

FROM THE SERIES' EDITORS

Why Dantiscus?

It may seem rather anachronistic for contemporary humanities studies to decide to publish, *in extenso*, such a voluminous collection of source material, a large part of it in Latin. The huge amount of work and resources that such a project involves not only makes it difficult to carry out, but also requires one to consider the question of the arguments in favor of such an undertaking. The huge correspondence of Ioannes Dantiscus, with all its importance for Poland's history, still reflects the activity of a man from the periphery of Europe, who is very little known outside the group of specialists dealing with the times of Sigismund I.

It may seem somewhat surprising that, at a time when work on source editions is progressing with difficulty (because of a shortage of interested specialists, insufficient funding and, primarily, the lack of interest from potential readers), there are plans for a publication containing a large part of Dantiscus' correspondence. After all, from the point of view of the European historical memory and cultural tradition, one could find at least two dozen more famous representatives of *Respublica Litteraria Europaea*.

The team carrying out this project is certainly not guided by the same motives that in the 19th century caused the literature and culture of the so-called Polish Golden Age to be treated as a peculiar treasury of national memory, when every edition of sources from that age became a valuable exhibit in the "mausoleum of things Polish". Neither do we feel that we are motivated by any excessively high opinion of the role of Poland and its culture on the international arena in days of old, nor by a desire to confirm our being Europeans, our return to Europe, as people here have been so eager to repeat over the past decade. What fascinated us in Dantiscus' legacy were the things that interested scholars in bygone genera-

tions only slightly, or even – if noticed at all – were sometimes minimized or eliminated by them for ideological reasons.

Dantiscus' activity and writings seem extremely interesting in our times because of a twofold inter-cultural element: As a person he was the product of a special cultural borderland; he also came to be an intermediary between different areas with very different historical and cultural traditions. His German identity (which was rather complicated, considering the fact that his ancestors came from central Germany to the State of the Teutonic Order, from where his grandfather moved to Gdańsk, where Dantiscus was born 20 years later and took his name from his native city) did not prevent him from binding himself to the royal court in Cracow from early youth, at a time when – under the rule of Sigismund I and his wife Bona Sforza – this city was being transformed into a Renaissance capital. His diplomatic missions made it easier for Dantiscus, who successfully wrote poems and had broad interests in the humanities, to obtain citizenship of *Respublica Litteraria Europaea*. He established personal and written contacts with practically all the greatest figures of politics and culture. At the same time, special ties bound him to the Spanish community, where he spent almost ten years. In a way, this experience made him into a Spanish noble, not only because he received a new coat-of-arms from Emperor Charles V for his service, but mainly because even two generations later he was remembered as a model Spanish *hidalgo*¹. Like no one from Eastern Europe before him, he shared in the experience that was to change all of Europe – the gradual discovery of the New World. Treated in Poland as an expert on these issues, he succumbed to a lasting fascination with the world of maps and globes. Let us also add that after ending his diplomatic activity, as the bishop of Chełmno and Warmia, he became the *ex officio* leader of the Counter Reformation community that administered Warmia – a Catholic enclave cutting into the borders of the first Lutheran state in history – Ducal Prussia (whose formation he had in fact helped bring about as a diplomat).

Such a biography has caused Dantiscus to be the subject of disputes between Polish and German national historiography on many occasions in the past. There were attempts to turn him into a Polish patriot aware of the German threat to Poland (a poetics understandable after the experience of two World Wars), or else a German belonging to the German culture and only bound to Poland administratively. Today, however, someone with such a complex borderland identity can be of great interest to us².

¹ Llamas, *passim*.

² Cf. Axer, 2005, part 5.

* * *

Dantiscus' correspondence is extremely interesting not only as a kind of non-fiction literature, which any corpus of letters is by its very nature. With a thorough investigation, one realizes that these letters shed special light on an issue fundamental for an era that was so important for Europe – the issue of unity and variety among the continent's elites. A journey in the footsteps of Dantiscus – a humanist, world-class diplomat, born and educated on the northern outskirts of the multiethnic and multicultural kingdom of the Polish Jagiellons, and active primarily in countries remaining under the Habsburg rule, gives us a better understanding of the humanistic European community. It also allows us to better understand the situation of this Literary Republic (*Res Publica Litteraria*) at the moment of the birth of a new era that ended the continent's religious unity while also transforming the one and only world into the Old World, contrasted with the New World. The eastern and western borders of this Republic – Spain and Poland – become an interesting subject of comparative studies.

This European space involved strong tension resulting from the conflict between dreams of a universal state and the growing tendency of individual nations to emphasize their identity and extend the autonomy of their own states. Members of the humanist elites are thus spokesmen for both tendencies, strengthening and at the same time weakening the structure of the supranational Empire; they integrate and disintegrate the sphere of religious life. They are spokesmen for both political strategies that will clash over the next two centuries, two different concepts of being a European: the dreams of a return to a community of the same scale as ancient Rome, and the revolutionary desire to break free of "Roman enslavement".

The language of *Res Publica Litteraria* was humanistic Latin, its model being the prose of Cicero, though it differed from the language of Marcus Tullius through the experience of fifteen centuries. National languages were auxiliary languages. In the case of Dantiscus, this role was filled primarily by German – the language of his childhood and also of that part of the Kingdom of Poland where he was active once his diplomatic mission ended. Germany and German-language circles played a major role in his relations and contacts. However, national languages (some of Dantiscus' correspondence was written in Spanish, Polish, Italian, French, Flemish and Czech) were rather like clothes for wearing at home, reserved for intimate, family, less formal situations. Latin remained the "gala-dress" from Scandinavia to Sicily, from Lisbon to Vilnius.

Dantiscus' intensive and regular correspondence is the only such extensive and rich collection of letters from the Renaissance linked to a single person from East-Central Europe.

* * *

From the point of view of the times we live in, reflecting on this humanistic community not only serves to satisfy our natural curiosity about the past, but also fits the nature of our own expectations and anxieties. At this moment, when the new European community is taking on an increasingly institutional form, the inhabitants of centres and peripheries are thinking about their role in this future community. The problems that the elites of our world are having with their own identity show that the dilemmas and hopes of the first half of the 16th century, seen through the eyes of a diplomat-humanist, are very close to our hearts. Today it is important to awaken the “historical sense” – to use a concept proposed by T.S. Eliot – as its lack threatens to lead to the extinction of historical memory and, paradoxically, opens the way for hatred and nationalism. The message left by the European humanistic community should be an important component of the new Europe’s “historical sense”. The output of Ioannes Dantiscus is part of that message.

* * *

Just twenty years after Dantiscus’ death, Stanisław Górski, presenting the Polish senators with his life’s work – a 27-volume manuscript collection of documents showing the glory of Sigismund I’s reign, wrote: *Habetis et Ioannis Dantisci, Episcopi Varmiensis, crebris legationibus clari oratoris regii, poemata ac litteras epistolis regiis intermixtas, quas ille in obsequiis legationibusque obeundis, fundendo verius quam meditando scripsit, quae eorum, qui legationes apud magnos reges obituri sunt, cognitioni sunt necessariae*³.

