

POLISH PROFESSORS AT PRAGUE UNIVERSITIES (14TH–18TH CENTURIES). A PROSOGRAPHIC STUDY

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This article examines the question of the participation of professors from Poland in the academic life in Prague from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Because the article is a prosopographic study, the group of surveyed professors is presented in the context of their academic careers, territorial and social origins, motivation to take up an academic career in Prague, and life after their academic endeavours in Prague had come to an end.

Keywords: Three-Faculty University of Prague – Utraquist University – Jesuit Academy in Prague – Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague – Polish professors – history of universities – peregrinatio academica

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The establishment of the first university in Central Europe in Prague in 1348 had a crucial impact on the intellectual development of the entire region and, in particular, the Kingdom of Poland. The open nature of this institution (*universitas magistrorum et scholarium*) guaranteed that a greater number of eminent individuals were associated with the Prague intellectual environment not only as students but also as lecturers. In this study, I aim to examine the question of the participation of professors from Poland (i.e. the Polish Kingdom or the legal heir to the Crown of the Polish Kingdom) in the Prague academic community from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, i.e. at a time when Prague was home to several universities: *studium generale* (1348–1372), the Three-Faculty University (1372–1419), the Law University (1372–1419),¹ the Utraquist University (1419–1622), the Jesuit Academy (1573–1622), and Charles-Ferdinand University (1654–1773).²

¹ The Prague University of Law was organized according to the Bologna formula, thus Poles acting as university officials (rectors) were not, in fact, professors and therefore are not included in this study.

² About the history of these universities: Václav Vladivoj Tomek, *Děje univerzity Pražské* [History of the University of Prague], Praha 1849; Zikmund Winter, *O životě na vysokých školách pražských knihy dvoje. Kulturní obraz 15. a 16. století* [On Life at Prague's Universities Two Volumes. A Cultural Image of the 15th and 16th Centuries], Praha 1899; Václav Chaloupecký, *Karlova Univerzita v Praze. Její založení, vývoj a ráz v XIV. století* [Charles University in Prague. Its Establishment, Development, and Impact in the 14th Century], Praha 1948; Josef Petráň, *Nástin dějin filozofické fakulty Univerzity Karlovy v Praze* [Summary of the History of the Faculty of Arts at Charles University in Prague], Praha 1983; Ivana Čornejová, *Kapitoly z dějin pražské Univerzity 1622–1654* [Chapters from the History of the University of Prague 1622–1654], Praha 1992; Michal Svatoš (ed.), *Dějiny Univerzity Karlovy 1347/48–1622* [History of Charles University 1347/48–1622], I, Praha 1995; Jiří Kejř, *Dějiny pražské právnické univerzity* [History of the Prague University of Law], Praha 1995; Ivana Čornejová (ed.), *Dějiny Univerzity Karlovy 1622–1802* [History of Charles University 1622–1802], II, Praha 1996; Jiří Stoček, *Pražské univerzitní národy do roku 1409* [Prague University Nations Before 1409], Praha 2010; František Šmahel, *Alma Mater Pragensis. Studie k počátkům Univerzity Karlovy* [Alma Mater Pragensis: Studies on the Origins of Charles University], Praha 2016.

To accomplish this aim, I shall use the prosopographic method,³ which, as Charles Tilly wrote, “reveals the pattern of events and social relations while maintaining contact with individual experience”.⁴ By determining the territorial and social origins (stratification) of the Polish professors in question as well as their careers, motivations, and mobility, it became possible to trace certain stages of the group’s evolution over the centuries and to establish generalizations based on it (a collective biography). Although the extensive chronological framework of the subject may suggest an ahistoricity in the obtained research results, paradoxically the approach made it possible to abstract very logical, interesting, and above all universal historical conclusions. With the exception of an attempt of limited scope by Professor Jadwiga Krzyżaniakowa to provide an analysis of the professors in Kraków during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries based on their education in Prague, the current literature offers no similar study on this subject. It must be noted that due to the specifics of this study, any information relating to the history of the individual universities, the details of the professors’ work within the structure of faculties, and more accurate biographical data (also included in the appendix) have been omitted.

1. Necessary literature and sources

The task of comprehensively presenting the participation of Polish professors in Prague’s academic life required some important sources and corresponding biographical literature. The most essential sources include university records and albums (manuscripts and their editions)⁵ as well as Jesuit sources such as annual and three-year catalogues.⁶ There are several dictionary and biographical publications that should be considered basic literature.⁷ With this corpus of sources and literature, it was possible to identify all the Polish professors lecturing at Prague universities from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

³ A very popular method (or approach, research tool) adaptable to many fields of historical research. Popular enough that it even has its own helpful handbook: Katharine Stephanie Benedicta KEATS-ROHAN (ed.), *Prosopography Approaches and Applications: A Handbook*, Oxford 2007.

⁴ Charles TILLY, *The Old New Social History and the New Old Social History*, Review (Fernand Braudel Center) 7(3)/1984 (Winter), p. 367.

⁵ *Rectores, decani, professores omnium facultatum (1654–1776)*, Archiv Univerzity Karlovy v Praze (then AUK Praha), M-4; *Matricula Universitatis Pragensis, rectorum, decanorum, professorum et speciatim in facultate philosophica graduatorum 1654–1736*, AUK Praha, M-22; *Liber decanorum facultatis philosophicae Universitatis Pragensis ab anno Christi 1367 usque ad annum 1585*, in: Monumenta Historica Universitatis Carolo-Ferdinandae Pragensis, I/1–2, Prague 1830–1832 (then MUPr); Miroslav TRUC (ed.), *Album Academiae Pragensis Societatis Jesu 1573–1617*, Praha 1968 (then APSJ).

⁶ *Catalogus brevis Societatis Jesu, Bohemia 1645–1647*, Archivum Romanum Societatis Jesu (then ARSI), Boh 90 I; *Annuae Collegii Pragensis ad S. Clementem 1656–1660, 1663–1676, 1678–1680*, Národní knihovna České republiky v Praze (then NKČR Praha), XXIII.C.105/4; *Catalogus personarum et officiorum provinciae Bohemiae, [...] cum supplemento, pro anno 1655, 1656, 1658, 1659*, ARSI, Bohemica 90 I; *pro anno 1657, 1660, 1662*, Moravský zemský archiv v Brně (then MZ Brno), Ceroniho sbírka, G 12/II, ks. 80.

⁷ Ladislaus LUKÁCS (ed.), *Catalogi personarum et officiorum provinciae Austriae S. J. I, Romae 1978; II, Romae 1982*; Josef TRÍŠKA, *Životopisný slovník předhusitské pražské univerzity 1348–1409* [Biographical Dictionary of the Pre-Hussite University of Prague], Praha 1981; Adolf Franz FISCHER, *Catalogus (generalis) provinciae Bohemiae (1623–1773) et Silesiae (1755–1773) Societatis Jesu. Versio provisorica*, München 1985; Ivana ČORNEJOVÁ – Anna FECHTNEROVÁ, *Životopisný slovník pražské univerzity. Filozofická a teologická fakulta 1654–1773* [Biographical Dictionary of the University of Prague. Faculty of Arts and Theology 1654–1773], Praha 1986.

In turn, by referring to sources and auxiliary literature (the exact bibliographical list can be found in the appendix) it was possible to reconstruct the biographies of these professors in the context of the research.

