

HERALDICA

STEMMATA CANONIARUM ORDINIS

Tempore quo Ordo noster est ortus, monasteria, ut ceterae personae juribus feodalibus gaudentes, chartas suas propriis sigillis muniebant. Usque ad saeculum circiter XV haec signacula generaliter nil aliud ostendebant nisi imaginem aut symbolum sancti patroni, vel abbatem pedum tenentem, circumscriptione convenienti circumdatum. Saeculo XV hinc inde iam invenitur stemma monasterio proprium, generatim tamquam parvum scutum sub pede sancti patroni, vel in angulo sigilli. Quod stemma praebere solet symbolum quoddam, ex historia monasterii vel eius patroni desumptum. Saepe est mera reproductio stemmatis fundatoris, advocati vel regni¹⁾, raro aliquid narrat de historia foundationis, pluries invenimus attributum quodpiam sancti patroni. Communia attributa huiusmodi sunt sequentia:

| | | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| S. Salvator | mundus (cum cruce desuper) | S. Laurentius | craticula |
| Sta. Crux | crux | S. Leonardus | catenae |
| Sti. Spiritus | columba | S. M. Magdalena | alabastrum |
| S. Andreas | crux huic sancto propria | | unguenti |
| S. Augustinus | cor cum sagittis | S. Margareta | draco |
| S. Catharina | rota huic sanctae propria | S. Martinus | rota |
| S. Georgius | crux rubea, super argentum | S. Michael | alae |
| S. Jacobus | concha | S. Nicolaus | tres lapides |
| S. Joannes Bapt. | Agnus Dei (vel raro: caput eius in disco) | S. Paulus | ensis |
| S. Joannes Ev. | Calix cum serpente, vel aquila. | S. Petrus | clavis, vel claves ²⁾ |

Habentur saepe alia emblemata pietatis in arte heraldica admissa, ut pelicanus aut nomen Jesu abbreviatum (IHS); percrebro autem imago

¹⁾ Praesertim in Gallia, ubi permulta monasteria adoptaverunt scutum regni (tria lilia), et ubi omnis fere abbatia symbolum lilii uno alterove modo stemmati suo inseruit.

²⁾ Si patroni sunt SS. Petrus et Paulus simul (qui usus est longe communior), clavis ensisque componuntur, generatim modo crucis Sti. Andreae.



sancti patroni (ergo sigillum), contra leges artis facta est stemma, quod praesertim invenitur apud sanctos sequentes: B. Maria Virgo, S. Michael, S. Martinus. Stemmata „loquentia“ ex toto vel ex parte nomen canonicae quasi symbolice enarrant, ut habetur in Roggenburg, Pernegg, Ursberg, Steingaden, Schlägl, Vaas, Parc, Chambrefontaine; vel primam litteram nominis praebent, ut in Bellelay, Rüti et Floreffe. Pluries sunt composita ex elementis supradictis. Lemmata (dévises) videntur esse orta in Belgio, ubi communia sunt ad minus a saeculo XVI. In aliis regionibus, pro monasteriis ipsis, sunt ignota, pro abbatibus hinc inde paulatim invalescunt a saeculis XVII/XVIII. Tamquam stemma ipsius Ordinis recognitum est, inde a saeculo XVII, stemma archicoenobii³⁾.

Prima stemmata monastica sunt orta in Gallia et in Anglia, in quibus regnis ars heraldica maxime floruit, ita ut stemmata ibidem sunt generatim venusta, et ad amussim secundum leges artis delineata. Exstant tamen in Gallia stemmata plus minusve spuria, inventa a Hozier, qui iussu Ludovici XIV regis totum regnum peragravit inquirens pro catalogo publico illius stemmata cleri saecularis et regularis. Bene ac diligenter functus est suo munere, tamen invenit multa monasteria collapsa, a nefasto systemate commendae diruta, in quibus archiva aut perditae fuerunt aut dispersa, ac ubi vix adfuit religiosus, qui eum certiore reddere potuisset his de rebus. Stemma ergo monasterii reperire non valens, audacter ipse novum invenit, ac catalogo suo inseruit. Scuta illa phantastica Hozerii facile generatim cognoscuntur, quia sunt saepe schematica, immo geometrica, nec aliquid exprimunt. Tamen haud sunt ex integro spernenda, quia etsi spuria, exinde a gubernio, immo interdum postmodum ab ipsis religiosis, ut stemmata legitima habebantur.

