

REMARKS ON CHRISTOPHOR FÜRECKER'S STUDIES AT LEIDEN UNIVERSITY AND THE DATE OF HIS BIRTH

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1. There are very few pieces of biographical information about Christophor Fürecker (lat. *Christophorus Fureccerus*¹). Currently, we know of a small number of precise references to him in documents of the 17th century. These are²:

- 1) on 1st of May 1632 in *Academia Gustaviana* (now the University of Tartu) he is referred on the Depositio³ list as „Christophorus Fureccerus, Semgallus“, and on the 15th of May 1632 he was enrolled as „Christophorus Fureccerus, Nersta-Semgallus“ (see Recke, Napiersky 1859: 204; Bērziņš 1928: 150; Tering 1984: 138; 2018: 317);
- 2) on 10th June⁴ 1633 and 12th August he participated in the *Academia Gustaviana* disputes, led by Georg Mancelius (see Sainio 1978: 39–40; Tering 1984: 138);
- 3) on 6th October 1636 he enrolled at Leiden University (see below);
- 4) on 23rd February 1644⁵ he visited Sebastian Besser at Pienava Manor⁶ (see Arbuzov 1890: 36);
- 5) in 1677 he is mentioned as the godfather of the son of Martin Büchner, pastor of Engure (see Arbuzovs 1925: 107; Bērziņš 1928: 156).

Other biographical references to Fürecker lead to mere speculation as to how things may have been. For example, one can suppose that Fürecker studied at a gymnasium in the town of Tartu, and although this seems to be an undeniable fact⁷, it is not known exactly from when: in one place, it is stated that he

¹ Also *Christoph Fürecker* (Recke, Napiersky 1859: 204; Tering 2018: 317) and *Christophorus Furexerus* (see the entry from Leiden University further on). Sainio (1978: 40, 113) mistakenly referred to him as *Christianus Fureccerus*, since in disputes he was referred to three times written as *Christophorus Fureccerus* (see Mancelius 1633: [8], [25], [61]).

² The dates are based on the old calendar, i.e the ones noted in the entry or the ones indicated by the authors.

³ The *deposition* (from Latin *depositio cornuum* „taking off the horns“) is the ceremonial discarding of immaturity by the newly registered student (Rüegg 1992: 349).

⁴ In Grudule (2015: 8; 2017: 116) and Tering (2018: 317) mistakenly written the 17th June (see Mancelius 1633: [25]).

⁵ LKV (5: 8679) showed that he visited in 1643, but according to Arbuzov (1890: 36) Besser only arrived in Pienava in the February of 1644.

⁶ It is interesting that Michael Sartorius visited Besser in 1642, who, like Fürecker, also studied theology in Leiden in 1636 (registered on 2nd July) (see Arbuzov 1890: 35).

⁷ This could indeed have happened, since in late 1630 a gymnasium was opened in Tartu. In 1632 it was reorganized into a university (Frijhoff 2008: 177), and 62.2% of the first 45 students came from the gymnasium. The rest were from Uppsala University (21.4%) and elsewhere (Tering 1984: 138).

started in 1630 (Draviņš 1965: 98, 112), yet elsewhere, in 1631 (Tering 1984: 138). There is a similar situation concerning Fürecker's time in Dobeles (in the cultural region Zemgale in Latvia), which we know of from Heinrich Adolphi's foreword in the 1685 edition of *Vermehretes Lettisches Hand=Buch* and thanks to the historian Tetsch (1770: 172–73). Similarly, the most important dates — of his birth and of his death — are also just hypotheses in references and are indeed not all correct (see below 2). In Adolphi's aforementioned foreword in the 1685 edition of VLH, we find out that Fürecker was already dead by then. The foreword was signed in the spring therefore references can be found from the year 1684 and more often from 1685, but in most cases, it is *around 1685* or *1684/1685*. The birth dates in references are even more varied due to the lack of knowledge, but since relatively new information about Fürecker's study period in Leiden came to light the facts have become clearer.

2. Thanks to the correspondence between Māra Grudule and Jürgen Beyer⁸, a new focus can be placed on Fürecker's studies at Leiden University, previously unknown to researchers working on him. It seems that the first mention of these studies is in the book *Album Academicum der Universität Dorpat (Tartu), 1632–1710* (1984), published by Arvo Tering, in which we read:

15. Mai

38. **Fürecker** (Füreckerus, Füreker), Christophor(us), Nerft (Semg). * um 1612, lebte noch 1677, † vor 1685. V.: Chr. F., P. in Nerft. Stud. Gymn. Dorpat 1631, imm. Leiden² 6. 10. 1636 (Theol.). AG: Dep. 1. 5. 1632; Disp. 10. 6. 1633, 12. 8. 1633 (Mancelius). Lebte in Kurland wahrsch. als Präzeptor; Verfasser d. lett. Grammatik, lett. geistlicher Dichter, Übersetzer d. Bibel ins Lettische.

