

The Canons of Prémontré at the Mediaeval University of Vienna

In commemoration of the sixth centenary of the foundation of the University of Vienna, I have taken the occasion of the recent publication of the medieval section of the Vienna *matricula* to identify the canons of Prémontré therein and to assemble what information I could about their accomplishments, intellectual and other, in later life ¹⁾. The result is an alphabetical list of eighty-

¹⁾ I would here like to express my sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Leo Santifaller, director general of the Austrian State Archives, for his kind offer to help me secure information from the second volume of the *Matricula* even before it was published, an offer which it became unnecessary to accept because of my slowness in coming to grips with this subject. I should admit at once that I have not had an opportunity to consult those records of the faculties and nations which still lie unpublished in the University Archives in Vienna. Because the information which I have assembled about the academic careers of the students is therefore incomplete, I have not attempted in my introductory remarks to do more than call attention to a few salient features. It was only after this study was nearly completed that I saw the publication of Tr. GERITS, O. Praem., *Prémontrés inscrits aux Universités de Vienne* (1377-1658/59), *de Bâle* (1460-1665/66) *et de Fribourg-en-Breisgau* (1656-1806), in *Anal. Praem.*, XXXIX (1963), 351-7. Despite the seeming duplication, I have nevertheless considered it useful to publish the present work, partly because it adds some names to Gerits' list, but mainly because it attempts to do what Gerits did not intend, namely to annotate each name on the list. One of Gerits' students has been excluded, namely « Frater Augustinus Schenck professor in Noua Cella » who matriculated in the Austrian nation in 1460, since it seems almost certain that he comes from the Augustinian Neustift near Brixen rather than from the Premonstratensian Neustift near Freising. Finally I would like to express my thanks to the Institute for Research in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin for its hospitality while I gave this study its last revision.

three, possibly as many as ninety-six, canons of Prémontré, more than were at any other mediaeval university except, it seems, Paris, Louvain, and Cologne²⁾. The following abbreviations will be used in this study for frequently cited sources and secondary literature :

Anal. Praem. = *Analecta Praemonstratensia*, Tongerlo-Averbode, 1925 ff.

ASCHBACH = J. [von] Aschbach, *Geschichte der Wiener Universität* [Bd. I :] *im ersten Jahrhunderte ihres Bestehens*, Bd. II : *Die Wiener Universität und ihre Humanisten im Zeitalter Kaiser Maximilians*, I, Vienna, 1865-77.

BACKMUND = N. Backmund, *Monasticon Praemonstratense, id est historia circariarum atque canoniarum candidi et canonici ordinis Praemonstratensis*, 3 vols., Straubing, 1949-52-56.

Catal. CLM = *Catalogus codicum latinorum Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis*, 2 vols. in 7 parts, by C. Halm, (F. Keinz), W. Meyer, G. Thomas, Munich, 1873-81 (2nd ed. of I. 1-2, Munich, 1892-4).

GOOVAERTS = L. Goovaerts, *Ecrivains, artistes et savants de l'Ordre de Prémontré, dictionnaire bio-bibliographique*, 4 vols., Brussels, 1899-1917.

HAIDACHER = A. Haidacher, *Studium und Wissenschaft im Stifte Wilten in Mittelalter und Neuzeit*, Erster Teil : *Bis zur Gründung der Universität Innsbruck (1669) in Veröffentlichungen des Museum Ferdinandeum*, 36 (Innsbruck, 1956), pp. 5-99.

²⁾ The totals do not, of course, give an adequate account of the students who joined the Order only after having left the University. The exact number of students at Paris will never be known because the records which would provide such information no longer exist, but it would certainly exceed the number at Vienna. Cf. J. JOHN, *The College of Prémontré in Mediaeval Paris*, Notre Dame, Ind., 1953, p. 24, and in *Anal. Praem.*, XXVIII (1952), p. 156. A cursory glance at the Louvain *matricula* for the years 1426-1525 shows over 150 canons of Prémontré. Cf. *Matricule de l'Université de Louvain*, Vols. I-III, edited by E. REUSENS, J. WILS and A. SCHILLINGS respectively, Brussels, 1903, 1946-54, 1958, and J. B. VALVEKENS in *Anal. Praem.*, XXII-XXIII (1946-7), pp. 126-32, and XXXVI (1960), pp. 342-5. Cologne had over ninety between 1389 and 1525. Cf. H. KEUSSEN, *Die Matrikel der Universität Köln*, 3 vols., Bonn, 1892-1931 (2nd enlarged ed. of Vol. I in 1928). Of other universities only Heidelberg with at least sixty-seven canons of Prémontré seems to come close to Vienna. Cf. G. TOEPKE, *Die Matrikel der Universität Heidelberg von 1386 bis 1662*, 3 vols., 1884-93.

- HUGO = C. L. Hugo, *Sacri et canonici Ordinis Praemonstratensis Annales*, 2 vols., Nancy, 1734-6.
- KINK = R. Kink, *Geschichte der kaiserlichen Universität zu Wien*, 2 vols., in 3 parts, Vienna, 1854.
- MGH, *Necr.* = *Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Necrologia Germaniae*, 5 vols. edited by F. L. Baumann (I, III), S. Herzberg-Fraenkel (II), M. Fastlinger and J. Sturm (IV), and A. F. Fuchs (V), Berlin, 1888-1920.
- MUW = *Die Matrikel der Universität Wien (Publikationen des Instituts für österreichische Geschichtsforschung, VI. Reihe, 1. Abteilung)*, Graz-Cologne, 1954 ff.: Bd. I: 1377-1450, 1 (1954), 2 (1956); II: 1451-1518/I, 1 (1959); III: 1518/II-1579/I, 1, Bearbeitet von F. Gall (1959).
- Nekr. Wilten* = S. BRUNNER, *Das Nekrologium von Wilten (Prämonstratenser-Chorherrenstift bei Innsbruck in Tirol) von 1142-1698 in Archiv für österreichische Geschichte*, XLII (1870), pp. 233-50.
- SCHRAUF = K. SCHRAUF, *Die Matrikel der ungarischen Nation an der Wiener Universität 1453-1630*, Vienna, 1902.

I. — INTRODUCTION

Vienna got an early start in the university movement of Central Europe. Only Prague, founded in 1348, was significantly ahead of it. Duke Rudolph IV of Austria issued a founding charter on March 12, 1365, and Pope Urban V followed with papal authorization on June 18th of the same year ³). Because the organization and early vicissitudes of the new institution, beginning with the almost immediate death of its founder, have often been described ⁴), only a few facts need to be recounted here. Not until the 1380's when Rudolph's successor Duke Albert III at last became free to turn his attention to educational matters did the University really

³) Texts of both in KINK, II, 1-24, 26-8.

⁴) Besides the treatments in KINK, I, 1, pp. 1-30, and ASCHBACH, I, 1-42, see H. DENIFLE, *Die Entstehung der Universitäten des Mittelalters bis 1400*, Berlin, 1885, pp. 604-25; H. RASHDALL, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, new ed. by F. M. POWICKE and A. B. EMDEN, Oxford, 1936, II, 234-45; and S. D'IRSAY, *Histoire des universités françaises et étrangères des origines à nos jours*, Paris, 1933, I, 177-81.

begin to thrive. In 1384 he provided the school with a revised and, as it turned out, more permanent constitution ⁵⁾. The rector was to be chosen from any faculty by the proctors of the four nations or geographical areas into which the members of the University were divided according to their places of origin, namely the Austrian, Rhenish, Hungarian, and Saxon ⁶⁾. Henceforth there would be all four of the traditional faculties; the theological faculty which Pope Urban V had excluded was now authorized in a new bull of Feb. 21, 1384, issued by Pope Urban VI ⁷⁾. The pope at the same time confirmed the appointment of the provost of St. Stephan's collegiate church in Vienna as chancellor of the University. In 1385 the University provided itself with general statutes ⁸⁾ and on April 1, 1389, statutes were issued for each of the four faculties ⁹⁾.

Despite its somewhat halting start, Vienna nevertheless eventually outdistanced all other Central European universities, including Prague, Heidelberg (founded in 1386), Cologne (1388-9), Erfurt (1392), and Leipzig (1409), both in the total number of students enrolled prior to the Reformation and in the average number of

⁵⁾ Text in KINK, II, n° 10, pp. 49-71.

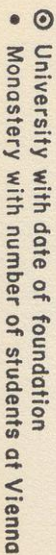
⁶⁾ The names of these four nations were taken from only a small, and not always the most important, part of the region which the nation actually embraced. Thus the Austrian nation included Austria and all other Hapsburg lands, part of Switzerland, and Italy. The Rhenish included South and West Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, and Spain. The Hungarian included Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Poland, and other Slavic lands as well as Greece. The Saxon included Saxony and the rest of North Germany, together with Lithuania, Latvia, Scandinavia, Friesland, and the British Isles. Cf. KINK, II, n° 10, pp. 51 f.; F. GALL in MUW, I, p. xvii; P. KIBRE, *The Nations in the Mediaeval Universities*, Cambridge, Mass., 1948, pp. 172-6. These national boundaries will be of help below in deciding to which monasteries certain students belonged and whether certain others were members of the Order of Prémontré at all. According to an earlier University ordinance of 6.VI.1366, the nations had different boundaries and were called Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, and Hungary (cf. KINK, II, n° 5, pp. 32-4). The *matricula* of the Rhenish nation survives from 1415, that of the Hungarian from 1453, that of the Saxon from 1502, and that of the Austrian from 1561. Cf. ASCHBACH, I, 273 n. 1, 593, 595. Only the *matricula* of the Hungarian nation, published by SCHRAUF, has been used here.

⁷⁾ Text in KINK, II, no. 8, pp. 43-7.

⁸⁾ Text *ibid.*, II, no. 12, pp. 73-87.

⁹⁾ *Ibid.*, II, no. 15, pp. 93-127 (theology), 127-55 (law), 156-70 (medicine), 170-226 (arts), 226-30 (approval of the whole University).

AND PREMONSTRANSIAN MONASTERIES



enrollments per year ¹⁰). The bulk of the students came, naturally enough, from the Danubian basin, especially from the Rhenish and Austrian nations, but there was usually a sizable enough group from lands beyond to maintain Vienna's reputation as a truly international institution. It never enjoyed the wide fame and influence of Paris, Bologna, or Oxford, but it was never a mere « Landesuniversität » either. During the last years of the period dealt with here the University especially flourished under the enthusiastic patronage of the Hapsburg Emperor Maximilian I (1493-1519).

The canons of Prémontré were in a fairly good geographical position to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered at Vienna. This Order of Canons Regular, founded by St. Norbert in 1120 at Prémontré near Laon in Northern France, quickly spread to South Germany and before the end of the twelfth century was well established in what are now the modern boundaries of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland ¹¹).