In aliis regnis mos habendi stemma, apud monasteria, non tam cito invaluit. In septentrione (Circariae Frisiae, Saxoniae, Daniae, Slavicae, Ilfeldiae) tempore interitus canonicarum, saeculo nempe XVI, stemmata monastica fuerunt rarissima vel ignota, ideo has circarias fere praetermittimus. De Hibernia nihil scitur hac de re, stemmata quae invenimus in Scotia, potius sunt sigilla. Neque de Italia, neque de canoniis Orientis aliquid certi reperire potuimus. In Hispania, vera stemmata invenimus sero tantum (saec. XVIII/XIX). Pauca sunt nota, sunt arbitraria quoad colores et haud videntur fuisse fixa. Antiqua Circaria Hungariae pariter habuit sigilla pro stemmate, qui usus ibi retinetur usque hodie. De Polonia nihil constat certi, tamen canonicae saltem virorum videntur ibi habuisse postremo sua stemmata, etsi parum heraldica. In Belgio prius, in

³⁾ De lemmate ipsius Ordinis: „Ad omne bonum opus parati“ vide supra p. 339

Germania a saeculo XVI. tantum, paulatim stemmata monastica adhibentur; et quidem primo in Circariis Sueviae, Bavariae et Bohemiae. Mirum est, quod in Germania occidentali, Galliae proxima, hic mos apud monasteria omnium Ordinum minus fuerit communis. Pullulabant ibi coenobia utriusque sexus, nobilitati exclusive reservata, quae nihil admittebant nisi stemma familiae superioris, semper varians. De nonnullis tamen canoniis nota sunt stemmata fixa, satis sero adhibita, arbitraria interdum et haud secuta, apud alias nihil prorsus invenitur. Parthenones nonnisi rarissime — in Germania quasi numquam — vera stemmata habuerunt, sed sigillis tantum eorum loco sunt usi. Apud Ecclesias Cathedrales (Brandenburg etc.) praebemus stemma episcopatus seu dioecesis, quia capitula usa sunt sigillis tantum.

Est quidem haec collectio nostra incompleta, tamen non tantopere ut primo intuitu videtur. Patet enim e supra dictis, longe minorem partem canoniarum, quas habuit Ordo, revera umquam habuisse stemmata. Hic infra invenies ea, quae reperire potuimus, secundum circarias alphabetice ordinatas. Si aliquod scutum est vacuum, stemma extitisse supponimus, nobis tamen ignotum. Interdum monasteria habuerunt vel duo stemmata, vel extant variationes sat discrepantes. Quae generatim adducimus in fine, vel saltem notamus in textu explicativo, quem invenis hic infra immediate post stemmata. Ibi notari solent et fontes. Confer in omni casu bibliographiam cuiusvis monasterii, supra suo loco.

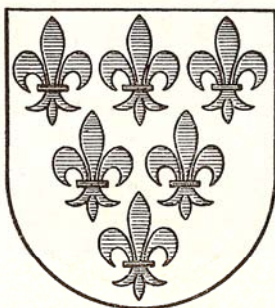
Praeter monographias ibi allatas, praecipui fontes nostri fuerunt:

1. Monumenta. Aedibus, praesertim supra portas, altaribus etc. apponi solebant saepe stemmata. Difficile, haud secus ac in archivis, discerni potest, quod stemma sit abbatiae, quodque personale cuiuspiam abbatis. Inveniri possunt v. g., in triangulo composita, scuta tria: 1. stemma canonicae, 2. sigillum conventus, 3. stemma personale abbatis, semper varians.
2. Sigilla in archivis, de quibus idem valet.
3. Ch. R. d'HOZIER, *Armorial général de la France* (4 sér., 35 fasc.) Paris 1903/04.
4. J. SIEBMACHER, *Großes allgemeines Wappenbuch. Neue Auflage* Nürnberg 1882, I 5. Abt. 2. Reihe: *Klöster* (Bearb. von G. A. Seyler).
5. J. MEURGEY, *Armorial de l'Église de France*, Mâcon 1939.
6. Collectio Boschmans (v. vol. II 463).
7. Collectio D. Wilhelmi Hoppe, experti in scientia, sphragistica et heraldica († Berolini 1934), millena scuta, stemmata et sigilla complectens, labore ac studio intenso ex multis archivis hausta. Quae omnia auctor benigne nobis ad manum praesto esse voluit, proh dolor fontes numquam indicans.

