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# *Kriegsbericht und Memorial* – the first military work of Albrecht Hohenzollern<sup>1</sup>

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**Key words:** Albrecht Hohenzollern; military treatise; Renaissance writings; military art of the 16th century; auctions

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**Summary. Aim:** The purpose of the article is to determine the authorship of the manuscript *Kriegsbericht und Memorial*, which was put up for auction in 2014 by Sotheby’s and the presentation of the manuscript. **Research method:** A formal analysis of the manuscript supplemented by a review of the literature of the subject matter. **Results/Conclusions:** As a result of the analysis, it is highly probable that the author of the *Kriegsbericht und Memorial* is Albrecht Hohenzollern and that it was the initial basis for the creation of the work *Kriegsordnung* donated to Sigismund August in 1555. This work after the death of the first Prussian duke found itself in the personal library of the wife of Albrecht Hohenzollern – Maria Eleonora Jülich-Kleve-Berg. This book is also recorded in the library registers of the Prussian-Brandenburg rulers from Königsberg, which were made in the years 1700 and 1720. Probably, the book was owned by Wilhelm Christian Karl, the duke

<sup>1</sup> The article was written as part of the research project of the National Centre for Science SONATA, no. 2016/23/D/HS3/03210 titled “Military revolution as a modernization factor of the treasury and organization of the Polish-Lithuanian state against the European background”.

of Solms-Braunfels. The manuscript was known to historians in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1845, Ernst Oswald Mentzel noted that the manuscript was in the possession of Hermann von Gansauge.

The communication was written as inspired by the auction carried out by the Sotheby's company on 8 July 2014. During the auction 65 medieval and Renaissance documents were exhibited. Among them, under entry number 43 there appeared a manuscript: *ALBRECHT OF BRANDENBURG, KRIEGSBERICHT UND MEMORIAL, ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY, IN GERMAN, ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT ON PAPER [NORTH-EAST GERMANY OR POLAND (PROBABLY KÖNIGSBERG), DATED 1550]*<sup>2</sup>. Undoubtedly, the information about the hitherto unknown work of the first Prussian duke is a very important event for the researchers of the 16th century political, military and cultural history. I would like to present the data necessary for the auction and complement them with the information concerning the above mentioned manuscript<sup>3</sup>.

Albrecht Hohenzollern (1490–1568) was the first secular ruler of the Duchy of Prussia. As the grand master of the Teutonic Order he carried out the secularization, and in 1525 he paid homage to the Polish king Sigismund I the Old<sup>4</sup>. In historiography he is also known as a military theorist, who in 1555 wrote in German one of the most important Renaissance treatises titled *Kriegsordnung*<sup>5</sup>. The book was not printed, but one of the manuscripts was given to Sigismund II August, the ruler of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In 1561 the translation of the work into Polish by the royal secretary Maciej Strubicz was finished<sup>6</sup>.

It has been believed so far that the work was the only work concerning military matters written by the duke. The situation changed in 2009, when the Sotheby's company brought under the hammer and sold the manuscript of Albrecht Hohenzollern, not recorded in historiography so far<sup>7</sup>. Despite bearing the identical title (*Kriegsordnung*), the manuscripts differed significantly from each other. The work, divided into six books (I–VI) and richly decorated, was purchased by the *Ernst von Siemens Kunststiftung* foundation; next, it was donated to *Staatsbibliothek* in

<sup>2</sup> Vide: <http://www.sothebys.com/en/auctions/ecatalogue/2014/medieval-renaissance-manuscripts-l14240/lot.43.html> [Accessed August 11, 2014].

<sup>3</sup> The team of scholars describing the manuscript was not recorded, but the people responsible for providing additional information about the manuscript are: the head of the department of medieval manuscripts and Jewish ceremonial art – Camilla Previté along with the deputy head and senior specialist for medieval manuscripts Mara Hofmann.

<sup>4</sup> M. Biskup, *Geneza i znaczenie hołdu pruskiego 1525 roku*, Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie, Vol. 19: 1975, no. 4, pp. 407–424.

