

16TH AND 17TH CENTURY CZECH AND SLOVAK BOOKS FROM THE COLLECTION OF VIENNESE CARDINAL MIGAZZI

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Abstract: *This research identifies XVIth-XVIIth century printings that entered the initial collection of the library belonging bishop of Transylvania, Batthyany Ignac, following the purchase of the personal library of Viennese Cardinal Christoph Migazzi. Before being sold, these books to the collection were inventoried in a catalogue that is preserved in the collection of Batthyaneum Library. For the moment, we only dealt with the books' printing place, focusing on the Czech and Slovak areas. We introduced works that subsume under proposed research in the final Annex.*

Keywords: cardinal Migazzi; library; Czech and Slovak area; printings; Batthyány Ignác; Dániel Imre; catalogue

In Europe, the 18th century was coeval with a period of political, administrative, ecclesiastical and cultural changes. The Habsburg rulers – in particular, Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Joseph II – diminished the power of the local Roman Catholic Church through the transformations they envisaged, going so far as to abolish the affluent monastic orders.

It was during this period that Christoph Anton, Count of Migazzi, carried out his activity. Born in Trento, on 14 October 1714, Migazzi was to become Bishop of Vác and Cardinal of Vienna¹. He opposed the reforms launched by Maria Theresa and Joseph II, which led to his falling out of grace with the Court. By selling his library, which was one of the most beautiful and the richest in the capital of the Empire, he secured an income that would enable him to survive at the Viennese court after having been pressured by the imperial authorities to relinquish one of his dignities: the episcopacy of Vác. His library connects us with an important

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¹ Migazzi passed away in Vienna, on 14 April 1803. See Fr. Loidl, M. Krexner, *Wiens Bischöfe und Erzbischöfe*, Wien, 1983, p. 66-67; Eva Mârza, I. Mârza, *Biblioteca Migazziana Viennensis (Sugestii pentru o reconstituire)*, in “Anuarul Institutului de Istorie «A. D. Xenopol»”, 1995/XXXII, p. 239;

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christoph_Anton_Migazzi or <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz63293.html> (accessed on 25 July 2015). See also, with some reservations, the information regarding Migazzi's life and activity in Ileana Dârja, *Fondul Migazzi. Surse documentare*, Alba Iulia, 1998, p. 10-11. See also I. Mârza, *Slovenské tlače z Migazziho knižného fondu ako súčasť Batthyaneu z Alba Julie (17.-19. stor.)*, in *16. Storočie v zrkadle knižnej kultúry*, Banská Bystrica, 2012, p. 203-210; it should be noted, however, that the focus of that particular study is neither on the Czech space, nor on 16th-century printings, and that the 17th century is merely tangentially approached therein.

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“Literacy Experiences concerning Medieval and Early Modern Transylvania”, p. 249-260.

personality in the ecclesiastical and cultural life of Transylvania: Count Ignác Batthyány (1741-1798). Through his scientific and cultural concerns, which he pursued even after becoming Bishop of Transylvania, Batthyány managed to ensure that Transylvania and the city of Alba Carolina/Alba Iulia would have an important place on the scientific map of the Empire.

In keeping with the tradition of the Enlightenment and following certain models, Ignác Batthyány, Canon of Eger (1767-1780) and Bishop of Transylvania (1781-1798), founded, over the course of time, a library, a scientific society, an astronomical institute and a printing house in Alba Carolina. Because of his limited financial resources, Bishop Batthyány managed to set up only the astronomical observatory; he laid the foundations of the scientific society, but it is still unclear whether it actually functioned; he bought the printing house of the Jesuits in Cluj, which he eventually relocated in Alba Carolina; last but not least, he established the library that bears his name: the Batthyaneum. Still in existence today, this library was, we believe, the most important cultural space the bishop had envisioned and created.