Anglia meridionalis



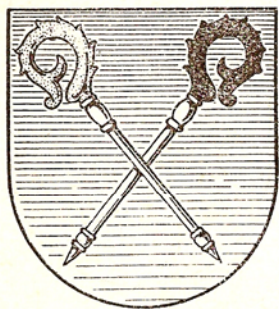
1. BAYHAM



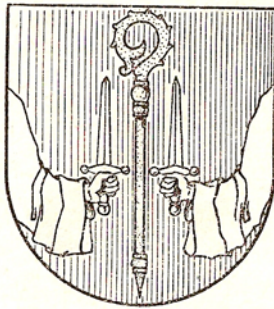
2. BEELEIGH



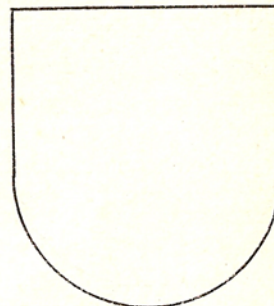
3. DURFORD



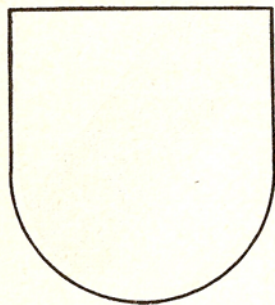
4. LANGDON



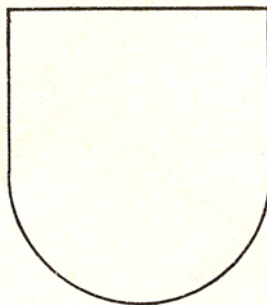
5. LANGLEY



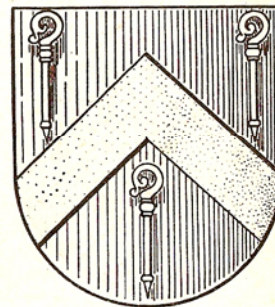
6. LEYSTON



8. TICHFIELD



7. ST. RADEGUND

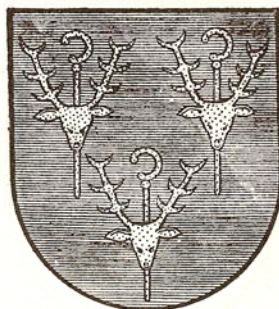


9. TORRE

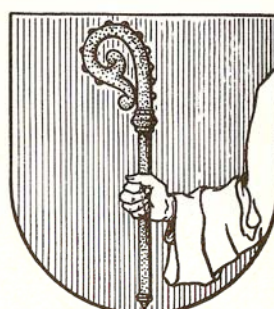
Anglia meridionalis — Anglia Mediana



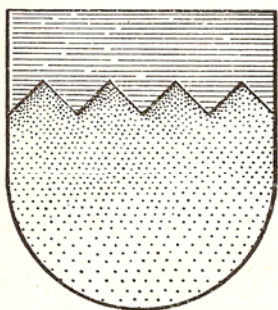
10. WENDLING



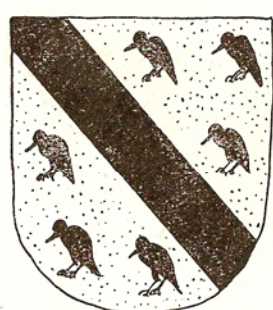
11. WEST DEREHAM



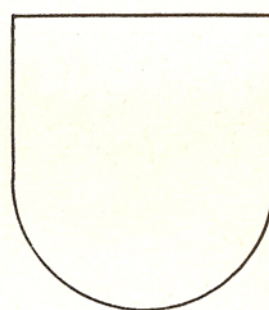
12. BARLINGS



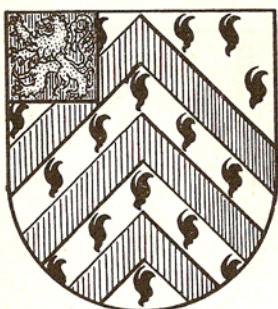
13. BEAUCHIEF



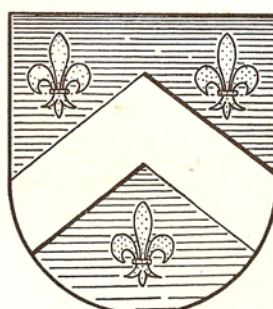
14. CROXTON



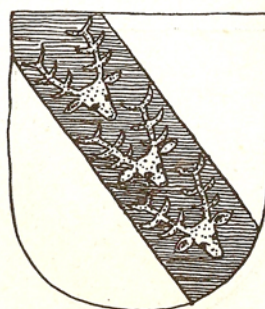
15. DALE



16. HAGNABY

