

MANUSCRIPTS AND MANUSCRIPT ENTRIES IN THE MISCELLANEA COLLECTION OF THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEY'S LIBRARY IN JASOV¹

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Abstract

In the miscellanea collection, various forms of manuscripts appear from the entire territory of today's Slovakia, but mainly from eastern Slovakia: possessor entries, handwritten table of contents before the colligatum, notes attached to the allegorical printed work, interpretation, separate pages inserted into the volume, handwritten works of other authors related to the content of the print written on blank pages at the end of the publication copy, occasional poems, poetry translations, funeral poems, tomb poems, building inscriptions, riddles, logographs, plays, speeches, medical prescriptions, theological and pedagogical dissertations entered at the end of the colligatum. The contents of the separate pages inserted into the volumes are often school material, but they also contain chronostichons and occasional poems. The content of the Jasov manuscript books found in Literary Archive of Slovak National Library in Martin is similarly mixed: from prayers

to speeches to poetic praise of the women of Košice and Oradea. The language of the occasional poems is Latin, Hungarian and Bernolák's Slovak language. A large part of all this – with special regard to plays and poems – would deserve an independent research.

Keywords: manuscript, miscellanea, Premonstratensian, library, Jasov

Abstrakt

V zbierke *Miscellanea* knižnice premonštrátskeho kláštora v Jasove sa vyskytujú rôzne podoby rukopisov z celého územia dnešného Slovenska, najmä však z východného Slovenska: posesorské zápisy, rukopisný obsah pred konvolútmí tlačí, poznámky pripojené k alegorickým tlačiam, výklady, samostatné rukopisné strany vložené do zväzkov kníh, rukopisné diela iných autorov súvisiace s obsahom tlače napísané na prázdnych stranách na konci tlače, príležitostné básne, preklady poézie, pohrebné básne, epitafy, hádanky, logografy, divadelné

¹ I would like to thank Abbot Ambróz Martin Štrbák for allowing the research, librarian Veronika Timuláková and her colleagues for their help in studying the books.

hry, prejavy, lekárske recepty, teologické a pedagogické dizertačné práce zadané na konci konvolútov tlačí. Obsah samostatných strán vložených do zväzkov je často školským materiálom, ale nájdú sa aj chronogramy a príležitostné básne. Podobný, rôznorodý obsah majú aj jasovské rukopisné knihy uložené v Literárnom archíve Slovenskej národnej knižnice v Martine: od modlitieb cez príhovory až po poetické chvály miest Košice a Oradea. Jazykom príležitostných básní je latinčina, maďarčina a bernolákovčina. Veľká časť toho všetkého – s osobitným zreteľom na hry a básne – by si zaslúžila samostatný výskum.

Kľúčové slová: rukopis, miscellanea, premonštráti, knižnica, Jasov

The miscellaneous material of the library of the Premonstratensian Abbey in Jasov, founded in the 18th century, can still be researched in the library's hall, a smaller part was added to the literary collection of the Slovak National Library in Martin during the second half of the 20th century, at an unknown date. The catalogue cabinet at the end of the hall of the library contains the manuscript catalogue describing the entire collection, which was prepared in 1897 under the direction of the chief librarian of the Budapest University Library, Károly Kudora.² The fact that the catalogue pages are now available as scans helps the research.³ This manuscript catalogue makes it relatively easy to find the way around the collection, but at the same time there is no indication of what was transferred to Martin. The aim of my study is to present the content and genre diversity of the miscellaneous material, especially the manuscripts. In the second half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, the development of the library and the miscellaneous collection can be linked to two librarians: the librarian, lawyer, historian and archivist József Mallyó first managed the library's operation in the period 1772 – 1780.⁴ After the restoration of order in 1802, Mallyó was still the librarian for a short time, and then in 1805, Jakab Koritsnyák who tried to organize and increase the collection.⁵ The main source of the collection was the bequests of deceased priests and gifts from the students of Premonstratensian-maintained schools. The languages of the prints and manuscripts are Latin, Hungarian, German, Czech, Slovak and French. As a foretaste, I present some Czech and Slovak printed poems written for name day or inauguration greetings of bishops, archbishops and teachers.⁶ For the bishop, one of his priests, for the teacher, the students wrote these extemporal poems.