In keeping with his lifelong penchant for books, Batthyány travelled accompanied by his library to various localities where he resided for longer or shorter periods of time, such as Ják, Eger, Sibiu and Cluj, eventually settling in Alba Carolina. It is known that he also kept books in his residences from Vințu de Jos, Bonțida, Beba, etc. Up until the time when the bishop moved to Alba Carolina the books that he had brought with him to Transylvania, these volumes, including the library he had purchased from Cardinal Migazzi, had been stored in one of his houses in Sibiu. We know that the prelate was driven by an ardent desire to acquire books, both personally² and through agents³, who included people he had specifically entrusted with this mission or students who studied abroad. Dániel Imre was one of these.

Dániel Imre was born at Elisabethopolis/Dumbrăveni (Sibiu County) on 16 May 1754⁴, in a wealthy Armenian family, whose relatives resided in the other important Armenian city in Transylvania, Armenopolis/Gherla (Cluj County)⁵. The

² A good example would consist in the two manuscripts received from the headship of the Evangelical Church in Braşov: *Catalogus concinnus librorum manuscriptorum bibliothecae Batthyányanae* exaratus per Robertum Szentiványi, Szeged, 1958, no. 83, no. 189.

³ The purchase of a more consistent lot of manuscripts and incunabula that had previously belonged to St. Jacob's Church in Levoča (Spiš), to the library of the Dominican convent in Košice or to the plebany in Bardejov, Slovakia. V. Eva Selecká, *Stredoveká Levočská knižnica*, Martin, Matica Slovenská, 1974, passim; Eva Selecká Mârza, *A középkori Lőcsei könyvtár*, Szeged, Scriptum Kft., 1997, passim.

⁴ I. Fazekas, *A Bécsi pazmaneum magyarországi hallgatói 1623-1918 (1951)*, Budapest, 2003, p. 308, no. 1864; S. Ferenczi, *A Gyulafehérvári (erdélyi) főegyházmegye történeti Papinévára*, Budapest-Kolozsvár, 2009, p. 217.

⁵ The information on Dániel Imre's family was presented, in part, at the conference *Petru Maior și prietenii* (28 February - 1 March 2014, Reghin, Mureş County). See Biblioteca Batthyaneum, LXX/55, 16 February 1784.

collaboration between the two was extremely close, as Dániel's sojourn in Vienna, during his studies, enabled him to learn much faster the news regarding book sales and purchases and to submit this information to his benefactor. Being well aware of the bishop's bibliophile concerns, Dániel informed Batthyány that Cardinal Migazzi's library was to be put up for sale in Vienna. The issue of acquiring this library was also discussed with Michael Johann Denis, an important personality in the Viennese educational circles, who was to be appointed custodian of the Imperial Library in 1784. Denis informed him that the Cardinal's manuscripts would be sold together with the printings. Batthyány received the catalogue of the books that he wished to purchase from the cardinal in 1782. Dániel packed the books into 51 crates and shipped them by water to Transylvania, where they were stored, at first, in Sibiu⁶. Thus, we can safely assume that it was also thanks to Dániel and his perseverance that Ignác Batthyány managed to acquire these exquisite books (see their correspondence)⁷. Dániel's activity in the bishop's service lasted several years, his role being that of a librarian, who endeavoured to purchase books for the bishop in all the places he travelled to, either in his own or in the bishop's interest: Vienna, Buda, Pest, and in the numerous cities he visited in Italy: Venice, Florence, Rome, Padua, Milan, Naples⁸.

The core of the future Batthyaneum Library consisted of the books acquired from Cardinal Migazzi, amounting to 7,000-8,000 volumes. It was an impressive number of books, but what is interesting is that in order for such a huge library collection to be sold, an auction where only the great aristocratic collectors would be invited had to be organized. Consequently, entire library collections were bought as a whole, avoiding the dispersal of their items⁹. At the time of their

⁶ Biblioteca Batthyaneum, LXX/106, Sibiu, 17 July 1782: "Libri huc pervenere incolumes 51 cistis conclusi, pro quibus collocandis conduxì tribus cubicula in domo Pausneriana, si illam nosti, augebis tu illam libris ab Eminentissimo D. Cardinale Viennensi resignatis et resignendis [...]". Jakó Zs., *Batthyány Ignác, a tudós és a tudományos-szervező*, in "Erdély Múzeum" Kolozsvár, LIII (1991), p. 87-88.