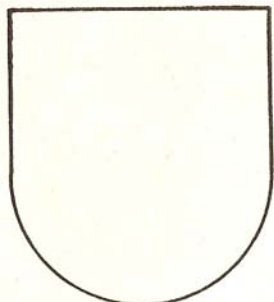


17. HALESOWEN

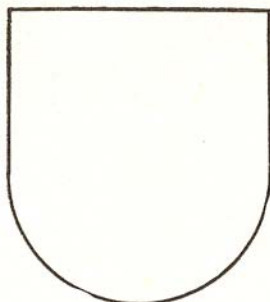


18. HORNEBY

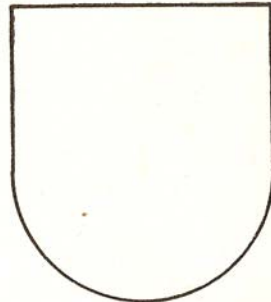
Anglia Mediana



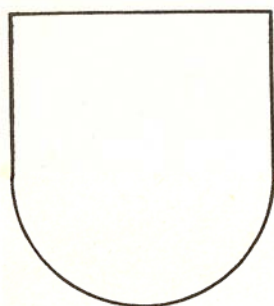
19. LAVENDON



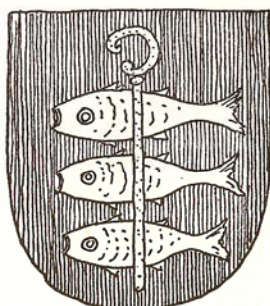
20. NEWBO



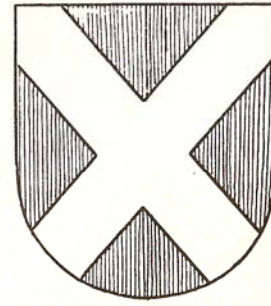
21. NEWHOUSE



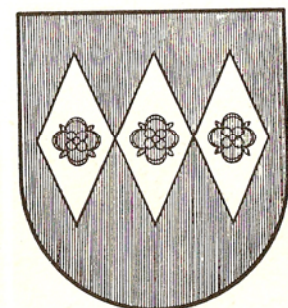
22. SULBY



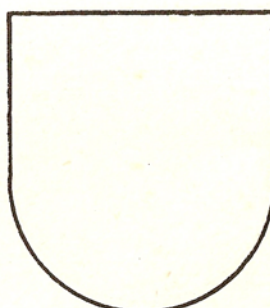
23. TAL-Y-LLYCHAU



24. TUPHOLME



25. WELBECK

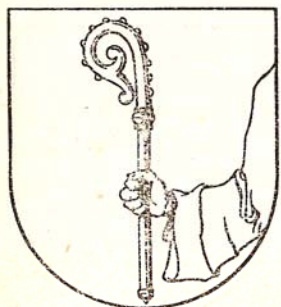


26. ALNWICK

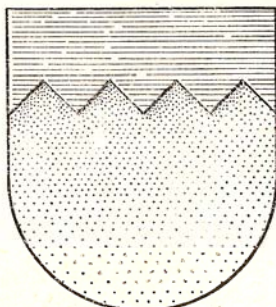


27. BLANCHLAND

Anglia Borealis et Scotia



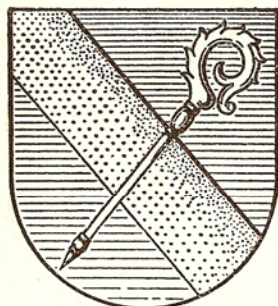
28. COCKERSAND



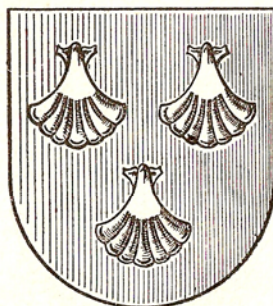
29. COVERHAM



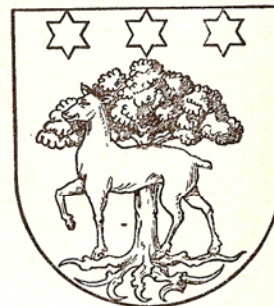
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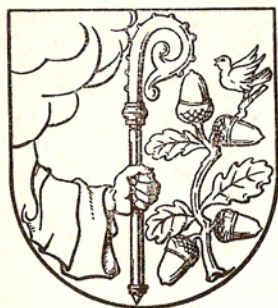
31. EASBY