Several entire circaries or provinces into which the monasteries of the Premonstratensian Order were divided for administrative purposes lay fully within the cultural ambit of the new University, namely the Bavarian circary with nine monasteries for men ¹²), the Bohemian-Moravian with ten ¹³), the Hungarian with around

¹⁰) See the tables in F. EULENBURG, *Die Frequenz der deutschen Universitäten von ihrer Gründung bis zur Gegenwart* (= *Abhandlungen der philologisch-historischen Klasse der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, XXIV, I, 1906, Nr. 2), Leipzig, 1904, pp. 285-7. Of the non-German universities in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, Eulenburg's tables list the matriculation figures only for Cracow. None of the other schools, however, even comes into consideration, though Prague might well have over-shadowed Vienna if it had not been for the German withdrawal in 1409 and the Hussite wars which followed.

¹¹) Besides the accompanying map, see also BACKMUND, I, 476-97, for charts as well as maps showing the dates of the founding of the monasteries in Central Europe and their location with respect to Vienna. For an account of the foundation and early organization of the Order one may profitably consult H. M. COLVIN, *The White Canons in England*, Oxford, 1951, chapt. I, and also BACKMUND, especially for treatment of individual monasteries and for bibliographies.

¹²) Neustift, Osterhofen, St. Salvator, Scheftlarn, Steingaden, and Windberg in Bavaria proper, Griffen in Carinthia, Speinshart in the Upper Palatinate, and Wilten in the Tyrol.

¹³) Litomyšl, Milevsko, Strahov, Tepl, and Zeliv in Bohemia, Hradisko, Louka, and Zabrdovice in Moravia, Geras in Lower Austria, and Schlägl in Upper Austria.

twenty ¹⁴⁾ and the Swabian with thirteen ¹⁵⁾. Five monasteries in the Polish circary were also within the normal range of Vienna ¹⁶⁾. In the early years of the University six or seven of the forty-seven monasteries just mentioned — namely Csorna, Geras, Griffen, Hradisko, Louka, Zabrdovice, and possibly Móricazhida — were closer to Vienna than to the universities in Prague or Cracow (founded in 1364) or Pécs (1367) or Heidelberg (1386) or Budapest (1389). Towards the end of our period, with the foundation of new universities in Bratislava (1467) and Ingolstadt (1472), Vienna enjoyed an advantage of proximity only for Geras, Griffen, Louka, and Zabrdovice. The closest of all these monasteries was Louka, located near Znojmo on the southern frontier of Moravia, about seventy-five kilometers from Vienna.

There was also a Premonstratensian house called Himmelsporten in Vienna itself. But it was only a convent for women under the supervision of a prior from the monastery of Geras ¹⁷⁾. I have not been able to determine whether this convent may have had facilities to provide a place of residence for canons studying at the University ¹⁸⁾.

¹⁴⁾ This is a rough estimate, of which the following ten deserve mention here: Csorna, Móricazhida, Nyulakzigete, and Túrje in Hungary proper, Bozók, Jászó, Lelesz, Saág, and Turocz now in Czechoslovakia, and Váradhegyfok now in Rumania. Actually there were about forty Premonstratensian houses in the Hungarian circary, but some were convents for women, some had only a quasi-independent status, and for many the extant historical sources do not suffice to show that they enjoyed more than a nominal existence during the period dealt with here. Cf. BACKMUND, I, 415-74.

¹⁵⁾ Roggenburg and Ursberg in Swabish Bavaria, Adelberg, Obermarchtal, Roth, Schussenried, and Weissenau in Württemberg, Allerheiligen and Himmelsporte in Baden, and Chur, Churwalden, St. Jakob im Prätigau, and Rütli in Switzerland.

¹⁶⁾ Hebdów, Krzyzanowice, Nowy Sacz (founded only in 1410), Witów, and St. Vincent's in Wrocław.

¹⁷⁾ Cf. BACKMUND, I, 289, 317 f.

¹⁸⁾ I have unfortunately not been able to check whether H. HOLLNSTEINER, *Zur Geschichte des Augustiner Chorfrauenstiftes zur Himmelsporte in Wien* (Vienna dissertation, 1948), has something to say on this matter. At least one of the priors of Himmelsporten matriculated at the University (see under the name John in the list below). The names of several other priors are given in *Necr. canonicarum Perneccensium* in MGH, *Necr.*, V, 564, 565, 566. In 1518 Himmelsporten along with several other religious houses was involved in a dispute with the University's medical faculty and in 1525 the convent was

What these forty-seven monasteries would do with their opportunity in Vienna cannot be determined *a priori*. Although the Order of Prémontré was certainly not officially adverse to higher education ¹⁹), and in fact had taken steps to favor it, especially by establishing a college for the whole Order at Paris in 1252 ²⁰), it was also an Order in which lack of any knowledge beyond the ability to read the necessary liturgical books could be redeemed by *honestas vitae* ²¹). My studies of the canons of Prémontré at Paris and at the universities of Northeast Germany have shown that in practice individual monasteries were usually left free to decide their own educational policies. So what were the facts at Vienna ?

The most important ones can be presented in the accompanying table which shows the frequency of matriculation by the

burned in a massive fire (cf. K. SCHRAUF, *Acta Facultatis Medicae Universitatis Vindobonensis*, III, Vienna, 1904, pp. 136, 161).

¹⁹) For a summary of the educational provisions in the Statutes of the Order (edited by Pl. F. LEFÈVRE, *Les Statuts de Prémontré réformés sur les ordres de Grégoire IX et d'Innocent IV au XIII^e siècle*, Louvain, 1946), see HAIDACHER's introductory chapter, which has been summarized in turn by J. B. VALVEKENS in *Anal. Praem.*, XXXIV (1958), pp. 350 ff. I would like to call special attention to Haidacher's work, since it illustrates a necessary complement to the approach which has been adopted here and because similar studies could profitably be undertaken of many other monasteries. Instead of concentrating on University records, though he has by no means overlooked them, Haidacher has concentrated on the records of a single abbey, namely Wilten, in the hope of uncovering every extant sign of University influence. As a result of the thoroughness which his method allows, he has turned up several members of the Order whom I have accepted as either certain or probable students at Vienna but who would have escaped my attention if it had not been for his work. On the other hand, I have been able to provide documentary evidence for some of his conjectures, add a few names to his list, and in particular offer some evidence disputing his claim (p. 39) that Wilten lost all interest in university studies at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Not only did Abbot Leonard Klingler (1498-1531) send at least two students, namely John Kirchner and Simon Stubenfrost, to Vienna (see end of List below, among possible members of the Order), but he also in 1506 sent Michael Harder to distant Leipzig (cf. G. ERLER, *Die Matrikel der Universität Leipzig*, I, Leipzig, 1895, p. 473). It should be noted that the volume of the *Matricula* in which Kirchner and Stubenfrost are listed was not yet published when Haidacher was preparing his study.

²⁰) Cf. J. JOHN, *The College of Prémontré in Mediaeval Paris*, Notre Dame, Ind., 1953, and in *Anal. Praem.*, XXVIII (1952), 137-71, and XXX (1954), 161-77; BACKMUND, II, 518-20.

²¹) Cf. LEFÈVRE, *Les Statuts de Prémontré*, dist. I, cap. 15, pp. 27 f.

Order as a whole as well as by individual monasteries during six successive twenty-five-year periods from around 1375 when the matriculation records begin to survive to 1525 when the upheavals of the Reformation bring the University's life close to extinction.

PREMONSTRATENSIAN MATRICULATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA
BY MONASTERY AND DATE

MONASTERIES	1377-1400	1401-1425	1426-1450	1451-1475	1476-1500	1501-1525	TOTALS
Brandenburg	(1?)						(1?)
Csorna				2			2
Geras	1(1)			1 (1?)			2(1)(1?)
Griffen			1				1
Litomysl			1				1
Louka	2		(1)	2	3(1)	17	24(2)
Neustift		(1?)	1(1)			1	2(1)(1?)
Obermarchtal		(1)					(1)
Osterhofen		1	1	2	2		6
Roggenburg		1					1
Roth				(1?)			(1?)
Rüti	1						1
Saág					1		1
Scheftlarn			1				1
Schlägl				1		1	2
Schussenried		1					1
Steingaden		1 (1?)		2			3 (1?)
Weissenau			2 (2?)	2		2	6 (2?)
Wiltén	(1?)	(1?)	1	3 (2?)		(2?)	4 (6?)
Windberg		3	2	8	2	2	17
Unknown		2				1	3
TOTALS	5 (2?)	10 (3?)	12 (2?)	23 (4?)	9	24 (2?)	83 (13?)

() = students whose affiliation with the Order is certain, but whose monastery is doubtful,
(?) = students whose affiliation with the Order is uncertain.

The table shows seventeen of our forty-seven monasteries certainly represented at Vienna and two others (Obermarchtal and Roth) possibly so ²²). Seven monasteries in the Bavarian circary account for at least thirty-five matriculations and possibly forty-three, four Bohemian-Moravian monasteries account for thirty-two and possibly thirty-three, six Swabian monasteries for at least eleven and possibly thirteen, and two Hungarian monasteries for three. There are no representatives from the Polish circary. Only the monasteries of Louka and Windberg had an impressive number of students in Vienna. All others, except maybe Weissenau, Osterhofen, Wilten, Steingaden, and Neustift, were there in no more than token force. From the chronological point of view, there was a steady increase in matriculations, except for the period from 1476 to 1500. The increase is accomplished, however, in the face of considerable fluctuations in the performance of individual monasteries. Not even Louka and Windberg are represented in all six twenty-five-year periods. Almost half of Windberg's students attended during the period 1451-75. Almost three-fourths of Louka's students attended during the years 1501-25.

The students from each monastery are as follows ²³) :

BRANDENBURG : ? Nicholas Klysezeke (1398-9).

CSORNA : Mathias (1453) ; John (1461).

GERAS : John, prior of Himmelsporten (1383-4) ; Francis ? (1391-2) ;
John Reischenbeck (1469) ; ? John (1475).

GRIFFEN : Thomas (1442).

LITOMYSL : Victorinus (1430).

LOUKA : Zachary and James (1390) ; John of Wielands ? (1446) ;
Wenceslaus and John (1457) ; George (1489-90) ; Benedict
Chrewczer of Schrattental ? (1490-1) ; George Waldner (1492) ;
Caspar (1493) ; John Wentzeslay (1505) ; Paul Paungettell of

²²) One of the students whose monastery affiliation is unknown, namely Hanold de Colonia, probably comes from a house more distant than any mentioned above. And if Nicholas Klysezeke proves to have been a canon of Brandenburg's cathedral chapter, he would be a second exception from beyond Vienna's normal sphere of influence.

²³) A question-mark after the name of a student indicates that his affiliation with this monastery is not certain. A question-mark before the name indicates that the student's affiliation with the Order is not certain. The students from each monastery are arranged according to their date of matriculation, which is given in parentheses after each name.

