

STUDENTS FROM TEMESVÁR/TIMIȘOARA STUDYING AT FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES IN THE MIDDLE AGES

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(Abstract)

The study consists of four chapters that are followed by a list containing the names of students who attended the University of Vienna and that of Cracow prior to 1552. The first chapter that goes after the part in which the author recalls his personal memories about Alexandru Szentmiklosi, gives a brief overview of medieval Central European universities (Prague, Cracow and Vienna). In the second chapter the author discusses the circumstances of foundation as well as the activity of medieval Hungarian universities (Pécs, Óbuda, Pozsony). The third chapter outlines the main tendencies and results of research into the history of the Hungarian *peregrinatio academica* in the Middle Ages. The fourth chapter deals with the history of medieval pilgrimage in relation to the Danube-Tisza/Tisa-Maros/Mureș region in general and to Temesvár/Timișoara in particular. As a result of his research the author, by utilizing the new publications of primary and secondary sources, identified 61 persons from medieval Temesvár/Timișoara who attended foreign universities (Vienna: 35, Cracow: 25 and Bologna: 1) prior to 1552.

I started my research into the medieval history of the town of Temesvár (today Timișoara in Romania) in the early 1990s. I took my first official visit to Temesvár – within the framework of the existing collaboration agreement between our „sister universities” in the fall of 1995. Alexandru Szentmiklosi – for many of us simply Sanyi – was among the first colleagues I met there. Since then we had remained in a close contact until his passing away. I remember our first meeting very well as well as our discussions about the possibilities of co-operation between the Department of Medieval and Early Modern Hungarian History of the University of Szeged and the Muzeul Banatului Timișoara concerning research into the past of the Lower Maros/Mureș Valley. The latter took place in the fall of 2014, when together with Professor László Koszta we met the new director of the Muzeul Banatului, Claudiu Ilaș and Sanyi, Head of the Archaeological Section of the Muzeul Banatului. After the official meeting Sanyi showed us around in the downtown explaining the

importance of sites that were then under archaeological exploration. We also met in 2015 at the 1st international conference on “Politics and Society in Central and South-Eastern Europe 13–16th Centuries” organized by the Muzeul Banatului. It is especially painful to remember this scholarly event because that was the last time I saw Sanyi and prof. dr. Dumitru Țeicu. Since then both Professors Țeicu and Koszta and Sanyi have left us in a shockingly early stage of their lives.¹

I dedicate this study to Sanyi’s memory demonstrating that – even in this way – I frequently think of him.² The choice of the topic is explained, on the one hand, by the situation in which research into the history of medieval universities and pilgrimage in Hungary has gained a fresh impetus recently, and, on the other, that in 2017 we celebrated the 650th anniversary of the foundation of the first Hungarian university, the *studium generale* of the city of Pécs.

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¹ Petrovics 2008, 8. Footnote nr. 3.; Petrovics 2019, 39.

² The original version of this study was presented as a paper in 2017 at the 2nd international conference on Politics and Society in Central and South-Eastern Europe 13–16th Centuries in Timișoara organized by the Muzeul Banatului.

I. Universities in Medieval Central Europe

Prague

The University of Prague was founded by Pope Clement VI in 1347 at the request of Emperor Charles IV, who issued his own charters in 1348 as king of the Romans and king of Bohemia and in 1349 as king of the Romans and elected emperor in Eisenach. The chancellor of the university, that followed the constitution of Paris with Bolognese influence and which exceptionally had a faculty of theology, was the archbishop of Prague. Four nations (Bohemia, Poland, Bavaria, Saxony) belonged to it. Although – as a result of a quarrel between the Germans and the Czechs – the Germans left Prague and founded the University of Leipzig, the University of Prague – with its four faculties – remained one of the most important institutions of higher education in medieval Central Europe.³

Cracow

The University of Cracow was founded in 1364 by Casimir the Great. It followed the Bologna-type of structure, meaning that law studies were given a prominent place. Pope Urban V confirmed the foundation in 1364 but he did not consent to the establishment of a faculty of theology. After Casimir's death in 1370, the university came to an early end. It was finally reorganized by Hedwig (Jadwiga), queen of Poland. In 1397 Pope Boniface IX, at the request of Queen Jadwiga and King Władysław, issued a bull in which privileges were granted to the university in order to establish a faculty of theology. The efforts of the royal couple finally led to the reorganization of the university in 1400. The University of Cracow, where mathematical and astrological studies were favoured, was attended by Hungarian students in large numbers in the 15th century and it enjoyed great popularity among students from different countries. A separate house for the Hungarian students, the *Bursa Hungarorum*, serving as their domicile, as well as the place of instruction, was founded in an unknown year in the same century. A donation for the *Bursa Hungarorum* by Nicholas Belonka (Nicolaus Bieloński de Nowa villa), a Polish nobleman is mentioned in 1450s. In 1476 the *Bursa Hungarorum* was transferred to the Melsztyński house in Bracka Street.⁴ Its heyday, like that of the university, was between 1493 and 1506. The number of its residents steadily declined in the early