<sup>5</sup> M. Jähns, *Geschichte der Kriegswissenschaften. Vornehmlich in Deutschland*, Vol. 1, München-Leipzig 1889, pp. 516–524; B. Burliga, „Ordunki” versus „arkebuzy dymiące”: *tradycja i nowoczesność w Księgach o rycerskich rzeczach (Kriegsordnung) księcia Albrechta von Hohenzollerna*, [in:] *Organizacja armii w nowożytnej Europie. Struktura – urzędy – prawo – finanse*, ed. K. Łopatecki, Zabrze 2011, pp. 47–62.

<sup>6</sup> J. Nowakowa, *Księża Albrechta „Księgi o rycerskich rzeczach a sprawach wojennych” w tłumaczeniu Macieja Strubicza z 1561 r.*, *Studia i Materiały do Historii Wojskowości*, Vol. 28: 1985, pp. 71–87.

<sup>7</sup> The price of the book was established at 70 000–100 000 British pounds. At the auction conducted July 7, 2009 reached the amount of 289 250 British pounds. Vide: <http://www.sothebys.com/en/auctions/ecatalogue/2009/western-manuscripts-and-miniatures-and-the-korner-sale-l09740/lot.25.html> [Accessed August 12, 2011].

Berlin, where it is now available to the public<sup>8</sup>. The remaining four books (VII–X) are preserved in the British Library in London, as a separate manuscript<sup>9</sup>.

In comparison with the monumental treatise of Albrecht Hohenzollern, the work auctioned in 2004 is relatively small. The manuscript consists of 133 pages, one hundred-seventeen of which include the written text (for the sake of comparison the books I–VI of *Kriegsordnung* consists of 381 pages, while books VII–X – 225 pages). The content is divided into five parts: the introduction (pp. 2–5), the description of officers and members of the army (pp. 5–90), siege activities (pp. 91–102), military law and courts (pp. 103–111), questions connected with conscription and soldier's pay (pp. 112–117). The second part is essential as it presents the responsibilities of *Obirstenn Feldhauptmann* (pp. 5v–33; 102 articles), next: *Obirsten Leutinandt* (pp. 33v–36; 9 articles), *FeldtMarschalck* (pp. 36v–43; 30 articles), *Wach vnd Quartirmeister* (pp. 44–48v; 20 articles), *Quartirmeister* (pp. 48v–50v; 10 articles), *Reuterhauptleutenn* (pp. 51–60; 26 + 3 articles), *Reuterhauptleutenn In gemeyn* (pp. 60–60v; 3 articles), *Obirsten* (pp. 61–68; 31 articles). Next, the duties of lower-rank officers of regiments and regular soldiers are presented. The work includes five whole-page illustrations (pp. 2ver., 6, 33ver., 36ver., 61,78) showing military officials<sup>10</sup>.

The author did not reveal his name – neither on the title page nor in the main text. The presence of the coat of arms of the Prussian duke with the eagle of the Hohenzollerns along with the letter “S” from the name of King Sigismund (pp. 2v – see picture 1) is the evidence that Albrecht Hohenzollern was the author of the manuscript. Moreover, at the beginning of the work (p. 6) there is a picture of the duke standing in the armour embellished with vertical gilded stripes (without a helmet)<sup>11</sup>. The arrangement (of the coat of arms and the portrait of Albrecht) is identical with the one identified in 2009 by Pamela Porter in the work *Kriegsordnung*<sup>12</sup>. Obviously, it is risky to assume that the author of the treatise is the Prussian duke on the basis of the above mentioned information. Moreover, this assumption is also attractive commercially – it may significantly increase the value of the book<sup>13</sup>. The portrait itself,

<sup>8</sup> Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Ms. boruss. fol. 1254; E. Ovegaauw, *Die „Kriegsordnung“ des Markgrafen Albrecht von Brandenburg-Ansbach. Eine Neuerwerbung der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*, *Bibliotheks Magazin*, Vol. 3: 2011, pp. 62–68.

<sup>9</sup> British Library, MS Harley 1413; P. Porter, *A Fresh Look at Harley MS. 1413: 'A Book ... fairly written in the German or Switz language*, *The Electronic British Library Journal*, Vol. 8: 2009, pp. 1–12. Vide: K. Łopatecki, *Twórczość wojskowa Albrechta Hohenzollerna. Uwagi nad trzema manuskryptami przypisanymi w latach 2009–2014 Albrechtowi Hohenzollernowi*, *Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce*, Vol. 59: 2015, pp. 163–188.

