

## **Characteristics of main research directions investigated at the institute and the achievements 2010–2014**

Institute	Masaryk Institute and Archives of the CAS, v. v. i.
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During the assessed period, the research was divided into three academic teams, which were further divided depending on their size and personnel. These were the following teams:

- 1) Department for Research and Source Editions**
- 2) Department for the History of the Academy of Sciences**
- 3) Department for the Cataloguing and Study of Manuscripts**

### **1) Department for Research and Source Editions**

The department focuses on researching Czech and Central European history from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, in an interdisciplinary approach combining history and literary science, political philosophy, political science and gender studies. The profile subjects of the research are also the life and works of Tomáš G. Masaryk and Edvard Beneš. An important part of the research projects are the application and popularization of scholarly outcomes, especially in the media, in exhibits and education, as well as editing work, which makes original sources available through critical, academic editions.

During the assessed period, this team conducted original research in the following research directions

- A. The history of international relationships, political culture and parliamentarism
- B. Cultural history and memory studies
- C. Gender history

In the first of these directions, team members focused primarily on interwar diplomatic relationships in the Central European space, on new approaches to the history of the interwar Czechoslovak Republic and the history of parliamentarism and political partisanship. Works analyzing the relationships between the Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany and the Vatican were complemented by robust editing work on documents that shed new light on Edvard Beneš's position on the German question and his opinion on the nation and nationalism. These previously untapped documents make Beneš, who continues to be seen through the prism of the so-called Beneš decrees and the expulsion of the Germans, appear as a diplomat with differentiated views on the interwar period and the German question.

Other research has shown that, in contrast, Czechoslovak-Austrian relationships were affected by Czechoslovak hegemonic ambitions in the Central European space and both states' view of one another as unequal partners, in which the Czechoslovakia played a decisive role. The analysis of Czechoslovak-Vatican relationships was based on previously unknown documents from the newly opened Vatican archives, which showed Vatican diplomacy's views on the domestic religious situation in the Czechoslovak Republic and the position of the Catholic Church in a state that intentionally distanced itself from catholic influence. Further research made accessible the minutes of the meetings of the Czechoslovak government in exile in London during

the Second World War. In the minutes, the motivation behind its actions within the complicated context of the Second World War is made more acute.

The new approach to the history of interwar Czechoslovakia turned away from its traditional emphasis on the Czech lands and the Czech ethnic group and concentrated on the mutual ties and tensions within the multinational state. Czech nationalism gained ground, taking various shapes in confrontations with other ethnic groups. The research therefore also focused on other shapes of nationalism (German, Slovak, etc.) and depicted interwar Czechoslovakia as a state that was, despite its democratic potential, plagued by severe internal conflicts.

The research on the development of parliamentarism and parliamentary culture concentrated on the broad period between approximately 1880 and 1948. Before the year 1914, the connections within the political elites played a significant role in the relationship between the Czech periphery and the Viennese center, as well as the MPs' socialization in the Viennese parliament and the growing influence of the electorate's media mobilization. The research also focused on deepening the knowledge of interwar Czechoslovakia's parliamentary crisis at the end of the 1930s, and on the nascent and quickly vanishing parliamentary culture and parliamentarism in 1945–1948.

The second direction (cultural history and memory studies) focused on the blending of the Czech and Viennese modern literary and intellectual environments before the First World War. Using the approach of cultural transfer and entangled history, it has shown that, contrary to previous interpretations, they did not represent two distinct phenomena, but mutually linked variations of one cultural current. The research in this direction also contributed towards the understanding of the phenomena of identity, loyalty and betrayal within the context of the dynamic changes at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the First World War and the subsequent interwar period. While in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Habsburg Monarchy tried to strengthen loyalty by rewarding select classes and social practices, during the First World War it collapsed under the weight of a growing material crisis, which culminated in treacheries such as spying and other activities aimed at destroying that state. Interwar Czechoslovakia to a certain extent continued in the Habsburg Monarchy's prewar attempt at constructing a new political Czechoslovak identity with the help of centrally led commemorative practices.

The third direction (gender history) focused on the history of gender in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as well as the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The research has shown that before 1848 women were not accepted as equal members of social collectives, even among workers where they were an integral part of the workforce, but toward the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, diverse ideas of women's emancipation flourished. Women then became an important and respected part of the national society.

