



1367—1967

SIX HUNDRED YEARS OF HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

CATALOG

OF THE MEMORIAL EXHIBIT
PRESENTED BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPTER
OF THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION
NOVEMBER 4 THROUGH 24, 1967
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IN COOPERATION WITH THE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND LIBRARY

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MCKELDIN LIBRARY

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PREFACE

The achievements of scholars, educators, artists and writers of Hungarian extraction are familiar to Americans: especially well known is the work of persons who have come to the United States during recent decades and who have contributed to the advancement of science and to the national security.

The University of Maryland Libraries are pleased to present the exhibit "Six Hundred Years of Hungarian University Education" in commemoration of the founding of the first Hungarian university (in Pécs, in 1367) and in honor of the progress through the centuries of Hungarian higher education.

We wish to thank the Library of Congress for lending us a noteworthy group of publications, issued mainly in Hungary, which collectively tell the story of the Hungarian universities, of their founders, and of scholars associated with their development. Our thanks are also due the Washington Chapter of the American-Hungarian Federation, which initiated the exhibit and contributed in many ways to its presentation. We also wish to thank Dr. Elemer Bako, Area Librarian (Finno-Ugrian), Slavic and Central European Division, Library of Congress, for selecting materials for the exhibit, for guidance in organizing it, and for preparing the catalog.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge the contribution and cooperation of Dr. Michael J. Horvath, Assistant Loan Librarian, McKeldin Library, and of Mrs. Isabella M. Hayes, Librarian, Maryland and Rare Book Room, McKeldin Library.

Howard Rowelstad
Director of Libraries

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INTRODUCTION

The year of 1967 marks the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the first university in Hungary. Pope Urban V whose foundation document was dated in Avignon, France, on September 1, 1367, permitting the organization of an institute of highest learning in the City of Pécs, Hungary, opened up a new chapter in the history of Hungarian culture and education. Although the occupation of the city by the invading armies of the Ottoman Empire, in the year of 1543, (following the fateful defeat of Hungary's main army at Mohács, Hungary, in 1526), almost erased the memory of this first university of Hungary, the eleven documents in the Vatican Archives, the only ones which were preserved for posterity, carry a clear message about the foundation and teaching functions of this institution. Its first professors were mostly from Italy but the growth of the university left its mark in history as one of the most important teaching centers of Southeastern Europe. The Turkish chronicler Evliya Chelebi, who wrote his travelogues in the seventeenth century, refers to 2,000 students enrolled in Pécs just before the dissolution of the university.

There were also other universities in the fourteenth century in Hungary. King Sigismund, known also as Emperor Sigismund of Germany, founded one in Buda in 1389. This university had four faculties (theology, law, philosophy and medicine) and its delegation participated in the Council of Konstanz. The university which was founded by Sigismund played an important role in the plans of Hungary's "renaissance King" Mathias I (Hunyadi), known also as Corvinus. It served as a model for him when, in 1465, he sent a delegation of 300 prelates and magnates to Pope Paul II to Rome, headed by the famous Humanist, Janus Pannonius, Bishop of Pécs, and the Voivoda of Transylvania János Rozgonyi, requesting the foundation of a new university in Hungary. The Papal document, dated May 19, 1465, contained the permission as it was requested by the King, and the new university, named Academia Istropolitana ("Academy of Danube City") was symbolically opened in Esztergom, Hungary, the seat of the Cardinal Primate János Vitéz, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, on June 20, 1467. This university which existed during the lifetime and possibly some years after the death of Mathias, is known as the "Universitas Posoniensis", after its seat, the City of Pozsony, which functioned for centuries as an important center of Hungarian cultural and public life (known in our times as Bratislava, capital city of Slovakia). The university of Pozsony had numerous prominent professors; most famed among them was Johannes Miller Regiomontanus, of Königsberg, Germany, who - among other important scholarly activities - participated in the calendar reform initiated by Pope Sixtus IV. The crisis which led to an alienation between the Primate János Vitéz and the King undermined the very

existence of the university. The king took steps preparatory to the foundation of a new, powerful university center which was supposed to house 40,000 students, in Buda; however, he only succeeded to lay the foundations of the huge construction and to launch the curricula of two faculties before his early death.

The great victory of the Turks at Mohács in 1526 destroyed the central royal power in Hungary. In no time, the country fell into three parts: in the East, the Principate of Transylvania emerged as the only region where Hungarian leadership could preserve itself for almost two centuries; the central part of the country, together with the capital city of Buda, fell under the rule of the Turks, and in the West and North of the medieval Hungarian kingdom, the House of Hapsburg was recognized as lawful heir to the Hungarian throne.

The sixteenth century brought the great waves of the Reformation across the borderlines of Hungary also. After an initial success of Lutheran reformation, the followers of John Calvin took over and established themselves, especially in Transylvania and in the adjoining eastern and northeastern parts of the country. In 1531, the first Protestant college was established in Sárospatak, followed by a similar institution in Debrecen in 1538, and in several other cities later. The short-lived restoration of Catholic church power in Transylvania led to the foundation of an institution of college level by the Jesuits (often referred to as university) in the City of Kolozsvár, seat of the Principate, in 1581. The great Protestant Prince of Transylvania, Gabriel Bethlen, established a college of Protestant character in Gyulafehérvár (now known as Alba Iulia, Rumania) in 1629 which was transferred later to Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Rumania).

The most consequential event in the history of modern university education in Hungary was, however, the establishment (in 1635) of an educational fund by the Cardinal Péter Pázmány, Archbishop of Esztergom, for the creation of a university in Nagyszombat (now in Slovakia), under the direction of the Jesuit Order. Beginning with two faculties (theology and philosophy) which were soon joined by the faculty of law, a royal decree of 1667 turned the institution into a university under royal protection, adding a faculty of medicine to its existing organization. In 1774, Empress Maria Theresia as Queen of Hungary, moved this university to Buda; a few years later, after its secularization by Maria Theresia's son Emperor Joseph II, the university was transferred to Pest, on the eastern shore of the Danube (which was merged later with Buda, forming the new capital city of Hungary under the name of Budapest).

The first constitutional government of Hungary in 1848 (by its Law Article XIX) reorganized the institution as a "Hungarian university", ordering the university under the supervisory authority of the Minister of Public Education and declaring the freedom of teaching and learning as the guiding principles of its function.

On November 18, 1895, the university, by the power of a royal

declaration, provided for the admission of girl students to the faculties of philosophy, medicine and pharmacology.

First named after its founder as the "Royal Hungarian Péter Pázmány University", the institution was renamed after World War II as the "Loránd Eötvös University of Budapest", in honor of one of Hungary's greatest researchers in physics.

The second Hungarian university of the nineteenth century was founded in Kolozsvár (now Cluj, Rumania), in 1872, with four faculties, and was named, in 1881, as the "Royal Hungarian Francis Joseph University". In 1919, after the cession of Transylvania to Rumania, the university moved provisionally to Budapest, then reopened in Szeged in 1921 as the "Royal Hungarian Francis Joseph University". After the Award of Vienna, of August 30, 1940, by which Rumania ceded Northern Transylvania to Hungary, the university returned to Kolozsvár (Cluj) under its original name, and a new university, the "Royal Hungarian Miklós Horthy University" was founded in Szeged in the same year (1940). In 1945 when Northern Transylvania was occupied by the Soviet forces and returned to Rumania, a new Hungarian language university was created in the city, in May, 1945. It existed, under varying names, till 1956 when it was merged with the local Rumanian university.

Teaching in technology and engineering on academic level in Hungary was initiated in 1782, in the form of a three-year engineering institute. In 1857, it was elevated to the level of a Polytechnicum, and, in 1871, the new university of technical sciences with five faculties was created in Budapest. The present Technical University of Budapest is a successor to this institute.

The period prior to World War I includes the foundation of two other Hungarian universities. The "Royal Hungarian Elizabeth University" in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) named in honor of the popular Queen Elizabeth, wife of Francis Joseph, who some years ago became victim of a senseless terror act in Switzerland, was founded in 1912 by Law Article XXXIV. Its first faculty opened in 1914. Prior to the inclusion of the city in Czechoslovakia, in 1920, the university was first moved to Budapest, then transferred to Pécs in 1923, by Law Article XXV of 1921. The new university included a faculty of Lutheran theology which, however, was seated in the City of Sopron, at the western borderline of Hungary. After World War II, the university lost its faculties, either to Szeged or by the dissolution of its theological faculty in Sopron, with the exception of the faculty of law and political sciences. Presently, in the atmosphere of the sixhundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Hungarian university at Pécs, the Hungarian government is reported to entertain the idea of a reorganization of this university, with four faculties, to be renamed after its founder king "Louis the Great University of Sciences".

The University of Debrecen, a successor to the Reformed College, founded as such in 1550, was established in 1914, absorbing three faculties (those of the theology, law and philosophy) which gradually

emerged during the second half of the nineteenth century. Adding a new faculty of medicine to the existing ones, the university functioned under the name of "Royal Hungarian István Tisza University" (named after Hungary's Prime Minister of World War I fame) until after World War II, when it was renamed as "Lajos Kossuth University of Debrecen", in honor of Hungary's great leader in the struggle for freedom in 1848-49.

The University of Szeged, founded in 1940 after the return of the Francis Joseph University to Kolozsvár (Cluj) in 1940, was renamed after World War II as "Attila József University of Szeged", in commemoration of one of Hungary's foremost poets, a former student of the university.

