SUMMARIES

THE TOWN OF EGER’S POLICY TOWARD THE JEWS IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

Dieter Demandt

Three phases can be distinguished in the history of the Jews of Eger in the Late Middle Ages. The first ended with the murder of the Jews in the year 1350, presumably at the instigation of the Council itself. Shortly thereafter a Jewish community again emerged in the town — and flourished remarkably. But it came to an end in the year 1430, when the Jews were expelled for not sharing in the municipal burdens imposed by the Hussite wars. A few years later Jews were once again allowed to settle in Eger, but this time only a small community developed; though its legal status (as regards civic rights and community autonomy) was not disadvantageous, a time limit was attached to the right of residence. An intensification of animosity toward the Jews can be observed in the second half of the 15th century, moreover.

ASTRONOMY AND NATURAL SCIENCES IN MORAVIA

Karl A. F. Fischer

Astronomical activity in Moravia began with the Sodales Danubiani Augustinus Moravus, Andreas Stiborius and Ladislaus von Boskowitz (15th/16th century). The Jesuits at the University of Olmütz had no observatory of their own, but only a „Museum Mathematicum“ with an observation platform. There was lively activity in the Mathematical-physical field, and astronomy was also lectured upon within the framework of physics. The present study examines for the first time the mathematical activities of the Piarists, as well as of such other orders as the Benedictines in Rajgern, the Premonstratensians in Hradisch monastery, and the Augustinians in Brünn. The mathematical sciences flourished not only at Olmütz university but in the Ständeakademie as well. The first public observatory in Brünn was erected by Franz Cassian Hallaschka at the episcopal lyceum around 1813. After 1845 Eduard Ritter von Unckrechtsberg founded a private observatory in Olmütz which became known through the work of Hans Friedrich Julius Schmidt.