The plan to make the letters of Dantiscus or their most attractive part available to a broader group of scholars than just those who deal with manuscripts in their work was born quite early. Already in the early 18th century the so-called Uppsala Codices⁴ started being – *per fas et nefas* – copied and prepared for publication in print. The stories behind successive attempts can be found in the introductions to the individual volumes in this series. In the beginning of the 20th century, Antoni Marian Kurpiel accumulated an impressive amount of source

³ *Mixed with royal letters, you also receive the poems and letters of Ioannes Dantiscus, bishop of Warmia, royal envoy famous from his many legations. He wrote them while in the diplomatic service, allowing the words to flow freely rather than weighing them. Familiarity with them is essential to those who are preparing for diplomatic missions to great rulers. (AT, vol. I, p. 2)*

⁴ The University Library in Uppsala has two volumes of Dantiscus’ correspondence (manuscript catalog No. H.154, H.155) marked with his *super ex libris*, which Dantiscus himself ordered to be compiled and bound separately, as being a collection of particularly important and valuable letters. Cf. e.g. Hipler, p. 429-434; *Sprawozdanie*, p. XI-XII, 185; Vocht, p. VIII.

materials when preparing his biography of Dantiscus, ultimately never completed⁵.

The idea of publishing the entirety of Dantiscus' correspondence as "an unequalled monument of Polish culture of European significance"⁶ was formulated by Kazimierz Morawski when he was the president of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (PAU) (from 1918), but, the work never got beyond the preparatory stage. PAU documents include one last trace: the project's status was presented in 1924 by Stanisław Skimina at a meeting of Department I. The resolution passed at the time read "pass this publication on to the Historical Commission". Yet, there is no mention in the Historical Commission's documents up to World War II of the project having been undertaken. Skimina himself published a monograph on Dantiscus' poetry in 1948, and the poetry itself in 1950⁷. In the introduction to the monograph, he mentioned the idea of publishing the correspondence, stating, however, that "in the present situation it has to be set aside"⁸.

The idea was kept in mind by someone who was probably Morawski's most brilliant student, Kazimierz Kumaniecki. However, beside trying to get the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) interested and making an effort to obtain microfilms of the Uppsala collection, he did not undertake the publication, either. Shortly before his death in 1977 he handed his materials over to his pupil Jerzy Axer, advising him to organize an interdisciplinary, linguistic and historical, team. This idea was put into practice in stages. First of all, in 1982, the Section of Greek and Latin Editing was established at the Institute of Classical Philology of Warsaw University⁹. After the Centre for Studies on the Classical Tradition in Poland and East-Central Europe (OBTA) was set up at Warsaw University (1991), the work was gradually transferred to the Section for the Registration and Publication of Ioannes Dantiscus' Correspondence, specially formed within the Centre.

Today the Section is an interdisciplinary centre employing philologists and historians. After more than ten years of preparatory work, by publishing this edition of the correspondence of Ioannes Dantiscus together with the PAU we are symbolically returning to the original source of this idea.

The task that the PAU Historical Commission was meant to take on was

⁵ B PAU-PAN manuscript No. 8239-8252 (=TK 1-14)

⁶ See: Morawski, p. 157 footnote 97; cf. *AT*, vol. XIV, ed. Władysław Pocięcha editor's introduction p. XV

⁷ Skimina; Dant. *Carm.*

⁸ Skimina, p. 1

⁹ Axer, 1991, p. 63-71

undertaken in a way when Władysław Pocięcha, the author of Dantiscus' biography in the Polish Biographical Dictionary and chief editor of volumes XIV-XVII of the monumental publication *Acta Tomiciana*, began the systematic publication of Dantiscus' correspondence (starting from 1532), thus directly invoking Morawski's idea mentioned earlier. The publication of *Tomiciana* was interrupted in 1966 and only resumed in 1999, when volume XVIII was published. The new editors, Ryszard Marciniak, Waclaw Urban and Andrzej Wyczański, decided that in view of the developing work on Dantiscus' correspondence at our Centre, they would exclude it from subsequent volumes of *Tomiciana*.

The work carried out at Warsaw University's Institute of Classical Philology, and then at the Centre for Studies on the Classical Tradition, received support from various sources, including the Foundation for Polish Science, but a special role was played by the good will of the German Historical Institute in Warsaw, and personally its director Rex Rexheuser, who helped us to obtain a long-term grant for the project from the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation. This offered the first chance to deal extensively with the German-language correspondence as well.

* * *

Dantiscus and his correspondence – general information

Major dates in Dantiscus' biography

1485, November 1 – born in Gdańsk

1499–1500 – probably studied at Greifswald University

1500–1503 – studied at the Cracow Academy (ending in a baccalaureate)

1500 – beginning of his career at the court of the king Jan Olbracht

1501 – appointed a *scriba* in the chancellery of Jan Łaski

1502 – took part in the campaign against the Tatars and Wallachians

1504 – appointed a *scriba* in the royal chancellery of the king Aleksander Jagiellon

1505–1507 – pilgrimage to the Holy Land

1507–1515 – missions to Prussian cities and to the Prussian assemblies (official for Prussian affairs at the court of Sigismund I)

1510 – publication in Cracow of his first volume of verse, including the poem *De virtutis et fortunae differentia somnium*¹⁰

¹⁰ Only some of Dantiscus' more important poetical works are listed here. A nearly complete list of references is contained in the edition prepared by Stanisław Skimina (*Dant. Carm.*).

-
- 1512** – took part in the marriage ceremony of Sigismund I and Barbara Zapolya in Cracow, and in the poetical agon marking the occasion (*Epithalamium Sigismundi et Barbarae*)
- 1514** – poem on the victory over Moscow in the battle of Orsza (*De victoria Sigismundi*)
- 1515** – took part in the Congress of Pressburg-Vienna in the retinue of King Sigismund I
- 1515–1517** – stayed with the Polish legation at the imperial court, as secretary of the legation
- 1515/1516** – three journeys to Venice to mediate between the emperor and the Venetian senate
- 1516** – ennobled, granted the title of doctor of both canon and civil law (*utriusque iuris*), *comes palatinus* and *poeta laureatus* by the emperor
- 1518** – took part in the marriage ceremony of Sigismund I and Bona Sforza in Cracow (poem *Epithalamium reginae Bona*)
- 1518–1519** – diplomatic mission – legation to the court of Emperor Maximilian I and King of Spain Charles I (the matter of validating the testament of Queen Joanna IV of Naples – grandmother of Poland's Queen Bona); visits to Austria, Switzerland and Spain
- 1521** – obtained the parish in Gołab
- 1522–1523** – diplomatic mission – legation to the court of Emperor Charles V (Prussian and Turkish matters, and the Neapolitan inheritance); on the way there – meetings with Archduke Ferdinand, Cardinal Mathias Lang, King of England Henry VIII, Cardinal Wolsey, regent of the Netherlands Princess Margaret and the exiled King Christian II of Denmark, as well as Martin Luther in Wittenberg; visits to Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, England, Spain; pilgrimage to Compostela;
- 1523** – obtained the parish of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Gdańsk
- 1524–1532** – diplomatic mission – legation to Bari for the purpose of taking over Queen Bona's inheritance left by her mother, Isabel of Aragon, and to the Spanish court for a formal validation of acquisition of that inheritance; seven-year stay at the court of Charles V as resident Polish ambassador (Spain, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands); negotiations concerning the secularization of the Teutonic Order; making friends with Hernán Cortés
- 1527** – birth of his daughter Juana (d. after 1592) in Valladolid
- 1529** – obtained the Warmia canonry
- 1530** – took part in the ceremony of Charles V's coronation as emperor
- 1530** – publication in Bologna, Cracow, Cologne and Antwerp of the poem *De nostrorum temporum calamitatibus silva*