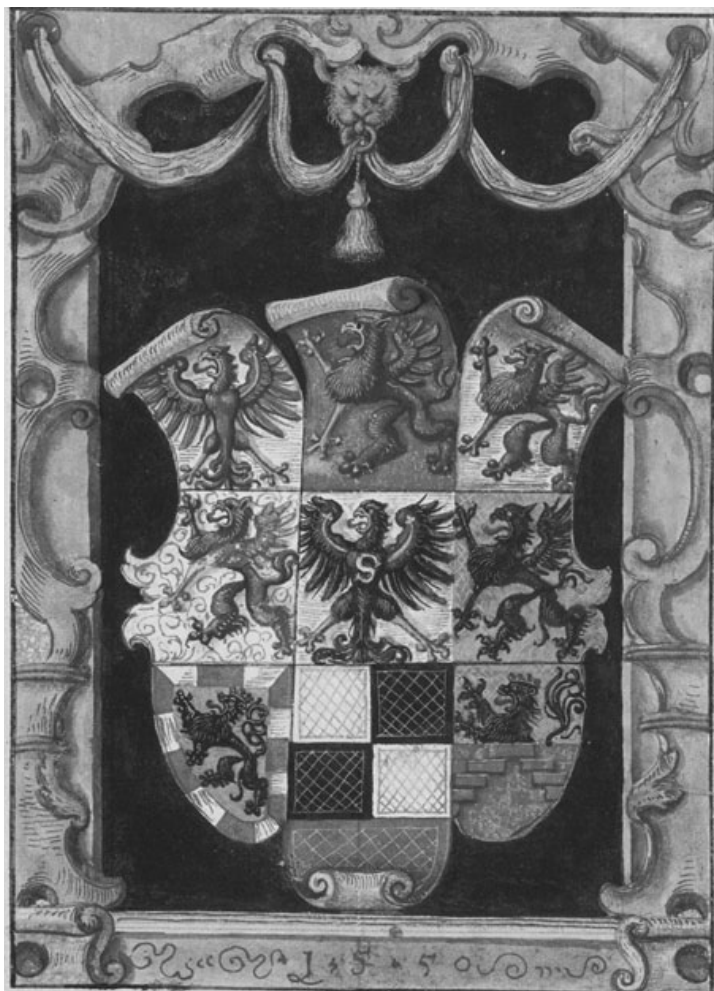
<sup>10</sup> Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Ms. boruss. qu 574; *Erwerbungen von 1997 bis 2017*, [http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/zentrale\\_Seiten/handschriftenabteilung/abendlaendische\\_handschriften/pdf/Erwerbungen.pdf](http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/fileadmin/user_upload/zentrale_Seiten/handschriftenabteilung/abendlaendische_handschriften/pdf/Erwerbungen.pdf) [Accessed February 17, 2018], pp. 170–171.

<sup>11</sup> As it was noticed by the team describing the manuscript *Kriegsbericht und Memorial*, the armour worn by the duke in the picture may be identified with the figure from the portrait of the duke included in the work *Kriegsordnung*. Vide: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Ms. boruss. fol. 1254, s. 5; Z. Fuiński, *Garnitur zbroi*, *Studia do Dziejów Dawnego Uzbrojenia i Ubioru Wojskowego*, Vol. 9–10: 1988, pp. 127–128.

<sup>12</sup> P. Porter, op. cit. 1–12; K. Łopatecki, *Military Works of Albert of Hohenzollern. Comments on the Three Manuscripts Attributed to Albert of Hohenzollern in the Years 2009–2014*, *Odrodzenie i Reformacja w Polsce*, Vol. 61: 2017, Special Issue, p. 257.

<sup>13</sup> We should also remember that in the Königsberg library collection of Albrecht Hohenzollern there appears also a woodcut portrait of Duke Albrecht (by Lucas Cranach the Younger) and portraits placed in the medallions of the frameworks in the silver library. Works with such decorations were not made by the Prussian duke. However, in the collection there are no works including portraits in manuscript. J. Tondel, *Srebrna Biblioteka księcia Albrechta Pruskiego i jego żony Anny Marii*, Warszawa 1994, pp. 14, 36, 90, 122.

which corresponds with the image of the Prussian duke<sup>14</sup>, may show a different person. The brown-haired man in the portrait with the left hand on the handle of the sword recollects the images of Albrecht II Alcibiades (1522–1557)<sup>15</sup>. Filigrees in the book are in the shape of a sceptre, which may be identified with the ornaments existing in Berlin ca. 1550<sup>16</sup>.



