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*"History and memory intertwine; meaning and action, past and present, hinge on one another distinctively. Documentary and fiction, social actor and social other, knowledge and doubts, concepts and experience share boundaries that inescapably blur."*  
(Bill Nichols, *Blurred Boundaries*, 1984)

The volume *Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania (1848-1948)* is the fourth in the series dedicated to aspects of cultural and intellectual history: *Itineraries beyond Borders of Cultures, Identities and Disciplines (2012)*, *In-between Difference and Diversity: Studies of Cultural and Intellectual History (2013)*, *Discourse and Counter-discourse in Cultural and Intellectual History (2014)*, focusing on diverse aspects of Transylvania's intermediality and interculturality, perceived from a multitude of perspectives - historical, cultural, political, etc., - converging in its borderland representations.

The contributions in the present volume are related to the key concept of *border*, a notion of great actuality in a globalized world that is redefining its frontiers in terms of fluidity, communication and mobility.

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# Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania (1848-1948)

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**CROSSING BORDERS:  
INSIGHTS INTO THE CULTURAL AND  
INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF  
TRANSYLVANIA (1848-1948)**

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## CONTENTS

### Introduction

Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean \_\_\_\_\_ 8-21

### *Crossing Borders: Insights into the Cultural and Intellectual History of Transylvania – a Theoretical Overview*

Carmen Andraș \_\_\_\_\_ 22-38

### BEYOND EUROPEAN BORDERS: CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL MOBILITY AND EDUCATION

#### *Students from the Medieval Hungarian Kingdom at Italian Universities. Initial Stage of Researches: Sources and Possibilities*

Borbála Kelényi \_\_\_\_\_ 39-73

#### *Intellectuals in the Hungarian Royal Chanceries under the Reign of King Sigismund*

Péter Haraszti Szabó \_\_\_\_\_ 74-97

#### *Romanian Students at Technical Universities and the Transfer of the Modernity Values in the Romanian Society from Transylvania in the “Long Century”*

Cornel Sigmirean \_\_\_\_\_ 98-117

#### *Graphic Accounts about Student Life in 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Germany*

Claudia M. Bonța \_\_\_\_\_ 118-131

#### *Romanian Students at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (Section des Sciences Historiques et Philologiques) 1868-1948*

Lucian Nastasă-Kovács \_\_\_\_\_ 132-148

#### *Romanian Students’ Experiences at the University of Munich during the Nazi Rule: Study, Organization, Control, Challenges*



Irina Nastasă-Matei	149-180
<i>The Târgu-Mureş Roman Catholic Secondary School and Its Students in 1849-1918</i>	
Sándor Pál-Antal	181-197

**FLUIDITY OF CULTURAL, INTELLECTUAL AND IDENTITY BORDERS**

*Crossing the Borders of Cultures: the First Wave of American War Correspondents in Romania and the Transylvanian Case (1916 - Early 1930s*

Carmen Andraş	199-232
<i>Geography of the Romanian Literature. City Space between Myth and Reality</i>	
Iulian Boldea	233-241
<i>Foreign Intellectuals in Interwar Cluj: a Feminine (and Feminist) Example - Marya Kastarska-Sergescu</i>	
Ana-Maria Stan	242-261

**IN-BETWEEN THE BORDERS OF RELIGIONS, ARTS, POLITICS, AND ACADEMIA**

*Boundaries in the Ecclesiastic Discourse at the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: "Uniate," "United," or "Greek-Catholic"?*

Corina Teodor	263-280
<i>De Nobis Sine Nobis: A Look at the Unification of the Romanian Orthodox Church after 1918</i>	
Anca Şincan	281-295
<i>Inborn Talent, Training Strategies and the Permeability of Social and Cultural Borders. An Anti-hagiographic Survey of the Career of Wunderkind Carl Filtsch</i>	

Marian Zăloagă	296-337
<i>Cultural Identity and Music in Transylvania and the Banat before and after World War I</i>	
Mariana Net	338-361
<i>Between New Borders: Community, Culture and Ideology. The Hungarian People's Union and the Reorganization of Transylvanian Hungarians' Political and Cultural Life after the Second World War</i>	
Novák Csaba Zoltán	362-382
<i>(In-)Formative and Meritocratic Itineraries in the Evolution of the Transylvanian Members of the Romanian Academy (1866-2015)</i>	
Stelian Mândruţ	383-395

**CONTRIBUTORS** 396-399

such as statistics, have currently known remarkable results in the Central and East European space, in accordance with the identity (re)definition projects that have been developed since the collapse of the Communist regimes.

In conclusion, by acknowledging the interdisciplinary and intercultural border flexibility and in concordance with the already described research themes and methodologies, the present volume offers multifaceted approaches to Transylvania's cultural and intellectual history, by pointing out its diversity in the framework of the above mentioned project.

*Beyond European Borders:  
Cultural and Intellectual Mobility and Education*

**STUDENTS FROM THE MEDIEVAL  
HUNGARIAN KINGDOM AT ITALIAN  
UNIVERSITIES. INITIAL STAGE OF  
RESEARCHES: SOURCES AND POSSIBILITIES<sup>1</sup>**

**Borbála KELÉNYI\***

This paper aims at presenting the researches of the MTA-ELTE History of Universities Research Group, exploring the peregrination of the students from the Hungarian Kingdom at medieval Italian Universities.<sup>2</sup> Since the research group is at the beginning of researches, this paper summarizes the previous researches and presents their potentials.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The author is the member of the MTA-ELTE History of Universities Research Group (2013TKI738).

<sup>2</sup> From the very beginning we have to clarify that in the following study, the concept of *Hungarian students* will refer to the people who came from the territory of the medieval Hungarian Kingdom, and, consequently the notion of Hungarian does not have a national meaning, but a territorial one.

<sup>3</sup> The main aim of our research group is to publish the following volumes of the series of *Magyarországi diákok középkori egyetemeken. Students from the Hungarian Kingdom at Medieval Universities*, edited by László Szögi. Till now, the first and the second volumes have been published: Tüskés Anna, *Magyarországi diákok a bécsi egyetemen 1365–1526. Students from Hungary at the University of Vienna 1365–1526* (Budapest, 2008); Haraszi Szabó Péter, Kelényi Borbála, Szögi László, *Magyarországi diákok a prágai és a krakkói egyetemeken 1348–1525. Students from Hungary at the Universities of Prague and Krakow 1348–1525*, vols. I-II (Budapest, 2016).

In what follows the literature, the sources (both the published and unpublished primary ones) and the preliminary findings concerning the Hungarian students at the Italian universities will be presented.

