

Recensiones

Augustinian Houses in France

Richard W. EMERY, *The Friars in Medieval France. A Catalogue of French Mendicant Convents, 1200-1550*. New York - London, Columbia University Press, 1962, xx-130 pp. Prix : 4.00.

Kaspar ELM, *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Wilhelmitenordens*. (Münstersche Forschungen, herausgegeben von Jost Trier und Otto Herding, Heft 14). Köln-Graz, Böhlau Verlag, 1962, viii-195 pp.

The very useful and practical lists of English and Scotch religious houses by Knowles and Easson have found a counterpart in Richard Emery, *The Friars in Medieval France. A Catalogue of French Mendicant Convents 1200-1550*. The list of Friars does not only include the four big Orders (Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites and Augustinian Hermits) but also Sackfriars, Trinitarians, Servites, Crutched Friars or Croisiers, Pied Friars or Order of the Blessed Mary Mother of Christ, Mercedarians and Minims. The houses are not arranged as in Knowles and Easson according to Orders, but according to French Departments where they were located and where in most cases their remaining archives are kept.

The list is not the result of a quick collective effort ; it is based on years of study and uses for the first time (at least in this extensive form) a new method of determining the earliest data for a friary whose documents of foundation are lost, namely the study of last wills and testaments. It is surprising for how many of our French houses Emery brings new data. His catalogue will be an indispensable tool for any historian in this field, but we hope that some future edition will include also the monastic Orders. Such an addition would be especially valuable for Augustinian Hermits who are not in all works clearly distinguished from the Augustinian Canons. L. H. COTTINEAU, *Répertoire topo-bibliographique des abbayes et prieurés*, 2 vols. in 4° (Mâcon 1939) supplies this want to a certain degree, but not in the handy way of Emery's Catalogue.

The introduction delineates the development of the Mendicant Orders in France. Especially valuable for our history is the story of the Sack Friars or Fratres de Poenitentia Jesu Christi. When they were suppressed with many other smaller congregations at the Council of Lyon in 1274 not all of their 51 French houses known so far were acquired by the Austins, but only ten (Angers, Bayeux, Bourges, Châlons-sur-Marne, Lamballe, Orléans, Paris, Reims,

Rouen and Verdun) with a possible four others (Amiens, Barjols, Brignoles and Figéac). Emery seems to be inclined to take in most cases the purchase of these convents as the date of their beginning which is not the case as is especially evident in Paris. The taking over of the convents gave our Order as a rule not only a better house but also a better location and often the only chance to move into a city at a time when the parochial clergy resisted all new settlements of friars. Emery cites as a very reasonable explanation for the acquisition of so many of these houses by Austins. By 1274 the Franciscans already had houses in 41 of the towns in which Sack Friars had been established, the Dominicans in 34 of them, the Carmelites in 15, but the Austins only in 8. By 1275 our Order had but 10 houses in France, all in the South, except Paris, Metz and Strasbourg. But in the following seventy-five years, they enjoyed great success leading all other Orders in new foundations in France. (See also the author's article « Notes on the early history of the Augustinian Order in Southern France », *Augustiniana* 6 (1956) 336-45).

In the attractive humility of a true historian Professor Emery states that a catalogue of this kind could never be final or complete due to the continuous publications of new material. He called my attention to Cahors (p. 85) whose earliest date should be changed from 1292 to 1289 (*Cahors, Inventaire des archives municipales*, I, 82 ed. E. Albe) and Pamiers (p. 29) where one should read 1315 instead of 1318 (Paris, Bibl. Nat., Coll. Doat vol. 94, p. 190v).

