

Italy

ANALECTA PRAEMONSTRATENSIA, tom. XC, 2014, fasc. 1-4 Articolu: Jerzy Rajman, The Foundation by King Wladyslaw Jagie??o of the Premonstratensian Abbey in Nowy S?cz and the Role of John the Eremit, p. 5-28 The royal Premonstratensian abbey in Nowy S?cz w?s founded by Wladyslaw Jagiello in 1409. John the Eremit was the first abbot of this monastery and played a significant role in king's reformation of the Polish Premonstratensian Circary. This also took place in the context of king's personal religiosity. The Premonstratensians were given the Hospital of the Holy Spirit, founded in 1360, though the king built a new church for the canons near main square. The Premonstratensian church was dedicated to Holy Spirit, the Holy Virgin Mary and the Eleven Thousand Holy Virgins. Nowy S?cz Monastery was a direct offshoot of the abbey in Brzesko. This article describes the reasons why John the Eremit left Nowy S?cz monastery in 1411, and the activity of the abbey until 1458. In 1458 a great fire destroyed the monastery.

Martina Ehlers-Kisseler Bolom-Kotari, Seals of Moravian Premonstratensian Canonries in the Period from the Second Half of the Fifteenth Century until the End of the Sixteenth Century, p. 29-64 The study maps the development of the seals of three Moravian Premonstratensian canonries – Hradisko u Olomouce, Louka u Znojma, and Zábřdovice u Brna – from 1436 up to the end of the 16th century. It is the year 1436 to which the first documented seal of the abbot of one of the canonries dates back after the Hussite Wars, a nearly twenty-year-long period during which there is no information about the Moravian Premonstratensian seals. Attention is paid both to the seals of abbots as well as those of single convents. The paper monitors their development and the progressive change of the medieval form of the seal towards its modern perception and rendering. It also highlights the personalities of the abbots named Šebestián Freytag from ?epirohy in the convent of Louka, Jan Pon?tovský from Pon?tovice in the convent of Hradisko u Olomouce, and others who left a significant footmark through their innovative approach to sealing practices of their monasteries. The following part of the study offers an iconographic analysis of significant motives of the seals, especially popular depictions of Virgin Mary, Christological symbols and patron-saints. Apart from that, the text focuses on elements of heraldry, gradually becoming an important part of the seal design. An important part of the text deals with the analysis of various seal characteristics – focusing on the sealing material, the size and shape of the seals, their protection, and the way the seals are attached to the document. It analyses the texts on the seals, those occurring in this period predominantly as a legend, and as inscriptions up to the 1530s, though less frequently. The final part of the paper attempts to classify the sealed documents and to outline the relation between the seal and the document in question.

Ulrich G. Leinsle, Die systematische Rechtssammlung des Abtes Joseph von Silbermann (1700-1756) von St. Salvator (CIm 24751). Mit Quästionenverzeichnis, p. 65-130 From 1738 to 1746 Josef von Silbermann, Norbertine from Osterhofen, abbot of St. Salvator (1733-1756) and vicar general of the Bavarian Circary (1743-1756) compiled a comprehensive systematic collection of law from the decisions of the general chapters and the provincial chapters of the Bavarian Circary (Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, CIm 24751). From 1746 to 1749 he added an extensive supplement. By reference to the statutes of 1630, all the questions, which were of practical relevance to canonical life, were solved by the detailed quoted sources (see Index Quaestionum in the appendix). Some questions attract attention because of their length and elaborateness. Each of these serves to solve the problems in the circary or between the

circary and the general abbot. Out of this wealth of topics, the following ones will be outlined: property (*peculium*), fasting and abstinence from meat dishes (with the possibility of a dispensation), precedence at the provincial chapters and the validity of the *Constitutiones particulares*, which have not been approved by the abbot general for the circary. Abbot Silbermann, who has also excelled as a professor of philosophy, theology and canon law as well as a renowned preacher, endeavours constantly to secure the acquired rights of the circary, of the vicar general and of his canonry. Ulrich G. Leinsle, *Abt Georg Lienhardt von Roggenburg (1717-1783). Studien zu seinem literarischen Werk. Teil I: Die theologischen Kontroversen*, p. 131-187 Because of his theological, spiritual and historical writings, Georg Lienhardt, the most important abbot of the Imperial Abbey Roggenburg, shaped the picture of the Premonstratensian Order during the late 18th century and far beyond. His early theological controversies with Eusebius Amort (1692-1775) and Ludovico Antonio Muratori (1672-1750) are presented in this article. Lienhardt's first publication, *Ogdoas erotematum* (1746), was developed for a disputation at the theological study in Roggenburg. It reveals Lienhardt as a scholastic who also dares to allege uncommon theses and tries to develop a new framework for christology. Dealing with Amort's *Idea divini amoris* (1739) and arguing the case for the possibility of a pure love of God, which is liberated from the one's own interests, he moves his thinking close to Fenelon's *amour desinteressé*. This pushes his work to be put on the index by Amort in 1747. Contra to Muratori's offenses on the practice of worshipping and defending the immaculate conception of Mary at the cost of one's life (*votum sanguinarium*), Lienhardt justifies these kinds of devotions in accordance with dogmatic theology and liturgical tradition as well as the *votum sanguinarium* as a laudable rite. In his *Causa sanguinis* (1758), which was stylized as a trial against Muratori, Lienhardt defends in a theologically sophisticated manner and based on Roggenburg the devotion of relics of Christ's blood and cross, the Madonnas supposedly painted by Saint Luke and other relics. In this work, he himself appears as a lawyer not as a judge and shows some skill in historical criticism, but never leaving the borders of scholastic theology. Documenta: Dirk Van de Perre, *Onuitgegeven documenten betreffende de abtsbenoemingen in de abdij van Ninove tijdens de periode 1579-1594*, p. 188-235 François Petit O.Praem., *Lettres du Concile*, 1964. Introduction, édition et notes, par Dominique-Marie Dautet, p. 236-267 Miscellanea: Elselien van Rijn, *Middeleeuwse muurschilderingen in de Bergkerk in Deventer*, p. 268-274 Katarzyna Kaczor-Scheitler, *Manuscript Work of the Zwierzyniec Norbertine Nuns of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century*, p. 275-286 Julian Backes, „Apostola Apostolorum“. *Beobachtungen zum Magdalenenproprium des Breviarium Praemonstratense*, p. 287-290 Recensiones: Thomas Finan (ed.), *Medieval Lough Cé: History, Archaeology and Landscape* (A.J. Gribbin O.Praem.), p. 291-294 Joseph Tordoir (éd.), *Heylisseem. Histoire d'une abbaye de l'ordre de Prémontré* (J. Appelmans), p. 294-300 *Chronicon*, p. 301-331 *Index*, p. 332-338 *Index tomi XC*, 2014, p. 339-340