First of all, we have to remark the most recent studies, available via the internet. Among them, the best-known is the *Centro universitario per la storia delle università italiane (CISUI)*, which includes the bibliographies up to 2012, referring to all the Italian universities and the journal *Annali di Storia delle Università italiane*, which is also available here.<sup>4</sup> The second and third well-known databases contain the students and masters of Perugia and Siena, namely the *Onomasticon. Prosopografia dell'Università degli studi di Perugia (-1400)*<sup>5</sup> and the *Maestri e scolari a Siena e Perugia (1250-1500)*.<sup>6</sup> The fourth important homepage deals with a limited range of students, namely those of the faculty of arts and medicine by *David Alan Lines: Teachers of the Arts and Medicine in the Italian Universities, ca. 1350-1630*.<sup>7</sup> Although the medieval section of the research group collects only the data up to and including the battle of Mohács (1526), we have to mention here the *Amore scientiae facti sunt exules (ASFE)*, since it collects data regarding the students of Bologna from 1500-1800.<sup>8</sup> It

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cisui.unibo.it/> Accessed on May 20, 2016.

<sup>5</sup> [www.unipg.it/Prosopografico/index.jsp](http://www.unipg.it/Prosopografico/index.jsp). Accessed on May 20, 2016.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www3.unisi.it/docentes/> Accessed on May 20, 2016.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.phil-hum-ren.uni-muenchen.de/php/Lines/DocentesN.htm> Accessed on May 20, 2016.

<sup>8</sup> *Onomasticon Studii Bononiensis. Catalogo di studenti e laureati dell'Università di Bologna (1500-1800)*

[http://asfe.unibo.it/onomasticon\\_studii\\_bononiensis](http://asfe.unibo.it/onomasticon_studii_bononiensis) Accessed on May 20, 2016; *Italic Doctores. Catalogo dei laureati nelle Università presenti in Italia (1500-1800)* [http://asfe.unibo.it/italici\\_doctores](http://asfe.unibo.it/italici_doctores) Accessed on May 20, 2016; *Iter*

records five cities (Esztergom, Szeged, Nagyszében/Sibiu (RO), Brassó/Brasov (RO), Varasd/Varesdin (HR) from the medieval Hungarian Kingdom. Out of them, six students appeared in Bologna between 1500 and 1550, while one of them enrolled after 1526. However, our preliminary database collected much more students, namely 48 persons at the University of Bologna between 1500 and 1525. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that the ASFE also lists a certain 'Adamus Strigoniensis' (Ádám from Esztergom) among the Hungarian students, who was already identified by Endre Veress as a Hungarian doctor of medicine. Veress also observed that Adamus functioned later in Świdnica (PL, Schweidnitz in German).<sup>9</sup> Taking into consideration the fact that there is a Silesian placename, Strzegom (PL, Striegau in German) next to Świdnica, Adamus must have originated from Silesia. The misunderstanding was certainly caused by the Latin name of the two places, since the Latin name of Strzegom is Stregovia, and the one of Esztergom is Strigonium.

Returning to literature, we have to emphasize how regretful it feels not to be able to collect each single piece. In the following analysis, we will highlight only those journals, series<sup>10</sup>

*Italicum. La presenza di studenti stranieri nelle Università italiane (1500-1800)* [http://asfe.unibo.it/iter\\_italicum](http://asfe.unibo.it/iter_italicum) Accessed on May 20, 2016.

<sup>9</sup> Ernst Friedlaender and Carlo Malagola, *Acta Nationis Germanicae. Universitatis Bononiensis ex archetypis tabularii Malvezziiani* (Berlin, 1887), 269, Veress Endre, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók anyakönyve es iratai (1221-1864)* [*The Matricula and Documents of the Students from the Hungarian Kingdom at Italian Universities (1221-1864)*] (Budapest, 1941), 72 (Olaszországi magyar emlékek 3).

<sup>10</sup> *Athenaeum. Biblioteca di Storia della Scuola e delle Università* (1958-). About Bologna: *Studi e memorie per la storia dell'università di Bologna (1909-1995)*, *Universitatis Bononiensis Monumenta* (1938-). About Padua: *Quaderni per la storia dell'Università di Padova* (1968-), *Contributi alla storia dell'Università di Padova* (1964-). About Pavia: *Fonti e studi per la storia dell'Università di Pavia*, vol. I-LXVII,

and bibliographies which contain information about the Hungarian students. Several authors have dealt with the foreign or Hungarian students at the Italian universities and literature has started to be interested in the Hungarian students from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>11</sup>

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*Almum Studium Papiense. Storia dell'Università di Pavia* (2012 -). About Perugia: *Fonti per la storia dello Studium Perusinum* (2007-). About Rome: *Studi e fonti per la storia dell'Università di Roma* (1995-). About Siena: *Orbis Academicus. Saggi e documenti per la storia dell'Università di Siena* (1989-), *Quaderni di Studi senesi* (1958 -). About Torino: *Quaderni di storia dell'Università di Torino* (1996-).

<sup>11</sup> A. Paravicini Bagliani, "Un frammento del testamento del cardinale Stephanus Hungarus (†1270) nel codice C95 del capitolo di S. Pietro," in *Rivista di storia della chiesa in Italia* XXV (1971): 168-182; Elda Martellozzo-Forin, "Note d'archivio sul soggiorno padovano di studenti ungheresi (1493-1563)," in *Venezia e Ungheria nel Rinascimento*, ed. Vittore Branca (Florence: Olschki, 1973), 245-260 (Civiltà Veneziana. Studi 28); Francesco Aulizio, *Gli ungheresi che anticamente si addottorarono in medicina presso l'Università di Bologna* (Forlì, 1975), 485-489; Tiziana Pesenti, "Studenti ungheresi nello studio padovano prima del 1241," in *Roma e l'Italia nel contesto della storia delle Università ungheresi*, eds. Girolamo Arnaldi, Carla Frova and Péter Sárközy (Rome: Ateneo, 1985), 35-38 (Studi e fonti per la storia dell'Università di Roma 5); Giovanni Minnucci, "Professori e scolari giuristi nello Studio di Siena dalle origini alla fine del XV secolo," in *L'Università di Siena. 750 anni di storia* (Cinisello Balsamo (Milano), 1991), 111-130; Minnucci, "Siena e l'Europa. Studenti stranieri a Siena fra XV e XVII secolo," in *Cultura e Università a Siena. Epoche, argomenti, protagonisti*, ed. Baccio Baccetti (Siena: Nuova immagine, 1993), 27-34; Katarina Stulrajterova, "La Slovacchia e l'Università di Padova," in *Quaderni per la storia dell'Università di Padova* XXX (1997): 197-207; Antonio Ivan Pini, "Le 'nationes' studentesche nel modello universitario bolognese nel Medioevo," in *Studenti e dottori nelle università italiane (origine-XX secolo)*, eds. Gian Paolo Brizzi and Andrea Romano (Bologna: CLUEB, 2000), 21-30; Alessandro Daneloni, "Nota sul soggiorno a Firenze dell'umanista ungherese Péter Garázda," in *Rinascimento* IL41 (2001): 259-264; Mark Johnson, "La 'Summa de poenitentia' attribuita a Paolo Ungaro," in *L'origine dell'Ordine dei predicatori e l'Università di Bologna*, ed. Giovanni Bertuzzi (Bologna: Edizioni Studio Domenicano, 2006), 136-145; Andrea Fara, "I Sassoni di Transilvania nelle Università d'Europa tra XIV e XVI secolo," in *Annuario dell'Istituto Romeno di Cultura e Ricerca Umanistica di Venezia* VIII (2006) 119-133; Annuska de Coster, "Foreign and Citizen Teachers at Bologna University in the