The prints issued in the nowadays Czech Republic are in Biblical Czech language. The earliest print of the collection commemorates the canonization of the founder of the Servite Secular Order, St. Juliana Falconieri, on June 16, 1737 by Pope Clement XII which was written by Moravian Cistercian Matěj Bartys (1693 – 1770) (Misc. 24). A good example of this is the two-page poem greeting “The director of the Žofínská (Sophien) singing and music academy, Mr. Alois Jelen, received from his pupils on his name day on June 21, 1843 in Prague” (Misc. 48).

Two types of language can be distinguished in the printed materials published on the territory of today's Slovakia:

² TŰSKÉS, Anna. Janzenista és janzenista vonatkozású könyvek a jászói premontrei prépostság könyvtárában. In: *Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények* 2022, Vol. 126, No. 5, p. 660–690; TŰSKÉS, Anna. Jansenist and Jansenism-Related Books in the Library of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Jasov. In: *Kniha 2022: Zborník o problémoch a dejinách knižnej kultúry*, 2022, p. 306-320; TŰSKÉS, Anna. Livres jansénistes à la Bibliothèque universitaire à Budapest, à la Bibliothèque nationale Széchényi et à la Bibliothèque de l'Académie hongroise des Sciences. In: *Jansenisms and Literature in Central Europe / Jansenismen und Literatur in Mitteleuropa / Jansénismes et littérature en Europe centrale*, Gábor TŰSKÉS & Christoph SCHMITT-MAAB (eds.) in collaboration with Michel MARTY, Bern: Peter Lang, 2023, p. 507-552.

³ Menný lístkový katalóg Jasov (online). (cit. 26-08-2024). Available from: <https://piwigo.kniznice.eu/>

⁴ *Ordo Canonorum Regularium Praemonstratensium Castrum Jászó. A jászóvári premontrei kano-nokrend jubileumi névtára történeti bevezetéssel 1802 – 1902*. Budapest: Stephaneum, 1902, p. 322.

⁵ *Ordo*, ref. 4, p. 326.

⁶ I thank Ingrid Papp and Veronika Timuláková for their help in studying the Slovak printed poems.

1. Lutheran printed materials bear the characteristics of the Biblical Czech language. A good example of this is the two-page poem by Jozef Srenka, who worked at the Czechoslovak Institute next to the Lutheran college in Eperjes (Prešov), on the occasion of the consecration of Bazil Popovič (Vazul Popovics) as the Greek Catholic bishop of Munkács-Ungvár (Mukačevo-Užhorod) on March 18, 1838 (Printed with the letters of Ján Werhmüller in Levoča, Misc. 48). Another example is the “Ode to the most venerable and learned Pál Jozeffy on his glorious name day, January 25, 1839, who is the bishop of the Tisza Lutheran church district” (Misc. 31). This also characterizes the print announcing the speech on marriage given by the evangelical pastor Matej Holko in 1815, entitled “A speech on trust” (Misc. 11).

2. The catholic prints are rather in Bernolák’s Slovak language (berňolákovčina). The great importance of Slovak language to catholic authors is visible from the way of expressions and the font type. An example of this is the twenty-four-page, one-hundred-verse greeting poem, entitled “Respect and appreciation to the most dignified, enlightened and honorable Archbishop Sándor of Rudnó and Divekújfalus (Sándor Rudnay / Alexander Rudnay), who returned to Esztergom in May 1820” (Misc. 43) or the eight-page “Celebration song in honour of the enlightened and dignified Ján Krstiteľ Scitovszky (János Scitovszky) from Nagyker, who by the grace of God became the Catholic bishop of Rozsnyó on April 20, 1828.” (Misc. 38). Another example is the poem published in Trnava in 1839 on the occasion of the ceremonial installation of “the most enlightened and honourable Imre Palugyay from Kispalugya and Bodafalva” to the bishopric of Nitra (Misc. 48). The elaboration of the occasional poems is of a very different standard, I present one example to illustrate this, which is a hymn created for the glorious installation of the venerable Ladislav Zábójský (László Zábójszky) as the sixth bishop of Szepes (Spiš) in 1850 (Misc. 25).