⁷ See Biblioteca Batthyaneum, LXX/100.

⁸ See Andreea Mârza, *Începutul unei legături în lumea cărților: Bâtthyany Ignác și Dániel Imre*, in "Transilvania", 5-6/2013, p. 63-67; eadem, *Imre Dániel în slujba episcopului transilvănean Ignác Batthyány*, in "Apulum", L/2013, p. 447-476; eadem, *Achiziții de cărți în spațiul central-european. Cazul Ignác Batthyány*, "Transilvania", 5-6/2014, p. 77-82; eadem, *Sejurul italian al lui Imre Dániel în folosul științific al episcopului Ignác Batthyány*, in "Terra Sebus", no. 6 (2014), p. 361-375; eadem, *Imre Dániel – primul bibliotecar al Bibliotecii Batthyaneum – și colecția sa de cărți*, "Transilvania", 2015 (forthcoming); see also Dániel Imre, *a Batthyaneum első könyvtárasának személyisége és kapcsolata Batthyány Ignác püspökkel* – period: 1 October 2014 - 31 March 2015 (financed under Domus Hungarica no. 81/6864/HTMT, Grant Director: Dr. Andreea Mârza, within the framework of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences).

⁹ *Biblioteca Batthyaneum la sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea. Cartea-catalog a lui Varjú Elemér, adnotată și comentată. Adnotare și Preafață: dr. Doina Hendre Biro*, București, Ed. Bibliotecii Naționale a României, 2014, p. 236.

acquisition, the books were noted down in a catalogue that is preserved at the Batthyaneum and that was discovered relatively late, in the 1960s, by Jakó Zsigmond. Based on the research he undertook, Professor Jakó established that the purchase had taken place in 1782. In the catalogues that had preceded the discovery made by Professor Jakó, the catalogue in manuscript of Migazzi's library was recorded under the title *Catalogus Bibliothecae ... Tomi 3. Ms in fol.* This was the case of both the catalogue edited by Cseresnyés Antal, from 1824 until 1826¹⁰, and of the subsequent catalogues, edited by Beke Antal¹¹ and, respectively, by Szentiványi Róbert¹². Professor Jakó entitled the catalogue *Catalogus Bibliothecae Christ. Card. à Migazzi*, as attested by his handwriting, on the inside of the first cover.

The catalogue that contains Cardinal Migazzi's books consists of three volumes, reflecting, most likely, the way in which these books were arranged in the cardinal's library. The first volume has several theological sections: I) *S[ancta] Biblia, Testamenta, Evangelia*, etc. (p. 1-80); II) *Scripturae, S[ancti] Interpretes* (p. 1-110); III) *Theologi dogmatici, Scholastici* (p. 1-169); IV) *Patres Scriptores Ecclesiastici*, etc. (p. 1-80); V) *Concilia, Canones*, etc. (p. 1-156); VI) *Theologi Morum* (p. 1-36); VII) *Ascetici, Concinatores*, etc. (p. 1-163). The second volume comprises I) *Historia Sacra* (p. 1-208); II) *Ritus Ecclesiastici* (p. 1-31); III) *Historia Profana* (p. 1-196); IV) *Historia Rei Litterariae* (p. 1-77). The third and last volume is composed of: I) *Philosophi, Philologi, Medici*, etc. (p. 1-130); II) *Oratores, Poetae et qui dicuntur Humanistae* (p. 1-203). For each of these sections, page numbers start at one. Each of the three volumes specifies their respective domains; thus, we find *Conclauae primum pro Scientiis Ecclesiasticis*, with the seven classes mentioned above, *Conclauae Secundum pro Historia*, with four, and *Conclauae Tertium pro Scientiis Prophanis*, with two classes. On the right-hand side of the catalogue, the reference number of each volume is mentioned: it consists either of a single letter, from A through Z, or of a double letter, AA to JJ, accompanied by an Arabic figure, from 1 to 10¹³. Among the books purchased from Cardinal Migazzi, there were also titles known today as the *Codex Aureus*, the *Codex Burgundus*, David's Psalter, etc. The Migazzian catalogue includes manuscripts and printings, the earliest work dating from the 9th century, while the latest were produced in the years that preceded the purchase of the library. This catalogue was written by two individuals and one of the handwritings has been

