

NEW INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PRESENCE OF STUDENTS FROM CLUJ AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA PRIOR TO 1550

Abstract: This article examines, in particular, the activity of 34 students from Cluj who obtained various academic degrees (Bachelor's, Master's or PhD) from the faculties of the University of Vienna up until the middle of the sixteenth century. The information is taken from recently published repertories and the original transcripts, available online: *Acta Facultatis Artium Universitatis Vindobonensis* and *Matricula Facultatis Juristarum Studii Viennensis*.

Various aspects are highlighted, such as: the succession of the educational cycles, the duration and the cost of the studies, the subjects of the lectures they attended and the structure of the exams, the rules for obtaining academic degrees and the practice of attending several universities (*peregrinatio academica*).

Six of the individuals from Cluj who studied in Vienna became Doctors of Law or Theology, and nine received the title of *magister artium*. Mention should be made of the remarkable activity of Jacob Vexillifer, who was elected *procurator nationis Hungaricae* on several occasions and served as a board member of the Faculty of Liberal Arts (1500-1525). The graduates who returned home embarked on various careers, becoming clerics, teachers, notaries, secretaries, etc.

The dissemination of the Protestant ideas and the Ottoman occupation of Hungary greatly diminished the interest manifested by the students from Cluj in attending the Catholic University of Vienna.

Keywords: Cluj, Vienna, education, Bachelor's degree, doctoral degree.

The presence of the Transylvanians at the University of Vienna prior to the middle of the sixteenth century became the subject of research after 1870. Saxon,² Hungarian³ and Austrian⁴ historians have published several transcripts and repertories concerning the attendance of this academic centre, where many scholars from Cluj also studied. In recent years, this concern has continued, with significant results.⁵ For students coming exclusively from the intra-Carpathian area and the western territories of Romania, vast repertories have been compiled, showing the phenomenon of academic peregrination during the centuries of the Middle Ages and the modern era.⁶ A detailed

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² Georg Daniel Teutsch, "Siebenbürgen Studirende aus der Hochschule in Wien im 14., 15. und 16. Jahrhundert. Ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte Siebenbürgens," in *Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde*, 16, 1881, pp. 321-354.

³ Fraknoi Vilmos, *Magyarországi tanárok és tanulók a bécsi egyetemen a XIV. és XV. században*, Budapest, 1874.

⁴ Karl Schrauf, *Magyarországi tanulók külföldön*, I: Jena; II: Bécs; III: Krakkó, Budapest, 1890-1893; idem, *Die Matrikel der Ungarischen Nation an der Wiener Universität*, Wien, 1902.

⁵ Kissné Bognár Krisztina, *Magyarországi diákok a bécsi tanintézetekben 1526–1789*, Budapest, 2004; Tüskés Anna, *Magyarországi diákok a bécsi egyetemen 1365–1526*, Budapest, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Levéltár, 2008.

⁶ Tonk Sándor, *Erdélyiek egyetemjárása a középkorban*, Bukarest, 1979; Szabó Miklós, Tonk S., *Erdélyiek egyetemjárása a korai újkorban 1521-1700*, Szeged, 1992. The subject is further investigated by

approach to this subject is possible thanks to the initiatives undertaken by the University of Vienna, which has published the transcripts of its faculties⁷ and allowed direct access, by electronic means, to the documents in its own archives.⁸ Very useful are the works referring to the Faculties of Liberal Arts⁹ and Legal Sciences,¹⁰ two institutions that were at the forefront of the preferences exhibited by the scholars from Cluj in the fifteenth century. The information retrieved thus is especially valuable for acquiring knowledge about those who managed to obtain various academic degrees: Bachelor's, Master's or PhD. Also, the initiative of the Hungarian National Archives to post, on its electronic website,¹¹ the images and the registers of documents issued before 1526, both those preserved in its own collection and the documents kept in archives outside Hungary, provides an opportunity for reconstituting the post-graduate career many graduates who originally came from Cluj.

The constant interest of the students from Cluj in higher education may be inferred from the large number of scholars included in the repertories. Compared to the total number of the students identified for the Transylvania-Banat region, the scholars who originated in the city of Cluj amounted to 4.88% (122 out of 2,496)¹² in the period before 1520, and 3.75% (107 out of 2,854)¹³ in the period between 1520 and 1700. The religious Reformation radically changed the options for the universities. Prior to 1520, most of the young men had studied in Vienna and Krakow,¹⁴ but during the Reformation and the autonomous Principality, they turned mainly to the Protestant academic centres, avoiding more prestigious universities that had remained Catholic.¹⁵ The general phenomenon was also reflected accordingly at the level of the city of Cluj.¹⁶

Szabó M., Szögi László, *Erdélyi peregrinusok. Erdélyi diákok európai egyetemeken 1701-1849*, Marosvásárhely, 1998; Szabó M., *Erdélyiek Magyarországi egyetemeken 1848 előtt*, Marosvásárhely, 2005; more recently, Szögi L., *Studentii români din Transilvania la universitățile din Europa în secolele XVI-XX*, Târgu-Mureș, 2011.

⁷ *Die Matrikel der Universität Wien* [1365–1746], I-VII, Wien-Köln-Graz-München, 1956–2011.

⁸ <http://bibliothek.univie.ac.at/archiv/>

⁹ *Acta Facultatis Artium Universitatis Vindobonensis 1385-1416*, ed. Paul Uiblein (*Publikationen des IfÖG VI. Reihe: Quellen zur Geschichte der Universität Wien*, 2. Abteilung), Graz-Wien-Köln, 1968. *Acta Facultatis Artium. Personen-Nennungen im Zusammenhang mit Prüfung, Graduierung und Verteilung der Vorlesungsthemen*, vol. II (1416-1447), III/1 (1447-1471), III/2 (1471-1497), IV (1497-1555) (UAW Cod. Ph. 7, 8, 9), Bearbeitung: Thomas Maisel, Ingrid Matschinegg, Wien, 2007. http://bibliothek.univie.ac.at/archiv/cat_publicationen.html (hereinafter, AFA).

¹⁰ *Die Matrikel der Wiener Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät/ Matricula Facultatis Juristarum Studii Viennensis* (hrsg. Kurt Mühlberger), I (1402–1442), Wien-München, 2011 (hereinafter, J 1).

Archiv der Universität Wien, Archive/ Fakultäten/ Rechtswissenschaftliche (Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftliche) Fakultät/ Geschäftsbücher der Juridischen Fakultät/ *J 2 Matricula Facultatis Juridicae II. (1442–1557)* (hereinafter, J 2).