Cirkew Spisska sa raduje,
Ze Lad’sláwa installuje,
Muža welmi učného
Už za Biskupa vlastného.

On od Boha wiwoleni,
Na Biskupstwi powiséni,
Krista bude nasledowať,
Owce jeho pasť, warowať.

Zdráv bud tehda Pán Zaboyski!
Oswiceni Mužu Boski!
Mi srdečne ta witame,
A poňižeňe pitame:

Bis’ napráwal mravné Role,
Múdro čistil od Kukole,
Na Rozkaž twój, bi Pseňici
Ne škodili Pomocňici --

The Church of Szepes is happy,
to install Ladislav,
very learned man
to his own bishop.

He was chosen by God,
raised to the episcopate,
will follow Christ
To herd and protect his sheep.

Welcome, Mr. Zábójský,
enlightened man of God.
We kindly greet you,
and we humbly request:

fulfill the episcopal role morally,
clean it wisely
At your command for the grain
do not harm the helpers

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| <p>Miluj Boha jediného, A pre Ného i Bližného; Boh miluje Jeho Teba Wseckich wola tam do Neba. -</p> <p>Neboj sa žadnej Horkosti, Praci, Trhi, Odpornosti, Pride Tebe Boh na Pomoc, On Tebe dá Múdrost' i Moc</p> <p>Pas Beränki, pas i Owce Odhňaj pekelné Lowce, Zadnému bi ňškodili Zädnu zñich ñpokazili.</p> <p>Winaucuj Neumelich, Napominaj Podezrelich, Utrpnost' maj ze Slabimi Milosrdnost' z Hudobními</p> <p>A za twoje Ustawäñi Za horkiwe Pracowäñi Nech Ti bude Pán Boh zlatá Nekdi w Nebe twá Odplatá!</p> | <p>Love the one God for him and for him God loves you, and calls everyone to heaven.</p> <p>Don't be afraid of any bitterness, from work, trade and opposition, God will help you He gives wisdom and power.</p> <p>Herd the lambs, herd the sheep, Drive away the infernal hunters, no one should be harmed do not harm any of them.</p> <p>Teach the ignorant remind the suspects be patient with the weak, have mercy on the poor.</p> <p>For your actions for your abundant work, God bless you and reward you in heaven!</p> |
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The poem was with the monogram F.S.P., the author's full name was registered on this copy by handwriting: F. S. Paulik. In this poem, the four main parts of the greetings prepared for such occasions are clearly visible: the praise of the person being celebrated; a request to rule his subjects with gentleness; advices and best wishes. It can be established in advance that the congratulating poems and speeches related to teachers and the upper level of the clergy were collected in the Premonstratensian library regardless of religious denomination or monastic order.

I. Collections linked to a specific person

Three part of manuscript material linked to specific individuals can be identified in the Jasov miscellanea: the collection of Vencel Kohauth is the most extensive, the collection of canons János Krysostom Kruppaj and József Mallyó is much smaller. These collections can shed light on their owner's interests and network of connections.

I.1. József Mallyó

The Misc. 32. colligatum is a mixed collection of József Mallyó, it contains printed and manuscript poems connected to the Jasov Abbey, mixed together. Of the two manuscript works, the first was written for József Mallyó's name day greeting, the other for András Pál's jubilee mass presented on the 50th anniversary of ordination, the author of which is András Bezegh in 1809.

