

Wenn die Autorin in ihrer Arbeit lobenswerterweise Richtigstellungen vornimmt wie z. B. S. 27 Fn. 14 hinsichtlich der Dauer der Lehrtätigkeit Lebschys, dann hätte man sich auch auf Seite 64 eine genauere Erklärung erwartet, warum mit Recht eine Ähnlichkeit der Schlägler Stiftsbibliothek mit derjenigen von Admont abgestritten wird.

Eine etwas unglückliche Formulierung liegt auf Seite 72 unter Abschnitt 8 vor. Es stimmt wohl, daß der größere Teil der heutigen alten Stiftsbibliothek von Abt Dominik angelegt und systematisch, will sagen regelmäßig dotiert wurde. Aber es war doch bereits unter seinem Vorgänger ein nicht unerheblicher Buchbestand vorhanden, wie sonst hätte sich Abt Adolf Fähtz zu einem Neubau der Bibliotheksräume entschließen können. Die im Vorwort angekündigte Arbeit zur Bibliotheksgeschichte, zu der ja auch die Verfasserin einen Beitrag liefern wird, wird hierauf genauer eingehen.

Eine nebensächliche, aber doch störende Wiederholung finden wir auf Seite 54 und vorher auf 50. Die Tatsache, daß in Pisek ein Gasthof erworben wurde, um den Absatz des in Cerhonitz gebrauten Bieres sicherzustellen, mag wohl wirtschaftlich sehr von Bedeutung gewesen sein, aber doch wohl nicht so, daß sie innerhalb von 4 Seiten wiederholt werden muß.

Ein kleiner lapsus entstand im Druck auf Seite 70. Daß hinsichtlich der neu errichteten Schule in Öpping keinerlei Unterlagen aufzufinden waren, gehört wohl nicht zu St. Oswald, sondern zum vorhergehenden Abschnitt, in dem von Öpping die Rede ist.

Alles in allem minimale Unzulänglichkeiten, die den Wert der vorliegenden Arbeit in keiner Weise schmälern. Ein guter Anfang für die neue Schriftenreihe, der uns jetzt schon die Folgebände mit Spannung erwarten läßt.

Aigen i. M.

K. SIEHS.

Louis W. SCHEURING, *St. Norbert Parish, Roxbury, 1846-1971*. xx + 165 pp. Roxbury, Wisconsin 53583, 1971 (£ 5.00, RFD, Box 74, Sauk City, Wisconsin, 53583).

Celebrating a 125th anniversary of the founding of a parish dedicated to St. Norbert by a Canon of Wilten Abbey, this memorial book provides the occasion to review the historic and pioneering work of a small group of canons from Wilten. Father Adalbert Inama arrived in western Wisconsin in November, 1845. This memorial book published by the present pastor, Father Louis Scheuring, brings together in one place valuable documentation on the efforts of the Order to establish itself in the United States.

The parish, now in the Diocese of Madison, grew from the need to minister to the needs of Bavarian, Prussian and Tyrolean immigrants. Containing as it does a complete chronology and a well written history



of the founding of the parish, it is of particular interests in understanding the substantial contribution made by Fathers Adalbert Inama, Maximilian Gaertner, Xavier Sailer and Matthis Heigl as well as a small contingent of lay brothers and two students from Wilten.

Father Leo Rummel, O. Praem. long time chaplain at St. Mary's Hospital in Madison, Wisconsin, provides for this memorial book invaluable diaries, reports, clippings, letters, photographs as well as sketches and drawings, all of which make this a most inviting record. Through Father Rummel's collaboration this memorial is to-date the most complete record of efforts of the first « American » Premonstratensians.

Father Inama came to the United States with the avowed purpose of caring for the souls of the German speaking immigrants who had been enticed by apparently free land grants in the first half of the 19th century in southern Wisconsin. They came in substantial numbers and with great hopes of carving out of former Indian territory farms and homesteads. Instead they fell prey to unscrupulous men who would engage them to clear the heavily forested land and begin cultivation of the rich soil. As soon the land was cleared, Americans would arrive with the actual deed in hand and demanding that the German speaking remove themselves from the lands on which they had labored. At least one record indicates that some small vengeance was worked by the Germans for this dispossession as they put to the torch the buildings which they had struggled to build.

American history in the 18th and 19th centuries is a continuing scenario in which the Indians are always being driven deeper into the continent by the growing white population. The German settlers, unequipped with a command of English (it is recorded that in most regions English was the second language!), where easy prey to unscrupulous land entrepreneurs, whose title to the land was forged from dispossessing the Indians and the « legalization » of this sad affair by government treaties.

It is usually presumed that Inama came imbued with ideas of building a feudal state in the rolling hills and verdant valleys of southern Wisconsin. He came, to be sure, at the behest of Count Agoston Haraszthy, who offered him 100 acres to establish a school. In the course of time Inama accumulated close to 2,000 acres. It has been presumed that he did so with the sole notion of establishing a monastery of Premonstratensians Canons.

Evidence uncovered in recent years and a closer reading of available documentation rather indicates that he accumulated the land to obtain clear titles to the land and thereby establish his old world countrymen in the security of legal possession of their lands.

Inama, called « The Apostle of the Four Lakes Region », was the first Catholic priest in the confines of Dane county. While he achieved, along with his companions, an enviable record of missionary ministry, he did not attain the dream of a permanent Norbertine community in the New World.