Examining the Hungarian bibliography, we consider that primarily we have to highlight the works of Endre Veress. As it is certainly known, Endre Veress collected and published the sources and data related to the students from the Hungarian Kingdom, first at the University of Padua, then at other Italian universities from the beginning until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He relied both on published Hungarian and Italian sources and unpublished Italian ones researched by he himself.<sup>12</sup> The importance of his works is demonstrated by reviews and critiques, out of which we call to attention those by Asztrik Gábel and Rabán Gerézdi.<sup>13</sup> Both of them underline the real significance and true value of Endre Veress' works, by completing and presenting them. Rabán Gerézdi identifies "*Lodmericus filius domini comitis Dionisii de Ungaria*," which appeared in Bologna in 1268<sup>14</sup> with Lodmericus, the later bishop of Nagyvárad/Oradea (RO) and archbishop of Esztergom.<sup>15</sup> Meanwhile, in his recent article, Tamás Körmendi criticizes the critique of Rabán Gerézdi, pointing out that Lodmericus, the archbishop cannot be identified with Lodmericus, the student of

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15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Statues, statistics and student teachers," in *Annali di Storia delle Università italiane* XII (2008): 329-356.

<sup>12</sup> Veress Endre, *A Paduai Egyetem magyarországi tanulónak anyakönyve és iratai* (1264-1864) [*The Matricula and Documents of the Students from the Hungarian Kingdom at the University of Padua (1264-1864)*] (Budapest, 1915) (*Fontes rerum Hungaricarum* 1); Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók anyakönyve és iratai* (1221-1864).

<sup>13</sup> Lukcsics József, in *Katolikus Szemle* XXX (1916): 210; Barta István, in *Magyar Paedagógia* LI.1 (1942): 147-149; Gábel Asztrik, in *Egyetemes Philológiai Közöny* LXVII (1943): 97-99; Gerézdi Rabán, in *Irodalomtörténet* XXX.4 (1941): 177-179; *Századok* LXXVI.7-8 (1942): 338-344; Gálos Rezső, in *Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények* LII.1 (1942): 96-98; Márffy Oszkár, in *Katolikus Szemle* LVI.8 (1942): 225-231.

<sup>14</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók* ..., 9.

<sup>15</sup> Gerézdi, (1941): 178; Gerézdi, (1942): 340-341.



Bologna, owing to the presence of the archbishop in the Hungarian Kingdom and the genealogy of his family.<sup>16</sup>

As for the rest of Hungarian literature, we observe that the Italian universities and their students were examined not only by historians, but also by literary men.<sup>17</sup> Imre Varga e.g. found 56 new students in Padua.<sup>18</sup> Examining the manuscript book of the Augustine hermits in their center of Rome, Ede Petrovich identified 13 persons from the Hungarian Kingdom (more precisely from the Provincia Ungariae), which can be found in the regulations of the general and superior chapter between 1472 and 1481.<sup>19</sup>

Turning our interest to the published sources, it has to be underlined that the publications already appeared in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continued to steadily appear.<sup>20</sup> It is important to refer to some interesting data related to the students from the Hungarian Kingdom. The recently published sources reveal that not many new Hungarian students are expected, but some details of the university attendance or other pieces of information

<sup>16</sup> Körmendi Tamás, "Lodomér pályafutása váradi püspöksége előtt" ["The Career of Lodomericus before His Bishopric of Nagyvárad/Oradea"], in *Nagyvárad és Bihar az Árpád-kor végén* [Nagyvárad/Oradea and Bihar/Bihar at the End of the Arpadian-Age], ed. Zsoldos Attila (Nagyvárad/Oradea, 2016), 83-99. (Tanulmányok Biharország történetéről 3)

<sup>17</sup> See Annex I.

<sup>18</sup> Varga Imre, "Magyarországi tanulók a padovai egyetemen a XV-XVI. századfordulón" ["Students from the Hungarian Kingdom at the University of Padua at the Turn of the 15-16<sup>th</sup> Centuries"], in *Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények* LXXIX.2 (1975): 211-218, 215-217.

<sup>19</sup> Petrovich Ede, "Új magyar egyetemi vonatkozású adatok a XV. századból egy római levéltárban" ["New Hungarian Data Relating to Universities from the 15<sup>th</sup> Century in an Archive from Rome"], in *Filológiai Közöny* XVI.1-2 (1970): 158-163, 161.

<sup>20</sup> See Annex II.

about the already known persons are supposed to emerge. E.g. the Christianname of the father of the well-known Humanist Wolphardus brothers from Nagyenyed/Aiud (RO), Adrianus and Hilarius,<sup>21</sup> was also Adrianus.<sup>22</sup> Both of them arrived in

<sup>21</sup> Jankovits László, "Wolphardus, Adrianus," in *Magyar Művelődéstörténeti Lexikon* [Lexicon of Hungarian Cultural History], vols. I-XIV, ed. Kőszeghy Péter (Budapest: Balassi Kiadó, 2003-2014), vol. XIII, 57; Jankovits, "Wolphardus, Hilarius," in *Magyar Művelődéstörténeti Lexikon*, vol. XIII, 58. About their university attendance, see: Tonk Sándor, *Erdélyiek egyetemjárása a középkorban* [The Transylvanians' University Attendance in the Middle Ages] (Bucharest: Kriterion, 1979), 198-199, 242; Tonk and Szabó Miklós, *Erdélyiek egyetemjárása a korai újkorban, 1521-1700* [The Transylvanians' University Attendance in the Early Modern Period, 1521-1700] (Szeged, 1992), 92 (Fontes rerum Scholasticarum 4).

