

## PROFESSORS OF THE PRAGUE UTRAQUIST UNIVERSITY AND THEIR CAREERS IN THE URBAN MILIEU (1526–1622)

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The study is based on the prosopography of 93 professors, who have taught at the Prague Utraquist University in the years 1526–1622. It examines the careers of 63 of them, who have left the university and settled down in royal cities. They usually served in the intellectual professions (scribes, chancellors) or took part in the municipal self-government (councillors in town councils).

*Keywords:* Prague Utraquist University; prosopography; intellectual professions; urban history; history of education

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The sixteenth century and the first two decades of the seventeenth century were a time when links between the Bohemian towns and the Prague university were probably at their most intensive in the university's history. This phenomenon has already been examined from various perspectives in works including the synthetic histories by Zikmund Winter,<sup>1</sup> studies by František Palacký<sup>2</sup> and Jiří Pešek<sup>3</sup> who focused on the system of municipal

<sup>1</sup> Of Zikmund Winter's works, the following pay special attention to between towns and the Prague university: Zikmund WINTER, *Děje vysokých škol pražských od secessí cizích národů po dobu bitvy bělohorské (1409–1622)* [A History of Prague Universities from the Secession of Foreign Nations to the Time of the Battle of White Mountain (1409–1622)], Praha 1897; IDEM, *O životě na vysokých školách pražských knihy dvoje. Kulturní obraz XV. a XVI. století* [Two Books on Life at Prague Universities. A Cultural Sketch of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century], Praha 1899; IDEM, *Život a učení na partikulárních školách v Čechách v XV. a XVI. století* [Life and Learning at Latin Schools in Bohemia in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century], Praha 1901. On the older history of Prague university in English language cf. František KAVKA – Josef PETRÁŇ (eds.), *A History of Charles University*, vol. 1, Prague 2001. The most recent monograph concerning its early modern history is Mlada HOLÁ, *Studentské koleje pražské univerzity v pozdním středověku a raném novověku. Dějiny – správa – úřední písemnosti (do roku 1622)* [Prague University Student Colleges in the Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Period. History – Administration – Official Documents (until 1622)], Praha 2017.

<sup>2</sup> František Palacký (1929–2002) was a namesake of the famous Bohemian nineteenth-century historian František Palacký (1798–1876). František PALACKÝ, *Města severozápadních Čech a studium na univerzitách v 16. století* [North Bohemian Towns and University Education in the Sixteenth Century], in: *Sborník Pedagogické fakulty v Ústí nad Labem, řada dějepisná*, Praha 1968, p. 27–63; IDEM, *Obyvatelstvo českých měst a školní vzdělání v 16. a na začátku 17. století* [The Population of Bohemian Towns and School Education in the Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Century], *ČsČH* 18, 1970, p. 345–370.

<sup>3</sup> Jiří PEŠEK, *Univerzitní správa městských latinských škol v Čechách a na Moravě na přelomu 16. a 17. století* [University Administration of Municipal Latin Schools in Bohemia and Moravia in Late Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Century], *AUC-HUCP* 30/2, 1990, p. 41–58; IDEM, *The University of Prague, Czech Latin Schools and Social Mobility 1570–1620*, *History of Universities* 10, 1991, p. 117–136; IDEM, *Pražská univerzita, městské latinské školy a měšťanské elity předbělohorských Čech* [Prague University, Municipal Latin Schools, and Municipal Elites in Bohemia before the Battle of White Mountain], *ČCH* 89, 1991, p. 336–355;

schools which connected to the university, or the prosopography of students compiled by František Šmahel<sup>4</sup> and Petr Svobodný.<sup>5</sup> Part of their research was inspired by the *Handbook of Humanist Poetry* by Josef Hejnic and Josef Martínek,<sup>6</sup> which appeared in five volumes (and one volume of supplements) starting in the 1960s and its importance for research of the history of the Utraquist university and Bohemian towns is unparalleled. It remains the most complete source of critically sorted biographical data for the university and municipal intellectual elites during the abovementioned period.

This contribution focuses on the period of 1526–1622, a period between the election of Ferdinand I until the Jesuit order took over the university in Prague. The former date was a turning point rather in the history of Bohemian towns than in the history of the university. In the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century, royal towns of Bohemia as the ‘third estate’ represented a significant military, economic, and political power. They were so self-confident they were even willing to enter into open conflict with both of the higher estates, that is, the knights and the lords. The military and political strength of Bohemian royal towns was broken after the unsuccessful revolt against Ferdinand I in 1547, but they maintained their importance in economy and especially in cultural and intellectual life until the defeat of the subsequent revolt in 1618–1620.

The relationship between the towns and university rested on three main pillars. First of all, it was their political cooperation. The Carolinum was a place where non-Catholic nobles and municipal politicians traditionally met. Leaders of the ‘third estate’ were often graduates of the Utraquist university, which was especially helpful when interests of the university were to be voiced and argued for at meetings of the Land Diet. Moreover, the university was located in the Bohemian capital, which strengthened its ties especially to the Old Town of Prague. To a lesser extent, though, it also bred tensions and conflicts, for instance due to the separate academic jurisdiction. The second pillar of relations between the town and the university can be identified with the places of origin of university students and professors. According to the results of František Šmahel’s prosopographical research, 63% of graduates of the Utraquist university came from Bohemian royal towns, 28% from manorial towns, and 9% from villages.<sup>7</sup> Vast majority of graduates eventually returned to their native towns as headmasters of municipal schools but for the most part, they soon joined the local economic and political elites thanks to their intellectual skills, advantageous marriages, or, in many cases, a combination of the two. This was enabled

IDEM, *Měšťanská vzdělanost a kultura v předbělohorských Čechách 1547–1620 (Všední dny kulturního života)* [Municipal Education and Culture in Bohemia before the Battle of White Mountain 1547–1620], Praha 1993, p. 30–58.