¹¹ Magyar Országos Levéltár, *Diplomatikai Levéltár and Diplomatikai Fényképgyűjtemény*, available on the website <http://mol.arcanum.hu/dldf/opt/a110505htm?v=pdf&a=start> (hereinafter, DL/ DF).

¹² Tonk S., *op. cit.*, p. 42-43, 68 (Cluj occupies the third place, after Sibiu–285 and Brașov–267 students).

¹³ Szabó M., Tonk S., *op. cit.*, p. 286, 381. The fourth place, after Brașov–359, Sibiu–256, Bistrița–127.

¹⁴ Tonk S., *op. cit.*, p. 43. Vienna–1588 matriculated students, Krakow–811.

¹⁵ Szabó M., Tonk S., *op. cit.*, p. 357-374. At Wittenberg–1152 matriculated students, Franeker–279, Leyden–264, Vienna–241 and Krakow – only 93.

¹⁶ Up until the year 1520: Vienna–85, Krakow–21, at both universities–3; between 1520–1700: Vienna–12 (5 before the year 1550), Krakow–3 (all before 1550).

The first definite record of a young man from Cluj who enrolled in a European university, the Viennese one, dates from April 1387.¹⁷ The orientation towards the *Alma Mater Rudolphina*, founded on 12 March 1365, is primarily explained by the absence of universities in the Hungarian Kingdom.¹⁸ The University of Vienna distinguished itself through its professors' high degree of expertise and the connections established both with Italian cities that promoted Humanism and with the German universities.¹⁹ This centre was preferred by the students from Cluj because it provided them with many advantages: the shorter distance from home, more moderate study expenses, or the use of the German language, which made their everyday life much easier.

The entries in the matriculation registers contain the first information about the scholars (*scolares*). The place of origin is spelled in different forms and the native region is sometimes indicated too (*Transilvanus, de Septemcastris*). Onomastics helps identify the scholars in the registers of the faculties and of the Hungarian university "nation" (*natio Hungarie alme universitatis Wiennensis*).²⁰ These latter documents highlight cases where young men from Cluj registered themselves simultaneously, in groups of 2-3-4, together with their conationals from different localities.²¹ Their companionship contributed to increasing their safety during their journey to Vienna and to easing their daily life in the city. Regarding the social condition, all the students from Cluj were free men, coming from the estate of the townspeople. In the registers of the Hungarian "nation," they were listed among the "magistri arcium cuiuscunque status sive conditionis infra baronatum et prelatos minores" or "baccalarii arcium simplices sive sub nobilium statibus non comprehensi," or among those "scolares cuiuscunque facultatis sub nobilium statibus non comprehensi."²² A distinction can be made from a socio-professional perspective. In the transcripts, next to their baptismal name is recorded their own profession or that practised by the family: *Aurifabri* (goldsmith), *Carnificis* (butcher), *Institoris* (merchant), *Lapicida* (stone mason), *Lutifigulus* (potter), *Notarius* (notary), *Pellificis* (furrier) *Vanentrager/ Vexillifer* (ensign), and even *Czechsch* (guild member).

¹⁷ Tonk S., *op. cit.*, no. 240 (Bartholomeus *de Clawsenburg*).

¹⁸ The initiatives of the Hungarian sovereigns resulted in the establishment of several institutions whose existence was ephemeral: the University of Pécs (1367), *Studium generale (Klosterhochschule)* in Buda (1389) and *Academia Istropolitana* in Bratislava (1467), cf. Ábel Jenő, *Egyetemeink a középkorban*, Budapest, 1881.

¹⁹ Alphons Lhotsky, *Die Wiener Artistenfakultät, 1365–1497: Festgabe der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zur 600-Jahrfeier der Universität Wien*, Wien 1965.

²⁰ At the University of Vienna there were four "nations": Austrian, Rhenish, Hungarian and Saxon, cf. K. Schrauf, *Die Matrikel*, p. VII.

²¹ In the first semester of 1453: 34 matriculated students (Sibiu–2, Brașov and Cluj – one each, 3 other Transylvanians); the first semester of 1456: 34 (Cluj–4, Sibiu–3, 2 other Transylvanians); the first semester of 1461: 44 (Brașov–3, Sibiu–2, Cluj–1); the first semester of 1464: 18 (Cluj–2, Brașov–1); the first semester of 1465: 34 scholars, two of which were from Cluj; the first semester of 1475: 31 (Sibiu–3, Brașov and Cluj – one each); the second semester of 1477: 8 (Cluj and Sibiu–2 each, one from Sighișoara); the second semester of 1488: 7 (Sibiu–3, Brașov–2, Bistrița and Cluj – one each); the first semester of 1549: 28 (one from each of the following: Brașov, Cluj, Feldioara, Sibiu and Sighișoara), cf. *ibidem*, pp. 89, 95-97, 102, 105-108, 123-124, 126-127, 136, 201-202.

²² *Ibidem*, pp. 38-54 (*magistri*), 67-89 (*baccalarii*), 89-210 (*scolares*).

The data preserved suggest that course attendance was influenced by the students' social origin and wealth. For most of them, studies represented a way of social affirmation. Moreover, only the wealthy could aspire to higher education, as to the tuition fees there were added expenses for maintenance and the purchase of manuscripts and printed books.²³ Other amounts were requested for admission into "*natio Hungarica*" as *scolarius*,²⁴ *baccalaureus* and *magister*.²⁵ The studies of law, medicine and theology were much more expensive. From the records of the Faculty of Law it appears that the few students from Cluj who were enrolled there had paid 2-3 Groschen or half a florin on admission, while on their graduation they paid one florin. There was only one law student (Jacob Sczas, 1455) who was recorded as a *pauper*.²⁶

The financial situation was partly responsible for the fact that out of the total of the students enrolled between 1387-1550, only 36% (34 out of 93) completed their studies by obtaining an academic degree. Of the 34 Cluj graduates, most had paid on admission between 2-4 Groschen,²⁷ while a few of the poor scholars were exempt from payment, being granted the *privilegium paupertatis*.²⁸ During examinations, requests were made for fee waivers (Bachelor's - 9, Licentiate degree - 3), which were approved by the dean and the receiver.²⁹ There were also instances where material deprivation was an obstacle for the graduates. In 1401, Nicolaus *de Septemcastris de Clausenburch* was accepted on the promise that he would pay the admission fee (*promisit*), but on 3 May 1405 his being granted the title of *magister artium* was made conditional upon the payment of the overdue fee. The following year, he enrolled at the University of Krakow, giving the same assurance.³⁰

At the basis of university education was the Faculty of Liberal Arts and acquiring the title of *magister artium* opened the way for higher education in law, medicine and theology.³¹ The years of study were divided into two semesters: the

²³ A calculation by tranches of expenses shows that within the two years between enrollment and *baccalaureatus*, the amounts of money required were at least 19 florins, 35 Groschen and 66 denarii, while the sum necessary for the following two years, until the title of master (*magisterium*) was awarded, included at least 45 florins, 49 Groschen and 156 denarii, cf. Tonk S., *op. cit.*, p. 115.

