

Miscellaneum

Strahov Prior Cyril Antonín Straka, Librarian and Historian (1868-1927)

A bio-bibliographical review on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his death

Antonín Straka was born in the small Czech town of Milevsko on November 19, 1868, in an old family¹⁾, with roots that can be traced as far back as the 16th century²⁾. From his childhood onwards, his life was connected with the Premonstratensians. His mother was born in the Premonstratensian parish of Velká Chyška. She was the housekeeper of the parish priest. When the latter was moved to the Order-deanery of Milevsko, she went with him. There she married Straka's father, who was a potter and later on an innkeeper.

At the age of 12, Straka left his native town to become a chorister at Strahov Church and to study at the gymnasium (Grammar school) in the Lesser Town of Prague. He spent the two last years of gymnasium in České Budějovice, where he passed his maturity exam in 1888³⁾.

Although Straka would have loved to continue his studies of history, as was the wish of his parents, he joined the Premonstratensian monastery at Strahov on September 17, 1888, and received the name Cyril. One year later he was matriculated at the theological Faculty of the German University of Prague, but in the fifth semester he moved to the Czech University. On May 25, 1890, he took simple vows, and three years later (June 11, 1893), he was solemnly professed, just before the end of his theological studies. On July 16 of that same year, he was ordained a priest in the cathedral of St. Vitus at the Prague Castle⁴⁾.

1) State Regional Archives in Třeboň, archival group: Parish Registers, Parish of Milevsko, Register of Baptisms 13, 1860-1870, ff. 388-389. For generations the family practised the handcraft of pottery.

2) State Regional Archives in Třeboň, archival group: Orlík Estate, book No. 101: Land and duties register of the year 1571, p. 20.

3) State Central Archives in Prague, 1. Dept., archival group: Premonstratensian Order, Strahov, box No. 1286: Maturity examination certificate — July 27th, 1888.

4) Box No. 1286: Certificate of Ordination — July 16th, 1893.

The period 1893-1906 was spent in Radonice nad Ohří. Situated in north-western Bohemia, Radonice was part of an old Strahov land-property called Pátek Estate. Straka began and completed his work there as a chaplain⁵), but soon his historic interests emerged again.

Influenced and taught by F. František Štědrý, parish priest of Slavětín, and regional self-thought historian, he decided to write a history of the Radonice parish area for a memorial book. F. Štědrý did not only introduce Straka to the basics of historiographical work, but also offered him the use of his private professional library and bookbinder's workshop. This skill of bookbinding helped Straka later on tremendously to describe and compare old techniques of bookbinding when he took fragments of rare manuscripts from old covers, which he had discovered during his work in the Strahov Library.

The final work of Straka — hand-written and hand-illustrated Memorial Book of the Radonice Parish — is one of the best works of it's kind in Bohemia⁶). Straka treated this history of the parish on a village by village basis, doing it in a very critical way, using his own drawings, contemporary photographs and coloured pen-drawings. The history of the entire parish area, the description of the church, of the priest's-house, the foundations, beneficiaries and schools covers 421 pages, along with citations and translations of his sources. At the end we can also find lists of clerks, administrators, directors and other "civil" persons in the service of Strahov, working at Pátek Estate, as well as Radonice parish priests, chaplains and administrators, with their "shadow portraits" and photographs.

This work was completed in 1904, after which Straka began writing a "parish-chronicle". He focused his attention on a particular description of the abolishment and demolition of the old Romanesque church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, which had been the former parish church of Radonice. He also published his first studies at that time.

Also during his tenure of office at Radonice, he spent the major part of his spare time at the Strahov monastery archives, where he arranged a collection of Strahov charters, and did a great deal of work sorting out the correspondence of Strahov's abbots of the 17th century. Encouraged by Štědrý, he began to write "A Key For Recognizing Coat-of-arms"; the third volume was completed in 1899, and a fourth was never finished⁷).

⁵) Box No. 1286: Appointment — September 21st, 1893.

⁶) State District Archives in Louny, archival group: 327/12/63. Paměť'ní kniha farní osady Radonické.

⁷) Strahov Library, ms. collection, location number DU II 12-15: Klíč k poznání erbů.

In the year 1906, the Strahov librarian Isidor B. Zahradník decided to pursue a political career. He resigned his office as librarian, and left Strahov to work as an economical administrator at the monastery estate Hradištko. Convinced that Cyril Straka was the most suitable confrere to replace him, he recommended him as his successor. Thus, Straka began his work in the Strahov Library in the middle of 1906.

