

Ἡ διακίνηση ἑνὸς ἀντιτύπου τῆς ἀρχέτυπης ἔκδοσης τῆς «Γραμματικῆς» τοῦ Θ. Γαζῆ (1495) στὴν Πάτμο (18ος-19ος αἰ.): Ἀπὸ τὸ «κατὰ Πάτμον φροντιστήριον τῶν ἑλληνικῶν μαθημάτων» στὴ βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Μονῆς τοῦ Θεολόγου

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Γραμματεὺς Βιβλιοθήκης Ἱερᾶς Μονῆς Ἁγίου Ἰωάννου τοῦ Θεολόγου, Πάτμος.

Οἱ πρωιμότερες μαρτυρίες σχετικὰ μὲ τὴν ὕπαρξη ἐντύπων στὴ μονὴ Ἁγίου Ἰωάννου Θεολόγου τῆς Πάτμου ἐντοπίζονται μόλις στὸ δεῦτερο μισὸ τοῦ 16ου καὶ στὶς ἀρχὲς τοῦ 17ου αἰώνα — πρόκειται κυρίως γιὰ βιβλία ποὺ ἀνῆκαν στὶς προσωπικὲς συλλογὲς λόγιων μοναχῶν ἢ βιβλία ποὺ προορίζονταν νὰ καλύψουν λειτουργικὲς ἀνάγκες.

Ἡ πρώτη μαζικὴ παρουσία ἐντύπων ὀφείλεται στὴν ἴδρυση (1713) τῆς *Πατμιάδας* Σχολῆς ἀπὸ τὸν πάτμιο διάκονο Μακάριο Καλογερά. Στὰ τέλη τοῦ 18ου αἰώνα τὰ βιβλία τῆς μεταφέρθηκαν στὴ μονὴ καὶ ἀφομοιώθηκαν βαθμιαίᾳ στὸ χῶρο τῆς μοναστηριακῆς βιβλιοθήκης πολλαπλασιάζοντας τὸν ὄγκο τῆς, ἐνῶ στὴ διάρκεια τοῦ 19ου ἀκολούθησε ὄχι μόνον ἡ ἀλματώδης αὔξηση τοῦ βιβλιακοῦ ὕλικου ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ βιβλιοθηκονομικὴ ὀργάνωσή του.

Σήμερα, στὴ βιβλιοθήκη τῆς μονῆς ἐντοπίζονται ἔντεκα ἀρχέτυπες ἐκδόσεις· μεταξὺ αὐτῶν ἡ «Γραμματικὴ Εἰσαγωγή» τοῦ Θεόδωρου Γαζῆ (1495), κτῆμα τῶν πρώτων διδασκάλων τῆς σχολῆς.

Μὲ ἀφορμὴ τὸ ἀντίτυπο αὐτὸ ἀνακεφαλαιώνονται κάποιες εἰδήσεις σχετικὲς ὡς πρὸς τὴν πρόσληψη τοῦ ἔργου ἀπὸ τοὺς διδασκάλους τῆς σχολῆς κατὰ τὸν 18ο αἰώνα, τὴ συνένωση τῶν δύο βιβλιοθηκῶν ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν μέριμνα γιὰ τὴν ὑποδομὴ καὶ τὴ λειτουργία τῆς μοναστηριακῆς βιβλιοθήκης κατὰ τὸν 19ο αἰώνα.

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The circulation of a copy of the incunable edition of Theodore Gaza's Grammatica (1495) in Patmos (18th-19th centuries): from the "Patmos 'frontisterion' for Greek studies" to the Library of the Monastery of St John the Theologian

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The earliest printed books in the monastery of St. John the Theologian at Patmos are attested in the second half of the 16th and the early 17th century; they were books that either belonged to the personal collection of learned monks or they were intended to cover liturgical needs.

The first bulk of systematically-gathered printed books is connected to the foundation (1713) of the *Patmias* School by Makarios Kalogeras, a local deacon. In the end of

the 18th century the books of the School were transferred to the monastery, thus increasing significantly the number of volumes of the library; in addition to that, the number of books in the monastery's library was further augmented during the 19th century and the collection was organized.

Today, eleven *incunabula* have been located in the library of the monastery; a prime example among them is the *Introduction to Grammar* of Theodoros Gazis (1495), an acquisition of the first teachers of the school.

By taking lead from this specific *incunabulum*, the present paper sums up the information concerning the perception of book-collecting by the teachers of the school in the 18th century, the unification of the two libraries, as well as the care for the infrastructure and function of the monastery's library during the 19th century.