- Znojmo (1505-6) ; Erhard, Michael, and Caspar (1507) ; Wolfgang Clasterl or Klester and Mathias (1509) ; Simon Schneeweiss of Znojmo (1510) ; Leonard Pfleger (1511) ; Wolfgang Maier (1514-5) ; Mathias Pistoris of Znojmo (1515) ; Andrew Weiss or Sartoris (1516) ; Method (1517) ; George Pannificis of Znojmo and Francis of Brixina (1517-8) ; John Wartt of Augsburg (1522) ; Wenceslaus Khesundtprat (1523).
- NEUSTIFT : ? Christian Heppel (1420) ; John (1437) ; John of Roggen-dorf ? (1447-8) ; Leonard Oberndorffer (1504-5).
- OBERMARCHTAL : Conrad ? (1419-20).
- OSTERHOFEN : Peter (1419-20) ; Thomas (1440) ; Bartholomew Nätrl (1466) ; George (1469) ; Stephan Seytzpeck and Bartholomew Preyss (1499-1500).
- ROGGENBURG : John Molitoris (1423).
- ROTH : ? John Schlegel (1460).
- RÜTI : Godfrey Schuleri (1378).
- SAÁG : Francis de Fegyverneky (1487-8).
- SCHEFTLARN : William Oberndorffer (1437).
- SCHLÄGL : Thomas Klaffer (1471) ; John Sartoris (1503).
- SCHUSSENRIED : Ulrich (1423-4).
- STEINGADEN : ? John Sürg of Steingaden (1419) ; John Fabri of Füssen (1424-5) ; John Muratoris (1457) ; Bartholomew Merlein (1466).
- WEISSENAU : Peter Füschs of Markdorf (1429-30) ; John Munster (1434) ; ? John Gässler of Ravensburg and ? Simon of Ravensburg (1440-1) ; Balthasar (1451) ; John Buikly (1455-6) ; Felix Lugklin (1503) ; Jerome Beck of Lindau (1508).
- WILTEN : ? Henry Posch of Augsburg (1398) ; ? John of Dorfen (1416) ; Oswald Peisser of Dorfen (1440) ; Caspar Haller and Alexius Stoll (1458-9) ; ? Peter Fabri and ? Andrew Kraczer (1460) ; James (1469-70) ; ? John Kirchner and ? Simon Stubenfrost (1504).
- WINDBERG : John (1412-3) ; John of Bogen and Gregory Hayden of Cham (1419-20) ; Erasmus (1441-2) ; John (1446) ; Michael Stetmair and George Hornberger (1454) ; Ulrich (1456) ; Erward Hembrak (1457-8) ; Vitus (1458) ; Mathias Schreidorffer (1468) ; Gabriel and Augustine (1474-5) ; Willibald (1480) ; Paul Piscatoris (1481-2) ; Sebastian Khilmair and George Wiser (1513).
- Unknown : Hanold of Colonia (1419) ; Conrad Prufinger, canonicus Ingwergensis (1420) ; John Glotz (1512).

Geographical proximity does much to account for these varying attendance figures. Every monastery having more than token representation, except for Weissenau, was within 425 kilometers of Vienna. And Louka, the leading abbey by far, was closest of all. But it is obvious that there were other almost equally important factors.

One of them must have been nationality. This would help explain the nearly total absence of students from the Hungarian circary, the monasteries of which were for the most part as close to Vienna as those of the Bavarian circary. The suspicion is confirmed by the total absence of students from Poland, and it is positively established by the fact that except for the lone student from Litomysl all the students from the Bohemian-Moravian circary came from German-speaking monasteries. Although the University drew students from non-Germanic regions, it attracted very few canons of Prémontré who were not German.

There were other factors as well. How else explain the difference between twenty-four or more students from Louka and only three or four from nearby Geras? Or seventeen from Windberg and less than a handful from Neustift, Schlägl, or Scheftlarn, and none at all from St. Salvator and Speinshart? Or six or more from Weissenau and only one from Roggenburg and Schussenried, and none from Ursberg, Adelberg, Chur, etc.? Some of these monasteries were oriented towards schools other than Vienna. This is the case with the Swabian circary, most of whose monasteries were inclined to attend the universities of Heidelberg, Freiburg, Basel, Ingolstadt, and Tübingen²⁴). The same may be said of Speinshart, which sent students to Heidelberg, Erfurt, Leipzig, and even

²⁴) It would overburden this introduction to cite all the evidence for this statement, but at Heidelberg alone there were at least three students from Adelberg, two from Chur, one from Obermarchtal, two or three from Roggenburg, one each from Roth and Rüti, ten from Schussenried, and three each from Ursberg and Weissenau. Cf. G. TOEPKE, *Die Matrikel der Universität Heidelberg von 1386 bis 1662*, Vols. I-III, Heidelberg, 1884-93. Because Ingolstadt impinged more than other universities on the territory whence Vienna drew its students, it is worth adding that from 1472 to 1525 there were at least three matriculations at Ingolstadt from Osterhofen, two each from Neustift and Windberg, and one each from Roth, Scheftlarn, Schussenried, Steingaden, and Ursberg. Cf. G. VON PÖLNITZ, *Die Matrikel der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Ingolstadt-Landshut-München*, I, 1, Munich, 1937.

Cologne ²⁵). And it is possible that this may be a factor in explaining the Hungarian performance, though the matriculation lists of the Hungarian universities are not available to make a test. In the case of Schlägl there is evidence that its educational attention, at least in the mid-fifteenth century and later, was directed to a local school in nearby Passau ²⁶).

The attendance figures doubtless also reflect differences from one monastery to another in wealth, numbers of canons, parochial obligations, etc. As exiguous as its resources may have been, however, even our poorest monastery must have been able to send more than one or two canons to Vienna during a period of 150 years if it considered higher education very important. It seems undeniable that there was a far greater respect for, and interest in, education in Louka and Windberg, and to a lesser extent in Osterhofen and Wilten, than in the other German monasteries of the same region. No satisfactory explanation can be given here as to why this should have been so, but it seems clear that the reasons must be sought in conditions peculiar to the individual monasteries rather than in the general policy either of the Order as a whole or of any of the circaries. A careful study in particular of the career of Abbot Paul of Louka (1484-1519) ²⁷), who sent at least eighteen of his canons to Vienna, would seem to promise especially fruitful results.

The intellectual substance which it was our students' purpose to absorb in Vienna cannot be adequately treated here. Only the records of the medical faculty ²⁸) have been available for my study, and they fail to show even a single canon of Prémontré who had come to Vienna for the purpose of studying medicine. All I shall offer is a few general remarks about the faculties of theology, law,

²⁵) The evidence will be found in my forthcoming monograph on the canons of Prémontré at the universities of Northeast Germany.

²⁶) L. PRÖLL, *Geschichte des Prämonstratenserstiftes Schlägl im oberen Mühlviertel*, Linz, 1877, pp. 96 ff., says that Abbot Andrew Rieder, 1444-81 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 310), bought a house in Passau for canons of Schlägl who were studying there, and he also spent 600 florins for manuscripts of juridical and philological content owned by Wenceslaus von Rabenstein. Rieder was a close friend of Paul Wann, a well-known theologian from Vienna who was teaching in Passau (cf. also ASCHBACH, I, 570 ff.).

²⁷) Cf. BACKMUND, I, 299, and III, 588.

²⁸) Edited by K. SCHRAUF, *Acta Facultatis Medicae Universitatis Vindobonensis*, I-III (1399-1558), Vienna, 1894-1904.

and arts, plus a summary of the information relevant to each of these faculties in the list of students below.

The Vienna faculty of theology ²⁹⁾ could boast of some of the outstanding theologians of the day, men such as Henry of Langenstein in Hessa (d. 1397), who came from Paris to play the leading role in the reorganization of the University under Duke Albert III ³⁰⁾, Henry Totting of Oyta in Friesland (d. 1397), who also came from Paris ³¹⁾, Nicholas of Dinkelsbühl in Swabia (d. 1433) ³²⁾, and Thomas Ebendorfer of Haselbach in Lower Austria (d. 1464) ³³⁾. Representatives of the faculty, Dinkelsbühl and Ebendorfer in particular, played an influential role at the Councils of Constance and Basel.

Despite the attractive opportunities which the faculty offered, however, only one of our students so far seems to have gotten a theological degree. A certain John « de Augia minore » (= Weissenau), who began teaching in the faculty of arts in 1441, became a bachelor of theology. I have suggested his identity with John Munster of Weissenau (matr. 1434). But even students without degrees may have been influenced by the Vienna theologians. On the subject of Conciliarism, for example, it might be worth investigating more closely the lives and work of Oswald Peisser of Wilten and Peter of Osterhofen. Peisser had matriculated in 1440 when the Vienna theologians were supporting the fathers of Basel against Pope Eugenius IV and later as a pastor he compiled the conciliar *Acta* of both Constance and Basel ³⁴⁾. Peter (matr. 1419-20) is doubtless identical with the prior of Osterhofen who actually re-

²⁹⁾ Treated by ASCHBACH, I, 104-8, 109-72 passim, 286-302; II, 106-22; KINK, I, 1, pp. 103-9. The *Acta* of the faculty survive from 1396 (cf. ASCHBACH, I, 152).

³⁰⁾ Cf. ASCHBACH, I, 366-402; F. UEBERWEG, *Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie*, II. *Die patristische und scholastische Philosophie*, 11th ed. by B. GEYER, Berlin, 1927, pp. 610 f., 785; E. GILSON, *History of Christian Philosophy in the Middle Ages*, London, 1955, pp. 519 f., 796.

³¹⁾ Cf. ASCHBACH, I, 402-7; UEBERWEG-GEYER, *op. cit.*, pp. 611, 786; GILSON, *op. cit.*, pp. 519 f., 796.

³²⁾ Cf. ASCHBACH, I, 430-40.

³³⁾ Cf. *ibid.*, I, 493-525; A. LHOTSKY, *Thomas Ebendorfer, Ein österreichischer Geschichtsschreiber, Theologe und Diplomat des 15. Jahrhunderts* (= MGH, *Schriften*, 15), Stuttgart, 1957.

³⁴⁾ HAIDACHER, pp. 35-7, is inclined to see Vienna's Conciliarism having an influence on several Wilten abbots, including John Belkel of Dorfen (see below in the List under possible members of the Order).

presented his monastery at Basel. As a more general sign of theological influence from Vienna attention may be called to George Hornberger of Windberg who bought a manuscript containing various theological works in the year of his matriculation at Vienna (1454) and on another occasion seems to have acquired part of the *Summa Theologiae* of St. Thomas Aquinas, one of the patrons of the faculty ³⁵). Possibly more profound evidence of Vienna's theological influence may be discovered in the sermons ascribed to Ulrich of Windberg (matr. 1456). Until they have been studied in detail it would be rash to claim for them any scientific as opposed to devotional or purely homiletic content, but it is worth noting that sermons at this time had become one of the chief outlets for theological speculation at Vienna ³⁶).