<sup>4</sup> The latest version in Czech: František ŠMAHEL, *Existenční vyhlídky a kariéry univerzitních humanistů* [Future Prospects and Careers of University Humanists], in: idem, *Alma Mater Pragensis. Studie k počátkům Univerzity Karlovy*, Praha 2016, p. 550–559; see also the German version: IDEM, *Die Karlsuniversität Prag und böhmische Humanistenkarrieren*, in: idem, *Die Prager Universität im Mittelalter – The Charles University in the Middle Ages. Gesammelte Aufsätze – Selected Studies*, Leiden – Boston 2007, p. 196–209.

<sup>5</sup> Petr SVOBODNÝ, *Sociální a regionální struktura literárně činných absolventů pražské univerzity v letech 1500–1620* [Social and Regional Structure of Graduates of the Prague University in 1500–1620 Who Developed Literary Activities], AUC-HUCP 26/1, 1986, p. 7–36.

<sup>6</sup> Josef HEJNIC – Jan MARTÍNEK, *Rukověť humanistického básnictví v Čechách a na Moravě. Enchiridion renatae poesis in Bohemia et Moravia cultae* [A Handbook of Humanist Poetry in Bohemia and Moravia], vol. 1–6, Praha 1966–2011.

<sup>7</sup> František ŠMAHEL – Miroslav TRUC, *Studie k dějinám Univerzity Karlovy v letech 1433–1622* [A Study on the History of Charles University in 1433–1622], in: F. ŠMAHEL, *Alma mater Pragensis*, p. 411–458, here p. 428.

by the third aspect of the relationship between the towns and the university: there existed a network of municipal schools supervised by the rector magnificus who traditionally had the right to appoint headmasters of municipal Latin schools. This system fully developed in the second half of the sixteenth century. It had its own hierarchy and holders of the most prestigious positions at municipal schools in Prague and large royal towns were at the same time possible candidates for professorships in Carolinum. It must be noted, however, that when offered such an opportunity, not all nominees decided to accept a university position and abandon their current life.

Zikmund Winter described the reasons why university graduates sometimes viewed professorship at the Utraquist university more as a burden than as honour. There were several factors at play: the limitations that went with mandatory celibacy (which was abolished only after 1609), life in a closed college community, but also smaller incomes and less prestige than one could achieve in the course of a career in an urban milieu. According to Zikmund Winter,<sup>8</sup> in 1547–1609 only 20 from 69 professors remained at the university until the end of their life. This proportion is similar to the results of the most detailed research undertaken by František Šmahel.<sup>9</sup>

Moreover, we should also take into account the graduates who were elected by professors to fill a vacant position in the Carolinum but rejected their appointment. Although such refusal was a breach of the university statutes, it happened repeatedly, and professors had limited powers to enforce their decision. Among the candidates who preferred marriage and another career, we find for instance Pavel Stránský ze Zapské Stránky (1583–1657), author of a popular compendium *Respublica Bojema* and municipal councillor in the town of Leitmeritz, or Matthias Borbonius z Borbenheimu (1566–1629), one of the most eminent physicians of Rudolfinian Prague.<sup>10</sup> When it came to university appointments, opposition on the part of the administration of various towns may have also played a significant role, because candidates for professorship usually served as headmasters and municipalities sometimes did not want to lose competent and popular employees.

In the following prosopographical analysis, we focus especially on those scholars who accepted a professorship but later left the university to build a career in a municipal environment. In particular, I would like to present preliminary results which include the data of 63 persons concerning their engagement in municipal administration and related offices. This research was undertaken as part of a grant project ‘Universitas magistrorum. Professors at Prague University 1458–1622’. Once the database of professors as one of the project results is finished, the total number of examined persons may further increase<sup>11</sup> but not significantly so. I did not include scholars who did not accepted a university appointment to professorship that was offered to them or those who accepted it but died before they could start teaching.

During the period in question, 24 professors<sup>12</sup> from the 93 so far examined died without ever leaving their position in Carolinum. Most of these men chose university and teaching

<sup>8</sup> Z. WINTER, *O životě*, p. 136.

<sup>9</sup> F. ŠMAHEL, *Existenční vyhlídky*, p. 555, 558, tab. 3.

<sup>10</sup> Z. WINTER, *O životě*, p. 127.

<sup>11</sup> There are several persons whose inclusion in the database is debatable.

<sup>12</sup> Jan Adami Bystřický z Bochova, Šebestián Aerichalcus, Martin Bacháček z Nauměřic, Vavřinec Benedicti z Nudožer, Jan Campanus Vodňanský, Petr Codicillus z Tulechova, Jan Colonius, Jan Crispus, Petr Crispus,

as their proper place in life but some of them died relatively young (three died within the first three years after their appointment).

Then there are six special cases,<sup>13</sup> such as those of three professors who came from the lower nobility or another who left the Carolinum to become an Utraquist pastor. I will not describe these special cases in detail because they are not completely relevant to the subject of this paper, although the subject of former professors functioning as Utraquist priests is also connected with the urban milieu.<sup>14</sup> Let me thus focus on the 63 professors who left the Carolinum to marry and become burghers<sup>15</sup> in Bohemian towns.