²⁴ K. Schrauf, *Die Matrikel*, pp. 89, 96, 106 (4 den.); 102, 123 (5 den.); 106 (6 den.); 127 (7 den. Wienn.); 107, 136 (8 den.); 108 (1 Groschen); 183 (2 Kreuzers); 202 (nil).

²⁵ *Ibidem*, pp. 42, 47-48 (masters: 14-19 denarii); 73, 80, 82 (B.A.s: 8-10 denarii).

²⁶ J 1, pp. 8, 15, 36, 41, 42; J 2, f. 10r, 11v, 13r.

²⁷ Tonk S., *op. cit.*, no. 637, 775, 970, 974 (2 Groschen); 95, 101, 497, 576, 802, 806, 812, 1002, 1015, 1033, 1082, 1115, 1508, 1568, 1789, 2205, 2208, 2246, 2380 (4 Groschen); 2261 (29 denarii); 564 (*dedit*); 2296 (*totum*); Szabó M., Tonk S., *op. cit.*, no. 1017 (2 solidi).

²⁸ Jacobus (1407), another Jacobus (1413), Martinus *Lapicida* (1428), Valentinus *Institoris* (1432), Johannes Sterchen (1440), cf. S. Tonk, *op. cit.*, no. 778, 786, 1411, 2400, 971. On 2 Jan. 1403 "... *deliberavit facultas [artium], quod super conscientias suas dicerent michi [decano], an haberent vel possent habere in brevi, quod tunc darent, si autem non haberent nec sperarent se posse habere et essent pauperes, quod tunc esset cum eis dispensatum.*" cf. AFA, I, p. 216.

²⁹ AFA, II, no. 4873, 5842, 6788 (lic.), 8172, 8775; III/1, no. 11222, 11737, 15224, 15317, 15623 (lic.), 16091; IV, no. 22633 (lic.).

³⁰ S. Tonk, *op. cit.*, no. 1730; AFA, I, p. 248. *Album Studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis*, I (1400-1489), Krakow, 1887, pp. 23-24: "Nicolaus Koessel *de Clausemburk baccalarius in Artibus Universitatis Viennensis promisit.*"

³¹ The scheme of the educational cycles, in S. Tonk, *op. cit.*, p. 97.

summer (*Sommersemester*) and the winter semesters (*Wintersemester*), starting in mid-April and, respectively, in October.³² The scholars from Cluj were included in the “*natio Hungarica*”³³ and coordinated by Masters/*Magisters*. For two years, the students (*scolares*) learned the three disciplines of classical *trivium*: grammar, dialectic (logic), and rhetoric, with the prospect of becoming bachelors.³⁴ In general, the courses had dogmatic rigidity, because the object of research was not the world or man, but the conception of ancient and canonical authors about nature and society. The teaching activities included presentations with text commentaries (*lectiones*), questions (*quaestiones*), debate and the highlighting of key issues (*disputationes*), revision exercises (*exercitia, repetitiones*).³⁵ At the end of this cycle, the students took a preliminary test (*responsio*)³⁶ in the fields of grammar and logic to prove their ability to take part in a public *determinatio*. If successful, they were admitted to the *examen determinantium seu baccalariandorum*.³⁷ At that time, *determinatio* had great pedagogical importance as a means of assessing the extent to which the scholars mastered Latin, above all, and then argumentation, eloquence and rhetoric.

The transcripts from the Faculty of Liberal Arts in Vienna recorded the participation of 32 students from Cluj in this exam,³⁸ and there were situations when two fellow-townsmen were assessed simultaneously.³⁹ From the annex of the study it appears that most of them took the examination 2-2.5 years after enrolment (13-13 *scolares*). Jacobus *Septemcastris* was the first and the fastest to obtain the Bachelor's degree (June 1394). In contrast to him, there were young men who received the title 6½, 9 or 11 years after enrolment.⁴⁰ In the sessions, the number of those enrolled and examined was variable, going up to 78 candidates.⁴¹ Each university “nation” designated the examination board, and the latter established the bibliography for the examination. We know of the existence of four scholars from Cluj who became Masters of the Faculty of Liberal Arts and were selected as examiners: Jacobus *Septemcastris*

³² As a rule, the dates for the beginning of the summer (I) and the winter semesters (II) were 14 April and, respectively, 13 October, cf. K. Schrauf, *Die Matrikel*, p. XXI.

³³ By way of exemplification, consider the following: the first semester of 1456: “*sub procuracia Mag. Jacobi Schaffind de Cibino, intitulati sunt scolares infrascripti... Stephanus Egidii Sartoris, Jacobus Zaß, Paulus, Leonardus Geetsch [omnes] de Clauseburga*” (with 30 other fellow students, three of them from Sibiu); the second semester of 1488: “*procurante Mag. Mathia Knofloch ex Corona, tempore [h]ymali, intitulati sunt scolares subscripti, anno 1488... Joannes Cleynmichel ex Coloswar* (with 7 other scholars, three of whom were from Sibiu, two from Braşov and one from Bistriţa), cf. K. Schrauf, *Die Matrikel*, pp. 95-97, 136-137.

³⁴ Ovidiu Drîmba, *Istoria culturii și civilizației*, III, Bucharest, 1990, pp. 149-150, 161. S. Tonk, *op. cit.*, p. 95.

³⁵ O. Drîmba, *op. cit.*, p. 161, 164, 179. S. Tonk, *op. cit.*, pp. 104-105.

³⁶ Du Cange, *Glossarium mediae et infimae Latinitatis*, V, Paris, 1845, p. 731 (art. *responsio*).

³⁷ *Ibidem*, II, 1842, p. 824 (art. *determinatio*).