- 1530, August 3** – preconization as Chełmno bishop
- 1531** – publication in Lovanium and Paris (French translation) of his report from the Battle of Obertyn (*Victoria Serenissimi Poloniae Regis contra Voieudam Moldaviae Turcae tributarium et subditum parta 22 Augusti 1531*)
- 1532** – return to Poland, probably writing of the autobiographical poem *De vita Ioannis Dantisci*
- 1533, March 23, 25 and 29** – ordained as a priest
- 1533, September 14** – consecrated as Chełmno bishop
- 1536, December 1** – designated by the Warmia Chapter for coadjutor of Warmia Bishop Maurycy Ferber
- 1536, December – 1537, February** – was at the Diet in Cracow (as part of the delegation of the Prussian Council)
- 1537, September 20** – elected Warmia bishop by the Warmia Chapter (among whose members was his long-time friend Nicolaus Copernicus)
- 1537, December 18** – official ingress in Lidzbark Warmiński (formerly Heilsberg), the seat of Warmia's bishops
- 1537–1548** – chairman of the Prussian Council (a function automatically connected to that of Warmia bishop)
- 1538** – mission to King Ferdinand Habsburg of Rome concerning the marriage between Sigismund II Augustus and Elizabeth Habsburg
- 1543** – took part in the marriage ceremony of Sigismund II Augustus and Elizabeth Habsburg in Cracow
- 1548, July 10** – publication in Cracow of a collection of religious hymns (*Hymni aliquot ecclesiastici, variis versuum generibus, de Quadragesimae Ieiunio, et sex eius diebus Dominicis, deque horis Canonicis Christi Passionis tempore, et de Resurrectione, Ascensione, Spiritussancti missione, Matreque gloriosissima Maria Virgine, recens editi*)
- 1548, October 27** – died in Lidzbark, buried in the Frombork Cathedral

The list of Dantiscus' correspondents

Dantiscus' correspondence discovered up to November 2003 consists of **6.275 letters** – (including 1,761 written by Dantiscus, the rest addressed to him), preserved in the form of approx. **15.000 manuscript documents** (fair copies, rough drafts, office copies, later copies, excerpts, registers).

Dantiscus wrote letters in Latin and German, and there exist two letters in Spanish and one mention of a letter in Polish, but it is still not known if he actually composed these last three letters himself. Most of the letters he received were also written in Latin or German. However, his correspondence also includes letters in

other European languages, as well as fragments (usually quotations) in Greek. The proportion between the different languages in Dantiscus' correspondence is shown below:

1. Latin (3502 letters)
2. German (2630 letters)
3. Spanish (41 letters)
4. Polish (38 letters)
5. Italian (19 letters)
6. Flemish (15 letters)
7. Czech (4 letters)
8. French (2 letters)

The list of **Dantiscus' correspondents** presented below comprises **581** people and various administrative bodies. We can discern three circles of correspondents: the first, international one, including the names of many representatives of Europe's political, cultural and academic elite of the time, reflects the scale of his diplomatic contacts and his place in the humanist elite of contemporary Europe. The second includes, beside the Polish royal family, mostly the political and church elite of the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The third and probably the most extensive one is that of church and political elite, clerks and merchants of Royal Prussia with Warmia and Ducal Prussia.

The spelling we used in the list presented below is validated by the historiographical and editorial tradition, as most suitable for the broad public, to whom the present edition is addressed. Variants are given in brackets. Some of the names are known only from the manuscripts of Dantiscus' correspondence; in some cases where the reading was doubtful, the name is followed by the question mark.

Abshagen, Hans	Altenstadt (of Königsberg) town council
Accursius, Mariangelus	Amerbach, Bonifatius
Acquaviva, Andrea Matteo	Anderleister, Guido Petri
Adrianus, abbot of the monastery in Oliwa	Angelo, Hugo
Agniculus, Caspar	Anthonius, Ioannes Iacobus
Aichler, Jan	Archimontanus, Iacobus
Aichler, Stanisław	Archinto, Filippo
Albrecht VI von Meklemburg – Schwerin	Armbolst, Johann
Algoet (Halsberge, Goethals, Panagathus), Livinus	Aurimontanus (Gürtler von Wildenberg, Cingularius), Hieronymus
Alifio, Lodovico	Avalos, Alfonso d', margrave del Vasto
Allen (Meldzyński), Lucas von	Bachsen, Dionisius von
Allexwangen, Jacob	Baers (Vekenstil), Henricus
Allexwangen, Martin	Baliński, Jan
Alobera (de Avila), Luis	Baliński, Stanisław

Baltazar of Lublin	Carondelet, Jean de
Band, Martin	Caselli, Mattheo
Baničević (Banicevich, de Bannissis, Bannissius), Jakov	Caya, Joan (?)
Bari, city	Cema (Zehmen von), Achatius
Bari, prior	Cema (Zehmen von), Fabian
Bari, curate and Chapter of the Church of St. Nicholas	Cema (Zehmen von), Helena
Barsch, Hans	Cema (Zehmen von), Krzysztof
Barsch, Jorge	Cema (Zehmen von), Martin
Barthen, Iacobus a	Chansonette, Claude Liedel (Cantiuncula)
Bażyński (Baysen von), Jan (Johann)	Charles V Habsburg
Bażyński (Baysen von), Jerzy (Georg)	Chełmno chapter
Behme, Barbara	Chełmno town council
Behme, Peter	Chojeński, Jan
Beler, Johann	Ciołek, Erazm
Bener, Caspar	Clement VII (Giulio de Medici), pope
Bey, Jan	Clementh, Bartholomeus a
Beyer, Christoph	Clementh, Georg von
Bieliński Jan	Clenardus (Cleynaerts), Nicolaus Beken
Bischof, Philipp	Clerici, Ioannes
Bogusz, Mikołaj	Clonewinkel, Bernard
Boltz, Michael	Colardo, Ioannes
Bona Sforza d' Aragona	Colmenares, Menzia de
Bonamico, Lazaro	Colonna, Crisostomo
Boner, Jan	Comalonga, Juan de
Boner, Seweryn	Copernicus (Kopernik), Nicolaus
Borek, Stanisław	Cortés, Hernán
Borowski, Stanisław	Cracow town council
Branicki, Sebastian	Cranevelt, Francis van
Braniewo town council	Cranmer, Thomas
Brask, Hans	Crayle(?), Jacob
Bremer, Hermann	Cubitensis, Wenceslaus
Brewer (Breuer), Otto	Cuda(?), Nicolaus von der
Britio, Giovanni of Rossano	Cuon, Albrecht
Buczacki, Jakub	Cypser (Cipser, Czipser, Zipser), Stanisław
Bussevo, Henricus de	Czarnkowski, Andrzej
Campeggio, Giovanni	Czerna (of Witowice), Hanna
Campeggio, Bonaventura	Dantisca, Juana
Campen (Campensis, de Campo), Jan van	David, Guillemus
Campen, Hieronymus van	Decius (Dietz), Iustus Ludovicus
Carmignano, Antonio Niccolo (Parthenopeus Suavius)	Decius (Dietz), Iacobus Ludovicus
	Delgada, Francisca
	Delgada, Isabel
	Deutschmann, Petrus, the younger