The faculty of law at Vienna was not as distinguished or as flourishing as the faculty of theology ³⁷). It was occasionally able to hire an Italian jurist, such as John of Venice who came in 1402 from Bologna or Hieronymus Balbi who was brought by Emperor Maximilian from Padua in 1493, but they did not stay very long. It was Balbi who first effectively introduced the teaching of Roman civil law. Until then the faculty had devoted itself almost exclusively to canon law. The concentration on canon law was of course no hindrance to the Premonstratensians and several of them have left traces of their connection with the faculty. Godfrey Schuleri of Rüti, the first Premonstratensian recorded at Vienna, matriculated as a student in canon law in 1378. John Wentzeslay of Louka became a bachelor of canon law in 1508. Besides these two there may be at least five others. Zachary of Louka (matr. 1390), very likely identical with the Zachary who matriculated in Prague's law university in 1391-2, may well have begun law studies before leaving Vienna. If Conrad « canonicus et professus in Mächtel [= Obermarchtal ?] » (matr. 1419-20) is identical with Conrad « canonicus eccl. Martellensis » who compiled a manuscript containing Raymond of Pennafort's *Summa de penitentia et matrimonio* with the commentary of John of Freiburg, one would suspect

³⁵) Cf. KINK, II, no. 15, p. 101; also I, I, p. 108; and ASCHBACH, I, 172.

³⁶) Cf. ASCHBACH, I, 105 f., 293 f.

³⁷) Cf. *ibid.*, I, 101-4, 109-72 passim, 302-10; II, 102-6; KINK, I, I, pp. 98-102, 222-4. The unpublished *matricula* of the faculty survives from 1402 (cf. ASCHBACH, I, 303 f.; KINK, II, pp. 233 f.).

that his interest in these subjects had been stimulated by the canonists in Vienna, John of Louka (1457), if he is the same as the Abbot John Bavor of Louka who became bishop of Litomyšl in 1474, was supposed to have become a doctor of canon law. The amount of his matriculation fee would indicate, as we shall see below, that he was already at that time a master of arts and hence would have been in an ideal position to begin studies in the law faculty. Henry Posch of Augsburg, who was described as a jurist at the time of his matriculation in 1398, has been identified only conjecturally with a similarly-named abbot of Wilten (1413-28). The fact, however, that the abbot has had the title « doctor decretorum » bestowed upon him and that he was delegated to act as a judge by Pope Martin V makes his identification with the Vienna student quite likely. The case of Nicholas Klysezeke (matr. 1398-9) is more tenuous than Posch's because the lack of evidence in the University records which would establish him as a jurist makes it more difficult to identify him with the canon of Prémontré from Brandenburg. But his case is also more interesting because it offers the prospect that a member of the Order was actually, albeit for a very short time, a professor of canon law at Vienna.

And, finally, there are ten or more others whom one may legitimately suspect of studying canon law. The evidence for assigning them to the law faculty, and if not to this faculty then to that of theology, is furnished by the matriculation fee which each student paid. According to a University ordinance of 1413³⁸), masters of arts from another university were to pay a matriculation fee of sixty Pfennige (*denarii*) ; students in one of the three higher faculties were to pay eight Groschen (*grossi*), and students in the arts faculty four Groschen. To judge from this evidence, the following canons who paid a fee of eight Groschen were in one of the higher faculties and in all likelihood the faculty of law : Conrad Pruffling (matr. 1420), John Molitoris of Roggenburg (1423), Peter Füschs of Weissenau (1429-30), Erward Hembrak of Windberg (1457-8), George of Louka (1489-90), Wenceslaus Khesundtprat of Louka (1523)³⁹), and also Christian Heppel (1420), if he actually proves to have been a canon of Neustift. The following who paid a fee of sixty Pfennige must have already become masters of arts before

³⁸) Text in KINK, II, no. 20, pp. 247 f.; and I, I, p. 31 n. 41.

³⁹) He paid sixty-four Pfennige, apparently the equivalent of eight Groschen.

their matriculation, so that their purpose in coming to Vienna would have been either to teach in the arts faculty or to study in one of the higher faculties or to do both: Wenceslaus and the already mentioned John of Louka (1457), Sebastian Khilmair and George Wiser of Windberg (1513), and John Warth of Louka (1522) ⁴⁰).

The faculty of arts far outdistanced the higher faculties in numbers of students. And it was probably first also in intellectual influence ⁴¹). Among all the German universities of our period Vienna was a leading center of philosophical nominalism, astronomy and mathematics, and humanism. Its nominalism was established by the man who was Duke Rudolph's principal advisor in the original establishment of the University in 1365, namely Albert of Saxony ⁴²) and it continued under his successors ⁴³). During the fifteenth century Vienna had three of the most influential astronomers and mathematicians of the age, namely John of Gmunden (d. 1442), George of Peurbach (d. 1461), and John Regiomontanus (d. 1476) ⁴⁴). Towards the end of the fifteenth century and during

⁴⁰) This method of identifying canons of Prémontré in the higher faculties seems well founded. First, because an added provision whereby arts students living on a higher than average standard would have to pay more than the basic fee hardly seems applicable to members of the Order. Secondly, because although fees were often reduced or remitted entirely, there is no reason to believe that the fee of any of these students represents a reduction from the still higher basic fees demanded of prelates and nobles. The only serious concern is that some canons may have been overlooked either because they entered one of the higher faculties only after spending some time in the arts faculty or because their fee was reduced. Cf. F. GALL in *MUW*, I, pp. XX-XXII, where he shows that in the years from 1414 to 1450 more students paid a reduced fee or nothing at all than paid four Groschen.

⁴¹) For a recent treatment of this faculty see R. MEISTER, *Geschichte des Doktorates der Philosophie an der Universität Wien* (= *Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Philosophisch-historische Kl., *Sitzungsberichte*, 232. Bd., 2. Abh., Vienna, 1958), pp. 7-15, 66-72 (excerpts of the statutes of 1389); also ASCHBACH, I, 83-97, 109-72 passim, 339-56; II, 41-89; KINK, I, 1, pp. 85-96. The *Acta* of the faculty survive from 1400 (cf. ASCHBACH, I, 340 n.).

⁴²) Cf. ASCHBACH, I, 359-66; UEBERWEG-GEYER, *op. cit.*, pp. 600-2, 784, and GILSON, *op. cit.*, pp. 516 f., 795. An easily accessible sample of Albert's logical writings is furnished by P. BOEHNER, *Medieval Logic*, Manchester, 1952, pp. 97-114.

⁴³) Cf. F. EHRLE, *Des Sentenzenkommentar Peters von Candia* (= *Franziskanische Studien*, 9, Münster in W., 1925), pp. 162-71.

⁴⁴) Cf. ASCHBACH, I, 455-67, 479-93, 537-57; G. SARTON, *Introduction to the*

the first decades of the sixteenth century Vienna could boast, thanks in part to the ardent recruiting of Emperor Maximilian, of a whole academy of humanists, foremost among them being Conrad Celtis (d. 1508)⁴⁵). Not all these men were connected with the faculty of arts, and some of them were affiliated instead with a short-lived Collegium poetarum⁴⁶). But the atmosphere which they helped to create in Vienna was there for all to breathe.

Most of the canons of Prémontré followed the arts curriculum. If the matriculation fees tell a reasonably accurate story at least fifty of them were in this faculty, though hardly this many received degrees. Simon Schneeweiss of Louka (matr. 1510) became a master of arts and it is almost certain that Peter of Osterhofen (1419-20) did too. John Munster of Weissenau (1434), Ulrich of Windberg (1456), and James Schmolzer of Wilten (1469-70) may also have received this degree, and Munster may even have enjoyed a career as a teaching master in the faculty. James of Louka (1390) was a master, probably of arts, at the time of his matriculation, and so probably were five other students listed above in connection with the law faculty. Since Jerome Beck of Weissenau (1508) had already become a bachelor of arts at Freiburg in 1507, he probably was working for the master's degree at Vienna⁴⁷). Four students besides the already mentioned Simon Schneeweiss definitely became bachelors of arts, namely William Oberndorffer of Scheftlarn (1437), Wolfgang Maier of Louka (1514-5), Matthew Pistoris of Louka (1515), and Andrew Weiss of Louka (1516-7). Francis of Brixina and George Pannificis (1517-8), both of Louka, also seem to have been in the arts faculty despite their unusually high matriculation fee of fifty-three Pfennige.

History of Science, III, 2, Washington, 1948, pp. 1112 f. (on John of Gmunden); L. THORNDIKE, *Science and Thought in the Fifteenth Century*, New York, 1929, pp. 142-50 (on Peurbach and Regiomontanus).

⁴⁵) Cf. G. BAUCH, *Die Reception des Humanismus in Wien*, Breslau, 1903, pp. 27-30, 55-93, 117-70 on Celtis in particular; and ASCHBACH, II, 189-270.

⁴⁶) Cf. Maximilian's founding charter of 31.X.1501 in KINK, II, no. 42, pp. 305-7, and MEISTER, *op. cit.*, pp. 72 f.; see also BAUCH, *op. cit.*, chap. VI, and ASCHBACH, II, 65-72.

⁴⁷) If the number of master of arts degrees obtained at Vienna by canons of Prémontré seems unimpressive, even admitting that the above account is incomplete, it should be considered that only 411 master's degrees are known to have been awarded to all the students at Vienna up to the year 1525. Cf. MEISTER, *op. cit.*, pp. 142 f.

As for the writings left by students of the arts faculty, the most interesting are the treatises on rhetoric and dictamen ascribed to William Oberndorffer. A close study of them would probably throw considerable light on one of the important concerns of the faculty in the late 1430's. Oberndorffer, the later provost of Scheftlarn, is also interesting because of the rarely known facts which he has told us about his own early career, namely that he entered the monastery at twelve, became a bachelor of arts at twenty-one (less than two years after his matriculation), was ordained to the priesthood before he was twenty-two, and became subprior before he was twenty-nine. Of other writings, namely the Conciliar *Acta* and the German-Latin Glossary compiled by Oswald Peisser of Wilten (matr. 1440) and the sermons ascribed to Ulrich of Windberg (matr. 1456), the Glossary in particular would seem to reflect an interest which may have been encouraged, if not inspired, by the Viennese faculty of arts.

After returning from Vienna our students occupied a variety of offices from which they were able to influence the policies of their monasteries. Four definitely became abbots, namely Godfrey Schulteri of Rüti (1395-1422), Oswald Peisser and Alexius Stoll of Wilten (1469-70 and 1470-92 respectively), and Andrew Weiss of Strahov (1535-6) and Louka (1536-42), and two became provosts, namely William Oberndorffer of Scheftlarn (1457-63) and Francis de Fegyverneky of Saág (1506-35). In addition there are varying degrees of probability that no less than eighteen others also became abbots or provosts. The monasteries and the students who may eventually have governed them are as follows: *Geras*: John of Himmelsporten (matr. 1383-4), Wenceslaus of Louka (1457), and Erhard of Louka (1507); *Louka*: Zachary (1390), John (1457), John Wentzelay (1505), Method (1517), and George Pannificis (1517-8); *Neustift*: John (1437); *Osterhofen*: Peter (1419-20) and George (1469); *St. Salvator*: Erasmus (1441-2); *Schussenried*: Peter Füschs (1429-30); *Strahov*: Caspar of Louka (1493); *Wilten*: James (1469-70); and *Windberg*: John (1412-3), Ulrich (1456), and Paul Piscatoris (1481-2). Of students whose affiliation with the Order is less than certain Nicholas Klysezeke may have become provost of Brandenburg's cathedral chapter, John Gässler very likely became abbot of Weissenau, and Henry Posch and John of Dorfen seem identical with abbots of Wilten. Several of these men, among them

William Oberndorffer of Scheftlarn and Oswald Peisser, Alexius Stoll, and Henry Posch of Wilten, have shown a special interest in enlarging the library holdings of their monasteries.