We can add a few corrections of our own. For Bourges (p. 45) we have a document of January 1299 by which the Chapter of St. Stephen, Bourges, granted upon the request of Aegidius Romanus a foundation. The convent of Sack Friars is not mentioned therein. (Cher, Arch. Dép., ser. G., Fonds du Chapitre St. Etienne, Cartulaire, non coté). For Seurre (S. Georgius apud Sorrogium) permission was granted by Pope Benedict XII on 14 May 1339 (VIDAL, *Benoit XII. Lettres Communes*, II, n° 7334). Carhaix (p. 56) is definitely older than 1474. Pope Innocent VI gave permission for its foundation by the bull « Exhibita siquidem » of 22 July 1362 (Archiv. Vatican. Avinion. 149, fol. 573v). A prior Bernard is mentioned on 4 Febr. 1416 (Finistère, Arch. Dép. H-125 ; the document is published in *Diocèse de Quimper et de Léon, Bulletin de la Commission diocésaine d'Architecture et d'Archéologie* 5 (1905) 77n). Le Blanc (p. 76) was certainly founded before 1419. Gaspar Thaumas de la THAUMASIÈRE, *Histoire de Berry* (Bourges 1689) 577 places its beginning in 1312, when Pierre III de Naillac, Lord of Blanc, donated certain plots of land to the Austin Hermits Peter de Vimont et Stephen de Sancerre. This act was confirmed in 1368 (Indre, Archives Dep. A. I, fol. 328v ; Paris, Arch. Nat. G-9-9 has similar data). Cremieu (p. 78) was founded between 1308/9 (Pilot DE THOREY, *Catalogue des Actes du Dauphin Louis II devenu le Roi de France Louis XI*, Grenoble 1899, vol. I, p. 85). A will of 1310 confirms this

date (L. P. MORET DE BOURCHENU, *Mémoires... histoire de Dauphiné sous les Dauphins de la Maison de la Tour du Pin* (Paris 1711, p. 227). In 1337 Humbert II, son of the founder, John II, increased the income in order sustain 30 friars instead of the original 10 (THOREY, *op. cit.*). The year 1353 for Marciac (p. 59) signifies the transfer of this house into the city not its beginning. Papal permission for Marquefaves was given in 1362 (Arch. Vat. Avinion 148, fol. 529).

The same mail which brought Emery's long expected catalogue, put on our desk also K. ELM, *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Willhelmiten Ordens* (Köln 1962). It is the first scientific history of an Order little known, though very important for our early history. On p. 66/7 Elm gives the history of Louvergny, the first French house founded in 1249. It seems to be missing in Emery's catalogue. Louvergny was located in the Dep. Ardennes near Reims. Elm is preparing a bullarium of the Williamites which will be published in this magazine.

Our additional data were given as an aid to future editions ; they do not constitute any kind of criticism of a most necessary and excellent work. The only thing we would like to see changed is the lack of proper page numbers in the Index. For obviously practical reasons the present numbers refer only to the respective departments and thus a double reference is needed for locating a house.

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Mittelalterliches Erbe - Evangelische Verantwortung, Vorträge und Ansprachen zum Gedenken der Gründung des Tübinger Augustinerklosters 1262, herausgegeben vom Evangelischen Stift Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck) Tübingen 1962, 92 Seiten.

Im Tübinger Evangelischen Stift, seit Jahrhunderten Bildungsstätte der protestantischen Geistlichkeit Württembergs, wurde am 12./13. Januar dieses Jahres ein festliches Jubiläum begangen zur Erinnerung an den Tag, wo vor 700 Jahren Rat und Gemeinde der Stadt Tübingen den Augustiner-Eremiten « ad ampliandum divini nominis cultum et remedium animarum » eine Niederlassung in ihrer Stadt bewilligten. Das Stift übernahm bei seiner Gründung durch den Württembergischen Herzog vor 400 Jahren die Gebäude des durch die Reformation verödeten Augustinerklosters, die es zum Teil noch heute bewohnt. Aus Anlass des Jubiläums fand am 13. Januar eine Festakademie statt, zu der auch der evangelische Landesbischof D. Martin Haug, eine Vertretung des Ministerpräsidenten Kiesinger und die Spitzen der Tübinger Universität erschienen waren.

In dem hier besprochenen Bändchen hat nun das Stift die Vorträge veröffentlicht, die bei dieser Akademie und am Vortag gehalten worden sind. Wie der Ephorus des Stiftes, Prof. Dr. Friedrich