"Tabula rasa" is an appropriate description of his knowledge about the library and the work of a librarian. When, as a young man he joined the monastery, the library was open to the public and members of the monastery one day of the year, on the Feast of St. John. That is why he had to develop a "stratagem" to find his way in the library. He offered a librarian named Dominik Čermák, his contemporary, the task to classify a collection of shells!

He had to decide how to tackle the work in the library. It took him several weeks to find out that the most urgent work was to make a complete catalogue of the collection of books. Before him, there had never been a comprehensive catalogue of the library.

Let us mention now a few facts of his life. In 1908, he was elected delegate of his monastery to the General Chapter, which was held in the monastery of Teplá, in Western Bohemia. This happened again six years later, in June of 1914, when the General Chapter met in the Philosophical Hall of Strahov Library⁸⁾.

After the First World War, in the period so difficult for Czech Catholics, when the Czechoslovak Republic came into being, Cyril Straka was appointed superior (1919), and one year later prior (1920). In 1922 he was given the title "consiliarius ad honorem"⁹⁾.

Straka's frequent work in the library, proved unhealthy. There was no central heating in the library during winter, and although the library was closed to the public from autumn to spring, Straka spent most of his time there, working on the catalogue. In the last year of his life he was confined to bed and in the end he suffered from heart disease. He died on September 17, 1927, at Strahov. Three days later, after a pontifical requiem mass, his remains were translated to the cemetery of the Order in Nebužice and interred there.

Tracing his professional life, we notice that there were several Strakas. There was Straka the historian, Straka the librarian and Straka

⁸⁾ Strahov Library, ms. coll., DS III 2. A visitor's book of the Strahov Library 1898-1938.

⁹⁾ Box No. 1286, Appointment — February 16th, 1922.

the book-lover. All three specialists lived in one soul and body. However, it is not possible to divide them. On the other hand, all his professional work was more or less connected with the Strahov Library book collections.

Writing about him as a librarian, we must emphasize before all else his great accomplishment on the catalogue. In his summary report in *Český časopis historický* (Czech Historical Journal) of the year 1919, he estimated that the number of catalogued books was 64,589, and he listed the established catalogued sections of the library: Philosophical Hall, Theological Hall, the so-called Law-Medicine Hall, Dlabač's Collection, Comeniana, Premonstratensia, Pachta's Library, separate and collections of manuscripts and incunabula¹⁰).

Auxiliary work was done by novices, and at times also by volunteers from the community. They were supervised and controlled by Straka himself. In the years, when the monastery suffered from a lack of novices, or when they were not interested in this kind of work, he had to do the work of cataloguing all by himself. In the spring of 1914 he wrote in a letter to his friend František Štědrý: "It hasn't decreased but for that, what was catalogued by me"¹¹).

After 1919, the work continued up to Straka's death. However, when he was appointed prior in 1920, the abbot met his wish, gave him a helper to guide and perform other tasks in the library. This was Vít Hůlka, who was later to become Straka's successor as Strahov librarian, and also the last prior before the abolition of the abbey by the communists.

The introduction of giving the public access to Strahov library, organizing orientation exhibitions to the collections, and simplifying the access to these collections by creating a catalogue, these are Straka's achievements.

As thousands of volumes went through his hands, he acquired a great deal of information for comparative studies, and because of this — during more than two decades of work in the library — Straka became a

¹⁰) Straka, C.: *Knihovna Strahovského kláštera v Praze*, *Český časopis historický* 25, 1919, pp. 378-381.

¹¹) RP Strahov, kart. č. 1286, Correspondence, letter to F. Štědrý of 20.4.1914. "This year the work doesn't continue. I have only one novice and he is not much of a worker... Yesterday he wrote into a catalogue one unknown author: Diffamari, L., — it was *lex diffamari*! —, but that's not all, I cannot rely on him at all. Otherwise, he's a well-behaved and silent fellow."

top-specialist in the art of historical book-bindings. In the introduction to one of his studies, he wrote "Just in the beginning of the cataloguing at the Strahov Library, which I started with the help of clerics in June 1906, I wanted to discover book-bindings. Among thousands of volumes, I found a lot of old binding-specimens of special original Czech book binding decoration". He continued to connect his interest in visual art with book-binding and history¹²).