2. Polish professors at the Three-Faculty University (1372–1419)

In the very early days of the Prague *studium generale* (1348–1372), there were no Poles among the professors, so the first university in Prague at which Polish professors appeared as regular lecturers (*actu regentes*) was the Three-Faculty University (1372–1419). Most commonly, they served as examiners (commissioners) elected from the Polish nation before the examination session to conduct examinations for bachelors and masters of the arts.⁸ Throughout the period in question, specifically from 1374 to 1411, only ten Polish professors sat on examination committees (fourteen committees, including thirteen for bachelor of arts), examining a total of 273 students (eleven from Poland). Given the fact that from 1373 to 1419 there were 184 examination committees debating at the liberal arts faculty of the Three-Faculty University,⁹ the participation of Polish professors can be considered symbolic (approx. 7.5%).

Table 1. Masters from the Kingdom of Poland as examiners at the artium faculty of the Three-Faculty University in Prague from 1373 to 1419

Examiner	Exam type	Exam date	Number of students
Mateusz of Kraków	Licentiate	12/2/1374	23
Mikołaj Wigandi of Kraków	Bachelor	9/10/1383	57
Paweł of Kraków	Bachelor	9/1390	23
v.s.	Bachelor	15/10/1390	12
Stefan Mładota of Czersk	Bachelor	9/1395	16
Paweł Włodkowiec	Bachelor	12/1395	16
Stefan Mładota of Czersk	Bachelor	12/1397	24
v.s.	Bachelor	12/1399	14
Jan of Falków	Bachelor	19/2/1401	29
Jakub of Kraków	Bachelor	1401	9
Sylwester Lasota of Zdziechów	Bachelor	6/1403	22
Andrzej Wężyk of Giebułtów	Bachelor	9/1409	14
Henryk of Kłobuck	Bachelor	1411	7
v.s.	Bachelor	9/1411	7

Own study based on: MUPr I/1, s. 135–416.

⁸ MUPr I/1, Nr. 20, p. 113–114.

⁹ F. ŠMAHEL, *Alma Mater Pragensis*, p. 272–302 (Appendix).

The second group of professor functions at the artium faculty involved the opportunity to teach and promote new bachelors and masters of arts. The *Liber decanorum* provides information about the supervisors of individual students, although this is not the rule. After all, the preserved material allows, at least in part, presentation of the issue of masters from the Polish Kingdom as supervisors of bachelors and masters of artium. The supervisors comprised a group of nine masters from the Polish Kingdom, who promoted a total of eighteen bachelors and five masters of arts. Stefan Mladota of Czersk was the most frequent supervisor (six bachelors and one master of arts) together with Jan of Fałków (three bachelors and one master of arts). Most often, the students of masters from the Kingdom of Poland were their compatriots; in as many as fifteen cases their countrymen were promoted, and in one case it was even a family member: Mikołaj Wigandi of Kraków (Cracow) promoted Paweł Wigandi of Kraków for a bachelor of arts in 1383.¹⁰ It is worth noting that from 1378 to 1419, i.e. the period in which masters from the Kingdom of Poland were active at the university, there is information in the dean's book about 3,548 students earning academic degrees.¹¹ Of course, supervisor data on individual students was typically not recorded, but if we compare that number with the twenty-three bachelors and masters promoted by professors from the Kingdom of Poland, it is clear that the 'Polish' supervisors contributed only a fraction of the academic degrees awarded in Prague to students of liberal arts.

In summary, it should be noted that at the Three-Faculty University in the years 1373 to 1419, a total of thirteen professors¹² (46% nobles, 54% townspeople) from the Polish Kingdom (as many as five from the capital city of Kraków; 70% from Lesser Poland) carried out their duties in the years 1374 to 1411. If we compare the proportion of professors from the Kingdom of Poland with the total number of professors at the Three-Faculty University (*actu regens*) during their tenure (1374–1411), we see that of 1,111 professors¹³ only 1.2% were from the Kingdom of Poland.¹⁴ However, in looking at the numbers for individual years, the percentage of Poles increases significantly. In 1401, four of the university's forty professors were 'Polish' (10%), while there were two of a total of thirty-four professors (6%) in 1394, two of a total of forty-two professors (5%) in 1395, and two of a total of forty-four professors (4.5%) in 1397.¹⁵ Thus, it was in 1401 that 'Polish' professors achieved the greatest representation in the activities of the Three-Faculty University, though the number was clearly not dominant or particularly extraordinary. It is worth pointing out that as many as nine of these professors would later lecture at the University of Kraków (Paweł Włodkowic, Jan of Fałków and Mikołaj of Pyzdry were its rectors and Henryk of Kłobuck was dean),¹⁶ so their time in Prague was merely a stop along their greater academic career paths.

¹⁰ MUPr I/1, p. 214.

¹¹ F. ŠMAHEL, *Alma Mater Pragensis*, p. 257.

¹² Of the total number of 116 Polish students available at the time (11% became Prague professors).

¹³ František KAVKA, *Mistři-regenti na artistické fakultě pražské univerzity v letech 1367–1420* [Regent masters at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Prague in the Years 1367 to 1420], in: Zdeněk Fiala – Rostislav Nový (edd.), *Z českých dějin. Sborník prací in memoriam prof. Dr. Václava Husy*, Praha 1966, p. 86–87.

¹⁴ Also in terms of their participation as University dignitaries, Mateusz from Kraków was the chaplain of Collegium Caroli in 1378; Stefan Mladota from Czersk was a dispenser in 1396; Paweł Włodkowic was a dispenser in 1397; Andrzej Wężyk from Giebułtów was a dispenser in 1409, and Henryk from Kłobuck was an assessor in 1411.

¹⁵ F. KAVKA, *Mistři-regenti*, p. 86–87.

¹⁶ J. KRZYŻANIAKOWA, *Profesorowie krakowscy*.

Table 2. Masters from the Kingdom of Poland as supervisors at the artium faculty of the Three-Faculty University of Prague from 1373 to 1419

Supervisor	Date of promotion	Type of promotion	Student
Mateusz of Kraków	11/2/1378	Master	Maciej of Sandomierz
v.s.	21/2/1378	Master	Jan of Świdnica, Tyllman Walzad
Mikołaj Wigandi of Kraków	28/6/1383	Bachelor	Paweł Wigandi of Kraków
Mikołaj of Pызdry	27/2/1393	Bachelor	Wincenty of Marcinków
v.s.	02/7/1394	Bachelor	Mikołaj of <i>Swicckavia</i> , Jan of <i>Swicckavia</i>
Stefan Mladota of Czersk	05/7/1394	Bachelor	Bogusław of Łowicz
v.s.	1395	Bachelor	Franciszek of Miechów
v.s.	09/10/1396	Bachelor	Michał of Inowódz
Paweł Włodkovic	14/1/1397	Bachelor	Jan of Chojnica
Stefan Mladota of Czersk	1397	Master	Jan of Falków
v.s.	07/10/1397	Bachelor	Feliks of Wrocław
v.s.	30/3/1398	Bachelor	Stefan of Gostynin
Marcin of Sandomierz	20/4/1399	Bachelor	Andrzej of Kościan
v.s.	23/4/ 1399	Bachelor	Mikołaj Cepe
Jan of Falków	1399	Bachelor	Jan of Zakroczym
v.s.	06/12/1400	Bachelor	Prokop of Sieradz
v.s.	30/12/1400	Bachelor	Jan of Warka
Stefan Mladota of Czersk	24 /5/1401	Bachelor	Ścibor of Bielsk
Jan of Falków	1401	Master	Stanisław of Żarnowiec
Grzegorz of Kraków	04/10/1401	Bachelor	Krzysztof of Lithuania
Henryk of Kłobuck	07/7/1411	Bachelor	Albert of Znojmo

Own study based on: MUPr I/1, s. 135–416.

