now part of the Grammar School Library, although it is actually certain that they belonged to the collection of the Public Women's Real Grammar School, which, as is known, was returned to the school by the Museum after World War II.

In terms of the language in which the publications were printed, the most prevalent are, of course, titles in German, namely 1,368 of them, followed by 662 titles in Croatian, 323 in Latin, 232 in Serbian, 38 in French, 29 in Czech, 19 in Italian, 16 in English and 14 titles each in Slovenian and Russian. Regarding other languages, there are also 9 titles in Hungarian, 4 each in Polish, Spanish and Slovak, and 1 title in Bulgarian/Macedonian.

The recorded publications also show how many of them were printed in a given language in a given century. Namely, out of only 5 titles dating from the 16th century, 3 were printed in Latin, and 1 each in German and Italian, while in the 17th century 12 titles were printed in Latin and 1 in English. In terms of publications dating back to the 18th century, 70 titles were printed in Latin, 31 in German, 9 each in Croatian, French and Serbian, 7 in Russian and 1 each in Italian, English, Polish and Spanish. Of the publications

printed in the 19th century, the largest number of titles were printed in German, as many as 1,176, followed by 362 titles in Croatian, 222 in Latin, 105 in Serbian, 26 in Czech, 22 in French, 15 in Italian, 12 in Slovenian, 8 in English, 7 in Hungarian, 4 each in Russian and Slovak, 3 each in Polish and Spanish, and 1 in Bulgarian/Macedonian. When it comes to publications printed in the 20th century, the situation is somewhat different, favouring publications in Croatian, with the largest number of publications, i.e. 267. Next most numerous are publications in German with 113 titles, 110 in Serbian, 9 in Latin, 6 each in English and French, 3 each in Russian and Czech, 2 each in Slovenian and Hungarian, and 1 in Italian. Furthermore, 47 titles in German, 24 in Croatian, 8 in Serbian, 7 in Latin, and 1 title each in French and Italian were recorded without information on the year of publication.

Considering all the data presented thus far, it is clear that the publications in question actually reflected the spirit of a certain time, i.e., that most of them were published in the language that held primacy over others in certain socio-historical context. The numerical data that speak in favour of the Latin language in publications from the 17th and 18th centuries are understandable due to the fact that until the mid-19th century Latin was the language of official communication, law and public administration, and that it was the main language that was sought after in grammar schools. From the mid-19th century, this role was taken over by the German language, in which, as is evident, the largest number of publications in the collection were printed. However, given that over time the status and position of the Croatian language within the new state formations, and thus within the new educational policies, resulted in significantly greater number of publications printed in Croatian in the 20th century compared to previous periods.

In addition, 117 titles of dictionaries and lexicons that are also represented in the collection should be placed in a separate category, 30 of which are monolingual, 68 are bilingual and 16 are multilingual, printed in the period from the 17th to the 20th century. From the above data it is evident that dictionaries and lexicons, which belong to the group of manuals or reference works, were fairly well represented in the Grammar School Library. In addition to language dictionaries, which were most often intended for school use, among the more significant titles that can be mentioned here is the *Hrvatsko-njemačko-talijanski rječnik znanstvenog nazivlja*, Zagreb 1874-1875 (G-24) and the *Jugoslavenski imenik bilja*, Zagreb 1879. (G-1724) by B. Šulek, then the mythological dictionary *Vollständiges Wörterbuch der Mythologie aller Völker*, Stuttgart 1851 by W. Vollmer (G-42) and the *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der slavischen Sprachen*, Vienna 1886 by F. Miklošič (G-II-3). Particularly valuable are *Lexicon latinum interpretatione illyrica, germanica et hungarica*

locuples, Zagrabiae 1742 by A. Jambrešić (G-541), *Gazophylacium seu Latino-Illyricorum onomatum aerarium*, Zagreb 1740 by I. Belostenc (G-542), *Dizionario italiano, latino, illirico*, Venezia 1728, A. Della Belle (G-543) and, of course, extensive *Ričoslovník iliričkoga, italijanskoga i nimačkoga jezika*, published in Vienna in 1802 by J. Voltiggi (G-546).

Furthermore, 15 atlases in German from the 19th and 20th centuries were also recorded in the same category, covering the fields of natural science, history, physics, zoology, medicine, chemistry and art. As much as 56 reference books from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries were also registered, and when classified by field, it is evident that the reference books are of truly diverse provenance: from those in the fields of electrical engineering, geography, history, language, literature, trigonometry and physics to those in entomology, religion, art history, anatomy, legislation, numismatics and librarianship. In the 19th century, librarianship literature was usually conceived in the form of professional reference books that contained instructions for librarians regarding the selection, acquisition and processing of books and the organization and overall operations of libraries, and some also contained bibliographical lists of works. It is also interesting that some of them can be found in this collection, such as the first edition of the famous and translated *Katechismus Der Bibliothekenlehre* (*Kateizam knjižničarstva*), Leipzig 1856 by the royal librarian in Dresden named J. Petzholdt (G-2357) and the *Handbuch für österreichische Universitäts- und Studien-Bibliotheken sowie für Volks, Mittelschul- und Bezirks-Lehrerbibliotheken* (*Priručnik za austrijske sveučilišne i studijske knjižnice*), Vienna 1883 by the librarian F. Grassauer (G-934).