II.1. The coat of arms of Albrecht Hohenzollern placed in the manuscript “Kriegsbericht und Memorial”

Thematically, the book is quite poor in comparison with later works of the duke. It limits itself to the description (of duties and responsibilities) of officers, soldiers and people accompanying the army (including women). Among the documents which included the date of its issue there is an act announced in April

<sup>14</sup> Reproduction: K. Łopatecki, *Military Works...*, p. 268. Albrecht Hohenzollern was described as a dark-haired and brown-eyed man. K. Górski, *Zakon Krzyżacki a powstanie państwa pruskiego*, Wrocław 1977, p. 194. Vide: J. Tondel, op. cit., pp. 36, 79, 90, 109.

<sup>15</sup> Vide: O. Kneitz, *Albrecht Alcibiades, Markgraf von Kulmbach: 1522-1557*, Kulmbach 1982. It is commonly known that the Prussian duke maintained close contacts with Albrecht II Alcibiades. In the summer of 1545 the Prussian duke put forward a suggestion that Alcibiades be his successor to the fief of Prussia. Finally, the idea disappeared when the pretender to the throne died in 1557. J. Małek, *Prusy Książęce a Prusy Królewskie w latach 1525–1548. Studium z dziejów polskiej polityki księcia Albrechta Hohenzollerna*, Warszawa 1976, pp. 232–233, 262.

<sup>16</sup> Numbers: 26210, 26232; vide: <https://www.wasserzeichen-online.de/wzis/struktur.php?po=26210>; <https://www.piccard-online.de/struktur.php?klassi=024&anzeigeKlassi=024.039&ld=101718&sprache=OudA&weitere=struktur> [Accessed December 10, 2017].



1536 in Rome, which concerned the rules of behaviour of soldiers towards the civil population (p. 84).

For the sake of the auction, experts did their best to acquire the history of the manuscript. They used the information about the history of two manuscripts written by Albrecht Hohenzollern, which in the 18th century appeared in Great Britain, which was described by Pamela Porter<sup>17</sup>. It was acknowledged that the history of this book was analogous – after the death of Albrecht Hohenzollern it was taken away from Kammerbibliothek in Königsberg; it appeared in the territory of the British Isles at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (at the latest). There was only a laconic piece of information saying that the manuscript had been auctioned by a North-American collector, in whose family the treatise had been preserved for over half a century.

The price of the book was established at 60,000–80,000 British pounds. Later, the manuscript was purchased by the Ernst von Siemens Kunststiftung foundation only to be passed to the Berlin Library, where it is now available to the scholars<sup>18</sup>.

However, it is doubtful that the book should have been preserved in the territory of Great Britain as early as the 18th century. The 19th century German military expert Hermann von Gansauge was familiar with the manuscript. Describing the Prussian military matters in his work of 1833 he indicated the manuscript *Kriegsbericht unnd Memorial: Anno domini 1550*; he also pointed out the similarities to the work *Kriegsordnung* by Albrecht Hohenzollern<sup>19</sup>. Unfortunately, the scholar did not provide the source information where the manuscript had been preserved. He worked most of the time on the archival materials stored in Berlin and Königsberg.

Next, Ernst Oswald Mentzel published part of the work<sup>20</sup>. He recorded that the fragments constituted extracts from the old manuscript (again failing to provide the source of the archival information); in the footnote he wrote that he is *im besitze des herrn major von Gansauge*. It is possible that in the first half of the 19th century Hermann von Gansauge acquired the manuscript and was still in its possession in 1845<sup>21</sup>.

The fragments presented by Mentzel are identical with the scans published for the auction. They overlap also as far as the scope of pages is concerned, which makes it very probable that we deal with the same manuscript<sup>22</sup>. What needs to be underlined are the assumptions concerning the use of a wagon fort to set up and fortify the camp – the author noticed the differences between West European (German, French, Italian and Spanish) military art and its East European counterpart (Turkish, Tatar, Muscovite, Lithuanian, Polish and Hungarian)<sup>23</sup>.