3. Polish professors at the Utraquist University (1419–1622)

A small number of Polish students studying at the single-faculty University of Prague, who eventually earned degrees, automatically influenced the modest proportion of these graduates among the Prague professors. Of the twenty identified students from the Kingdom of Poland, only five (four were its graduates) attended the University of Prague during the fifteenth century (more precisely in the years 1433 to 1470). They constituted a higher percentage as compared with the previous period (20% of Polish students of the Utraquist University became professors). Moreover, they held much more representative and prestigious university functions and, above all, they worked for decades in Prague.

Marcin of Łęczyca (probably of peasant origin) was a professor at the Utraquist University from 1444 to 1464. During his time at the university, he examined fifty-nine bachelors of

liberal arts (three from Poland) and six masters. He promoted five students as bachelors and two as masters of liberal arts. He was also the dean (1445/46) and the rector of the entire university (1456/57).¹⁷ In spite of that, he left Prague around 1464 and became a doctor in the Poznań/Poznan Chamber and died in 1474. During his work at the university, he ensured Polish students in Prague had dignified representation, in part by contributing in 1445 to the admission of the peasant son of Marcin Król of Żurawica to the group of professors (he would leave Prague after one year)¹⁸ as well as by likely helping the career of Stanisław of Gniezno, who held a professorship from 1447 to 1459. During his tenure, Stanisław of Gniezno examined thirty-three bachelors and sixteen masters (one from Poland) of liberal arts, promoted one bachelor (a Pole), and was also dean (1448/9), dispenser (1451–1452, 1457), and assessor (1452–1453).¹⁹ He was associated with the university and Prague for the rest of his life and died in the village of Malešice in 1459.²⁰

For a short time, from 1460 to 1462, the nobleman Wincenty of Karczewo in Greater Poland was also a professor at the University of Prague. Wincenty of Karczewo examined a total of sixteen bachelors of liberal arts and became a collector (1462),²¹ but in 1462 he left Prague due to a conflict with the university²² and was probably unwilling to accept the Compacts of Basel. After returning to Poland, he became a canon of Poznań, the prosecutor of the chapter, and even a surrogate of the official (1472–1485). He died in 1485. Stanisław of Kościan was likely a professor in Prague for an even shorter time, becoming a master in 1467 and, after 1469, working as a professor. In 1470, he examined five bachelors of liberal arts and then immediately disappears from university records, perhaps dying around the year 1471.²³

Of course, such a large percentage of graduates from Poland deciding to pursue an academic career in Prague was the result of the fact that they could not count on doing so in their home country. As alumni of the Utraquist University, and additionally as members of social groups that were less privileged in Polish society (mostly peasants or poor townspeople from Greater Poland), they did not have excellent prospects awaiting them in their homeland, where preference was given to nobility. It must be noted that earning a degree at the Hussite university undoubtedly carried the risk of consequences upon returning to Poland. Marcin of Łęczycza failed to make a great career after returning to the country, and Wincenty of Karczewo was only defended by his nobility, although it is not known whether both were accidentally rejected by the University of Kraków on the basis of its intolerance of Hussites.²⁴ Marcin Król of Żurawica was an exception, but he began his academic career

¹⁷ MUPr I/2, p. 10, 19, 24–30, 36–38, 48, 51–58, 75, 79, 85.

¹⁸ MUPr I/2, p. 28–29.

¹⁹ MUPr I/2, p. 17, 25, 29, 35, 37–47, 52, 60–62.

²⁰ Gustav FRIEDRICH (ed.), *Archiv český čili staré písemné památky české i moravské* [Bohemian Archive or Early Written Artefacts of Bohemia and Moravia], XXXVII/1, Praha 1941, Nr. 167, p. 489–490.

²¹ MUPr I/2, p. 49–50, 61–63, 67–69, 80.

²² *In rectoratu magistri Iohannis de Praga (1461)*, in: František Šmahel – Gabriel Silagi (edd.), *Statuta et Acta Rectorum Universitatis Carolinae Pragensis 1360–1614*, Praha 2018, p. 57–58.

²³ MUPr I/2, p. 79–80, 93–94, 116–117.

²⁴ Mieczysław MARKOWSKI, *Stanowisko Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego wobec petycji husyckiej z 1421 roku* [Position of the University of Kraków on the Hussite Manifest of 1421], *Materiały i Studia Zakładu Historii Filozofii Starożytnej i Średniowiecznej* 4, 1965, p. 354–360; Maciej ZDANEK, *Uniwersytet Krakowski wobec własnej przeszłości w XV–XVI wieku* [University of Kraków on Its Past in the 15th and 16th Centuries], Kraków 2017, p. 250–256.

in Poland and only lectured in Prague for a short while. However, the remaining professors from Poland, Stanisław of Gniezno and Stanisław of Kościan, remained in Prague and were linked with the university there until their deaths.

4. Polish professors at the Jesuit Academy (1573–1622)

In the mid-16th century, the Utraquist University faced competition from the Jesuits, who arrived in Prague in 1556. As a Catholic university, their academy had no difficulty attracting Polish students and, subsequently, professors too (the first Jesuit schools in Poland: 1565 – Braniewo; 1568 – Pułtusk; 1570 – Vilnius; 1573 – Poznań). The Jesuit education system, based on teaching provided by clerics regular, was completely different from the classical university one.²⁵ Each Jesuit professor had to be a priest and was therefore subject to specific statutory regulations. Everyone had to teach in lower (gymnasium) or higher (academic) classes, but not necessarily at the academy at which they studied. They often travelled to other colleges in Bohemia or Austria and viewed teaching as one of many steps in their careers. They even frequently returned to their home country to pursue careers there. Therefore, they were often teachers by duty rather than by desire or ambition (they could count on better positions within the religious structure).

Teaching work could have started for the Prague Jesuits quite early, because even without a degree in philosophy it was possible to teach in lower grammar classes.²⁶ Moreover, there was often a lack of appropriate teaching staff in the Prague college (mainly in higher education), which is why it was commonly the case that young Jesuits were delegated to teaching, acquiring experience at their home college and then going to teach elsewhere. Therefore, it was an excellent opportunity for ambitious Jesuits from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to quickly rise in rank within the Jesuit hierarchy. A total of nine Jesuits from the Commonwealth took advantage of this opportunity (three fourths were townspeople, and over half were from Lesser Poland), eight of whom had previously studied at the academy in Prague. The remaining Jesuit, Grzegorz Kamiński, came to Prague to teach as a typical Jesuit educator.²⁷ Of this group, the majority (six professors) taught in the lower (gymnasium) classes, with only three teaching in the higher classes (academic). They did, however, leave Prague quite quickly after working for the college and the academy to pursue careers (Jesuit *cursus honorum*) in other parts of the Austrian province (until 1623), or they returned to their homeland. Their social (mainly bourgeois) and territorial origins (more than half from Lesser Poland) as well as increased mobility connected with returning to Poland are comparable to Polish professors at the Three-Faculty University in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

²⁵ Kalina BARTNICKA – Tadeusz BIEŃKOWSKI (edd.), *Ratio atque institutio studiorum societatis Jesu, czyli ustawa Towarzystwa Jezusowego* [...], the Constitutions of the Society of Jesus], Warszawa 2000; Ludwik PIECHNIK, *Powstanie i rozwój jezuickiej Ratio studiorum (1548–1599)* [The Origin and Development of the Jesuit Ratio Studiorum (1548–1599)], Kraków 2003.

²⁶ I. ČORNEJOVÁ, *Jezuitská akademie do roku 1622* [The Jesuit Academy Prior to 1622], in: Michal Svatoš (ed.), *Dějiny Univerzity Karlovy, I, 1347/48–1622*, Praha 1995, p. 264.

²⁷ L. LUKÁČZ (ed.), *Catalogi personarum*, I, p. 703–704.