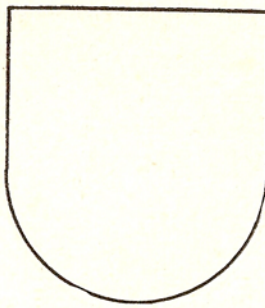
32. EGGLESTON



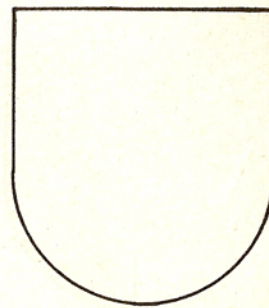
33. FEARN



34. HOLYWOOD

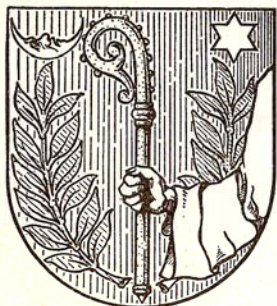


35. SHAP

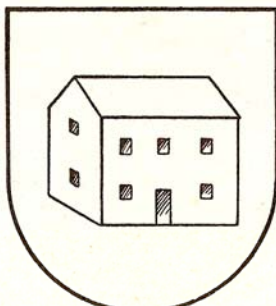


36. SOULSEAT

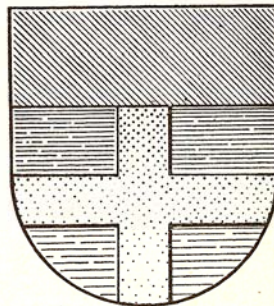
Anglia Borealis et Scotia — Arvernia — Bavaria



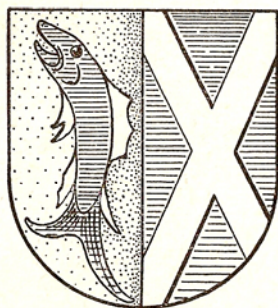
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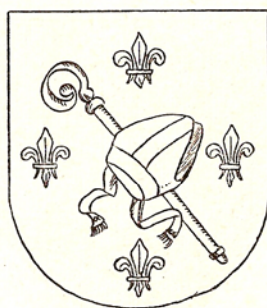
38. WHITHORN



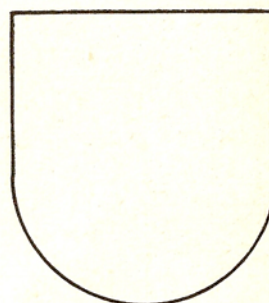
39. BELLEVAUX



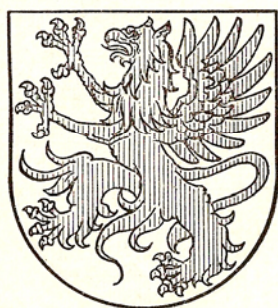
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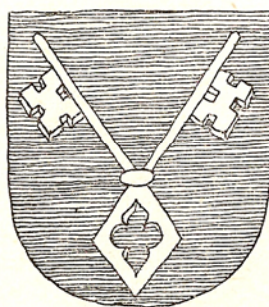
41. DOUE