## **2) Department for the History of the Academy of Sciences**

During the assessed period, the team concentrated on research in the field of the history of science with a special emphasis on the history of scientific institutions and scientists, and the methodological and theoretical issues that accompany this research. Its priority was the history of the Czech Academy of Sciences and its predecessors, the social reflection of science in the 18<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the concepts of the politics of science in the Czech lands compared to other regions, and the development of relationships between university and non-university science.

The team concentrated primarily on the two main research directions.

- A. Institutes and actors of non-university science in the interwar era.
- B. The history of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences between the years 1952-1992.

Research in the first direction focused on the informal mechanisms of scholarly endeavor in the humanities, especially modern history and its blending with the political sphere. It also focused on academic theology and theologians, who stood, similarly to historians of modern history, on the border between academia and politics in the Czech as well as German communities. Research also intensely focused on the history of the Czech Academy of Sciences and Arts between the years 1890-1952 as the prime non-university scientific institute in the Czech lands. One of the further profiling topics was the issue of German scholars and scientific institutes in the Czech lands. Focus was on the German university in Prague as well as the German Technical University in Prague and also on the important German historian and politician (the vice mayor of Prague during the Nazi occupation) Josef Pfitzner.

The main research topic in the second direction was the conditions in which the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (CSAS) was created in 1952, the institutional and personnel continuity with the preceding period and the position of the CSAS within the system of scholarship and politics of science in the 1950s and 1960s. Team members also focused on writing about the individual important scholars in the CSAS and analyzed their position and contribution during the formation and development of the CSAS and its significant institutes. Using the example of the biologist Ivan Málek, who aspired to be the main ideologue of the CSAS and the whole natural science community in Czechoslovakia, the question of the relationship of the CSAS and the top political institutions as well as the Academy's actual positions of power during the dynamic changes of the 1950s and 1960s was analyzed. The transformations of the relationship between basic and applied research, academic planning and the context of the Sovietization of science were also addressed. Attention was paid to Czechoslovak science and its representatives' involvement in important international institutes and projects (for example, the International Biological Program) and in Third World aid. The topic of Czechoslovak sinology and the broadly conceived Czechoslovak-Chinese cultural and scientific relationships were also researched, together with the general transformation of the position of cultural sciences on the Orient in the changing context of Czechoslovakia between interwar democracy and the Communist takeover after 1948.

Preparations for a synthesizing history of the CSAS from 1952 until the end of its existence were commenced. Team members conceived and published their theoretical contributions to a scholarly synthesizing history of the CSAS and proposed its methodological principles. They also compared the whole project to similar works abroad, primarily in Germany, Austria and countries of the former Eastern Bloc. Part of the work on the synthesizing history of the CSAS was the preparation of a monograph devoted to the history of the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry CSAS/CAS as a model example of a history of a scientific workplace within the wider context of the development of science, the politics of science, but also the overall social framework. The Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry CSAS/CAS is specifically significant not only as a workplace that produced some of the most significant findings in the history of the whole Academy, but also because its founder and long-term director was the second president of the CSAS, František Šorm, whose approaches logically influenced to a large extent the workings of the CSAS as

a whole, particularly in the 1960s. The Czech and English publication of the popularizing work, *The History of the Academy of Sciences in Pictures*, also had a significant impact on the prepared synthesis as a major preparatory work.

### **3) Department for the Cataloging and Study of Manuscripts**

The team's long-term task is the preparation of the so-called *General Catalogue of Manuscripts Housed in the Czech Republic and Bohemian Manuscripts Abroad*. In this context the most important result of the team's work is the creation of the electronic *Database of manuscripts and bibliography of codicological literature*, which is a modern update of the General Catalogue of Manuscripts, accessible to the public on the institute's website (<http://www.mua.cas.cz/index.php/databaze-rukopisu-a-bibliografie-kodikologicke-literatury>).

Further work on the General Catalogue took place between 2010–2014 as part of the grant project *Korpus kodikologických pramenů [Corpus of the Codicological Sources]*. The main outcome of the project was the publication of the English version of the *Guide to Manuscript Collections in the Czech Republic*, which summarized and supplemented the previous four volumes of the *Průvodce po rukopisných fondech v České republice [Guide to Manuscript Fonds in the Czech Republic]*, published in 1992–2004. The book is valuable primarily to foreign researchers, for whom it provides a basic and comprehensive overview of the manuscript fonds housed in the various institutes in the CR. The team also worked together on a records inventory of the medieval fragments stored in the State District Archive in Kutná Hora.