The models for inspirations for the treatise was probably the work by Konrad von Bemelberg and Reinhard Duke of Solms *Kriegsmemorial* printed in 1545. It was

<sup>17</sup> P. Porter, op. cit., pp. 3, 8–10.

<sup>18</sup> Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Ms. boruss., qu 574. Vide: *Erwerbungen...*, p. 170.

<sup>19</sup> H. von Gansauge, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Heeresverfassung im 16ten Jahrhundert*, Zeitschrift für Kunst, Wissenschaft, und Geschichte des Krieges, Vol. 27: 1833, pp. 269–270.

<sup>20</sup> E. O. Mentzel, *Die Remontierung der Preußischen Armee in ihrer historischen Entwicklung und jetzigen Gestalt*, Berlin 1845, pp. 18, 262–267.

<sup>21</sup> Meerheimb, *Gansauge, Hermann von*, Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, Vol. 8: 1878, p. 363.

<sup>22</sup> Obviously, it is possible that there were a few manuscript copies of the treatise.

<sup>23</sup> E.O. Mentzel, op. cit., p. 263.

also in 1545 that the hand-coloured copy was given to Charles V as a gift<sup>24</sup>. Both works focus almost exclusively on the structure of offices. The author of *Kriegsbericht* indicated directly his inspiration on the second page of the book where the subtitle *Kriegsmemorial* was placed *so ein herr in einem fremden landt, Dasselbige zu gewinnen, Aigner Person ziehen, Oder solch seinem Obirstenn feldhauptmann tzuuorrichtenn beuchlen wil, Was dem Kriegsherrnn auf allen hohen Amptern, unnd volgendt allen beuchlsleutenn Jeder Zeith In kriegsobungenn zuhandelnn, Dartzu vor Ire gerechtigkeit gebürt und tzugehört*.

The history of the manuscript may be partly established on the basis of interesting research of Nadezda Shevchenko. The author, describing the Königsberg book collection of the wife of Albrecht Hohenzollern (1553–1618) – Maria Eleonora Jülich-Kleve-Berg (1550–1608), devoted more attention to the illuminated manuscript of 1550 titled *Kriegs Bericht Vnd Memorial*<sup>25</sup>. She is surprised by the fact that Albrecht's wife's collection included a piece of writing concerning military art. However, the explanation for this may be the duchess's predilection for books with a stately appearance, or books directly connected with the first ruler of Prussia. The group consisted of books devoted to him, but also those which included the image of the duke. Assuming that the work was written by Albrecht Hohenzollern explains perfectly the above mentioned riddle. It is also worth taking into account the library registers of the Prussian-Brandenburghian rulers from Königsberg, which were made in the years 1700 and 1720. In *Catalogus Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Electoralis Brandenburgicae Regiomontanae* under entry number 8 of the group *Silber-Schaff* the book was recorded; it reads there that the book had the quarto size, it was illustrated and had an exceptionally beautiful gilded cover, which was heavily worn out<sup>26</sup>.

The above mentioned data reinforce the hypothesis that Albrecht Hohenzollern was the author of the manuscript. They also indicate that the manuscript was preserved in the Königsberg library at least until the 1730s. On the title page of the manuscript there is a bookplate including the letters: "W.P.S." above which there is a crown with a cross. The ex-libris may be associated with Wilhelm Christian Karl, the duke of Solms-Braunfels ("Wilhelm Prinz Solms")<sup>27</sup>.

To my way of thinking, the auctioned treatise was the first work about military issues written by the Prussian duke<sup>28</sup>. It must be remembered that during the stay of Sigismund II August in Königsberg (12–14 September 1552)<sup>29</sup>, the duke showed the sovereign the military book prepared by him. The king asked Albrecht

<sup>24</sup> R. Leng, *Ars belli. Deutsche taktische und kriegstechnische Bilderhandschriften und Traktate im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert*, Vol. 2, Wiesbaden 2002, pp. 222–223; M. Rogg, "Porządek wojenny" Albrechta Hohenzollerna księcia Prus, [in:] *Die Kriegsordnung des Markgrafen zu Brandenburg Ansbach und Herzogs zu Preussen Albrecht des Älteren – Königsberg 1555*, Vol. 1, ed. H. J. Bömelburg, B. Chiari, M. Thomae, Braunschweig 2006, p. 142.