Table 3. Teachers and professors from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth at the Jesuit Academy in Prague in 1573–1622

Professor	Field of teaching/class	Teaching period in Prague	Further teaching career
Jakub Libuschius of Krosno	Principia	1584–1587	1587–1590 Graz
Mikołaj Rakowski	Infimia	1585–1587	1588–1589 Český Krumlov; 1590–1591 Graz; 1591–1592 Olomouc; 1595 Kalisz; 1596–1600 Poznań; 1600–1602 Pułtusk
Piotr Velciusius of Nowe Miasto	Syntax, Poetics	1587–1589	1593–1595 Olomouc; 1597–1598 Brno
Stanisław Brzeski of Charszewo	Physics	1589–1590	1590 – left the order
Teofil Krystecki of Biecz	Poetics, Rhetoric, Greek	1589–1594 1595–1597	–
Grzegorz Kamiński of Bydgoszcz	Infimia	1596–1597	1600–1601 Jindřichův Hradec
Stanisław Wojcieszkowski of Wojcieszków	Media	1597–1598	–
Marcin Doleator of Bolesławiec	Media	1608–1609	–
Gaspar Tausch of Lubawa	Philosophy, Theology	1622–1630	1630–1640 Olomouc

Own study based on: L. LUKÁCS (ed.), *Catalogi personarum*, vol. I, p. 635, 651, 703–704, 720, 760, 807; vol. II, p. 575, 768

Similarly, as was the case at the Three-Faculty University, they were not burdened with overly representative positions, which does not, however, mean that they did not rise to such positions at other colleges. Marcin Bastius was the regent of the Convent of St Bartholomew from 1580 to 1582;²⁸ another, Piotr Velciusius, was regent of the school from 1599 to 1607.²⁹ In all, they held the office of regent for ten years, which is a considerable achievement given the total of regents from the period.³⁰ In turn, the function of sub-regent was exercised by one Jesuit from the Commonwealth, Marcin Doleator, who held the position

²⁸ The role of regent and sub-regent of the Convent of St Bartholomew involved the management of the house intended for alumni and students of the Jesuit Academy in Prague. Initially for the poor, it eventually served the noble. The regent and sub-regent were appointed by the rector of the collegium. The regent represented the boarding school in all matters before the collegium, but in matters concerning third parties he was assisted by the rector. The average tenure for the office of regent was approximately 3 to 4 years. The sub-regent, in turn, represented the regent in his absence and oversaw the financial and economic matters of the boarding school (for example, management of the kitchen and cellar): Eva DOLEŽALOVÁ, *Seminář svatého Václava a konvikt svatého Bartoloměje v Praze na Starém Městě* [The Seminary of St Wenceslas and the Convent of St Bartholomew in the Old Town of Prague], *Pražský sborník historický* 31, 2000, pp. 193–194.

²⁹ L. LUKÁCS (ed.), *Catalogi personarum*, vol. I, pp. 590, 603; vol. II, pp. 11, 17.

³⁰ E. DOLEŽALOVÁ, *Seminář svatého Václava*, pp. 231–232.

for a short time in 1611³¹ and supported the then regent Sebastian Scipione (regent from 1611 to 1614).³²

However, the exception is the poor townsman Teofil Krystecki of Biecz, who was first the prefect of studies at the Prague Jesuit Academy (1592–1594 and 1600–1601) and then the rector of the entire college and academy (1606–1611). As rector, Krystecki matriculated some 235 students, participated in the promotion of eighty-three bachelors of philosophy, eight masters of philosophy,³³ wrote a theatre play (1611),³⁴ and established a foundation for two boys called *Census Kautekianus*³⁵ at the Convent of St Bartholomew, which testified to his good will and concern for future generations of priests.³⁶ Interestingly, like his compatriot, the former rector of the Utraquist University Marcin of Łęczycza, he also left Prague (1612) and even decided to leave the Society of Jesus (in 1616 he became a Carthusian) to finally return to Poland (1616) and rejoin the order of the Jesuits (he died in 1622).

For members of politically and socially disadvantaged groups in the Commonwealth, joining the Society of Jesus was very much a steppingstone in the improvement of their social situation and could even lead to ennoblement. Especially for peasants or members of the bourgeoisie, adequate education and work in Jesuit colleges could contribute to significant social advancement.³⁷ The education obtained in Prague had a significant impact on the development of the careers of Jesuit university graduates, comparable to that of studies at Prague universities until 1419. It is not surprising then that the Jesuit professors took advantage of the opportunity to study and teach in Prague in the hope of later developing their Jesuit careers (Marcin Bastius of Pieniężno was even the rector of the college in Graz), though not necessarily as Jesuit educators.

5. Polish professors at Charles-Ferdinand University (1654–1773)

For some time after the Bohemian Revolt (1618–1620) and the reaction of the Catholic Habsburgs, the Prague academic community was divided into three colleges: the Jesuit three-faculty Klementinum; the Imperial two-faculty Karolinum; and the higher Archbishop's Seminary. Eventually, however, there was unification, and Charles-Ferdinand University with its four faculties was established in 1654. The arts and theological faculties remained under the control of the Jesuits, and Polish professors also taught at the school

³¹ L. LUKÁCS (ed.), *Catalogi personarum*, vol. II, p. 115.

³² L. LUKÁCS (ed.), *Catalogi personarum*, vol. II, pp. 115, 127, 140; E. DOLEŽALOVÁ, *Seminář svatého Václava*, p. 232.

³³ APSJ, pp. 15–17, 20–22, 49–57, 67–70.

³⁴ Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek in Wien, sign. MS 13.282; Strahovská knihovna, sign. AA VII 54/35; Staatliche Bibliothek Regensburg, sign. 12524716; Ferdinand MENCÍK, *O starém kuse divadelním* [About an Old Theatrical Play], *Krakonoš* 4, 1882 (5. 8. 1882), pp. 172–173; (19. 8. 1882), pp. 180–181; (26. 8. 1882), pp. 188–189.

³⁵ E. DOLEŽALOVÁ, *Seminář svatého Václava*, p. 254.

³⁶ E. DOLEŽALOVÁ, *Nadace pro jezuitský seminář a konvikt v Praze jako specifický prvek barokní kultury* [Foundation for the Jesuit Seminary and Convent Boarding School in Prague as a Specific Element of Baroque Culture], in: Olga Fejtová (ed.), *Barokní Praha – barokní Čechie 1620–1740. Sborník příspěvků z vědecké konference o fenoménu baroka v Čechách*, Praha 2004, p. 585.

³⁷ Maria BOGUČKA, *Możliwości i potrzeby edukacyjne mieszczan polskich w XVI i XVII wieku* [Opportunities and the Need for Educating Polish Townspeople in the 16th and 17th Centuries], *Rozprawy z Dziejów Oświaty* 33, 1990, pp. 32.

during this time. Of course, they were required to be members of the order and be associated with the Jesuit province of Bohemia (from 1623), which is why few Poles joined the university. As in previous years, they treated teaching as a step on their career paths and, sometimes, as a necessary condition of furthering their careers within the Jesuit hierarchy.

Table 4. Professors from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague in 1654–1773

Professor	Field of teaching/class	Teaching period in Prague	Further pedagogical career
Andrzej Schambogen of Pieniężno	Moral theology	1657	–
Andrzej Jeski of Braniewo	Philosophy (logic, rhetoric, metaphysics)	1655–1667	1668–1674 Olomouc (died in 1674)
Adam Adamandy Kochański	Mathematics	1670–1671	1672–1676 Olomouc; 1676–1679 Wrocław; 1679 Vilnius
Fryderyk Kazimierz Wolff von Lüdinghausen	Philosophy (logic, rhetoric, metaphysics) Speculative theology	1673–1675 1678–1680	1677–1678 Olomouc; 1687–1697 Wrocław

Own study based on: AUK Praha, M-4, p. 5, 14–16, 19–23, 27–29, 36.

