

## Abstracts of Articles and Studies of the Year 2019, Nr. 1

**JAKUB SICHÁLEK, The Genealogy of the Medieval Bohemian Prose *Joseph and Aseneth***

pp. 7–20

This study examines the Latin original of the Old Czech prose pseudepigraph *Joseph and Aseneth*, the history of the text, and the Old Czech manuscript tradition. The Czech version, which was created at the turn of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, is based on the Latin compilation contained in the *Speculum historiale* by Vincent of Beauvais. Vincent's *Historia Ioseph et Aseneth* was also distributed independently of the *Speculum historiale*, which is evidenced by two Latin Bohemian manuscripts. The Old Czech *Joseph and Aseneth* has survived in two translated versions, and one is seemingly older. The younger version translates the original text *verbum e verbo*, and is thus distinct for its abundant use of Latinisms. The Czech translations were also based on different Latin originals where parallels can be found in the different Bohemian manuscripts of *Historia Ioseph et Aseneth*.

Keywords: Old Czech literature – Medieval Latin literature – pseudepigrapha – *Joseph and Aseneth* – *Chronicon* of Helinand of Froidmont – Vincent of Beauvais' *Speculum historiale*

**VÁCLAV ŽŮREK, The Reception of Paulinus of Venice's Chess Treatise in Late Medieval Bohemia**

pp. 21–43

This study deals with a short chess treatise entitled *Tractatus de ludo scachorum* written by the Franciscan Paulinus of Venice (around 1270–1344). The treatise is apparently inspired by the best-selling chess treatise of the same name, written by the Dominican Jacobus de Cessolis. The evaluation of the reception of Paulinus's work from a pan-European perspective clearly shows that after initial interest in 14<sup>th</sup> century Italy, the second wave of its reception was in Central Europe at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, which can be connected mainly with the court of Wenceslas IV and Prague ecclesiastic dignitaries. This applies both to Paulinus's work as a whole, as well as to the treatise on the game of chess itself. This branch of the tradition also includes the richly illuminated Madrid manuscript, the only one containing the chess treatise alone. The style of its decoration, as well as some of its details, suggests a commissioner among the Czech nobility close to King Wenceslas IV. The most likely candidate is Petr Zmrzlík the Elder, a rich nobleman and bibliophile.

Keywords: Bohemia – chess treatises – Paulinus of Venice – Jacobus de Cessolis – court of Wenceslas IV

This article investigates a revised version of Stanislaus of Znojmo's *Tractatus de Antichristo contra Jacobellum* contained in Třeboň, Státní oblastní archiv, ms. A 16. Stanislaus's *Tractatus* was originally written as a response to Jakoubek of Stříbro's *Posicio de Antichristo* following a 1412 quodlibet, but within the Třeboň version (copied in 1464) there is a peculiar reference to the Taborites that was added by the scribe Crux of Telč. Crux's revised version sought to repurpose Stanislaus's *Tractatus* from a work devoted to refuting Jakoubek of Stříbro's views on the papal Antichrist into a text that connected the interpretative modes of Jakoubek with the Taborites. The Třeboň version of the *Tractatus* is thus significant as a record of the debates surrounding the Antichrist in 1412 and in registering the shifting positions of Jakoubek of Stříbro and his Taborite opponents on glossing and scriptural interpretation.

Keywords: Crux of Telč (Kříž z Telče) – Stanislaus of Znojmo – Jakoubek of Stříbro – Taborites – Antichrist – interpretation – glossing