If John of Louka (matr. 1457) is identical with John Bavor who became abbot of Louka in 1467, then he also became the last bishop of Litomysl in 1474. Francis de Fegyverneky had a long and extraordinarily effective career, 1506-35, as visitator and vicar general of the Hungarian circary, and Wenceslaus of Louka possibly served as visitator of the Bohemian circary. John of Geras was prior of the women's convent of Himmelsporten in Vienna at the time of his matriculation (1383-4), and Peter (matr. 1419-20) seems to have become prior as well as abbot of Osterhofen. William Oberndorffer was subprior of Scheftlarn before becoming provost. Oswald Peisser of Wilten, John Buikly of Weissenau, and John Reischenbeck of Geras served as pastors and so possibly did Augustine and Gregory Hayden of Windberg and Zachary of Louka. Of uncertain members of the Order Christian Heppel, John Kirchner of Wilten, and possibly Peter Fabri of Wilten and John of Geras were likewise pastors.

The foregoing analysis of the facts contained in the list below permits few definitive conclusions, so only the briefest summation will be provided. The canons of Prémontré came with ever increasing frequency to Vienna during the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. The influence of the University was felt in many monasteries and in those few with more than a handful of students the influence may well have been profound. To determine whether or not it actually was requires a more intensive study than this one, but in the meantime I hope I have at least succeeded in calling attention to several instances where such a study gives promise of being well rewarded.

II. — LIST OF STUDENTS

The following list is meant to include all canons of Prémontré who matriculated at the University of Vienna before 1525 and who can be identified as members of the Order from the information provided in the *matriculā*. It includes a few besides whose affiliation with the Order is established from other sources. The earliest

surviving matriculation records at Vienna go back to around 1374 (cf. F. GALL in *MUW*, I, p. XVI), but they are not complete until 1380 or later.

The arrangement is alphabetical by Christian names in their English version. When the same Christian name occurs more than once, the student without a family name comes first. When several students with the same Christian name all lack a family name, the Christian names are arranged in the alphabetical order of the monasteries with which they are affiliated (a comma after the Christian or family name indicates that the place name which follows is that of a monastery; if the student's home town is listed, this is introduced by the word *of*). The precise date of matriculation is given whenever it is known; otherwise *S.* indicates summer semester (April 14 to Oct. 12) and *W.* winter semester (Oct. 13 to April 13).

Then comes the entry from the *matricula*, given in its entirety, but with the following special abbreviations either kept or introduced: *ord. Prem.* = ordinis Praemonstratensis (or Praemonstratensium); *cr.* = cruciferos; *den.* = denarios; *gr.* = grossos. Differences between the spelling of the proper names here and in the bold-face line above are intentional. Except for the students listed in the records of the Hungarian nation edited by SCHRAUF, the nation to which a student belonged is mentioned only when it is not obvious or when this fact has a bearing on his affiliation with the Order or with a particular monastery.

Whatever is known about the student's later career is then listed as succinctly as possible. There is no end to the gathering of information of this sort; in the present case it should be clear that the results are far from exhaustive. A reference to BACKMUND is usually given only for students whom he lists as abbots or provosts, but his bibliographies of individual monasteries are worth consulting for other students as well.

At the end in a separate alphabetical order are students whose affiliation with the Order is less than certain.

Alexius Stoll Wilten, W. 1458-9: « Frater Alexius Stoll de Wilpina 4 gr. », (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 59). Abbot of Wilten, 1470-2.V. 1492, just before the abbey's connection with the Order was disrupted (cf. BACKMUND, I, 55; *Nekr. Wilten*, p. 245). Enriched the abbey library (cf. HAIDACHER, pp. 22, 33; and J. B. VALVEKENS in *Anal. Praem.*, XXXIV, 1958, p. 354).

Andrew Weiss or *Sartoris, Louka, Nov. 1516* : « Frater Andreas canonicus Lucensis 48 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 437). In Hungarian nation in S. 1517 : « Frater Andreas Sartoris Premonstratensis ex Lucensi monasterio, dedit 2 cr. » (SCHRAUF, p. 176). Schrauf here identifies him with « Frater Andreas Weyss ex Znaim [= Znojmo], 5 cr. » listed for the B. A. in 1515 (*ibid.*, p. 86), asserting that this date is a mistake for W. 1520-1. Andrew Weiss became abbot of Strahov, 1535-6, and then of Louka, 1536-42 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 299, 313, and III, 588, 590).

Augustine, Windberg, W. 1474-5 : « Frater Augustinus de Wimberg [ord. Prem. 4 gr.] » (MUW, II, 1, p. 145). A Windberg canon named Augustine Hueckeyesen died as pastor of Sossau 23.VIII. 1483 (cf. *Necr. Windbergense* in MGH, *Necr.*, III, 398).

Balthasar, Weissenau, S. 1451 : « Frater Walthasar de Augia Minori 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 3).

Bartholomew Merlein, Steingaden, S. 1466 : « Frater Bartholomeus Merlein de Staingaden ord. Prem. 32 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 93).

Bartholomew Nätrl, Osterhofen, S. 1466 : « Frater Bartholomeus Nätrl ord. Prem. de Osterhouen 40 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 93). Died Sept. 27, before 1500 (cf. *Necr. mon. Altahe Inferioris* in MGH, *Necr.*, IV, 60 : « B. Naterl presbyter et can. Osterh. » ; and *Necr. Asbacense, ibid.*, IV, 97). A « religiosus frater partholomeus monasterii osterhovensis canonicus et professus » had been punished for some misdeed in 1454 (cf. letter of Abbot Konrad Vischer of Steingaden, 24.VII.1454, in Munich CLM 17272, fol. 178^v).

Bartholomew Preyss, Osterhofen, W. 1499-1500 : « Frater Bartholomeus Preyss ord. Prem. professus in Osterhofn 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 275).

Benedict Chrewczer of Schrattental, Louka ?, W. 1490-1 : « Benedictus Chrewczer ex Schretental frater ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 215). Austrian nation. Schrattental lies about twenty km. ssw. of Louka and about the same distance se. of Geras.

Caspar, Louka, S. 1493 : « Frater Caspar ex monasterio Lucensi ord. Prem. 33 den. » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 230). In Hungarian nation, *S. 1494* : « Frater Gaspar ord. Prem. cenobii Lucensis, den. 8 » (*SCHRAUF*, p. 143). Possibly identical with Caspar, abbot of Strahov, 1510-7 res. (cf. *BACKMUND*, I, 313) ; during this period most Strahov abbots came from other abbeys (*ibid.*, 311 ; for a possibly similar case cf. Andrew of Louka, *supra*).

Caspar, Louka ?, S. 1507, in Hungarian nation : « Dom. Caspar ord. Prem., 10 cr. dedit » (*SCHRAUF*, p. 34). Unidentified so far with anyone listed in *MUW* in the Hungarian nation around this date. Probably from Louka, since two other members of the Order listed with him, namely John Wentzeslay and Michael (*q.v.*), come from there and since Louka is almost the only Premonstratensian monastery in the Hungarian nation which supplied students at Vienna. Possibly identical with the Caspar of Louka who matr. in 1493.

Caspar Haller, Wilten, W. 1458-9 : « Frater Caspar Haller de Wilpina 4 gr. » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 59). Probably identical with « Caspar sacerdos custos » who died 1.XI.1473 (cf. *Nekr. Wilten*, p. 245).

Conrad, Obermarchtal ?, 22.XII.1419 - 14.IV.1420 : « Frater Conradus, canonicus et professus in Mächtel ord. Prem. dedit 4 gr. » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 124). In the Austrian nation. Perhaps identical with the « Cunrado dicto de Ehingen, canon. eccl. Martellensis, ord. Praem. », who early in the fifteenth century compiled a manuscript containing Raymond of Pennaforte's *Summa de poenitentia et matrimonio* with the commentary of John of Freiburg, which was offered for sale by the Munich dealer J. Rosenthal (no. 2277 in *Catal. LXII* ; cf. *GOOVAERTS*, I, 237).

Conrad Pruflinger, S. 1420 : « Conradus Pruflinger, canonicus Ingwergensis ecclesie ord. Prem. 8 gr. » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 127). Rhenish nation.

Erasmus, Windberg, W. 1441-2 : « Frater Erasmus ord. Prem. in Wintperg 4 gr. » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 224). Possibly identical with Erasmus Pächinger, abbot of nearby St. Salvator, 1480-3 (cf. *BACKMUND*, I, 46).

Erhard, Louka, 13.III.1507 : « Frater Erhardus professus monasterii Lucensis ord. Prem. 13 marcii 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 339). An Erhard was abbot of nearby Geras, 1527-47 (BACKMUND, I, 291).

Erward Hembrak, Windberg, W. 1457-8 : « Presbyter Erwardus Hembrak de Winperg ord. Prem. 8 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 54).

Felix Lugklin, Weissenau, S. 1503 : « Frater Felix Lugklin de A[ug]ya Minori vulgariter Weissenaw 29 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 311).

Francis, Geras ?, W. 1391-2 : « Franciscus frater Jereensis ord. Prem. 3 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 38). Rhenish nation.

Francis of Brixina, Louka, W. 1517-8 : « Franciscus frater professus ibidem [= in monasterio Pruckh Moravie] 53 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 448). Apparently in the faculty of arts, since the *matricula* for this rectorate usually indicates membership in one of the higher faculties. In the Hungarian nation in W. 1517-8 : « Frater Franciscus ex Brixina, Premonstratensis ex Lucensi monasterio, dedit 10 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 178).

Francis de Fegyverneky, Saág, W. 1487-8 : « Franciscus de Fogwerneck canonicus Strigoniensis [= Esztergom] 4 solidos » (MUW, II, 1, p. 196). In Hungarian nation in W. 1487-8 : « Dom. Franciscus de Fegvernek, canonicus Albensis regalis [= Székesfehérvár], 28 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 33). Provost of Saág, 1506-35, and at the same time visitor and vicar general of the Hungarian cisterciary. He revived and reformed the life of the Hungarian monasteries and successfully defended their rights against outside interference (cf. BACKMUND, I, 422, 430, 458, 459 ; A. OSZVALD's article : *Fegyverneky Ferenc, sági prépost, rendi vizitátor 1506-35-ig* in *Emlékkönyv Szent Norbert halálának 800 éves jubileumára 1134-1934*, Gödöllő, 1934, pp. 51-109, has not been available).

Gabriel, Windberg, W. 1474-5 : « Frater Gabriel de Wimperg ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 145).

George, Louka, W. 1489-90 : « Frater Georgius [the name written over an erasure] canonicus regularis monasterii Lucensis dedit 8 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 211).

George, Osterhofen, S. 1469 : « Frater Georgius de Osterhofen 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 109). Probably identical with Geo. Hölzl, abbot of Osterhofen, 1484-1500 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 45).

