

Scholars and Literati at the University of Braniewo (Braunsberg) (1565–1773)

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This note is a summary description of the set of scholars and literati who taught at the University of Braniewo from its inception in 1565 to its dissolution in 1773.

1 SOURCES

Three sources provide most of our data on the University of Braniewo. Sommervogel (1890), in his work “Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus” (Library of the Society of Jesus), offers an extensive and valuable resource listing the writings of Jesuits, including those at the University of Braniewo, before 1800. This source was exploited in a master thesis by Duysens (2023). The Encyclopaedia of “Information on the Jesuits in the Territories of Poland and Lithuania, 1564-1995” edited by Grzebień (2004), provides meticulous data concerning the activities and the dates of the scholars and literati who taught at the University of Braniewo, as well as precise information about the locations of their births and deaths. The text of this encyclopedia can be searched online at <https://www.jezuici.krakow.pl/bibl/enc.htm>. Lastly, Grendler (2019) covers the whole period of the University’s activities until its dissolution and delves into the history and development of Jesuit educational institutions.

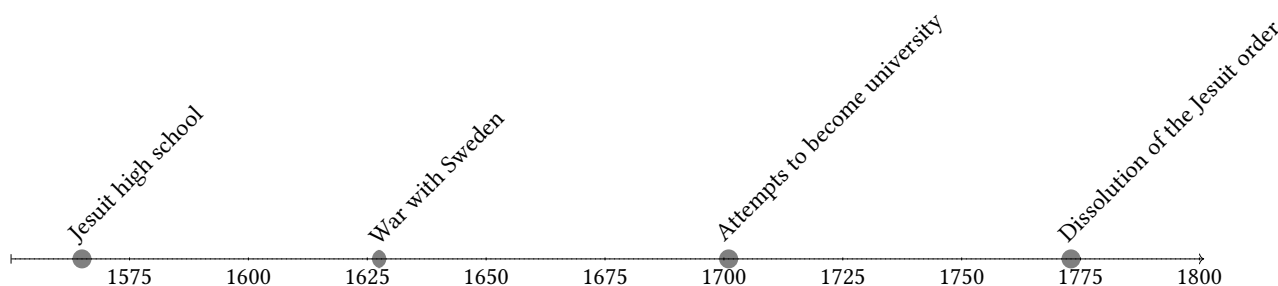


Figure 1: Timeline of the University of Braniewo

2 THE UNIVERSITY

The first Jesuit institution in Poland was established 1564 by the will of Bishop Stanisław Hozjusz (Hosius). The first nine Jesuits arrived in Lidzbark on November 2, 1564. On January 8, 1565 they moved to Braniewo and lived in the post-Franciscan monastery. The bishop believed the Jesuits could help to promote Catholicism in the predominantly Protestant region. The *Collegium Hosianum* was founded in 1565, in Braunsberg (Braniewo), in what was then the Kingdom of Poland. Jesuits opened a full junior high school in early 1565. Initially, there were few students and only 5 classes, from infima to rhetoric. Protestants boycotted Jesuit schools. After the occupation of Braniewo by King Gustav Adolf in 1626, the college was closed and only re-opened in 1637. In 1701, the Jesuits applied to Rome for transforming the college into a university. Humanities, philosophy, theology,

mathematics, Greek and Hebrew were taught at that time. Frijhoff (1996) includes Braniewo in his list of universities, but notes “unsuccessful attempts to found a university but the right to grant degrees attested in 1642.” At the time of the Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1569–1793) the prince-bishopric of Warmia, which included Braniewo, became a part of the Kingdom of Prussia in 1772, and in 1773 the Society of Jesus was suppressed. The Jesuit college-university was then transformed into a Royal high school (Königlichen Lycei Hosiani”).

3 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table 1 displays descriptive statistics. Overall, 265 scholars are linked to the University of Braniewo. Their years and places of birth are often known. For the whole period, 95.1% of birth years and 80% of birthplaces are known. For the University of Cracow (de la Croix and Spolverini 2022), these numbers are respectively 25.5% and 80.1%. The average age at first appointment was around 37.2 years, but only 31.8 years during the first period. Longevity is low and shows no trend. The median distance between the places of birth and activity is 236 km, with a clear downward trend. The professors from the first periods came from distant places. The recruitment pool became more and more local as time passes. The coverage of scholars in Wikipedia is relatively low, and the coverage in VIAF is below average. Overall, 22.6% of the scholars appear in VIAF, compared to about 37% in the full database (all universities and academies).