¹⁰ Cseresnyés A., *Conscriptio Bibliothecae Musei Batthyányani facta annis 1824-1826*, vol. II, p. 459, reference number K5 II. 11-13.

¹¹ Beke A., *Index manuscriptorum Bibl. Batthyanae*, Károlyfehérvár, 1871, no. 86.

¹² Szentiványi R., *Catalogus concinuus librorum manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Battyányanae*, Ed. 4, Szeged, 1958, no. 635.

¹³ Biblioteca Batthyaneum, XI, 13-15. See also Eva Mârza, I. Mârza, *op. cit.*, in "Anuarul Institutului de Istorie «A. D. Xenopol»", 1995/XXXII, p. 239-250; Ileana Dârja, *op. cit.*, p. 16-17.

identified as belonging to Michael Denis¹⁴. However, the catalogue also contains a series of annotations made by Dániel at the time when the books were purchased. Thus, the catalogue evinces a total of three different handwritings, two of which have been clearly identified, namely that of Denis and that of Dániel.

Among the works, we discovered a few books of Czech and Slovak origin, dating from the 16th and the 17th centuries. They are not many, only 37 items. Those from the Czech geographical area saw the light of print in the following cities: Prague (the most numerous), Malá strana (a district of Prague), Olomouc and Brno; the majority of these works are in Latin, one is in Czech and one in German. As for the Slovak area, only one town appears mentioned as the place of publication: Trnava, whose typographic beginnings go back to 1577, when Telegdi Miklós, administrator of the Archdiocese of Esztergom, founded a printing press in his own house. The printing house registered significant development with the establishment of the university in 1635¹⁵. The art of typography reached the Czech space in as early as the 15th century. In the 16th century, the city of Prague boasted the most active typographers, including Pavel Severýn, Jan Severýn, Mikuláš Konáč, Jan Had and Jan Kosořský. From 1526 until 1620, 83 typographers carried out their activity in Prague: 58 of these were Czechs, 21 were Germans, the nationality of the remaining 4 being unclear at this stage of research. In the 15th and the 16th centuries, the typographers who had printing businesses in Olomouc included Konrad Baumgarten, Jan Olivetsky, Jiří Handl and Mikuláš Hradecký¹⁶.

Dating from 1626-1691, the works that appear to have been printed in the Slovak area, 6 in all, have a theological character. One of the works we have identified was erroneously introduced in the Catalogue, in the sense that Trnava was wrongly specified as its place of publication. In fact, it was printed in Vienna, the one who translated it being a priest in Trnava; his name was Káldi György. The reference in the Catalogue is as follows: *Biblia Hungarica*, traduita a Patre Georgio Kaldi, Tyrnaviae, 1626¹⁷. Another identification problem was raised by a work referred to as *Synodus Strigoniensis* sub Petro Pazmany celebrate Trnava 1629, which we could not find either under this name or under the title of *Acta et decreta Synodi Dioecesanæ Strigoniensis, auctoritate [...] Petri Pazmany, [...] celebratae Tyrnaviae anno Domini MDCXXIX, [...] pro commoditate Parochorum recusum anno Domini MDCLXVII*, as it is mentioned in the specialised literature. The other works that appeared in Trnava and are referenced in the Catalogue of Migazzi's library, but that we were unable to find at the time in the present-day fund of the

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 15.

¹⁵ Marie Černá, *Stručne dějiny knihtisku*, Praha, 1948, p. 126-127; H. Radváni, *Knihlačiareň Trnavskej Univerzity*, in "Trnavská Univerzita 1635-1777" zostavil Jozef Šimončič, Trnava, 1996, p. 141-148.