**Table 1 – Places of origin and places of careers**

Location	Place of birth	Domicile
Prague (particular town not indicated) <sup>16</sup>	6	2
The Old Town of Prague	2	20
The New Town of Prague	2	17
The Lesser Town of Prague		2
Žatec / Saaz	3	4
Kutná Hora / Kuttenberg	3	
Litoměřice / Leitmeritz	2	3
Nový Bydžov / Neu Bidschow	2	
Rakovník / Rakonitz	3	1
Sušice / Schüttenhofen	2	1
Louny / Laun		2
Hradec Králové / Königgrätz		2
Kolín / Kolin	1	4
Other royal towns	10	5
Manorial towns	17	
Villages	8	
Unknown	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>

This table shows a comparison between the regional origin and towns where former Carolinum professors resided after leaving the university. This group includes also professors

Jindřich Curius Dvorský z Helfenburka, Matěj Dvorský z Hájku, Petr Fradelius Štiavnický, Jan Kocmánek (Gotsmanius), Jan Zahrádka (Hortensius), Jan Chorinnus, Martin Klatovský z Betléma, Matěj Korambus, Ondřej Mitýsko, Trojan Nigellus z Oskořina, Jan Orphaeus z Chotěřiny, Prokop Poeonius, Simeon Skála z Kolínce, Jiří Sušil, and Václav Zelotýn z Krásné Hory.

<sup>13</sup> Albert Míkuláš z Kaménka, Matouš Collinus z Chotěřiny, Oldřich Humpolec z Prostiboře, Jan Jessenius a Jessen, Jan Matyáš ze Sudetu, and Pavel Pressius.

<sup>14</sup> This subject will be dealt with in a separate study.

<sup>15</sup> This means they were accepted by the town council as burghers (měšťan, soused) with all duties, rights, and advantages stated in the municipal statutes. Where a person changed their domicile, the last one is listed here.

<sup>16</sup> In early modern times, Prague, the capital city of Bohemia, consisted of three independent royal towns: the Old Town (Staré Město), New Town (Nové Město), and Lesser Town (Malá Strana). In 1598, Emperor Rudolf II promoted also Hradschin (Hradčany), a small town adjacent to the Prague castle, to the rank of royal town.

active after the abolition of academic celibacy who managed to combine professorship with a career in a municipal environment. We can clearly see that the regional origin of professors more or less corresponds to František Šmahel's conclusions about the dominance of royal towns. On the other hand, we can also see the attractive power of the capital as far as subsequent careers were concerned. Over 60% of former professors (39 of 63) stayed within the walls of one of the towns of Prague. Especially the Old Town and the New Town of Prague had much to offer and we can be sure that many scholars were part of the network of political and intellectual elites of both of these towns. Aside from Prague, former academics went on to establish their subsequent careers in royal towns in Central Bohemia or in the largest urban centres with well-known schools, such as Leitmeritz, Saaz, and Laun in the north-western part of the country, or Königgrätz in north-eastern Bohemia. None chose a manorial town: this was most likely due not only to better conditions and higher prestige of royal towns but because of the degree of personal freedom (in manorial towns, burghers were required to pledge allegiance to the town's lord). In ten cases, professors simply returned to the place of their origin (Prague, Leitmeritz, or Sušice/Schüttenhofen).

**Table 2** – Careers of former professors in municipal milieu (OTP = Old Town of Prague; NTP = New Town of Prague): municipal and royal offices and intellectual professions

Office	Nature of the office	Number of persons (town)
Chancellor of the OTP or NTP	Municipal employees	5 (3 in NTP, 2 in OTP)
Scribes in the town chancelleries		20 (8 in NTP, 4 in OTP, 8 in large royal towns)
Scribes in other offices		2 (OTP, Kuttendorf)
Headmasters of important schools		5 (3 in Leitmeritz, 1 in Saaz, 1 in NTP)
Councillors of the Appellate Court	Royal offices connected with the urban environment	3
Royal reeves		2 (2 in Kolin)
Portreeve of the vineyards or Prague		1
Mayors	Town officials (municipal government)	9
Councillors of the town councils		17
Town elders		1 (Chrudim)
'Desetipáni' (Zehnter) <sup>17</sup>		3 (2 – OTP, 1 – NTP)
School inspectors		5 (Laun, Kolin, Chrudim, OTP)
'Viri literati' fraternity		4 (Laun, Kolin, Chrudim)
Physicians	Independent intellectual professions	7 (4 in OTP, 1 in Lesser Town of Prague, 1 in Leitmeritz, 1 in Königgrätz)
Lawyers		2 (OTP)

<sup>17</sup> This office rendered decisions in cases of smaller debts. Cf. Jindřich ŠEBÁNEK, *Desetipanský úřad Starého města pražského a jeho knihy. Z dějin městské správy a diplomatiky městských knih* [The Office of 'Zehnter' in the Old Town of Prague and Its Records. From the History of Municipal Administration and the Diplomatics of Town Books], *Sborník příspěvků k dějinám hlavního města Prahy* V/2, 1932, p. 767–929. This study includes the list of members.

Table 2 shows the careers of former professors or, after the abolition of celibacy, the parallel careers of professors in the municipal environment. Professions and offices are divided in four basic groups.

Chancellors and scribes were employed by the town and they were responsible to its municipal council.<sup>18</sup> These positions were probably the most important and in large towns also the best paid ones. Former professors were mostly employed as first, i.e. senior, scribes or, in fewer cases, they even became chancellors of the Old Town and New Town of Prague. Chancellors were in charge of town chancelleries and supervised the work of lower-ranking staff. In late sixteenth and early seventeenth century, most scribes in royal towns were graduates of the Prague Utraquist university with a bachelor or master's degree.<sup>19</sup> Headmasters of municipal schools, too, were town employees but former professors opted for such positions only in case of the most prestigious schools and for a limited time.