He published around 15 studies dealing with the subjects of book-binders and their techniques, bookprinters (typographers) and their book labels, etc.¹³). Only in this domain did Straka's knowledge exceed the proportions of the Strahov Library. As a well-known specialist, he took part in the organizing of exhibitions on book-binding and book-printing. He joined — as chairman — a commission for an exhibition of specimens of "Ex-libris", as well as a financial commission. He was also a member of the presidium of a preparatory committee — preparing works for the International Congress of Librarians and Bibliophiles in Prague in 1926.

In 1922, his extraordinary knowledge of book science was appreciated by the minister of education and national culture Šrobár, who appointed him a member of the "Commission for cataloguing the Czech first-prints and all first-prints kept in the Czechoslovak Republic". Less than two years later, this commission was transformed into the "Commission for the listing of Czechoslovak prints up to the end of the 18th century". Collaborating with the best librarians and directors of Czech and Slovak libraries, Straka took part in the development of contemporary Czechoslovak book sciences.

During his long hours in the library, Straka discovered many completely unknown prints and first-prints. One of his most important discoveries was in 1911, when he found a volume containing 13 prints. Among these small size titles, published at the turn of the 15th and 16th century by the printing offices of Pilsen printer Mikuláš Bakalář and by the Prague Old Town printer Mikuláš Konáč of Hodiškov, there were some unique specimens, especially "On the New Lands, the New World,

¹²) Straka, C.: O českých vazbách v knihovně strahovské do počátku XVII. stol., in: *Knihitisk československý*, Praha, 1920, pp. 87-98.

¹³) A complete Straka's bibliography will be published by the author in a particular article on Straka: Cyril Antonín Straka (1869-1927). *Strahovský bibliotékář*, *Bibliotheca Strahoviensis* 3, 1997, which is being prepared for print.

Concerning Which We Hitherto Have Had No Knowledge Nor Have Heard Anything" — the first news in Central Europe about the discovery of America¹⁴). Besides there were Bernhard von Breidenbach's "The Life of Mohammed" and "A Tract On the Holy Land", as well as others. The year 1913 brought other discoveries: the first editions of Comenius' work "The Mournful" and "An Unconquerable Castle"¹⁵). We notice that Straka was not only interested in incunabula and paleotypes, he also discovered other unknown and remarkable old prints, such as "Descriptio amplissimae atque ornatissimae regiae urbis Pragensis, metropolis totius Boemiae" published by the priest Bartoloměj Martinides in 1615, and other important manuscripts, such as a fragment of Jan Hus' "Tract on Simony" and one leaf of his "Postilla"¹⁶). He also found other illuminated manuscripts dating from the first half of the 17th century by Strahov canon and illuminator Jan Šícha, *libri amicorum* as well as old maps. In the 1920's he discovered the oldest Czech calendar, "Minucí" or almanac of the year 1485, printed by Johannes Alackraw in the Czech town Vimperk¹⁷).

Trying to describe him as a historian, I must first list his three monographies. The first one, based on the correspondence of the Strahov abbot Kaspar Questenberg to his brothers, dealt with the history of Albrecht of Wallenstein (1911)¹⁸). The significance of this book appears in the reflections of personal attitudes and opinions, very typical for this kind of a family correspondence.

By the middle of the 1920's (1924), Straka had published a study about another Strahov abbot, Kryšpín Fuk of Hradiště, who, during the first half of the 17th century, made the upper stream of Vltava river navigable¹⁹).

¹⁴) This booklet was published by Straka in a form of facsimile edition, cf. Straka, C. (ed.): *Spis o nových zemích a Novém světě*, Praha 1926, 94 pp.

¹⁵) Cf. Straka, C.: *Prvé vydání Komenského spisů "Truchlivý" a "Nedobytedlný hrad"* v knihovně strahovské. "Pres Boží a "Antidotum Apostatae", *Časopis českého musea* 88, 1914, pp. 10-18.

¹⁶) Straka, C.: *Nově objevené zlomky spisů M. Jana Husi v knihovně Strahovské*, *Časopis českého musea* 86, 1912, pp. 417-431; *Časopis českého musea* 87, 1913, pp. 46-66, 281-284.

¹⁷) Straka, C.: *Česká minucí z roku 1485*, *Typografia* 32, 1925, pp. 49-54; *Nově objevený prvotisk z r. 1485*, *Časopis čsl. knihovníků* 4, 1925, pp. 25-30.