¹⁶ Marie Černá, *op. cit.*, p. 104-120.

¹⁷ See no. 1 in the Appendix and the references there.

library were authored by Gregorius Coelius, Josephus Augustinus Panormitanus and Eusebius Nieremberg; the work written by Josephus Augustinus Panormitanus belongs, indeed, to the present-day fund, but the year of issuance is 1721, not 1691. It may well be the case that these works were registered under different titles than those we looked up, which might explain why we were unable to find them at the particular time when we conducted our research.

From among the works printed in the Czech area (29), we have so far managed to identify 15 in the present-day fund. All of these 15 identified works were printed in Prague from 1648 to 1700; of the unidentified works (14), 1 appeared in Olomouc and 1 in Brno, while the remaining 12 saw the light of print in Prague. The identified books featured such titles as: a New Testament in Old Czech from 1677, the work *Theologia radicalis* by Ioannes Sbogar, which also exists in the editions of 1708 and 1725, the *Small Catechism* by Petrus Canisius, the Annals of the House of Habsburg by Venceslau Czerwenka and Bartolomeu Christelli's Zodiac. As regards the works that could not be identified in the present-day library fund, 7 of these were identified using certain databases, while the other 7 were impossible to detect in any of these databases¹⁸.

This research ought to be pursued further, starting from Batthyány's first librarian, Dániel Imre, whose name has been mentioned several times in this study. At the time when the books were purchased from the cardinal, Dániel made a series of notes on the Catalogue containing Migazzi's books. In addition to this, at the Batthyaneum Library there is an Index of all the books bought from the cardinal, organized alphabetically¹⁹, not by domain, unlike the Catalogue that came from Vienna. Its presumed author was Dániel Imre and its compilation required leafing through each individual book and correctly transcribing the title, which was not the case of the Catalogue comprising the books bought from Migazzi, where we found titles that had not been correctly written down. The Index was compiled in Sibiu, after the arrival of the books from Vienna. This information proves that prior to their relocation into the library from Alba Carolina, some of Batthyány's books, surely those acquired from the cardinal, had been housed in Sibiu. Our previous research on Dániel's activity in the service of Bishop Batthyány has led us to believe, however, by comparing the ductus, that he was not the author of this Index. Still, regardless of the individual who compiled it, this must have been an extremely painstaking effort. In the future, we will have to attempt to match the

¹⁸ See the Appendix.

¹⁹ The reference number of this Index is XI-26. However, the register of the Batthyaneum Library features an altogether different work at this reference number. Still, because the work itself, that is, the Index, has no title and the word *Catalogus* is barely legible on the spine, we have decided to refer to it as the Index.

titles in our Appendix with those found in the Index and to identify the author of the Index.

Of the 7,000-8,000 books that formed the book fund purchased from Cardinal Migazzi, the 36 titles that had been printed in the Czech and Slovak space during the 16th and the 17th centuries represent a very small nucleus in a compact mass of largely theological books, which nonetheless also includes historical, literary or philosophical titles. These works highlight the fact that printing was conducted not only in larger typographic centres, such as Vienna, Munich, Rome, Venice, Strasbourg, Paris, etc., but also in centres like Prague, Olomouc and Trnava, which represented, through their schools, a bridge between the science promoted in the West and that developed in the East. Bishop Batthyány's purchase of Migazzi's library and the fact that he included it in his already existing collection proved his passion for the written word, either in manuscript or in printed form.