One of the most important organizational changes which affected Hungary's universities during the post-World War II period, was the separation of the medical faculties of the universities of Budapest, Debrecen, Pécs and Szeged and the reorganization of the same faculties as universities of medicine with several faculties each. Also, the separation of the theological faculties (of Roman Catholic character at Budapest University and of Calvinist character at Debrecen University) and their continuation as theological academies (seminars) was completed in this period. The same post-World War II era is marked by a stepped-up proliferation of higher educational institutions in the fields of the sciences, technology and engineering. Several Hungarian cities became the seats of new universities, such as Sopron, Miskolc, Szolnok, Veszprém, Gödöllő, etc. Most of these institutions evolved from former faculties of already existing universities or from institutions on college level. Another field in which scientific research was honored with the foundation of a new university, is that of the economic sciences.

The principle of freedom in teaching and studying was changed in accordance with the tenets of the present political system. However, the searchlights which have been carried by many Hungarian scholars and tens of thousands of students in their quest for truth and clarity in thinking, remain powerful and follow the directions so clearly defined in the course of the past six centuries.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN HUNGARY
PRIOR TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS
IN 1967

Bökefi, Remig. A káptalani iskolák története Magyarországon 1540-ig. (History of the cathedral schools in Hungary till 1540.) Budapest, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1910. XXIX, 598 p. facsim. "Oklevéltár" p./365/-613. LA681.3.B4

Pages 162-163: Early history of the Veszprém Cathedral School (College), the oldest higher educational institution in Hungary which was initiated at the times when Christian religion was introduced to Hungarians, - according to a Royal document, issued by King László IV, on November 18, 1276, to secure reorganization of the institution which fell victim to arson and plunder.

In the course of subsequent centuries, every bishopric was instituted to establish a cathedral school where theological, legal and philosophical studies should be pursued.

Veress, Endre, ed. Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók anyakönyve és iratai (Matricula and documents of students from Hungary attending Italian universities), 1221-1864. Budapest, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1941. CIX, 703 p., illus. (part col.) (Olaszországi magyar emlékek, 3) LA797.7.V4

Page LXXI: Frontal entrance of the Collegium Hungaricum-Illyricum in Bologna, Italy, (founded in 1537).

The educational activities of the cathedral schools in Hungary prepared the students for higher studies in other countries of Europe. The first student recorded by name at Oxford University in England was a Hungarian, Nicolaus de Hungaria, whose studies were financed by Richard the Lionhearted during the years 1193-1196. The author of the first work on Hungarian history, unknown by name, who may have lived at the end of the 12th century, was undoubtedly familiar with the method and style of first-ranking French scholars of Sorbonne University in Paris. The peregrination of Hungarian students to Italian universities was continued throughout the centuries, as proven by the foundation and building of the Hungarian-Croatian College (Collegium Hungaricum-Illyricum) in Bologna, Italy, in 1537, (see above), and several other institutions and related documentation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS
(1367-1543; 1922-)

First founded in 1367, its function was disrupted in 1543 when the Turks occupied the city. Another university was located here when the new University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia), founded in 1914, was moved to Pécs in 1922 as Royal Hungarian Krzsébet (Elizabeth) University.

1336-1358

Marcus de Káll, fl. 1336-1358. Képes Krónika. Chronicon pictum. Facsimile edition, with essays by various experts, and with a Hungarian translation of the original in Latin. Budapest, Magyar Helikon Könyvkiadó, 1964. 2 v. (part col.) DB924.M316 1964

Volume 1, page 1: The portrait, partly damaged, of King Louis I, of Hungary, sitting on his throne, surrounded by courtiers and bodyguards.

14th Century

A Companion to Hungarian studies, with a preface by Count Stephen Bethlen. Budapest, Society of the Hungarian Quarterly, 1943. XII, 532 p., illus., ports., maps. DB901.H83

Pages 100-101: Description, with a chart, of "The Hungarian Empire of Louis, the Great."

1360

Caismadia, Andor. The Origins of university education in Hungary. In: Acta Juridica, Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest, tomus 9 (1967), nos. 1-2, p. 127-160. Library of Congress

Page 127: "The approaching 600th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Pécs resulted in focusing the attention of historians and lawyers to the beginnings of higher education in Hungary. The author who was making thorough-going researches into the relating documents stored in Italy, in the first place in the Vatican Archives and Library, sums up the results of his research."

Page 131: "The attempt of King Louis to call to life a university was well in line with this policy. There is still a letter extant he wrote to Carrara, Prince of Padua, in which he asked him for

his agreement to invite Bartolomeo Piacentini to become professor of the university he intended to found in Pécs. Although at that time /i.e. in 1360/ his plan did not materialize, seven years later conditions matured for the foundation of a university (1367)."

Colle, Francesco Maria, 1744-1815. Storia scientifico-letteraria dello studio di Padova. Volumes 1-4. Ed. by Giuseppe Vedova. Padova, Italy, della Tipografia della Minerva, 1824-25. 4 v. in 2. LF3575.G7

Volume 3, pages 46-47: References to a letter by Louis the Great, King of Hungary, to Carrara, Prince of Padua, asking him to agree with the invitation of Bartolomeo Piacentini as professor at the new university of Pécs, Hungary, which is to be founded soon. (The letter was sent in 1360.)

1367

Békefi, Remig. A Pécsi Egyetem. (The University of Pécs.) Budapest, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1909. 138 p., illus., facsimis. LF1695.P4B5

Pages 12-21 (facsimiles): Texts of the Papal documents confirming the foundation of the university of Prague (by Pope Clement VI, in Avignon, France, on January 26, 1347), of Cracow, Poland (by Pope Urban V, in Avignon, France, on September 1, 1364), of Vienna, Austria, (by Pope Urban V, in Avignon, France, on June 18, 1365), and, of Pécs, Hungary (by Pope Urban V, in Viterbo, Italy, on September 1, 1367).

Same.

Pages 22-25 (facsimiles): Pope Urban V informs Casimir, King of Poland, (dated in Avignon, France, on September 13, 1364), and, Louis, King of Hungary (dated in Viterbo, Italy, on September 2, 1367), on his decisions to confirm the foundation of the University of Cracow, Poland, and, of the University of Pécs, Hungary, respectively.

Same.

Supplements (unpaged): (1) The list of titles of the sermons written at the University of Pécs, and, (2) the introductory part of the first sermon on Stephen I, the Saint, (997-1038 A.D.), first Christian king of Hungary.

Fejér, György (Georgius). Codex diplomaticus Hungariae ecclesiasticus ac civilis. Studio et opere Georgii Fejér... Budae, typis Typographiae Regiae Universitatis Ungariae, 1829-44. 11 v. in 14. DB903.F45

Vol. IX, part IV, pages 429-431 (facsimiles): Pope Gregory XI informs Galvano of Bologna, professor of the University of Pécs, Hungary, that the salary, offered to him by William, Bishop of Pécs, and his prelates, - consisting of an annual sum of 300 silver marks (equal to 600 golden florins), the annual tax of the village of Ürög (in the value of 70 golden florins), and the use of a house in the City of Pécs, for the duration of his teaching at Pécs University, is confirmed.

Heckenast, Desső. Hatszázéves a Pécsi Egyetem. (The University of Pécs is six hundred years old.) In: Katolikus Szemle, (Catholic Review), Rome, Italy, vol. 1967, no. 1, p. 19-29.
Library of Congress

A sample of contemporary research interest on the part of Hungarian scholars in foreign countries in the history of the first university in Hungary, and of the other medieval universities in Hungary, founded in the 15th century in Óbuda (Old Buda), Pozsony, (now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia), and Buda.

1373

Dercsényi, Desső. Nagy Lajos kora. (The Age of Louis the Great.) Budapest, Királyi Magyar Egyetemi Nyomda, /1938/. 319 p., (incl. LXIV tables), 1 fold., col. illus.
4 DB-39

Page XXV: An example of the high quality of fine arts in Hungary in the 14th century, the equestrian statue of Saint George, created by two Hungarian sculptors, the brothers Martin and George of Kolosvár, in 1373. (Now in Prague, Czechoslovakia.)

Vörös, Márton. Pécs (Pécs). Budapest, Officina Nyomda és Kiadóvállalat, 1941. /65/ p., illus., (Officina képek könyvek, 35)
4 DB Hung. 123

Pages 20-21: Part of the fortress of the Bishop of Pécs, with the so-called 'Tower-Bastion of Kinizsi' (15th century).

1530

Great Britain. Public Record Office. Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII. Preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England. Arr. and cat. by J. S. Brewer... Vol. IV, part III (1529-1530). First publ. by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1876. Reprinted by arrangement with Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, by Kraus Reprint Ltd., Vaduz, 1965.
DA25.EL12

Pages 2921-2922: Croke, Ambassador of England to the Republic of Venezia, reports, on July 1, 1530, to Henry VIII, King of

England, as follows: "Doubts not that all Christian universities, if well handled, will earnestly conclude for the King /in case of a critical development of his marital matters/. Thinks it would be very expedient to obtain their assent in Italy, France, Almayne, Austria, Hungary, and Scotland." (The only university in Hungary, at that time, was the university of Pécs.)

1543

Gerő, Győző. Pécs török műemlékei. (Turkish historic monuments in Pécs.) Budapest, Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata, 1960. 48 p., illus. (Műemlékeink)
NAL036.P4G4

Pages 44-45: Summary in English.

Dercsényi, Desső, and Frigyes Pogány. Pécs (Pécs). Budapest, Műszaki Könyvkiadó, 1956. 263 p., illus., maps, charts, facsimis, ports. (Városképek - műemlékek)
4 DB Hung. 168

Folded, colored map of the historic monuments of the City of Pécs. According to the description of the Turkish chronicler Evliya Chelebi (17th century), the medieval university was located in the inner fortress.

Pannonia. v.1-, Jan., 1935-. Pécs. Published by the Erzsébet Tudományegyetem. 10 issues a year. Illus., plates, ports., diags., etc.
DB901.P3

Pages 360-361: Klemm, Antal. Pécsi helynevek. (Geographic names in Pécs). A study on historic names, partly of Turkish origin, in Pécs and environment.