16th century and it was closed in the mid-16th century due to a lack of students. The Hungarian *bursa* had a good reputation in Cracow, and due to the donations by the Polish kings enjoyed an annuity from the income of the Wieliczka salt mines. Its register, surviving from the period between 1493 and 1558, mentions more than 800 students.⁵

Vienna

The University of Vienna was founded by Duke Rudolph IV of Austria and his brothers in 1365, receiving a papal confirmation from Urban V in the next year. Originally, it was not a complete university since the faculty of theology was excluded. It was modelled after Paris with four nations (Austria, Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary). Following the death of its founder the university stagnated and was finally revived and reorganized under the reign of Duke Albert III. The faculty of theology was established in 1384, followed by statutes in 1385 for the entire university and in 1389 for the different faculties. Due to the troubles caused by the Hussite movement in Prague and Bohemia, Vienna became the leading university in Central Europe in the 15th century, attracting – among others – thousands of students from the neighbouring Kingdom of Hungary.⁶

II. Medieval Hungarian Universities

Pécs

One of the most outstanding bishops of Pécs, William of Koppenbach – together with Louis I of Anjou, King of Hungary (1342–1382) – founded the first university of the realm in 1367. Bishop William then served as the first chancellor of this *studium generale* until his death in 1374. It is remarkable that, unlike the universities of Prague, Cracow and Vienna, the Hungarian *studium generale* was established not at a royal residence, but at an episcopal seat. To understand this peculiar situation, it should be remembered that even though it was the Hungarian king himself who submitted the plea for the foundation of the university to the Holy Father, the establishment of the *studium generale*, as well as, the proposal for its location can be associated, in fact, with Bishop William of Koppenbach. Since the university, lacking both the faculty of theology and that of medicine, was financially supported exclusively by the bishops of Pécs, it is quite evident that its activity declined after the death of its founder. Although

³ HKSZ 2016. 12–42; Font 2017. 65–66.

⁴ Kelényi 2016, 137.

⁵ Kovács 1964; HKSZ 2016, 45–87; Knoll 2016; Font 2017, 65–67.

⁶ Tüskés 6–20; Font 2017, 65–68.

Pécs was one of the wealthiest ecclesiastical centres of Medieval Hungary and the second chancellor of the university, Valentine of Alsán, Bishop of Pécs (1374–1408) did his best in order to provide resources for the operation of the *studium generale*, there is no documentary evidence informing us about the activity of this university after the early fifteenth century.⁷

Óbuda

Probably at the request of Sigismund of Luxemburg, king of Hungary, Pope Boniface IX established a university at Óbuda (Buda Vetus), close to the royal seat at Buda, in 1395. The Holy Father appointed Lucas Demetrius, provost of the collegiate chapter of St. Peter's at Óbuda, to be its first chancellor. This is more or less an assumption, since neither the royal plea for the foundation nor the papal permission has survived. The only evidence is the charter issued by Pope Boniface IX on 6 October 1395 that informs us about the appointment of Lucas Demetrius as bishop of Csanád, allowing him to remain, at the same time, in the dignity of the provost of Óbuda and act as the chancellor of the university located here. Unfortunately, no documentary evidence has survived referring to the number of the faculties and to that of the professors and students. Only one thing is certain: the disastrous defeat of King Sigismund at Nicopolis in 1396 at the hands of the Ottomans and the subsequent uprising against the monarch in 1403 led to a situation in which the university went extinct. It was revived on 1 August 1410 with the bull of (Anti)Pope John XXIII with four faculties. In contrast to the first one, nine professors of the second University of Óbuda are known by their names. A sizable delegation of seven masters from the University of Óbuda, among whom Lambert Sluter von Geldern, distinguished professor of theology was the most prominent, attended the Council of Constance and assisted King Sigismund of Luxemburg who presided over the debates. It is highly probable, that the second University of Óbuda declined after the Council of Constance and stopped functioning soon.⁸

Pozsony (German: Pressburg, Slovak: Bratislava)