Dernschwam, Hans	Firlej, Piotr of Dąbrowica
Diebes, Jacob von	Flindt, Iacobus
Dietrichsdorf, Jacob	Flindt, Adrianus
Delft (Dilft), François van der	Friedwald, Mikołaj
Dobneck, Johann (Cochlaeus)	Frisius (Frysius, Reiner, Regner, Regnier), Gemma
Dodieu, Claude	Fugger, Anton
Donche (d'Onche, Schepper), Anna Isabel- la (Elisabeth)	Fughe (Fuge), Joannes
Drahe, Michel von	Gablentz, Hans von
Drzewicki, Jan	Ganducius, Emmanuel
Drzewicki, Maciej	Gądkowski (Gandkowski), Bartłomiej
Du Pont, Marguerita	Galler, Quirinus
Duncken, Anna	Gamicz, Jan Alfons
Dunghe, Friedrich	Gamrat, Piotr
Działyński, Mikołaj	Garcia, Pedro
Dzierzgowski, Mikołaj	Gasztold, Olbracht (Wojciech)
Ebersdorff, Hans	Gattenhofer (Gattenhofen, Gadenhabe), Christoph
Ecke, Mattes	Gattinara, Mercurino Arborio di
Egmond-Buren, Floris van	Gdańsk (Danzig) town council
Egmond-Buren, Maximilian van	Giese, Georg (Jurgen)
Ehinger, Heinrich	Giese, Tiedemann
Ehinger, Ulrich	Gilinus (Ghilino), Camillus
Elbląg (Elbing) town council	Glasnotzky, Jakob
Elditten, Georg von	Glaubitz (Glaubicz), Hans
Elyot, Thomas	Glaubitz, Nickel
Elizabeth Habsburg	Glockener, Mathias
Eobanus (Hessus, Koch), Helius	Głowa, Michał
Ephorinus, Anselm	Gnapheus (van der Voldergraft, de Volder, Hagensis), Willem
Erasmus of Rotterdam	Goelenius, Conradus
Ericksen (Ericii, Ericius, Sassenkerle, Saxo Carolus), Godschalk	Górka, Andrzej
Esske, Erasmus	Górka, Łukasz
Eulenburg (Eylenburg), Boto (Bother, Poth) von (zu)	Górski, Piotr
Eustachius, Vilnius canon	Górski, Stanisław
Fasolt (Fassolt, Faszold, Pasold, Phassolth, Vascholth), Paul	Gotfelt, Konrad
Ferber, Jan	Grabia, Mikołaj
Ferber, Maurycy (d. 1537)	Grabkowski, Stanisław
Ferber, Maurycy (d. 1546)	Gracián de Alderete, Diego
Ferdinand I Habsburg	Granvelle, Nicolas Perrenot de
Fevynus, Ioannes	Grave, Bartholomeus de
Fincke, Albrecht	Gritti (Grethy, Griton), Ludovico
	Grudius, Nicolaus

Grudziądz town council	Hohenzollern, Georg Friedrich
Grzegorz, organist of the Vilnius Cathedral	Hohenzollern, Joachim II
Guevara	Hohenzollern, Johann Albrecht
Gurt, Weit	Hohenzollern, Wilhelm
Gutteter, Friedrich	Holkner (Holckener), Philippus
Guzlef, Reinolt	Holm, Lucas
Gyrlach, Lazarus	Holsten, Hans
Hallen, Thomas von	Holtzner, Christian
Haller, Wolfgang	Horsten, Veit
Hannow, Caspar	Hozjusz (Hosius, Hosz), Stanisław
Hannow, Johann	Human, Nicolaus
Hannow, Simon	Hutten, Philip von
Haraldsson (Haraldi), Magnus (Måns)	Iacobus, Gdańsk physician
Hass, Laurentius	Iglingen, Ulrich von (?)
Heckelmann, Erhard	Ioannes de Ducibus Lithuaniae (Jan z Książąt Litewskich)
Hegel, Christopherus	Isinderus, Melchior
Hegel, Georg	Isabel of Aragon
Heideck (Hedeck), Wolff	Isabel of Portugal
Heil, Christoph(?)	Jirmien, Sebastian
Held, Mathias	Joachim duke of Anhalt-Dessau
Helm, Lucas	Jule Heinrich (?)
Hemerlegt, Amandy	Junter Hans (?)
Hemste, Frans von	Kalecki (Kaliński, of Małolin), Maciej
Herberstein, Sigmund von	Kammermeister (Camerarius), Joachim
Hermitz, Jakob	Karnkowski, Jan
Hermosilla, Isabella de	Katarzyna, superior of the convent in Chełmno
Hermsdorf, Martin	Kempen, Eggert van (d.1537)
Hersfelt, Tilman	Kempen, Eggert van (d. 1588)
Heydeck, Friedrich von	Keutscher, Jakob
Hilleman, Martin	Kijowski (Kijewski, Kilewski, Kiewski), Wojciech (Albert)
Himmelreich (Uranoplusius, Hirspergensis), Ioannes	Klein Matz' widow
Hitfelt, Konrad	Klingenbeck, Georg
Höfen (Flachsbinder), Bernard von	Kmita (Sobieński), Piotr
Höfen (Flachsbinder), Georg von	Kneiphof (of Königsberg) town council
Höfen (de Curiis Hartowski, Varschovien- sis), Johann (Ioannes) von	Knobelsdorf (Alliopagus), Eustathius
Höfen, Ursula von	Knor, Bonaventura
Hoffman, Elisabeth	Knor, Valtenn
Hoffman, Johann	Knorryn, Barbara
Hohenzollern, Albrecht I duke in Prussia (d. 1568)	Kobersehe, Peter
Hohenzollern, Albrecht (d. 1545)	Königsberg town council

- Konarski, Krzysztof
 Konarski, Piotr
 Konopacka (wife of Jerzy)
 Konopacki, Jan
 Konopacki, Jerzy
 Kościelecki, Jan (Janusz)
 Kościelecki, Stanisław
 Kostka, Stanisław
 Krafft, Barthel
 Kranch, Hans
 Kranch, Michel
 Krapitz (Crapicz, Chrapicki), Mikołaj
 Krassowski (Decentius), Paulus Cornelius
 Krengen, Hans von
 Kreytzen (Creytzen, Kreytz, Cretz), Christoph von
 Kreytzen, Johann (Hans) von
 Kreytzen, Melchior von
 Kromer (Cromerus), Marcin
 Krzycki, Andrzej
 Kuchter, Loren
 Kuczer (Koczer, Cotczer, Cotzer, Cuczer, Cutzer), Karl
 Kunheim, Georg von
 Kunicki, Jan
 Kunigk, Franz (?)
 Kyrsten, Mathias
 Lang, Ioannes, emperor's envoy
 Lang (Lave), Ioannes, Dantiscus' administrator (*oeconomus*)
 Latański, Jan
 Latański, Janusz
 Laurin, Marcus
 Lehmann (Leoman), Johann
 Lehmann, Zacharias
 Leipzig, Chapter of the Prince College
 Leszczyński, Rafał
 Lewicki, Jan
 Lheman, Alexander
 Lidzbark Warmiński (formerly Heilsberg) town council
 Lismanino, Francesco
 Lock (Locka, Loka, Lokaw, Luckow), Hans
 Loeble[.], Johann (?)
 Logschau (Loxanus, Luxan), Georg von
 Logau (Logus), Georgius von
 Lohmuller (Lohmueller, Lohmoller), Johann
 Loitz (Loycze, Loytz, Lews), Michael
 Lok (Lock, Locka, Loka), Mikołaj
 Loka, Michał (?)
 Longarius, Ioannes (?)
 Longus, Iacobus
 Lubawa (Lobau) town council
 Lubodzieski, Jan
 Lucas doctor, Płock abbot and Dobrzyń archdeacon
 Ludovici, Gregorius
 Luzjański (de Lusian, de Lossainen, of Łężany), Fabian
 Luzjański, Jan
 Łaski, Hieronim (Jarosław)
 Maciej, Koronowo abbot
 Maciejowski, Kacper
 Maciejowski, Samuel
 Magnus (Magni, Store), Ioannes
 Magnus (Store), Olaus
 Malbork (Marienburg) town council
 Mandt, Georg
 Marchesini de Montecenere, Carolo Antonio
 Marck, Erard (Eberhard) de la, d'Arenberg
 Marianus, Ioannes Ursus
 Marliano (Marlian de), Juan Antonio (Jean Antoine)
 Marsupine (Marsupini), Francesco
 Mathio, Giovanni Silvio de, (Siculus)
 Mauch, Daniel
 Maximilian I Habsburg
 Meckler (Mekeler), Jan
 Meidheim, Gerhart von
 Melanchton, Philippus
 Melchior a (de) Germania
 Merklin (von Waldkirch), Baltazar
 Meybaum, Jacob
 Messerschmidt, Georg