<sup>25</sup> N. Shevchenko, *Eine historische Anthropologie des Buches. Bücher in der preussischen Herzogsfamilie zur Zeit der Reformation*, Göttingen 2007, pp. 259–260.

<sup>26</sup> B. Jähnig, *Katalog der Handchriften der landesherrlichen Bibliothek in Königsberg 1700/1720*, [in:] *Königsberger Buch- und Bibliotheksgeschichte*, ed. A. E. Walter, Köln 2004, p. 256: "Krieges-Bericht und Memorial mit unterschiedenen Bildern. 4to. 1550. Gebunden mit 9 übergoldeten Buckeln, und zwei Clausuren, 1 Buckel fehlt".

<sup>27</sup> *Erwerbungen von 1997 bis 2017...*, p. 170.

<sup>28</sup> K. Łopatecki, *Military Works...*, pp. 245–273.

<sup>29</sup> Российская национальная библиотека, Санкт-Петербург, Ф. 971, Авт. 321/1, № 3, к. 6.

to copy the military treatise<sup>30</sup>. The duke failed to do it and decided to write a treatise anew. The treatise was to be particularly useful during the military actions. He writes about it in the preface to *Kriegsordnung* of 1555: "I found and saw that in the copy which I obediently had shown to Your Majesty much could be added and described with more precision". The work prolonged and lasted three years. However, owing to a large number of duties, the duke had to "I summoned other people who were experts in the field and who understood measurement issues and other military questions, taking advantage of their knowledge", so it was not written by one person<sup>31</sup>.

To sum up, we may put forward a highly probable hypothesis that the author of *Kriegsbericht und Memorial* is Albrecht Hohenzollern, and that the work constituted the preliminary foundation for the creation of *Kriegsordnung*, which was given to Sigismund August as a gift in 1555. It is desirable to compare the information included in the treatise with the subsequent works of the duke. It would allow us to establish the evolution of the duke's opinions in the period of dynamic military changes referred to as the "military revolution". The in-depth characteristics of the work would allow us to issue its critical edition.

After the death of Albrecht Hohenzollern, the manuscript was kept in the personal library of Albrecht Friedrich Hohenzollern – Maria Eleonora Jülich-Kleve-Berg (16 June 1550 – 1 June 1608). The book is also recorded in the library registers of the Prussian-Brandenburghian rulers from Königsberg, which were made in 1700 and 1720. Probably, the manuscript became the property of Wilhelm Christain Karl the duke of Solms-Braunfels (9 January 1759 – 20 March 1837). The first historian to discuss the manuscript was Hermann von Gansauge. It took place in 1833. Twelve years later, Ernst Oswald Mentzel recorded that the manuscript was the property of Hermann von Gansauge. The history of the manuscript, particularly in the 20th century, is an open question requiring thorough research.

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<sup>30</sup> Albrecht Hohenzollern in the 1540s started sending printed copies of books to the royal court. A. Kawecka-Gryczowa, *Biblioteka ostatniego Jagiellona. Pomnik kultury renesansowej*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków–Gdańsk–Łódź 1988, pp. 34–35.

<sup>31</sup> Biblioteka Książąt Czartoryskich – Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie, rkps. 1813, s. XXIV; A. Hohenzollern, *Księgi o rycerskich rzeczach, a sprawach wojennych z pilnością zebrane a porządkiem dobrem spisane*, [ed. T.M. Nowak], [in:] *Die Kriegsordnung...*, p. 162.