In addition to the above, important reference literature also includes grammar books, which are represented in the collection with a total of 55 titles printed from the 18th to the 20th century. In addition to German, English, French, Italian, Hungarian, Hebrew, Romanian, and Slavic language grammar books, as well as several Croatian school grammar books, the collection also includes the well-known language manual *Gramatika i stilistika hrvatskoga ili srpskoga književnog jezika*, Zagreb 1899 by T. Maretić (G-11), then *Grammatik der Illyrischen Sprache*, Agram 1850 by I.A. Brlić (G-551), and *Grammatik der illyrischen Sprache, wie solche im Munde und Schrift der Serben und Kroaten gebräuchlich ist*, Vienna 1854 by A.T. Brlić (G-555). Among other valuable works, the inventory also contains the first Croatian scientific grammar book titled *Ilirska slovnica*, Zagreb 1854 by V. Babukić (G-601), then *Gramatika jezika hrvatskoga. Osnovana na starobugarskoj slovenštini. Dio prvi. Glasovi*, Zagreb 1864 by V. Jagić (G-611), *Slovnica hrvatska. Dio I. Rěčoslovje*, Zagreb 1859 by A. Mažuranić (G-681) and the 2nd edition of the contrastive grammar book, i.e. *Nova slavonska i nimacska gramatika*, Vienna 1774 by M.A. Relković (G-2282).

The fact we are dealing with a school library is evident from the data on the number of teaching aids, i.e. from the presence of special textual materials as fundamental sources necessary for learning and acquiring knowledge in any educational process. Such publications include 207 textbook titles published in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. In terms of the field of content, the textbooks are truly diverse — from those in the fields of history, geography, natural sciences, physics, mathematics, logic, mineralogy, psychology, philosophy, language, literature, technology, zoology, botany to those in stenography and medicine. Among the more famous titles are *Biljarstvo: za višje gimnazije*, Vienna 1856, by B. Šulek (G-396), *Slovnica hěrvatska: za srednja učilišta*, Zagreb 1876, by A. Veber (G-591), a textbook on Old Church Slavonic language *Formenlehre der altslovenischen Sprache*, Vienna 1854 (G-576) and a reader *Slovensko berilo*, Na Dunaju 1853-1865 (G-677) by F. Miklošič.

In addition to the above-mentioned textbooks, materials based on complete texts or selected excerpts from important works of Greek and Roman classics were most often used for learning and practicing Latin and Greek, with commentaries and adapted translations exclusively for school use. Such reading material included key works from classical literature, philology, rhetoric, history, philosophy, logic or politics, and is represented in the inventory by a total of 446 titles dating from the 16th to the 20th century. Namely, the collection can indeed be proud of the large number of classics represented in different translations, and among them are the works of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, Herodotus, Tacitus, Demosthenes, Eutropius, Homer, Xenophon, Catullus, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Terence, Lucian, Caesar, Cicero, Livy, Martial, Sulpicius Severus and many other authors. The oldest such work, also the oldest in collection, was printed in Basel in 1523 under the title *M. Plauti Comoediae XX*. (G-228), these are the comedies of the greatest Roman comedy writer Plautus. Then we have a somewhat newer work with dialogues by the Greek rhetorician and prose writer Lucian — *Luciani Samosatensis Dialogi selectiores*, printed in Strasbourg in 1554 (G-238). Among the publications printed in the 17th century, Roman and Greek classics are represented in a slightly larger number, and some of the titles that should be emphasized include: *L. Annaei Senecae Opera*, Amstelodami 1692 (G-227); *Sexti Aurelii Victoris Historiae Romanae breviarium*, Trajecti ad Rhenum 1696 (G-260); *Phaedri, Aug. liberti Fabularum Aesopiarum libri V.*, Amstelodami 1698 (G-261) te *Publii Papinii Statii Sylvarum lib. V*, Lugd. Batav. 167. (G-269). The largest number of 19th-century publications can, naturally, be found in the German edition, and they were specifically intended for school use and contained explanations, commentaries and translations of certain works, such as *P. Ovidi Nasonis Fastorum libri sex: für die schule erklärt*, Leipzig 1874 (G-273) or

Sophoclis Antigone: in usum scholarum edidit Guilielmus Dindorfius, Lipsiae 1863 (G-220). The same practice continued when it came to Croatian publications intended for schools, which also contained excerpts from the original works with translations, interpretations, commentaries and certain authorial adaptations: *Cornelii Nepotis Vitae: za školsku porabu* (edited by A. Weidner), Vienna 1908 (G-197), *C. Sallusti Crispi De bello Jugurthino liber* (edited and interpreted by Franjo Maiksner), Zagreb 1873 (G-195) and *Kv. Horacija Flaka izabrane pjesme* (translated by Dragutin Kišpatić based on the school edition by Franjo Maixner), Osijek 1907 (G-252). Other educational materials in the inventory include a handbook on the theory of rhetoric by the Spanish Jesuit C. Soarius titled *Artis rhetoricae libri III.*, Tyrnaviae 1789 (G-2268), and more recent editions include Latin and Greek exercise books, as well as primers and grammar books by domestic authors and editors, such as *Grčke početnice: za III. i IV. razred gimnazijski*, Zagreb 1926 (G-2198) and *Grčke vježbenice za više razrede gimnazijske*, Zagreb 1902 (G-2232) by A. Musić.

