

Herkunft aus derselben Region ergaben. Marsilius' Werk fand ein ziemlich breites Echo und seine Rezeption schlägt sich auch in besagter Übersicht nieder. Marsilius und sein Freund Hugo von Hervorst waren an der Wiener Universität (*schola Wiennensis*) Autoritäten auf dem Gebiet der Logik (*Parva logicalia*). Verfasser macht auch auf die neuentdeckte Schrift *Quaestiones suppositionum* von Marsilius von Inghen aufmerksam (S. 108–109).

Am Ende des Buches finden sich Gedanken H. Hawicks zu einer möglichen inspirativen Verbindung sowohl der Gelehrten als auch der Herrscherdynastien zwischen Wien und Heidelberg, die zur Gründung bzw. Reorganisation der einen und der anderen Universität führte, und betont, dass die Untersuchung der universitären und politischen Beziehungen für die Forschung nützlich sei. Verfasserin hat auch die Bildbeilagen bearbeitet, die sowohl zeitgenössische Dokumente als auch eine jüngere moderne Tradition enthalten (die Qualität der Reproduktionen ist nicht hoch, was durch die Verwendung des Papiers gegeben ist). Die Benutzer des Buches werden ein Namensregister vermissen, finden jedoch ein Verzeichnis der Quellen und Literatur am Ende des Buches.

Unter den recht zahlreichen Arbeiten zur Heidelberger Universität weckt diese Publikation Interesse durch ihre eigenwillige Sicht auf die Belegschaft der Hohen Schule sowie auf ihre Beziehungen zum niederrheinländischen Raum. Mit seiner engen Ausrichtung gelang es dem Buch, ansonsten zu übersehende Tatsachen und Details aufzudecken, die für weitere Forscher von Nutzen sein können.

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Robert T. Tomczak, Kontakty edukacyjne Polaków z uniwersytetami praskimi w okresie średniowiecza. Studium prozopograficzne

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This book, symbolically decorated by reproduction of a bull issued by Jadwiga of Poland (Jadwiga Andegaweńska), a Polish queen who wanted to establish a college for students from the Polish-Lithuanian Union in Prague, is the first of two volumes of Robert T. Tomczak's monograph dedicated to the peregrination of Polish students to the *studium generale* in Prague. The Prague university, founded by Pope Clement VI and Charles IV in 1347 and 1348, experienced during the period Tomczak covers (until 1526) some rather tumultuous developments. The initial growing pains were followed by an era of boom, when it also split into two universities (1372–1419), a time of adversity when it languished during the Hussite Wars, and a period of new growth when the university existed as just one faculty after the conclusion of the Compacts of Basel (1436). The author, who displays an extraordinarily good knowledge of the history of Prague schools, was fully aware of these turning points in the development of the Prague *studium generale* and structured his exposition into chapters which reflect the periodisation outlined above.

In the introduction, Tomczak clarifies his choice of the key turning points on which his periodisation is based and explains his decision to focus solely on the Prague *studium generale* (although from the Polish perspective, some Church schools could also be relevant). He defines whom he means by 'Poles' for the purpose of this study: the term is used to refer to persons from the lands of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland. It thus excludes Silesia which during the period in question belonged to lands of the Bohemian Crown. The introduction also contains an explanation of the method of prosopographical research and a summary of the current state of knowledge. This is followed by four chapters and a final conclusion.

Tomczak somewhat anachronistically emphasises the Slavic origins of Charles's *studium generale* and the constitutive role of Charles's privilege, while sidelining the importance of the papal bull. This is probably due to the sources he relies on, which contain a large amount of Czech literature, including older one.

Generally speaking, while Czech historiography usually deals with the history of the university as such, Polish historians tend to focus on contacts and the presence of Poles in Prague. Previous research (Henryk Barycz, Krzysztof Ozóg, Jadwiga Krzyżaniakowa) paid attention especially to academic activities of masters of Polish origin and to Polish scholars who had studied in Prague. Tomczak's aim, in contrast, was to offer a comprehensive overview of Polish students with lists of names, numbers at particular times, their place of origin, course of studies, and subsequent careers. Naturally, due to lack of primary sources it was impossible to cover in this manner the entire period of interest (1348–1526). The extent of surviving sources in Prague is far from ideal: some student registers and other administrative books have gone missing at various points in history. Tomczak therefore had to adjust the structure of chapters to the surviving records. Even so, he clearly aims at maintaining a similar structure in all the chapters. Each period is introduced by a historical account where he explains the main events of that time. This is followed by an overview of Poles who, according to surviving sources, studied or taught at the Prague university and an analysis of facts pertaining to them. In many cases, author managed to correct or further specify the identification. Depending on available information, he also included an exposition about events specific for that period.

The first chapter describes the period until the split of the Prague *studium generale* in two universities, one consisting of three faculties, the other of just the faculty of law, that is, until 1372. When covering the origins of the university and interpreting its constitutive documents, Tomczak does not necessarily rely on literature that is in the Czech environment viewed as authoritative, but on the other hand he registered even some very recent news, such as a discovery of the second copy of the papal privilege from January 1347. During the first phase of development of the Prague *studium generale*, Polish presence was rather sparse: the 13 graduates from the Kingdom of Poland represent just about 5% of all recorded graduations. Given the absence of student registers, however, we do not know how many students of Polish origin had matriculated at the Prague university. Tomczak then analyses the areas which Polish graduates came from and their social origin.