17th Century

Evliya, efendi, ca. 1611-ca.1682. Evlia Cselebi török világotutazó magyarországi utazásai. (Travels in Hungary of the Turkish world traveler Evliya Chelebi.) A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Történelmi Bizottságának megbízásából fordította és jegyzetekkel ellátta Karácson Imre. Budapest, M. Tud. Akadémia, 1904-1908. 2 v. (Török-magyarokori történelmi emlékek. 2. osztály: Irók. 3-4; Török történetírók.) Contents: v.1: 1660-1664.- v.2: 1664-1666.
DB903.M83 köt. 3-4

Title-pages. Evliya Chelebi reports that the famous University of Pécs (which, at the time of its dissolution, following the city's occupation by the Turkish armies in 1543, had 2000 students and was recognized as a great educational center in both the Western and the Eastern world,) is only recalled to the memory of the visitor by the disappointing sight of some 70 rooms of the old university dormitory, where the members of the occupation forces get their entertainment with the citizenry of Pécs.

Evllya, efendi, ca. 1611-ca.1669. In the days of the Janissaries; old Turkish life as depicted in the "Travel-book" of Evliya Chelebi, by Alexander Pallis. Introd. by Philip Graves. London, New York, Hutchinson, 1951. 236 p., 36 plates (incl. ports.) map (on lining papers) DR432.E813

Map of the journeys of Evliya Chelebi.

20th Century

Pécsi, Márton, and, Béla Sárfalvi. The geography of Hungary. London, Collet's, 1964. XII, 299 p., illus., maps (2 fold.) GE276.H9P413

Page 186: The City of Pécs, Hungary, in our times: the Széchenyi Square with the 16th century Turkish mosque.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ÓBUDA (OLD BUDA) (1389-1410-1437)

Founded in 1389 by Royal will, it was developed into a four faculty university and as such, received the Papal foundation document on August 1, 1410. The death of King Sigismund, its founder, was also the end of the university.

1410

Magyar Történelmi Társ (Documentary Collection to Hungarian History). Quarterly Journal, issued by the Magyar Történelmi Társulat (Hungarian Historical Society) and, by Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Történelmi Bizottsága (Historical Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences). Budapest, 1867-. DB901.M2

Volume 1892, pages 398-401: Original text (in Latin) of the Papal document issued by Pope John XXIII, on August 1, 1410, for King Sigismund of Hungary (better known as Emperor Sigismund of Germany) confirming the foundation of the University of Óbuda (Old Buda, a medieval settlement north of Buda), and giving special privileges to the university. The text was published from the original in the Vatican Library by Vilmos Fraknói.

1414-1418

Radisics, Elemér, comp. Hungary; pictorial record of a thousand years. Budapest, Athenaeum, 1944. XV, 190 p., illus., ports., maps, facsimis. (Privately owned copy)

Page 30: "Mark's Illuminated Chronicle" (i.e. Chronicon Pictum).

Page 31: "Universities". In the upper right corner the coat-of-arms of the University of Óbuda (Old Buda), founded in 1389, by Sigismund, King of Hungary, better known as Emperor Sigismund of Germany.

Richental, Ulrich, 1385 (ca.)-1437? Das Konzil zu Konstanz, MGD XIV-MGD XVIII. Starnberg, J. Keller, 1964. 2 v. illus. (part mounted) col. coats-of-arms, col. facsimis. RB30.L4L4.R517

"Das Original des Werkes ist untergegangen... Sieben bebilderte Kopien haben sich erhalten, darunter die hier in Faksimile vorliegende Chronik des Konstanzer Rosgartenmuseums, die um 1465 entstanden ist."

The Council of the University of Óbuda escorted Sigismund, Emperor of Germany and King of Hungary, and the coat-of-arms of the University was preserved in Richental's work.

THE UNIVERSITY OF POZSONY
(1467-1486; 1912-1918)

The first university in Pozsony was founded by Pope Paul II in 1465, upon the request of King Matthias I (Hunyadi); it was opened in 1467 as the *Academia Istropolitana*. Later the king preferred the foundation of a university in the capital city and the University of Pozsony gradually declined, and, after the death of its last chancellor, George Schönberg, Prelate of Pozsony, in 1486, it was regarded as an institution which ceased to exist.

The second University of Pozsony was founded by the Government of Hungary in 1912, when Slovakia was part of Hungary, and was named after the late Queen Elisabeth, wife of Emperor Francis Joseph I, of Austria, King of Hungary. The first faculty was opened in 1914. Prior to the inclusion of the city into Czechoslovakia, the university left for Budapest, then was transferred by law in 1921 to Pécs, where it was reopened in 1923 under its old name.

1467

Gsászár, Mihály. Az *Academia Istropolitana*, Mátyás király pozsonyi egyeteme; oklevéltárral. Az új pozsonyi m. kir. Erzsébet-tudományegyetem megnyitása emlékére. (The *Academia Istropolitana*, the university of King Matthias in Pozsony; with documentation. In memory of the opening of the New Royal Hungarian Elizabeth University in Pozsony.) Pozsony, "Ezer István könyvnyomdájából", 1914. 141 p. (Tanulmányok nemzeti művelődésünk történetéhez, 1) AS142. B6508

Pages 101-104: Appendix. Documents related to the history of the *Academia Istropolitana*. (1) Rome, May 19, 1465.- King Matthias requests the permission of Pope Paul II, to establish in his country a full-fledged university according to the organization of the University of Bologna, Italy. The Pope gave his consent to the foundation of the university by the king as requested.- (2) Rome, May 19, 1465.- Pope Paul II informs Archbishop János Vitéz, of Esztergom, and Bishop János of Csezmice, of Pécs, (known also as Ianus Pannonius) that, in accordance with the request of the king, he (the Pope) gave permission for the foundation of a university.

Gsászár, Mihály. Op. cit.

Pages 108-109: Document no.8, dated 1467 in Esztergom: Johannes Regiomontanus (Johann Müller, of Königsberg, Germany), professor

of the University of Pozsony, dedicates his work entitled "Tabulae directionum" to Archbishop János Vitéz. (According to contemporary sources, the annual salary of Regiomontanus at Pozsony was 800 gold pieces and other benefits.)

17th Century

Topographia Regiae Liberaeque Civitatis Posoniensis, vulgo Pressburg, Hungariae Superioris ad Danubium sita cum adiacente castro ubi Sacra Regni Hungariae Corona conservatur. (Topographic view of the Royal and Free City of Pozsony, commonly Pressburg, of Upper Hungary, situated at the Danube, with the adjacent fortress where the Holy Crown of the Kingdom of Hungary is safeguarded.) Original engraving. (17th century) (Privately owned copy)

The City of Pozsony gained in importance in the course of the following centuries. After the occupation of Buda by the Turks, it became the capital city of the western part of Hungary which recognized the House of Habsburg as righteous heirs of the Hungarian throne. In this position, the city and its environment gained in importance regarding the growth of Hungarian cultural and scholarly activities also.

1657-1773

Anonymi, *Belae regis notarii Historia Hungarica de septem primis ducibus Hungariae... Cassoviae, Typis Academicis Societatis Jesu, 1747.* (various paging.) Rare book, Library of Congress

Printed edition of a medieval chronicle, written in Latin by a court official as indicated in the work ("P. dictus Magister, notarius Belae regis"), probably at the end of the 12th century. It contains the sagas related to Hungarian ancient history and the narrative of the conquest of the central region of the Carpathian Basin by the Hungarians at the end of the 9th century.

The Academy (founded in 1657) of the Jesuit order in Kassa (now Košice, Czechoslovakia), contributed in many ways to the advancement of humanities and social sciences in the area of present day Slovakia and was instrumental in the continuation of higher education during the long period between the medieval university and the new one, founded in Pozsony (Bratislava) in 1912.

1802

Kassa (Kaschau). Im Verlag des Kaszinzy-Vereins zu Kassa. Vorwort: Dr. Emil Bucskó, Domherr des Prämonstratenser-Ordens, Präsident des Kaszinzy-Vereins. Kassa, 1941. 100 p. (illus., ports., maps (part.col.) diagrs. (Privately owned copy.)

Pages 70-71: The earliest known (and recognized as authentic) view of Kassa, by Houfnagel (1617).- Memorial diploma addressed in Latin to the Magistrate of the City of Kassa (1802), with the official crest of Hungary and of the city.

1853

Chink, J. A complete practical grammar of the Hungarian language to which is added a historical sketch of the Hungarian literature. By J. Chink, formerly elected as Ordinary Professor of Technical Sciences at the Protestant School of Késmárk. London, Williams and Norgate, 1853. X, 352, 160 p. 2 parts in 1 vol. "Printed by Alexander Wiede, Leipzig."

(Courtesy of Prof. Bela G. Maday.)

Pages VI-VII: "Theory of the /Hungarian/ Language", and, "Sketches of the History of Hungarian Literature".

The work, published by a Hungarian emigrée in London, England, as a grammar and reference aid for English users, reflects the vivid interest in Hungary in 19th century England, - a phenomenon which is, to a great part, attributable to the frequent visits of professors and students of Hungarian Protestant colleges, such as the Lutheran College of Késmárk (now Keszmarok, Czechoslovakia) to England.

1871

Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia. Magyar királyi bányászati és erdőgazdálkodási akadémiája. Gedenkbuch zur hundertjährigen Gründung der königlichen ungarischen Berg- und Forst-Akademie in Schemnitz, 1770-1870. Schemnitz, August Joerges, 1871. IV, 389 p., illus., diagr. TN213.R25

Pages 242-243: Part of the roster of the students enrolled in the Academy of Mining and Forestry at Selmecbánya (in German Schemnitz, in Slovak Banská Štiavnica, now in Czechoslovakia) in the years of 1868 and 1869.