I.2. János Kruppyay Krysostom Kruppyay

Premontre canon János Kruppyay Krysostom taught the 6th grade of the Oradea high school between 1815 and 1819.⁷ From his legacy comes the Misc. 10., which includes, among other things, the revolutionary and anti-Napoleonic satire *Fragment de Polybe* [Fragment of Polybius], written in exile by the diplomat and spy Louis-Alexandre de Launay (1753 – 1812), published in London in 1806, which has nothing to do with the work of the Greek historian Polybius.⁸ The historical background of the work is that after the Battle of Cynoscephalae (197 BC), Philip V wanted to create a coalition with all the kings of Asia to attack the Romans, and sent envoys to Antiochus the Great to conclude a treaty against Rome. Hannibal, who stayed then in the court of Antiochus was summoned to the Council. The “fragment” contains the entire speech of Hannibal and the speech of Polycrates, the privy councillor and cabinet secretary of Antiochus, as well as the answer given by Callisthenes to this last speech. Kruppyay or another reader gave the contemporary reading of the work at the bottom of one page: the ancient Romans are now the French, Flaminius is actually Bonaparte Napoleon, Philippus I is the Emperor of Austria, Carthage is England, Hannibal is Frederick William Duke of Brunswick.

Misc. 22. was also brought to the library from Kruppyay’s bequest, which contains Latin printed poems and three manuscript entries. The first manuscript entry is closely related to the first print, which is a poem by provost-canon Simon Fába entitled *Carmina edita per Michaellem Tertina* (Cassoviae, Landerer, 1799): the poem (*Ad M. Tertina Editor Foebae*) by Piarist teacher László Bieleck written on the blank page opposite the ex libris praises Fába’s work and his publisher, high school teacher Mihály Tertina, the first half of which was published in the 18th issue of the journal *Magyar Kurir* in 1801.

Thematically related to the first print is the text written on the last page of the volume. This is the poem *Carmen in laudem cujusdam poetae* (A song in praise of a certain poet) by canon Antal Jedlicska, rector of Oradea: a satire published in Oradea in 1800 praising the Jesuit teacher György Alajos Szerdahelyi and opposing Mihály Tertina.

The colligatum contains a print entitled *Epistola jesuitae hungari ex inferno ad ex-jesuitam hungarum in vivis existentem scripta* (A letter from a Hungarian Jesuit from hell to a Hungarian ex-Jesuit who is still alive, 1791) that was published anonymously, but attributed to the imperial and royal councillor Lázár Somssich based on a manuscript note on one copy.⁹ On the last page of the Jasov copy a reader wrote down his strongly negative opinion of the work and its author: „Fanatica / Stulta Nugutoria / Sarcastica satyra / Libertini Protestanti / Contra verae Religion / [...]” (Fanatical, single-minded uselessness, sarcastic satire, Protestant libertines against the true religion). The footnotes of the manuscript version of the poem preserved in Martin (JAS810 R-758) differ slightly from the printed version in Jasov: the first one reveals that the “hell Hungarian Jesuit” was János Iváncsics a physics teacher from Trnava.

⁷ *Érdemsorozata a premontrei kanonok rend nagyváradi katholicum főgymnásiumában tanuló ifjuságnak 1863/4 tanév második felében.* Nagyvárad: Tichy, 1864, p. 27-28.

⁸ FOUCAULT, Jules-Albert de. *Polybe contre Napoléon, Bulletin de l'Association Guillaume Budé.* 1954, Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 72-82.

⁹ For the attribution to Somssich, see DÖRNYEI Sándor and SZÁVULY Mária, eds. *Régi Magyar Könyvtár III/XVIII. század, vol. 2: 1761–1800.* Budapest: OSZK, 2007, 343, nr. 3660.