¹⁸) Straka, C.: *Albrecht z Valdštejna a jeho doba*, *Rozpravy České akademie císaře Františka Josefa pro vědy, slovesnost a umění* č. 44, třída I., Praha 1911, 240 pp.

¹⁹) Straka, C.: *Svatojanské proudy a splavnění horní Vltavy*, *Rozpravy České akademie věd a umění* č. 68, třída I., Praha 1924, 95 pp.

In his last monography "The Transfer of St. Norbert's Relics from Magdeburg to Prague"²⁰⁾, he turned again to the person of Kaspar Questenberg. Straka's natural interest in St. Norbert's relics was evident in his studies, which were written at the occasion of the opening of St. Norbert's tomb in 1916, and the approach of the third centenary of the transfer. This, and several other events, such as celebrations that were connected with it, etc., turned his attention to St. Norbert. As prior of Strahov, Premonstratensian and historian, he was compelled to add to the monography a short historical essay on the authenticity of St. Norbert's relics, in which he disproved convincingly the evidence of some who claimed that the participants of the transfer exhumed archbishop Heinrich's relics instead of those of Norbert²¹⁾.

These three books could represent a base of a planned description of the Strahov Monastery history. Unfortunately, his work in the library and his later illness prevented him from doing more. Many small and large articles, focused on Strahov's history, are the only source today about the Strahov Monastery and library.

In addition to the abbots already mentioned, Straka published articles about other well-known persons from Strahov: abbot Wenceslas Mayer, founder of the Philosophical Hall, abbot Jeremy Zeidler, rector of the Charles' University and founder of the Strahov Gallery; Jan Gottfried Dlabač, poet, historian, collector and Strahov librarian; and finally poet Boleslav Jablonský (Eugen Tupý), the later provost of the Zwierzyniec Monastery in Poland.

It is evident that Straka's historical interest covered several centuries, but the main focus went to the 17th century. He was not only concerned with abbatial correspondence, but also with the topographical history of Strahov and its surroundings. This included Prague, which became a dear topic to him, as well as the Strahov gallery and its paintings.

In addition to these themes, he also displayed an interest in the other "Premonstratensian" places: his birthplace Milevsko, Radonice nad Ohří and Doksany.

²⁰⁾ Straka, C.: Přenesení ostatků sv. Norberta z Magdeburku na Strahov (1626-1628), Praha 1927, 122 pp.

²¹⁾ Unfortunately, Straka's only two articles about St. Norbert, published in *Analecta Praemonstratensia* in 1927 (*Literatura de translatione S. P. Norberti A. 1627 eiusque iubilaeis*, pp. 333-335; *Historica evolutio atque exornatio sepulchri S. P. Norberti in aedibus Strahoviensibus, Pragae*, pp. 336-346), were not able to reflect his wide knowledge of the subject.

Although he never took an university degree in historical sciences, in 1912 he was elected as an alternate member of a directorate of the Christian Academy (*Academia christiana Pragensis*), and on January 12th, 1923 he became an extraordinary member of the Royal Czech Society of Sciences²²). Thus, from this point of view, he seems to have been a self-taught man.

His complete work amounts to five books, and over 100 studies, historical essays, reports and articles. Nevertheless, his work is characterized, perhaps even more significantly, by his publishing of unknown historical documents, both written and printed. Cultural interest and a talent for visual art, as well as a good knowledge of Latin, helped him to translate intricate historical sources and to interpret them from the perspective of an historian of art. As a real historian, he never shrank from the task of finding the historical truth. It is only fitting that he, together with J.G. Dlabač, is considered as one of the most important and educated librarians and historians among the Czech Premonstratensians, as well as a person whose professional impact went beyond the Strahov monastery.

After his death, he was not forgotten. Members of the “Regional Union Milevsko” installed a memorial stone on the house in which he was born. On this occasion in 1931, a small print was published “For the Memory of P. Cyril Straka”, in which his friends remembered him and his successor V. Hůlka published a fragment of his autobiography²³).

In 1936 his bronze bust by sculptor B. Borovičová-Podpěrvá was unveiled in the Philosophical Hall of the Strahov Library, and remains there to this day, despite the adversity of the former communist regime.

Královská kanonie premonstrátů na Strahově

Jan PAŘEZ

Strahovská knihovna

Strahovské nádvoří 1

118 00 Praha 1

Česká Republika

²²) Archives of the Strahov Monastery at Strahov, C. A. Straka — posthumous papers, Box No. 2.