Period	nb. obs	birth known date	birth known place	mean age at appoint.	mean age at death	med. dist. birth-univ.	with Wiki.	with VIAF
1527–1617	47	91.5%	93.6%	31.8	55.4	629	21.3%	31.9%
1618–1685	81	95.1%	74.1%	38.5	60.8	251	16%	32.1%
1686–1733	78	98.7%	75.6%	38.3	54.6	94	3.8%	16.7%
1734–1800	59	93.2%	83.1%	37.7	56	58	3.4%	10.2%
1200–1800	265	95.1%	80%	37.2	56.9	236	10.6%	22.6%

Table 1: Summary statistics by period

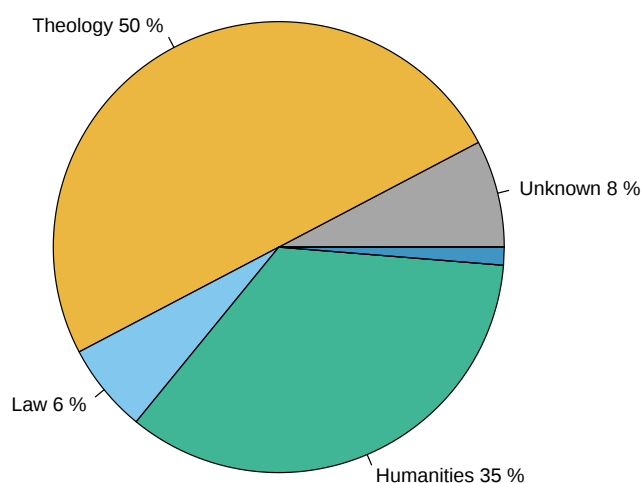


Figure 2: Broad fields at the University of Braniewo (published scholars only)

4 FIELDS

Figure 2 shows the balance between the different fields. Theology dominates, which is evidence of the proselytic aim of the university at its inception. Sciences are negligible. On the whole, this university is quite unbalanced in its fields of teaching.

5 PLACE OF BIRTH

Figure 3 displays the documented birthplaces of scholars and literati active at the University of Braniewo by period. During the first periods, some scholars come from far away in the West. Later, there is less long distance hiring, and most scholars come from the surrounding area, including the city of Braniewo itself, Belarus and Lesser Poland.

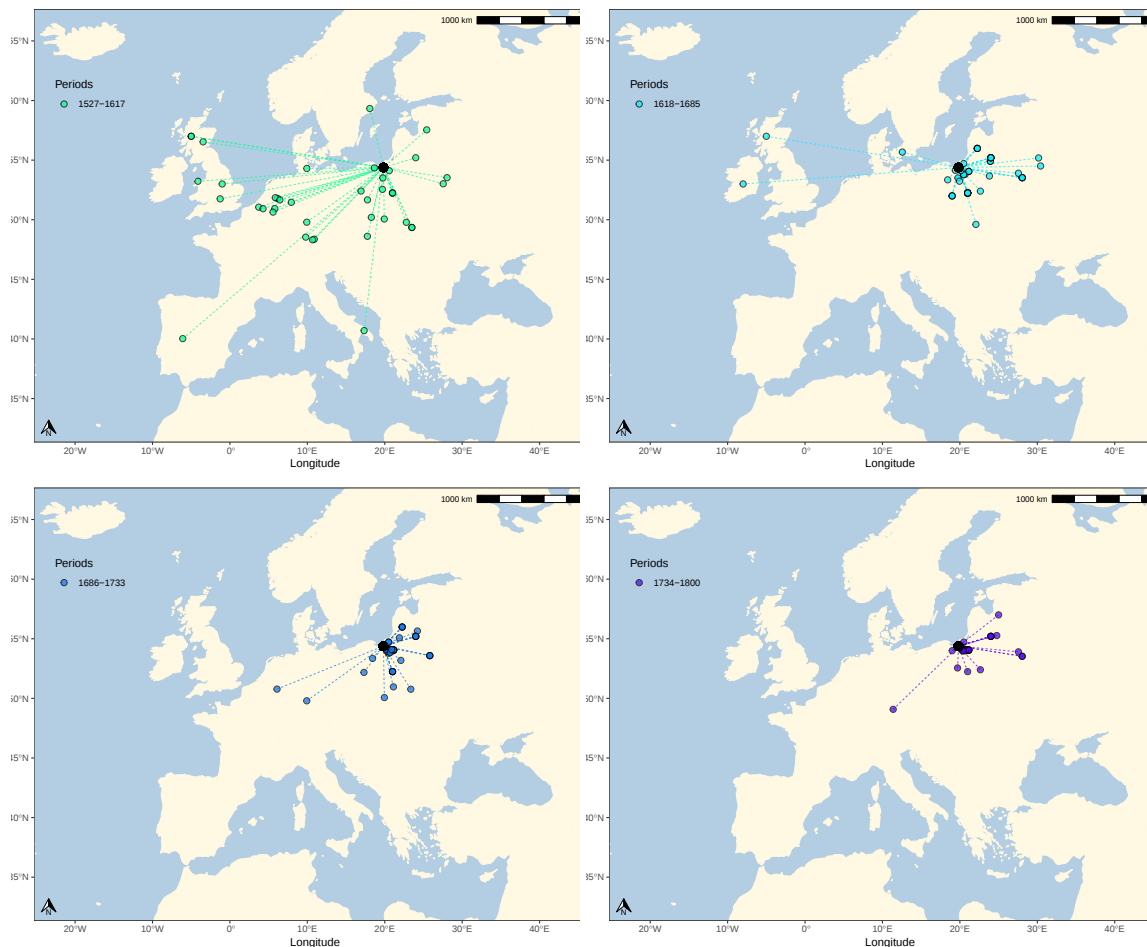


Figure 3: Places of birth of the scholars and literati at the University of Braniewo