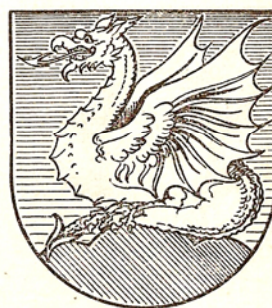
42. NEUFFONTAINE



43. GRIFFEN

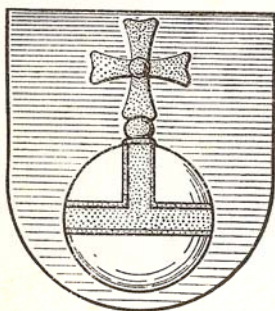


44. NEUSTIFT



45. OSTERHOFEN

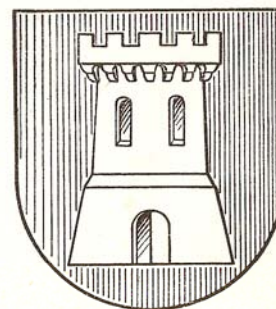
Bavaria — Bohemia



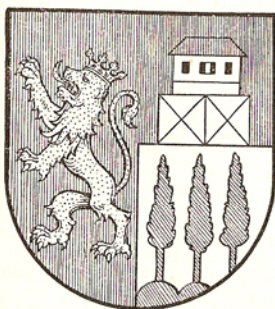
46. ST. SALVATOR



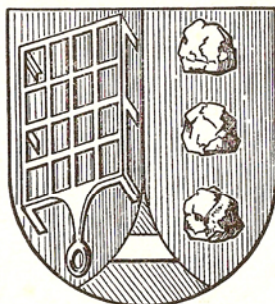
47. SCHÄFTLARN



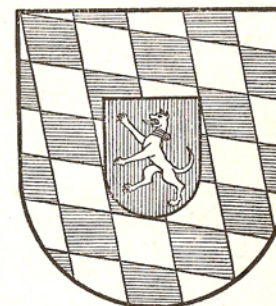
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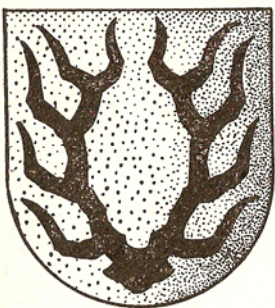
49. STEINGADEN



50. WILTEN



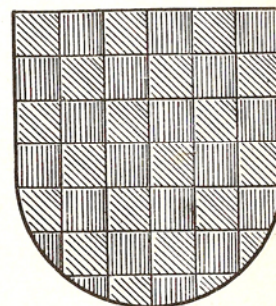
51. WINDBERG



52. CHOTESOV



53. DOKSANY

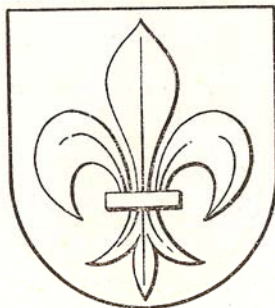


54. GERAS

Bohemia



55. HRADISKO



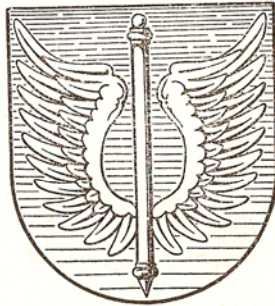
56. LITOMYSL



57. LOUKA



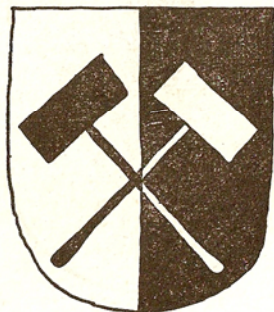
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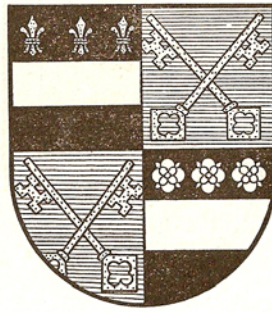
59. NOVA RISE