²³) Památce P. Cyrila Straky, Milevsko 1931. Unfortunately only in 1935 A. Stara, the historian of Teplá monastery, published a small biographical note about C. Straka (Cf. *Analecta Praemonstratensia*, 11, 1935, pp. 238-239).

Selected Bibliography of C.A. Straka

- 1899 — Farní chrám Povýšení sv. Kříže v Radonicích, *Method* 25, 1899, 59-63.
- 1901 — Drobné zprávy historické, *Památky archeologické* 19, 1900-1901, 229-231.
- O kronice Jarlochově, *Zpravodaj Okresního hospodářského spolku v Milévsku* 16, 1901.
- 1906 — Náhrobek opata kláštera Milevského Františka z Vepic (1383-1404), *Památky archeologické* 21, 1906, 424-430.
- O školách okresu Lounského od nejstarších dob až do dnes, *Sborník Historického kroužku* 7, 1906, 1-6, 130-145; *SHK* 8, 1907, 1-13, 172-179; *SHK* 9, 1908, 1-9, 113-133. (With F. Štědrý).
- 1908 — Nejstarší kniha výsledků na právě kláštera Strahovského na Pohořelci, *Český lid* 17, 1908, 65-67, 116-118, 165-168, 224-228.
- Zbořený kostel Povýšení sv. Kříže v Radonicích nad Ohří, *Památky archeologické* 23, 1908, 5-28.
- Rukopisné práce a život Jana Václava Šichy, kapitulára Strahovského, *Památky archeologické*, 1908, 281-308.
- Pohled na Menší město Pražské s Petřínem z let 1659-1665, *Památky archeologické* 23, 1908, 495-510.
- 1909 — Památník Václava Dobřenského, *Časopis Českého musea* 83, 1909, 141-145.
- Zápisky exulantů v Strahovské bibliothece z r. 1622 a 1628, *Časopis Českého musea* 83, 1909, 145-146.
- 1910 — Česká skládání při průvodu na neděli květnou a hod boží velikonoční, *Cyrril* 36, 1910, 6-9, 18-20, 37-38, 50-51, 70-72, 82-85.
- 1911 — Albrecht z Valdštejna a jeho doba. Na základě korespondence opata strahovského Kašpara z Questenberka, *Rozpravy České akademie císaře Františka Josefa pro vědy, slovesnost a umění* č. 44, třída I., Praha 1911.
- 1912 — "Nový svátek" v Plzni 1611, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 172-173.
- Výstraha zlodějovi knihy 1642, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 173-174.
- Kniha Šimona Lomnického z Budče, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 174.
- Památník Jindřicha Konráda Vencelíka z Vrchovišť, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 272-273.
- Památník Josefa Lidla z Myslova, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 273.
- Památník Václava Parmenidy Horažďovského na Strahově, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 273-274.
- Památník Kryštofa Schillinga, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 274.
- Památník z konce 16. stol., *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 274-275.
- Památník Karla Materny z Květnic, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 275-276.
- Nález dosud nezvěstných prvotisků v knihovně Strahovské, *Časopis Českého musea* 86, 1912, 209-219.