This memorial work constitutes one of the most complete histories of these pioneering Norbertines. It is a very human history, containing little gloss of heroic deeds, but replete with those ordinary deeds which unforeseen futures guarantee as works of premanence, though not necessarily in developments which comprised the original dream.

The parish stands. The Norbertine attempt at permanent community is a record of individuals who were great missionaries, but weak in those decisions by which permanent community life is achieved. Independent minded, each managed to go his own way while meeting the spiritual needs of the German speaking people of Wisconsin. Gaertner eventually was recalled to Wilten, despite the fact that all had become American citizens.

Personal pettiness and community intrigue, the human drive to power, all these constitute the at once pitiful and brilliant history of dedicated men. Life in those frontier days was rugged. It demanded men of exceptional character with a real bent for basic missionizing. These were the Norbertines who worked in the Dioceses of Milwaukee and LaCrosse.

Father Leo Rummel supplies the preface, writing of the work of St. Norbert and his followers. He thereby provides a setting for the history of one initially Norbertine effort in the United States. He also sets the scene for the strong thread of continuity which weaves together all the priests, sisters and families whose history St. Norbert parish is.

A very valuable chronology of events indicates that Bishop Henni of Milwaukee in 1844 first offered Inama the opportunity to settle at Green Bay. While Inama turned his steps westward in fact, the Dutch Norbertines of Berne Abbey were actually to establish a lasting foundation in the Diocese of Green Bay at DePere, four miles south of the see city. Bernard H. Pennings was to arrive from Berne a short three years after the last of the would-be Wilten founders died in 1890.

Nearly a decade after Henni's offer there is record of Inama accepting two novices at Roxbury, but the entry is followed by no further record of profession and no American became a solemnly professed member of the Order in the United States until after Pennings' settlement in DePere.

The last Norbertine pastor of St. Norbert, Roxbury, was Father Matthias Heigl, who was succeeded in the parish by Father Godfrey Wuelfing, a priest of the Milwaukee Archdiocese. Heigl left Roxbury in 1881 and died at Ashford in 1890. Inama's own active missionary work came to an end in 1876 when at the age of 78 he retired to the original site and chapel he had erected. He did, however, celebrate the Golden Jubilee of his ordination before his death in 1879. He was to be buried in the Roxbury cemetery, where a stone marker still proclaims his parentage of the parish. The Knights of Columbus erected a special marker to commemorate Inama and the State of Wisconsin has erected a memorial marker near the church in Roxbury.

The memorial book treats of the missionary activities of Inama



and companions, records the land holdings which they worked to achieve, the parishes which sprang into being under their guidance, and the innumerable photos and sketches which otherwise would have remained hidden in parochial, diocesan and state archives, lost to the memory of men.

This work with its ample sources is hopefully the first in a series of research articles on Premonstratensian life, hopes and activities from 1844-1890 in the United States. The work is invaluable simply because of its recording of what otherwise might be deemed an abortive attempt at an American foundation of the Order. The energetic zeal of these first American Norbertines is recorded in the network of parishes and the spiritual heritage of the present day Catholics of the region.

This is not unlike the present writer's own experience in 1959 traveling in the Schwarzwald domain of the Abbey of Allerheiligen, where Pfarrer after Pfarrer spontaneously acclaimed the rich spiritual heritage of that community's presence, a community which was to disappear in the secularizations of 1830. This present work will be a necessary addition to every library concerned with the rich Praemonstratensia of over 850 years.

Benjamin T. MACKIN, O. Praem.

PROF. DR. ASTRIK L. GABRIEL, *Vinzenz von Beauvais. Ein mittelalterlicher Erzieher*. Ed. J. Knecht, Frankfurt a. Main. 190 pp.

Anno 1967 erschien bei Josef Knecht (Frankfurt a. M.) unter dem Titel *Vinzenz von Beauvais. Ein mittelalterlicher Erzieher*, eine neubearbeitete deutsche Ausgabe des Buches von Prof. Dr. Astrik L. Gabriel, *The Educational Ideas of V. of B.* (University Notre Dame, Ind., U.S.A., 1962). Anfangs war es veröffentlicht worden 1956 als Nr IV der Serie *Texts and Studies in the History of Mediaeval Education*, deren Leiter er ist. Der Verfasser gehört unserem Orden an. Er wurde 1907 in Ungarn geboren und ist Dr der Philosophie. Nach 10-jähriger Arbeit in Budapest wurde er Prof. an der Notre Dame und bald danach auch Director am Mediaeval Institute derselben Schule. Er ist Mitglied vieler internationalen wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften und Akademien. Von seiner Hand haben wir eine Menge Artikel vor allem über die Geschichte der Pariser Universität im Mittelalter and über die Geschichte und Hagiographie von Ungarn, ja sogar über die Geschichte der französischen Literatur. In den *Analecta Praem.* von 1960 erschien von ihm « Les Prémontrés dans les universités médiévales dans l'Allemagne du Nord-Est ».

Der französische Dominikaner Vinzenz von Beauvais (Bellovacensis) lebte um 1194 bis etwa 1264 und wirkte als Erzieher am Hofe König Ludwigs IX. von Frankreich. Als Zeitgenosse von Albert dem Grossen,