The second group includes professors who were appointed to royal offices established after the defeat of the first revolt of the Bohemian Estates in 1547 to strengthen the sovereign's control over royal towns. The Appeal Court (*Apelační soud*, *Apellationsgericht*)<sup>20</sup> was the highest legal institution of municipal law and the centre of learned jurisprudence. Its judges examined and confirmed or overturned the decisions of municipal courts in Bohemia. The post of royal reeve<sup>21</sup> was established in Bohemian royal towns also in 1547 based on an Austrian model of this office. Royal Reeves were supposed to defend the political and fiscal interests of the sovereign in individual towns. In practice, they were mostly chosen from the ranks of the most experienced and most prominent burghers who could be expected to take into consideration also local, municipal interests, which made their position somewhat ambivalent. After 1547, the portreeves of vineyards ('*perkmistr hor viničných*') of Prague found themselves in a similarly schizophrenic position in-between the sovereign and the municipality. This originally municipal office was turned into a royal one by Emperor Ferdinand I.<sup>22</sup> Generally speaking, however, engagement of former professors in royal offices was not very frequent.

As noted above, the scholars who settled down and married in Bohemian towns usually belonged to the local political, economic, and intellectual elites and as such, they often took part in the work of various offices of municipal self-government. The most important

<sup>18</sup> *Documenta Pragensia Supplementa IX*, 2018 (= *Úřední písemná kultura v českých a moravských městech ve středověku a raném novověku* [Official Written Culture in Bohemian and Moravian Towns in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Era], ed. Jan HRDINA – Kateřina JÍŠOVÁ).

<sup>19</sup> Marek ĐURČANSKÝ, *Pisaři městských kanceláří a předbělohorská univerzita: na cestě k širšímu pohledu* [Town Scribes and Prague University in the pre-White Mountain Era: Moving Towards a Broader View], *ibidem*, p. 219–236.

<sup>20</sup> Recently on the subject: Klára WOITSCHOVÁ, „...což slušného a spravedlivého jest fedrovati...“ *Personální obsazení pražského apelačního soudu v letech 1548–1783* [‘...in support of those who are decent and righteous...’: Personnel Composition of Prague Appeal Court in 1548–1783], Pelhřimov 2010.

<sup>21</sup> The most important study on royal Reeves is František ROUBÍK, *Královští rychtáři v pražských i jiných městech v letech 1547 až 1783* [Royal Reeves in Prague and Other Towns, 1547–1783], *Sborník příspěvků k dějinám hlavního města Prahy* 6, 1930, p. 265–355. Recently on the topic, with focus on the situation of dower towns (a specific category of royal towns) in eastern Bohemia: David NOVOTNÝ, *Královští rychtáři ve východočeských zeměpanských městech v době předbělohorské* [Royal Reeves in the Royal Towns of Eastern Bohemia Before the Battle of White Mountain], Olomouc 2012.

<sup>22</sup> Marie VÁLKOVÁ-FRÝZOVÁ, *Úřad perkmistra hor viničných* [The Office of Portreeve of Vineyards], *Sborník příspěvků k dějinám hlavního města Prahy* 6, 1930, p. 1–148. Master Tomáš z Javořice held the office in 1543–1545, i.e. before the reform introduced by Ferdinand I.

administrative body in a Bohemian town was a town council<sup>23</sup> and in fact, over one third of the examined group of former academics served in a town council at some point in their lives. All royal and most manorial towns were administered by councils consisting of twelve councillors (only in the Old and New Town of Prague was the number higher). Councillors alternated every four weeks at the post of a burgomaster (purkmistr) who presided over council meetings and represented the whole of the local urban community. The first of these twelve councillors who was appointed to start the process of rotation at the post of burgomaster was called a mayor (primátor, primas). This post was most prestigious in a town council, but actual executive power rested in the hands of whoever was the current burgomaster. The former or future town councillors often belonged to a collective body of town elders (obecní starší), who were supposed to exert supervision over the town council especially in economic matters.

It ought to be noted that membership in a town council as the highest municipal administrative body could not be combined with the post of a town scribe or chancellor. This restriction did not, however, apply to lower municipal offices. Royal towns had large lower administrative bodies and various commissions supervised public life down to minute details. Former professors and graduates of the Utraquist university in general were often active as school inspectors or elders of the fraternity of ‘viri literati’ (literáti, Literaten). Both offices required linguistic and musical skills and school inspectors often had former experience with teaching at Latin schools.

Although the Prague Utraquist university had no faculty of medicine or law, its graduates often made a career in these fields, too. Some, but by far not all of them, received education in these areas at foreign universities. The Prague conurbation and large royal towns offered possibilities for careers in independent learned professions in law and medicine, but former university professors did not pursue these careers often. They were more frequently tempted by municipal positions and clearly, it was easier to use legal skills as a direct employee of the town. The career of Pavel Kristián z Koldína, scribe in the New Town of Prague and one of the authors of the Bohemian Code of Municipal Law (Práva městská Království českého), is but one example of this phenomenon.

Results of the prosopographical research clearly demonstrate a close relationship between the Utraquist university and Bohemian towns, especially royal towns. Approximately two thirds of its former professors in 1526–1622 left the university to marry and build a career in a municipal milieu or, after the abolition of celibacy, had two parallel careers. The range of position they accepted was wide but most frequently, they served in the most prestigious intellectual professions, i.e. as scribes or chancellors, in municipal self-governments. Former professors who were financially secure thanks to an advantageous marriage or prospering trade usually participated in the work of the highest administrative bodies of the royal towns as town councillors. Further research and completion of the database ‘Universitas magistrorum’ will no doubt describe the links between university professors and municipal milieu in even more detail. Even so, one may suppose that even this further research will confirm the basic trends presented in this paper.