An intermediate task of the General Catalogue of manuscripts was the preparation of individual fond inventories, which continued as part of another grant project, the *Catalogue of Manuscripts Former of the Francis Museum in Brno*, the main output of which was the publication of a modern catalogue of the whole collection. Research of manuscripts bohémica abroad is carried out within the five-year grant project *Catalogue of the Manuscript Bohémica in the Vatican Library - Palatina Library*, devoted to the exploration of bohémica manuscripts housed in the Palatina library, which has been part of the Vatican library since 1623.

The last grant project that was started in 2014 is the grant *Scriptores. Written Culture and its Creators in Late Medieval Bohemia 1300-1350*, which is the result of collaboration with the Faculty of Arts of the Charles University. The project focuses on one of the segments of written culture – the scribes of the texts and their handwritings. Its goal is to create a catalogue of scribes and their handwritings from the researched period of 1300–1350.

## Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Masaryk Institute and Archive of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Department for Research and Source Editions

During the assessed period, the Research team focused on three main areas of study:

1. The history of international relations, political culture and parliamentarism,
2. Cultural history and memory studies,
3. Gender history.

The team conducted original research within these areas of study, and presented their results in academic monographs, articles in domestic and foreign journals (indexed in the WOS, SCOPUS, ERIH and other databases), collective monographs and conference anthologies. Alongside their research, they also made relevant sources available in critical academic editions and encyclopedias. They presented their research results at conferences in the CR, Europe, USA and Canada (organized, for example by Harvard University, UCL London, Cambridge University, Calgary University, International Institute of Social History Amsterdam, Annual Convention of ASEES, Universität Wien, Institut für Ost- und Südosteuropaforschung Regensburg, Deutsches Historisches Institut Warschau, Universität Innsbruck, Freie Universität Bozen, Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano Cremona and others).

The team members also organized conferences in collaboration with foreign institutes with international attendance in the CR, such as *Climax or Beginning? Modernity, Culture, Central Europe and the Great War* (2014, with the Universität Innsbruck), *Women and Politics 1890–1938* (2012, with the Universität Wien), *Lebenswelten von Abgeordneten in Europa 1860–1990* (2011, with the Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien e.V. Berlin), *Different Images: Perceptions of Edvard Beneš in Czech and European Contexts / Unterschiedliche Bilder: Wahrnehmungen Edvard Beneš in tschechischen und europäischen Kontexten*, (2011, with the Collegium Carolinum, München).

The team's profiling international project is its joint work on the new Czech-Austrian "Book About History" – project, which is sponsored by the Intergovernmental Czech-Austrian Commission of Historians.

### Among the most important results of area of study 1 are:

a) The broadening and deepening of the knowledge about interwar diplomatic relationships in Central Europe, especially relationships between the Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany and the Vatican. The development of Edvard Beneš's position on the German question and his opinion on nation and nationalism is newly brought to light. Beneš, who continues to be seen through the prism of the so-called Beneš decrees and the expulsion of Germans, emerges from these studies, that were based on previously untapped documents, as a diplomat with differentiated views on the

interwar period and the German (ASEP ID [0392703](#), [0430599](#)). The research has shown that Czechoslovak-Austrian relationships were affected by the Czechoslovak hegemonic ambitions in the Central European space and the both states' view of one another as unequal partners, in which the Czechoslovakia played a decisive role (ASEP ID [0382971](#)). The analysis of Czechoslovak-Vatican relationships was based on previously unknown documents from the newly opened Vatican archives, which showed Vatican diplomacy's views on the religious situation in the Czechoslovakia and the position of the Catholic Church in a state that intentionally distanced itself from catholic influence (ASEP ID [0392764](#)). The minutes of the meetings of the Czechoslovak government in exile in London were also made accessible, making more acute the motivation behind its actions within the complicated context of the Second World War (ASEP ID [0365965](#)).

b) The new approach to the internal development and organization of interwar Czechoslovakia, which turned away from the traditional emphasis on the Czech lands and the Czech ethnic group and concentrated on the mutual ties and tension within the multinational state. The research focused on various forms of Czech nationalism and its confrontations with other ethnic groups (ASEP ID [0382990](#), [0399338](#), [0352062](#)). It also focused on other shapes of nationalism (German, Slovak, etc.) and depicted interwar Czechoslovak Republic as a state that was despite its significant democratic potential plagued by serious internal conflicts (ASEP ID [0356550](#), [0366619](#)).

c) New findings on the development of parliamentarism and parliamentary culture. Before the year 1914, the connections among the political elites played a significant role in the relationship between the Czech periphery and the Viennese center (ASEP ID [0392155](#), [0440550](#), [0373378](#), [0432811](#)), as well as the MPs' socialization in the Viennese parliament (ASEP ID [0431357](#)) and the growing influence of the electorate's media mobilization (ASEP ID [0368652](#), [0366180](#)). Another result is the deeper knowledge of the parliamentary crisis at the end of interwar Czechoslovakia, which kept the parliament from taking more decisive action during the negotiations that accompanied the disintegration of interwar Czechoslovakia (ASEP ID [0382899](#)).