The Academy promoted scientific researches in mining and forestry in innumerable ways, intensifying also those currents in the region which brought about the foundation and opening of the new University of Pozsony in 1912, and, in 1914, respectively.

Prior to the inclusion of the City of Selmecbánya in Czechoslovakia in 1920, most members of the faculty and many students left for Hungary, and were resettled by the Hungarian Government in the City of Sopron, where, after several organizational changes the institute was reorganized as the "University of Mining and Forestry of Sopron" in the 1950's.

1906

Fischer, Jakab, Tivadar Ortvy, and, Károly Polikeit, eds. 1856-1906 /i.e. Eszernyolcszásötvenhat-ézerkilencszázhat/. Emlékmű, kiadja a Pozsonyi Orvos-Természettudományi Egylet fennállásának ötvenedik évfordulójára alkalmából. (From eighteenthundred and fifty-six to nineteenthundred and six). Memorial issue, published by the

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Association for Medical and Natural Sciences in Pozsony, on occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its existence. Pozsony, "Az Egylet kiadása", 1907. 2 parts (262, 299 p.) in 1 vol., illus. Q44.P48

Part 2, pages 39-40: References to the College of Law (founded in 1784) and to other scientific societies, both in Pozsony and its environment, as indicated by the editor, their high level scholarly activities should be rewarded with the foundation of a full university. There are similar statements on pages 104 through 107, with special emphasis on the high reputation of medical researchers in the City of Pozsony.

1943

Čečetka, Jura]. Priručný pedagogický lexikon. I-II. Turčiansky Svätý Martin, Kompas, 1943. 2 v. LB15.G4

Entry in Čečetka's pedagogical encyclopaedia about the "Academia Istropolitana", (with reference to Mihály Császár's 1914 study on its history) reads as follows:

Volume I, pages 12-13: "Academia istropolitana. This is the name of a higher educational institution which was founded in the year 1467 in Bratislava by King Matthias. This university had all the four faculties: art, law, medicine, and theology. Great services were rendered by its first Chancellor, Ján /i.e. János/ Vitéz, Archbishop of Esztergom, by inviting selected professors (chiefly from Vienna and Craoov), and its Vice Chancellor Jura] Schomberg (Schönberg). There were some world-famous scholars among the professors such as Regiomontanus. The Academia Istropolitana was supposed to spread the ideas of the Renaissance and Humanism. However, it could not fulfill the plans of its founder and it had relatively short period of existence, having ceased to exist in about 1490. In remembrance, the Latin/version of the name of the Slovenská Univerzita /i.e. the Slovak University in Bratislava/, is Universitas Slovaca Istropolitana. (On the Academia Istropolitana see M. Császár's work, Az Academia Istropolitana, Mátyás király pozsonyi egyeteme, 1914.)

Translated from the original in Slovak by Dr. Francis S. Wagner, Library of Congress.

1961

British Columbia. University. Sopron Division. Papers commemorating one hundred and fifty years of university education in Hungary. Vancouver, University of British Columbia, 1961. 140 p., illus., fold. map. SD121.B75

Preface: The story of the exodus of students and professors of the University of Sopron, Hungary, in the aftermath of the Hungarian revolution of 1956, their resettlement in Canada (following an invitation of the Canadian Government) as the Sopron Division of the University of British Columbia.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF KING MATHIAS I (HUNYADI)
IN BUDA (? - 1490)

Several factors (the power struggle between King Mathias and the Primate of the Church in Hungary, Archbishop János Vitéz, of Esztergom, as well as the vicinity of Possony University to Austria and Bohemia, the rulers of which were frequently at war with Mathias and the urgent need for a large body of well educated administrators to govern his multi-lingual empire) led the King who personally was instrumental in moving Pope Paul II, to issue a Papal document in 1465 for the foundation of a new full university in Hungary (Mathias dispatched a delegation of 300 members of the nobility and high clergy to impress the Pope), to the planning of a new, huge institution at Buda, the capital city of Hungary. Although his early death in 1490, at the age of 47, interrupted the construction works (which were already begun) of a university intended for 40,000 students, Mathias managed to launch the curricula of two faculties in his castle, taking advantage of the availability of several prominent scholars gathering at his court.

15th-16th Centuries

Kornis, Gyula. Hungary and European civilization. Budapest, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1938. 37 p. DB920.5.K65

Pages 28-29: Hungarian civilization and higher education in the 15th and 16th centuries.

1493

Márki, Sándor, ed. Mátyás király emlékkönyve; kolozsvári szobrának leleplezése alkalmára szilővárosra, Kolozsvár szabad királyi város megbízásából szerkesztette dr. Márki Sándor. (King Mathias commemorative album; edited, on the occasion of the unveiling of his statue in Kolozsvár, as commissioned by the city of his birth, the Royal and Liberal City of Kolozsvár, by Dr. Sándor Márki.) Budapest, Athenaeum, 1902. 10 p. (incl. 2 p.l.), VIII, 316 p., illus. port., maps, facsim. DN931.M34

Pages 260-261: Description and view of Buda as they appear in Hartman Schedel's "World Chronicle" (Nürnberg, 1493). This is the first picture of Buda known to posterity.

15th Century

Budapest. Tudományegyetem. Könyvtár. Codices Latini Medii Aevi Bibliothecae Budapestinensis quos recensuit Ladislaus Mezey,... collegit et notis auxit Agnes Bilgár. Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1961. 391 p., illus., facsim. Z6621.B9277

Manuscript pages, samples of medieval bookmaking prior to the period of printing. King Mathias' famous "Bibliotheca Corvina" which he collected, and kept in a wing of the Royal Palace of Buda, is regarded up to our times as one of the most important institutions in the history of librarianship.

Dercsényi, Dezső, ed. A magyarországi művészet a honfoglalástól a XIX. századig. (Art in Hungary from the Conquest to the 19th Century.) By Jolán Balogh, Dezső Dercsényi, Klára Garas and László Gerevich. Budapest, Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata, 1956. 463 p., illus., ports., facsim, diagrs. (part col.) (Privately owned copy)

Special supplement no. VII (between pages 262 and 273): Stone tile from the Palace of Mathias I (Hunyadi) with a likeness of the King. (Palace Museum, Budapest.)

Special supplement no. VIII (between pages 274 and 275): Title-page of a 'Corvina' codex of Hieronymus, created by Gherardo and Monte, 1488. (Presently in the National Széchényi Library, Budapest.)

Gulyás, Pál. A könyvnyomtatás Magyarországon a XV. és XVI. században. (Book printing in Hungary in the XVth and XVIth Centuries.) Budapest, Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, 1929-1931. 272 p., illus., facsim. Z134.H838

Pages 19 and 21: First and last pages of the "Chronica", known also as "Chronicon Budense" (Chronicle of Buda), the first book printed in Hungary (Buda, 1473). Its printer was Andreas Hess. Hungary thus preceded in the utilization of Gutenberg's great invention several important countries in civilized Europe, among them England and the Scandinavian countries.

Borsa, Gedeon. A magyarországi önyomtatványgyűjtemények. (Collections of incunabula in Hungary.) In: Az Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Évkönyve (Yearbook of the National Széchényi Library), Budapest, vol. 1957 (1958), p. 147-163. illus., facsim. Summary in German. (Privately owned copy)

Pages 147-148 (Summary): The Humanist scholars who were invited to the court of King Mathias I (Hunyadi, also known as Corvinus,

a Latinized epitheton ornans in style of the Age of Humanism, referring to crow, in Latin 'corva' which appears in the family coat-of-arms of the Hunyadis), recognized the importance of Gutenberg's invention, and, Hungary soon became a center of collections of printed books. Besides the "Chronicon Budense", printed by Andreas Hess in Buda in 1473, several other books came out (printed also by another printer, whose activities in Buda were discovered just recently). Numerous pamphlets, mostly against the political opponents of Mathias abroad, were also put to print. As a great collector of books, Mathias purchased printed books as well as illuminated codexes from abroad and, following his example, several of his contemporaries in Hungary, became proud owners of considerable private libraries. In the course of forty years (1486-1526) eleven book dealers (who also functioned as publishers) have been active in Buda alone. The size of output and book buying can be characterized by one reference: 21 editions of the "Missale Strigoniense", the "Book of Mass", published by the Estergom Church District, became known to posterity up to these days.

Page 149: Facsimile of incunabulum from the "Bibliotheca Corvina", now kept in the National Széchényi Library, Budapest.

Gulyás, Pál, op. cit. Supplement II: Likenesses of King Mathias I (Hunyadi) in the Brunn (1488) and Augsburg (1488) editions of the "Chronica" by János Thuróczy, Hungarian historian (ca. 1459-ca. 1490).

1575

Heltai, Gáspár. Válogatott írások (Selected writings), 1552-1575. Összeállította: Nemeskürthy István. Budapest, Magvető Könyvkiadó, 1957. /272/ p., illus., port. (facsim.) (Magyar Könyvtár) 4 PH Hung 1007

Pages 241-245: Reprint of chapter entitled "A budai Univerzitás" (The University of Buda), in Heltai's "Chronica" (Kolozsvár, 1575). It contains a detailed description of the 15th century university planned by King Mathias I (1443-1490) in Buda, the capital city of Hungary. The author, Gáspár Heltai (1490 or 1514-1574), Transylvanian Protestant minister, writer, scholar and printer (originally a German by birth), who quotes, as his source of information on this subject, Bishop István Brodaries, of Vác, near Buda, (1470-1539), a serious historian.