APPENDIX

Vol. I

1. [p. 17]²⁰ Biblia Hungarica traduita a P(atre) Georgio Kaldi S(ocietatis) J(esu), Tyrnaviae 1626. Folio²¹ A 10²²
2. [p.23] Biblia Lat(ina) Olomuzii 1502. Folio A 8
3. [p. 58] Psalterium Hebraicum gedruckt zu Prag. 8° B 10
4. [p. 70] Testament(um) N(ovum) Bohemicum 1677. F(olio) A 9
[Testamentum Novum slavonice, Pragae, 1677; C II 5]²³
5. [p. 11] Biblia Rabbinica cum Gloss(a) Schol(ari) impressa Pragae F(olio) D 1
6. [p. 23] Coelii/Gregorii / Pannonii O(rdinis) S(ancti) Pauli Collectanea in S(acram) Apocalypsin Tyrnau(iae) 1682. F(olio) D 9²⁴
7. [p. 71] Grobendock S(ocietatis) J(esu) de Spiritu Politico Pragae 1666. F(olio) G 2
[Grobendoncq, Carolus de, De ortu et progressu spiritus politici, Pragae, 1666; Y3 I 14]
8. [p. 82] Institoris / Henrici / Opus adversus Haereses Bohemiae in Olomutz 1502. F(olio) G 1
<https://books.google.ro/books?id=3mXPAAAAMAAJ&pg=RA2-PA72&lpg=RA2-PA72&dq=Institor+Henricus&source=bl&ots=fhA5miWre0&sig=gAp3c11hYvMYNgKk9Uxp1GgGxio&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CD8Q6AEwBmoVChMIL-GdvbuAxwIVyO0UCh3EbgMX#v=onepage&q=Institor%20Henricus&f=false>
(accessed on 29 July 2015)²⁵
9. [p. 142] Sbogar Theologia Radicalis Neopragae 1698. F(olio) H 1
[Sbogar, Ioannes Maria, Theologia radicalis, Neo-Pragae, 1698; G2 II 11; there is also one copy from 1725, reference number I9 III 10, as well as one from 1708, reference number D2 II 10]
10. [p. 55] Norberti / S(ancti) / Archiep(isco)pi Magdeb(urgensis) Canonicorum Praemonstrat(ensium) Fundatoris Sermo. F(olio) Pragae. 1676 Q 9
[Norbertus, S. Archiepiscopi Magdeburgensis, Candidissimae religionis Canonicorum praemonstratensium Fundatoris ac Patriarchae Sermo, Pragae, 1676; Q IV 7]
11. [p. 23] Caramuelis De Ecclesiae Romanae Hierarchia. Pragae 1653. 4° M 5
[Caramuelis, De ecclesia romanae hierarchia, Pragae, 1653; P3 III 5]

²⁰ The reference that appears in between [] next to the works represents the pages at which these works may be found in *Catalogus Bibliothecae Chrsit. Card. à Migazzi*.

²¹ This is how the work appears mentioned in the catalogue of books from Cardinal Migazzi. Moreover, in the specialised literature, including such titles as *Régi Magyarországi Nyomtatványok*, II (1601-1635), Budapest, 1983, no. 1352, it is stated that the work was printed in Vienna, not in Trnava.

²² In all the situations, the number stands for the reference number in the Cardinal's library.

²³ Underneath the title in the Cardinal's catalogue, between [], is the title of the work as it is currently found in the fund of the Batthyaneum Library.

²⁴ Szabó Károly, *Régi Magyar Könyvtár* II, Budapest, 1885, no. 1510 (hereinafter RMK).

²⁵ The web address where the work was accessed, in case it could not be found in the present-day fund.