King Matthias's petition for the establishment of a university of the Bologna-type was presented to Pope Paul II in 1465 by Janus Pannonius, bishop

of Pécs and head of the Hungarian embassy to Rome, asking help against the Ottoman menace. Pope Paul II authorised the foundation of the university on 19 May 1465 in a bull addressed not to the king, but to the archbishop of Esztergom, Johannes Vitéz, and the bishop of Pécs, Janus Pannonius. The pope ordered Johannes Vitéz to draw up statutes for the new university, and interestingly enough, did not specify its location. The choice fell on Pozsony, a town second in importance to Buda at that time, and which is situated some fifty kilometres from Vienna on the northern bank of the River Danube. A building which formerly had belonged to Stephanus Gmaintl, a well-to-do burgher of Pozsony, was donated after the death of the owner by King Matthias to the planned university. The edifice was a combination of college (that is home for students) and university, with living quarters in one wing and classrooms in the other. The building of the *Academia Istropolitana* still stands in Bratislava. The recruiting of professors was done by Johannes Vitéz, archbishop of Esztergom and chancellor of the University of Pozsony. Nine professors of the university are known by their names, among whom Johannes Müller (Regiomontanus) and Marcin Bylica z Ilkusza (Hungarian: Ilkusi Márton, Latin: Martinus Bylica de Olkus) deserve special attention. The University of Pozsony ceased to exist soon after Johannes Vitéz had conspired against the monarch and had fallen out of his favour.⁹

The brief survey of the history of medieval Central European universities demonstrates, on the one hand, that the first Hungarian universities were founded around the same time as their Central European counterparts and, on the other, that due to several reasons – mainly the lack of the faculty of theology and royal financial support – they were short lived. Consequently, those Hungarians who wished to study at universities had to travel to foreign countries.¹⁰

III. Sources, publications of sources and research into the history of peregrination

Studying at foreign universities – peregrination (Latin: *peregrinatio academica*) as it was named at that time – was a well-known form of higher education already in the Middle Ages. Student peregrination from Hungary went on since the Middle Ages and peaked in the 18th century,

⁷ Gabriel 1969, 9–35; Fedeles 2009; Fedeles 2017; Font 2017, 52–58; Petrovics 2005; Petrovics 2009b; Petrovics 2015, 253–267.

⁸ Font 2017, 58–62.

⁹ Gabriel 1969, 37–50; Font 2017, 62–64.

¹⁰ The term Hungarian here refers not to ethnicity but to people living in the territory of the medieval Kingdom of Hungary.

when about 35 000 students from Hungary and Transylvania studied at different European academies. Hungarians visited foreign universities from the 12th century on. First Paris was the most popular choice, then, from the 13th century on, Italian universities (Bologna, Padua and Ferrara) became fashionable.¹¹ With the foundation of the Central-European universities in the middle and second half of the 14th century and due to the significant decrease of studying costs and expenses of staying abroad, Prague, Vienna and Cracow attracted Hungarian students in large numbers. In contrast to earlier times, many of them studied at their own expenses and did not wish to become priests after finishing their studies.¹²

The first Hungarian university which has been working continuously since its establishment – although at various places – was founded at Nagyszombat (today Trnava, Slovakia) in 1635 by Cardinal Péter Pázmány, archbishop of Esztergom.¹³ Since only Catholics were able to attend Nagyszombat, Protestant students – mostly Calvinists and Lutherans – continued to study at foreign universities. They usually attended German, Dutch and Swiss educational institutions. Peregrination provided high quality education as well as invaluable foreign experience and social connections.

Research into the history of peregrination in Hungary was launched in the late 19th century essentially by Protestant church historians. The investigation of the topic in question gained a serious impetus by the publication of university documents all over Europe in the late 19th and early 20th century. University registers (matrices), deans' books, the register of the Bursa Hungarorum in Cracow, books of promotions, Acta Rectoralia of the University of Cracow and many other materials came out in a printed form in that period, creating convenient circumstances for their analysis.¹⁴ This was followed by an "ebb" in research in the inter-war period and during the years of communist rule in Hungary. Research was resumed only in the late 20th century mainly by literary historians working at the Attila József University of Szeged.¹⁵ At about

the same time Sándor Tonk, a historian living and working in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca, Romania), fully explored medieval peregrination in relation to Transylvanian students in his excellent and comprehensive book. He used information gained mostly from published registers and other sources and closed his research with the year 1520 which he regarded as a turning point in the history of Hungarian *peregrinatio academica*.¹⁶

In 1994 László Szögi and his colleagues in the Archives of the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest started publishing the repositories of modern Hungarian peregrination within the project "University Students from Hungary in the New Age". The series that processed Hungarian peregrination between 1526 and 1918 was completed in 2018 with the publication of volume 24. Meanwhile the Archives of the Eötvös Loránd University, in collaboration with the Research Group on the History of Universities based at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Eötvös Loránd University, and headed by professor István Draskóczy, launched a new project. This aimed at the full exploration of medieval – that is pre-1526 – Hungarian peregrination. In the series, entitled "Hungarian Students at Medieval Universities" three volumes have been published so far. The first two volumes processed the data of those Hungarian students, who attended the University of Vienna (2008), and the Universities of Prague and Cracow. (The latter volume was published in two parts in 2016–2017.) The third volume of the series, published in 2019, contains data of those Hungarians who studied at English, French, Italian and German universities prior to 1526.¹⁷

It is an important novelty of the series dealing with the Middle Ages that the authors followed up the later ecclesiastical and/or secular career of the former university students.¹⁸ In 2016 László Szögi, leader of the project was of the opinion that approximately 12 500 records can be found in their database about Hungarian students who attended universities in the Middle Ages: Vienna: 6591, Cracow: 4475, other: 1362. Nevertheless, the exact number should be lower, since it frequently happened, that one person showed up at several universities. Consequently, this was counted as a new item in their database. It is indisputable however,

present unified University of Szeged that came to being in 2000. See also Szabó 2014, 134–137.