In total, only four Polish Jesuit professors (two noblemen, two townspeople) lectured at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague from 1654 to 1773, three of whom (in addition to Kochański) were also graduates of the university. Considering the total number of professors lecturing at the arts and theological faculties in Prague from 1656 to 1680, the proportion of Polish professors was approximately 6% (of 70 professors).³⁸ While that percentage may not be particularly high, it did comprise some remarkable individuals and outstanding Jesuits, such as Adam Adamandy Kochański, astronomer to the Polish king Jan III Sobieski. In addition, despite their small number, they achieved the highest degree of dignity in the university hierarchy.

Andrzej Schambogen of Pieniężno, a former provincial of the Jesuit province of Bohemia (1652–1655), was the rector of the university from 1656 to 1659 at the culmination of his religious career. During his work as rector, he took part in the promotion of some 227 bachelors and 145 masters of liberal arts, matriculated 145 law students and seven medical students, and promoted four doctors of law.³⁹ In turn, Fryderyk Kazimierz Wolff von Lüdinghausen was successively the senior (1675), vice dean (1675), and dean (1679–1680) of the arts faculty and then the senior of the theological faculty (1687). During his tenure, he promoted a total of ninety-two bachelors and twenty-six masters of liberal arts.⁴⁰ He is best known as the founder and long-standing chancellor of Leopold University in Wrocław

³⁸ AUK Praha, M-4, p. 8–29.

³⁹ AUK M-4, pp. 5–8; AUK M-22, pp. 31–35, 39–43, 47–51; *Matricula facultis iuridicae Universitatis Pragensis 1638–1686*, AUK M-6, fol. 6v–7r, 42r–43r; *Matricula facultis medicae Universitatis Pragensis 1657–1783*, AUK M-63, p. 49.

⁴⁰ AUK M-4, pp. 21–24, 27–29, 36; AUK M-22, pp. 138, 143–149, 152–153, 165, 169–173.

(1702–1709). It is clear that though few in number, Polish professors hold a significant place in the history of Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague and also in the history of the Jesuit province of Bohemia. Despite their commitment to the University of Prague, however, they would achieve their highest Jesuit dignity beyond the city of Prague.

Conclusions

In summary, it can be said that throughout the entire period of the operation of Prague's universities in the Middle Ages and early modern period, not many Polish professors worked in Prague (a total of 31 from 1374 to 1680). Despite the geographical proximity of Bohemia to Poland, they preferred to work and teach in their home country, and only in cases when their origin was from the lower social strata did they choose permanent work at the universities in Prague, which can be seen in the statistics of their social origin: 59% townspeople, 35% nobles, and 6% peasants. As townspeople or peasants, they could not count on better positions in their home country (e.g. Stanisław of Gniezno or Marcin of Łęczyca), so they pursued work in a place where origin did not matter as much as in a country with a noble democracy. The Czech Kingdom seemed, therefore, to be a more egalitarian country. The situation was similar regarding their territorial origin. The closer a given professor lived to the Czech Kingdom, the more willingly he began his studies and academic career there (48% of the professors came from Lesser Poland, 16% from Greater Poland).

Despite their small numbers, they represented a very ambitious group of individuals, and many of them became important university officials in Prague (rectors: Marcin of Łęczyca, Teofil Krystecki of Biecz, Andrzej Schambogen of Pieniężno; deans: Stanisław of Gniezno, Fryderyk Kazimierz Wolff von Lüdinghausen). Following the end of the Prague stage of their academic careers, they furthered their development at foreign universities and demonstrated considerable academic mobility (e.g. Mateusz of Kraków lectured in Heidelberg, Mikołaj Wigand and Mikołaj of Pyzdry in Kraków, and Fryderyk Kazimierz Wolff von Lüdinghausen in Wrocław).

The above data clearly allow for the conclusion that Polish professors in the Middle Ages (eighteen of them) regarded the universities in Prague as places where they could learn basic university work, which they later developed after returning to their homeland and joining the University of Kraków (refounded in 1400). It was, therefore, a top-down endeavour carried out in the interest of the Polish king, the refounder of the university. In the early modern period, Prague's universities were treated as a stop along the individual career paths of particular professors (a total of thirteen Polish professors). The work of university educators was seen rather as a necessary duty on the road to further honours within the Jesuit hierarchy (*cursus honorum*).

Of considerable significance is the fact that most of these professors missed their homeland very much, as evidenced by their frequent returns to Poland. This was either at the beginning of their career with the aim of pursuing it further in the homeland (Mikołaj Wigand, Mikołaj of Pyzdry, Stefan Mladota of Czersk, Paweł Włodkowic, Jan of Fałków, Jakub of Kraków, Henryk of Kłobuck, Grzegorz of Kraków), or upon their 'retirement' (Marcin of Łęczyca, Teofil Krystecki of Biecz), and it clearly demonstrated how a group of Polish professors at universities in Prague during the Middle Ages and early modern period

was mobile and approached their time in Prague as a stop or even springboard on the way to future university, clerical, or religious careers.

APPENDIX: Biographical notes on Polish professors

Abbreviated bibliographical notes (selected):

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- AUK M-22 – *Matricula Universitatis Pragensis, rectorum, decanorum, professorum et speciatim in facultate philosophica graduatorum 1654–1736*, AUK Praha, M-22
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Biographical notes on Polish professors

1. Polish professors at the artium faculty of the Three-Faculty University in Prague (1372–1419)

Mateusz of Kraków, Prague bachelor (1365) and master of arts (17/11/1367 – supervisor Henryk Totting of Oyta), examiner at the Prague artium department (1372–1380), priest of the Karolinum college (1378), Prague bachelor of theology (16/10/1381) and master of theology (1381), Prague doctor and professor of theology (1384–1390), professor of theology in Heidelberg (from 1394) and rector of the university (1396), chaplain, adviser, and diplomat of Prince Ruprecht II Wittelsbach, Bishop of Worms (1405), outstanding preacher and theologian, died on 5 March 1410, MUPr I/1, pp. 135–149; Tříška 1981, pp. 358–359, 549, 555; Hajdukiewicz 1974, p. 408; Nuding 2007; Ożóg 2008, pp. 638–640; Krzyżaniakowa 2011.

Mikołaj Wigand of Kraków, Prague bachelor (05/1/1376) and master of arts (28/4/1379), law student at the Prague University of Law (enrolled 1379), examiner of bachelors at the Prague artium department (1383), Prague bachelor of decrees (1385) and doctor of decrees (1379), student of Uberto de Lampugnano, bachelor of theology, professor of law and theology at the University of Kraków, theological writer, preacher, royal adviser on law, died in 1413, MUPr I/1, pp. 167–184, 186–218; MUPr II/1, p. 91; Tříška 1981, p. 426; Fijałek 1899, pp. 80–90; PSB/XXI, pp. 117–120; Baczko 1971, p. 272; Hajdukiewicz 1974, p. 743; Ożóg 2008, pp. 642–643; Uruszczak 2015, pp. 291–293.

Paweł, son of Wigand of Kraków, Prague bachelor (28/6/1383 – supervisor Mikołaj Wigand) and master of arts (1387), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1390), most probably related to his supervisor in Prague, Mikołaj Wigand, MUPr I/1, pp. 213–214, 251, 169–270; Tříška 1981, p. 435; Ożóg 2008, p. 644.