The second chapter is dedicated to the three-faculty university (after the faculty of law split away), that is, the period of 1372–1419. At this time, the Prague university experienced the first period of boom, characterised by high student numbers, the first conflicts (regarding places at colleges in 1386 and 1390 and the distribution of votes

between the university nations in 1409), but also the emergence of the religious reform efforts and after 1417 a gradual destruction of university activities. Students and scholars were arriving from Poland in larger numbers: Tomczak found 150 who took examinations and graduated. Despite the increase in comparison with the previous period, this nevertheless amounted to just 3% of all Prague university graduates. Rather interesting is Tomczak's finding that students coming from the Kingdom of Poland constituted only 18% of those who registered with the Polish university nation. It shows that this student group was dominated in terms of representation and influence by students from Silesia, which was one of the lands of the Bohemian Crown, who were German speakers. Their important participation in the tumult of 1408–1409 but also involvement in events related to the Council of Constance, Hus's trial, and anti-Hussite propaganda had been noted already earlier by Franz Machilek.

Activities of Polish university masters are described in a separate subchapter. Tomczak follows their teaching activities but also functions in the university and college administration. He includes an overview of their participation in examination committees (with names) and a list of Polish promoters and their charges. Polish masters in these functions form only about 1–7% of all masters for whom such activities are recorded.

The third chapter deals with the university of lawyers during the same period, i. e., 1372–1419. In this case, the register of students most fortunately survived, which led to increased interest in this faculty. Tomczak therefore also includes a longer introductory exposition. But this does not clarify the issue of Polish presence: older works list markedly different numbers of matriculated students from the Kingdom of Poland. Tomczak used J. Borovičková's detailed analysis of the regional origin of members of the Polish university nation and works with a total number of 115 students. He analyses it also in terms of territorial and social origin and follows the amount of matriculation fee. Included is also an overview of the lawyer's university rectors of Polish origin with a short biography dedicated to each.

The fourth chapter moves forward to the second period of Prague university's development, that is, the Utraquist university of 1419–1526. It has been difficult to follow the developments during this time because this period in the university's history is so far not sufficiently researched. Tomczak managed to deal with the challenge – save for some minor details – rather well. The post-Hussite university differed from the original one both by its denominational nature and by the low number of both masters and students. It is thus not surprising that the number of Poles was also low, but the author nevertheless managed to trace their origin and success in studies. In this specific group, Tomczak corrects previous historiography the most. Alongside students, he also traces the fortunes of five Polish professors, who made a significant mark on the history of the post-Hussite university.

The final balancing account, which forms the fifth chapter, summarises previous findings. Tomczak concludes that Prague universities were very important for the intellectual and cultural development of the Polish state. Tomczak managed to find 234 persons from the Kingdom of Poland who studied in Prague and drew attention to masters who transferred from the Charles College in Prague to the university in Krakow. Many of these scholars went on to hold important posts in state or ecclesiastic administration or at a university. The Prague university was more important for Poland during the pre-Hussite era, when at least 219 students graduated there (for the Kingdom of Poland, this was a significant number

although within the total number of matriculations Poles constituted just a small fraction, a few percent). For the second period (1419–1526), after the temporarily suspended Prague university restored its activities, Tomczak found only 15 Poles and believes that at this point in time the Prague university benefited from the Polish-Czech intellectual exchange more, because Polish masters who served as a dean or rector helped its profile. Tomczak views their presence at the Utraquist school as an expression of continuing prestige of the Prague university, a case where attraction prevailed over the threat of punishment for contacts with Utraquists. Nevertheless, one ought to investigate the motivation of individual students and lecturers for coming to ‘heretic’ Bohemia in order to reach such conclusion.

In an appendix, the author adds lists of Polish students with biographical information in the notes (depending on the amount of surviving information), which thus form a sort of brief prosopographical biographies. The extensive bibliography contains the works of many Czech scholars, which should always be appreciated in a non-Czech author. Robert T. Tomczak had studied at and is currently employed by the University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań. The book is based on his doctoral dissertation, for which he gathered materials among other things during a relatively lengthy stay at the Charles University in Prague (Faculty of Arts) and a stay at the Archive of the Charles University. His two books described here¹ attest to the fruitfulness of this internship: both clearly demonstrate his knowledge of Czech history and Czech historiography. The list of sources also profited from the author’s Prague stay: the core of his sources comes from the Archive of the Charles University and the manuscript department of the National Library.

In parallel to Tomczak’s evaluation of the importance of the Charles University for Poland, we can say about his book that a summary of the earliest history of the Prague university is a valuable source for Polish readers. The analysis and evaluation of the presence of Polish students and masters at the Prague university in the Middle Ages then in turn offers Czech scholars various new findings and sources of inspiration.

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Shortly after publication of the first part of his dissertation, a volume focused on the presence of students and teachers from the Polish–Lithuanian Union at the Prague university in the Middle Ages, Robert Tomczak followed up on this work with a similarly extensive

¹ A preliminary article in English, which summarises the findings of both volumes and lists the numbers, names, and biographical medallions for international readers appeared several years ago: Robert T. TOMCZAK, *Polish professors at Prague universities (14th–18th centuries). A prosopographic study*, AUC-HUCP 60/1, 2020, pp. 77–97. It is accessible online at <<https://karolinum.cz/casopis/auc-historia-universitatis-carolinae-pragensis/rocnik-60/cislo-1/clanek-8847>> (accessed 8 September 2023).