According to Brodaries, the university was planned by Mathias to house 40,000 students, with their professors, instructors, and all the personnel (butchers, bakers, marketeers, administrative staff, etc.) necessary for their comfort and the undisturbed and uninterrupted continuation of their studies. The construction complex, consisting of two immense buildings in Buda, was planned to be seven stories high, with seven columns (representing the "seven liberal arts", according to the division of the sciences

in Classic times), with huge crystal lamps burning on their tops to keep the aulais and corridors lighted throughout the night in order to enable professors and students alike to continue their lecturing and studying during the hours of the night.

Mathias managed to lay the foundations of the entire structure, building its walls high enough above the ground level, where they remained in public view long after the sudden death of Mathias, which, at age of 47 broke off the construction works forever.

1956

Radnai, Lóránt. A walk through the living past, ... and what else to see in the Castle? In: Hungarian Travel Magazine. A quarterly of the National Office for Tourism of Hungary. Budapest, Autumn, 1966, p. 5-9. (Privately owned copy)

Pages 6 and 7: Text and illustrations: (1) "Buda in the 15th Century. A wood-cut by A.M.Schedel's 'Welt-Chronik' (1493)". - (2) "The Castle District today, shown in detail on a bird's eye view map by János Kass and István Micsai". - (3) Some architectural details of the Castle District: A Baroque street-door, of carved oak. - Elaborately ornamented balcony railings decorate the Tript ch style French window frame. - A courtyard portico: the valuable ruins have been incorporated in a modern building.

BUDAPEST: THE UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST
(FOUNDED IN NAGYSZOMBAT, 1635).-
THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST
(1782-1875-1871.-)

A donation by Cardinal Péter Pázmány, Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary, in 1635, led to the establishment of a university under the supervision of the Jesuit Order in Nagyszombat. The faculties of theology and philosophy (which had a total of 1,900 students by 1636), were joined by the faculty of law in 1640. In 1667, a decree took the university under Royal protection, simultaneously adding to it a faculty of medicine. In 1777, the university was transferred to Buda, then, in 1784, to Pest.

In 1848, by Law Article XIX, it was declared a "Hungarian university" under the supervision of the Minister of Public Education. The university's status was changed after World War II, in accordance with the tenets of a communist state.

The other great institution in Budapest is the Technical University, which was founded in 1782 as a three-year engineering, merged in 1850 with the "Palatine Joseph Industrial School" (founded in 1846) to form a "Technical Institute", was moved from Pest to Buda in 1854, was promoted to the rank of a "Polytechnikum" in 1857, and was reorganized as a technical university consisting of five faculties in 1871.

1674

Kóssa, Gyula. Magyar állatorvosi könyvészet... Bibliographia medicinae veterinariae Hungarica vitis scriptorum accurate expositis instructa, 1472-1904. Budapest, Magyar Országos Állatorvos-Egyesület, 1904. VIII, 346 p., illus., (incl. ports., facsim.). (Állatorvosi kézikönyvtár, VIII) 26674.K86

Pages 290-291: Bibliographical description of the first work on veterinary medicine by a Hungarian author, János Zsámboki, better known by his scholarly penname as Johannes Sambucus, historian, cartographer, linguist and doctor of medicine who was born in Nagyszombat in 1531 and died in Vienna in 1584.

Pub. vegetii viri illustris Mulomedicina... Basileae, per Petrum Pernam, 1574. 196 p.

1578, 1591

Gulyás, Pál, *op. cit.*

Supplements LIII and LVI: Title-pages and samples of the texts of Miklós Telegdi's *Evangéliomoknak... magyarázatjának* II. része (Part II of the commentaries... of the Gospels), and, of Lukács Pécsi's *Asz keresztyen szűzének tisztességes koszorója* (Honorable wreath of Christian virgins), both printed in Nagyszombat in 1578, and, 1591, respectively.

16th - 17th Centuries

Pintér, Jenő. Magyar irodalomtörténet. (Hungarian literary history.) I-II. Budapest, Franklin Társulat, 1928. 2 v. (Privately owned copy)

Volume 1, page 42 (opposite): Portrait of Cardinal Péter Pázmány (1570-1637), Archbishop of Esztergom, Primate of Hungary, scholar, author, orator, founder of the University of Nagyszombat (1635), predecessor to Budapest University.

1635

The seal of the University of Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Czechoslovakia). In: *Magyarország vármegyéi és városai* (Counties and cities of Hungary.) Szerkesztette: Borovszky Samu /et al./ Budapest, Apollo Irodalmi Kiadó, 1896-1916. 24 v. DB901.M3

Page 627 in vol.15 (containing descriptions of the County and City of Pozsony, the cities of Nagyszombat, Bazin, Modor and Szentgyörgy).

17th - 18th Centuries

Hekler, Antal. Die Universität Budapest. Basel, F. Lindner, 1935. 152 p., illus., ports. LF1583.H43

Pages 12-13: The view of Nagyszombat in the 17th Century. - Portrait of Empress Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary who moved the university from Nagyszombat to Buda.

Lukács, György, 1865-, ed. *La Hongrie et la civilisation*. Rédigé avec la collaboration de plusieurs auteurs français et hongrois, par Georges Lukács. Préf. de Jérôme et Jean Tharaud. Paris, Renaissance du livre, 1929. 3 v., illus., ports., etc. DB920.5.L8

Volume 1, pages 398-399: Pivany, Eugene. "La Hongrie et

l'Amérique." Early (17th century) Hungarian travelers, and missionaries in North-America.

1635-1935

Budapest. Tudományegyetem. A Királyi Magyar Pázmány Péter Tudományegyetem története, az egyetem 300 éves fennállásának ünnepe alkalmából. (History of the Royal Hungarian Péter Pázmány University of Sciences, on the occasion of the festival program on the 300th anniversary of the existence of the university.) 4 v., illus., ports., maps., facsims, charts. 4 DB Hung.161

Volume 1, page 16 (opp.): "View of the University Church in Nagyszombat, (with the building of the university.)"

Volume 2, page 368 (opp.): "Medals worn by law students at Budapest University in the 1840's."

Volume 3, page 520 (opp.): "I(gnatius) P. Semmelweis" (1818-1865; born and died in Budapest). Professor of obstetrics (since 1855), discoverer of the puerperal fever.

Volume 4, page 558: "The present main building of the Philosophical Faculty and (at left in the picture) the building of the Department of Natural History."

1777

Kornis, Julius (Gyula). Education in Hungary. New York City, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1932. XI, 289 p., incl. illus., plates, facsims., diagrs. (Studies of the International Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University, no.13) LA681.K6

Pages 8-9: The first state code of Hungarian education, the "Ratio Educationis". - Opposite page: Title-page of volume I of the "Ratio Educationis". (Vienna, 1777.)

Petrovics, Alexius (Elek). Budapest in Bildern. Aufnahmen von Bruno Reiffenstain; hrsg. von Alexius Petrovics. Wien - Leipzig, Verlag Dr. Hans Epstein, 1928. n.p. (chiefly illus.) (Privately owned copy)

No. 22: The University Church of Budapest. It was originally a church of the Paulist Order; its construction was begun in 1715 and concluded in 1776. After the dissolution of the Paulist Order by Emperor Joseph II, the church was transferred to the university in 1786.

1848

Kubinszky, Lajos. A Magyar Egyetearf. század (1848-XIX.t.c. alkotásának száz éves évfordulója), az egyetemi önkormányzat és az egyetemi tanítótestület felvétele joga. (On the onehundredth anniversary of the creation of Law Article XIX of 1848 regarding the Hungarian University, the autonomy of the university and the disciplinary legal measures affecting the teaching body of the university.) In: Civitas Dei, Scientific Yearbook of the "Káldi György" Society of the Hungarian Catholic Academy of Arts and Sciences, New York, vol. I (1956), p.166-194. (Private copy)

Pages 166-167: The first university code in Hungary, Law Article XIX of 1848, was intended to harmonize the legislative provisions governing Budapest University with the new, democratic principles of the country's first constitutional government, based upon the recognition of parliamentarism, as enacted in Law Article III of 1848.

Prompted by a petition of the student body of Budapest University, the Diet which was in session in Pozsony, established the supervisory authority of the Minister of Public Education over the university, declared the principle of the freedom of teaching and study, and opened the gates for prominent scholars (besides the full professors appointed earlier by Imperial supervisory authorities.) This later measure created the basis for the evolution of the legislation providing for the recognition of scientific achievements as fundamental requirements for the issuance of the "venia legendi", or admission to lecturing as a university professor without an administratively provided chair of teaching. (This qualification is known and recognized under the term "Privat-Dozent" used at German and other Central-European universities.)

1877

Jendrássik, A(ndrás) J(enő), 1829-1891. Das neue Physiologische Institut an der Universität zu Budapest. Beschrieben von Prof. A. E. Jendrássik. Budapest, Kön. Ung. Universitäts-Druckerei, 1877. 39 p., illus., X pl. (partly fold.) QP53.B9J5

"Tafel V": "Längschnitt" of the building.

1882

Wurtz, Charles Adolphe. Les hautes études pratiques dans les universités d'Allemagne et d'Autriche-Hongrie. Deuxième rapport présenté à M. le Ministre de l'instruction publique par M. Adolphe Wurtz... Berlin-Budapest-Gras-Leipzig-Munich. Paris, G. Masson, 1882. 3 p. l., 123 p., 19 l., illus., XIX pl. (plans). Q183.W82

Page 89: "Façade de l'Institut physiologique de Buda-Pest."

1900

Hungary. Vallás- és Köznevelési Minisztérium. A királyi magyar egyetemek épületei... The buildings of the royal Hungarian universities. Budapest, Magyar Királyi Tudományegyetem Nyomda, 1900-08. 3 v., plates, plans. LA687.A4

Vols. I and III (The Universities of Budapest): Édifice central. Central Building of the Royal Hungarian Péter Pázmány University.- Institute of Electrotechnics and Physics of the University of Technical Sciences of Budapest.