Another indispensable works in the holdings of the Grammar School library are the works from the fields of ethics, philosophy, logic and psychology, so today we can find a total of 80 titles from the relevant disciplines in the collection, printed from the 16th to the 20th century. Among the works of prominent philosophers, it is worth mentioning *Francisci Titelmanni Hassellensis Naturalis philosophiae compendium, sive De consideratione rerum naturalium libri XII*, Lovanii 1566 by the Flemish theologian and scholar F. Titelmannus (G-2345) that has been translated to numerous languages. Then, from the publications in the field of logic in the inventory, we find the German edition of the work of the prominent British philosopher J.S. Mill *Die inductive Logik: eine Darlegung der philosophischen Principien wissenschaftlicher Forschung, insbesondere der Naturforschung*, Braunschweig 1849 (G-435). And finally, among the publications in psychology, we should mention the German edition of the two-volume work by H. Spencer *Die Principien der Psychologie*, Stuttgart 1882, 1886 (G-343) and *Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie*, Leipzig 1902, 1911 by the German psychologist and philosopher W. Wundt (G-34).

Further analysis of the inventory according to scientific disciplines showed that the collection also contains the type of publications that were indispensable in an educational institution such as the Classical Grammar School once was, and these are, of course, works on religious themes, represented by a total of 88 titles printed in the period from the 17th to the 20th century. The corpus of religious and theological works includes various more or less well-known titles, but among them we should certainly highlight the reprint of *Historia de la sagrada passion: sacada de los quatro euangelios*,

Vienna 1733 by the Spanish Jesuit Luis de la Palma (G-73), then the Croatian (Štokavian Ikavian) translation of the Holy Scriptures *Sveto pismo Staroga i Novoga uvida, iz latinskoga s obzirom na matične knjige izbistreno i istumačeno*, Vienna 1858-1861 by M. Skarich (G-307) and, especially significant, the first complete Croatian translation of the Holy Scriptures — *Sveto pismo Starog' zakona*, Buda 1831 (G-310) and *Sveto pismo Novog' zakona*, Buda 1831 (G-311) by M.P. Katančić. The Latin translation of the Epistle of Jude titled *S. Judae Apostoli Epistolae Catholicae Versio Arabica et Aethiopica*, Lugd. Batavar 1664 by J.G. Nissel and T. Petrejus (G-489), then *Nauk katoličke vjere*, Zagreb 1868 by the Croatian writer and priest F. Filipović (G-436) compiled for the youth, the Serbian translation of *Sveto pismo*, Pest 1866 by Đ. Daničić (G-IV-113) and the Croatian Glagolitic text *Ulomci Svetoga pisma obojega uvjeta staroslavenskim jezikom*, Prague 1864 by the Croatian Glagolitician and philologist I. Berčić (G-501). Finally, *Ručna knjižica za utiloviti u zakon katoličanski obraćenike*, Pest 1769 (G-2172), a work written by the Croatian Franciscan and prolific religious writer Emerik Pavić, which was intended for religious enlightenment, also found its place in the holdings.

Among other areas represented in the collection's holdings, we also find 22 publications relating to official statistical surveys, lists and schematics of state institutions, then 8 titles from the field of sociology, 17 from politics, 12 publications from the field of economics, which mostly relate to the monetary system, the state of the economy and reports from economic exhibitions, etc., and literature from the field of law is also relatively well represented with as many as 73 titles, which mostly relate to state legislation, works on criminal, ecclesiastical and Roman law, legal history and related topics. All works were printed in the period from the 18th to the 20th century, and from the latter, it is worth highlighting the commentaries and reviews of the administrative reforms and laws of Joseph II, written in Vienna by the former Jesuit and Croatian legal and historical writer J. Keresturi, under the title *Introductio in opus collectionis normalium constitutorum, quae regnante August. Imperatore et rege Apostol. Josepho II. Pro regno Hungariae et ei adnexis provinciis, magno item principatu transilvaniae condita sunt*, Vienna 1798 (G-1181) and *Des Herrn von Montesquieu Werk vom Geist der Geseze*, Frankfurt and Leipzig 1753 (G-1743), i.e. three volumes of the German edition (with comments and notes) of the major work *O duhu zakona* by the French lawyer and political writer Montesquieu.

In addition to the above, the collection contains some literature from the field of ethnology, only 7 publications, but the literature from the field of education is quite well represented with a total of 114 titles printed from the 18th to the 20th century. These are mostly publications from the fields of peda-

gogy, didactics and teaching methods, also curricula, reports on the state of education and a series of popular university lectures. The most numerous publications are in German, with 49 titles. Thus, among the more important laws on education in Croatia and Hungary, the collection's inventory includes an edition of the school law *Ratio educationisa* from 1777 (Vindobonae; G-458), as well as one from 1806 (Buda; G-459), which were intended for the Osijek Grammar School. It should also be noted that among the more relevant publications related to the historical overview of Croatian education, the inventory also includes the rarely available title by Antun Cuvaj, *Školstvo u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji: od njegova početka do konca god. 1895: uz prijegled humanitarnih i kulturnih zavoda: sastavljeno po službenim podacima prigodom milenijske izložbe u Budimpešti godine 1896.*, Budapest 1896 (G-497), and his equally valuable, extensive work *Grada za povijest školstva kraljevina Hrvatske i Slavonije: od najstarijih vremena do danas*, Zagreb 1907-1912 (G-II-222).