12. [p. 65] Expositiones omnium Titulorum Juris Ciuilis et Canonici a Sebast(iano) Brand. Brunnae 1488. 4° N 9
13. [p. 65] Jdem Liber. 1514 N 10
14. [p. 140] Synodus Strigoniensis sub Petro Pazmany celebrate Tyrnaue 1629. / Tyrnaue recusa 1667. 4° O 8²⁶
15. [p. 28] Panormitani / Jos(ephi) August(ini) / S(ocietatis) J(esu) brevis notitia eorum, quae vel necessaria, vel valde utilia sunt Confessariis. 12° Tyrnaviae 1691 M 9²⁷
16. [p. 29] Canisii parvus Catechismus Catholicorum 12° Pragae 1699 H 11
[Canisius, Petrus, Institutiones Christiani pietatis seu Parvus Catechismus Catholicorum, Pragae, 1699; Z X 23]
17. [p. 30] Caramuelis Encyclopaedia concinatoria 4° Pragae 1649 J 10
[Encyclopaedia Caramuelis Encyclopaedia concinatoria, Pragae, 1649; H2 VI 22]
18. [p. 109] Nierembergii / Eusebii / S(ocietatis) J(esu) De adoratione in spiritu et veritate. 8° Tyrnaviae 1663 H 10²⁸
19. [p. 110] Nierembergii / Eusebii / S(ocietatis) J(esu) venenum et desuper antidotum Status politici. 12° Pragae 1648 H 10
[Nierembergius, Eusebius, Venenum et desuper antidotum status politici, Pragae, 1648; I2 VIII 13]

Vol. II

20. [p. 39] Chroniken der 3 Orden des h(eiligen) Franzisk [zu] Prag 1691. 3 Theile F(olio) W 5
<http://www.abebooks.it/Cronicken-drey-Orden-de%C3%9F-Heiligen-Francisci/14949124802/bd> (accessed on 29 July 2015)
21. [p. 49] Confessio Bohemica Rudolpho II facta Pragae iussu imprimi in Synodo Communi 1610. 4° W 8
22. [p. 62] Forster / Gedeon / Epistola paraenetica de necessitate, utilitate et praestantia Catecheseos. 8° Tyrnaviae 1523 J 11
[Forster, Gedeon, Epistola paraenetica de necessitate, utilitate et praestantia Catecheseos, Tyrnaviae 1523; B2 X 11]
23. [p. 145] Pessina / Joan(nis) / Descriptio Ecclesiae S(ancti) Viti Pragensis Pragae 1673. 4° T 8
[Pessina, Thomas Joannes, Phosphorus septicornis Stella alias Matutina, Pragae, 1673; T2 V 28]
24. [p. 161] Regulae des h(eiligen) Augustin für die Religion des H(eiligen) Johann de Deo [zu] Prag 1648. 8° V 10
25. [p. 172] Sartorii / August(ini) / Ord(inis) Cist(erciensium) Elogia Cistercensia. Pragae 1700. F(olio) 4
[Sartorius, Augustinus, Cistercium bis-tertium seu Historia elogialis, Vetero-Pragae, 1700; S2 II 19]

²⁶ RMK II, no. 1109.

²⁷ RMK II, no. 1691.

²⁸ RMK II, no. 1020.

26. [p. 185] Tanner / Matthiae / S(ocietatis) J(esu) Societas Jesu usque ad Sanguinis effusionem militans. Pragae 1675. F(olio) T 6
[Tanner, Mathias, Vita et mors eorum qui a Societate Jesu in causa fidei et virtutis propugnatae, violenta morte tota orbe sublatis sunt, Pragae, 1675; S2 III 7]
27. [p. 202] Vita S(ancti) Adalberti Pragensis Ep(isco)pi Pragae 1668. 8° T 9
<http://www.worldcat.org/title/rosa-boemica-sive-vita-sancti-woytiechi-agnomine-adalberti-pragensis-episcopi-ungariae-poloniae-prussiae-apostoli-2/oclc/166062782> (accessed on 29 July 2015)
28. [p. 45] Czerwenka Annales Habsburgico-Austriacae Pragae 1694. Pars 1ma. F(olio) CC 5
[Czerwenka, Wenceslaus Adalbertus, Annales et acta pietatis Augustissimae ac Serenissimae domus Habsburgo-Austriacae, Vetero-Pragae, 1694; Y2 IV 12]
29. [p. 59] Ephemeris Rerum Bohemicarum Pragae 1584. 12° AA 10
<http://www.worldcat.org/title/erum-bohemiarum-ephemeris-sive-kalendarium-historicum-ex-reconditis-veterum-annalium-monumentis-erutum/oclc/758320317> (accessed on 29 July 2015)
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