Stefan Mladota of Czersk in Mazovia, Prague bachelor (14/12/1387) and master of arts (1391), law student of the Prague University of Law (enrolled 1392), Prague bachelor (1395) and bachelor of canon law (1400), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1394–1401), ordained a sub-deacon and diaconate in Prague, lecturer in canon law at the University of Kraków, MUPr I/1, pp. 256–365; MUPr II/1, p. 104; Tříška 1981, p. 489; Fijałek 1899, p. 180; Baczko 1971, p. 369; Uruszczak 2015, pp. 393–394.

Paweł Włodkowiec of Brudzeń, Dołęga coat of arms, Prague bachelor (1389) and master of arts (25/2/1393), released from the obligation of two years of professional practice at the artium department (2/3/1393), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1396–1397), law student of the Prague University of Law (enrolled 1393), ordained in Prague (1395), Prague bachelor of canon law (1396), bachelor of decrees from Padua (1408), doctor of decrees from Kraków, Poznań scholastic (1398), Płock scholastic (1398), custodian and canon of Kraków (1411), Poznań canon (1418), Gniezno canon (1421), curator of the collegiate church of St Vitus at the castle in Kruszwica (1421–1435), Włocławek canon (1421–1433), priest in Kłodawa (1421–1433), professor and rector of the University

of Kraków (1414–1416), royal diplomat to the Holy See (1421), died in 1436 in Kraków, MUPr I/1, pp. 265–321; MUPr II/1, pp. 18, 105; Tříška 1981, p. 440; Brzostowski 1954; Bartoš 1958, pp. 179–192; Hajdukiewicz 1974, p. 753; Czyżak 2003, pp. 377–378; Radzi-
miński 1991, pp. 123–124; Doležalová 2010, nr. 418.

Jan of Falków, Doliwa coat of arms, Prague bachelor (1393) and master of arts (1397 – supervisor Stefan Mladota of Czersk), law student of the Prague University of Law (enrolled 1399), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1399–1401), dean of the artium department of the University of Kraków (1403), Kraków cathedral canon (1404), Kraków bachelor of law (1407), Kraków official (1407–1408), conservator of the rights of the University of Kraków (1418), rector of the University of Kraków (1418), Kraków doctor of law (1418), prosecutor of the goods of the Kraków chapter (1418), provost of the Przemyśl chapter (1421), died before 1422, MUPr I/1, pp. 286–366; MUPr II/1, p. 109; Tříška 1981, p. 241; PSB/VI, p. 360; Hajdukiewicz 1974, p. 153; Uruszczak 2015, pp. 113–114.

Jakub of Kraków or of Biecz, Prague bachelor (1394) and master of arts (20/2/1396 – supervisor Jan from Ziębice), released from the obligation of two years of professional practice at the artium department (1397), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1401), professor at the artium department of the University of Kraków (1404/1405, 1408), MUPr I/1, pp. 295, 309, 311, 318; Tříška 1981, p. 199; KPr 2000, p. 5; MUK, p. 26; Ożóg 2008, p. 646.

Sylwester Lasota, Rawa coat of arms of Zdziechów in the Radom land, Prague bachelor (16/2/1399 – supervisor Jan Runge of Breda) and master of arts (1/2/1401 – supervisor Jan of Ziębice), law student at the Prague University of Law (enrolled 1401), bachelor of arts of the University of Kraków (1402), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1403), teacher of faith and morality and confessor of Polish kings, Sandomierz canon (1429), Kraków canon (1433), elected Archbishop of Lviv (1436), appointed provost of Skalbmierz (1437), Przemyśl canon (1440), died in 1441, MUPr I/1, pp. 338, 360, 362, 375; MUPr II/1, p. 111; Tříška 1981, p. 483; Sułkowska-Kurasiowa 1977, pp. 227–228; Krzyżaniakowa 1979, pp. 135–136.

Andrzej Wężyk of Giebułtów, Prague bachelor of arts (15/9/1397), master of arts of the University of Kraków (1402), professor of philosophy of the University of Kraków, member of the Dominican Order (1408), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1408/1409), lectured theology in the Dominican General Study in Kraków (1414), MUPr I/1, pp. 327, 404; Tříška 1981, p. 30; Fijałek 1899, p. 182; Barycz 1948, p. 25; Baczko 1971, p. 12; KPr 2000, p. 8.

Henryk of Kłobuck, Prague bachelor (8/10/1400 – supervisor Petr Posern) and master of arts (1404), professor of artium at the University of Kraków (1404), dean of the Kraków department of artium (1408), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1410–1411), assessor at the Prague department of artium (1411), MUPr I/1, pp. 354, 356–416; Tříška 1981, p. 158; KPr 2000, pp. 5, 11.

Mikołaj of Pyzdry, from Sługocin, likely a petty nobleman, Prague bachelor (1383 – supervisor Mikuláš from Litomyšl) and master of arts (1386), law student of the Prague University of Law (enrolled 1387), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1393–1394), doctor of theology in Kraków (1407), perpetual vicar of the cathedral church in Poznań (1389), archdeacon of Sandomierz (1400), professor of the University of Kraków and rector (1406), doctor of theology (approx. 1407), Poznań canon (1420), died in 1424, MUPr I/1, p. 210–299; MUPr II/1, p. 99; Tříška 1981, p. 411; Fijałek 1899, pp. 78-80; PSB/XXI, pp. 135–136; Baczek 1971, p. 273; Hajdukiewicz 1974, p. 427.

Marcin of Sandomierz, Prague bachelor (1393) and master of arts (1398), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1399), MUPr I/1, p. 288; Tříška 1981, p. 356.

Grzegorz of Kraków, Prague bachelor of arts (7/10/1395 – supervisor Jan of Ziębice), asked for exemption from examination fees (2/10/1395), master of arts (7/10/1399 – supervisor Jan of Ziębice), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1401), professor at the artium department of the University of Kraków (1404/1405, 1408), MUPr I/1, p. 305; Tříška 1981, p. 133; KPr 2000, p. 5; MUK, p. 27; Ožóg 2008, p. 647.

2. Polish professors at the Utraquist University in Prague (1419–1622)

Marcin of Łęczycza, Prague bachelor (1431 – supervisor Křišťan of Prachatice) and master of arts (1/2/1443 – supervisor Jan of Příbram), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1444, 1448, 1457, 1461–1462), dean of the artium department (17/4/1445–20/4/1446), examiner of masters at the Prague department of artium (1448, 1454), rector of the Utraquist University (7/1/1456–4/2/1457), left Prague approx. 1464 and returned to Poland, stayed in Kraków and then became a doctor of the Poznań Chapter (1473–1474), died before 27 June 1474, astrologer, *astronomus publicus* in Prague, MUPr I/2, pp. 10, 19, 24–30, 36–38, 48, 51–58, 75, 79, 85; Smolík 1864, pp. 18–21; Kościński 1883, p. 288; Barycz 1948, pp. 29–31; Bartoš 1954, pp. 28–29; PSB/XIX, pp. 567–568; Gałamon 1997, pp. 12–14; Krzyżaniakowa 2001, pp. 447–448.

Marcin Król of Żurawica, born around 1422 to a peasant family, bachelor (1444) and master of arts (1445) of the University in Kraków, lectured mathematics and astronomy in Kraków, admitted to the group of professors in Prague (1455), studied in Leipzig, Padua, and Bologna (1445–1448), doctor of medicine at the University of Bologna (1449), court physician of Jan Hunyady (1449–1450), professor of the University of Kraków (1450–1460), died in 1460, MUPr I/2, pp. 28–29; Hajdukiewicz 1974, p. 400; MUK, p. 186; KPr 2000, pp. 35–36; PSB/XIX, pp. 580–581.