George Hornberger, Windberg, 13.X. - 1.XI.1454 : « Frater Georius Hornperger de Windberg 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 29). In 1454 Hornberger bought for 3 solidi and 12 denarii a composite manuscript of the 14th and 15th cent. containing theologia varia (now Munich CLM 22377 ; cf. *Catal. CLM*, II, iv, pp. 45 f.). He may also be the « Georius Perger » who bought for 4 Rhenish florins a 15th-cent. copy of Thomas Aquinas, *Summa Theol.*, I, preserved at Windberg (now Munich CLM 22357 ; cf. *ibid.*, p. 43). Died 15.XII.1479 (cf. *Necr. Windbergense* in MGH, *Necr.*, III, 403).

George Pannificis of Znojmo, Louka, W. 1517-8 : « Frater Georgius professus in monasterio Pruckh Moravie 53 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 448). Apparently in the faculty of arts, since the current rector usually indicated membership in one of the higher faculties. In Hungarian nation in W. 1517-8 : « Frater Georgius Pannificis ex Znoima, Premonstratensis ex Lucensi monasterio, 10 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 178). A George was abbot of Louka, 1568-72 (BACKMUND, I, 299).

George Waldner Louka, S. 1492 : « Frater Georius Waldner ex monasterio Lucensis ord. Prem. 28 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 224).

George Wiser, Windberg, S. 1513 : « Frater Georgius Wiser 60 den. professus Bimberge Premonstratensis » (MUW, II, 1, p. 397).

Godfrey Schuleri, Rüti, ca. 1.XI.1378 : « Item Götfriidus Schuleri, canonicus ecclesie Rutinensis ord. Prem. 4 gr. dedit » (MUW, I, 1, p. 7). In the faculty of canon law. Abbot of Rüti, 1395-1422 (BACKMUND, I, 82 ; *Repertorium Germanicum*, II, 1, bearbeitet von G. TELLENBACH, Berlin, 1961, col. 577).

Gregory Hayden of Cham, Windberg, 22.XII.1419 - 14.IV. 1420 : « Frater Gregorius Hayden de Cambia, canonicus et professus in Windberg ord. Prem. dedit 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 125). A Windberg canon named Gregory died as pastor of Viechtach Nov 14 or 15, 1444 (cf. *Necr. Windbergense* in MGH, *Necr.*, III, 402).

Hanold of Colonia [= Cologne ?], S. 1419 : « Hanoldus de Colonia de ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 123). Rhenish nation.

James, Louka, S. 1390 : « Magister Jacobus ord. Prem. monasterii Lucensis 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 34). Not identifiable with any master of arts known to have been promoted at Prague.

James, Wilten, W. 1469-70 : « Frater Jacobus de Wiltina 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 112). Doubtless identical with James Schmölzer, the « hochgelahrter Meister », « scientia et moribus ornatus » (cf. HAIDACHER, p. 33, and J. B. VALVEKENS in *Anal. Praem.*, XXXIV, 1958, p. 356), who became abbot of Wilten, 1492-8, when the abbey began a century-long separation from the Order of Prémontré (cf. BACKMUND, I, 53, 55). Died 30. or 29.XI.1498 (*Nekr. Wilten*, p. 245, and *Necr. Wiltinense* in MGH, *Necr.*, III, 70).

Jerome Beck of Lindau, Weissenau, S. 1508 : « Frater Ieronimus Peck canonicus Premonstratensium 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 350). Matr. at the Univ. of Freiburg 28.XI.1505 as « Frater Iheronimus Beck ord. Prem. monast. Augie minoris » and is listed, with the notation « de Lindau », among the bachelors of arts there in 1507 (cf. H. MAYER, *Die Matrikel der Universität Freiburg i. Br. von 1460-1656*, I, Freiburg i. Br., 1907, p. 167).

John, Csorna, S. 1461 : « Frater Johannes [de] Czothna 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 73). In Hungarian nation in S. 1462 : « Frater Johannes de Czorno, dedit 4 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 103).

John, Himmelspforte and Geras, 9.XI.1383 - X.1384 : « Johannes prior de Celi Porta dedit 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 13). Austrian nation. A J. von Nuss was abbot of Geras, 1389-1414 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 291), whence the priors of Himmelsporten normally came (*ibid.*, I, 318).

John, Louka, S. 1457 : « Frater Johannes professus monasterii Lucensis 60 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 52). Probably identical with John Bavor or John Leupoldi, abbots of Louka 1467-75 and 1478-82 respectively (cf. BACKMUND, I, 299, and III, 588). Bavor (according to HUGO, II, cols. 91, 118-24) was a doctor decretorum and was elected bishop of Litomysl 10.II.1474, with the election being confirmed 16.XI.1474 by Pope Sixtus IV (cf. also C. EUBEL, *Hierarchia*

Catholica Medii Aevi, II, 2nd ed., Münster, 1914, p. 182). Died 6.VII.1481 (A. ZÁK, *Episcopatus ordinis Praemonstratensis in Anal. Praem.*, IV, 1928, p. 412).

John, Neustift, S. 1437 : « Frater Johannes de Nova Cella 3 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 198). Rhenish nation. If John were from the Augustinian Neustift near Brixen he almost certainly would have been in the Austrian nation. Possibly identical with John Schmidhofer, provost of Neustift, ca. 1447-74 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 43).

John, Windberg, W. 1412-3 : « Frater Johannes de Winndwergh 2 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 93). Possibly identical with John Berchinger, abbot of Windberg, 1430-5 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 57).

John, Windberg, S. 1446 : « Frater Johannes de Windberg ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 248).

John of Bogen, Windberg, 22.XII.1419 - 14.IV.1420 : « Frater Johannes de Pogen, canonicus et professus in Windberg dedit 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 125).

John Buikly, Weissenau, W. 1455-6 : « Frater Johannes Buikly de Augea Minori 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 38). Died in 1500 as the pastor of Eschach (cf. *Necr. Augiae Minoris* in MGH, *Necr.*, I, Former 154 : « Ioh. Buckli »).

John Fabri of Füssen, Steingaden, W. 1424-5 : « Frater Johannes Fabri de Fussen ord. Prem. in Staingaden 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 148).

John Glotz, S. 1512 : « Joannes Glotz ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 385). Austrian nation.

John Molitoris, Roggenburg, S. 1423 : « Frater Johannes Molitoris de Rokenburg, professus ord. Prem. 8 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 140).

John Munster, Weissenau, S. 1434 : « Frater Johannes Munster de Augea minori ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 185). Probably identical with the « Johannes de Augia minore » who began a career as a regent master in the Vienna faculty of arts in 1441 and became a bachelor of theology (cf. ASCHBACH, I, 606).

John Muratoris, Steingaden, S. 1457 : « Frater Johannes Muratoris de Staingaden 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 49).

John Reischenbeck, Geras, S. 1469 : « Frater Johannes Reischenpeck de Geraws 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 108). Died 22.IV. 1477 as pastor of Mislau, a parish belonging to Geras (cf. *Necr. Canoniarum Perneccensium* in MGH, *Necr.*, V, 563).

John of Roggendorf, W. 1447-8 : « Frater Johannes de Ruggendorf ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 257). Rhenish nation. The monastery closest to the hamlet of Roggendorf is Neustift.

John Sartoris, Schlägl, S. 1503 : « Frater Joannes Sartoris de Plaga 29 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 312). Hungarian nation.

John Wartt of Augsburg, Louka, Dec. 1522 : « Frater Joannes Wartt ex Augusta professus in monasterio Lucensi 60 den. » (MUW, III, 1, p. 30). Rhenish nation.

John Wentzeslay, Louka, S. 1505 : « Frater Johannes Wentzeslay professus in Pruck ord. Prem. 29 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 331). In Hungarian nation in S. 1507 : « Dom. Johannes Venceslar eiusdem [i.e. Prem.] ord., 4 cr. dedit » (SCHRAUF, p. 34). Bachelor of canon law in 1508 : « Rev. Dom. Johannes Venceslai ord. Prem., dedit 4 cr. ; baccalarius juris pontificii » (*ibid.*, p. 57). Possibly identical with the John who was abbot of Louka, 1522-33 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 299, and III, 588).

John of Wielands, S. 1446 : « Frater Johannes de Wilentia ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 247). Austrian nation. His home in the northwestern section of Lower Austria suggests affiliation with Louka or Geras.

Leonard Oberndorffer, Neustift, W. 1504-5 : « Frater Leonhardus Obendarffer professus in Nova Cella ord. Prem. dedit 41 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 324).

Leonard Pfleger, Louka, S. 1511 : « Leonardus Pfleger ord. Prem. professus in monasterio Lucensi 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 379). In Hungarian nation in S. 1511 : « Frater Leonhardus monasterii Lucensis, dedit 10 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 165).

Mathias, Csorna, S. 1453 : « Frater Mathias de Chorna 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 21). In Hungarian nation in S. 1453 : « Frater Mathias de Chorna, dedit 4 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 89).

Mathias, Louka, S. 1509 : « Frater Mathias eiusdem ordinis et monasterii [as Wolfgang Clasterl, q.v.] 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 359). In Hungarian nation in S. 1509 : « Dom. Mathias eiusdem ordinis et monasterii [i.e. Lucensis], 10 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 164). Possibly identical with Mathias Pistoris (q.v.).

Mathias Pistoris of Znojmo, Louka, S. 1515 : « Frater Mathias professus monasterii Lucensis ord. Prem. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 420). The fact that no fee is listed for him suggests that he may be identical with the M. of Louka who matr. in 1509. In Hungarian nation in W. 1516-7 : « Frater Mathias ord. Prem. ex Cznoyma, 3 cr. » (SCHRAUF, p. 175). B. A. in S. 1517 : « Frater Mathias Pistoris eiusdem ordinis et loci [i.e. Lucensis], 4 cr. » (*ibid.*, p. 86).

Mathias Schreidorffer, Windberg, S. 1468 : « Mathias Schreidorffer professus in Windenberg 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 102).

Method, Louka, S. 1517 : « Frater Metudius professus Lucensis 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 443). In Hungarian nation in S. 1517 : « Frater Methudius ex eodem [i.e. Lucensi] monasterio, dedit 2 cr. » (SCHRAUF, p. 176). Possibly identical with Methodius Hruza, abbot of Louka 1546-68 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 299).

Michael, Louka, 24.III.1507 : « Frater Michael canonicus regularis cenobii Lucensis ord. Prem. 24 marcii 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 339). In Hungarian nation in 1507 : « Frater Michael ord. Prem., 8 den. dedit » (SCHRAUF, p. 34).

Michael Stetmair, Windberg, 13.X. - 1.XI.1454 : « Frater Michael Stetmair de Windberg 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 29).

Oswald Peisser of Dorfen, Wilten, S. 1440 : « Oswaldus Peisser de Dorffen 3 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 216). In Rhenish nation. Pastor in Ampass in 1465 (cf. HAIDACHER, p. 37 n. 149), one of Wilten's incorporated parishes (cf. BACKMUND, I, 53). Abbot of Wilten, 28.XII.1469 - d. 26.II.1470 (cf. HAIDACHER, p. 37 n. 149; *Necr. Wiltinense* in MGH, *Necr.*, III, 62; *Nekr. Wilten*, p. 245, and

BACKMUND, I, 55, give his name as Trenker). At Ampass he compiled a German-Latin Glossary, of which a manuscript still exists in Wilten (cf. HAIDACHER, p. 33). He also compiled two works containing the *Acta Concilii Constantiensis* and *Basiliensis*, preserved in Vatican MSS. Ottobon. Lat. 2530 and 2529 (cf. *ibid.*, p. 37 nn. 151-2, and J. B. VALVEKENS in *Anal. Praem.*, XXXIV, 1958, p. 356).