The analysis of the holdings further showed that the natural sciences are also represented in the collection with a considerable number of titles printed from the 16th to the 20th century, and that most of the titles from that field, i.e. 58 of them, refer to publications in physics, of which the one by the French Nobel laureate M. Skłodowska-Curie titled *Untersuchungen über die radioaktiven Substanzen*, Braunschweig 1904 (G-1577) should be singled out. There are 49 titles recorded from the field of mathematics, 46 from the field of zoology, and works covering the history of nature and natural sciences in general are represented in the holdings with a total of 30 titles. Of course, there were also publications from the fields of chemistry (which includes mineralogy), geology and botany, which are represented in the holdings with 22 titles each. When it comes to the works of famous Nobel laureates, it is worth mentioning the Croatian edition of *Upute u kemiju za svakoga*, Bjelovar 1912 by the German chemist W.F. Ostwald (G-1401) and *Vorlesungen über theoretische und physikalische Chemie*, Braunschweig 1901-1903 by the Dutch chemist J.H. van't Hoff (G-1584). In the field of botany, it is also important to mention Otto Brunfels, a German theologian and botanist from the 16th century, often called one of the "fathers of modern botany", in whose work *Contrafayt Kräuterbuch*, Strasburg 1532 (G-II-175) German plants are depicted in woodcuts and listed in ordinary, i.e. vernacular, language. The smallest number of publications in this field is registered in astronomy and geodesy (9), meteorology (5) and biological sciences (11). Of the latter, the indispensable English naturalist C. Darwin and the German editions of his works – *Die Abstammung des Menschen und die geschlechtliche Zuchtwahl* (*Podrijetlo čovjeka i selekcija u odnosu na spol*), Stuttgart 1871-1872 (G-1646) and *Der Ausdruck der Gemüthsbewegungen bei dem Menschen und*

den Thieren (Izražavanje čuvstava u čovjeka i životinja), Stuttgart 1872 – must be singled out (G-1650).

A review of the inventory and catalogues clearly shows that the grammar school library did not lack when it comes to holdings from the field of applied sciences. Thus, the analysis determined that 19 publications printed in the 17th, 19th and 20th centuries are from the field of medicine, and it is interesting that two publications penned by the Croatian histologist and bacteriologist Emanuel Klein from Osijek, who worked in London and was once considered the “father of British microbiology”, can also be found here. Namely, it is the French edition *Microbes et maladies: guide pratique pour l'étude des micro-organismes*, Paris 1887 (G-1775) and the German edition *Grundzüge der Histologie*, Leipzig 1886 (G-2281). In the field of technique and technology, we find as many as 15 publications in the inventory, from the 19th and 20th centuries, including a title that is considered one of the first professional books in the field of radio engineering and television – *Konstrukcije radio-stanica za primanje*, Zagreb 1927 (G-1421), written by the Croatian physicist and electrical engineer J. Lončar. Although with only 7 titles, the collection also registers publications related to agriculture, forestry and various industries printed in the period from the 18th to the 20th century. Among these editions is a popular booklet from the 18th century that contained instructions on agriculture and was intended for the common people. It was translated in Vienna by I. Jablanczy, based on Wiegand's German original, under the title *Priručna knjiga za slavonsku seljansku mladex ucsitti u dobro naredjenom poljskomu radjenju / koju naj parvi biashe popisao Ivan Wiegand jedan izmed Cesarskog-Kraljevskog-Austrianskoga drushtva od Texacstva, illi tako recsenoga Gospodarstva; sada pak... iz nimacskog jezika u slavonski priobratio Ignatia Iablanczy svietle varmecxie Poxecske negdashnji notar*, Vienna 1772 (G-2371).

In the inventory of the Grammar School Library, quite justifiably, we also find literature from the field of art, which was truly diverse in content, as evidenced by 46 titles ranging from art theory, philosophy and history, titles from the fields of music, painting, drawing and architecture, all the way to works relating to photographic techniques, radiography and numismatics, and it is not uncommon to come across hymnals with various secular and liturgical songs. The titles date from the 18th to the 20th century, and some of the Croatian authors represented are P. Štoos, the compiler of liturgical poems *Kitice cerkvenih pjesamah s napěvi*, Zagreb 1858 (G-1287) (musical material), the famous music writer, historian and composer F. K. Kuhač from Osijek with the work *Ilirski glazbenici: prilozi za poviest hrvatskoga preporeda: sa osam slika*, Zagreb 1893 (G-1737), and a valuable work on the basics of numis-

matics *Elementa numismaticae veteris*, Budae 1799 (G-2400) by the versatile Franciscan Matija Petar Katančić, who was himself a university professor of numismatics in Pest. In addition to the aforementioned works from the field of art, the collection's inventory also includes two titles in Serbian from the 20th century, related to the history of sports and the work of sports associations.