<sup>23</sup> On municipal self-government in Early Modern Bohemia, see Olga FEJTOVÁ – Jiří PEŠEK – Václav LEDVINKA (eds.), *Osm set let pražské samosprávy* [Eight Hundred Years of Prague Self-Government], Praha 2002 (= Documenta Pragensia 21).

## Appendix: A list of former professors of the Utraquist university with subsequent or parallel career in urban environment

To make the results of the prosopographical research verifiable, a list of examined scholars is attached. Former professors are listed in an alphabetical order by family name; the list of sources in the footnotes is limited to positions, including the results of recent research concerning the individual professors and their engagement in the municipal offices. Older literature was thoroughly reviewed by authors of the relevant entries in the *Handbook of Humanist Poetry* (Rukověť humanistického básnictví), which remains the most authoritative source of information for the prosopography. Term councillor means the member of town council except if not indicated otherwise. OTP = Old Town of Prague, NTP = New Town of Prague

	Name	Place and year of birth and death	Graduation at the Utraquist or other university	Professorship	Domicile	Career in the urban milieu (office and/or trade)
1.	Daniel Adam z Veleslavína	Prague 1546 – Prague 1599	Bc. 1568 M. 1569	1572–1576	OTP	Zehnter 1584–1590; printer
2.	Mikuláš Alethinus	Kolin? 1540 – Kolin 1586	Bc. 1564 M. 1565	1567–1573?	Kolin	Scribe in OTP, mayor in Kolin 1582–1583, then royal reeve in Kolin
3.	Zikmund Antoch z Helfenburka <sup>24</sup>	Prague 1508 – Prague 1552	Bc. 1528 M. 1534	1536–1543	OTP 1543	
4.	Jan Aquila z Plavče	NTP? – NTP 1573 or 1574	Wittenberg Bc. 1540 M. 1543	?	NTP	Councillor since 1550
5.	Václav Arpinus z Dorndorfu	Böhmisch Kamnitz 1515? – Saaz 1583?	Wittenberg M. 1540	1540–1542?	Saaz	Mayor 1564–1573
6.	Jan Artophidius	Bischofteinitz – Laun 1567	Bc. 1543 M. 1545	1545–1557?	Laun	Headmaster 1557–1560; later councillor and mayor, school inspector, member of the ‘viri literati’
7.	Daniel Basilius z Deutschenberka	Deuschliptsch 1585 – Lesser Town of Prague 1628	Bc. 1609 M. 1612	1615–1622	Lesser Town of Prague	Councillor 1619–1620, mayor 1622 <sup>25</sup>

<sup>24</sup> The Biographical Dictionary of the Czech Lands lists him as a town councillor in the Old Town of Prague. <[https://slovník.seznam.cz/preklad/cesky\\_anglicky/uv%C3%A1d%C4%9Bt](https://slovník.seznam.cz/preklad/cesky_anglicky/uv%C3%A1d%C4%9Bt)> (21 April 2020), but published lists of councillors do not include his name. Jaroslav DOUŠA, *Seznamy konšelů ve staroměstských radách z let 1547–1650* [Lists of councillors in the town councils of the Old Town of Prague], *Pražský sborník historický* 14, 1981, p. 68–72; Václav Vladivoj TOMEK, *Dějepis města Prahy* [History of the City of Prague], IX, Praha 1897, p. 416f.

<sup>25</sup> EVA FRIMMOVÁ, *Daniel Basilius (1585–1628). Život a dielo* [Daniel Basilius (1585–1628). His Life and Work], Bratislava 1997, p. 25–27.



	Name	Place and year of birth and death	Graduation at the Utraquist or other university	Professorship	Domicile	Career in the urban milieu (office and/or trade)
8.	Jan Berka Choceňský	Choceň 1494 – Prague 1545		1530s	OTP	Councillor 1543–1545 <sup>26</sup>
9.	Marek Bydžovský z Florentína	Neu-Bidschow 1540 – NTP 1612	Bc. 1559 M. 1565	1567–1604	NTP 1604	Councillor 1608–1611 <sup>27</sup>
10.	Matěj Bydžovský z Aventýna	Neu-Bidschow 1520 – NTP 1590	Bc. 1542 M. 1545	1551? – 1559	NTP	Scribe 1575–1585, chancellor, Zehnter
11.	Jakub Codicillus z Tulechova	Seltchan – NTP 1576	Bc. 1548 M. 1550	1550–1557?	NTP	First scribe (1557) and vice-chancellor of the NTP
12.	Václav Crussinius z Dalmanhorstu	Hohenmauth – Königgrätz 1552	Bc. 1534 M. 1541	1541?– 1546/47	Königgrätz	
13.	Jan Cypriani Mšenský	Mšeno – Čáslav?	M. 1576	1576–1579	Čáslav	Scribe in Čáslav
14.	Václav Sr. Cyrillus z Kyršfeldu	† after 1590	Bc. 1552 M. 1561	1563?–1564	NTP	First scribe in NTP <sup>28</sup>
15.	Martin Faber	Rakonitz – Chrudim 1599	Bc. 1577 M. 1579	1581	Chrudim	Councillor 1583–1599, school inspector, member of ‘viri literati’
16.	Jan Fortius Chyba	Kaurim (Kouřim) 1517 – Prague 1590	Bc. 1537 M. 1541	1542?–1544	OTP	1571–1581 Zehnter
17.	Matěj Gryllus z Gryllova	Rakonitz 1551 – Saaz 1611	Bc. 1570 M. 1576	1576–1582	Saaz	Scribe
18.	Tadeáš Hájek z Hájku <sup>29</sup>	Prague 1525 – Prague 1600	Bc. 1550 M. 1552	1553 ? – 1558	Lesser Town of Prague?	Physician
19.	Zikmund Heniochus	Leitmeritz – Leitmeritz 1614	Bc. 1570 M. 1572	1575?	Leitmeritz	Rector of college in Leitmeritz <sup>30</sup>
20.	Bartoloměj Hircius	Pisek – Laun 1622	Bc. 1595 M. 1596	1597–1599	Laun	Scribe 1599–1622

<sup>26</sup> V. V. TOMEK, *Dějepis města Prahy*, IX, p. 417.