Paul Piscatoris, Windberg, W. 1481-2 : « Frater Paulus Piscatoris de Windberg 40 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 182). Probably identical with Paul, abbot of Windberg 1496-1511 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 57).

Paul Paungettel of Znojmo, Louka, W. 1505-6 : « Frater Paulus Paungettel de Cznama Premonstratensis 41 den. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 333). In Hungarian nation in S. 1506 : « Frater Paulus de Znayma dedit 8 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 160). Louka was located just south of Znojmo and had an incorporated parish there.

Peter, Osterhofen, 22.XII.1419 - 14.IV.1420 : « Frater Petrus, canonicus et professus in Osterhoven ord. Prem. dedit 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 125). Probably identical with Master Peter, the prior of Osterhofen, who had been incorporated in the general congregation of the Council of Basel on 16.I.1433 (cf. *Concilium Basiliense*, II, hrsg. von J. HALLER, Basel, 1897, p. 316 : « frater Petrus de Osterhagen [or Osterhahen] ord. Prem. » ; and Munich CLM 17272, fol. 142) and with Peter Lamp, abbot of Osterhofen, 1437-47 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 45) ; the *Necr. mon. S. Salvatoris* twice calls Lamp « magister artium » and dates his death 19. and 29.V. 1447 ; the *Necr. Ursbergense* calls him « egregius et peritus magister vocum » and says he died 2.VI.1448 (cf. MGH, *Necr.*, IV, 176, and I, 133).

Peter Füschs of Markdorf, Weissenau, W. 1429-30 : « Frater Petrus Füschs de Marchdorff, professus ord. Prem. 8 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 166). Matr. at the University of Heidelberg (« Petrus Fusch de monasterio Augensi dedit ») between 20.XII.1427 and 4.IV.1428 (G. TOEPKE, *Die Matrikel der Universität Heidelberg von 1386 bis 1662*, I, Heidelberg, 1884, p. 176). Probably identical with P. Fuchs, abbot from 1467 to 1480 of neighboring Schussenried, over which Weissenau exercised rights of paternity (cf. BACKMUND, I, 83, 84, 88) ; the abbot died 4.VI.1481 (cf. *Necr. Schussenriedense* in MGH, *Necr.*, I, 207).

Sebastian Khilmair, Windberg, S. 1513 : « Frater Sebastianus Khilmair 60 den. professus Bimberge Premonstratensis » (MUW, II, I, p. 397).

Simon Schneeweiss of Znojmo, Louka, S. 1510 : « Simon Schneweis ex Znoym 4 gr. » (MUW, II, I, p. 370). In Hungarian nation in S. 1510 : « Simon de Znaim, dedit 5 den. » (SCHRAUF, p. 165). B. A. in S. 1517 : « Frater Simon Schneweyss Premonstratensis ex Lucensy monasterio, 4 cr. » (*ibid.*, p. 86). M. A. in W. 1517-8 : « Venerabilis vir frater Simon Schnebeis ex Znoima, ord. Prem. professus in monasterio Lucensi, dedit 10 cr. » (*ibid.*, p. 52).

Stephan Seytzpeck, Osterhofen, W. 1499-1500 : « Frater Stephanus Seytzpeck ord. Prem. professus in Osterhofn 4 gr. » (MUW, II, I, p. 275).

Thomas, Griffen, S. 1442 : « Frater Thomas de Grifen 4 gr. » (MUW, I, I, p. 226).

Thomas, Osterhofen, S. 1440 : « Frater Thomas de Osterhofen 4 gr. » (MUW, I, I, p. 216).

Thomas Klaffer, Schlägl, S. 1471 : « Frater Thomas Klaffer professus in Plaga prope Pataviam ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, II, I, p. 126). Rhenish nation.

Ulrich, Schussenried, W. 1423-4 : « Frater Vlricus de Schussenryed 4 gr. » (MUW, I, I, p. 143).

Ulrich, Windberg, S. 1456 : « Frater Vdalricus de Wimberg ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (MUW, II, I, p. 42). Doubtless identical with Ulrich Hummel of Berching, abbot of Windberg, 1467-96 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 57), who died 4.VI.1498 (cf. *Necr. Windbergense* in MGH, *Necr.*, III, 394), though there was also a Windberg canon, d. 30.X.1495, named Ulrich Diemlinger or Thömlinger (*ibid.*, p. 401). Hummel, called « artium liberalium & Philosophiae Magister » by HUGO (II, col. 1167 ; cf. also GOOVAERTS, IV, 341 f.), seems to have composed some Sermones de tempore preserved in a 15th-cent. manuscript in Munich, CLM 22370, foll. 1-256 (foll. 418 ff. of this manuscript were copied in 1468 ; cf. *Catal. CLM*, II, iv, p. 44 ; J. B. SCHNEYER, *Beobachtungen zu lateinischen Sermones-*

handschriften der Staatsbibliothek München in Bayer. Akad. d. Wiss., Philos.-hist. Kl., Sitzungsberichte, Jg. 1958, H. 2, p. 129).

Victorinus, Litomysl, S. 1430 : « Victorinus canonicus ecclesie Lutlomicensis ord. Prem. gr. 4 » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 170). Hungarian nation. The editors of *MUW* consider *Lutlomicensis* to mean Leitmeritz (cf. I, 2, pp. 532, 543), but the Premonstratensians had no church there. Since 1425, when Litomysl was attacked by the Husites, its canons had taken refuge in their priory in Svitava (cf. BACKMUND, I, 296, 314).

Vitus, Windberg, S. 1458 : « Frater Vitus professus monasterii in Windberg 4 gr. » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 57).

Wenceslaus, Louka, S. 1457 : « Frater Wenceslaus profesus monasterii Lucensis 60 den. » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 52). Probably identical with Wenceslaus Ruepl, abbot of Geras, 1485-1500 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 291), a former Louka canon who also became visitor of the Bohemian circary (cf. *Necr. canonicarum Perneccensium* in *MGH, Necr.*, V, 564, where his death is dated 18.VI.1499).

Wenceslaus Khesundtprat, Louka, March 1523 : « Frater Wenceslaus Khesundtprat ord. prem. de monasterio Lucensi 64 den. » (*MUW*, III, 1, p. 31).

William Oberndorffer, Scheftlarn, S. 1437 : « Frater Wilhelmus canonicus de Scheftlarn 4 gr. » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 197). Was born in Unter-Scarff (= Scheftlarn ?) in 1417 (ca. 21. Sept.), entered the religious life in 1429 (23 or 25 April ?), B. A. at Vienna 24.III.1439, was ordained a priest in 1439 (ca. 24 May), and became subprior of Scheftlarn 18.VIII.1446 (cf. Munich CLM 17272, fol. 127 : « Item ego prefatus wilhelmus natus sum in under scarff anno xvii circa festum mattei ewangeliste. Anno 29 in die sancti Ieorii [?] martyrismi intravi religionem. Anno 39º in vigilia annunciacionis marie fui promotus scilicet ad gradum Baccalaureatus in artibus. Anno 39º ordinatus circa pentecosten ad gradum presbyteratus » ; and inside back cover : « Item anno quadragesimo sexto die iouis xviii^a mensis augusti ... constitutus eram ad officium supprioratus »). Provost of Scheftlarn 1.XII.1457 - d. 25.I.1463 (cf. *Catalogus prepositorum Scheftlariensium* in *MGH, Scriptores*, XVII, Hanover, 1861, p. 350 ;

BACKMUND, I, 48 ; Munich CLM 17272, fol. 188^v). The Scheftlarn necrology (in *MGH, Necr.*, III, 117) commemorates him on Jan. 14th. O. composed or at least copied two treatises and compiled other matter of relevance for dictamen, now preserved in Munich CLM 17272, mostly copied in his own hand (cf. *Catal. CLM*, II, iii, p. 92 ; and L. ROCKINGER, *Ueber Formelbücher vom XIII. bis zum XVI. Jahrhundert als rechtsgeschichtliche Quellen*, Munich, 1855, which has not been available to me) :

1. Foll. 2-127^r, *Libellus de arte rhetorica*, composed in 1439, beginning : *Ab Aristotile philosophorum principe scribitur primo sue rethorice, Rethorica iusta docet persuadere ...* (cf. fol. 127 : « *Finitus est iste libellus feria quinta ante festum Margarete virginis [i.e. 16 July] per fratrem Wilhelmum Oberndarffer Baccalaureum in artibus professum monasterii in Scheftlariensi Anno domini millesimo CCCC^o tricesimo nono hora meridiei etc.* »).

2. Foll. 158-163^v, *Tractatulus de arte epistolandi*, composed in 1439, beginning : *Epistola est fidelis secretorum nunccia* (cf. fol. 163^v : « *Iste tractatulus est finitus per fratrem Wilhelmum professum in Scheftlariensi Baccalaureum arcium Studii Wyenensis Anno domini millesimo etc. XXXIX^o* »).

3. Letters issued by O. or about him may be found on foll. 127^v, 134, 156, 179, 188 of the same manuscript.

Oberndorffer is probably also identical with the « *Wilhelmus canonicus in Schaftlarn* » who copied Munich CLM 17225, foll. 1-166, containing *Vocabularius dictus Lucianus*, « *Abba sicut dicit glosa* » (cf. *Catal. CLM*, II, iii, p. 89).

Willibald, Windberg, S. 1480 : « *Frater Willibaldus de Winberg ord. Prem. 4 gr.* » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 175).

Wolfgang Clasterl or Klester, Louka, S. 1509 : « *Frater Wolfgang Clasterl Lucensis monasterii ord. Prem. 4 gr.* » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 359). In Hungarian nation in S. 1509 : « *Dom. Wolfgangus Klester monasterii Lucensis, 10 den.* » (*SCHRAUF*, p. 164).

Wolfgang Maier, Louka, W. 1514-5 : « *Frater Wilhelmus Maier ex Luka ord. Prem. 29 den.* » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 414). In Hungarian nation in W. 1516-7 : « *Frater Volfgangus ord. Prem. de Luca, 3 cr.* » (*SCHRAUF*, p. 175). B. A. in S. 1517 : « *Dom. Wolfgangus Mayr ord. Prem., dedit 4 cr.* » (*ibid.*, p. 86).

Zachary, Louka, S. 1390 : « Dominus Zacharias canonicus regularis monasterii Lucensis ord. Prem. 4 gr. » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 34). Probably identical with « Dominus Zacharias, plebanus in Prewicz, frater ord. Praem. », who enrolled in the law university at Prague in 1391-2 (cf. *Monumenta historica Universitatis Carolo-Ferdinandae Pragensis*, II, Prague, 1834, p. 43). Prewitz is located about 55 km. south of Louka (Geras is the only other abbey close to it). Louka had an abbot Zachary in 1426-8 (BACKMUND, I, 299, and III, 588).