<sup>22</sup> The father's name is known by Johanna Ernuszt and Klára Jakó, however, they only knew these data from Adrianus himself mentioning his father's name, while the data from the Italian promotions' list were unknown to them. András Kovács received the data of Klára Jakó. Ernuszt Johanna, *Adrianus Wolphardus* (Budapest, 1939), 6 (Értekezések a magyarországi latinság köréből 1); Jakó Klára, "Az első kolozsvári egyetemi könyvtár történetéből" ["From the History of the First University Library in Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca"], in *Nyelv- és Irodalomtudományi Közlemények* XXXI.2 (1987): 103-114, 103-108; Kovács András, "A humanista plébános, az asztrológus főbíró és a fejedelmi diplomata háza" ["The House of the Humanist Priest, Astrologer Chief Justice and Princely Diplomat"], in *Korunk* III. folyam XVII.10 (October 2006): 11-21; Jakó, "A Wolphard-Kakas könyvtár" ["The Wolphard-Kakas Library"], in *A reneszánsz Kolozsvár* [The Renaissance Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca], eds. Kovács András and Kovács Kiss György (Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca: Kolozsvár Társulat, 2008), 126-145. It has to be mentioned here, that since Klára Jakó accepted that Adrianus (the father) originated from Zipserland, precisely from Felka/Vel'ká (SK), the opportunity comes up that he might be identified with a Krakowian student, 'Adrianus Georgii de terra Scepus' (in other sources: 'Adrianus de Scepus', 'Adrianus de Filka'), who enrolled in 1468 and got a bachelor of arts' degree in 1471. *Acta rectoralia almae universitatis studii Cracoviensis inde ab anno MCCCCLXIX, I (1469-1537)*, ed. Władislaus Wisłocki (Cracoviae, s.a.), 41-42; *Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum medii aevi Latinorum qui in Bibliotheca Jagellonica Cracoviae asservantur. Katalog łacińskich rękopisów średniowiecznych Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej*, vols. I-VIII, eds. Zofia Włodek, Maria Kowalczyk



Bologna after their Viennese studies, where they appeared on March 20, 1523 as doctors. Adrianus was a doctor of both laws, while Hilarius was a doctor of canon law.<sup>23</sup> It has to be noticed that some new data might turn up from Ferrara, since the sources published recently were not available for Endre Veress, who had enumerated the Hungarian students based on the public notaries' documents from Ferrara and on Hungarian sources. The situation is similar in the case of Florence and Pavia, since Endre Veress compiled the students' list of Florence relying on the Hungarian literature and the documents of the Dominican center in Rome. The same applies to the University of Perugia and Siena.<sup>24</sup> Moreover, Beatrix Romhányi suggested that Perugia was preferred by the Dominicans of Pécs among the Italian universities.<sup>25</sup>

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(Gdańsk, Kraków, Warszawa, Wrocław: Ossolineum, 1980–2004), vol. IV 388–390; *Metryka Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1400–1508. Metrica Universitatis Cracoviensis a. 1400–1508*, vols. I–II, eds. Antoni Gašiorowski, Tomasz Jurek, Izabela Grzesika, Ryszarda Grzesika (Kraków: Towarzystwo Naukowe Societas Vistulana, 2004), vol. I, 330 (Biblioteka Jagiellońska 258); *Najstarsza księga promocji Wydziału Sztuk Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1402–1541. Antiquissimus liber promotionum Facultatis Artium in Universitate Cracoviensi a. 1402–1541*, eds. Antoni Gašiorowski, Tomasz Jurek, Izabela Skierska (Warszawa: PAN, 2011), 234.

<sup>23</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, 81–85; Maria Teresa Guerrini, 'Qui voluerit in iure promoveri...' I dottori in diritto nello Studio di Bologna (1501–1796) (Bologna: CLUEB, 2005), 142; Tüskés, *Magyarországi diákok a bécsi egyetemen 1365–1526*, 307, 327.

<sup>24</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, XXXI, CXXIX.

<sup>25</sup> Romhányi Beatrix, "A koldulórendek szerepe a középkori magyar oktatásban" ["The Role of the Mendicant Orders in the Medieval Hungarian Education"], in *A magyar iskola első évszázadai (996–1526)* [The First Centuries of the Hungarian School (996–1526)], eds. G. Szende Katalin and Tomka Péter (Győr, Szombathely: Sylvester, 1996), 35–40, 36.

We have to point out that there are several unpublished sources that are supposed to be examined, but, however, the documents of the 'Natio Hungarica' in Bologna are lost.<sup>26</sup>

The examination of the Hungarian sources has great importance that had already been recognized by Endre Veress. As mentioned earlier, in several cases, he reconstructed the matriculation lists only by means of these sources. E.g. the canon (1431–1434) and custos (1432–1433) of Pécs and Nagyvárad/Oradea (RO), Imre Cserdi attended the University of Rome and became *magister in artibus* according to the literature.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> In Bologna: *Catalogus cronologicus doctorum in Sacra Theologia Bononiae* (ms Carrati, in Biblioteca Comunale dell'Archiginnasio, Ms. B 507), Codices (Nr. 16, 18–20, 25, 113), *Libri segreti del collegio canonico*, segnata I: 1377–1736 (Primus Liber 1377–1528, in Archivio Antico degli Studi di Bologna (=AASB), Ms. 126), *Libri segreti del collegio civile*, segnata IX (Primus Liber 1378–1512, Secundus Liber 1512–1530, in AASB, Ms. 137–138), *Atti del collegio canonico*: Prima serie, Segnata A, 1431–1575 (1507–1519, 1524–1537, in AASB, Ms. 22–23), *Atti del collegio civile*: Prima serie, Segnata B, 1483–1629 (1501–1539, in AASB, Ms. 28), *Riformatori dello Studio* (in Archivio di Stato di Bologna, Quartironi degli stipendi, N. 33–34, Appuntazioni dei lettori, 1465–1520, N. 50, Dispute e ripetizioni di scolari per ottenere letture d'università, 1487–1527, N. 17). In Ferrara: Archivio Notarile (Archivio Notarile Distrettuale di Ferrara). In Padua: *Acta Universitatis Legistarum*, 1498–1738 (in Archivio Antico dell'Università di Padova (=AAUP) Ms. 2–27), *Acta Collegii Jurisconsultorum I*, 1523–1553 (in AAUP, Ms. 143), *Doctores universitatis legistarum*, 1525–1596 (in AAUP, Ms. 176), *Rotuli artistarum*, 1520–1733 (in AAUP, Vol. 242), *Stipendi di professori, mancanze, rotuli per l'Università artista*, 1509–1644 (in AAUP, Vol. 651). In Pavia: *Statuta, Ordines et Nomina Collegii doctorum Artium et Medicinae felicitis Studii Almae Urbis Papiensis*, 1409–1762 (in Museo per la Storia dell'Università di Pavia), *Statuta et Ordines Collegii nob. DD. Physicorum Paviae, S.R.I. Comitum et Equitum*, 1409–1791 (in Biblioteca Universitaria di Pavia). In Torino: *Rotulus laureatorum in alma Universitatis Taurini dal 1497 al 1512, Statuta venerandi collegii dominorum artium et medicinae doctorum civitatis Taurinensis facta regnate domino duce et principe nostro Ludovico anno Domini 1448* (in Archivio Stato di Torino).