Mhendorn, Martin	Pesenti (Pesentis de), Alessandro
Mniszek, Mikołaj	Pfortner, Paul
Molbach, Catarina	Philipp I duke of Szczecin (Stettin)
Molbach, Melchior	Pimpinelli, Vincenzo
Moller (Möller, Möllner), Georg (Jurgen)	Pio, Marco
Montfort (Monfort), Jan de	Pisiński, Jerzy
Monteregale (Montroy), Petrus Mirabilis de	Platen, Macz
Mortęski (Mortangen von), Ludwik	Plemięcki (Plemięta), Jerzy
Müllich (Müllich), Christoph	Plotowski (Plothowski, Plutowsky), Mikołaj
Müllich, Georg	Plotowski, Paweł
Münster, Sebaldus	Polentz (Polenz), Georg
Myszkowski, Jerzy	Poliander, Iosephus
Myszkowski, Mikołaj	Polkayn, Valentin
Myszkowski, Wawrzyniec	Polo, Alfonso
Nassau-Dillenburg, Hendrik III van	Polyssanus, Felix
Nassau-Dillenburg, Willem I van (de Rijke)	Pott, Adrian
Nathafft, Wolf	Prantner, Wolfgang
Nicke, Georg	Predeffe, Johann
Nicola (Niccola?), Philippe	Preds, Hans (?), probably identical with Ioannes Brede
Niederhoff, Leonard	Preucken (Pröck; Proyken), Georg von
Nipszyc (Nibschitz), Martinus	Proček, Vaclav (of Četna)
Nipszyc (Nibschitz), Mikołaj (Nickel)	Promnitz, Baltazar von
Niszczycki (Nyszczycycki), Mikołaj	Prüffer (Pruffer) Ludwig
Nitius, Valentinus	Pucci, Antonio
Nogarola, Leonardus de	Purggram, Mathaeus
Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Luis	Rawensis, Valentinus
Oberstein (Obersteiner), Paulus von	Rawsske, Niclis von
Ocieski, Jan	Reich, Felix
Okuń (Okoń), Piotr (d. 1564)	Reichenau, Alexander
Olsleger, Hans	Reinaclus (?)
Opaliński (Opaleński, Opalenicki), Piotr (d. 1551)	Reineck, Anna
Ostfriesland, Enno II von	Reinolt, Guzlef
Ostfriesland, Johann von	Reisze (Reise), Augustinus
Österreich, Georg von (d. 1557)	Res (Ress, Resz), Heinrich von
Ostrogski, Ilia Konstantynowicz	Rese (Rhese, Reszo, Reesz), Jacob
Palo, Giovanni di	Resen, Justine
Palomo, Alfonso Martin	Resselianus, Iodocus Wilhelmus
Parthenopaeus, Paulus	Ressen (Rescius), Rutger
Paul III (Alessandro Farnese), pope	Reszel town council
Peckau, Anna, wife of Jerzy Konopacki	Reineck (Reyneck), Johann
Pelplin – abbot of the monastery	Rheden, Dietrich von
Pérez, Gonzalo	Reyman, Absalom

Rhodus, Henemannus	Sigismund I Jagiellon
Rippe (Rippen, Rap), Andreas	Sigismund II Augustus Jagiellon
Risenberg (Švihovský), Brzetislaus von	Simon, painter from Lubawa
Robbius, Iacobus Aldenardus	Służewski, Piotr
Roggendorf, Wilhelm	Sobocki, Tomasz
Rossi (Russis), Sigismundus de	Sokołowski, Jan of Wrząca
Rossocha, Paul	Solfa (Solpha), Jan Benedyktowicz (Benedicti)
Royal Prussia's Council	Somma (Summa), Scipione di
Rucker Capella, Konrad	Sommer (Somme, Sounner), Merten
Rudger, Martin	Speilberg, Ioannes
Rulandt, Valentinus	Speratus, Paweł
Rupricht (Rupert), Wolfgang	Spinola (Spinula), Ludovicus
Russocki, Mikołaj	Spon, Caspar
Rytwieński, Wojciech	Sprenz (Sperantius), Sebastian
Rzeczyca, Stanisław	Srzeńska (née Kościelecka), Barbara
Sagk, Georg	Srzeński (Sokołowski de Srzeńsko, Szreński), Szczęśny (Felix)
Sailer, Hieronymus	Straszyński (Buchwalde von), Jan
Sanderi (Zanderi), Michał	Straszyński (Buchwalde von), Krzysztof
Sauri, Angelo	Strozzi (Strozi, Stroci), Reynaldus (Reinaldo)
Scheburgk, Ioannes Dionisius	Sturm, Arendt
Schelling, Margaret	Szczawiński, Mikołaj
Schenck (Schenk, Tautenberg von), Georg	Szczepanowski, Erazm
Schepper (Scepperus, Szeyer, Dobbele, Duplicius), Cornelis De	Szydłowiecki, Krzysztof
Scheweke, Catarina	Szydłowiecki, Mikołaj
Scheweke (Scheffke, Schyffke, Scheweke), Georg	Szydłowo, Bartłomiej of
Scheweke, Jacob	Tarło, Gabriel
Scheweke (Schevecke; Schewek), Ioannes	Tarnowski, Jan Amor
Schirmer, Greger	Tassis (Taxis), Ioannes Antonius de
Schmid, Peter	Taxis Mathias
Schöne, Michael	Tęczyński, Andrzej (d. 1536)
Schreibersdorffer, Leopold	Tęczyński, Andrzej (d. 1561)
Schrenk, Bartholomeus	Thomas Cracoviensis artium magister
Schultz, Georg	Tomasz (Thomas), Dantiscus' administrator (<i>oekonomus</i>) in Starogród
Schultz, Michael	Tobie, Stephanus
Scornaro, Adolphus de	Tomicki, Piotr
Sculteti, Alexander	Torre (Turri, Venetus), Marco (Marcus) de la
Secundus (Everardi), Jan	Toruń town council
Senger, Bartholomeus	Treger, Heinrich
Sickingen, Hans	Trenck (Trencka), Achatius
Sickingen, Franz Konrad von	
Siemiątkowski, Jakub	