Possible additions to the list

The following additions naturally do not include every student of whom one might suspect membership in the Order of Prémontré, and in most cases the omissions are deliberate. In particular, when the name of a student's home as given in *MUW* might have applied either to a Premonstratensian monastery or to a nearby or surrounding secular community and there is no sign of his being a religious or ecclesiastic, he is not included here unless there is some further reason to suspect membership in the Order. The reader may easily check on these omissions by consulting the *MUW* indices under Csorna, Lelesz, Marchtal, Osterhofen, Steingaden, etc. Also omitted are quite a few students described in *MUW* simply as canons regular without any indication of their order or monastery. Finally, I have omitted two students, Frater George Rötl of Vienna and Frater Wolfgang Füchsleitner of Hallstat (matr. S. 1456), even though both on the basis of an equivocal abbreviation, « ord. Pre. », have been conditionally called Premonstratensians by the editors of *MUW* (II, 1, p. 41). Rötl certainly was a Dominican (cf. *Annales necrologici patrum praedicatorum Retzensium* in *MGH, Necr.*, V, 162 : « A.d. 1490 obiit frater Georgius Roetl sacerdos ») and Füchsleitner doubtless was too. Neither man paid any matriculation fee, the usual practice for the Dominicans but almost unexampled for the Premonstratensians. As for the names that are included here, it will be seen that the value of the evidence for their inclusion varies considerably from case to case.

Andrew Kraczer, Wilten ?, S. 1460 : « Frater Andreas Kraczer de Wilkina 4 gr. » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 68). Austrian nation. Matr. with

Peter Fabri (q.v.) of the same place. « Wilkina » may be a mistake for « Wiltina ». K. and Fabri were preceded in *MUW* by a student from Innsbruck next to Wilten. K. is not found in *Nekr. Wilten* or in *MGH, Necr.*, III, 60-71, but neither list is complete, the first giving only those whose year as well as day of death is known and the second giving only those who died before 1500. I have not checked the manuscript in the Wilten Stiftsarchiv containing S. Wimmer's Chronologisches Verzeichnis der Mitglieder des Prämonstratenserstiftes Wilten.

Christian Heppel, Neustift ?, *S. 1420* : « Cristannus Heppel, plebanus in Puch Frisingensis diocesis 8 gr. » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 126). Buch was one of Neustift's incorporated parishes (cf. BACKMUND, I, 42). H. is not listed in the necrologies of St. Salvator, Scheftlarn, or Windberg.

Henry Posch of Augsburg, Wilten ?, *S. 1398* : « Henricus Posch de Augusta, iurista tenetur [« quia scriptor huius » — a note added in the margin by another hand] » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 52). Seems identical with Henry Putsch or Puschius, abbot of Wilten from 1413 until his resignation in 1428 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 55 ; HUGO, II, cols. 1098 f.). The abbot, who died 10.X.1429 (cf. *Nekr. Wilten*, p. 243, and *Necr. Wiltinense* in *MGH, Necr.*, III, 69), is supposed to have been a doctor of canon law (cf. HUGO, II, col. 1098) and to have come from Donauwörth, about 40 km. north of Augsburg. During his rule several extant manuscripts (Innsbruck Univ.-Bibl. MSS. 375, 625, etc.) were copied at Wilten and his prior, Michael Aussee, wrote an *Opusculum de exordio, plantatione, loco, nomine, habitu, regula, postulatione, intitulatione ordinis Premonstratensis* (Innsbruck Univ.-Bibl. MS. 120) (cf. HAIDACHER, pp. 22 n. 72, 31, and 33 n. 126y). He served as a papally delegated judge under Pope Martin V and also played a role in his land's secular politics (cf. HUGO, II, 1098).

John, Geras ?, *S. 1475* : « Frater Johannes ex Gewrüs 4 gr. » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 147). Austrian nation. There are several canons from Geras of this name and of suitable date, some of them pastors, in the Pernegg Necrology (cf. *MGH, Necr.*, V, 562-7).

John of Dorfen, Wilten ?, *S. 1416* : « Johannes de Dorfen

pauper » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 111). Rhenish nation. Because John Belkel, abbot of Wilten, 1428-52 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 55), came from Dorfen in Bavaria (cf. *Nekr. Wilten*, p. 244) and had a reputation for learning, HAIDACHER (pp. 30 n. 125, 32 f., 35 f.) has identified him with the above named student. Wilten suffered several natural disasters and fires during Belkel's rule (*ibid.*, p. 33). He was in friendly contact with the Council of Basel, from which he obtained several privileges for his abbey, and he may even have gone to Basel himself (*ibid.*, pp. 33, 35 f.). Died 25.V.1455 (cf. *Nekr. Wilten*, p. 244, and *Necr. Wiltinense* in *MGH, Necr.*, III, 65).

John Gässler of Ravensburg, Weissenau ?, W. 1440-1 : « Frater Johannes Gessler de Ravenspurga 4 gr. » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 218). Gässler's religious status makes it almost certain that he was the J. G. of R. who served as abbot, from 1483 until his resignation in 1495, of the abbey of Weissenau, near Ravensburg (cf. BACKMUND, I, 89); died 5.IV.1499 « sui regiminis anno 17 » (cf. *Necr. Augiae Minoris* in *MGH, Necr.*, I, 157). A « Johannes Gesler de Ravenspurg baccalarius Winensis clericus Const. dioc. » matr. in the faculty of arts at Freiburg 23.IV.1473 (cf. H. MAYER, *Die Matrikel der Universität Freiburg i. Br.*, I, Freiburg i. Br., 1907, p. 54), but he would seem identical with « Johannes Gessler de Ravenspurg Const. dyoc. » who matr. at Basel in the winter of 1474-5 and became M. A. via antiqua in 1475 but died before receiving the magistral insignia (cf. H. G. WACKERNAGEL, *Die Matrikel der Universität Basel*, I, Basel, 1951, p. 130). A « Johannes de Augia minore » was a regent master in the Vienna faculty of arts starting in 1441, but this was more likely John Munster (*q.v.*). A cloister in late Gothic style was erected at Weissenau under Gässler (cf. J. B. VALVEKENS in *Anal. Praem.*, XXXV, 1959, p. 191).

John Kirchner, Wilten, S. 1504 : « Frater Johannes Kirchner professus in Vilpina 4 gr. » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 317). Ordained to the priesthood in 1506 (cf. HAIDACHER, p. 39 n. 164). Died as pastor of Wilten, 21.XII.1513 (*Nekr. Wilten*, p. 246). K. had possibly made his profession before Wilten broke its connection with the Premonstratensian Order in 1492 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 53, and further literature cited in III, 522 f.), but the date of his ordination makes this unlikely.

John Schlegel, Roth ?, S. 1460 : « Frater Johannes Slegel de Rot 4 gr. » (*MUW*, II, 1, p. 69). Rhenish nation. « Rot » may refer also to the Benedictine abbeys of Mönchsroth near Crailsheim or Rott am Inn. Schlegel is not listed in the fragmentary Roth necrology in *MGH, Nocr.*, I, 202-5.

John Sürg of Steingaden, Steingaden ?, S. 1419 : « Johannes Sürg de Staingaden 4 gr. » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 123). John Sürg of Sürgenstein was provost of Steingaden, 1402-31 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 52), but if he were identical with the man named in *MUW* one would expect some indication of his status as a prelate and his fee should have been higher than 4 Groschen (cf. KINK, II, p. 247, no. 20, and F. GALL in *MUW*, I, p. XXII).

Nicholas Klysezeke, Brandenburg ?, W. 1398-9 : « Nicolaus Klysezeke pauper » (*MUW*, I, 1, p. 54). Saxon nation. The reasons for doubting the identification of this enrollee with N. Klitzke, canon (from 1379 or earlier) and later provost (1413-9) of the Premonstratensian cathedral chapter in Brandenburg (cf. G. WENTZ in *Germania Sacra*, I, 1, Berlin, 1929, p. 117) are the same as those for John Sürg above, namely the lack of religious or academic titles to which the Brandenburg canon was entitled in 1398 and the fact that he paid no fee (a rare occurrence among canons of Prémontré). The decision to include or to omit titles in the *matricula*, however, seems to have been left to the discretion of each new rector and no wholly consistent policy ever developed, so the lack of a title need not be an insuperable objection. But what in this case especially favors the identification, besides the overlapping geographical origins and the virtual identity of the uncommon family names, is the fact that the Brandenburg canon had received his license in canon law at Prague in 1396-7 (cf. *Monumenta historica universitatis Carolo-Ferdinandae Pragensis*, II, 1, Prague, 1834, p. 5). After a year of lecturing on the *Decretum* in fulfilment of the requirements at Prague he would have been in a favorable position to visit Vienna before returning to Brandenburg. His poverty may have been a very temporary condition and one that a University badly in need of canonists (cf. ASCHBACH, I, 169, quoting the *Acta* of the arts faculty for the year 1400 : « Facultas juris protunc nulla fuit. ») would have readily excused. The fact that the University virtually suspended operations from the end of November 1399

through a good part of 1400 because of an epidemic (cf. ASCHBACH, I, 169 f.) and the lack of any official faculty records antedating 1402 might help explain why no record of Klysezeke's work on the faculty has survived. More information about the career of the Brandenburg canon and his writings (preserved in Berlin, Deutsche Staatsbibl. MS. Theol. Lat. Fol. 304) will be found in a monograph which I am now preparing for publication in *Bibliotheca Analectorum Praemonstratensium* (Averbode, Belgium).

Peter Fabri, Wilten ?, S. 1460 : « Frater Petrus Fabri de Wilkina 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 68, where an editorial note says the *l* in « Wilkina » was inserted above the line). Austrian nation. Matr. with Andrew Kraczer (q.v.) of the same place. The *k* in the word « Wikina » may possibly have been a mistake for *l* in Gothic script, but I have not checked the manuscript. A Wilten canon « Petrus plebanus in Ampas » died 25.III.1505 (*Nekr. Wilten*, p. 246).

Simon of Ravensburg, Weissenau ?, W. 1440-1 : « Frater Symon de Ravenspurga 4 gr. » (MUW, I, 1, p. 218). His religious status, his home in nearby Ravensburg, and his matriculation with John Gässler of Ravensburg (q.v.), who probably became abbot of Weissenau, make it likely that Simon too came from there. But his name does not occur in the Weissenau necrology in MGH, *Necr.*, I, 153-65.

Simon Stubenfrost, Wilten, S. 1504 : « Frater Simon Stubenfrost professus in Vilpina 4 gr. » (MUW, II, 1, p. 317). Ordained to the priesthood in 1508 (cf. HAIDACHER, p. 39 n. 164). Died 13.VIII.1536 (*Nekr. Wilten*, p. 246). Possibly S. had made his profession before Wilten broke its connection with the Premonstratensian Order in 1492 (cf. BACKMUND, I, 53, and further literature cited in III, 522 f.), but the date of his ordination makes this unlikely.

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