### **Among the most important results of area of study 2 are:**

a) New findings on the blending of the Czech and Viennese modern literary and intellectual environments before the First World War. Using the concept of cultural transfer and entangled history the research has shown that, contrary to previous interpretations, they did not represent two distinct phenomena, but two mutually linked variations of one cultural current (ASEP ID [0360433](#), [0365865](#), [0426326](#)).

b) New contributions towards the understanding of the phenomena of identity, loyalty and betrayal within the context of the dynamic changes at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the First World War and the subsequent interwar period. While in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Habsburg Monarchy tried to strengthen loyalty by rewarding select classes and social practices (ASEP ID [0380398](#)), during the First World War it collapsed under the weight of a growing material crisis (ASEP ID [0392620](#)), which culminated in treacheries such as spying and other activities aimed at destroying that state (ASEP ID [0435353](#)). Interwar Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, to a certain extent continued in the Habsburg Monarchy's prewar attempt at constructing a new political Czechoslovak

identity with the help of centrally designed commemorative practices (ASEP ID [0349428](#)).

**Among the most important results of area of study 3:**

a) New findings in the field of the history of gender in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. While before 1848 women were not accepted as equal members of social collectives, even among workers where they were an integral part of the workforce (ASEP ID [0383633](#)), toward the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century ideas of women's emancipation flourished and women became praised part of the national community (ASEP ID [0383372](#)).

## Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Masaryk Institute and Archive of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Department for the History of the Academy of Sciences

The team focused primarily on the two main areas of study of the history of the Czech Academy of Sciences and its predecessors. On the one hand, it concentrated on the institutions and the scholars active in the social sciences and humanities in the interwar period. It examined the political and social contexts of the scholars' and institutes' work. The team members made significant findings about the life of historian Milada Paulová. The comprehensive scholarly edition of her correspondence with the president's chancellor Přemysl Šámal and the eminent historian Jaroslav Bidlo prepared by Daniela Brádlarová and Jan Hálek helped uncover the informal mechanisms of historical scholarly work and its connection with politics. Milada Paulová specialized in contemporary history, often closely linked to politics (ASEP ID [0371429](#), [0382614](#)). In her monograph, Hana Kábová wrote about another key Czech historian of the first half of the twentieth century, Josef Vítězslav Šimák. She placed J. V. Šimák within the context of the times and analyzed the twists in his long scholarly career path, and shed light on his position in the development of Czech historiography, and more generally, the development of the field of national history in the Czech lands (ASEP ID [0391774](#)). Miroslav Kunštát published many studies on the currently often unjustly ignored field of theology and theologians. In them, he not only explained the role of this field within the context of the scholarship of the time, but also the connection between theology and the social and political events at the time. He not only focused on Czech theologians, but primarily on those from the Bohemian German community (ASEP ID [0427126](#), [0440568](#), [0440885](#), [0355234](#)). V. Mádlová intensively researched the history of the Czech Academy of Sciences and Arts (CASA, 1890-1952), and is preparing a synthesizing scholarly monograph on this most important non-university science institute at the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries.

German scholars and scholarly institutes in the Czech lands is one of the team's long-term profiling topics. During the time in question, besides Miroslav Kunštát other team members have focused on it, for example Milena Josefovičová, who wrote about German universities in Bohemia and the scientists associated with it (ASEP ID [0440888](#)) and Alena Míšková, who recently concentrated primarily on the important German historian and politician (the vice mayor of Prague during the Nazi occupation) Josef Pfitzner. Alena Míšková's work (partly in collaboration with German historian Detlef Brandes) significantly contributed to the understanding of this key Nazi-era politician during the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and his remarkable intellectual development. She conclusively revealed his transformation from a scholar who respected his Czech colleagues into a Nazi fanatic and criminal, who was sentenced to death and executed after the end of the Second World War (ASEP ID [0391637](#)). A. Míšková researched the unique material in Josef Pfitzner's personal archive, housed in the Archive of the CAS, of which she also prepared a records inventory (ASEP ID [0376397](#)). Research on Josef Pfitzner is well received in the international scholarly community, for understandable reasons primarily in Germany