¹⁶ TS. Tonk's work was continued by Miklós Szabó, László Szögi and Zsolt Simon.

¹⁷ Tüskés; HKSZ; HK.

¹⁸ HK 5.

¹¹ Rabi 2015, 130–131.

¹² Petrovics 2017, 115.

¹³ Szögi 1995, 20.

¹⁴ ASUC, AR, FV, LPC, SKB, SKC, SKN, VE. Modern publications of sources also deserve attention: MUKr, METRYKA CZYLI, MUW, AFA. See also Szabó 2014, 134–137 and Szögi 2017.

¹⁵ The Attila József University of Szeged (Hungarian: József Attila Tudományegyetem, Szeged) was the predecessor of the

that for the Hungarians the University of Vienna was the most attractive institution of higher education. Hungarians studying in Vienna, together with those who attended the University of Cracow, constitute 90% of all students from Hungary.¹⁹

László Szögi and his colleagues strive to create a comprehensive register of the entire Hungarian peregrination. As a result of their efforts an electronic database – under the name “Repertorium Academicum Hungariae” – will be available for researchers by the second decade of the 21st century. This will be a unified and revised database not only in relation to the Middle, but also to the Modern Ages.²⁰

IV. Students from Temesvár and the region around it

Between the beginning of the 14th and the middle of the 16th century, Temesvár was one of the most significant towns and castles of the region bordered by the south-eastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain (Hungarian: Nagy Alföld), the rivers Maros/Mureş, Tisza/Tisa and Al-Duna (the Lower-Danube) and historic Transylvania. From the early 18th century on, the region around Temesvár was frequently referred to as *Bánság/Bánát* (in Hungarian) or *Banat* (in German, Serbian and Romanian), clearly from the German word *Banat* (*banate* in English). This is explained by the fact that after the expulsion of the Ottoman Turks between 1716 and 1718, this area was organised by the Viennese Court into a border/buffer zone with the Latin name *banatus Temesiensis* or *banatus Temesvariensis* (German: *Temescher* or *Temesvarer Banat*, i.e. *Temesi bánság* in Hungarian).²¹

The importance of Temesvár in the Middle Ages is testified, among others, by the number of students who went to study at foreign universities from here. Modern research into the history of peregrination from Temesvár was initiated by Costin Feneşan whose study of fundamental importance was published in 1976.²² Three years later it was followed by the book of Sándor Tonk who investigated the question of medieval peregrination not only in relation to Transylvania, but in a broader territorial context. Consequently, he included the Danube-Tisa-Mureş region in his research.²³ In addition to these scholars, Dragoş

Lucian Țigău and Ligia Boldea investigated the question of medieval peregrination. Țigău focused on the promotion of students from the “Banat” at the University of Vienna in the 14–16th centuries, while Boldea analysed the educational aspiration of the Romanian elites from the “urban environment of Caransebeş by the end of the 15th century” through the example of the Pâclişar family.²⁴

I myself revisited the topic of medieval peregrination of the region under scrutiny in 2017. The reason for that was the 650th anniversary of the foundation of the first Hungarian university. This incited me to utilise the new research results. In contrast to a former assertion that counted with 52 students, I was able to identify 61 individuals from Temesvár who studied at foreign universities.²⁵ The bulk of them, 35 students, attended the University of Vienna, 25 studied in Cracow and 1 in Bologna. The high number of students in Vienna is rather surprising, since – according to our present knowledge – Temesvár had no German burghers in the Middle Ages and there are no signs of trading contacts between Temesvár and Vienna prior to the mid-16th century.²⁶ The first student from Temesvár showed up in Vienna in 1397, while in Cracow it occurred in 1437. Nine out of the twentyfive students in Cracow stayed in the Bursa Hungarorum. The most famous of all students from medieval Temesvár was Pelbárt of Temesvár (Pelbardus Ladislai de Themeschwar), Franciscan writer and preacher, who attended the University of Cracow in the second half of the 15th century, while the wealthiest was Michael Bodo of Temesvár (Michael Bedo de Themeschwar) who studied at the University of Vienna in 1472. Pelbárt of Temesvár was one of the six Franciscan friars from Hungary who attended the University of Cracow and who in 1463 gained the degree of *baccalaureus in artibus*. Michael Bodo of Temesvár, having returned home from Vienna, served Palatine Emeric Szapolyai. According to his last will surviving from 1510, he lived in Pest and was involved in the wine trade. He accumulated a huge fortune, acquired several landed estates, obtained noble title and became burgher of Pest.