As expected, the Grammar School Library was also very well represented in the literature from the field of language and literature, both in works by Croatian and foreign authors. Thus, linguistics and philology are represented in the inventory with a total of 107 publications printed in the period from the 18th to the 20th century. From an overview of these publications, it is evident that the particularity of the collection is represented in the fact that among them is the well-known *Kratka osnova horvatskoga-slavenskoga pravopisa, polog mudroľubneh, narodneh i prigospodarneh temel'ov i zrokov*, in Buda 1830 (G-916), a work by the prominent Illyrian and writer Ljudevit Gaj in which, starting from the Kajkavian language, he proposed a monosyllabic system for the Croatian language. The collection includes, among others, the first edition of his published doctoral dissertation — *Život korijena dē u slavenskim jezicima* or *Das Leben der Wurzel dē in den slawischen Sprachen*, Vienna 1871 (G-595). We also find the text of the Old Church Slavonic canon that was first published by the eminent Slovenian Slavist F. Miklošič, namely the *Suprasalski zbornik* or *Monumenta linguae palaeoslovenicae: e codice suprasliensi*, Vindobonae 1851 (G-791). Among other authors, it is worth mentioning: the Slovak philologist P. J. Šafárik with his work on the history of the Old Church Slavonic language *Památky hlaholského písemnictví*, Prague 1853 (G-II-34), the Serbian philologist Đ. Daničić and his work *Istorija oblika srpskoga ili hrvatskoga jezika do svršetka XVII vijeka*, Belgrade 1874 (G-792) and the Croatian linguist T. Maretić and his famous long-lived *Hrvatski ili srpski jezični savjetnik*, Zagreb 1924 (G-1120).

When it comes to works from the field of literature, an analysis of the inventory showed that these publications are undoubtedly the most represented in the entire collection, with a total of 499 titles printed from the 16th to the 20th century. The works belonging to this group are truly diverse in terms of genre; namely, the collection represents all literary genres, as well as titles from the field of literary studies, i.e. the theory and history of literature, and literary criticism. It is certainly worth highlighting some truly rare and valuable works by foreign authors, such as the one printed in Venice in 1547 under the title *Geneologia de gli dei. I quindecim libri di m. Giouanni Boccaccio sopra la origine et discendenza di tutti gli dei de' gentili* (G-1369), which is a comprehensive work by the Italian writer and humanist Giovanni Boccaccio in which the author systematically dealt with ancient mythology, also discuss-

ing the origin of the Greco-Roman gods. The inventory also includes a title from the 17th century, namely the third, London, edition of the collection of the English poet Alexander Brome titled *Songs and other Poems*, London 1668 (G-2267), which includes various lyrical poems, from ballads, elegies and epistles to poems of a political nature. Among the more famous titles, one can also find the Paris edition of the famous novel *Candide, ou l'Optimisme*, Paris 1757 (G-IV-48), by the French enlightener, writer and philosopher Voltaire, also the autobiographical prose *Les Confessions*, Paris 1822 by the French writer and philosopher J.J. Rousseau (G-IV-63) and one of the best literary works of the Italian Renaissance, the Milan edition of the epic *Orlando furioso*, Milan 1829 by the Italian writer L. Ariosto (G-IV-45). The Polish writer A. Mickiewicz is also represented, whose work *Dei canti popolari Illirici*, Zara 1860 (G-IV-108) was translated into Italian and published in Zadar by the Croatian poet and translator Medo Pucić, and authors such as the English poet G.G. Byron, whose works were published in Frankfurt in 1846 under the title *The Complete Works of Lord Byron* (G-II-179), and the Russian scientist and poet M.V. Lomonosov and his collected works *Sobranie raznykh sochine-nii v stikhakh i v prozie*, Moscow 1757 (G-II-214) are also represented. The collections also includes the first collection of Macedonian and Bulgarian folk songs, customs and traditions, published in Zagreb by the Miladinov brothers under the title *B'lgarski narodni pesni*, Zagreb 1861 (G-II-36). Other prominent writers and their works (mostly German editions from the 19th century) also include the 16th century poets, the Germans H. Sachs and J. Fischart, and the Italian poet T. Tasso, followed by the 18th and 19th century German poets F.G. Klopstock and J.M.F. Rückert, as well as the Slovenian poet F. Prešeren and the Hungarian poet S. Petőfi. In addition to the truly large number of famous foreign and domestic writers, whose representative works from various literary periods were mostly part of the required reading, it is particularly important to highlight certain rare Croatian works from the Enlightenment period. Specifically, the first edition of seven sermons by the Franciscan writer Antun Papuslić, *Duxna slava filial piety: koju nebeskoi krajci slavnoi i pric-sistoi Marii Divici u sedam predikah od sedam prikoji godine nje festkovi-nah*, Buda 1751 (G-466), then the third edition of the most important work of the Croatian religious writer Andrija Kačić Miošić, *Razgovor ugodni naroda Sloveninskoga: u komuse pocet i svarha Kraglia Slovinski, koji punni vikova ravalase svi Slovinske darxavam, with a different letter from Kraglia, Ban i Slovinski Vitezova*, Jakin 1780 (G-552), and (E.) Pavić's Latin translation of the same work, titled *Descriptio soluta et rythmica regum, banorum, caet-erorumque heroum Slavinorum, seu Illyricorum*, Budae 1764 (G-1370). It is also interesting that the inventory also includes the first Croatian profes-