Tresler (Dreszler, Triesler), Ioannes	Wittelsbach, Ludwig X duke of Bavaria-Landshut
Truchsess, Wilhelm	Wittelsbach, Otto Heinrich
Truchsess, Kuntz (Contz)	Wittelsbach, Philipp
Tucher, Johann	Wittelsbach, Friedrich II der Weise
Tucher, Lazarus	Wittelsbach, Wilhelm IV duke of Bavaria
Tymmermann (Zimmermann), Ioannes	Witzel (Wetzel, Vicelius), Georgius
Tymmermann (Zimmermann), Mathias	Włoszek (de Zaccaria), Stanisław
Uffies, Hugo de	Wojanowski (von Damerau, of Dąbrówka), Fabian
Ulrici, Urbanus	Wojanowski (von Damerau, of Dąbrówka), Michał
Utenhove, Karel	Wojanowski (von Damerau, of Dąbrówka), Wojciech
Vadianus, Ioachimus	Wolkenstein (?)
Valdes, Alfonso de	Wolder, Simon
Valdes, Juan de	Wolski, Mikołaj (of Gawratowa Wola)
Valentinis, Giovanni Andrea de	Wolski, Paweł
Valle, Hemargh de	Worein (Worain, Woreński), Samson
Velius, Caspar Ursinus	Wormditt (today Ornet) – curate
Vetzlin, Hans	Wormditt (today Ornet) town council
Vietor, Hieronymus	Württemberg, Christoph von
Violallama, Giovanni	Wykoll, Jacob
Vogt (Voigt, Voit), Bartolomeus	Wynnepfennigk, Thewes
Wapowski, Bernard	Wysocki, Jan
Warmia, chapter	Zabrzeziński, Jakub
Watzenrode, Łukasz	Zagórski, Stanisław
Waxmut, Laurentius	Zambocki, Jan
Waxschlagerin (Woszczkowa), Anna	Zande, Jan van der, Ammonius, Ioannes de Harena
Wąbrzeźno town council	Zasański (ex Vitreatoribus), Stańczyk (Stanisław)
Weiditz (Wuditz), Christoff	Zborowski, Piotr
Welser, Bartholomeus	Zebrzydowski, Andrzej
Welser, Balthasar	Zimmermann, Barbara
Werden, Johann von	Zimmermann, Georg
Werner, Franciscus	Zittrig, Ulrich
Wersfelt, Ludovicus	Žabka (Ziabka), Jiří
Weze, Johan	
Wiessner, Walter	
Wilecki, Jan	
Wilharticz (Velharticz), Venceslaus a	
Withshe (?), Lorenz	
Wittelsbach, Ernst	

Archives where manuscripts of Dantiscus' correspondence are kept

The search is as yet unfinished. In particular, new, previously unknown materials can be expected to be found in Italian and Spanish archives.

Austria:

1. Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (Austrian National Library) (Vienna)
2. Österreichisches Staatsarchiv, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv (Austrian State Archives, Family, Court and State Archive) (Vienna)

France:

1. Bibliothèque Nationale de France (French National Library) (Paris)

Germany:

1. Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv (München)
2. Forschungsbibliothek Gotha
3. Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz (Secret Central Archives Preußischer Kulturbesitz) (Berlin)
4. Sächsische Landesbibliothek Dresden
5. Staats- und Universitäts Bibliothek Hamburg
6. Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
7. Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig „Bibliotheca Albertina”

Hungary:

1. Országos Széchényi Könyvtár (National Széchényi Library) (Budapest)

Italy:

1. Archivio Segreto Vaticano (Vatican Secret Archives)
2. Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (Vatican Library)

Poland:

1. Archiwum Archidiecezji Warmińskiej w Olsztynie (Warmia Archdiocesan Archive in Olsztyn)
2. Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych w Warszawie (Central Archive of Historical Records in Warsaw)
3. Archiwum Państwowe w Gdańsku (State Archive in Gdańsk)

4. Archiwum Państwowe w Krakowie, Oddział I na Wawelu (State Archive in Cracow, Section I at Wawel Castle)
5. Biblioteka Jagiellońska (Jagiellonian Library) (Cracow)
6. Biblioteka Narodowa w Warszawie (National Library in Warsaw)
7. Biblioteka Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu (Library of the National Ossolinski Institute in Wrocław)
8. Biblioteka Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie (Library of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow)
9. Biblioteka Kórnicka Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kórnik)
10. Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie, Biblioteka Czartoryskich (Czartoryski Library and Archives)

Spain:

1. Archivo General de Simancas
2. Biblioteca de la Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid)

Sweden:

1. Linköpings Stadsbiblioteket
2. Uppsala Universitetsbiblioteket (Uppsala University Library)

Switzerland:

1. Kantonsbibliothek St. Gallen (Canton Library St. Gallen)
2. Zentralbibliothek Zürich (Zürich Central Library)

United Kingdom:

1. The British Library (London)

16th-century prints containing Dantiscus' correspondence in the form of poetic letters, dedicatory letters and letters that are introductions to books

1. *Ad magnificum dominum Sigismundum de Erberstain Equitem Auratum, Consiliarium et Oratorem Invictissimi Maximiliani Caesaris semper Augusti, ad Serenissimum Sigismundum Poloniae Regem etc. et magnum Moschorum ducem, Ioannis Dantisci Soteria*, Cracow 1518 (dedicatory letter)
2. *Christiana de Fide et Sacramentis contra Haeticorum id Temporis Errores Explanatio*, Cracow 1545 (two letters in place of an introduction)

3. *Divi Basilii magni episcopi Caesareae Cappadociae, opus argutum ac pium. De Spiritu sancto ad Amphiloichium, Des. Erasmo Roterodamo interprete*, Basel 1532 (dedicatory letter)
4. *Epitaphia, Epigrammata et Elegiae aliquot illustrium virorum in funere Mercurini Cardinalis marchionis Gattinariae ... Caroli Quinti ... supremi cancellarii*, Antwerp 1531 (two poetic letters)
5. *Ioannes Campensis, Precationes aliquot ex variis Scripturae locis depromptae*, Cracow 1534 (dedicatory letter)
6. *Ioannis Secundi Hagiensis Opera, Nunc primum in lucem edita, Quorum catalogum proxima facies enumerabitur*, Utrecht 1541 (two poetic letters)
7. *Libellus Joachimi Camerarii Pabergensis de invocatione sanctorum ex lingua(!) graeca in Latinum conversus a Melchiore Isindero Silesio*, Königsberg 1546 (dedicatory letter)
8. *Operum Helii Eobani Hessi Farragines duae, nuper ab eodem qua fieri potuit diligentia contractae et in hanc, quam vides formam coactae, quibus etiam non parum multa accesserunt nunc primum et nata et edita*, Hall 1539 (five poetic letters)
9. *Poemata Georgii Sabini Brandeburgensis viri clarissimi et numero librorum et aliis additis aucta, et emendatius denuo edita [per Ioachimum Camerarium]*, Leipzig c.a.1568 (seven poetic letters)
10. *Psalmorum omnium iuxta Hebraicam veritatem paraphrastica interpretatio, auctore Ioanne Campensi, publico, cum nasceretur primum et absolveretur, Lovanii Hebraicarum litterarum professore, R.D. Dantisco episcopo Culmensi etc. dedicata*, Cracow 1532 (dedicatory letter)
11. *Triumphus Eloquentiae in bonarum litterarum et doctae facundiae commendationem carmine redditus et item pleno omnium personarum equitatu Aelbingae publice exhibitus, auctore Gulielmo Gnapheo Hagense, ludi litterarii apud Aelbingenses moderatore primario*, Gdańsk 1541 (dedicatory letter)
12. *Velius, Caspar Ursinus, Poematum libri 5*, Basel 1522 (poetic letter)

Editions of Dantiscus' correspondence from the XIXth century to date

To date, approx. 30% of all known letters from Dantiscus' correspondence have been published. These are very diverse publications in terms of both quantity and quality. Among them are modern academic editions with extensive commentaries as well as 19th-century "selections of source materials" that do not even cite their sources. Between these extremes are a number of intermediate forms,

providing texts that are transformed in varying degrees, edited with a specific reader in mind, with commentaries of varying length; there are editions of the full text of a letter in the original language, or in a translation, or excerpts, or sometimes just a regest.