I.3. Vencel Kohauth

Kohauth Wenceslas' poetry collection (Misc. 12) contains a number of early 19th century prints with secular themes (e.g. some copies of the informative and literary Hungarian journal *Hasznos Mulatságok*, the wandering poet András Farkas Berei's work *Triumviri*),¹⁰ however, two manuscripts were also bound between them: a Hungarian and a Latin ode written for him in 1832, at the end of his teaching in Oradea, by his student signed with the monogram L.A., and Christophorus Hankovits. József Ambrus lies behind the L.A. monogram of the Hungarian poem, which became evident from the title page of the work published two years later,¹¹ but Kohauth included the manuscript version in his collection. In addition, the Hungarian translation of the British patriotic song "Rule, Britannia!", as well as the original text and Hungarian translation of the British national anthem are included in manuscript among the printed materials.

Kohauth's collection of poetry continues in Misc. 31, the first two items of which are closely related to the history of the Jasov Abbey. The first one was published by the Landerer printing house in Košice on the occasion of the restoration of the Premonstratensian order in 1802: *Restitutio praepositurae Jaszouiensis*. The author of the work is indicated on the title page with the monogram D. I. F., but the manuscript addition to the name reveals his identity: József Fridrichovszky (Jozef Fridrichovský) priest, poet. Each unit of the emblematic poem of ten "symbols" consists of three members: imago, lemma, explicatio. Pictorial representations are missing, but the text describes them.

The second Jasov-related print is an ode from 1776 written by convent member Domonkos Meszessy subprior on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the abbot, provost of Jasov András Sauberer's (Andreas Anton Sauberer) ordination as a priest. The other occasional poems in the volume are not related to the Jasov Abbey, among them is a manuscript of Maffeo Vegio's continuation of the *Aeneis*. Two separate sheets of paper inserted between the pages contain physics and poetry school assignments (On the free fall of bodies, i.e. uniformly accelerated motion; György Máriássy's chronostic). Kohauth's collection of poetry continues in Misc. 38, a significant manuscript piece of which is the commemorative poem written in 1815 for the jubilee of Jasov provost András Zasio by József Szidor, a Premonstre novitiate, later outstanding teacher (*Carmen memoriale*). Another work worth mentioning in this volume is *Daphnis*, a pastorale written by János Komendó and performed on the occasion of the installation of Ferenc Fuchs (Fuchs Xavér Ferenc) as Archbishop of Eger (November 3, 1804), which is a Hungarian play with six characters. Also related to Jasov is the Pastoral Song (September 1827) acquired on the occasion of István Csáky's appointment as archbishop, which was written by two Premonstratensian students, Mihály Pongrácz and Mihály Varró.

Volume Misc. 13, which contains 26 prints, was also added to the library from the legacy of Venczel Kohauth. I mention this because of the handwritten Swedish drop recipe (*Recipe pro tinctura Svecica*) at the end the source of which is the book *The Art of Long Life (Ars Longaevae Vitae)* published in 1804 by Ferenc Fuchs.

¹⁰ KNAPP, Éva. *Triumviri: Egy ismeretlen Berei Farkas András-kiadvány*. In: Rumen István CSÖRSZ, ed. *Doromb 10*. Budapest, Reciti, 2022, p. 313-319.

¹¹ AMBRUS, József. *Bücsűszó Klobusiczky Kohauth Venczel úrhoz, a nagyvárad kir. gymnasiumban a költészet rendes oktatójához okoslatársai nevében*. Nagyvárad: Tichy, 1834. Other eulogies were also published on this occasion, among others by Antal Biró and Ferdinand Khor.

Kohauth's collection of speeches, starting in the volume Misc. 40., contains speeches delivered on various occasions: for example, in print, the eulogy delivered at Mrs. József Máriássy Eszter Fáy's funeral in 1812, and the painter Elek Marczinkey's request for support for a study trip to Italy in 1826, as well as a verse speech in manuscript on the occasion of the jubilee mass presented on the 50th anniversary of ordination of Abbot András Zasio.