20th Century

Erdey-Grus, Tibor, and, Inre Trencsényi-Waldapfel, eds. Science in Hungary. Budapest, Corvina Press, 1965. 316 p., illus., ports. DB920.5.E7

Portrait of Loránd Eötvös (1848-1919): one of the most prominent physicists, after whom the University of Budapest was named in 1948) with old and modern versions of the "Eötvös torsion balance", an instrument of extreme sensitiveness. (The "Eötvös unit" of gravitation is roughly one-billionth of a gramme.)

Magyar Földrajzi Társaság. Balaton-Bizottság. Resultate der wissenschaftlichen Erforschung des Balaton-Sees. Mit Unterstützung des Ung. Kön. Ackerbau-, Kultus- und Unterrichtsministeriums und anderen Männen hrg. vom Balaton-Ausschusse der Ung. Geographischen Gesellschaft... Wien, In Kommission von E. Hölzel, 1897-1919. 3 v. illus., plates (part col.), maps (part fold.) tables, profiles, diagrs. Q115.M2

Title-page. The Commission, under the chairmanship of Professor Lajos Lóczy Sr., (1849-1920), an internationally known geologist of Budapest University, who also visited China and the interior of Asia, the first to study the mountain chains of Trans-Himalaya, produced a series of complex studies which are still high in the esteem of experts.

1926-27

Kornis, Gyula, 1885-1958. Magyarország köznevelési a világháború óta. (The public educational affairs of Hungary since the World War.) Budapest, Magyar Pedagógiai Társaság, 1927. XII, 555 p., illus., fold. maps. LA682.K6

Page 225 (opp.): Total number of freshmen (students) at Hungary's universities in 1926/27.- Opposite page: The front of the "Joseph Technical University", Budapest.

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1935

Kornis, Gyula, ed. A Királyi Magyar Pázmány Péter Tudományegyetem alapítása 300 éves évfordulójának jubileumi emlékkönyve. (Jubilee edition issued in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Hungarian Péter Pázmány University of Sciences.) Az Egyetemi Tanács megbízásából szerkeszté: Kornis Gyula. Budapest, Királyi Magyar Egyetemi Nyomda, 1936. 445 p., illus., ports., etc. 4LF109

Pages 330-332: Facsimile of the congratulatory diploma of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to Budapest University. (Opp. to page 332; text on pages 330 and 331.) Page 332: Congratulations of the Hungarian (Magyar) Club of Chicago, Ill.

1938-42

Studies in English Philology. Annual publication of the Department of English, Royal Hungarian "Pázmány Péter" University of Sciences Budapest, 1938-42. PE25.S83

Volume 2 contains "anniversary essays presented by his students to Professor Arthur B. Yolland on his completion of forty years of teaching".

Pages 122-123: "English Studies and the Department of English." (With a listing of theses in English for the year of 1927-1930.)

1944-45

Hungary. Vallás- és Köznevelési Minisztérium. Damna scientiae Hungaricae. Devastationes in Bello Mundi Altero ortae. (Damages of Hungarian science. Destructions originated in World War II.) Budapestini, Imprimeria Isteria Typographiae Universitariae, 1947. 131 p. (pages 17-131 illus.) Text in Latin, English, French and Russian. DB10.D6H8 1947

Page 17: The destroyed front of the main entrance of the central building of Budapest University.

1966

Szy, Tibor, ed. Hungarians in America. A biographical dictionary of professionals of Hungarian origin in the Americas. 2nd. ed., rev. ed. Publ. by The Kossuth Foundation, Inc., New York, 1966. VIII, 487 p. ("Eastern European biographies and studies" series, vol. 2) E164.H9589 1966

Pages 38-39: Short "curriculum vitae" of George von Békésy, Nobel Prize winner in medicine and physiology in 1961, Senior Research Fellow in Psychophysics, Harvard University.

21

THE UNIVERSITY OF KOLOZSVÁR
(1581-; 1872-1919;
IN SZEGED: 1921-1940;
IN KOLOZSVÁR: 1940-.)

A short-lived Jesuit College was founded in 1581 in Kolozsvár. Its function was taken over by the Reformed (Calvinist) College of Kolozsvár; in 1566, a Unitarian College (theology) was opened which became a two-year academy in 1842, and an institute which offered a three-year course, in 1860. In 1895, a Reformed Theological Academy was opened. Other colleges which contributed to higher education in Transylvania, gradually building up public demand for a full university, were: the Reformed College founded in 1629 by Prince Gabriel Bethlen in Gyulafehérvár, Transylvania (now Alba Iulia, Rumania), which was soon transferred by him to Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Rumania), the Reformed College in Máramaros-sziget, founded in the 16th century (now Sighet, Rumania), which developed independent courses in law by 1836 and a College of Law by 1869, the Reformed College of Maros-Vásárhely (now in Rumania) and several others.

In 1872, when Transylvania was part of Hungary, a university with four faculties was founded. In 1919, after the cession of Transylvania to Rumania, the university moved provisionally to Budapest, reopened in Szeged in 1921, under its old name, the "Royal Hungarian Francis Joseph University". After the Award of Vienna, Aug. 30, 1940, by which Rumania ceded parts of Northern and Eastern Transylvania to Hungary, the university returned to Kolozsvár (Cluj).. In 1945, the Transylvanian regions were restored to Rumania, and a new Hungarian language university (which absorbed part of the faculty members of the University of Kolozsvár), under the name "Universitatea de Stat. cu Simba de Predare Maghiară", later called "Bolyai Egyetem" or "Universitatea 'Bolyai'", was created in Cluj (Kolozsvár) in May, 1945. This new university and the Universitatea Regele Ferdinand I (which later was named "Universitatea 'Babeş'") took over the property of the "Tudományegyetem" in July, 1945. In 1956, the "Bolyai Egyetem" was merged with the Rumanian university under the name "Universitatea 'Babeş-Bolyai' din Cluj".

1590

Gulyás, Pál, op.cit.

Page 73: Title-page of Ritus explorandae veritatis (Kolozsvár, G. Hoffgreft, 1550), a small volume of 82 leaves, a reprint of the protocols describing hot iron probes, a means of medieval

criminal investigations (conducted in the years of 1209 through 1235). The volume was reprinted because of its values for research on Hungarian legal history.

Gulyás, Pál, op.cit.

Supplement XXV: Title-pages of chapters 3 (on praying), and, of chapter 6 (on the Lord's Supper and the Communion) in Gáspár Heltai's Catechismus Minor (Kolozsvár, 1550).

1591

Gulyás, Pál, op.cit.

Page 105: Title-page of Magyar Arithmetica, az az, számvetésnek tudományja (Hungarian arithmetics; id est, the science of mathematics.) The book, of 116 leaves, Hungarian version of the work by Reinhardt Gemma (known also as Gemma Frisius), professor of the University of Louvain (Löwen), Belgium, was translated and published by Gáspár Heltai, Kolozsvár, 1591.

16th Century

Veress, Endre. Bithory István király, Terror hostium. (King Stephen Bithory, Terror hostium.) Halálának 350.-ik esztendejében írta Veress Endre. Budapest, Magyar Mickiewicz Társaság, 1937. 378 p., illus., ports. 4 DB Hung. 324

Title-page and portrait of King Stephen Bithory (1533-1586), Prince of Transylvania and (from 1575) King of Poland. During his reign in Transylvania, the Catholic religion was reestablished in Transylvania, and (in 1581), a short-lived Jesuit College was called into life prior to the forced departure of the Order from the Principate.

16th-17th Centuries

Kármán, Mór. Ungarisches Bildungswesen; geschichtlicher Rückblick bis zum Jahre 1848, von Prof. Dr. Moritz v. Kármán. Budapest, Kön. Ung. Universitätsdruckerei, 1915. V, 212 p. LA681.K4

Pages 22-23: The importance of the roles and policies of the Transylvanian Princes for the development of Hungarian education in the 16th-17th centuries.

The author, director of the Budapest school district, was the father of Dr. Theodore von Kármán, noted U.S. scientist.

Bucharest. Biblioteca Centrală de Stat. Biblioteca Bethlen din Aiud.) Bucharest, Editura de Stat Didactica și Pedagogica, 1957. 48 p. facsim. (Bibliotecă din R. P. R.) 2840.A42B8

Title-page of the catalog of the Bethlen Library, a collection of rare Hungarian and foreign prints, books and maps, of Nagyenyed (in Rumanian Aiud) College, Transylvania, founded in the 16th Century.

1600-1799

Makkai, László. Erdélyi városok. (Transylvanian towns.) Budapest, Officina, 1940. 44 p., (incl. 32 pl. on 16 l.) (Officina képekönyvek, 23) DR281.T7M32

Illustrated pages 10 and 11: Kolozsvár around 1600. Copper engraving by Georg Houfnagel, with parts of the old Gothic style city showing.- Kolozsvár 1799, by János Simon.

Early 19th Century

Bolyai, Farkas, 1775-1856. Wolfgangi Bolyai de Bolya Tentamen iuventutis studiosam in elementa matheosae purae elementaris ac sublimioris methodo intuitiva evidētiacae huic propria introductendi, cum appendice triplici. Ed. 2.. Budapestini, sumptibus Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 1897-1904. 2 v. front. (port) fold. plates (diagrs.) and atlas of diagrs. With reproduction of original title-pages.

Contents.- I. Conspectus arithmeticae generalis. Mandato Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae sub annotationibus adiectis ediderunt Julius König et Mauritius Réthy.- II. Elementa geometriae ad appendices... ediderunt Iosephus Kürschák, Mauritius Réthy, Béla Tötössy de Zepethnek. QA36.B6

Portrait of Farkas Bolyai, with facsimile of 1st edition of the Tentamen (published in Maros-Vásárhely, Transylvania, 1833.), and of pages illustrative of his ideas.