Lit.: L. Bērziņš, Kristofors Fūrekers un viņa nōzīme, 145–224; L. Bērziņš, Kristofors Fūrekers, 362–365; K. Draviņš, Kristofora Fūrekera jaunības dzējoli, 124–126; K. Draviņš, Altlettische Schriften, 60–67, 83–114; K. Draviņš, Zwei Beiträge, 88–90; A. Ozols, Veclatviešu rakstu valoda, 211–229; Busch, 417; Alb. stud. Acad. Lugd., 281; Sainio, 39, 40.

Qu.: UB Tartu, F. 7, Nr. 32, Bl. 3v.; Nr. 33, Bl. 3.

(Tering 1984: 138)

Although it is stated in the latter and in other books (Tering 2008: 303) that Fürecker is „the translator of the Bible into Latvian“, this could be contested as he translated only parts of the Bible. Overall however, Tering provides a lot of important information regarding the facts. In addition to

⁸ See Grudule 2015: 8, footnote 5 or 2017: 116, footnote 7.

the aforementioned, we can notice relatively new information which is lacking in the literature in Latvian — Fürecker was born around 1612. So far, only the following possibilities can be found in references: 1613/15 (see Ozols 1965: 211) and around 1615 (see Grudule 2015: 8; 2017: 116). Thus, although Bērziņš, among others, assumed that Fürecker entered university at the age of 20 exactly,⁹ the date 1612 cannot be found anywhere else. When I began to take more of an interest in Fürecker's studies in Leiden, I found a list of the students of Leiden University, printed in the book *Album studiosorum Academiae lugduno batavae MDLXXV-MDCCCLXX* (1875), where we can read on page 281:

Oct. 6. JOHANNES ROTA Rotterodamensis. 20, P.
 „ JACOBUS WALÆUS Medioburgensis. 20, T.
 „ JACOBUS SLUYSEN Hardervicenus. 26, J.
 „ CHRISTOPHORUS FUREXERUS Semgallus. 24. T.

(*Album studiosorum* 1875: 281)

The inscription dated 6th October 1636 is important not only because it shows that Fürecker studied theology (T.) in Leiden, but also that he was 24 years old at that time. This means that the year of his birth should be **1612** rather than 1615.¹⁰ Most likely, according to the record from Leiden University, Tering also indicated this date.

The aforementioned *Album studiosorum Academiae lugduno batavae MDLXXV-MDCCCLXX* (1875) does not show how long Fürecker's studies lasted, but Tering (2018: 317) suggests that it was until 1638 and adds that he had to receive a scholarship from the Lutheran church.¹¹ Reviewing the lists

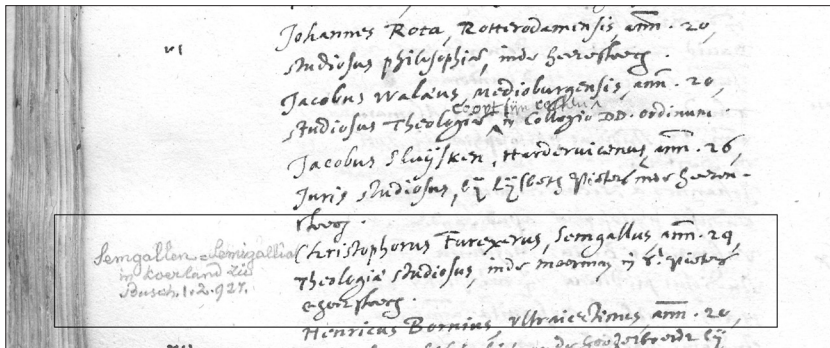
⁹ Although the most detailed study about Fürecker was written by Bērziņš (1928), his birthday is neither given nor discussed at any point in the paper, apart from on page 154: „Reķinot, ka viņš universitātē iestājas **ar apaljiem 20 gadiem**, viņam tobrīd, kad Adolfs nonāca Dobeļē, būtu jau bijis gadu 40.“ („Considering that he started university **at precisely 20 years of age**, he would have been 40 at the time Adolphi arrived in Dobele.“) [highlighted by E. K.].

¹⁰ Of course, if Fürecker's date of birth had been after 6th October, one could think that he was born in 1611, since he would have been 24 at that time. However, the record was made at the end of the year, on the 6th of October, which is why it is more accurate to state that his date of birth would have been 1612. But, for example, has it been halfway through the year, it could have been otherwise, like for example Lithuanian Jonas Božimovskis, who was registered on 15th July 1636. It states that he was 25 years old (*Album studiosorum* 1875: 278), and this is correct, because it is known that he was born on 11th October 1610.

¹¹ Indeed, according to Leiden University's librarian Silvia Compaan-Vermetten, although Tering (2018: 17) referred to the „Spendenbuch Leiden“ to claim that Fürecker had studied until 1638, he is not mentioned in it. This information must still be verified *de visu*.

of students of Leiden University, Martine Zoeteman-van Pelt (2011: 421) notes that university members had to renew their registration annually in February, the so-called „recensie“. For this reason, we could hope to find the exact date that Fürecker finished his studies, or at least a year where he would be absent from the lists. Unfortunately, after collaborating with the librarian Silvia Compaan-Vermetten from the Special Collections Services of Leiden University, it turned out that the 'recensielijsten' for the period 1622–1650 have not been preserved¹². Therefore, at this point, it remains unclear as to how long Fürecker's studies in Leiden lasted.