The Literary Archive of Slovak National Library in Martin keeps two additional Kohauth collections, the contents of which are very mixed. The JAS810 R-758 volume contains Kohauth Venczel's 1827 book list, mixed poems and prose texts. The collection is fed by many sources, for example, we can find details of Mihály Vitéz Csokonai's poems among them. The *Gypsy* poem is largely identical to the text of the Green Codex and the Satu Mare Collection, *The morning* belongs to the Green Codex and Convasatum's Quid type, but even compared to them it is very fragmentary, they do not form a new version for the known source copies compared, but they must be registered.¹² In any case, it is worth noting that these are two rarely copied poems, and in both cases the Green Codex represents the relationship, who knows how the copyist got to these texts.

The contents of Venczel Kohauth's other collection that went to Martin (JAS810 R-759): Latin and German occasional poems: name day greetings, epigrams (1798 – 1825), Latin and Hungarian name day greetings to members of the Premonstratensian order from their students and fellow orders, speeches delivered during the bishop's visit to Premonstratensian grammar schools (1824 – 1833), building inscriptions (e.g. in the nave of the Premonstratensian church in Jasov), Latin logogryphs, types of Latin epitaphs that can be used for general groups of people and animal (e.g. wife, virgin, benefactor, dog) and epitaphs of some famous people, sometimes with the indication of the source. In addition to the well-known and published epitaphs, Kohauth also immortalized now-destroyed texts in the following section: Fragments of epitaphs selected from the Rožňava cemetery.

In summary, it can be concluded that the three personal collections contain texts related to Jasov and the Premonstratensian order, as well as all kinds of texts that can be used in teaching.

II. Thematic collections that cannot be linked to a person

II.1. Poetry collections

The prints of the Misc. 4. were presumably put together by Koritsnyák due to their similarity in genre: it contains seven Hungarian and German works of fiction from the period between 1791 and 1832. A thematic grouping can also be observed in the Misc. 8., which contains printed and manuscript works related to the Lord-Lieutenant József Károlyi (1768 – 1803): for example, the print of the ode dedicated to Károlyi by the Piarist Jácint Valla (Forgáts) (1752 – 1814) in 1787.¹³ At the end of the colligatum there is a manuscript Latin poem written in 1794 on the occasion of the appointment of Károlyi as the hereditary lord of Szatmár County by the Piarist János Krizosztom

¹² I thank Attila Debreczeni for his help in analyzing the manuscript.

¹³ VALLA, Jácint Ignác. *Ode, Mars, et Minerva, Illustr. Dnum comitem Jos. Károlyi, de Nagy-Károly, contione inter se facta, sibi vindicant.* Nagy-Károly, 1787.

(1745 – 1816), a member of the Roman Arcadia Scientific Society.¹⁴ The elegy was published in print in Pest in 1794, but also circulated in manuscript form.

The volume Misc. 25. contains occasional printed poems in Latin, Hungarian, German, Bernolák Slovak language, Croatian and Church Slavonic Serbian published between 1805 and 1851. The importance of the copies is given, among other things, by the fact that under the poems published anonymously or with a monogram, the author's full name was registered: F. S. Paulik, Hrihorius Tarkovics i.e. Gergely Tarkovics (1744 – 1841), Greek Catholic bishop. The only manuscript work is the 1827 poem greeting Mátyás Szecsey (Szetsey Mathias) in a wreath.

The books that arrived to Martin are completely manuscripts. The 182-page Hungarian volume of poems entitled *Field Flowers tied into a wreath by a young man in 1835 in Jasov* (JAS064) stands out among them, the author of which may have been a student in Jasov. He organized the poems into three parts: I. Mixed poems, II. Poems of lament, III. Folk songs, ballads.