Source editions – full texts

1. *Acta Tomiciana. Epistolae, legationes, responsa, actiones, res gestae Serenissimi Principis Sigismundi, eius nominis Primi, regis Poloniae, Magni Ducis Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae Domini per Stanislaum Gorski ... collectae et in tomos digestae*. vol. I (1852), vol. V (1855), vol. VI (1857), vol. VII ([1858]), vol. VIII (1860) ed. T. Działyński, vol. IX (1876), vol. X (1899), vol. XI (1901), vol. XII (1906), vol. XIII (1915) ed. Z. Celichowski, vol. XIV (1952), vol. XV (1957), vol. XVI (1-2), (1960-61) ed. W. Pociecha, vol. XVII (1966) eds. W. Urban, A. Wyczański, vol. XVIII (1999) eds. W. Urban, A. Wyczański, R. Marciniak
2. *Acta Nuntiaturae Poloniae*, vol. 2, *Zacharias Ferreri (1519-1521) et nuntii minores (1522-1553)*, ed. Henryk Damian Wojtyska CP, Romae 1992
3. “Alfonsi Valdesii litteras XL ineditas”, ed. Eduard Boehmer in: *Homenaje a Menendez y Pelayo: Estudios de erudicion Española*. I, p. 385-412, Madrid 1899
4. *Autografi di Nicolo Copernico raccolti ed ordinati del Dottor Arturo Wołyński*, Firenze 1879
5. “Beitrage zur Geschichte der Renaissance und des Humanismus aus dem Briefwechsel des Johannes Dantiscus”, ed. Franz Hipler, *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte und Altertumskunde Ermlands (ZGAE)* IX, p. 471-572
6. “Una carta de la correspondencia de Hernán Cortés con Jan Dantyszek (Juan Dantisco)”, ed. Jerzy Axer, *Estudios Latinoamericanos* 13 (1990), p. 365-377
7. “Una carta desconocida de Hernán Cortés a Jan Dantyszek”, ed. Ryszard Tomicki, *Estudios Latinoamericanos* 15 (1992), p. 319-326
8. *Andrzeja na Więcborku Zebrzydowskiego, Biskupa włocławskiego i krakowskiego korespondencyja z lat 1546-1553 z przydaniem Synodów r. 1547 i 1551, jako też innych dokumentów współczesnych*, ed. Władysław Wisłocki, Kraków 1878
9. *Aus dem Briefwechsel der Erzbishöfe von Uppsala, Johann und Olaus Magnus, mit dem Bischof Johannes Dantiscus*, ed. Joseph Kolberg, Braunschweig 1915
10. *Correspondenz des Kaisers Karl V. – aus dem königlichen Archiv und der Bibliothèque de Bourgogne zu Brüssel*, ed. Karl Lanz, Leipzig 1844

11. *Die Vadianische Briefsammlung*, ed. Emil Arbenz, St. Gallen 1884
12. *Elementa ad Fontium Editiones* vol. 8, ed. Walerian Meysztowicz, Romae 1963, vol. 54, ed. Karolina Lanckorońska, Romae 1982
13. *Españoles y Polacos en la Corte de Carlos V. Cartas del embajador Juan Dantisco*, eds. Antonio Fontán, Jerzy Axer, Isabel Velázquez, Jerzy Mańkowski, Madrid 1994
14. *Johannes Magnus' Latin Letters. A Critical Edition with Introduction and Commentary*, ed. Brita Larsson, Lund 1992 (*Studia Graeca et Latina Lundensia* 3)
15. Kopernik Mikołaj, *Minor works*, in: *idem, Complete works*, vol. 3, ed. by Paweł Czartoryski, transl. [from Lat.] and commentary by Edward Rosen with the assistance of Erna Hilfstein, Warsaw – Cracow 1985
16. Kopernik Mikołaj, *The Manuscripts of Nicholas Copernicus' minor works: facsimiles* in: *idem, Complete works*, vol. 4, ed. by Paweł Czartoryski, Warsaw – Cracow 1985
17. Kopernik Mikołaj, *O obrotach ciał niebieskich ksiąg sześć*, Warszawa 1854
18. Kopernik Mikołaj, *Wybór pism w przekładzie polskim*, ed. Ludwik Antoni Birkenmajer, Kraków 1920
19. *Korespondencja Erazma z Rotterdamu z Polakami*, ed. Maria Cytowska, Warszawa 1965
20. *Listy polskie XVI wieku*, ed. Kazimierz Rymut, vol. 1: *Listy z lat 1525-1548 ze zbiorów Władysława Pocięchy, Witolda Taszyckiego i Adama Turasiewicza*, Kraków 1998; vol. 2: *Listy z lat 1548-1550 ze zbiorów Władysława Pocięchy, Witolda Taszyckiego i Adama Turasiewicza*, Kraków 2001
21. *Melanchthons Briefwechsel: Kritische und kommentierte Gesamtausgabe: Texte*, vol. 1-, ed. Heinz Scheible, Richard Wetzels, Stuttgart – Bad Cannstatt 1991-
22. *Monumenta Copernicana*, ed. Leopold Friedrich Prowe, Berlin 1873
23. Niklewicz Krystyna, Tazbir Janusz, “List Fernanda Corteza do Jana Dantyszka z 1531 r.”, *Zapiski Historyczne* 35 (1970), p. 525-528
24. “Notice respecting Copernicus”, *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* 5 (1821), p. 63-64
25. *Opus Epistolarum Desiderii Erasmi Roterodami*, ed. P.S. Allen, Oxford 1906–1958
26. Polkowski Ignacy, *Kopernikijana czyli materiały do pism i życia Mikołaja Kopernika*, vol. 1, Gniezno 1873

27. Przeździecki Aleksander, „Dwa niedawno odkryte i nieznanne dotychczas listy własnoręczne dwóch znakomitych ludzi”, *Biblioteka Warszawska* 3 (1869)
28. *Spicilegium Copernicanum. Festschrift des historischen Vereins für Ermlands*, ed. Franz Hipler, Braunsberg 1873
29. *Stanislai Hosii S.R.E. Cardinalis Maioris Poenitentiarii Episcopi Varmiensis (1504–1579) et quae ad eum scriptae sunt epistolae tum etiam eius orationes legationes*, t. I (1525–1551), eds. F. Hipler, W. Zakrzewski, Kraków 1879 (*Acta historica res gestas Poloniae illustrantia*, vol. 4)
30. Szulc Dominik, „Nowe listy Kopernika”, *Biblioteka Warszawska* 4 (1857)
31. *Urkundenbuch des Bistums Culm 1243–1774*, ed. C.P. Woelky, Dantzig 1887
32. *Vetera Monumenta Poloniae et Lithuaniae Gentiumque finitimarum historiam illustrantia maximam partem ex Tabulariis Vaticanis deprompta*, vol. II (1410–1572), ed. Augustin Theiner, Roma 1861
33. Westphalen, E. J. de, *Monumenta inedita rerum Germanicarum, praecipue Cimbricarum et Megapolensium*, vol. 3, Leipzig 1743
34. *Zbiór pamiątek historycznych o dawnej Polsce*, vol. II, III, IV, ed. Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, Puławy 1830