<sup>27</sup> Fedeleš, "Pécsi kanonokok egyetemlátogatása a késő középkorban" ["The University Attendance by the Canons of Pécs in the Late Middle Ages"], in

Ambrus Várdai's university attendance in Vienna in 1520 is proved by the university's register-book.<sup>28</sup> Furthermore, he later mentioned in a letter his studies in Bologna, precisely at Achille Bocchi as well,<sup>29</sup> this still being the only source in this respect. However, it is not surprising, since his brother, Ferenc Várdai, the bishop of Nagyvárad/Oradea (RO, 1514–1524) also appeared at this Italian university.<sup>30</sup>

After having presented the sources and bibliography, let us turn our interest to the present stage of researches.<sup>31</sup> Slightly over 13,000 records of the Hungarian students attending universities in the Middle Ages (until 1525) have been collected, however, the exact number must be lower, since one person

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*Magyar Egyháztörténeti Vázlatok* XVII.1-2 (2005): 51-82, 68; Fedeles, *A pécsi székeskáptalan személyi összetétele a késő középkorban (1354–1526)* [*The Personal Composition of the Cathedral Chapter of Pécs in the Late Middle Ages (1354–1526)*] (Pécs: Pécs Története Alapítvány, 2005), 342 (Tanulmányok Pécs történetéből 17); C. Tóth Norbert, *A székes- és társaskáptalanok prépostjainak archontológiája (1387–1437)* [*The Archontology of the Provosts of the Cathedral and Collegiate Chapters (1387–1437)*] (Budapest, 2013), 64. (Subsidia ad historiam medii aevi Hungariae inquirendam 4)

<sup>28</sup> Tüskés, *Magyarországi diákok a bécsi egyetemen 1365–1526*, 331.

<sup>29</sup> Borsa Gedeon, "Bornemisza Pál megemlékezése Várdai Ferencről és a többi, Mohács előtti bolognai, magyar vonatkozású nyomtatvány" ["Commemoration of Ferenc Várdai and Other Hungarian-related Prints from Bologna by Pál Bornemisza"], in *Irodalomtörténeti közlemények* LXXXVII.1-3 (1983): 48-58, 50.

<sup>30</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók ...*, 68. Ferenc attended Padua too. *Ibid.*, 171, 172, 174.

<sup>31</sup> The database, on which our work relies, was compiled by László Szögi, and the preliminary results were summarized here: Szögi, "Az egyetem nélküli ország egyetemistái Mohács előtt: A középkori Magyarország peregrinusi" ["The Students of a Country without University before Mohács. The Hungarian Medieval Peregrinators"], in *Az Egyetemi Könyvtár Évkönyvei* XIV-XV (2011): 15-40. The present stage of our work is summarized here: Borbála Kelényi, "Hungarian Academica Peregrinatio in the Middle Ages (1100–1525)," in *Historia et Monumenta Universitatis Jagellonicae* (in course of publication).

might appear at several universities. Most of the Hungarian students attended university in Vienna and, including the number of the Hungarian students in Krakow, their number gives almost 90 percent of the total of students coming from the Medieval Hungarian Kingdom. Italy was the third popular place, since ca. 1,000 Hungarian students appeared at one of its universities. Examining the Italian universities in detail (Table 1), it is obvious that most of the students attended the two oldest and biggest universities. Thus, one-third of the Hungarian students in Italy attended the university in Padua, while circa one-fifth of them appeared in Bologna. Meanwhile, it has to be mentioned that the term "Italy" is applied to those people who are attested as Italian students, but the identification of the university has still failed. It is important to draw attention to the fact that the majority of students enrolling at an Italian university, had studied before in Vienna or Krakow.<sup>32</sup> Thus, 35 students from Vienna and 65 students from Krakow arrived in Italy. Additionally, according to the previous researches, there was a third group, represented by 73 students, who peregrinated from one Italian university to the other. This is explained by the geological vicinity of the Italian universities, especially of Padua, Ferrara and Bologna.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> The phenomenon was noticed by András Kubinyi and Fedeles already. Kubinyi András, "A középkori magyarországi városhálózat hierarchikus térbeli rendjének kérdéséhez" ["Addition to the Hierarchic Spatial System of the Medieval Hungarian Settlement Network"], in *Településtudományi közlemények* XXIII (1971): 58-78, 61; Fedeles, *A pécsi székeskáptalan személyi összetétele a késő középkorban (1354–1526)*, 104.

<sup>33</sup> Mention must be made that the data of Anna Tüskés seem underestimated and need further researches, and according to my calculations the number of the students, who moved towards to Italy from Vienna was 91. Furthermore, 131

Examining the timeline of the Italian university attendance (Diagram 1), it is noticeable that the Hungarian students appeared in Bologna only after the founding of the University of Padua,<sup>34</sup> while the *peregrinatio academica* to Padua started quite soon after its establishment. However, as it is certainly known, Padua developed on behalf of the University of Bologna, since its discontented students and masters moved to Padua in the summer of 1222.<sup>35</sup>

Table 1: Students from the Medieval Hungarian Kingdom at Italian Universities

University	Number of students from the Medieval Hungarian Kingdom
Padua	300
Bologna	208
Ferrara	89
Perugia	40
Rome	39

students peregrinated from Vienna to Krakow and 159 from Krakow to Vienna. Tüskés, *Magyarországi diákok a bécsi egyetemen 1365–1526*, 14; Kelényi, "Magyarországi diákok a krakkói Egyetemen a középkorban" ["Students from Hungary at the University of Krakow in the Middle Ages"], in Szabó, Kelényi, Szögi, *Magyarországi diákok a prágai és a krakkói egyetemeken 1348–1525*, 43–87, 76; Kelényi, "Hungarian Academica Peregrinatio in the Middle Ages (1100–1525)," Diagram 10: Peregrination between universities.

<sup>34</sup> The founding of the University of Bologna dates back to 1088, while that of Padua was established in 1222. Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, L–LI, LXXXVIII.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., LXXXVIII–LXXXIX; Hastings Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, vol. II, eds. F. M. Powicke, A. B. Emden (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987), 10–11.

Siena	29
Florence	19
Italy	175
Other Italian universities	33
Total	932

The intention of attending a university must have been encouraged by Pope Honorius III (1216–1226), who obliged the chapters to send the talented dignitaries to study.<sup>36</sup> The unidentified students from the early periods are supposed to have attended these two institutions. In mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, the popularity of the University of Bologna increased extraordinarily and the students' number at that time would only be exceeded at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This popularity was certainly owed to the flourishing of the University of Bologna, especially beginning with the 1280s.<sup>37</sup> However, the Hungarian students have made their own academic nation in Bologna, starting with 1265 ('*Natio Hungarica*'),<sup>38</sup> and, moreover, the rector of the '*natio Ultramontana*' in 1316 was a Hungarian student, Miklós Dörögdi.<sup>39</sup> Meanwhile, in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the '*natio Hungarica*'

<sup>36</sup> P. Heinrich Denifle, *Die Universitäten des Mittelalters bis 1400*, vol. I (Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1885), 136–137, 747; Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, X–XII.