Bolyai, János, 1802-1860. Ioannis Bolyai de Bolya Appendix scientiam spatii absolute veram exhibens: a veritate aut falsitate axiomatis XI Euclidis, a priori haud unquam decidenda, independentem adiecta ad usum falsitatis quadratura circuli geometrica. Ed. nova... Ediderunt: Iosephus Kürschák, Mauritius Réthy, Béla Tötössy de Zepethnek... Lipsiae, in aedibus B.G. Teubneri; Budapestini, sumptibus Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 1903. 3 p. l., 40 p. diagrs. on VII fold. pl. "Wolfgangi Bolyai Additamentum ad Appendicem": p. 35-38. QA685.B68

Facsimiles of pages illustrative of Bolyai's non-Euclidian system.

Kolozsvár, Hungary. Tudományegyetem. Libellus post saeculum quam Ioannes Bolyai de Bolya anno MDCCCII A.D. XVIII kalendas Ianuarias Claudiopoli natus est ad celebrandam memoriam eius immortalē. Ex consilio Ordinis mathematicorum et naturae scrutatorum Regiae litterarum universitatis Hungaricae Franciscō-Josephinae Claudiopolitanae editus. Claudiopoli, typis Societatis Franklinianae Budapestinensis, 1902. XV, 154 p., 1 l. facsim. QA685.B7

Contents.- I. Epistola, cuius simulacrum huic libro praefixum est, a Ioanne Bolyai ad Wolfgangum Bolyai patrem data, in Latinum conversa.- II. Schlesinger, L. De nonnullis absolutae geometriae ad theoriam complexae variabilis functionis applicationibus.- III. Stackel, P. De sa mechanicae analyticae parte, quae ad varietates complurium dimensionum spectat.- IV. Bonola, R. Index operum ad geometriam absolutam spectantium.

János Bolyai's letter to his father, in Hungarian, includes the statement: "...nem szólhatok csak annyit, hogy semmiből egy új, más világot teremtettem." ("...I cannot say anything else but, that I created a new, different world out of nil.")

1834

Hungary and the Americas. (Piványi, Jenő: Hungarians of North America, (p.5-30).- Ács Tivadar: Hungarians in Latin America.) Budapest, Officina Press, n.d. illus., ports., maps, diagrs., facsim. (Officina Hungarica) (Courtesy of Rev. Edmund Vasváry)

Illustration 2: Sándor Bölöni Farkas (1795-1841), the first Hungarian who traveled (in the company of a Hungarian aristocrat of Transylvania, Count Ferenc Bély, in the United States (1830-32), was educated in Kolozsvár. His work entitled Utazás Észak-Amerikában (Kolozsvár, 1834), and his praise and penetrating study of the American system of government made him a well-read writer among his famous contemporaries, and was instrumental to secure him the membership and the Grand Prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.- Illustration 3: Portrait of Louis Kossuth, exiled leader of the Hungarian war of freedom of 1848/49; a popular engraving with quotation from Kossuth's speech held in Marseille (France) harbor, on route to England and the United States: "Where there's a will there's a way". Kossuth's oratory helped to bring about the liberalization of university education in Hungary.

1872-1919

Rapaics, Rajmund. A magyar biológia története. (History of biology in Hungary.) Budapest, Mivel Nép, 1953. 304 p., illus., ports. 4 QH 228

Page 198: The discovery of nerve fibrils by the Neurologist Stephen Apáthy (1852-1922), Professor of the University of

Kolozsvár. Apáthy also founded a school of microscope-technicians in Naples, Italy. - On page 199, portrait of 19th century Hungarian Naturalist, Ottó Herman, also of Kolozsvár.

Fabinyi, Rudolf. A kolozsvári magyar királyi Ferenc-József tudományegyetem új vegytani intézete. Das neue Chemische Institut der Kön. Ung. Franz Joseph Universität zu Kalusenburg. Budapest, Magyar Királyi Egyetemi Könyvnyomda, 1882. 43 p., II plans. QD40.K8

Title-pages in Hungarian and German.

Hungary. Vallás- és Közoktatásügyi Minisztérium. Les facultés de médecine des universités royales hongroises de Budapest et Kolozsvár. Ouvrage offert à Mm. les Membres du Congrès international de médecine, par le Ministère royal hongrois des cultes et de l'instruction publique. Budapest, Impr. de la Société anonyme Franklin, 1909. VII, 396 p., illus. (plans), plates, diagrs. R779.B9AA

At head of title: XVI^e Congrès international de médecine.

Preface signed: Prof. dr. Émile de Grósz, Secretary général du Congrès.

Pages 309-310: "L'Institut d'hygiène, par M. le Prof. Dr. Gustave Rigler, Directeur d l'Institut.- Kolozsvár. Institut d'Hygiène. Laboratoire du professeur.- Laboratoire des étudiants.

Hungary. Vallás- és Közoktatásügyi Minisztérium. A királyi magyar egyetemek épületei... The buildings of the Royal Hungarian universities. Budapest, Magyar Királyi Tudományegyetemi Nyomda, 1900-1908. 3 v. plates, plans. LA687.A4

Volume 2: A Kolozsvári Királyi Magyar Ferenc József-tudományegyetem központi épülete. (Central building of the Royal Hungarian Francis Joseph University of Sciences at Kolozsvár.)

1914-

Gombocz, Zoltán, and, János Melich. Magyar etymologiai szótár. Lexicon critico - etymologicum linguae Hungaricae. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia megbízásából írta Gombocz Zoltán és Melich János... Budapest, Kiadja a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1914-1944. (Privately owned copy)

II. füzet: Asszó-Bécs. (Cover) Professor Zoltán Gombocz (1877-1935), of Kolozsvár University, (later Budapest University), initiated one of the most important undertakings in the history of

Hungarian linguistics: the preparation of a critical encyclopaedia of all etymologically treated elements of the Hungarian language.

1922

History of the Royal Hungarian Francis Joseph University of Sciences founded at Kolozsvár in 1872 and re-opened at Szeged in 1921. Published on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the university. Szeged, June 29, 1922. Budapest, Franklin Society Press, 1922. 20 p. illus. ports. 4 LF 187

Portrait of Gabriel Bethlen, Prince of Transylvania, elected king of Hungary (from 1613 to 1629); he founded a Protestant College at Gyulafehérvár, Transylvania (now Alba Iulia, Rumania), later transferred it to Nagyenyed (in Rumanian: Alud).

Bethlen's role as an ally to England, the Protestant rulers of Germany and Scandinavia brought numerous foreign scholars to Transylvania which resulted in an unprecedented upswing in the arts, literatures and sciences in Transylvania.

1940

Magyar flóramivek. Florae regionum Hungaricae criticae. Issued by the Institute of Botany of Debrecen, and Kolozsvár (volume 3), 1937-. Annual. QK310.M3

Volume 3: Folded map to the report by Prof. Dr. R(essz) Soó de Bere, entitled: A Székelyföld flórájának előmunkálataihoz.- Prodrómus florae Terrae Sicalorum (Transilvaniae Orientalis). Kolozsvár, 1940. Pages III-XVI.

1942

Rajty, Tivadar. A Kolozsvári Egyetem Vállalatgazdasági Intézete. Institut für Betriebswirtschaft an der Universität zu Kolozsvár. Kolozsvár, M. Kir. Ferenc József Tudományegyetem Közgazdaságtudományi Karának Vállalatgazdasági Intézete, 1942. 32 p. illus. (Vállalatgazdasági könyvtár, 1) Summary in German. HD20.R37

One of the new institutions of Kolozsvár University after its return to its original place of residence, upon the cessation of part of Transylvania to Hungary in August, 1940.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN
(1538-; 1588-; 1912-)

In the wake of the Reformation, a Franciscan monastery school was converted into a Protestant institution in 1538, which assumed the character of a Reformed (Calvinist) College in 1588. (The first Protestant College in the same general region, however, was founded in Sárospatak in 1531.) The curricula of Debrecen College included the teaching of classes in theology, philosophy, and law. In the course of the 19th century, separate faculties emerged which later were developed into separate "academies" (i. e. colleges). In 1912, the Reformed College surrendered its three faculties which, supplemented by a new faculty of medicine created by the state government, formed the new state institution, the "Royal Hungarian István Tisza University". After World War II, the university was renamed as "Lajos Kossuth University of Debrecen". In 1949 its faculty of medicine was separated and reorganized as the "Medical University of Debrecen" (with several new faculties); simultaneously, its faculty of theology was separated, continuing as a "Reformed Theological Academy" in the building of the old Reformed College.

1361-1961

Bako, Elemér. Debrecen: Hungarian bastion of the Reformation. In: United Church Herald (St. Louis, Mo.), vol. 5, no. 12 (June 14, 1962), pages 22-23. (Privately owned copy)

The article which was published in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the foundation of the City of Debrecen, contains references to the history of Debrecen College (1538), the city's printing office (founded in 1561) and the University of Debrecen which grew out of the 16th century Reformed College and was founded by the Hungarian Government in 1912.

16th Century

Balász, János. Sylvester János és kora. (János Sylvester and his Age.) Budapest, Tankönyvkiadó Vállalat, 1958. 473 p., illus., ports., facsims. (Privately owned copy)

Pages 94-95: The contacts between Hungarian Protestantism and the Protestant lands of Germany are symbolised in one of the stained glass windows of the university building in Debrecen, which reflects the sights of the old University of Wittenberg, Germany, where Martin Luther launched his reformation movement.