³⁸ There are no know details for Jacob Zaz/ Sczas (1454–1455) and Joannes *Colosbarinus* (1548–c. 1551), that quickly passed through the cycle of Arts, enrolling in the faculties of law and theology.

³⁹ AFA, II, no. 8160, 8172 (4 July 1442); III/1, no. 14284, 14289 (14 April 1463), 14865, 14888 (14 April 1466); III/2, no. 19128, 19144 (14 April 1480).

⁴⁰ Valentin Institoris (1432–1441), Johannes Weyr (1442–1453), Johannes Kolb (1456–1463).

⁴¹ There were nine series of up to 25 aspirants (those prior to the year 1431 and in 1524), another eight groups of 26-40 candidates (between the years 1441–1467), four groups of 40–50 scholars (between 1466–1490) and another five groups of 71–78 students (in the years 1449, 1453, 1470, 1471, 1502).

(1397–1399), Nicolaus *de Clausenburch* (1415), Nicolaus *de Klawnsburga* (1474, 1477), Jacobus *Vexillifer* (1505–1525). Here it must be stressed that there were no written examinations in the medieval universities,⁴² and the candidates themselves could determine the degree of difficulty of their exam; this ranged from the most comprehensive and difficult (*rigorosum*) to the ordinary, average-level exam (*transibile*). This system favoured the candidates' success, as evidenced by the Viennese transcript records. Thus, for each session, no more than five failures were recorded, usually accounted for by absence from the exams or suspension for disciplinary misconduct. As regards the students from Cluj, only three had such problems. On 4 July 1442, Johannes Han was not admitted to the *examen determinantium*, but six months later (5 January 1443) he participated in a special test, for only two candidates, and was granted the right to sit for the Bachelor's exam.⁴³ The same situation was experienced by Johannes Klein *de Kolnswar*: he was absent from the exam of 12 July 1490, which he took again, as the sole student, only on 13 October 1491.⁴⁴ In the same period, Jacobus Vanentrager *de Kolnschwar*'s sitting for the exam was temporarily postponed, as he was most likely suspended for indiscipline (13 October 1493). His name appeared again in the transcripts only on 12 March 1501 (Iacobus Vexillifer *de Clausenburcha*), defending his Bachelor's degree in the Liberal Arts.⁴⁵

After receiving the Bachelor's degree,⁴⁶ the young people had the alternative to return home, where they could valorise their intellectual training, or continue to study in Vienna or at another university. Many left the university primarily for material reasons. However, as regards the number of graduates, the city of Cluj had a privileged position within the Banat-Transylvania region.⁴⁷

The Bachelors were considered aspirants to the degree of *magister atrium*.⁴⁸ They were also enrolled in the Hungarian academic "nation,"⁴⁹ being coordinated by a

⁴² O. Drimba, *op. cit.*, p. 179.

⁴³ AFA, II, no. 8160, 8281.

⁴⁴ AFA, III/2, no. 20827, 21188.

⁴⁵ AFA, III/2, no. 21500; IV, no. 22633.

⁴⁶ "*Baccalariatus erat primus gradus academicae dignitatis, qui conferebatur juvenibus scholaribus... corona laurea baccifera a magistris donandis*," cf. *Statuta nec non liber promotionum philosophorum ordinis in Universitate studiorum Jagellonica ab anno 1402 ad annum 1849*, ed. Joseph Muczkowski, Cracoviae, 1849, p. 443. This was considered *laurea prima*. "*Laurea secunda designat magisterii honorem*" (*ibidem*, p. 446).

⁴⁷ Up until 1520, Cluj had 44 graduates with bachelor's degrees in Arts (32 from Vienna and 12 from other universities) out of 122 matriculated students (36%). The average is higher than the regional mean, of 10.65 % (266 out of 2496), calculated by S. Tonk (*op. cit.*, p. 103). Thus, the city of Cluj gave 16% of the total number of graduates in the Liberal Arts.

⁴⁸ "*Baccalarius dicitur candidatus magisterii*," cf. *Statuta Univ. Jagellonica*, 1849, p. 443.

⁴⁹ Let us refer to the following examples: the first semester of 1468: "*sub procuracia Michaelis Kuttner de Buda, licenciati in decretis, intitupati sunt baccalarii subscripti, anno Domini etc. LXVIII-o: Jacobus de Klausenburcha, dedit 1 gr.*" (next to an individual from Sibiu); the first semester of 1492: "*Mag. Valentino Krauss Coronensi inclitae Ungaricae nationis procuratorio officio functo per aetatem, se matriculae nationis memmoratae inscribi procuraverunt baccalarii infra notati: Johannes Chlayn ex Klausenburch, [dedit] 8 den.*" (with three fellow students from Braşov and one from Bistriţa); the first semester of 1503: "*sub procuracia Mag. Martini Capinii Cibiniensis baccalarii infrascripti sunt intitupati: Steffanus de Kolozswar, 10 den. [dedit]*" (with 3 other colleagues), cf. K. Schrauf, *Die Matrikel*, pp. 73, 79–80, 82.

Master. In the second university cycle (*quadrivium*), students received training in the branches of natural philosophy and metaphysics.⁵⁰ The candidates wishing to receive permission (*licentia*) to teach in the Faculty of Arts were subjected to a preliminary test (*tentamen, temptamen*),⁵¹ before a committee appointed by the Chancellor of the university. In the months between obtaining the *licentia* and delivering the inaugural lecture (*inceptio*),⁵² the Bachelor had to study moral philosophy and complete his studies of natural philosophy.⁵³ The aspirant to the degree of *magister artium* appeared in the position of initiator and defender (*inceptor*) of the ideas his thesis (*quaestio*) contained. The subject of controversy was discussed in public, under the supervision of a Master of the university. The argumentation and refutation of ideas were made under predetermined proceedings, as practised during previous courses. The reward for these endeavours was the award, in a solemn frame, of the Master's insignia.⁵⁴

The records of the University of Vienna directly record the nine students from Cluj who managed to obtain a Bachelor's degree and were admitted to sit in for that *inceptio*. Two of them received the degree of *licentiatus* relatively quickly (in less than two years), three others in a reasonable amount of time (3-4 years), while four scholars from Cluj succeeded in obtaining this title only after 6-7 years. 12-26 candidates signed up for the sessions, but some did not pass the exams for various reasons: absence and suspension (9 out of 26 candidates in March 1470) or death (1502).⁵⁵ Few of those who were awarded *licentia docendi* chose to teach and continue their academic career. The titles served to certify their intellectual training and launch their careers in other sectors than education.⁵⁶

Six of the scholars from Cluj who obtained the Bachelor's degree became Masters. The first was Jacobus *Septemcastris*, listed as an examiner of the Hungarian "nation" (1398-1400) and a member in the Council of the Faculty of Liberal Arts (16 January 1399).⁵⁷ After 16 January 1400, he chose to leave the university and settled in Cluj, where he became one of the most influential and respected inhabitants.⁵⁸ The documents present his real name (*Jacobus dictus Bulkisser*), to which are added the academic degrees obtained in Vienna.⁵⁹ The next aspirant to the Master's degree was

⁵⁰ S. Tonk, *op. cit.*, pp. 96-98 (the description of the courses on arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music).