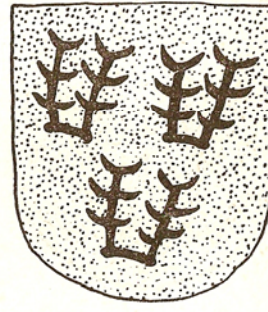
60. PERNEGG



61. SCHLÄGL

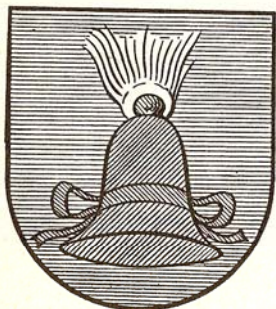


62. STRAHOV



63. TEPL

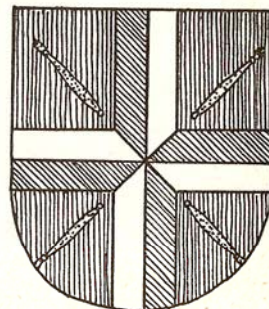
Bohemia — Brabantia



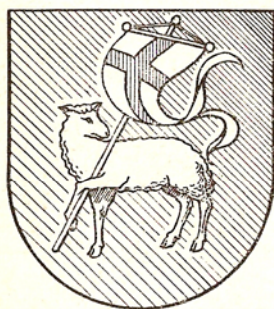
64. ZABRDOVICE



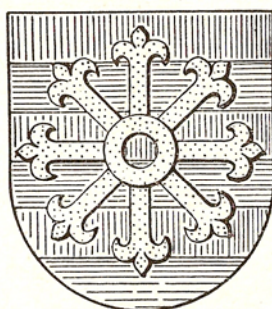
65. ZELIV



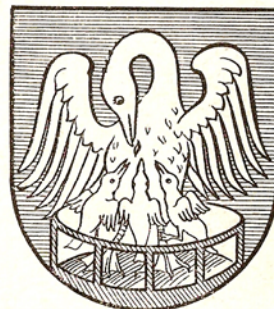
66. ANTWERPEN
St. Michael



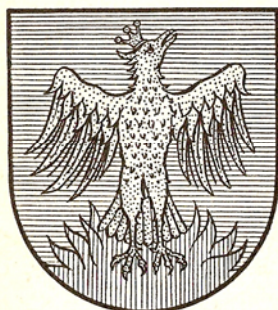
67. AVERBODE



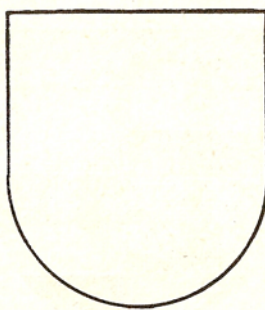
68. BERNE



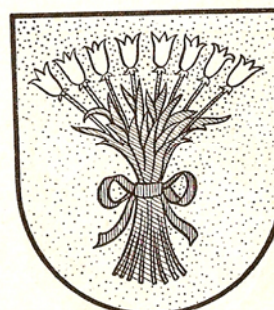
69. DIELEGHEM



71. GRIMBERGEN

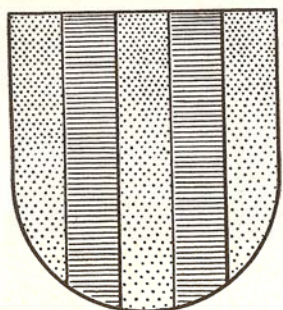


74. MARIENWEERD



75. MECHELEN
Leliendaal

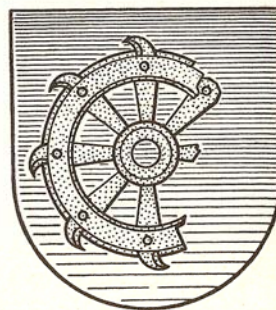
Brabantia — Burgundia



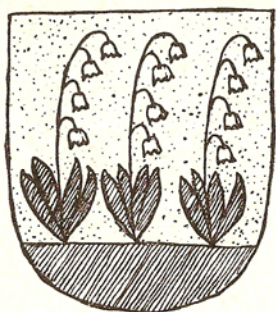
76. MIDDELBURG



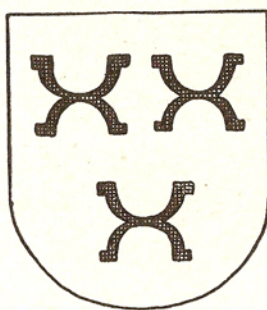
77. NINOVE



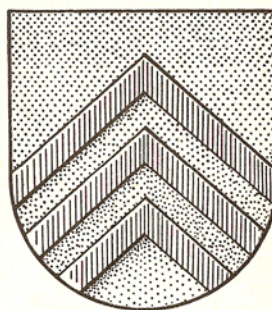
78. OOSTERHOUT
St. Catharinadal



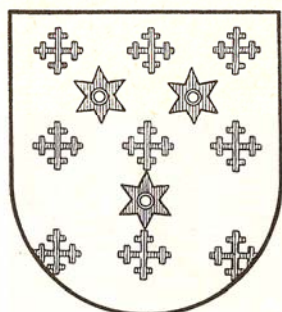
79. PARK



80. POSTEL



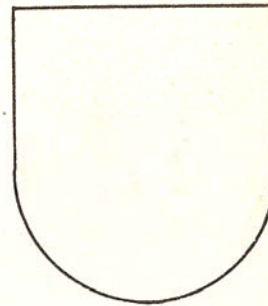
81. TONGERLOO



82. BELCHAMPS



83. BELLELAY



84. CORNEUX