Source editions – registers

35. Birkenmajer Ludwik Antoni, *Mikołaj Kopernik*, Kraków 1900
36. Biskup Marian, *Regesta Copernicana*, Warszawa 1973 (*Studia Copernicana*, vol.7)
37. *Die Herzöge in Preußen und das Bistum Kulm (1525–1569). Regesten aus dem Herzoglichen Briefarchiv und den Ostpreußischen Folianten*, ed. Ursula Benninghoven, Köln-Weimar-Wien 1993
38. Grabowski Ambroży, *Starożytności historyczne polskie czyli pisma i pamiątki do dziejów dawnej Polski, listy królów i znakomitych mężów, przypowieści, przysłowia i.t.p.*, vol. 2, Kraków 1840
39. *Herzog Albrecht von Preußen und das Bistum Ermland (1525–1550). Regesten aus dem Herzoglichen Briefarchiv und den Ostpreußischen Folianten*, ed. Stefan Hartmann, Köln-Weimar-Wien 1991
40. *Materiały do dziejów piśmiennictwa polskiego i biografii pisarzy polskich*, ed. Teodor Wierzbowski, vol. 1: 1398–1600, Warszawa 1900
41. *Melanchthons Briefwechsel: Kritische und kommentierte Gesamtausgabe: Regesten 1-8071: 1514–1556*, vol. 1-7, eds. Heinz Scheible (vol. 1-7), Walter Thüringer (vol. 4-7), Stuttgart – Bad Cannstatt 1977–1993

42. "Repertorio de cartas españolas en la correspondencia de Juan Dantisco", eds. Teodomiro Rodríguez Lillo, Anna Skolimowska, in: *En Torno a Dantisco*, ed. Anna Skolimowska, Varsovia 2001, p. 81-124

Studies containing edited texts

43. Birkenmajer Ludwik Antoni, *Mikołaj Kopernik*, Kraków 1900
44. Birkenmajer Ludwik Antoni, *Stromata Copernicana. Studia, materiały i poszukiwania biograficzne*, Kraków 1924
45. *Chrestomatia staropolska. Teksty do roku 1543*, eds. Wiesław Wydra, Wojciech Ryszard Rzepka, Wrocław 1995
46. Dembińska Anna, „Materiały dotyczące sporu o apelację do króla od wyroków sądów gdańskich za Zygmunta I”, *Z dziejów Odrodzenia w Polsce. Teki archiwalne*, vol. 2, Warszawa 1954, p. 8-50
47. Drewnowski Jerzy, *Mikołaj Kopernik w świetle swojej korespondencji*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków–Gdańsk 1978 (*Studia Copernicana*, vol. 18)
48. Dunajewski Henryk, *Mikołaj Kopernik. Studia nad myślą społeczno-ekonomiczną i działalnością gospodarczą*, Warszawa 1957
49. Hipler Franz, *Des Ermländischen Bischofs Johannes Dantiscus und seines Freundes Nikolaus Kopernikus geistliche Gedichte*, Münster 1857
50. Hipler Franz, „Nikolaus Kopernikus und Martin Luther“, *Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde Ermlands*, vol. 4 (1869), p. 545-548; ed. pers. Braniewo 1868; reprint (corrected) in: *Humanizm i reformacja w Polsce: wybór źródeł dla ćwiczeń uniwersyteckich*, eds. I. Chrzanowski, S. Kot, Lwów 1927, p. 151-153
51. Janicki Marek, „Zgon króla Zygmunta I i znaczenie fiducji w jego pobożności. List Jana Benedyktynowicza Solfy do Jana Dantyszka i królowej Bony do córki Izabeli.”, *Studia Źródłoznawcze XXXVII* (2000), p. 65-107; *Errata, Studia Źródłoznawcze XXXVIII* (2001), p. 176
52. K. K., „Kilka drobnych wiadomości dziejowych”, *Czas. Dodatek Miesięczny* 6 (1857), p. 60-61
53. Lengnich Gottfried, *Geschichte der preussischen Lande Königlich – Polnischen Antheils, Bd.1 Seitdem Jahr 1526 Biß auf den Todt Königes Sigismundi*, Dantzig 1722
54. Mejor Mieczysław, „Listy Hieronima Wietora i Hieronima Aurimontanusa-Cingulariusa do Jana Dantyszka (1530, 1537)”, *Rocznik Biblioteki Narodowej* 30/31 (1994/95), p. 107-114

55. Pocięcha Władysław, *Królowa Bona (1494–1557). Czasy i ludzie Odrodzenia*, vol. 4, Poznań 1958, add. p. 316-320, p. 409
56. Pocięcha Władysław, *Polska wobec elekcji cesarza Karola V w r. 1519*, Wrocław 1947 (*Prace Wrocławskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego*, s.a., No. 12)
57. Prowe Leopold Friedrich, *Nicolaus Copernicus*, vol. 2, Berlin 1884
58. Prowe Leopold Friedrich, *Mitteilungen aus schwedischen Archiven und Bibliotheken*, Berlin 1853
59. Przeździecki Aleksander, *Jagiellonki Polskie w XVI wieku*, vol. 1-5, Kraków 1868–1878
60. Sikorski Jerzy, *Mikołaj Kopernik na Warmii. Chronologia życia i działalności*, Olsztyn 1968
61. Starnawski Jerzy, “O listach Jana Dantyszka do królewskiej pary z lat 1526–28 i z 1538 r.”, *Libri Gedanenses* 11/12 (1995), p. 17-29
62. Vocht Henry de, *John Dantiscus and his Netherlandish Friends as revealed by their correspondence 1522-1546*, Louvain 1961
63. Wasiutyński Jeremi, *Kopernik, twórca nowego nieba*, Warszawa 1938
64. Wiszniewski Michał, *Historia literatury polskiej*, vol. 7, Kraków 1845
65. Zakrzewski Wincenty, *Stanisław Górski i jego prace historyczne (Rozprawy Akademii Umiejętności, Wydział Historyczno-Filozoficzny, vol. 52)*, Kraków 1909

Major scholarly works on Dantiscus

A complete list of references concerning Dantiscus can be found on the website of Warsaw University's Centre for Studies on the Classical Tradition in Poland and East-Central Europe: <http://www.obta.uw.edu.pl>

Studies

There is as yet no monograph on Dantiscus based on all available source materials – the works listed below are fragmentary or mostly based on printed sources only.

1. Müller Blessing Inge Brigitte, “Johannes Dantiscus von Höfen. Ein Diplomat und Bischof zwischen Humanismus und Reformation (1485–1548)”, *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte und Altertumskunde Ermlands (ZGAE)* XXXI/XXXII, Osnabrück 1968, p. 59-238
2. Nowak Zbigniew, *Jan Dantyszek. Portret renesansowego humanisty*, Wrocław 1982

3. Pociecha Władysław, *Królowa Bona (1494–1557). Czasy i ludzie Odrodzenia*, vol. II, Poznań 1949, vol. IV, Poznań 1958
4. Skimina Stanisław, *Twórczość poetycka Jana Dantyszka*, Kraków 1948
5. Vocht Henry de, *John Dantiscus and his Netherlandish Friends as revealed by their correspondence 1522–1546*, Louvain 1961

Encyclopedia entries

1. Bautz Friedrich Wilhelm, *Dantiscus, Johannes*, in: *Biographisch-Bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon*, ed. Friedrich Wilhelm Bautz, Traugott Bautz, 1970-, vol. I (1990), p. 1221-1222
2. Hirsch Theodor, *Dantiscus, Johannes*, in: *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, vol. 4, p. 746-750
3. Pociecha Władysław, *Dantyszek Jan* in: *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, vol. 4, p. 424-430
4. Starnawski Jerzy, *Dantiscus, Johannes*, in: *Encyclopedia of the Renaissance*, ed. Paul F. Grendler, New York 1999, vol. 2, p. 124-125
5. Triller Anneliese, *Dantiscus, Johannes*, in: *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, vol. 3, p. 512-513

Jerzy Axer, Anna Skolimowska

Warsaw, November 24, 2003