⁵¹ Du Cange, *op. cit.*, VI, 1846, p. 543 (art. *tentatio*). No students from Cluj appear to have signed up for this test.

⁵² *Ibidem*, III, 1844, p. 792 (art. *inceptio*).

⁵³ O. Drîmba, *op. cit.*, p. 161.

⁵⁴ "*Insignia magistralia erant: birretum seu pileus doctoralis, epomis superhumeralis, annulus digito impositus, liber clausus et apertus traditus, amplexus et osculum magistrale,*" cf. *Statuta Univ. Jagellonica*, p. 446.

⁵⁵ AFA, III/1, no. 15870-15895; IV, no. 22625.

⁵⁶ O. Drîmba, *op. cit.*, pp. 163-164.

⁵⁷ AFA, I, pp. 150, 157, 159, 160, 163, 166-168, 179, 180.

⁵⁸ On 2 July 1405 "*Jacobus dictus Polkyscher artium liberalium magister juratus et Nicolaus dictus Mwn cives de Coloswar*" obtained vast privileges for the city from King Sigismund of Luxemburg, cf. *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen*, ed. Franz Zimmermann, Carl Werner, Georg Müller, III, Hermannstadt, 1902, pp. 347, 350, 354, 356, 358, no. 1531-1534 (hereinafter, UB).

⁵⁹ "*vir scientificus Jacobus dictus Bulkisser artium liberalium magister.*" Attestations between 1407-1423 (UB, III, pp. 432, 447, 474, no. 1585, 1605, 1628; IV, 1937, p. 201, no. 1937).

Nicolaus *de Septemcastris de Clausenburch*: after four years of study, the award of his degree was postponed due to the non-payment of fees (3 May 1405). Nicolaus was not discouraged and enrolled in the University of Krakow, where he quickly achieved his second Bachelor's in Arts (1406).⁶⁰ He returned to Vienna and received the coveted title of Master, practising for several years (1409-1415).

As regards the activity of Masters Stephanus *de Clausenburch* (1433) and Martinus *de Chlossenburg* (1438), only the titles of the lectures that they were to deliver are known: *Secundam/ Tertiam partem (Doctrinalem) Allexandri*.⁶¹ Nicolaus *Pellificis de Klausnburga* and Iacobus *Vexillifer Transilvanus* had a better known academic career. The former's name was recorded four times, on the days of 1 September of the years 1474 to 1477, next to other Masters of the Faculty of Arts who obtained the titles for their courses (*regens*).⁶² Nicolaus delivered lectures on *Parva naturalia* (1474)⁶³, *Proporciones Breves* (1475)⁶⁴, *Obligatoria* (1476)⁶⁵ and *Tertiam partem Allexandri* (1477). He was also elected examiner of the Hungarian "nation" at two exams for the Bachelor's degree.⁶⁶ His fellow-townsmen, Iacobus *Vexillifer*, took his Master's degree in March 1501, being registered with this degree in the registers of the Hungarian "nation."⁶⁷ He had a long academic career, attested up until 1525. The subjects of his lectures included: *Tertiam partem Allexandri*, *Elenchorum*⁶⁸ and *Horas canonicas*.⁶⁹ In the academic community, Iacobus *Vexillifer* occupied honourable positions: *procurator nationis Hungaricae*⁷⁰ (the first semester 1505; the first semester 1512; 9 February - 14 April 1515 (substitute); the first semester 1522), *vice-procurator* (the second semester 1508; the second semester 1515)⁷¹ and *examinator* (nine times between 17 May 1505-16 September 1525).⁷² He enjoyed a similar influential position at the level of the Faculty of Liberal Arts. After an unsuccessful attempt to enter the faculty council (22

⁶⁰ *Album Studiosorum*, I, pp. 23-24; *Statuta Univ. Jagellonica*, p. 5: "promoti sunt hy: Nicolaus de Septem castris, baccalarius Wy(en)nensis, per Facultatem assumptus" (II 1406).

⁶¹ AFA, II, no. 6385, 7057. The treatise on grammar *Doctrinale puerorum*, written by Alexander de Villa Dei (Villedieu-les-Poêles, in Normandy) in around the year 1200, is published in the collection *Monumenta Germaniae Paedagogica*, XII, Berlin, 1893.

⁶² AFA, III/2, no. 17521, 17759, 18093, 18458. On "*regens: professor qui docet in Academiis*," see Du Cange, *op. cit.*, V, p. 667.

⁶³ A generic title that comprises Aristotle's seven works on the human body and intellect.

⁶⁴ A part of *Tractatus de proportionibus*, written by Thomas Bradwardine (c. 1328), printed in Paris in 1495.

⁶⁵ A treatise compiled by Johannes de Hollandria (c. 1369-1375); edited by E. P. Bos, *John of Holland. Four Tracts on Logic (Suppositiones, Fallaciae, Obligationes, Insolubilia)*, Nijmegen, 1985.

⁶⁶ AFA, III/2, no. 17447, 18243 (16 Sept. 1474 and 28 Febr. 1477).

⁶⁷ AFA, IV, no. 22633; "*Anno Domini 1500 [intitulati sunt infrascripti magistri] Mag. Iacobus ex Clausenburcha dedit den. 16*," cf. K. Schrauf, *Die Matrikel*, p. 47.

⁶⁸ Aristoteles, *Liber Elenchorum*, in *Opera nonnulla*, Venice, 1496.

⁶⁹ AFA, IV, no. 23113, 25461, 25993 (on the dates of 1 September 1502, 1511, 1514).