<sup>37</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, LI.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., XLIII; Székely György, "Magyar tanárok és hallgatók az európai egyetemeken az Árpád-korban" ["Hungarian Masters and Students at European Universities in the Arpadian Ages"], in *Levéltári Szemle* XLIII.1 (1993): 3–13, 10.

<sup>39</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, LIV, 19–20; Jászay Magda, *Párhuzamok és kereszteződések. A magyar-olasz kapcsolatok történetéből* [Parallels and Crossing. From the History of the Hungarian-Italian Connections] (Budapest: Gondolat, 1982), 45.



also developed among the Hungarian jurists.<sup>40</sup> In the future, the two universities would function competitively until the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when Padua left Bologna behind. It might be explained by the fact that theological education started in Padua in 1363, and the functioning of the faculty of medicine dates back to the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century,<sup>41</sup> while Padua "became the citadel of the Italian humanism" in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>42</sup> Nevertheless, it is significant that the Hungarian students represented only a small proportion of the total number of students, which increased up to 13,000 according to the estimations in Bologna.<sup>43</sup> However, the Hungarian interest in these two universities can be described with e.g. the event in 1452, when the Hungarian king, Ladislaus V (1453–1457), while joining the coronation ceremony of his uncle, Frederick III (as Holy Roman Emperor, 1452–1493) in Rome, stopped in Padua and Bologna. With this occasion, he was even present at an exam in Padua as one of the audience.<sup>44</sup> Besides, it is notable that the Hungarian students have appeared at other Italian universities mainly from the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, in connection with the spread of Humanism. A famous university master significantly increased the institution's reputation. This development became especially evident in the age of Humanism, when the students assembled around certain masters, who created schools and whose fame was spreading among the students. E.g. in the last

<sup>40</sup> Jászay, *Párhuzamok és keresztjeződések. A magyar-olasz kapcsolatok történetéből*, 47.

<sup>41</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, LXXVIII–LXXXIX.

<sup>42</sup> Péter Sárközy, "Link to Europe: Hungarian Students at Italian Universities in the 13<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> centuries," in *Universitas Budensis*, eds. Szögi László and Varga Júlia (Budapest, 1997), 135–143, 138.

<sup>43</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, LII.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, LVII.

quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the most famous master of Bologna was Philippo Beroaldo, the Elder (1453–1505),<sup>45</sup> who was considered as a "living library" by his contemporaries. Many of his Hungarian students are also known, such as the earlier mentioned Wolphardus-brothers.<sup>46</sup> The reputation of Padua is demonstrated by the fact that Janus Pannonius in the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the later bishops, the three Thurzó-brothers (János, Zsigmond and Gáspár)<sup>47</sup> at the end of the century, also studied there, alongside several other Hungarian students. The other Italian universities, such as Ferrara, Perugia, Rome, Siena and Florence became increasingly popular with the Hungarian students during the flourishing of Humanism, in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. In mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, the heyday of the University of Ferrara was due to its master, Guarino da Verona (1374–1460),<sup>48</sup> who was world-wide famous. His best-known

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, LIX–LX; *The Oxford Dictionary of the Renaissance*, ed. Gordon Campbell (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003), 83; Myron Gilmore, "Beroaldo, Filippo, senior," in *Dizionario Biografico* [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/beraldo-filippo-senior\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/beraldo-filippo-senior_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) Accessed on August 26, 2016.

<sup>46</sup> However, due to the critique of Rabán Gerézdi, the two later bishops of Esztergom, Tamás Bakócz and György Szatmári were not his students. Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, LXI; Gerézdi, *Századok* (1942): 341–342. Some of Beroaldo's letters to his Hungarian students are published by Endre Veress. Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, 436–446, 447–451.

<sup>47</sup> Veress, *A Paduai Egyetem magyarországi tanulóinak anyakönyve és iratai* (1264–1864), 19, 22–23; Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, 168–169, 172–173, 431–436.

<sup>48</sup> William Harrison Woodward, *Studies in Education during the Age of the Renaissance 1400–1600* (Cambridge: University Press, 1906), 26–47; Giuseppe Billanovich, "Guarino da Verona iskolája és külföldi tanítványai" ["The School of Guarino da Verona and His Foreign Students"], in *Janus Pannonius. Tanulmányok [Janus Pannonius. Essays]*, eds. Kardos Tibor and V. Kovács Sándor (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1975) 77–81, 80 (*Memoria Saeculorum Hungariae*



student was Janus Pannonius, whose poem immortalized his master.<sup>49</sup> The fame of Guarino made the University of Ferrara one of the most frequently visited ones ca. 1474.<sup>50</sup>

It is noteworthy that he was followed by his son, Battista, after his death that occurred in 1460.<sup>51</sup> Battista's students were e.g. the later bishop of Transylvania (1476–1501) and archbishop of Kalocsa (1501–1502), László Geréb of Vingárt,<sup>52</sup> the uncle of Hungarian King Matthias Hunyadi and the brother of the palatine, Péter or the later bishop of Győr (1495–1508), Ferenc Szatmári,<sup>53</sup> the brother of Tamás Bakócz.

2); *The Oxford Dictionary of the Renaissance*, 365–366; Gino Pistilli, "Guarini, Guarino," in *Dizionario Biografico* [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/guarino-guarini\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/guarino-guarini_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) Accessed on August 26, 2016.

<sup>49</sup> *Opera Latine et Hungarice. Janus Pannonius munkái latinul és magyarul* [*Opera Latine et Hungarice. The Works of Janus Pannonius in Latin and Hungarian*], ed. V. Kovács Sándor (Budapest: Tankönyvkiadó, 1972), 442; Tonk, *Erdélyiek egyetemjárása a középkorban*, 22.

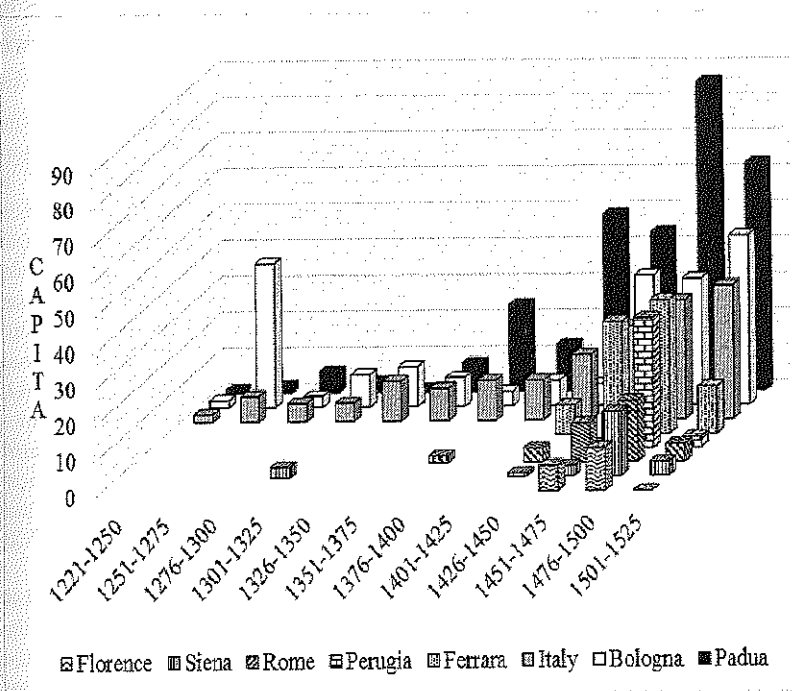
<sup>50</sup> Tonk, *Erdélyiek egyetemjárása a középkorban*, 22.