From the period prior to 1526, it is assumed only in the case of one student that he may have studied at a Hungarian *studium generale*. He is Nicolaus of Temesvár, who after his studies at

¹⁹ HKSZ I, 7–8, 115. Font 2017, 71.

²⁰ HK 6–8.

²¹ Petrovics 1999; Achim 2000; Petrovics 2001; Petrovics 2008, Petrovics 2016.

²² Feneşan 1976.

²³ TS.

²⁴ Țigău 2010; Boldea 2016.

²⁵ According to Costin Feneşan 52 students studied at foreign universities from Temesvár (Vienna: 31, Cracow: 20, Bologna: 1). Feneşan 1976, 1948; Petrovics 2017, 114–122.

²⁶ Petrovics 2009a, 79–84.

Óbuda, had moved to Vienna, where he showed up in 1411.²⁷

In the light of recent research it can be stated that despite the catastrophe at Nicopolis and the following devastation of the Danube-Tisa-Mureş region by the Ottomans, Temesvár remained the principal town of the area until its fall in 1552. This is demonstrated – among others – by the data provided by the analysis of medieval peregrination that went on even in the 1530s. It is highly probable that Temesvár had 4 000 inhabitants in the Late Middle Ages, compared to which the 61 students attending foreign universities secures a prominent place to the town in the urban network of late medieval Hungary.²⁸

Finally, I add the list of those who attended foreign universities from Temesvár prior to 1552. The list, in connection with each student, contains all those pieces of information that can be found in the unified database compiled by László Szögi and his colleagues. Although, at the moment it is available only in the traditional form and exclusively in Hungarian, even foreign researchers can easily use it. It informs us about the name, the place of birth/origin and the time of enrolment of the students. The entries also contain records about the university degrees gained by the students, as well as about the diocese they came from and the faculty they attended. The entries also notify researchers, where it is possible, about the later career of the former students, and about certain episodes (book purchase, litigation, loans, pledges etc.) of their university life. The entries, naturally, refer to the sources where the individual students show up, and the number in front of their name (e.g. # 548) indicates the number with which the students were recorded in the books compiled by Anna Tüskés, Kissné Krisztina Bognár, Péter Haraszi Szabó and Borbála Kelényi. For the dissolution of abbreviations other than used in this study see also the relevant parts of the books by the authors mentioned above.

University of Vienna:

1397. # 548.: Stephanus de Thumeschbar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1397.4.14. *forrás:* SKB 19, MUW I 50; TS 329.

1405. # 746.: Johannes de Thomeschwar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1405.10.13. *Ph, fok:* Ph Bacc 1409, *forrás:* SKB 27, 239, MUW I 71; TS 251, AFA 317, 319–320

²⁷ Cf. Font 2017, 62.

²⁸ Petrovics 2008, 108–114; Petrovics 2017, 116–117; Petrovics 2016, 93–97.

*megj:*1409. június 30-án egy év haladékat kért az előírt öltözetre és egy hónapot a karnak járó összeg befizetésére. A haladékat zálog ellenében meg is kapta.

1411. # 894.: Nicolaus de Themeschwar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1411.10.13. *Ph, 1418 J, fok:* Ph Bacc 1415, Ph Lic 1418, Ph Mag 1422, J Bacc 1421, J Lic 1422, J Dr 1422, *univ:* Feltételezik, hogy korábban az óbudai egyetemen tanult, *forrás:* AFA 455; BGyM 118; FV 15, 24, 30, 33, 41; KF 90; MUW I 88; SKB 32, 121, 122–124, 167, 239; TS 302–303, *megj:* 1425–1457 között esztergomi éneklőkkanonok érseki helynök. Meghalt 1457. július 1-én.

1415. # 1220.: Sigismundus de Thamaswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1415.4.14. *forrás:* SKB 41, MUW I 107; TS 326.

1428. # 2088.: Stephanus de Tumeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1428.4.14. *forrás:* SKB 67, MUW I 161; TS 329.

1429. # 2142.: Lucas de Themesvar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1429, *forrás:* FV 44; TS 281.

1436. # 2501.: Antonius Michaelis de Temseswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1436.4.14. *forrás:* SKB 81, MUW I 194, TS 207.

1437. # 2574.: Johannes de Themezwar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1437.4.14. *forrás:* SKB 83, MUW I 200, TS 254.

1438. # 2677.: Michael de Themesswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1438.4.14. *forrás:* FV 47; MUW I 205; SKB 85; TS 295.