⁷⁰ The presentation of the function, in K. Schrauf, *Die Matrikel*, XVII-XXIX. During the first mandate (the first semester of 1505) "*sub procuracia Mag. Jacobi Vexilliferi de Transsylvanica sunt intitulati infrascripti venerabiles domini (3)... magistri (6)... generosi domini (2)... baccalarii (11)... scolares (29)*," cf. *ibidem*, pp. 34, 48, 67, 82-83, 158-159.

⁷¹ *Ibidem*, p. 27: (14 Apr. 1505) "*Mag. Iacobus Vexillifer de Transsylvanica in procuratorem inclite Ungarie nationis electus est*." Their list is on pp. 378-379.

⁷² AFA, IV, no. 24070, 24493, 24733, 25546, 25938, 26611, 27046, 27383, 27708.

May 1510), he was admitted on 3 May 1511.⁷³ In the next period, during elections for the faculty board, the Master registered repeated successes, being appointed *assessor* of his “nation” of his (five times between 14 October 1511-13 October 1520).⁷⁴

The interest in higher education is also evidenced by enrolment in the superior Faculties of Law or Theology. Nine scholars from Cluj opted for legal studies, seven of them being graduates of Liberal Arts. The resumption of classes was done over an extensive period of time: after 1-2 years - 4 scholars; over 5, 9 or 11 years - one scholar in each case; and after 18 years - 2 scholars. The students were coordinated by holders of Licentiate and Masters in Canon Law.⁷⁵ The efforts made over the course of 2.5-3 years were rewarded through the award of two Bachelor’s titles⁷⁶ and three doctorates.

The doctoral degree - the highest in the medieval universities - was obtained by three scholars from Cluj, at Padua or Vienna. The first *arcium et decretorum doctor* was recorded on 21 December 1481, in the person of the new parish priest of the city, *Jacobus* (filius) *quondam Petri notarii civitatis*. Most likely, he had carried out his legal studies in the decade prior to the aforementioned record.⁷⁷ Over the years, the former student in Vienna Johannes Cleymichel *ex Coloswar* could be found in Padua, under the name *Ioannes Clem de Colosuar transilvanus*, at the time when he was awarded the Doctorate in Canon Law (12 April 1509).⁷⁸ In the middle of the same century, Johannes *Colosbarinus* brought to an end the series of the scholars discussed here, and there is information that he may have obtained a PhD in Canon Law and Theology in Vienna.⁷⁹ This last detail is also the only one available on the attendance of another superior faculty - Theology. There is still no confirmed presence of a student from Cluj at the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna, even though preoccupations and titles referring to this field are known for both the townspeople and the inhabitants of the neighbouring settlements.⁸⁰

We may also ascertain that *peregrinatio academica* was rarely practised by the graduates who originated in Cluj because this entailed additional expenses. Overall, this was due to the desire of obtaining academic degrees and the prestige enjoyed by various universities. There are known only three study trips in several university centres: Vienna- Krakow (2) and Vienna- Padua (1).⁸¹

⁷³ AFA, IV, no. 25204, 25418

⁷⁴ AFA, IV, no. 25541, 25933, 26205, 27077, 27260.

⁷⁵ Consider the following examples: (the second semester of 1414) “*in decanum facultatis assumptus est venerabilis vir dominus Michael de Aczmanspach licenciatus in decretis, sub quo intitulasi sunt infrascripti: Mag. Nicolaus Koeschel de Clawsemburg [dedit] 2 gr.*”; (the second semester of 1431) “*assumptus est in decanum facultatis magister Paulus de Wienna decretorum doctor, sub quo intitulasi et promoti sunt infrascripti: dom. Stephanus Feyr de Clawsemburg [dedit] 3 gr.*” cf. J 1, pp. 15, 42.

⁷⁶ 13 Oct. 1430: “*Promoti... Dom. Jacobus de Chlausenburga pro baccalariatu [dedit] 1 fl.*”; 13 Oct. 1456: “*D. Gregorius plebanus in Claussemburg [dedit] 1 florenus,*” cf. J 1, p. 41; J 2, f. 13r.

⁷⁷ He may have graduated in the first or the second semester of 1473, with no mention in J 2, f. 23 r-v.

⁷⁸ *Acta graduum academicorum gymnasii patavini*, III/1: *ab anno 1501 ad annum 1525*, ed. Elda Martellozzo Forin, Padua, 1969, no. 567.

⁷⁹ Jakó Zsigmond, *A kolozsmonostori konvent jegyzőkönyvei 1289–1556, I (1289–1484)*, Budapest, 1990, p. 85.

⁸⁰ On 13 and 30 April 1540, Ciriacus de Măciçaș (*Chepegew Machkas*) recommended himself as a nobleman and a physician (*nobili Ciriaco medico*), cf. *ibidem*, II (1485–1556), 1990, p. 634, no. 4747, 4749.

⁸¹ S. Tonk, *op. cit.*, no. 1082, 1115, 1730.

The postgraduate career of the graduates can be traced back and retrieved in an acceptable manner. The offices they held and their intellectual concerns confirmed the achievability of the generous intentions manifested by the University of Vienna, in the sense of elevating the social standing of its members through education (... *quia facultas nullius suorum suppositorum honorem vult restringere, sed omnium, quantum in ea est, ampliare*).⁸² Most graduates headed towards a clerical career, which gave them social prestige and material security. Mention should be made here of three jurists who long held the office of parish priest (*plebanus*) of Cluj: Grigore Schleunig/ Slewnig (1453–1481),⁸³ Iacob (1481–1496)⁸⁴ and Ioan Cleynmichel/ Clem/ Kleen (1521–1528).⁸⁵ Another person who acquired prestige was Urban, who became the preacher of the city.⁸⁶ The last in the series of graduates, Johannes *Colosbarinus* (c. 1517-1562), distinguished himself through an outstanding *cursus honorum*: a member of the Dominican Order in Cluj, the last abbot of the Cluj Mănăştur Convent (1554-1556) before its secularisation, Bishop of Cenad *in absentia* (1561-1562). He participated in the Catholic Council of Trent, where he passed away (November 1562).⁸⁷

The graduates' intellectual concerns are confirmed by their didactic, notarial or chancellery activities. Gaspar *de Chlausenburg*, one of the first attested Bachelors, preferred to return home and serve the interests of the city. He coordinated the activity of schools and obtained from King Sigismund reconfirmation of the privileges granted by King Louis I of Anjou to the city in 1377.⁸⁸ His fellow townsman Grigore Schleunig worked in the chancellery of the Cluj-Mănăştur Convent, after obtaining his Bachelor's and before enrolling in the Faculty of Law (1449-1450),⁸⁹ which facilitated his knowledge of the rules of law. It was also then that Johannes Hann began his career as a notary, in the service of Cardinal Dionysius Széchy - Archbishop of Esztergom.⁹⁰

⁸² The Decision of the Faculty of Liberal Arts of 6 May 1397, cf. AFA, I, p. 149.