<sup>27</sup> Jaroslava MENDELOVÁ, *Rada Nového Města pražského v letech 1600–1650* [Town Council of the New Town of Prague, 1600–1650], *Pražský sborník historický* 29, 1996, p. 91.

<sup>28</sup> J. MENDELOVÁ, *Soupis písařů Nového Města pražského z let 1530 (1547) – 1650* [List of Scribes in the New Town of Prague 1530 (1547) – 1650], *Documenta Pragensia Supplementa* IX, 2018, p. 249.

<sup>29</sup> Knighted in 1571.

<sup>30</sup> Oldřich KOTYZA – Jan SMETANA – Jindřich TOMAS a kol., *Dějiny města Litoměřic* [History of the Leitmeritz Town], Litoměřice 1997, p. 399.

	Name	Place and year of birth and death	Graduation at the Utraquist or other university	Professorship	Domicile	Career in the urban milieu (office and/or trade)
21.	Adam Huber z Riesenpachu	Groß Meseritsch 1546 – NTP 1613	Wittenberg Dr. Med. 1577	1567–1580 and in 1612	Leitmeritz, 1588 OTP, 1593 NTP	Physician
22.	Tomáš Hussinecius	Wodnian 1530? – OTP 1582	Bc. 1548 M. 1552 Dr. Med. Rome	1556?–1569	OTP	Physician
23.	Tomáš z Javořice	Rakonitz – Prague 1556	Bc. 1515 M. 1518	1518–1528	OTP	Scribe, later chancellor, 1543–1545 portreeve of vineyards, town councillor, since 1558 councillor of the Appeal Court
24.	Jiří Ježíšek (Jesusus)	OTP – OTP?	Bc. 1508 M. 1515	1518?–1530?	OTP	Councillor 1530–1534 <sup>31</sup>
25.	Jan Kaňha z Veleslavína	NTP – NTP 1599	Bc. 1570 M. 1572	1577–1580	NTP	Scribe in NTP, since 1599 councillor <sup>32</sup>
26.	Jan Karlík Žlutický	Lutitz (Žlutice) – NTP 1542	Bc. 1520 M. 1522	1524–1531/2	NTP	Scribe <sup>33</sup>
27.	Jan Kherner	Pilsen – Prague 1612	Bc. 1577 M. 1584	1585–1593	Prague	Lawyer
28.	Valentin Kochan z Prachové	Strakonitz app. 1565 – OTP 1621	Bc. 1586 M. 1588	1594–1595?	NTP	Scribe <sup>34</sup>
29.	Pavel Kristián z Koldína	Klattau 1530? – Prague 1589	Bc. 1550 M. 1552	1557–1562	OTP 1563	Scribe in NTP, councillor in OTP 1565–1567, <sup>35</sup> after 1568 scribe in OTP, later chancellor
30.	Jan Kunštát z Paumberka	Prague 1520 – Prague 1586	Bc. 1539 M. 1541 Dr. Med. Bologna	1543–1551	OTP	Councillor 1556–1557, 1565–1567, <sup>36</sup> physician

<sup>31</sup> V. V. TOMEK, *Dějepis města Prahy*, IX, p. 415.

<sup>32</sup> Jiří PEŠEK, *Mistr Jan Kaňha z Veleslavína – obyčejný život pražského profesora a měšťana doby rudolfínské* [Master Jan Kaňha z Veleslavína: The Ordinary Life of Prague Professor and Burgher of the Rudolfinian Era], AUC-HUCP 47/1–2, 2007, p. 166f; J. MENDELOVÁ, *Soupis písařů Nového Města pražského*, p. 250.

<sup>33</sup> J. MENDELOVÁ, *Soupis písařů Nového Města pražského*, p. 244.

<sup>34</sup> J. MENDELOVÁ, *Soupis písařů Nového Města pražského*, p. 253f.

<sup>35</sup> J. DOUŠA, *Seznamy staroměstských konšelů*, p. 81.

<sup>36</sup> J. DOUŠA, *Seznamy staroměstských konšelů*, p. 74, 81.