and Austria. M. Kunštát, M. Josefovičová and A. Míšková have also been involved in the preparations of the synthesizing outputs on the history of the German scholarly community in the Czech lands, and have helped make its significance, form and contacts with the Czech scholarly environment more vivid (ASEP ID [0440981](#)). M. Josefovičová processed the extensive and richly informative archival fond of the Sudeten-German National History Institute in Liberec (Reichenberg). She complemented the records inventory with an introductory study, in which she placed this institution within the context of German scholarship in the Czech lands and within the broader social development of the time, especially in the borderlands (the Sudetenland), (ASEP ID [0439052](#)).

Another key area of study that the majority of the team is working on is the history of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (CSAS, 1952-1992). The theme of their research is the conditions in which the CSAS was created, the institutional and personnel continuity with the preceding period and the position of the CAS within the system of scholarship and politics of science in the 1950s and 1960s. Team members have also focused on writing about the individual important scholars in the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and analysed their position and contribution during the formation and development of the CSAS and its significant institutes. In his long-term research on the CSAS, Martin Franc profiled one of the institute's formative scholars, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, biologist Ivan Málek, who aspired to be the main ideologue of the CSAS and the whole natural science community in Czechoslovakia. Using Málek as an example, he analysed the question of the relationship of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences with the top political institutions, and the topic of academics' actual positions of power during the dynamic changes of the 1950s and 1960s. He also wrote about the transformations of the relationship between basic and applied research, academic planning and the context of the Sovietization of science. He reveals Ivan Málek's intellectual transformation from a Stalinist-oriented follower of Lysenkism and Michurinism to a supporter of the moderate reform wing of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who was expelled from the CPCS in 1968 and subsequently persecuted. Ivan Málek's many activities can be used to examine Czechoslovak science's and its representatives' involvement in important international institutes and projects (for example, the International Biological Program) and third world aid. They are also a platform for attempts at a more synthesizing history of the Academy of Sciences, with a special emphasis on the period of the CSAS's existence. Martin Franc later compared Málek's vision and position to the vision and position of Málek's great rival in the CSAS, the second president of this institution (between 1962-1969), the chemist František Šorm, and characterized the differences and parallels of their approaches to the politics of science and science itself in his works. He revealed the mechanisms of several CSAS interventions in the formulation of the politics of science in the second half of the 1950s and especially in the 1960s, and the institute's efforts to reach a more influential position to solve further political and economic questions due to the requirement to professionalize science and remove the party's oversight of the CSAS (ASEP ID [0354523](#), [0346473](#), [0382819](#)).

Vlasta Mádllová concentrated on some of the other important people that have significantly influenced the development of their academic fields and, to a certain degree, the affairs of CSAS and the politics of science. These were, for example, the world-renowned sinologist and long-standing director of the Oriental Institute of the CSAS, Jaroslav Průšek, whose personal fond, housed in the Archive of the CAS, she processed into a published records inventory. She placed the life, works and career of Jaroslav Průšek within the context of the transformations of sinology and the politics of

science at the time, as well as within the often dramatic development of the relationship between Czechoslovakia and China (ASEP ID [0363596](#)). Another person that the team focused on was one of the founders of modern Czech plastic surgery, the important member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences František Burian. The research newly placed František Burian within the context of the history of Czech and European plastic surgery, and revealed its significant importance (ASEP ID [0383243](#), [0433053](#)). Adéla Jůnová Macková looked into the Oriental Institute as an institute connected not only with the scholarly, but also political and economic environments. She devoted her work not only to the transformation of this institute within the CSAS, but also the Oriental Institute's workings in the interwar period. In her original research, she revealed its position, which was somewhere between an influential economic institute and an academy, and the process of its transformation into an institute that concentrated primarily on basic research (ASEP ID [0439350](#), [0439943](#)).