⁸³ UB, V, 1975, p. 421, no. 2878 (6 Sept. 1453); Jakó Zs., *op. cit.*, I, p. 569, no. 1465 (26 July 1460: *decretorum et artium liberalium baccalaureus*); UB, VII, 1991, p. 169, no. 4238 (12 Mar. 1478: *utriusque iuris baccalaureus*); p. 302, no. 4454 (21 Dec. 1481 - he relinquished this position).

⁸⁴ UB, VII, p. 302, no. 4454 (21 Dec. 1481: *Jacobus quondam Petri notarii ciuitatis praefatae artium et decretorum doctor*); *Monumenta Vaticana historiam regni Hungariae illustrantia*, I/5, Budapest, 1889, pp. 7-8 (21 June 1482: *Iacobus Pecy decretorum doctor plebanus de Koleswar*, entered, by proxy, in the Confraternity of the *Holy Spirit* in Rome); Jakó Zs., *op. cit.*, II, p. 73, no. 2725 (26 May 1491); Barabás Samu, *Erdélyi káptalani tizedlajstromok*, in *Történelmi Tár*, 1911, pp. 420-439 and Tonk S., *op. cit.*, no. 812 (a canon at Alba Iulia between 1496–1515).

⁸⁵ *Történelmi Tár*, 1898, p. 155, no. 394 (29 Mar. 1521); DF 275447 (10 Mar. 1524: *honorabilis Johannes Kleen, decretorum doctor, plebanus Koloswariensis*), Jakó Zs., *op. cit.*, II, pp. 480-481, no. 4173 (12 Jan. 1527); pp. 507-508, no. 4270-4271 (12 Sept. 1529: out of office).

⁸⁶ Jakab Elek, *Oklevéltár Kolozsvár története*, I, Buda, 1870, p. 301, no. CLXXXIV (26 Sept. 1492: *honorabili dominus Urbanus arcium liberalium baccalaureus Alme Uniuersitatis Viennensis cognominatus Keuel pro tunc predicatore ciuitatis nostre*).

⁸⁷ Juhász Kálmán, *Két kolozsmonostori püspökapat a XVI. században*, in *Erdélyi Múzeum*, 38, 1933, no. 10-12, pp. 432-445; Jakó Zs., *op. cit.*, I, p. 95.

⁸⁸ UB, III, p. 382, no. 1548 (6 Dec. 1405: *Caspar scholasticus ac notarius civitatis*); pp. 479-480, no. 1633-1634 (15 July 1409: *magister Caspar rector scholarum et notarius civitatis Coluswar*).

⁸⁹ Jakó Zs., *op. cit.*, I, pp. 101, 150 and plate no. 9.

⁹⁰ DF 237456 (10 Sept. 1451: *Johannis Zaaz de Koloswar secretarius dicti dominis cardinalis*); DF 237501-3 (24 July 1458: *coram circumspeto viro Johanne Zaaz de Koloswar Transsylvanensis*

The attendance of the Viennese university declined rapidly after 1525. Determining, in this respect, were the Ottomans' attempts to conquer Vienna,⁹¹ their steadfast presence in Hungary, and the spread of the Protestant doctrines. The scholars from Transylvania began to go for other confessional options, bypassing a Catholic academic centre exposed to the Islamic threat. Under these conditions, only a small number of scholars from Cluj oriented themselves towards the *Alma Mater Rudolphina*.

Annex

No.	Scholar's name	Date	Academic degree	References
1	Jacobus <i>Septemcastris</i>	II 1392	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 775
		24 June 1394	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, I, p. 105
		2–4 Jan. 1397	<i>Magister artium</i>	AFA, I, p. 144
		13 Apr. 1397	<i>Licentiatus artium</i>	AFA, I, p. 147
		1398 – 16 Jan. 1400	<i>Examinator</i>	AFA, I, pp. 150, 157, 159, 160, 163, 166- 168, 179-180
2	Gaspar de <i>Chlausenburg</i>	II 1399	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 564
		2 Jan. 1402	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, I, p. 202
3	Nicolaus de <i>Septemcastris de Clausenburch</i>	I 1401	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1730
		10 Mar. 1403	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, I, pp. 218-219
	Nicolaus Koessel de <i>Clausemburk</i>	1406	<i>Scolarius</i> at Univ. of Krakow	ASUC, I, pp. 23-24
	Nicolaus de <i>Septem castris</i>	II 1406	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i> Univ. of Krakow	<i>Statuta Univ. Jagellonica</i> , p. 5
		13 Apr. 1409	<i>Licentiatus artium</i> and <i>magister</i> at Vienna	AFA, I, p. 316
	Mag. Nicolaus Koeschel de <i>Clawsemburg</i>	13 Oct. 1414	<i>Scolarius</i> Fac. of Law	J 1, p. 15
		1415	<i>Examinator</i>	Fraknói, p. 33

dyocesis, apostolica auctoritate notario publico, ... domini Dionisii... cardinalis... archiepiscopi Strigoniensis... cancellario et secretario); DF 237507 (20 Aug. 1458: *Ego Johannes Zaz Laurency Hano de Coloswar clericus Transsilvaniensis diocesis publicus sacra apostolica auctoritate notarius*). On all the four documents from 1458 there appears the notarial monogram with his name, as well as the motto CON[COR]DIA.

⁹¹ The siege of 1529 compromised the summer semester, cf. AFA, IV, p. 212 and J 2, f. 65r.