- Nově objevené zlomky spisů M. Jana Husi v knihovně Strahovské, Časopis Českého musea 86, 1912, 417-431; ČČM 87, 1913, 46-66, 281-284.
- Návštěva císařovny francouzské Marie Ludoviky na Strahově r. 1812, Ženské listy 40, 1912, No. 3-4.
- Obrazárna král. kanonie Strahovské v Praze, Ženské listy 40, 1912, No. 11.
- Staré astrologické výklady o vlivu hvězd na život lidský, Ženské listy 40, 1912, No. 6-10.
- Kdy a jak se šířila v Čechách instrumentální hudba při církevních bohoslužbách?, Cyrill 38, 1912, 50-54.
- 1913 — Jan Mystopol, Časopis Českého musea 87, 1913, 173.
- Tomáš Mitis Limúžský, Časopis Českého musea 87, 1913, 173-174.
- Zápis Tychona Brahe v knihovně Strahovské, Časopis Českého musea 87, 1913, 382-384.
- Z knihovny Troilovy, Časopis Českého musea 87, 1913, 452.
- Studie o věžích a branách hradu Pražského, Památky archeologické 25, 1913, 8-26.
- O památnících, Ženské listy 41, 1913, No. 1-2.
- Pobyt Boleslava Jablonského v Polsku, Ženské listy 41, 1913, No. 4-12.
- Nově odkryté fresky Siarda Noseckého na Strahově, Český svět 10, 1913, No. 15.
- 1914 — Prvé vydání Komenského spisů "Truchlivý" a "Nedobytedlný hrad" v knihovně strahovské. "Pres Boží a "Antidotum Apostatae", Časopis Českého musea 88, 1914, 10-18.
- Historický vývin a výzdoba náhrobku sv. Norberta v chrámu strahovském, Památky archeologické 26, 1914, 15-27.
- 1915 — Pohřeb a hrob generála Godfrída z Pappenheimu v chrámě strahovském, Památky archeologické 27, 1915, 97-106.
- Pověry a pověsti XVII. věku v Čechách, Ženské listy 43, 1915, No. 3-7.
- Heringovy obrazy "Život svatého Norberta" v klášterním chrámě Navštívení P. Marie v Milévsku, Zpravodaj Okresního hospodářského spolku v Milévsku 30, 1915, 2-3, 10-11, 18-19, 26-27, 34-35, 42-43, 50-51.
- 1916 — Popis Prahy od Bartoloměje Martinida z r. 1615, Časopis Společnosti přátel starožitností 24, 1916, 123-132.
- Humanista český Václav Porcius Vodňanský, jeho spis "Duchovní město" a zachovaná korespondence, Listy filologické 43, 1916, 27-40, 127-132, 264-271.
- Stradové z Rosbergu, Památky archeologické 28, 1916, 18-24.
- Ostatky a náhrobek sv. Norberta na Strahově, Památky archeologické 28, 1916, 143-151.
- Jak slavilo se Boží tělo v Praze v XVI. a XVII. století, Časopis katolického duchovenstva 57, 1916, 161-173, 323-336.
- Jak se Praha bavila v době probuzenské (1750-1850), Ženské listy 44, 1916, No. 4-8, 10-12.

- 1917 — Styky Dobrovského se Strahovem, Týn 1, 1917, 168-175.
 — Plán Starého města Pražského z r. 1641, Památky archeologické 29, 1917, 242-250.
 — Švédové na Strahově, Sborník Historického kroužku 18, 1917, 161-170; SHK 19, 1918, 36-61, 97-110.
- 1918 — Dürerova "Růžencová slavnost" na Strahově, Týn 2, 1918, 243-249, 328-334.
 — K "Rukopisnému jubileu", Zvon 18, 1918, 601-602.
 — Klášter sv. Kateřiny na Novém městě Pražském, Časopis katolického duchovenstva 59, 1918, 22-26, 153-158, 279-283, 351-356, 527-530; ČKD 60, 1919, 50-56, 164-169, 230-238.
- 1919 — Studentstvo a duchovenstvo za bouřlivého roku 1848, Týn 3, 1919, 76-85, 137-148, 195-203.
 — Příspěvky životopisné, Listy filologické 46, 1919, 345-354.
 — Knihovna Strahovského kláštera v Praze, Český časopis historický 25, 1919, 378-381.
 — Záhadná skříňka s Husovým poselstvím, Ženské listy 48, 1919, No. 11-12., 115-115, s. 128-129.
 — O knihařích a knižních vazbách, zvláště strahovských, Knihomil 2, 1919, 68-81.
 — Písecko a Tábořsko za přepadu švédského r. 1641, Otavan 4 (39), 1919, 70-73.
- 1920 — K stému výročí úmrtí buditele národa Bohumíra J. Dlabace, Literární příloha Národních listů, 8.2.1920, č. 38.
 — O českých vazbách v knihovně strahovské do počátku XVII. stol., in: Knihtisk československý, Praha 1920, s. 87-98.
 — Buditel národa Bohumír Jan Dlabáč jako knihovník, Knihy a knihovny 1, 1920, 49-51.
 — Bohumír Jan Dlabáč jako regenschori (K stoletému výročí úmrtí), Hudební revue 14, 1920, 139-141, 211-215.
 — Vznik filosofického sálu knihovny strahovské v Praze, Knihy a knihovny 1, 1920, 91-106.
 — Zaniklá sklárna ve Velké Chyšce, Drobné umění 2, 1920, 175-179.
- 1921 — Přehled historického vývoje knižních vazeb, úvodní slovo katalogu Výstavy vazeb knižních starých i moderních, uspořádaná v březnu 1921 Společenstvem knihařů v Praze u příležitosti sjezdu knihařů z republiky Československé, Praha 1921, 3-17.
 — Šichův graduál ve Strahovské knihovně, Knihomil, 1921, 18-36.
 — První novodobý básník český. Literární silueta, Týn 4, 1920-1921, 111-114, 153-157, 195-196.
 — Založení sboru Českých Bratří v Horažďovicích, Otavan 5 (40), 1920-1921, 141-142.
- 1922 — O vzniku knih, Časopis čsl. knihovníků 1, 1922, 1-4.
 — Literární styky Prahy s Lužicí v době obrozenské. (Bohumír Jan Dlabáč), Českolůžický věstník 3, 1922, 46-49.
- 1923 — Obrázek zaměstnaneckých poměrů pražských typografů ze XVII. století, Typografia 30, 1923, 49-53.