	Name	Place and year of birth and death	Graduation at the Utraquist or other university	Professorship	Domicile	Career in the urban milieu (office and/or trade)
31.	Ondřej Lucinius	Leitmeritz – Leitmeritz 1591	Bc. 1552 M. 1556	1561–1564	Leitmeritz	Councillor 1568–1570, 1575–1578, 1580–1581, 1582–1583, 1585–1586, 1587–1589, mayor 1584–1585 <sup>37</sup>
32.	Prokop Lupáč z Hlavačova	OTP – Taus (Domažlice) 1587	Bc. 1558 M. 1561	1564–1569	Taus (Domažlice)	Scribe to 1571, then councillor to his death <sup>+38</sup>
33.	Kryštof Mathaebaeus	Bohdaneč – Chrudim ca. 1658	Bc. 1597 M. 1604	1606	Chrudim	City elder, school inspector, member of 'viri literati'
34.	Matouš Mendicellus	Saaz – OTP ?	Bc. 1583 M. 1584	1584–1592	OTP 1592	Scribe
35.	Matyáš Molesynus z Dielenperka	Hor. Slatina u Trenčina – Prague 1597	Bc. 1566 M. 1569 Basel JUDr. 1579	1570–1581	NTP	Councillor
36.	Jan Nepressius	Böhmisch Trübau 1562 – Saaz 1612	Bc. 1581 M. 1582	1582–1584	Saaz	Headmaster, city elder, councillor 1589–1605, 1610–1612, mayor 1606–1609 <sup>39</sup>
37.	Řehoř Orinus z Chocemic	Kuttenberg – NTP? 1563	Wittenberg, Padua, Ferrara Dr.	1537–1549	NTP	Lawyer
38.	Nikodém Chotěbořský z Paumberka Sr.	Chotěboř 1522 – Prague 1574	Bc. 1543 M. 1545	1546	OTP	Scribe, later chancellor; councillor 1567–1574 <sup>40</sup>
39.	Jan Pachaeus z Rájova	Budin an der Eger – Kolin 1622	Bc. 1578 M. 1579	1580–1583	Kolin	Scribe 1583–1584, mayor 1585, royal reeve 1587–1621, <sup>41</sup> school inspector, member of 'viri literati'

<sup>37</sup> He probably remained member of the council also after 1589. Quido KASTNER, *Obnovování městské rady v Litoměřicích ve 40. –80. letech 16. století. Soupis litoměřických purkmistrů* [Renewing of the Town Council in Leitmeritz from 1540s until 1580s], *Acta Litomericensia* 1, 1981, p. 27–34, 47–48.

<sup>38</sup> Biographic data included in the Handbook of Humanist Poetry were revised by Petr MUŽIK, *Městská kancelář, správa a hospodářské poměry v Domažlicích v 16. a na počátku 17. století* [Town Administration, Chancellery, and Economic Conditions in Domažlice in the 16th and Early 17th Century], *Sborník archivních prací* 27, 1977, p. 58–59.

<sup>39</sup> Bohumír ROEDL, *Žatecká rodina Hošťálků z Javořice* [Hošťálek z Javořice Family in Saaz], Žatec 1997, p. 24–250.

<sup>40</sup> J. DOUŠA, *Seznamy staroměstských konšelů*, p. 82–84.

<sup>41</sup> F. ROUBÍK, *Královští rychtáři*, p. 345.

	Name	Place and year of birth and death	Graduation at the Utraquist or other university	Professorship	Domicile	Career in the urban milieu (office and/or trade)
40.	Jiří Polenta ze Sudetu	Kuttenberg 1528 – Prague 1597	Bc. 1548 M. 1552	1553–1570	OTP	Physician
41.	Václav Posthumius Bydžovský	Sloupno near Neu-Bidschow – app. 1616	Bc. 1565 M. 1576	1578	OTP 1579	
42.	Simon Proxenus ze Sudetu	Budweis 1532 – Prague 1575	Frankfurt/O. M. Orléans Dr. jur. utr.	1556–1561?	OTP 1567	Councillor at the Court of Appeals 1567 <sup>42</sup>
43.	Štěpán Prunerus	Prague – Skalica app. 1631	Bc. 1605 M. 1606	1606–1609	Kolin 1613	Scribe in Kolin 1609, councillor 1623, school inspector, financial clerk in Kuttenberg 1625, exile 1626
44.	Bartoloměj Ropal z Ryfímberka	Pacov – 1588	Bc. 1528 M. 1534	1534–1538?	Chrudim, NTP 1548	Scribe in Chrudim 1542–1548, scribe in NTP <sup>43</sup> 1548–1555
45.	Rosacius z Karlšperka Adam	Schüttenhofen – Schüttenhofen 1624	Bc. 1581 M. 1584	1589–1594	Schüttenhofen	Repeatedly mayor 1603–1605, 1607–1608, 1615–1618, councillor 1606, 1609–1614 <sup>44</sup>
46.	Jan Rosacius	Schüttenhofen – Kolin 1584	Bc. 1573 M. 1576	1580–1582	Kolin	Scribe 1583–1584
47.	Jakub Srnovec z Varvažova	Rokitzan – OTP 1586	Bc. 1539 M. 1541	Ca. 1541–1548	OTP app. 1548	Councillor 1554–1562; councillor at the Court of Appeals 1562 <sup>45</sup>
48.	Jan Strial z Pomnouše	Saaz 1535 or 1536 – Saaz 1582	Wittenberg M. 1558	1563–1566	Budweis 1570, Saaz 1580?	Rector of the college in Leitmeritz 1566; scribe in Budweis 1567, scribe in Saaz 1580 <sup>46</sup>

<sup>42</sup> K. WOITSCHOVÁ, „...což slušného a spravedlivého jest fedrovati...“, p. 54.

<sup>43</sup> J. MENDELOVÁ, *Soupis písařů Nového Města pražského*, p. 245f.

<sup>44</sup> Jan LHOŤÁK, *K vývoji městské správy v Sušici od nejstarších dob do roku 1850*, III, *Soupis zjištěných představitelů městské správy v Sušici* [On the Evolution of Municipal Administration in Schüttenhofen Until 1850, III, List of Known Representatives of Municipal Administration in Schüttenhofen], *Minulostí Západočeského kraje* 45, 2010, p. 248–253. Personnel composition of the town council prior to 1603 has not been reconstructed due to absence of sources.

<sup>45</sup> J. DOUŠA, *Seznamy staroměstských konšelů*, p. 72–79; K. WOITSCHOVÁ, „...což slušného a spravedlivého jest fedrovati...“, p. 53.