1442. # 2881.: Matheus de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1442.10.13. *Ph, 1451 J, fok:* Ph Lic 1447, Ph Mag 1451, *forrás:* FV 26, 30, 48; MUW I 230; SKB 93, 144; TS 288, *megj:* 1450-ben az Obligatoria előadója az artium facultason.

1449. # 3335.: Georgius de Themeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1449.10.13. *forrás:* SKB 109, MUW I 273; TS 235.

1449. # 3404.: Stephanus de Chomaswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1449.4.14. *forrás:* SKB 106, MUW I 269; TS 330.

1450. # 3420.: Ambrosius Thome de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1450.4.14. *forrás:* SKB 110, MUW I 278, TS 200.

1450. # 3466.: Johannes Gregorii de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:* 1450.4.14. *forrás:* SKB 111, MUW I 278, TS 257.

1451. # 3550.: Johanness Zegen de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), *tan:*

- 1451.4.14. Ph, fok: Ph Bacc 1454, Ph Mag 1455, forrás: MUW II 6, TS 257; SKN 39, 68, FV 26 megj: 1457-ben a Tertia Alexandri előadója.
1451. # 3554.: Laurentius Wodo de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1451.4.14. Ph, fok: Ph Bacc 1455, forrás: FV 57; KJ 321–322; MUW II 6; SKN 69, 215; TS 277 megj: 1465-től 1480-ig budai mesterkanonok.
1451. # 3557.: Lucas Michaelis de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1451.4.14. forrás: MUW II 6, TS 281.
1451. # 3568.: Michael de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1451.4.14. forrás: MUW II 6, TS 296.
1452. # 3620.: Johaness Jacobi de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1452 Ph, fok: Ph Bacc 1454, Ph Mag 1455, forrás: FV 52; SKN 39, 68.
1456. # 3890.: Dionisius de Themeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1456.4.14. forrás: FV 59; MUW II 44; SKN 97; TS 224.
1460. # 4078.: Nicolaus Somlyai de Themeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1460.4.14. forrás: FV 61; MUW II 69; SKN 101; TS 305.
1466. # 4306.: Ladislaus Zacalus de Themeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1466.4.14. Ph, fok: Ph Bacc 1468, forrás: KB 23, MUW II 94, TS 274, SKN 74, 108, VE 373, PK 370, FV 65 megj: 1475. március 6-án Ferrarában artium doctor lett, majd kánonjogi tanulmányokat folytatott 1475. október 21-ig. 1509-ben egri kanonok.
1469. # 4459.: Stephanus de Temetswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1469.4.14. forrás: FV 67; MUW II 110; SKN 111; TS 331.
1471. # 4549.: Dominicus Bodo de Temeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1471.10.13. forrás: MUW II 130, TS 225.
1472. # 4659.: Michael Bedo de Themeschwar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1472.10.13. forrás: MUW II 136, TS 297, KAP 266, KAF 201, HO I 393, 401–403 megj: Hazatérte után Zápolya Imre nádor szolgálatába állt. 1490-ben Zápolya János budai provizora, 1496-ban Pest és Külső-Szolnok vármegyében szerzett birtokot. 1497-ben nemesi címe volt és pesti polgár, 1503-ban pesti házat és mézsárszékét vásárolt, 1510-ben kelt saját kezével írott végrendelete szerint bornagykereskedő.
1473. # 4732.: Michael Torsa de Temsuar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1473.10.13. forrás: MUW II 141, TS 298, SKN 122.
1474. # 4785.: Ladislaus Kuntesch de Themeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1474.4.14. forrás: MUW II 144, TS 275.
1495. # 5649.: Michael Toregk de Tumbsbar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1495.4.14. forrás: FV 87, MUW II 242, TS 299, SKN 144.
1499. # 5852.: Cristophorus Pannonius de Themeswer sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1499.10.13. Ph, fok: Ph Bacc 1505, forrás: FV 91, MUW II 276, TS 222, SKN 82, 151.
1500. # 5912.: Franciscus de Themeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1500.4.14. forrás: MUW II 281, TS 229, LPC 135 megj: Lehet, hogy azonos személy a hasonló nevű krakkói diákkal, aki 1502-ben lett baccalaureus artium.
1507. # 6286.: Laurentius de Themeswer sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1507.10.13. forrás: MUW II 348, TS 279.
1511. # 6460.: Nicolaus Sartoris de Themesbar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1511.10.13. forrás: MUW II 383, TS 308, SKN 167 megj: Nicolaus Deneschiensis de Themesbar.
1514. # 6603.: Caspar ex Demeschber sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1514.10.13. forrás: MUW II 414, TS 232.
1524. # 7123.: Demetrius Theniesinus, sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara Temeschwar R), tan: 1524.10.13. forrás: MUW III 39, SKN 187.²⁹
1534. #52.: Demetrius Thomeswari sz: (Temesvár? 96, Timișoara R) tan. 1534.4.14. forrás MUW 1534 S 8, Schrauf 190., megj. MNH: 1535 I.³⁰