Martin Franc intensively worked with other team members on the preparations for a synthesizing history of the CSAS from 1952 until the end of its existence. Next to the previously mentioned studies based on Ivan Málek's activities and his broad personal archival fond, this was a key portion of the work on a monograph devoted to the history of the Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry Institute of the CSAS / CAS as a model example of a history of a scientific workplace within the wider context of the development of science, the politics of science, but also the overall social framework (ASEP ID [0399140](#)). The Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the CSAS / CAS is specifically significant not only as a workplace that produced some of the most significant scientific discoveries of the whole academy of sciences, but also because its founder and long-term director was the previously mentioned second president of the CSAS František Šorm, whose approaches logically influenced to a large extent the workings of the whole CSAS, particularly in the 1960s.

Milena Josefovičová and Jan Hálek worked together on an extensive project on the emigration of Czech scientists from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. They concentrated primarily on preparing a scholarly edition of archival documents on this issue, and on an edition of interviews with the important representatives of scientist exiles (ASEP ID [0374996](#), [0371425](#), [0382462](#), [0376398](#)). Their research contributed to the knowledge of this key phenomenon, which significantly influenced Czech science and scientific institutes in the second half of the twentieth century.

Among other important examples of the preparations for the creation of a synthesizing history of the CSAS are two works on the period from the modern era (more precisely from the 18th century) to the present that describe the history of the Academy of Sciences and its predecessors: the publication by a large collective of workers from the MIA CAS and other academic workplaces (Cabinet of the History of Science of the Institute for Contemporary History of the CAS, Faculty of Arts of the Charles University etc.) *Bohemia docta*, which traced the transformations of the forms of non-university scientific institutes in individual authors' studies (ASEP ID [0355583](#)), and the book entitled *The History of the Academy of Science in Pictures* (ASEP ID [0397228](#), [0433972](#)), which emphasized primarily the testimonial value of the iconographic material and on the introduction of non-university scientific institutes to the broader public interested in history. In 2011 *Bohemia Docta* got nominated for the prestigious Magnesia Litera Prize in the category "non-fiction literature". Alongside the authors from other workplaces, M. Franc, A. Mišková, D. Brádlarová and V. Mádlová participated in creating *Bohemia docta* as authors and editors. V. Mádlová together with M. Franc prepared the book *The History of the Academy of Sciences in Pictures*. In another study Martin Franc and Miroslav Kunštát formulated theoretical approaches

to the synthesizing history of the CSAS, and proposed its methodological principles. They also compared the whole project to similar works abroad, primarily in Germany, Austria and countries of the former Eastern Bloc (ASEP ID [0382458](#)).

V. Mádlová and A. Jůnová Macková significantly contributed to the project of the *Evaluation and Interpretation of the Photographic Fond of the Archive of the Czech Academy of Sciences*, which the Faculty of Photography of the Film Academy of Performing Arts (FAPU), or more specifically the department of Photograph Restoration collaborated on. The project originated in FAPU within the program of institutional support for science and research and significantly contributes to the knowledge of how non-university institutes presented themselves in the Czech lands in the 19th and 20th centuries through photographic documentation.

In connection with the joint grant project with the Institute of the History of Charles University and Archive of Charles University in Prague, Martin Franc and Miroslav Kunštát intensively pursued not only the question of CSAS's position within the politics of science and the system of science in the 1950s and 1960s, but focused primarily on the relationships between the CSAS and the premier Czech university, the Charles University in Prague, which revealed itself to be exceptionally important and inspirational because it shows the strategic approaches to career paths depending on the transformations of the institutional model of science in the 1950s and 1960s. At the same time, the issue is compared to the development in other Eastern Bloc countries, especially GDR and Poland, but partly also with culturally similar Austria. Following the grant assignment, M. Franc and M. Kunštát also opened up the heretofore infrequently reflected question of the regional centers of scientific research and the relationship between these centres and the science in Prague workplaces.

M. Franc further expanded his research on the thought and science of nutrition. In his chapter in the collected monograph published by the British publishing house Ashgate, he revealed, among other things, the shape of the academic discourse on food substitutes in the Czech lands during the First World War, and emphasized the efforts of some historians to enter into the discourse at the time and propose solutions based on historical references. He also showed how participating in the debate on the appropriate natural substitutes had an impact on the later careers of scientists after the creation of Czechoslovakia (ASEP ID [0366732](#)).