sional librarian and director of the University Library in Zagreb (1875-1911), Ivan Kostrenčić, with a selection of poems that he found in a manuscript by F.K. Frankopan from 1671 and which he later published under the title *Vrtić: pjesme Franje Krsta marquis Frankopan, kneza Tržačkoga*, Zagreb 1871 (G-609), and the title *Urkundliche Beiträge zur Geschichte der protestantischen Literatur der Südslaven in den Jahren 1559 - 1565.*, Vienna 1874 (G-1169), in which he deals with the history of South Slavic Protestant literature. With the first edition of her collection of fairy tales, *Priče iz davnine*, Zagreb 1916, the collection also includes the famous Croatian writer Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić (G-1394), and we should certainly mention the Croatian writer M. Kraljević and his work *Požeški djak ili Ljubimo milu svoju narodnost i grlimo, sladki svoj narodni jezik*, Požega 1863 (G-IV-88), which is considered the first novel written in modern Croatian literature. Finally, we cannot leave out any of the former principals of the Great Grammar School, the Croatian philologist and literary and cultural historian Toma Matić, with his works in the field of comparative literature — *Ein Bruchstück von Molières George Dandin in der Übersetzung F. K. Frankopans*, Berlin 1908 (G-1378) and *Prosper Mérimée's Mystifikation kroatischer Volkslieder*, Berlin 1906, 1907 (G-1379), as well as the monograph on old Croatian Glagolitic monuments *Hrvatska glagolska knjiga*, Zagreb 1915 by the Croatian philologist and writer R. Strohal (G-1256).

What can be clearly seen from the existing catalogue and inventory is that the Grammar School Library held quite a number of titles from the fields of history and geography, while certain biographical works were also represented to a lesser extent, with only 33 titles from the 19th and 20th centuries. Among the recorded titles, the biography titled *Natko Nodilo: patriot - scholar - preacher of free thought*, Novi Sad 1935 (G-356) by V. Novak stands out, then the extensive works of T. Smičiklas titled *Nacrt života i djela biskupa J. J. Strossmayera i izabrani njegovi spisi: govori, rasprave i okružnice*, Zagreb 1906 (G-1030) and the *Život i djela Vjekoslava Babukića*, Zagreb 1876 (G-1215), then Deželić's title *Životopis Mirka Bogovića*, Zagreb 1862 (G-1235) and the biography titled *Život i djela Pavla Rittera Vitezovića: (1652 - 1713)*, Zagreb 1914 (G-1286) written by the Croatian historian V. Klaić. The life and work of the prominent Croatian composer Vatroslav Lisinski is presented in the romanticized biography titled *Vatroslav Lisinski u kolu Ilira*, Zagreb 1919, by the Croatian writer and educator A. Kassowitz-Cvijić (G-1353), but also in the valuable and significant work of the Osijek native F.K. Kuhač titled *Vatroslav Lisinski i njegovo doba: prilog za poviest hrvatskoga preporoda*, Zagreb 1904 (G-1820). The collection also includes a biography of the famous writer J.W. Goethe, written by the German author H. Düntzer titled *Goethes Leben*, Leipzig 1883 (G-1750), while prominent Croats who lived and worked in the

past were portrayed by I. Kukuljević Sakcinski (G-1919) in his work *Glasoviti Hrvati prošlih vjekova: niz životopisa*, Zagreb 1886. It is also important to mention the work of the Croatian preacher and writer A. Filipović titled *Život velikoga biskupa, prvelikoga domorodca i najvechega priatelja nashega Antuna Mandicha*, in Pécs, 1823 (G-2171), as well as the work of Antoni Katifor titled *Život Petra Velikoga cara Rusije*, Budapest, 1876, which was translated into Croatian by the religious writer and one of the principals of the Osijek Grammar School (1814-1821) Aleksandar Tomiković (G-II-49).

In the field of geography, we find slightly more titles, namely a total of 88. The majority, of course, are publications in German, with 51 titles printed between the 18th and the 20th century. The works of some domestic and foreign authors have found their place in the collection, such as the American hydrographer and oceanographer M.F. Maury and his work, that has been translated into numerous languages titled *Fizikalni zemljopis*, Zagreb 1890 (G-760), then the Croatian geographer P. Matković with his works *Hrvatska i Slavonija u svojih fizičkih i duševnih odnošajih*, Zagreb 1873 (G-869) and *Geografsko-statistički nacrt Austrijsko-ugarske monarhije*, Zagreb 1874 (G-763), and, finally, the German naturalist and geographer A. von Humboldt and his seminal work *Kosmos*, Stuttgart and Tübingen 1845-1858 (G-764), in which he provides an overview of the total knowledge in the field of natural science at that time. Ljudevit Gaj's printing house also produced works by two pro-Illyrian writers: the geographical work *Zemljopis i poviestnica Bosne*, Zagreb 1851 (G-768) by the Croatian writer and cultural and political activist, Franciscan I.F. Jukić, who was once accused of Pan-Slavism and then imprisoned in Constantinople,⁴ and the title *Zemljopis pokrajina ilirskih iliti Ogledalo zemlje*, Zagreb 1843, by the Croatian theologian and geographer D. Seljan (G-862), who was exiled for supporting the Illyrian movement. Regarding other titles, the inventory also holds a study presenting historical and geographical research on Bosnia and Herzegovina titled *Bosna: podatci o zemljopisu i poviesti Bosne i Hercegovine. Prvi dio: zemljopis*, Zagreb 1878, by the Croatian historian and writer V. Klaić (G-1731), and there is also an exceptionally valuable topographic and geographical scientific work in two parts by M.P. Katančić *Orbis antiquus ex Tabula itineraria quae Theodosii imp. et Peutingeri audit, ad systema geographiae redactus et commentario illustratus opera p. Math. Petri Katancsich... cum gemino indice geogr. ad calcem*, Budae 1824, 1825 (G-1196).