Stanisław of Gniezno, born around 1410, Prague bachelor (30/10/1442 – supervisor Jan of Borotín) and master of arts (6/2/1446 – supervisor Jan of Příbram), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1447, 1450, 1453, 1454, 1456), dean of the artium department (16/4/1448–16/4/1449), chaplain of the Karolinum (1448–1450), examiner of masters at the Prague department of artium (1450–1451, 1458), dispensator (1451–1452, 1457), assessor (1453), died before 4 July 1459 in the village of Malešice, MUPr I/2, pp. 17,

25, 29, 35, 37–47, 52, 60–62; Korolec 1966, pp. 14–34; Krzyżaniakowa 2001, pp. 447–449; PSB/XLII/1, pp. 28–29; Gregorovičová 2012, pp. 35–50.

Wincenty of Karczewo, Samson coat of arms, from 1444 owner of the village Karczewo, Prague bachelor (20/10/1454 – supervisor Stanislav of Velvar) and master of arts (11/4/1458 – supervisor Jan of Rokycany), asked for exemption from the two-year teaching practice (1460), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1460), collector (1462), in conflict with the University in 1462, he left Prague, rector of the cathedral school in Poznań (1466–1467), Poznań canon (1472), general prosecutor of the Poznań Chapter (1480–1484), died in 1485, MUPr I/2, pp. 49–50, 61–63, 67–69, 80; Krzyżaniakowa 2002, pp. 449–450, 457; Dembiński 2012, pp. 689–690.

Stanisław of Kościan, Prague bachelor (2/5/1462 – supervisor Jan of Stříbro) and master of arts (3/5/1467 – supervisor Jan of Prague), examiner of bachelors at the Prague department of artium (1470), collegiate of the Reczka college, MUPr I/2, pp. 79–80, 93–94, 116–117; Barycz 1948, pp. 30–31; Spunar 1978, pp. 245–246; Krzyżaniakowa 2001, pp. 448, 450–451, 457.

3. Polish professors at the Jesuit Academy in Prague (1573–1622)

Jakub Libuschius of Krosno, born around 1564, entered the Jesuit order on 25/5/1583, teacher in grammar classes and student of logic in Prague (1584), student of philosophy, theology and teacher in the humanities classes in Graz (1587–1594), convent regent and conventor in Kláštor pod Znievom (Slovakia), died at Kláštor pod Znievom on 18 January 1596, CPPA/1, p. 720.

Mikołaj Rakowski of Raków, Trzywdar coat of arms, born around 1564, entered the Jesuit order in Vienna (September 1581), taught rhetoric and studied philosophy in Olomouc (1583–1584), studied philosophy in Prague and taught in grammar classes (1585–1587), teacher in humanities classes in Český Krumlov (1589), teacher in humanities classes and student of theology in Graz (1590–1591), teacher in Olomouc (1592), teacher in theological studies in Rome from 1592, ordained a priest in Rome (1593), lectured on controversy in Kalisz (1595), gymnasium director, lecturer on controversy and moral theology in Poznań (1596–1600), lectured in Pułtusk (1600–1603), stayed at the house of professors in Warszawa/Warsaw (1603–1606), left the order in 1606, re-admitted in Rome in 1608, novice in Rome (from 1608), Polish penitentiary in Rome (1610–1612), Polish preacher and adviser to the rector in Toruń (1612), adviser to the Bishop of Kuyavia (1612–1614), preacher in Poznań (1614), died on 4 January 1618 in Lublin, Sommervogel/6, p. 1414; CPPA/1, p. 760; PSB/XXX, pp. 528–529; Gmiterek 1989, p. 149.

Piotr Velciusius of Nowe Miasto in Ruthenia, born around 1560, studied in Jesuit schools in Jarosław and on 10 August 1583 joined the Jesuit order in Brno, novice in Brno (1584), philosophy student in Prague (1587), teacher in grammar classes in Prague (1587–1590), theology student in Vienna (1591–1592), councillor of the convict in Vienna (1592), teacher in humanities classes in Olomouc (1593–1595), humanities teacher and prefect of reading at the table in Brno (1597), took his fourth vow in Brno (1597), prefect of reading

at the table, prefect of the library and confessor in Brno (1598), regent of the Convent of St Bartholomew and confessor in Prague (1599–1607), rector's consultor, college prosecutor, church prefect and prefect of the clergy in Prague (1602–1619), in 1619 he left Bohemia because of the Revolt, died on 10 November 1620 in Kraków, CPPA/1, p. 807; EWJ, p. 714; Doležalová 2000, p. 231.

Stanisław Brzeski of Charszewo in Kuyavia, born around 1563, joined the Jesuit order on 22 August 1579, studied philosophy in Prague from 1584, bachelor (1586) and master of philosophy at the Jesuit Academy in Prague (1587), professor of physics in Prague (1589), left the order in 1590, APSJ, pp. 10–11; Barycz 1948, p. 34; CPPA/1, p. 635; Gmiterek 1989, p. 149.

Teofil Krystecki of Biecz, born around 1561, student of the Jesuit Academy in Prague in the rhetoric class (1581), bachelor (1584) and master (1585) of philosophy at the Jesuit Academy in Prague, entered the Jesuit order in Vienna (21/5/1586), novice in Vienna (1586–1588), teacher in humanities classes at the Prague College (1589–1591), rhetoric teacher in Prague (1592), prefect of the Jesuit Academy studies in Prague (1592–1594, 1600–1601), took his fourth vow in Prague (1595), Greek professor in Prague (1595), minister of the college, catechist, prefect of health, Greek professor and confessor in Prague (1596–1597), superior at the college in Kláštor pod Znievom (1598–1600), rector in the Český Krumlov college (1601–1606), rector of the college and Academy in Prague (1606–1611), confessor, prefect of spiritual affairs, monitor, consultant, and prefect of studies in Český Krumlov (1612–1614), prefect of studies and library, dean of the language department in Olomouc (1615), missionary in Chropim in Moravia (1616), left the Jesuit order and became a Carthusian in Olomouc (1616), returned to Poland and again joined the Jesuit order (1616), missionary in Kraków, Gdańsk, Malbork, and Krosno (1616–1622), took his fourth vow in Toruń (10/1/1622), died on 4 October 1622 in Krosno, APSJ, pp. 15–17, 20–22, 49–57, 67–70; Sommervogel/II, p. 1159; Barycz 1948, p. 34; CPPA/1, pp. 520, 531; CPPA/2, p. 10; Gmiterek 1989, pp. 97, 149–150, 166; Fechtnerová 1993, pp. 43, 73–75.

Grzegorz Kamiński of Bydgoszcz, born in 1572, joined the Jesuit order on 27 March 1593 in Poznań, novice in Brno (1594–1596), grammar teacher in Prague (1596–1597), philosophy student in Graz (1597–1599), master of philosophy in Graz (1600), teacher in grammar and humanities classes in Jindřichův Hradec (1600–1601), theology student in Graz (1602–1603), took his third probation in Brno (1604), undertook a mission in Prague (1605–1608), where he died on 20 December 1608, CPPA/1, pp. 703–704.

Stanisław Wojcieszkowski of Wojcieszków in the Lublin region, born around 1564, entered the Jesuit order on 14 February 1583 in Brno, novice in Brno (1583), teacher in grammar classes in Olomouc (1584–1587), teacher in grammar classes in Brno (1589), studied in humanities classes in Český Krumlov (1590), teacher in grammar classes in Olomouc (1591), teacher in grammar classes in Brno (1592–1594), studied case studies and controversies in Prague (1595), prefect of alumni in Prague (1596), teacher in grammar classes, prefect of choir and confessor in Prague (1597), operant in Kłodzko (1598), minister and confessor in Prague (1599), died on 29 November 1599 in Prague, CPPA/1, p. 821; Gmiterek 1989, p. 149; Holubová 2009, p. 161.