University of Cracow:

1437. # 619. Antonius Michaelis de Tymusvar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be:* 1437. (1436.h) *univ:* Bécs 1436?, *megjegyz.:* Anthonius Michaelis de Perdervacher (ASUC). [ASUC I 89, MUKr I 175, TA 146, KB 14]
1437. #645. Valentinus Adalberti de Perdervacher sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be:* 1437. (1436.h) *megjegyz.:* Valentinus Adalberti de Tymusvar (ASUC). [ASUC I 89, MUKr I 175, TS 342]
1449. #836. Mathias de Themeswar sz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be:* 1449. *fok:*

²⁹ TŰSKÉS. Passim.

³⁰ KBG 55.

- 1449 PhBacc, 1456 PhMag, *megjegyz.*: Matheus. Tonk szerint esetleg azonos Mathias Laurencii Hungarus-szal, aki 1447-ben iratkozott be (ld. 781. szám alatt). [LPC 41, 46–47, KP 39–40, 44, NKP 217, 220, TS 289]
1451. #881. Briccius Simonis de Themeschvar *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1451.h [ASUC I 131, MUKr I 239, TS 217]
1453. #940. Blasius Michaelis de Themesvar *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1453.e *megjegyz.*: Blasius Michaelis de Themesvard (ASUC). [ASUC I 135, MUKr I 244, TS 216]
1458. #1114. Laurentius Nicolai de Thymeschwar (Wodo, Temesvári Bodó) *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1458.e *univ.*: Bécs 1451, *tov. pálya.*: Temesvári Bodó Lőrinc budai mesterkanonok (1465–1480), dékán (1469)., *megjegyz.*: Laurencius. [ASUC I 154, MUKr I 274, TA 187, KJ 321–322, TS 277, KA BK 682, KA BPP 550]
1458. #1124. Pelbardus Ladislai de Themeschwar *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *egyhtiszt.*: frater Ordinis Minorum, *be.*: 1458.e *fok.*: 1463 PhBacc, *egyet.pálya.*: scriptor ecclesiasticus celebris (1463), *tov. pálya.*: Temesvári Pelbárt obszerváns ferences hitszónok. 1435/1440 körül született. Az 1479–1481-es pestisjárványban ő is megbetegedett, csodálatos gyógyulásáért 1483-ban *Stellarium coronae Beatae Mariae Virginis* (Hagenau, 1498) címmel Máriát dicsőítő prédikációciklust állított össze. Felváltva élt és tanított a budai Szent János-kolostorban és az esztergomi rendházban, ahol házfőnök is volt. Az egész egyházi évet átfogó prédikációit *Pomerium* (Hagenau, 1498–1508) gyűjtőcímen három kötetbe foglalta össze, az utolsót halála után Laskai Osvát fejezte be. 1504. január 22-én hunyt el Budán. A középkori magyar irodalom egyetlen olyan alakja, akinek műveit külföldön is ismerték., *megjegyz.*: Gewardus (G(i)ewart) Ladislai de Themeschwar (ASUC), Palbertus (1463). [ASUC I 153, MUKr I 272, LPC 59, KP 52–53, NKP 227, AR Nr3215, 3224, MMCS 63, TS 241, 309, MIT I 139–141, MaMüL XI 431, KB HFM 62–66]
1459. #1168. Thomas Egidii (de) Themeswersz: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1459.h [ASUC I 159, MUKr I 281, TS 336]
1469. #1627. Dominicus Gerardi de Themesvar (Bodo, Temesvári Bodó) *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1469.e *univ.*: Bécs 1471, *tov. pálya.*: Valószínűleg Temesvári Bodó Mihály budai udvarbíró és borkereskedő nagybátyja., *megjegyz.*: NKP és MUKr szerint Demetrius de Temeschwar-ral azonos, aki 1471-ben szerzett fokozatot (ld. 1720. szám alatt). [ASUC I 194, MUKr I 334, II 507, NKP 384, TA 230, TS 78, 225, KA BPP 550]
1471. #1720. Demetrius de Temeschwar *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1471. *fok.*: 1471 PhBacc, *tov. pálya.*: Vö. Demeter salánki (Salanchk) plébános, aki 1479-ben tűnik fel, mint artium facultatis baccalurius (vö. még az adattárban 1265., 1266. és 1573. szám alatt)., *megjegyz.*: NKP szerint az 1469-ben beiratkozott Dominicus Gerardi de Themesvar-ral azonos (ld. 1627. szám alatt). [LPC 71, KP 61, NKP 234, 384, TS 224, DL 38°412]
1474. #1801. Lucas Pauli de Themaschphar *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1474.e *fok.*: 1477 PhBacc, *megjegyz.*: Lucas de Themeswar (1477). [ASUC I 216, MUKr I 370, LPC 81, KP 68, NKP 239, TS 281]
1479. #2017. Gregorius Johannis de Thumofac *sz.*: Temesvár? (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1479. (1478.h) [ASUC I 236, MUKr I 401]
1483. #2263. Paulus Anthonii de Themesvar *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1483.h [ASUC I 258, MUKr I 432, TS 311]
1494. #3018. Thomas Nicolai de Themeszfaz *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *egyhm.*: Csanád, *be.*: 1494.e *egyet.pálya.*: Szerepel a Bursa Hungarorum névsorában., *megjegyz.*: Bursában az évszám nem pontosan meghatározott. Thomas de Themesuar (RBHC). [ASUC II 30, MUKr I 520, RBHC 5, TS 338]
1495. # 3050. Michael Helye de Temeschwar (Teherekh) *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1495.e *egyet.pálya.*: Szerepel a Bursa Hungarorum névsorában., *megjegyz.*: Bursában az évszám nem pontosan meghatározott. Michael de Themesuar (RBHC), Michael Teherekh de Temeschwar (1495). [ASUC II 36, MUKr I 529, RBHC 6, 59, TS 299]
1499. #3188. Georgius Martini de Themesvar *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *egyhm.*: Csanád, *be.*: 1499.e *fok.*: 1500 PhBacc, *egyet.pálya.*: Szerepel a Bursa Hungarorum névsorában., *megjegyz.*: Bursában az évszám nem pontosan meghatározott. Georgius de Themesuar (RBHC). [ASUC II 50, MUKr I 551, RBHC 7, LPC 128, KP 99, NKP 263, TS 239]
1499. #3197. Jacobus Luce de Themaschwaw *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1499.h [ASUC II 55, MUKr I 558, TS 245]
1499. #3210. Ladislaus Mathie de Themesvar *sz.*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be.*: 1499.e *egyet.pálya.*: Szerepel a Bursa Hungarorum névsorában., *megjegyz.*: Vladislaus. Bursában az