## Research Report of the team in the period 2010–2014

Institute	Masaryk Institute and Archive of the CAS, v. v. i.
Scientific team	Department for the Cataloguing and Study of Manuscripts

The long-term task of the team is the preparation of the General Catalogue of Manuscripts Housed in the Czech Republic and Bohemian Manuscripts Abroad. In this context the most important result of the team's work is the creation of the electronic *database of manuscripts and bibliography of the codicological literature*, which is a modern update of the General Catalogue of Manuscripts, accessible to the public on the institute's website (<http://www.mua.cas.cz/index.php/databaze-rukopisu-a-bibliografie-kodikologicke-literatury>). The database was created using the Clavius library system, which was adapted to the needs of the cataloguing of manuscripts and to agree with the rules for describing the manuscripts. The database was created through a complex approach that is characteristic of modern codicology. Each entry allows up to 150 various details to be entered for every manuscript, many of which can be multiplied (for example, if the manuscript contains more units of text). Searched manuscripts appear as a catalogued entry, which looks like the entry in a standard printed catalogue. The database is made up of a system of cross links from the connected database of manuscripts and the bibliographical database of codicological literature. Currently, there are over 850 manuscripts and more than 8500 bibliographical entries accessible through the database.

Further work on the General Catalogue took place between 2010–2014 as part of the grant project *Korpus kodikologických pramenů [Corpus of the Codicological Sources]*; GAP405/10/0027; 2010–2014, in which all of the team members participated. The main output of the grant was the publication of the English version of *Guide to Manuscript Collections in the Czech Republic* (Brodský, Pavel; Hradilová, Marta; Hrdinová, Martina; Petr, Stanislav; Šumová, Martina; Tošnerová, Marie. *Guide to Manuscript Collections in the Czech Republic*. Praha 2011; ISBN 978-80-86495-81-1, ASEP ID [0366595](#)), which summarized and supplemented the previous four volumes of the *Průvodce po rukopisných fondech v České republice [Guide to Manuscript Fonds in the Czech Republic]*, published in 1992–2004). The English language version is valuable primarily to foreign researchers, for whom it provides a basic and comprehensive overview of the manuscript fonds housed in the various institutes in the CR. The team worked together on a records inventory of the medieval fragments stored in the State Regional Archive in Kutná Hora (Brodský, Pavel; Hradilová, Marta; Hrdinová, Martina; Petr, Stanislav; Tošnerová, Marie. *Sbírka rukopisných zlomků ve Státním okresním archivu v Kutné Hoře [Collection of Manuscript Fragments Held by the State District Archive in Kutná Hora.]*. Studie o rukopisech XLIII, 2013, s. 207–248. ISSN 0585-5691, ASEP ID [0398082](#)).

An intermediate task of the General Catalogue of manuscripts was the preparation of individual fond inventories, which continued as part of another grant project (*Soupis rukopisů bývalého Františkova muzea v Brně. [Catalogue of manuscripts former of the Francis Museum in Brno]*, GA404/08/0112; 2008–2010). An intermediate task of the General Catalogue of manuscripts was the preparation of individual fond inventories,



which continued as part another grant project (Petr, Stanislav in collaboration with Irena Zachová and Anna Kernbach-Smékalová, *Soupis sbírky rukopisů bývalého Františkova muzea – fondu G 11 Moravského zemského archivu v Brně* [Catalogue of manuscripts from the former Francis Museum in Brno – collection G 11 at the Moravian Provincial Archive in Brno]. Praha 2010; ISBN 978-80-86495-66-8, ASEP ID [0358775](#)). Collection of manuscripts from the former Francis Museum in Brno, now housed in the Moravian Provincial Archive in Brno in the G 11 fond, contains nearly one thousand manuscripts. The modern academic catalogue replaced a very brief record inventory, acquired by the museum's director W. Schram in 1890, and presented to the academic public many modern manuscripts that are often original sources for the history of Moravia and neighboring regions.

Research of manuscripts bohemics abroad is carried out within a five-year grant project (*Soupis rukopisných bohemic ve vatikánské knihovně – knihovna Palatina* [Catalogue of the manuscript bohemica in the Vatican Library – Palatina Library], GAP405/12/1412; 2012–2016; researcher Stanislav Petr), devoted to the exploration of bohemica manuscripts housed in the Palatina library, which has been part of the Vatican library since 1623. It contains almost 2000 Latin manuscripts, among which are 60 manuscript bohemica. The goal of the project is to make these bohematical manuscripts accessible in a critical catalogue that will be published in 2016. Another outcome is the publication of by Stanislav Petr, *Výzkum rukopisných bohemic v římských knihovnách Angelica, Corsiniana a Vallicelliana*. [Research into manuscript Bohemica at the Angelica, Corsiniana and Vallicelliana libraries in Rome]. Prague Roma 2014, ISBN 978-80-7286-238-2, ASEP ID [0438699](#)), which contains an annotated inventory of 59 manuscript bohemica found while researching in the other Roman libraries of Angelica, Corsiniana and Vallicelliana. The publication provides researchers with manuscript texts on the discussions concerning Bohemian affairs at the councils of Constance and Basel, copies of charters drawn up by Bohemian monarchs and papal bulls send to addressees in the Bohemian lands, the biographies of Bohemian saints and nuncial reports on the religious and political situation in the Bohemian lands.