4	Thomas de Nadischin de Clausemburg	II 1406	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 2296
		2 Jan. 1409	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, I, p. 306
		23 Apr. 1410	<i>Scolarius</i> Fac. of Law	J 1, p. 8
		19 Mar. 1413	<i>Licentiatus artium</i>	AFA, I, p. 393
5	Jacobus de Clausenburg	II 1407	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 778
		13 Oct. 1410	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, I, p. 343
		14 Apr. 1428	<i>Scolarius</i> Fac. of Law	J 1, p. 36
		13 Oct. 1430	<i>Baccalaureus juris</i>	J 1, p. 41
6	Stephanus Angeli de Clusenburg	I 1423	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 2205
		1 Jan. 1426	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 4873
	Stephanus Feyr de Clawsemburg	13 Oct. 1431	<i>Scolarius</i> Fac. of Law	J 1, p. 42
		8 Mar. 1433	<i>Licentiatus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 6277
7	Stephanus Leonhardi de Chluesbar	I 1426	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 2208
		8 Oct. 1428	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 5402
8	Martinus Lapidica de Clausenburga/ Chlosenburg	II 1428	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1411
		2 Jan. 1431	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 5842
		22 Febr. 1437	<i>Licentiatus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 6788
		1 Sept. 1438	<i>Magister artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 7057
9	Valentinus Institoris de Clausemburg	I 1432	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 2400
		13 Oct. 1441	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 7952
10	Johannes Sterchen/ Stelhchin de Clausemburg	I 1440	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 971
		4 July 1442	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 8172
11	Johannes Han de Clausemburg	I 1440	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 970
		5 Jan. 1443	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 8160, 8281

12	Gregorius Schlewnig <i>de Klausenburga</i>	II 1442	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 637
		7 Jan. 1445	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, II, no. 8775
		11 Nov. 1453	<i>Scolarius</i> Fac. of Law	J 2, f. 10r
		13 Oct. 1456	<i>Baccalaureus juris</i>	J 2, f. 13r
13	Erasmus Wenchim/ Wulching <i>de Clausenburga</i>	I 1447	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 497
		2 Aug. 1449	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 9819
14	Gaspar Pellificis/ Brüstel <i>de Clauseburga</i>	II 1447	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 576
		5 Febr. 1451	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 10389
15	Johannes Weyr <i>de Clausenburck</i>	II 1442	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 974
		14 Apr. 1453	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 11222
16	Johannes Notarii <i>de Klausenburg</i>	II 1452	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1002
		14 Apr. 1455	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 11737
17	Jacobus Zaz/ Sczas <i>de Klausenburga</i>	I 1454–I 1456	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 802
		14 Apr. 1455	<i>Scolarius</i> Fac. of Law	J 2, f. 11v
18	Jacobus Lutifiguli <i>de Klausenburg</i>	II 1460	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 806
		14 Apr. 1463	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 14284
19	Johannes Kolb <i>de Clauseburga</i>	II 1456	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1015
		14 Apr. 1463	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 14289
20	Johannis Czechsch <i>de Clausenburga</i>	II 1463	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1033
		14 Apr. 1466	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 14888
21	Nicolaus Pellificis <i>de Clawsenburga</i>	II 1463	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1789
		14 Apr. 1466	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 14865
		16–20 Mar. 1470	<i>Licentiatus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 15891
		I 1471	<i>Magister artium</i>	Schrauf (1902), p. 42
		1 Sept. 1474 – 1 Sept. 1477	<i>Magister artium; examiner Nat. Hung.</i>	AFA, III/2, no. 17447, 17521, 17559, 18093, 18243, 18458

22	Melchior (Auri)Fabri <i>de Clausenburga</i>	II 1464	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1568
		5 Jan. 1467	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 15119
23	Mathias <i>de Clausenburga</i>	I 1465	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1508
		13 Oct. 1467	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 15317
24	Jacobus Notarii <i>de Clausenburga</i>	I 1465	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 812
		20 June 1467	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 15224
		27 Febr. 1469	<i>Licentiatus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 15623
		Prior to 21 Dec. 1481	<i>Arcium et decretorum doctor</i>	UB, VII, no. 4454, p. 302
25	Urbanus <i>de Kawsenburga cognominatus Keuel</i>	I 1468	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 2380
		23 Nov. 1470	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 16091
26	Andreas Pellificis <i>de Coloswar</i>	II 1468	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 95
		17 May 1471	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/1, no. 16279
27	Andreas Carnificis <i>de Clausenburga</i>	I 1474	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 101
		11 Nov. 1476	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/2, no. 18204
28	Johannes Nicolai <i>de Klausenburga</i>	II 1477	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1082
		14 Apr. 1480	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/2, no. 19128
		16 Oct. 1484	<i>Scolarius at Univ. of Krakow</i>	ASUC, I, p. 265
29	Stephanus Fuerst <i>de Klausenburga</i>	II 1477	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 2246
		14 Apr. 1480	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/2, no. 19144
30	Johannes Klemicher/ Cleynmichel <i>ex Coloswar</i>	I 1488	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 1115
		13 Oct. 1491	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, III/2, no. 20827, 21188
	Ioannes Clem <i>de Colosuar Transilvanus</i>	12 Apr. 1509	<i>Doctor Decretorum Univ. of Padua</i>	<i>Acta graduum</i> , III/1, no. 567
31	Jacobus Vanentrager <i>de Kolnschwar</i>	Prior to 13 Oct. 1493	<i>Scolarius</i>	AFA, III/2, no. 21500
	Iacobus Vexillifer	12 Mar. 1501	<i>Licentiatus artium</i>	AFA, IV, no. 22633

	Jacobus ex <i>Clausenburga</i>	II 1500	<i>Magister artium</i>	Schrauf (1902), p. 47
	Jacobus <i>Transsilvanus/ Septemcastrensis</i>	1 Sept. 1502 – 16 Sept. 1525	<i>Magister artium; examinator Nat. Hung.</i>	AFA, IV, no. 23113, 24070, 24493, 24733, 25461, 25546, 25938, 25993, 26611, 27046, 27383, 27708
32	Stephanus de <i>Coloswar</i>	I 1500	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk, no. 2261
		30 Mar. 1502	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, IV, no. 22919
		27 Febr. – 31 Mar. 1504	<i>Licentiatus artium</i>	AFA, IV, no. 23532
		Apr. 1504	<i>Magister artium</i>	Schrauf (1902), p. 48
33	Joannes Brawn/ Praun de <i>Coloswar</i>	4 May 1521	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk-Szabó, no. 986
		26 Sept. 1524	<i>Baccalaureus artium</i>	AFA, IV, no. 27600
34	Joannes <i>Colosbarinus Hungarus</i>	II 1548	<i>Scolarius</i>	Tonk-Szabó, no. 1017
		c. 1552	<i>Doctor theologiae et decretorum</i>	Jakó, <i>Kmjk</i> , I, p. 85