évszám nem pontosan meghatározott. Ladislaus de Themaswar (RBHC). [ASUC II 50, MUKr I 551, RBHC 7, TS 276]

1501. #3323. Caspar Martini de Themaswar *sz*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be*: 1501.e *fok*: 1502 PhBacc, *egyet.pályá*: Szerepel a Bursa Hungarorum névsorában., *megjegyz.*: Gaspar de Themaswar (RBHC), Caspar de Themaswar (1502). Bursá-ban az évszám nem pontosan meghatározott. [ASUC II 68, MUKr I 577, RBHC 9, LPC 135, NKP 267, TS 231]

1501. #3346. Ladislaus Thome de Themaswar *sz*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be*: 1501.e *megjegyz.*: Ladislaus Thome de Themaswar (ASUC). [ASUC II 68, MUKr I 577, TS 276]

1501. #3392. Egidius Nicolai de Temesvar *sz*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *egyh.*: Csanád, *be*: 1502.4.18. (1501.h) *egyet.pályá*: a Bursa Hungarorum consiliarius (1502. téli félév). Szerepel a Bursa Hungarorum névsorában., *megjegyz.*: Bursában az évszám nem pontosan meghatározott. Egidius de Themeswar (RBHC). [ASUC II 72, MUKr I 584, RBHC 9, 45, 50, 67, TS 226]

1502. #3396. Franciscus de Themeswar *sz*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be*: 1502. *fok*: 1502 PhBacc, *univ*: Bécs 1500. [LPC 135, NKP 267, TA 289, TS 229]

1518. #4271. Johannes de Themaswar *sz*: Temesvár (44 Timișoara, Temeschwar, RO), *be*: 1518. *egyet.pályá*: Szerepel a Bursa Hungarorum névsorában., *megjegyz.*: Joannes (RBHC). [RBHC 21, TS 271]³¹

1530. Demetrius Pauli de Themeswar³²

1533. Michael Georgy de Themeswar³³

University of Bologna:

1506. #307 Johannes de Temesvar *sz*: Temesvár (44, Timișoara RO), *egyh.*: frater, *be*: 1506.1.10. Th, *egyet.pályá*: 1506. január 10-én Bolognába küldték teológiát tanulni. 1536-ban kért engedélyt a teológiai doktorátus megszerzésére. *tovpályá*: Az 1513-as nagykáptalan Budára küldte baccalaureusnak. [VE 71, HA 263, ILD 429, 439, 469]³⁴

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³¹ HKSZ II.

³² METRYKA CZYLI 167.; SKC 28. #713.

³³ METRYKA CZYLI 181., SKC 29. #731.

³⁴ 34. HK 168.

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MUKr

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MUW

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SKB

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SKC

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