⁴ More on this topic in: JUKIĆ, Ivan Franjo. Hrvatski biografski leksikon (1983–2024), online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2025. Available at <https://hbl.lzmk.hr/clanak/150>

Finally, an analysis of the inventory and catalogue showed that, after literature and classical works, the collection is dominated by publications in the field of history, with as many as 430 titles printed in the period from the 17th to the 20th century. The oldest historical work listed in the inventory is certainly the first Amsterdam edition of the work written by the Croatian historian and cartographer, originally from Trogir, Ivan Lučić — *De Regno Dalmatiae et Croatiae libri sex (O Kraljevstvu Dalmacije i Hrvatske u šest knjiga)*, Amstelodami 1666 (G-I-3), which presents research related to the past of Croatia and which, as such, is also characterized as the first scientific-critical work of Croatian historiography. Given the seemingly rich corpus of works of Croatian early and modern historiography contained in the collection, the most relevant ones that need to be emphasized are the following: *Kronika aliti szpomenek vszega szveta vekov, vu dva dela razredyen koterih prvi dersi od pochetka szveta do Kristussevoga narojenya, drugi od Kristussevoga porojenya do izpunenya letta 1744.*, Zagreb 1744 by the Croatian historian and writer P. Ritter Vitezović (G-1362); *Rieka prama Hrvatskoj*, Zagreb 1867 by F. Rački (G-988); *Das historisch-diplomatische Verhältniss des Königreichs Kroatien zu der ungarischen St. Stephans-Krone*, Agram 1861 by E. Kvaternik (G-1002); *Nadpisi sredovječni i novovjeki na crkvah, javnih i privatnih sgradah it. d. u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji*, Zagreb 1891 by I. Kukuljević Sakcinski (G-1153); *Zavjera Petra Šubića-Zrinskoga bana hrvatskoga: (1664–1671)*, Zagreb 1898 by the Croatian historian J. Bösendorfer (G-1265); *De Regnis Dalmatiae, Croatiae, Slavoniae notitiae praeliminares*, Zagrabiae 1770, by the Croatian historian, theologian and lawyer B.A. Krčelić (G-II-251); *Poviest Hrvatah*, Zagreb 1870 (G-1328) and *Hrvatska povjestnica*, Zagreb 1862 (G-2064) by the Croatian historian and priest I.K. Tkalčić; titles *Savremena Evropa ili Karakteristika evropskih država i naroda*, Zagreb 1905, (G-1675) and *Moderna kolonizacija i Slaveni*, Zagreb 1904 (G-1676) by the Croatian politician and publicist S. Radić. Two very valuable works by the versatile M.P. Katančić should also be mentioned – *Istri adcolarum geographia vetus e monumentis epigraphicis, marmoribus, numis, tabellis eruta et commentariis illustrata*, Budae 1826-1827 (G-1197) and *De Istro eiusque ad colis commentatio in qua autochthones Illyrii ex genere Thracio advenae item apud Illyrios a primis rerumpublicarum temporibus ad nostram usque aetatem praesertim quod originem linguam et literaturam eorumdem spectat deducuntur*, Budae 1798 (G-1198). It is also worth mentioning the valuable collection of sources for the history of the South Slavs published by the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts titled *Monumenta spectantia historiam Slavorum Meridionalium (Spomenici koji se odnose na povijest Južnih Slavena)*, Zagreb 1868-1918 (G-1118) and the work of the Croatian historian Tadija Smičiklas, namely

his *Poviest hrvatske*, Zagreb 1879-1882 (G-1015), not to mention his editorial contribution to one of the most important editions of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts – *Diplomatičkome zborniku Kraljevina Hrvatske, Dalmacije i Slavonije*, Zagreb 1904 (G-1186). The collection also includes numerous foreign authors, among whom the German historian and archaeologist E. Curtius stands out with his work *Altertum und Gegenwart*, Berlin 1882 (G-991), then the British historian H.T. Buckle with his work *Geschichte der Civilisation in England*, Leipzig 1868 (G-1028), the French emperor Napoleon III and his historical work *Geschichte Julius Cäsars*, Wien 1865, 1866 (G-1131), and, finally, the Hungarian historian and Jesuit G. Pray with his work *Gabrielis Gabrielis Bethlenii Principatus Transsilvaniae coaevis documentis illustratus*, Pestini 1816 (G-1361).

Finally, both inventory records list many professional and scientific journals, newspapers, annals and official gazettes to which the Grammar School subscribed or received as gifts, dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. A total of 125 titles in 1290 volumes were registered, and among the most significant ones are Abel Lukšić's journal *Slavische Blätter*, Wien 1865-1866, edited by August Šenoa (G-P-77), then the famous Gaj's *Novine horvatzke*, later *Ilirske narodne novine*, Zagreb 1835-1837 (G-P-55), and the literary supplement to the newspaper *Danica horvatska, slavonska i dalmatinska*, later *Danica ilirska*, Zagreb 1835-1867 (G-P-56). Among others, the first Croatian historical magazine, founded and edited by Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski *Arkiv za pověstnicu jugoslavensku*, Zagreb 1852-1872 (G-P-67) is also represented, as is the only Croatian literary magazine published during Bach's absolutism – the magazine edited by Mirko Bogović *Neven: zabavini i poučni list*, Zagreb, Rijeka 1852-1858 (G-P-79).