In reality, the printed *Album studiosorum Academiae lugduno batavae MDLXXV-MDCCCLXX* (1875) does not contain all the information regarding the register : the place of residence is not included. With the help of the librarian Silvia Compaan-Vermetten I was able to find and order the full record of Fürecker's registration, which is the following¹³:

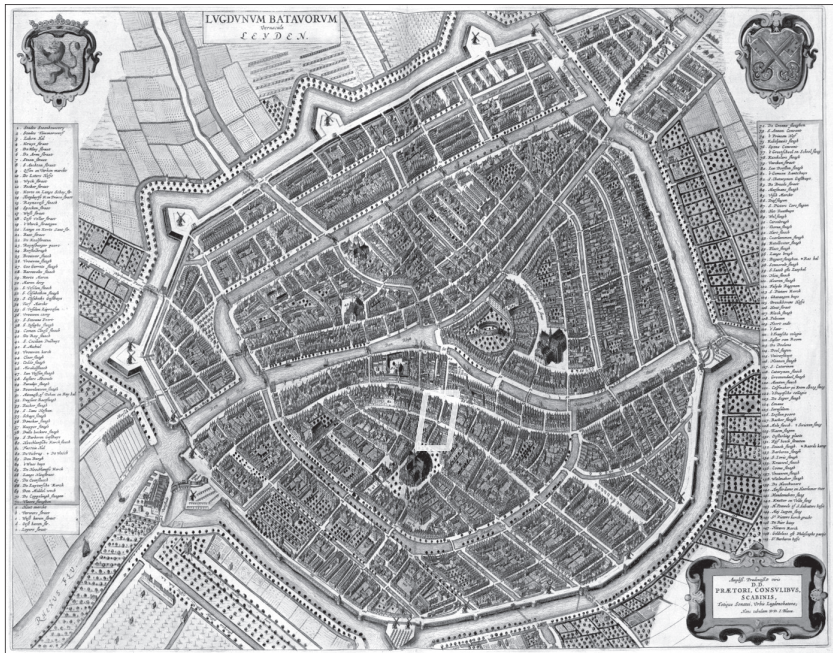


(Copy of the original *Album studiosorum* p. 162 from the Leiden University archive; shelf mark ASF 9)

Christophorus Furexerus, Sempallus, aem. 24,
Theologia studiosus, in de Moorman in S. Pieters
choorsteck.

¹² For more, see Prögler 2016: 130.

¹³ The writing in pencil on the left hand side was made later, possibly whilst preparing the *Album studiosorum Academiae lugduno batavae MDLXXV-MDCCCLXX* (1875) or maybe even later. It was most likely needed because there was only one student with the remark „Sempallus“ in the history of Leiden University.



Picture 1. Map of Leiden by Joan Blaeu (1649). Pieterskerk-choorsteeg street is marked in the center of the map

It reveals not only the previously mentioned points, but also that during his studies in Leiden, Fürecker was staying on *S. Pieterschoorsteeg* street (now Pieterskerk-choorsteeg, situated between Pieterskerkhof and Langebrug) — virtually in the center of Leiden, not far from the Pieterskerk church and from Leiden University (see picture 1). The entry also specifies „in de Moorman“, but it has not yet been possible to determine the exact address of this residence in Pieterskerk-choorsteeg street.

3. Therefore this gives us hope that in the future we will know more about the biography of Fürecker. In addition, we can also look forward to a study exploring the influence of Fürecker's studies on the thought development at Leiden's Calvinist university, which at the time was experiencing its golden age. But to sum up this article, the most important point to note is that, thanks to the registration records from Leiden University, we now know that Christophor Fürecker was not born in or around 1615, but 1612.

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KOPSAVILKUMS

Piezīmes par Kristofora Firekera studijām Leidenes Universitātē un viņa dzimšanas datumu

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Šajā rakstā īsi aplūkota pieejamā biogrāfiskā informācija par Kristoforu Firekeru un publicēts viņa matriculas Leidenes Universitātē ieraksts. No tā izriet dažas svarīgas lietas. Pirmkārt, Firekers neapšaubāmi studējis Leidenes Universitātē – imatrikulēts 1636. gada 6. oktobrī. Otrkārt, dzīvojis *Pieterskerk-choorsteeg* ielā esošajā *de Moorman* rezidencē, kuras precīza adrese ir vēl noskaidrojama. Treškārt, svarīgākais, – matriculas ierakstā pieminēts, ka tobrīd Firekeram bijuši 24 gadi. No tā var secināt, ka Firekers ir dzimis nevis 1615. gadā, bet ap 1612. gadu.