Debrecen (such as the other Protestant colleges in Hungary, like those at Sárospatak, Pépa, Eperjes, and the Transylvanian colleges) sent many of their prominent students to Protestant institutions in England, Holland, and Switzerland, also.

1563

Gulyás, Pál, *op.cit.*

Supplement XXXVIII: Title-page and dedicatory preface of Péter Melius' (Juhász') Magyar praedikációk (Sermons in Hungarian), Debrecen, 1563.

1565

Gulyás, Pál, *op.cit.*

Supplements XXXVIII and XXXIX: Title-page and other pages in István Werbőcsei's Magyar decretum (Debrecen, 1565), the first handbook of Hungarian legal literature printed in Hungarian.

1591, 1594

Gulyás, Pál, *op.cit.*

Supplement LXIV: Title-pages of the first Hungarian language edition of Civilitas morum by Erasmus of Rotterdam, and of the printed edition (in Latin) of Eranemus by Ianus Pamponius, both issued in Debrecen, in 1591, and, 1594, respectively.

17th Century

Radisics, Elemér, *op. cit.*

Page 67: Early (17th century) view of Debrecen College (upper center), part of the composition which illustrates some of the main aspects in the Life story of Albert Molnár de Szenc (1574-1634), scholar, linguist, theologian, translator and writer on religion.

1772

Balogh, István. Debrecen. Budapest, Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadó-vállalata, 1958. 99 p., illus., ports., maps, diags., facsims. 4 DB Hung.555

Page 58: A copy of the Ulm, Germany, 1482 edition of the famous Atlas of Ptolemy, kept in the Library of the Reformed College, Debrecen.- Page 59: Uniformed students of the Reformed College

in Debrecen in 1772. (Original drawing by József Csokonai Vitéz in his diary.)

Same.

(Privately owned copy.)

Fig.87: Front of the contemporary "Lajos Kossuth University", built and formerly known as "István Tisza University" of Debrecen, located at the "Nagyerdő" (Great Forest), adjacent to the city.

1911-1914

Debrecen, Hungary. Tudományegyetem. Tisza-emlékkönyv; gróf Tisza István halálának tizedik évfordulójára. (A Tisza Memorial; for the tenth anniversary of the death of Count Stephen Tisza.) Irták: a Tisza István-tudományegyetem tanárai. Debrecen, Debrecen sz. kir. város és a Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerület könyvnyomda-vállalata, 1928. 296 p., port., facsim. Portrait of Count Stephen Tisza (1861-1918), Prime-minister of Hungary of World War I fame. 4 DB Hung.856

Pages 6-7: The role of Count Stephen Tisza in the promotion of the idea to reorganize and expand the Reformed College of Debrecen as a full university during the years of 1911-1914.

1936

Debrecen, Hungary. Tudományegyetem. Református Hittudományi Kar. Kálvin és a kálvinizmus, tanulmányok az Institutio négy századik évfordulójára. (Calvin and Calvinism; studies for the 400th anniversary of the "Institutio") Irták: a debreceni M. Kir. Tisza István-tudományegyetem Református Hittudományi Karának tanárai és doctorai. Debrecen, Kiadja Debrecen szabad királyi város és a Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerület Könyvnyomda-vállalata, 1936. 461, illus. (facsim.) port. "Each essay followed by a summary in either Dutch, English, French or German." BX418.D4

Portrait of John Calvin, issued with the permission of the Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme, Paris.

1939-

Magyar Népryelv. (Hungarian Folk Speech.) Yearbook of the Institute of Hungarian Dialectology of the Stephen Tisza University of Debrecen. Annual. (Triennial.) Debrecen, 1939-1947/49. (Privately owned copy)

The publication is continued in the yearbook Magyar Nyelvjárások (Hungarian Dialects), Debrecen, since 1951.

Vols. I-III (1939-1941): (1) Vol. I (1939), page 5; Mit akarunk? (What do we intend to do?) By Bálint Gsüry. - Vol. II (1940): cover page. - Vol. III (1941): Portrait of Bálint Gsüry (1886-1941), former professor at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár - Cluj (1910-1932), Professor of Hungarian and Finno-Ugrian linguistics at Debrecen University (1932-1941), a researcher of Transylvanian and Moldavian Hungarian dialects in Rumania, founder of Hungary's first Institute of Hungarian Dialectology.

1944

Erdős, Jenő. Debrecen. Budapest, 1944. 32 p. (Kleine Ungarn-kunde, Nr. 10) DB79.D4E7

Page 13: "Der Debrecener Ungar." ... "Der römische Hirger kennzeichnet seine eigene gesellschaftliche Stellung mit den Worten: "Civis Romanus sum". So handelt auch der Debrecener Hirger und nennt sich mit urwüchsigem Freiheitsgefühl "civis". Die Debrecener Hirgerschaft (Civitas) bedeutet eine bürgerlich-bürgerliche Kleinautonomie, die ihre nationale Unabhängigkeit auch an dieser oftmals angegriffenen Stelle entschlossen und erfolgreich verteidigt, - einen jeglicher Zentralisierung und jedem Absolutismus entgegengetretenen öffentlichen Geist, eine bodenständige, uralte, ungarisch-bürgerliche Organisation."

THE UNIVERSITY OF SZEGED
(1872-, i.e. 1921-1940; 1940-)

The first university in the City of Szeged was the "Royal Hungarian Francis Joseph University" of Kolozsvár (Cluj), which left its former seat in 1919 when Transylvania was first occupied, then annexed by Rumania. The university was opened at Szeged in 1921. In 1940, when the Award of Vienna, on August 30, 1940, returned some of the Northern and Eastern regions of Transylvania, including the City of Kolozsvár, to Hungary, and the university was moved back to its former seat, a new university, under the name "Royal Hungarian Miklós Horthy University of Szeged" was founded. This university was renamed after World War II as "Attila József University of Szeged", in memory of one of Hungary's foremost poets in modern times, a former student at the university.

1927

Kiss, Ferenc, Sándor Tonelli, and, Vilmos Sz. Szigethy, eds. Szeged. Budapest, Magyar Városok Monografiája Kiadóvatala, 1927. 403 p. illus., ports. (Magyar városok monografiája, 1) DB97.99K5

Pages 248-249: "The University", by Professor Dr. Árpád Buday, Rector of the University. (Text and portrait.)

1934

Reményi, Joseph. Hungarian writers and literature. Modern novelists, critics, and poets, by Joseph Reményi. Edited and with an introduction by August J. Molnar. New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, 1964. IV, 512 p. (Privately owned copy)

Pages VIII-IX: Part of the "Introduction", describing how Joseph Reményi (Pomsony, 1892-Cleveland, Ohio, 1956), came to the United States, became associated with Western Reserve University in 1927, received his Ph.D. from the Royal Hungarian Francis Joseph University at Szeged, and was named full professor at Western Reserve University in 1949.

Also: Book jacket with Reményi's portrait and part of the advertising matter.

32

1937

Radisios, Elemér, op. cit.

(Privately owned copy)

Page 160: "Albert Szentgyörgyi (born 1893)". Short "curriculum vitae" of Professor Albert Szent-Györgyi (now of Woodshole, Mass.) Nobel Prize winner in medicine in 1937, former professor of Szeged University. (The photo composition includes his portrait, the medal and diploma of the Nobel Prize, the view of Szent-Györgyi's institute at Szeged University, with some samples of Hungarian paprika which were used by him, because of their rich contents of Vitamin C, to produce the vitamin in pure extract; he also discovered Vitamin R in paprika.)

1942

Bamer, János. Das Tisza-, Maros-, Körös-Gebiet bis zur Entwicklung der Bronzezeit. Szeged, Archäologisches Institut der Miklós Horthy-Universität, Vertrieb für das Ausland bei O. Harrasowitz, Leipzig, 1942. 91 p., 135 plates, fold. map. "Literaturverzeichnis": p. 80-91. GN778.H8B3

Folded map: "Die Fundorte des Tisza-, Maros-, Körös-Gebietes bis zur Entwicklung der Bronzezeit." (Indicates 166 sites of archaeological findings in the region.)

1944

Somogyi, József. L'instruction publique en Hongrie. Genève, 1944. 122 p. illus. (Publications du Bureau international d'éducation, no. 87. Série de monographies nationales) LA682.86

Supplements: "Szeged. Université Nicholas Horthy." - "Église votive et Galerie du Souvenir." (Other illustrations: "Budapest. Université Pierre Pázmány." - "Escalier d'honneur du Collegium Hungaricum à Vienne.")

1945

Alföldi Tudományos Intézet, Szeged. Annales. 1-, 1944/45-. Szeged. DB901.A57

Page 3: Avant-propos, par Lajos Bartucz. (Introduction by the Director of Szeged University's Alföld Research Institute, Professor Lajos Bartucz, on the new program of the Institute, following the end of World War II.)

33

1960

Nagy, Zoltán, and, Imre Papp. Szeged. Budapest, Missaki Könyvkiadó, 1960. 287 p., illus., maps, facsimis, plans. (Városképmieléslekek) Preface also in French. DEE79.S9N3

Pages 120-121: "The southeastern corner of the Cathedral Square (now Beloiannisz Square)". - "One of the arcades of the National Pantheon at the Cathedral Square."

1966

Szy, Tibor, ed. op. cit.

(Privately owned copy)

Page V: Foreword by Albert Szent-Györgyi.

Page 409: Short "curriculum vitae" of Albert Szent-Györgyi, Director of Research, Institute of Muscle Research, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., Nobel Prize Winner in Medicine, 1937. Former professor of the University of Szeged.

Martonyi, János. Attila József University. Szeged, Hungary, 1966. 76 p. illus. LF1693.S92M3

Pages 20-21: "The Supervisory Authority of the University" (Text.) - "The University Council at the Opening Ceremony of the Academic Year." (Photo) - "The University and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences." (Text)