4. CONCLUSION

After taking over the old holdings of the former Great Grammar School Library (1729-1929), which became a separate entity after World War II and became part of the Library of the Museum of Slavonia, librarians Danica Pinterović, and then Marija Malbaša, finally catalogued these valuable materials from the 1950s into inventory records, along with the rest of the Museum's Library holdings. During the inventory process, the Grammar School Library was assigned a special call number and a unique printed catalogue on slips was compiled for it, with a total of 2,404 titles and call numbers from G-1 to G-2404.

An examination and analysis of the relevant museum inventory records and catalogues showed that the Grammar School Library contains materials

of exceptional cultural and historical value, totalling 2,851 titles in 4,755 volumes of monographic publications printed in the period from the 16th to the 20th century. The majority were printed in Leipzig, while the most frequently mentioned Croatian cities are Zagreb, Varaždin, Zadar, Karlovac and Senj. As expected, the most publications date back to the 19th century, followed by those from the 20th, 18th, 17th and 16th centuries, and for 93 of them the year of publication is not stated. Analysing the publications based on the language in which they were printed, it also turned out that publications in German from the 19th century were the most numerous, which should not be surprising considering the socio-political context and educational policies in which the school operated during its two-hundred-year existence. They are followed by publications in Croatian, Latin and Serbian, while publications in other languages are represented in insignificant numbers.

It is evident that the library received a truly diverse literature of different provenance, which, in addition to keeping up to date with the school legislation of the time, also followed the professional and scientific needs of teachers, while at the same time offering a broad education to young secondary school students. The collection includes school textbooks and manuals, reference materials, numerous works by domestic and foreign authors from almost all fields of science, a large number of literary works and works by ancient writers, rare bibliophile editions, programs of other institutions of higher education, various school regulations, reports, statistical surveys and lists of state institutions. There are also 125 titles in 1,290 volumes of serial publications, most of which are domestic and foreign professional and scientific journals dating from the 19th and 20th century. The collection is dominated by works from literature, followed by classical works and works from the field of history, and the oldest edition is that of Plautus' comedies dating back to 1523. The richness and value of the collection itself is primarily reflected in the fact that a considerable number of works by prominent domestic and foreign authors from different periods are registered in each of the represented areas — from the works of famous philosophers, theologians, writers, linguists, historians and artists to the works of prominent natural scientists, doctors, librarians, politicians and even emperors themselves. Considering the entire collection, it is undeniable that today's Grammar School Library, although smaller in size compared to the former Great Grammar School Library, possesses very rich content and old and rare book material of unquestionable value, which also qualifies it as a cultural and historical source for research into both the educational and cultural history of the city and school system as a whole at the time.

Given that the Great Grammar School Library has remained largely unexplored to this day, the new facts and knowledge collected were intended to contribute to a better insight into the course of its development and activities so that, like the majority of other secondary school libraries of the time, it would not remain unjustly neglected, existing on the margins of Osijek's education system. The intention was also to generally point out the importance of old grammar school libraries that exist today as monumental holdings in grammar school or museum holdings, and which contain materials of exceptional cultural and historical value, both at the local and national levels. All of the above supports the fact that the Grammar School Library is an indispensable segment of the Museum of Slavonia and that it has the character of a cultural and historical source. Furthermore, it can be confirmed that as such it also contributes to the promotion of the city of Osijek and its surroundings. Finally, this type of heritage also requires continuous awareness-raising on the need for permanent preservation and presentation of the material in question, and provides a starting point for considering the options of digitization, which would, in addition to protecting the originals, also significantly contribute to scientific research work.

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GINNAZIJSKA BIBLIOTEKA KAO KULTURNO-ISTORIJSKI IZVOR U PROMOCIJI GRADA

Muzej Slavonije ogleda se kao značajno kulturološko i komunikološko odredište grada Osijeka od svog nastanka u 19. vijeku pa sve do danas.

Nedjeljivi dio Muzeja čini muzejska biblioteka čiji je fond, obogaćujući se vrijednim primjercima kulturno-istorijske, naučne i stručne građe, vremenom rastao i postao recentnim (raritetnim) primjerkom promocije grada Osijeka.

Tokom Drugog svjetskog rata u Muzej je stigao (pristigao) i stari fond biblioteke nekadašnje Velike gimnazije, koji je na taj način spašen od mogućeg uništenja pa je kao posebna cjelina inkorporiran u biblioteku Muzeja. Ovaj rad se bavi prikazom analize fonda i inventarnih (baze podataka) knjiga konkretne Gimnazijske biblioteke, a rezultati tog istraživanja potvrđuju činjenicu da ista ima karakter kulturno-istorijskog izvora i da kao takva doprinosi promociji grada Osijeka i okoline.

Ključne riječi: *fond Gimnazijske biblioteke, Muzej Slavonije, promocija, kulturni-istorijski izvor.*