<sup>46</sup> Petra ŠTOVIČKOVÁ, *Rekonstrukce osobní knihovny Jana a Bohuslava Strialia na základě souboru knih ze sbírek Severočeského muzea v Liberci* [Reconstruction of Personal Library of Jan and Bohuslav Strial Based on Book Collection of the North Bohemian Museum in Liberec], *Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, řada C, literární historie*, 59/1–2, 2014, p. 7–8.

	Name	Place and year of birth and death	Graduation at the Utraquist or other university	Professorship	Domicile	Career in the urban milieu (office and/or trade)
49.	Gabriel Svěchinus z Paumberka	Chrudim 1516 – NTP 1587	Bc. 1544 M. 1545 Bologna Dr. iur.	1557–1558	NTP	Councillor at the Court of Appeals 1557 <sup>47</sup>
50.	Jan Šentygar	Hvoždany 1516? – Königgrätz 1554	Bc. 1536 M. 1541	1541–1548	Königgrätz 1548	Physician / apothecary <sup>48</sup>
51.	Zachariáš Štyrský	Prague 1576 – OTP 1612	Bc. 1595 M. 1596	1600–1603	OTP 1608	Scribe in Zehnter's office 1605
52.	Jiří Šultys z Felsdorfu	Kuttenberg – Verona	Bc. 1615 M. 1615	1615–1622?	OTP 1618	
53.	Jan Tetaur ze Svinčan	Svinčany – Leitmeritz 1617	Bc. 1603 M. 1604	1605–1614	Leitmeritz 1616	
54.	Mikuláš Troilus	Svaté Pole 1571 – Pírna 1631	Bc. 1593 M. 1600	1603–1622	OTP	Chancellor in OTP 1619
55.	Tomáš Vlašimský		Bc. 1508 M. 1513	Ca. 1516–1529	Rakonitz 1529	Councillor 1534, 1543
56.	Václav Vlaverin	Nosislav – NTP 1631?	Bc. 1583 M. 1588	1590–1604	NTP 1604	Councillor 1611–1617, 1620–1622, 1628–1630 <sup>49</sup>
57.	Jan Vocorineus	Luditz (Žlutice) – Prague 1607	Bc. 1583 M. 1588	1593–1596	OTP 1596	Scribe in OTP
58.	Adam Vodička z Radkova	Saaz – NTP 1560	Wittenberg M. 1543	1546–1550?	NTP 1554	Rector of college in Leitmeritz 1550, chancellor in NTP
59.	Daniel Vratislavský	Jungbuzlau – Dresden after 1636?	Bc. 1605 M. 1608	1610–1612	OTP 1612	Councillor 1619–1620, school inspector, died in exile <sup>50</sup>
60.	Jan Záhrobský z Těšína	Záhrobí by Blatná – Klattau 1590	Bc. 1543 M. 1545	1549	Klattau	Scribe in Böhmisches-Brod and Klattau
61.	Adam Zalužanský ze Zalužan	Münchengrätz 1552 – Prague 1613	Bc. 1581 M. 1584 Dr. Med. Helmstedt	1588–1594	OTP	Physician, apothecary
62.	Jakub Žabonius z Vyšetína	Raudnitz a. L. 1586 – Prague	Bc. 1605 M. 1610	1615–1621	OTP 1618	
63.	Jan Žabonius	Minice – ?	Bc. 1564 M. 1569	1570–1571	NTP?	Headmaster of the School of St. Henry in the NTP

<sup>47</sup> K. WOITSCHOVÁ, „...což slušného a spravedlivého jest fedrovati...“, p. 52.

<sup>48</sup> Jaromír MIKULKA, *Dějiny Hradce Králové* [History of Königgrätz], I/2, Hradec Králové 1997, p. 295.

<sup>49</sup> J. MENDELHOVÁ, *Rada Nového Města pražského*, p. 92–95.

<sup>50</sup> J. DOUŠA, *Seznamy staroměstských konšelů*, p. 103f.

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MAREK ĎURČANSKÝ

## PROFESOŘI PRAŽSKÉ UTRAKVISTICKÉ UNIVERZITY A JEJICH KARIÉRY V MĚSTSKÉM PROSTŘEDÍ (1526–1622)

### RESUMÉ

Jádrem příspěvku je prosopografie 93 osob, které vyučovaly na pražské univerzitě v letech 1526–1622, především pak těch, které se po jisté době usadily v městském prostředí (63 osob). Rozboru výsledků prosopografie předchází text sumarizující dosavadní literaturu zabývající se vztahem pražské univerzity a českých měst v předbělohorské době. Tento vztah spočíval především na trojím základu: 1) na politické spolupráci městského stavu jako celku s univerzitou; 2) městském původu naprosté většiny studentů a profesorů; 2) síti městských škol spadajících pod odborný dohled rektora pražské univerzity dosazujícího na ně učitele.

Výsledky prosopografie se zaměřují na dvě hlavní otázky: místa původu a pozdějšího působení profesorů pražské univerzity a převažující modely jejich kariér v městském prostředí. Takřka dvě třetiny ze zkoumaných 63 osob pocházely z královských měst, zbytek připadá na poddanská města a vesnice. Všichni bez rozdílu se ale po odchodu z univerzity usadili ve větších královských městech, rozhodující měrou (41) v Praze. Takřka polovina z nich (27) během svého života po nějakou dobu působila na některém z písařských postů v městské kanceláři (zpravidla radní písař); zhruba stejný počet (26) také během své kariéry v městském prostředí zasedal v městské radě. I další posty v městské samosprávě a profese s ní spojené, kde bývalí profesori působili, potvrzují významnou roli, kterou pražská univerzita hrála ve vývoji kultury a vzdělanosti českých měst v předbělohorském období.

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