- Elixír mudrcův neboli alchemické pojednání jak vyrobiti kámen moudrosti na bělo nebo na červeno, Praha 1923. (Under the pen-name C. Astr)
- 1924 — Náhrobní kameny a epitafy v kostele strahovském, Časopis Společnosti přátel starožitností 32, 1924, 70-90.
- Živnost knihtiskařská v XVI. a XVII. věku, Typografia 31, 1924, 105-107, 126-131.
- Svatojanské proudy a splavnění horní Vltavy, Rozpravy České akademie věd a umění ř. 68, třída I., Praha 1924.
- K šedesátinám dra. Čeňka Zíbrta, Časopis čsl. knihovníků 3, 1924, 159-169.
- Pře pánů Píseckých s Prachatickými a Horažďovickými o silniční mýto z r. 1525, Otavan 8 (43), 1924, 116.
- Několik lístků z dějin Milevska, Slavnostní číslo Věstníku hasičské župy Milevska, 1924, 2-8.
- O exlibris klášterů českomoravských, Sborník pro exlibris a jinou užítkovou grafiku 1, 1923, 33-47.
- 1925 — Památky po našich knihtiskařích, Typografia 32, 1925, 13-21.
- Česká minucí z roku 1485, Typografia 32, 1925, 49-54.
- České vazby knižní, Typografia 32, 1925, 117-122.
- Nově objevený prvotisk z r. 1485, Časopis čsl. knihovníků 4, 1925, 25-30.
- Nejstarší minucí česká z r. 1485, Národní listy, 15.2.1925.
- Pověsti strašidelné ze Strahovských letopisů, Český lid 25, 1925, 15-23.
- Reforma pražských zednářských loží r. 1778, Český časopis historický 31, 1925, 113-140.
- Typografická úprava tisků příležitostných koncem XVI. století, Ročenka českých knihtiskařů 8, 1925, 27-45.
- Zacházení s knihou, in: Československé knihovnictví. Editor Z. V. Tobolka, Praha 1925, 114-129.
- Vazba knih, in: Československé knihovnictví. Editor Z. V. Tobolka, Praha 1925, 130-150.
- Milevsko za doby poddanství, Slavnostní list k otevření Sokolovny, Milevsko 1925.
- 1926 — Knižní značka knihovny Strahovské, Časopis čsl. knihovníků 5, 1926, 135-136.
- O značkách knihtiskařů a knihkupců, Ročenka českých knihtiskařů 9, 1926, 59-73.
- Spis o nových zemích a Novém světě, Praha 1926.
- Doksanský klášter za třicetileté války v Čechách, Sborník Historick kroužku 27-28, 1926-1927.
- Historický vývoj českých vazeb knižních, in: Knižní kultura doby nové i staré (editor A. Dolenský), Praha 1926, 49-55.
- 1927 — Pražská vilová čtvrt "Vořechovka", Časopis Společnosti přátel starožitností 35, 1927, 23-26.
- Literatura de translatione S. P. Norberti A. 1627 eiusque iubilaeis, Analecta Praemonstratensia 3, 1927, 333-335.

- Historica evolutio atque exornatio sepulchri S. P. Norberti in aedibus Strahoviensibus, Pragae, Analecta Praemonstratensia 3, 1927, 336-346.
- Přenešení ostatků sv. Norberta z Magdeburku na Strahov (1626-1628), Praha 1927.
- Typografická ex libris z knihovny kláštera Strahovského v Praze, Typografia 34, 1927, 27-36. (With R. Hála).