

## SUMMARY

The origins of one of the oldest Benedictine Monastery in Poland, the Monastery in Lublin, goes back to the 11th century. Through ages of its existence the collection of monastery library has increased in size several times, as evidenced by the number of 5 thousand old prints, gathered, in the first half of 19th century and at least 100 incunables. In 1834 as Prussian authorities decided to take all of the steps possible to dissolve the monastery, there property was scattered and the collection went missing. During my research, I found 96 volumes (129 prints) located in the Archdiocesan Archives in Gniezno and Poznań, Library of Poznań Society of Friends of Learning, University Library in Poznań, Kórnik Library and University Library in Lublin.

The objective of the study is the historical analysis and source research of incunables. The part of dissertation presents the analysis of owners' notes or symbols like supralibros as well as the topic dedicated to the process of purchasing incunables - when it comes to costs and chronology. The following chapter, which happens to be the most extensive one, contains all of the information about the characteristics of prints, include: thematic, language of prints, condition of books, typography, and editorial details. The handwritten aspects were raised in different chapter - it consists of glosses, notes, rubrics, initials. In the final part of dissertation, I decided to expand on the topic of incunables, their bindings, conditions of covers, performance characteristics and ornamentation.