II.2. Collections exclusively related to Jasov and the Premonstratensian order

Among the books that were transferred to Martin, volume JAS378 contains the rule of the Premonstratensian Order, JAS609 consists of poems, plays and speeches given in connection with events in Jasov (e.g. the consecration of the flag of the National Guard in 1848, Cardinal János Scitovszky's 1853 visitation, Provost János Danielik's 1860 St. Stephen's Day speech in Buda). At the end of the last volume, one can read the recipe for English wax, which may have been used to seal documents.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. 6 lat (105 gr) ivory dust | 6 Kr. |
| 2. 6 lat (105 gr) syrup for 2 Kr. | 12 Kr. |
| 3. 2 lat (35 gr) vitriol per 2 Kr. | 4 Kr. |
| 4. Wood oil | 3 Kr. |
| 5. 1 Icze (0,84 l.) beer | a- |

II.3. Collection of theatre play scenes

The manuscript part of the volume Misc. 34. encloses two theatre play scenes: cast of the one-act play in Hungarian (*Scipio's dream*) and German (*Leichtsinn und gutes Herz*) performed by the student clergy of Kosice on January 28, 1816 and the text of the songs sung during the performance.

II.4. School assignments

Latin school homework is included in volumes Misc. 43. and Misc. 44.: the first is poetic, the second is pedagogical. On the manuscript sheet in volume Misc. 52., which contains printed praise poems, one can read Joannis Stupák's *Odae Saphicae*.

The Misc. 45. volume belongs to the genre of livre d'extrait, which contains epitaphs, building inscriptions, riddles, logogriphi, mourning poems, and verse quotations (e.g. János Batsányi). At the end of the book there are short notes from the period 1832 – 1838. The unknown owner recorded, for example, that there was an earthquake in

¹⁴ HANNULIK, Joan. C. *Elegia ad excellentissimum comitem Carolum Zichy de Vásonykő... dum inaugurationem supremi comitis provinciae Szathmariensis... com. Josephi Károlyi auctoritate regia praestaret...* Pesthini: Typ. Patzkó, 1794.

Jasov on October 15, 1834, and a fire on November 13. Unfortunately, the ex libris affixed in 1897 to the upper left corner of the first binding board covers the inscription containing the owner's name, but two seals containing the family's coat of arms remain visible.

II.5. Collection of mixed materials

The Misc. 46. volume contains mixed material, which includes both the Pest Landerer print from 1795 containing the verdict of the Martinovics trial, as a manuscript for a school poetry assignment, and József Janka Árvai's sermon on September 9, 1818 at the Lutheran church in Rimavská Sobota. Volume Misc. 47. has a similarly mixed content, the only manuscript piece of which is a poem glorifying the Archbishop of Eger, János László Pyrker by an unknown author, presumably on the occasion of his appointment in 1826. The 49th volume, also of mixed content, contains a Latin poem glorifying Napoleon, school poetry assignments (among others from the student László Ardényi from Rožňava from 1824 and 1828), Miksa László Bernáth's (1764 – 1829, provost of Jasov from 1817) name day greeting poems in Latin and Hungarian from different years (by different authors, e.g. Vencel Kohauth's Latin poem glorifying Abbot Bernáth from 1825, and a kabbalistic song), a school thesis written in 1797 in Oldza on patriotism, an essay about "how we can be good and happy", and a theological dissertation in Latin on the doctrine of grace.

III. Conclusion

In the miscellanea collection, various forms of manuscripts appear from the entire territory of today's Slovakia, but mainly from eastern Slovakia: possessor entries, handwritten table of contents before the colligatum, notes attached to the allegorical printed work, interpretation, separate pages inserted into the volume, handwritten works of other authors related to the content of the print written on blank pages at the end of the publication copied, occasional poems, poetry translations, funeral poems, tomb poems, building inscriptions, riddles, logographs, plays, speeches, medical prescriptions, theological and pedagogical dissertations entered at the end of the colligatum. The contents of the separate pages inserted into the volumes are often school material, but they also contain chronostichons and occasional poems. The content of the Jasov manuscript books found in Martin is similarly mixed: from prayers to speeches to poetic praise of the women of Kosice and Oradea. The language of the occasional poems is Latin, Hungarian and Bernolák Slovak language. A large part of all this – with special regard to plays and poems – would deserve an independent investigation.

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Venuje sa hlavne výskumu dejín knižnej kultúry a knižníc v Uhorsku v 18. a 19. storočí, tiež sa venuje francúzsko-uhorským vzťahom v 18. až 20. storočí.