Luther was persuaded by Philipp Melanchthon to write in 1524 his *An die Rats­herren deutschen Landes, daß sie christliche Schulen aufrichten sollen* (with a pre­face by Melanchthon). Under Melanchthon’s rectorate, 1523—24, the University of Wittenberg established the first general *Studentenordnung* (student regulations). His educational program was wholly oriented toward the church, while Luther emphasized the redemption of the individual through Christ. The present study gives examples reflecting the Lutheran Reformation in Bohemia, from Joachimsthal via Schlaggenwald and Komotau, Eger, Graupen and Trautenau, Saaz and Gablonz, to the exemplary Latin school regulations of the Gymnasium illustre in Prague — the prototype of the classical gymnasium curriculum down to the present day.

The article sheds light not only on the educational responsibility of individual reformationally-minded municipal administrations and of some Lutheran nobles, but also on the fruit of their work, down to the pedagogy of the Counter-Reformation, in the memorial of the Jesuit provincial Avancini.

**A STYRIAN NOBLE FAMILY IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA**

*Klaus Eckhart Ehrlicher*

This contribution deals with one of the noble families in Austria, inner Austria, and the lands of the Bohemian Crown which were especially prominent in the 16th and early 17th century. Ferdinand, youngest son of the influential privy councillor (*Geheimer Rat*) and treasurer-general of King Ferdinand I, Hanns Hoffman Freiherr zu Gruenpüchel und Strechau, settled — after having become president of the imperial court chamber in 1580 — in Moravia and Bohemia as an active Protestant. He was one of the great bibliophiles of his time and an early capitalist entrepreneur.

The author describes the matrimonial connections of this family with the most important families of the Habsburg patrimonial lands between 1460 and the extinction of this Bohemian-Moravian line in 1706. Detailed annotations indicate the relational connections with personalities of the Bohemian uprising, the Counter-Reformation, and the victorious leading stratům after the war. The grandson of the immigrant emigrated for religious reasons. The great-grandson secured the family’s property holdings by returning, converting, and marrying into a family that was close to the Court.