The last grant project that was started in 2014 is the grant *Scriptores (Scriptores. Písemná kultura a její tvůrci v pozdně středověkých Čechách 1300-1350* [Scriptores. Written culture and its creators in late medieval Bohemia 1300-1350]; GA14-00994S; 2014-2016), which is the result of collaboration with the Faculty of Art of the CU. The project focuses on one of the segments of written culture – the scribes of the texts and their creations, i.e. letters. Its goal is to create a catalogue of scribes and their letters in the researched period of 1300–1350.

Besides the library output supported by the afore-mentioned grant projects, team members published other works depending on the direction of their research. Marie Tošnerová studies and makes accessible the narrative sources that originated in Bohemian towns in the 16th and 17th centuries, which she has presented in many articles. She summarizes the sources of town chronicles between the years 1526–1620 in a book that is part of the annotated inventory of the chronicles of Bohemian towns (Tošnerová, Marie. *Kroniky českých měst z předbělohorského období. Úvod do studia městského kronikářství v Čechách v letech 1526–1620*. [The chronicle books of the Bohemian towns in the Age before Bílá Hora. The introduction to the study of the town chronicler in Bohemia in 1526–1620.] Praha 2010; ISBN 978-80-86495-67-5, ASEP ID [0355668](#)). Martina Hrdinová works on armorial manuscripts. The result of her studies is a book that carefully analyzes from a codicological and heraldic perspective two books of Bohemian aristocratic armorials from the last third of the 17th century together with a picture book of more than 950 Bohemian family coat of arms (Hrdinová,

Martina. *Erby ctihodné šlechty slavného Království českého. Edice a analýza dvou erbovníků české šlechty z 80. let 17. století. [Coats of Arms of Honourable Nobility from the Famed Kingdom of Bohemia: Two Armorial of Bohemian Nobility from the 1680s. Edition and Analysis]*. Praha 2013; ISBN 978-80-200-2196-0, ASEP ID [0394235](#)). Marta Hradilová, whose research is on the history of monastic libraries, focused especially on the library of Minorite monastery in Český Krumlov and presented her findings in a monograph (Hradilová, Marta. *K dějinám knihovny minoritů v Českém Krumlově. [On the History of the Minorite Library in Český Krumlov]*. Praha 2014; ISBN 978-80-87782-36-1, ASEP ID [0440922](#)). The book shed new light on the quantitative and qualitative contents of this library with an emphasis on manuscripts from the part of the library's fonds with 90 preserved medieval manuscripts.

Two more publications represent the collected editions of the codicological works of two former team members - František Hoffmann and Jiří Kejř (Hoffmann, František; Petr, Stanislav (ed.). *Výbor kodikologických rozprav a studií. [Selected codicological studies]*. Praha 2010; ISBN 978-80-86495-75-0, ASEP ID [0364713](#); Kejř, Jiří; Petr, Stanislav (ed.). *Výbor rozprav a studií z kodikologie a právních dějin. [Selected studies on codicology and legal history]*. Praha 2012; ISBN 978-80-86495-95-8, ASEP ID [0390167](#)).

Since 1962 the department has been publishing the journal *Studie o rukopisech [Manuscript Studies]* (editor in chief Marta Hradilová), which today fulfills all of the requirements of a modern academic journal. During the assessed period, a further five volumes were published, featuring many authors, partly from abroad (*Studie o rukopisech* XL, 2010 – XLIV, 2014). The *Česká literatura kodikologická [Czech Codicological Literature]* supplement is regularly published with the journal.

An important success was the ability to cooperate more closely with the Centre International de Codicologie in Brussels, with the aim to process the reviews and annotations of Czech codicological literature for the journal *Scriptorium* (Stanislav Petr, Marta Hradilová, Pavel Brodský). The result of the team's collaboration with the Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin was the organization of the international workshop *Kulturelles Handschriftenerbe Ostmitteleuropa* on German-language manuscripts in the collections of various Central European countries in Prague between 3. – 6. 3. 2010.