Marcin Doleator of Bolesławiec, born in 1577 in Biecz, enrolled from Bolesławiec, enrolled in the humanities class of the Jesuit College in Prague (1600), entered the Jesuit order in Brno (1602), novice in Brno (1603–1604), studied philosophy, case studies, and controversy in Prague (1605–1612), teacher in grammar classes in Prague (1608), economist of the college in Prague (1610), sub-regent of the Convent of St Bartholomew (1611), confessor and economist in Brno (1613–1614), prefect of the dormitory, confessor, consultant, and librarian in Český Krumlov (1615–1619), took his fourth vow in Passau (1619), vice minister in Český Krumlov (1620), prefect of the seminary, rector's consultor, and confessor in Český Krumlov (1621–1623), died in Český Krumlov on 20 January 1624, APSJ, p. 69; CPPA/2, p. 575.

Gaspar Tausch of Lubawa, born in 1594, one of the first students (alumni) of the Jesuit seminary of St Wenceslaus in Prague, enrolled in the Jesuit Academy in Prague (1610), entered the Jesuit order on 4 April 1613 in Prague, novice in Brno (1613–1615), taught in humanities and grammar classes in Kłodzko (1615–1618), student of theology and prefect of alumni in Graz (1619–1622), professor of philosophy and confessor in Vienna (1622–1625), also taught theology and the Holy Scriptures in Prague and Olomouc, took his fourth vow in Olomouc, (8/9/1630), dean of the theology department in Olomouc (1630–1640), prefect of studies in Olomouc (1631), chancellor of the Academy in Olomouc (1632), author of theological writings, died in Prague on 26 July 1645, APSJ, p. 84; Sommervogel/VII, pp. 1894–1895; CPPA/2, p. 768.

4. Polish professors at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1654–1773)

Andrzej Schambogen of Pieniężno, born on 15 September 1610 into a bourgeois family, on 24 March 1629, entered the Jesuit order in Bohemia, novice in Brno (1629–1630), studied philosophy in Olomouc (1630–1632), taught in humanities classes in Jindřichův Hradec (1633–1634), studied theology, lectured poetics and rhetoric in Prague (1636–1639), master of novice, exhorter, prefect of reading during meals and consultor in Brno (1642–1646), rector of the college in Brno (1646–1649), took his fourth vow in Brno (21/10/1642), companion of the provincial of the Jesuit province of Bohemia (1650–1651), provincial of the Jesuit province of Bohemia (1652–1655), rector of the college in Prague (1656–1659), professor of moral theology at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1656), rector of University of Charles-Ferdinand in Prague (1656–1659), confessor, exhorter, admonitor, and prefect of spiritual matters in Jindřichův Hradec (1660–1665), died on 24 January 1665 in Prague, AUK M-4, pp. 5–8; AUK M-22, pp. 31–35, 39–43, 47–51; AUK M-6, fol. 6v–7r, 42r–43r; AUK M-63, p. 49; Sommervogel/VII, pp. 711–712; Čornejová – Fechtnerová 1986, p. 388–389; Fechtnerová 1993, vol. I, pp. 48–49; vol. II, p. 33.

Andrzej Jeski of Braniewo, born in 1634, entered the Jesuit order in Vilnius (August 1651), as a result of the Polish-Swedish war went to Bohemia (1655), studied philosophy and theology at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1655–1662), professor of rhetoric, confessor and president of the Latin congregation in Chomutov (1663), completed his tertiary in Telcz (1664), professor of philosophy at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1665–1667), professor of theology, senior of the theology department in Olomouc (1669),

Jesuit examiner, professor of theology, academic catechist, consultor, exhorter in Olomouc (1669–1674), died in April 1674 in Olomouc, AUK M-4, pp. 14–16; AUK M-22, pp. 86, 92, 97; Čornejová – Fechtnerová 1986, pp. 185–186.

Adam Adamandy Kochański of the Lubicz coat of arms from the Dobrzyń region, mathematician, mechanic, clock designer, born on 5 August 1631, student of the college in Toruń, novice in Vilnius (1652–1654), lectured mathematics in Mainz (1657–1661), Bamberg (1665–1667), and Florence (1667–1669), professor of mathematics at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1670–1671), in Olomouc (1672–1676), in Wrocław /Wrocław (1676–1679) and Vilnius (1679), court mathematician, librarian, and missionary of King John III Sobieski (1680–1697), died on 17 May 1700 in Cieplice, AUK M-4, pp. 19–20; AUK M-22, pp. 116–122; Čornejová – Fechtnerová 1986, p. 213; Lisiak 2005.

Fryderyk Kazimierz Wolff von Lüdinghausen of his own coat of arms from Dyneburg in Polish Livonia, born on 16 October 1643, page at the court of King John II Casimir Vasa (1649–1652), studied at the Jesuit college in Braniewo (1652–1655) and Olomouc (1656–1659), joined the Jesuit order in Olomouc (13 December 1659), novice in Brno (1659–1661), studied philosophy at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1662–1664), teacher in grammar classes in Prague (1665–1668), student of theology at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1668–1671), professor of ethics at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1672), professor of Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1673–1675), senior of the philosophical department of Charles-Ferdinand University (1675), completed his tertiary in Telcz (1676), dean of the philosophy department in Olomouc (1677–1678), professor of theology at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1678–1680), dean of the philosophical department at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1679–1680), dean of the theological department, professor of the Holy Scripture, examiner, exhorter, confessor, and consultant in Olomouc (1682–1683), senior of the theological department at Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague (1687), rector of the college in Wrocław (1687–1691, 1694–1697), dean of the theological department in Wrocław (1691–1694, 1697–1701, 1703–1704), chancellor of Leopold University in Wrocław (1702–1708), died on 17 April 1708 in Wrocław, AUK M-4, pp. 21–24, 27–29, 36; AUK M-22, pp. 138, 143–149, 152–153, 165, 169–173; Fleischer 1978/1; Fleischer 1978/2; Čornejová – Fechtnerová 1986, pp. 523, 617; Fechtnerová 1993, vol. II, pp. 521–522.

ROBERT T. TOMCZAK

POLŠTÍ PROFESOŘI NA PRAŽSKÝCH UNIVERZITÁCH (15.–18. STOLETÍ). PROSOPOGRAFICKÁ STUDIE

RESUMÉ

V letech 1374–1680 působilo na pražských univerzitách celkem 31 profesorů z Polska. Jejich sociální původ (59 % měšťanů, 35 % šlechticů, 6 % venkovského původu) naznačuje, že akademickou kariéru v Praze si zvolili, protože nemohli dosáhnout podobného postavení ve své domovině. Ti, kteří rozvíjeli svou kariéru v Praze (rektoři Martin z Łęczycy, Ondřej Schambogen, děkan Stanislav z Hněždna), pocházeli spíše z chudších sociálních vrstev. Blízkost oblasti původu vůči Praze byla podobně důležitá: 48 % profesorů přišlo z Malopolska, 16 %

z Velkopolska. V rámci pražského akademického prostředí (dva rektori, jeden děkan) představovali přes nevelký počet velmi ambiciózní skupinu. Ve středověku navíc považovali Prahu za místo, kde se mohou naučit práci na univerzitě, kterou potom dále rozvíjeli po návratu do Polska. V raném novověku nahlíželi jednotliví profesori na pražské univerzity jako na epizodu ve svých individuálních kariérách.

(český překlad Marek Ďurčanský)

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