<sup>51</sup> Gino Pistilli, "Guarini, Battista," in *Dizionario Biografico* [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/battista-guarini\\_res-5b631af7-87ee-11dc-8e9d-0016357eee51\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/battista-guarini_res-5b631af7-87ee-11dc-8e9d-0016357eee51_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) Accessed on August 26, 2016.

<sup>52</sup> Udvardy József, *A kalocsai érsekek életrajzai (1000–1526)* [*The Biographies of the Archbishops of Kalocsa (1000–1526)*] (Köln: Görres Gesellschaft, 1991), 403–407 (*Dissertationes Hungaricae ex historia Ecclesiae* 11).

<sup>53</sup> Köblös József, *Az egyházi középréteg Mátyás és a Jagellók korában* [*The ecclesiastical middle class in the era of Mathias and the Jagellons*] (Budapest, 1994), 316–317 (*Társadalom- és művelődéstörténeti tanulmányok* 12); Kiss Anna, "Erdődy Ferenc," in *Magyar Művelődéstörténeti Lexikon*, vol. II, 382; Neumann Tibor, "Győr és Eger között. Egy püspöki áthelyezés története" ["Between Győr and Eger. A Story of an Episcopal Translation"], in *Erősségénél fogva várépítésre való. Tanulmányok a 70 éves Németh Péter tiszteletére* [*Proper for Castle Building for Its Strenght. Studies in Honour of Péter Németh on His Seventieth Birthday*], eds. Juan Cabello and C. Tóth (Nyíregyháza, 2011), 357–366, 361–363 (*A Josa András Múzeum Kiadványa* 68)

Diagram 1: Students from the Medieval Hungarian Kingdom at Italian Universities



The popularity of the Italian universities among the Hungarian students after the battle of Mohács (1526) and the spread of the Reformation is related to the Collegium Hungaricum Illyricum – whose importance was already recognized by the provost of Esztergom and Zagrab/Zagreb (HR), Pál Szondi in 1537, and which was finally founded in

1552,<sup>54</sup> or to the Collegium Germanicum et Hungaricum, which was established in Rome in 1580.<sup>55</sup> Both have flourished for centuries.<sup>56</sup>

As for the origin of the Hungarian students (Table 2), it is noticeable that a quarter of them could hardly be identified, since

<sup>54</sup> Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók...*, LXXI-LXXVI; Anton Maria Raffo, "Appunti sull'atto di fondazione del 'Collegio ungarico' a Bologna," in *Venezia e Ungheria nel contesto del Barocco europeo*, ed. Vittore Branca (Florence: Olschki, 1979), 391-399 (Civiltà veneziana. Studi 33); *Annali del Collegio Ungaro-Illyrico di Bologna, 1553-1764*, ed. Maria Luisa Accorsi and Gian Paolo Brizzi (Bologna: CLUEB, 1988); Bodnár Éva, "Regularum instructionis literarum fassionalium et donationalium etc. Collegij Hungarici Bononiae fundati, exemplar et copia de uerbo ad uerbum descripta Bononiae, 1591. A bolognai Collegium Illyricum-Hungaricum törvényei, 1591," in *Lymbus* III. (1991): 7-44; Gian Paolo Brizzi, "The University colleges of Bologna and the Hungarian - Illyrian College," in *Universitas Budensis*, 143-150; Mészáros István, "Collegium Hungarico-Illyricum," in *Magyar Művelődéstörténeti Lexikon*, vol. II 62; Florio Barfi, *Magyar emlékek Itáliában [Hungarian Remembrances in Italy]*, eds. Kovács Zsuzsa and Sárközy Péter (Enlarged and revised edition, Szeged, 2005), 47-53 (Magyar-olasz tanulmányok)

<sup>55</sup> Veress, *A római Collegium Germanicum et Hungaricum magyarországi tanulójának anyakönyve és iratai [The Matricula and Documents of the Hungarian Students of the Collegium Germanicum et Hungaricum in Rome]* (Budapest, 1917); Lázár István Dávid, "Kísérlet a Római Collegium Hungaricum megalapítására" ["An Attempt at the Founding of the Collegium Hungaricum in Rome"], in *Acta Historiae Litterarum Hungaricarum* XXV (1988): 135-143; Bitskey István, *Hungariából Rómába. A római Collegium Germanicum Hungaricum és a magyarországi barokk művelődés [From Hungary to Rome. The Collegium Germanicum Hungaricum in Rome and the Hungarian Culture]* (Budapest, 1996); István Bitskey, *Il Collegio Germanico-Ungarico di Roma. Contributo alla storia della cultura ungherese in età barocca* (Roma, 1996) (Studi e fonti per la storia dell'Università di Roma 3); Mészáros István, "Collegium Pontificium Germanicum et Hungaricum," in *Magyar Művelődéstörténeti Lexikon*, vol. II 62.

<sup>56</sup> The Hungarian students in Italy after 1526 are enumerated by Beáta Szlavikovszky. Szlavikovszky Beáta, *Magyarországi diákok itáliai egyetemeken, 1526-1918*, vol. I. Gli studenti ungheresi in Italia dal 1526 al 1918, vol. I (Budapest, 2007) (Magyarországi diákok egyetemjárása az újkorban 16). For Bologna, see: 35-42; for Rome: 75-122.

222 persons are mentioned only as Hungarian ('*Ungarus, Hungarus, de Ungaria, de Hungaria, etc.*') and 33 students as Transylvanian. Additionally, almost another quarter of the students originated from a city, which was an episcopal or bishopric center. This can be explained by their chapters and chapter schools, since numerous students were chapter dignitaries, and, moreover, several students might have declared their place of birth as the place of their former studies, for convenience.<sup>57</sup>

Table 2: The origin of the students at Italian Universities according to the cities from the medieval Hungarian Kingdom

City	Persons
Esztergom	43
Zágráb/Zagreb (HR)	36
Pécs	35
Buda	33

<sup>57</sup> Otherwise, the great number of citizens is not striking. In what the entire Hungarian *academica peregrinatio* phenomenon in the Middle Ages is concerned, according to András Kubinyi's researches related to Vienna and Krakow, between 1440 and 1514, 61% of the students were citizens. Moreover, almost a third of them originated from the 20 biggest cities of the Hungarian Kingdom. András Kubinyi, "Städtische Bürger und Universitätsstudium in Ungarn am Ende des Mittelalters," in *Stadt und Universität im Mittelalter und in der frühen Neuzeit*, eds. Erich Maschke and Jürgen Sydow (Sigmaringen, 1977), 161-165, 161 (Stadt in der Geschichte 3); Kubinyi András, "Egyetemjárás a középkorban" ["Hungarian university attendance in the Middle Ages"], in *Magyar Művelődéstörténeti Lexikon*, vol. II 292-294, 294.