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Dr hab. Karol Łopatecki pracuje na stanowisku adiunkta w Instytucie Historii i Nauk Politycznych Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku. Jego zainteresowania dotyczą historii prawa, dziejów organizacji wojskowej ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem teorii zdolności finansowych państwa i rewolucji wojskowej („state capacity” and „military revolution”). Prowadzi również badania nad kartografią, a także historią regionalną Podlasia i rodu Branickich. Autor trzynastu monografii naukowych i edycji źródłowych, m.in. *Organizacja, prawo i dyscyplina w polskim i litewskim pospolitym ruszeniu (do połowy XVII wieku)* (Białystok 2013) oraz „*Disciplina militaris*” w wojskach Rzeczypospolitej do połowy XVII wieku (Białystok 2012). Współautor dwutomowej publikacji *Maps and plans of the Polish Commonwealth of the 17th c. in archives in Stockholm = Mapy i plany Rzeczypospolitej XVII w. znajdujące się w archiwach w Sztokholmie*, t. 1–2 (Warszawa 2011). Kieruje grantem Narodowego Centrum Nauki Sonata pt. „Rewolucja militarna jako czynnik modernizacyjny skarbowości i organizacji państwa polsko-litewskiego na tle europejskim”.

# *Kriegsbericht und Memorial* – pierwsze dzieło wojskowe Albrechta Hohenzollerna

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**S**łowa kluczowe: Albrecht Hohenzollern; traktaty wojskowe; piśmiennictw renesansowe; sztuka wojenna XVI w.; aukcje i licytacje

**S**treszczenie. **Teza/Cel:** Celem komunikatu jest ustalenie autorstwa rękopisu *Kriegsbericht und Memorial*, który został wystawiony na aukcję w 2014 r. przez firmę Sotheby’s oraz przedstawienie losów manuskryptu. **Metoda badawcza:** Analiza formalna rękopisu uzupełniona przez przegląd literatury. **Wyniki/Wnioski:** W wyniku analizy można postawić wysoce uprawdopodobnioną hipotezę, że autorem *Kriegsbericht und Memorial* jest Albrecht Hohenzollern i stanowił on wstępną podstawę pod stworzenie podarowanej w 1555 r. Zygmuntowi Augustowi pracy *Kriegsordnung*. Dzieło to po śmierci pierwszego księcia pruskiego znalazło się w osobistej bibliotece żony Albrechta Fryderyka Hohenzollerna – Marii Eleonory Jülich-Kleve-Berg. Pozycję tę odnotowują również rejestry biblioteczne władców prusko-brandenburskich z Królewca, które sporządzono w latach 1700 i 1720. Prawdopodobnie znalazł się on w posiadaniu Wilhelma Christiana Karla księcia Solms-Braunfels. Rękopis był znany historykom w 1 poł. XIX w. W 1845 r. Ernst Oswald Mentzel odnotował, że manuskrypt był w posiadaniu Hermanna von Gansauge.

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## *Kriegsbericht und Memorial* – der erste Militärtraktat Albrecht Hohenzollerns

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**S**

**Stichworte:** Albrecht Hohenzollern; Militärtraktate; Renaissanceschrifttum; Kriegskunst des 16. Jahrhunderts; Auktionen und Versteigerungen

**Z**

**Zusammenfassung. These/Ziel:** Im vorliegenden Beitrag wird der Schwerpunkt auf die Autorschaft der Handschrift *Kriegsbericht und Memorial*, die 2014 durch die Firma Sotheby's zur Versteigerung gegeben wurde, sowie auf die Wiedergabe ihrer Schicksale gelegt. **Forschungsmethode:** Formalanalyse der Handschrift und Literaturübersicht. **Ergebnisse/Schlussfolgerungen:** Dank der Analyse kann man eine höchst wahrscheinliche Hypothese aufstellen, der zufolge Albrecht Hohenzollern Autor von *Kriegsbericht und Memorial* war, und die besagte Handschrift als Vorlage des Sigismund August 1555 geschenkten Traktats

*Kriegsordnung* galt. Seit dem Tode des ersten preußischen Fürsten befand sich das Werk in der Privatbibliothek der Ehefrau Albrecht Friedrich Hohenzollerns Marie Eleonore Jülich-Kleve-Berg. Es wurde auch in den Bibliotheksinventaren der preußisch-brandenburgischen Herrscher aus Königsberg aus den Jahren 1700 und 1720 belegt. Wahrscheinlich gehörte es zum Bücherbestand von Wilhelm Christian Karl, dem Fürsten von Solms-Braunfels. Mit der genannten Handschrift waren auch die Historiker der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts vertraut. Laut Ernst Oswald Mentzel (1845) war sie im Besitz von Hermann von Gansauge.