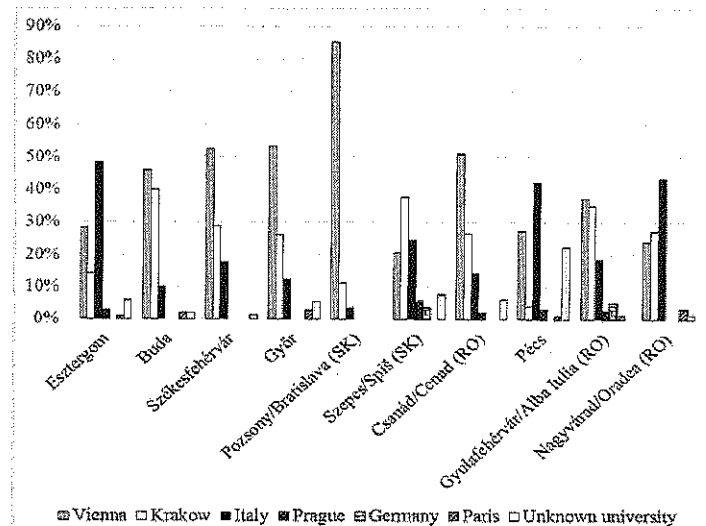
Nagyvárad/Oradea (RO)	23
Székesfehérvár	21
Eger	15
Kolozsvár/Cluj-Napoca (RO)	14
Total	220

The respective literature has examined the university attendance of several chapters,<sup>58</sup> and according to them we can

<sup>58</sup> Buda, Győr, Pozsony/Bratislava (SK) and Székesfehérvár were investigated between 1430–1550 by József Köblös, Csanád/Cenad (RO) between 1364–1552 by Péter Tóth, Esztergom between 1183–1543 by Kinga Körmendy and in the 15<sup>th</sup> century by Norbert C. Tóth, Gyulafehérvár/Alba Iulia (RO) between 1308–1520 by Sándor Tonk, Nagyvárad/Oradea (RO) between 1440–1526 by Ilona Kristóf, Pécs between 1354–1526 by Tamás Fedeles and Szepes/Spiš (SK) between 1209–1572 by Márta Török. Tonk, *Erdélyiek egyetemjárása a középkorban*; Körmendy Kinga, "Literátusok, magiszterek, doktorok az esztergomi káptalanban" ["Literatus, masters, doctors in the chapter of Esztergom"], in *Művelődéstörténeti tanulmányok a magyar középkorról [Culture-historical essays on the Hungarian Middle Ages]*, ed. Fügedi Erik (Budapest, 1986), 176–202, 340–347; Köblös, *Az egyházi középréteg Mátyás és a Jagellók korában*; Kristóf Ilona, "Egyházi középrétegünk műveltsége – egyetemjárás a későközépkori váradi káptalanban" ["The literacy of the Hungarian ecclesiastical middle class – University attendance in the chapter of Oradea"], in *METESZ Heves Megyei Szervezete. Tudományos Közlemények V.* (2002): 70–76; Fedeles, "Pécsi kanonokok egyetemlátogatása a késő középkorban," 51–82; Körmendy Kinga, *Studentes extra regnum. Esztergomi kanonokok egyetemjárása és könyvhasználat 1183–1543*; Tóth Péter, "A Csanádi Székeskáptalan kanonokjainak egyetemjárása a későközépkorban" ["The university attendance by the canons of the cathedral chapter of Csanád in the late Middle Ages"], in *Magyar Egyháztörténeti Vázlatok. Regnum 1-2* (2007): 37–58; Török Márta, *Az egyházi középréteg mobilitása a Szepesi káptalanban. A szepesi társaskáptalan személyi összetétele az alapítástól a 15. század közepéig (1209–1450)* [The mobility of the ecclesiastical middle class in the chapter of

state that the Italian universities were the most popular among the chapters (Esztergom, Nagyvárad/Oradea (RO) and Pécs), which were principally famous as centers of Humanism (Diagram 2). It is evident that the citizens of these cities were also highly represented at the Italian universities.

Diagram 2: Chapters' university attendance at European universities



Spiš. The personal composition of the collegiate chapter of Spiš from its founding until the Middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century (1209–1450)], Doctoral Thesis, ELTE BTK (Budapest, 2011); Kristóf, *Egyházi középréteg a késő középkori Váradon (1440–1526)* [Ecclesiastical Middle Class in the Late Medieval Oradea (1440–1526)] (Pécs, 2014) (Thesaurus Historiae in Universitate Quinqueecclesiensi 4); Fedeles, *Die personelle Zusammensetzung des Domkapitels zu Fünfkirchen im Spätmittelalter (1354–1526)* (Regensburg, 2012) (Studia Hungarica. Schriften des Ungarischen Instituts 51); C. Tóth, *Az esztergomi székeskáptalan a 15. században. I. rész. A kanonoki testület és az egyetemjárás*. The author of present paper summarized the topic using this literature: Kelényi, "Hungarian Academica Peregrinatio in the Middle Ages (1100–1525)."

Finally, after having presented the literature, the sources and the present stage of the researches, it is necessary to outline the further tasks the research group has to accomplish. First of all, it is necessary to examine the recently published sources and also the unpublished ones as far as possible. Evidently, further research will not bring to light new names of students in consistent numbers. However, the research envisages innovative results, such as new records or unknown details, e.g. the university career of some students. Secondly, collecting new data and systematizing them makes it possible to analyze the distribution of faculties and the relationship-networks created among the students themselves and among students and masters. Thirdly, the investigation of the propshop graphical data will allow the researchers to outline the importance and the results gained from Italian studies, namely whether studying there was really useful.

#### ANNEX I

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## ANNEX II

In what follows I will enumerate only the sources which contain or might contain data on the Hungarian students. Regarding the recent researches, see: *Centro Per la Storia dell'Università Di Padova. La storia delle università italiane. Archivi, fonti, indirizzi di ricerca*, ed. Luciana Sitran Rea (Trieste: Lint, 1996); *1 Rapporto sugli archivi delle università italiane*, ed. Gruppo di coordinamento del progetto nazionale Studium 2000 (Padua, 2002). As for Bologna: Alidosi Pasquali Giovanni Niccolò, *I dottori bolognesi di Teologia, Filosofia, Medicina et Arti liberali dal'anno 1000, per tutto marzo del 1623*

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