6 HUMAN CAPITAL OF SCHOLARS AND LITERATI

For each person in the database, we compute a heuristic human capital index, identified by combining information from VIAF and Wikipedia, using principal component analysis. We also compute the notability of the university at each date by averaging the human capital of the scholars active at Braniewo 25 years before that date. The details are given in de la Croix et al. (2024) (for notability of institution) and Curtis et al. (2026) (for our individual measures of human capital). Figure 4 shows the names of all the scholars with a positive human capital index. The orange line indicates the notability of the university, based on how well published its top scholars were. The trajectory traced by the orange line depicts a swift ascent, reaching its peak around 1620,

followed by a gradual descent thereafter.

7 TOP 5 PROFESSORS

Albert Wijuk Kojalowicz (1609 Kaunas – 1677 Vilnius) was a Jesuit historian, theologian, translator, religious polemicist, genealogist, and heraldist. His service as a censor, bishop's advisor, and Deputy Chancellor of Lithuania demonstrates his significant involvement in both religious and administrative affairs of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth (Suchodolski and Techniki 1970). He studied rhetoric, philosophy, and theology, and he earned the title of doctor in 1645, reflecting his scholarly achievements and expertise in these fields (Korbut 1929). During 1644–1645, he held a professorship at the University of Braniewo in the faculty of theology (Grzebień 2004). He was also appointed as a professor at the University of Vilnius, where he taught logic, physics, metaphysics, and ethics. Along with his brothers, he became a member of the Jesuit order and played a key role in establishing Jesuit colleges in various locations, including Kaunas, Vilnius, and Polotsk (Polatsk) (Niesiecki and Bobrowicz 1840).

Sigismund Lauxmin (1597 Zemaitija – 1670 Vilnius) was a prominent Lithuanian Jesuit theologian and philosopher. He was a notable figure in the fields of rhetoric and music theory. Additionally, he is recognized as a pioneer in Lithuanian musicology. Sigismund Lauxmin held the distinction of being one of the earliest Lithuanian professors and was a rector at the University of Vilnius. Between 1631 and 1635, Sigismund Lauxmin served as a rhetoric instructor at Polotsk and Nesvyžius colleges. From 1635 to 1638, he taught philosophy at Vilnius University, and from 1638 to 1642, he was a theology professor (Visuotinę lietuvių enciklopediją 2023). Later, from 1647 to 1650, he taught theology at the University of Braniewo (Grzebień 2004). Within the Jesuit order, Sigismund Lauxmin also held several significant positions. He served as the vice-provincial of the Lithuanian Jesuits and as the general elector of the Lithuanian Jesuits (Visuotinę lietuvių enciklopediją 2023).

Casimir Wijuk Kojalowicz (1617 Kaunas – 1674 Polotsk), brother of Albert, was a poet, professor, and a member of the Catholic church and the Jesuit order, which he joined at the age of 17-. He pursued his studies in philosophy from 1638 to 1641 and then focused on theology from 1643 to 1647 at the University of Vilnius (Grzebień 2004). In 1646 he was ordained a priest. He taught rhetoric, philosophy and theology at several Jesuit institutions, including the University of Braniewo (1648–1649). He earned his Doctorate in philosophy and theology in 1654. Lastly, he was author of sermons, lectures on rhetoric, and biographies of Jesuits and their guardians.

Fryderyk Bartsch (1552 Braniewo – 1609 Smolensk) started his academic career with philosophical studies at the *Collegium Romanum* between 1569 and 1572. In 1572, he made a pivotal decision to join the Jesuit order in Rome, which marked the beginning of his lifelong commitment to the Jesuit mission. He furthered his studies by focusing on theology, pursuing his theological education in Vienna. In 1576, he returned to Poland, where he would leave a lasting impact on the educational landscape. Bartsch took on important roles in the town of Braniewo, where he was actively involved in managing various schools, including the diocesan seminary, the papal seminary, and a boarding school for noblemen. However, his most significant contribution came during his tenure as the rector of the Jesuit College in Braniewo, a position he held from September 1583 to 1590. As the college's rector, Bartsch gained recognition for his exceptional organizational skills and his unwavering commitment to the quality of education. He developed textbooks and refined the school's curriculum, contributing to the educational growth of the institution. In his publications and personal identity, Fryderyk Bartsch proudly emphasized his connection to Braniewo, often signing himself as *FR. Barscius Braunsbergnsis*, signalling his deep roots in the town. In 1586, he played a key role in the deliberations of the Polish commission responsible for the reform of the *Ratio studiorum*, an important education ordinance designed to introduce a uniform teaching system in Poland.

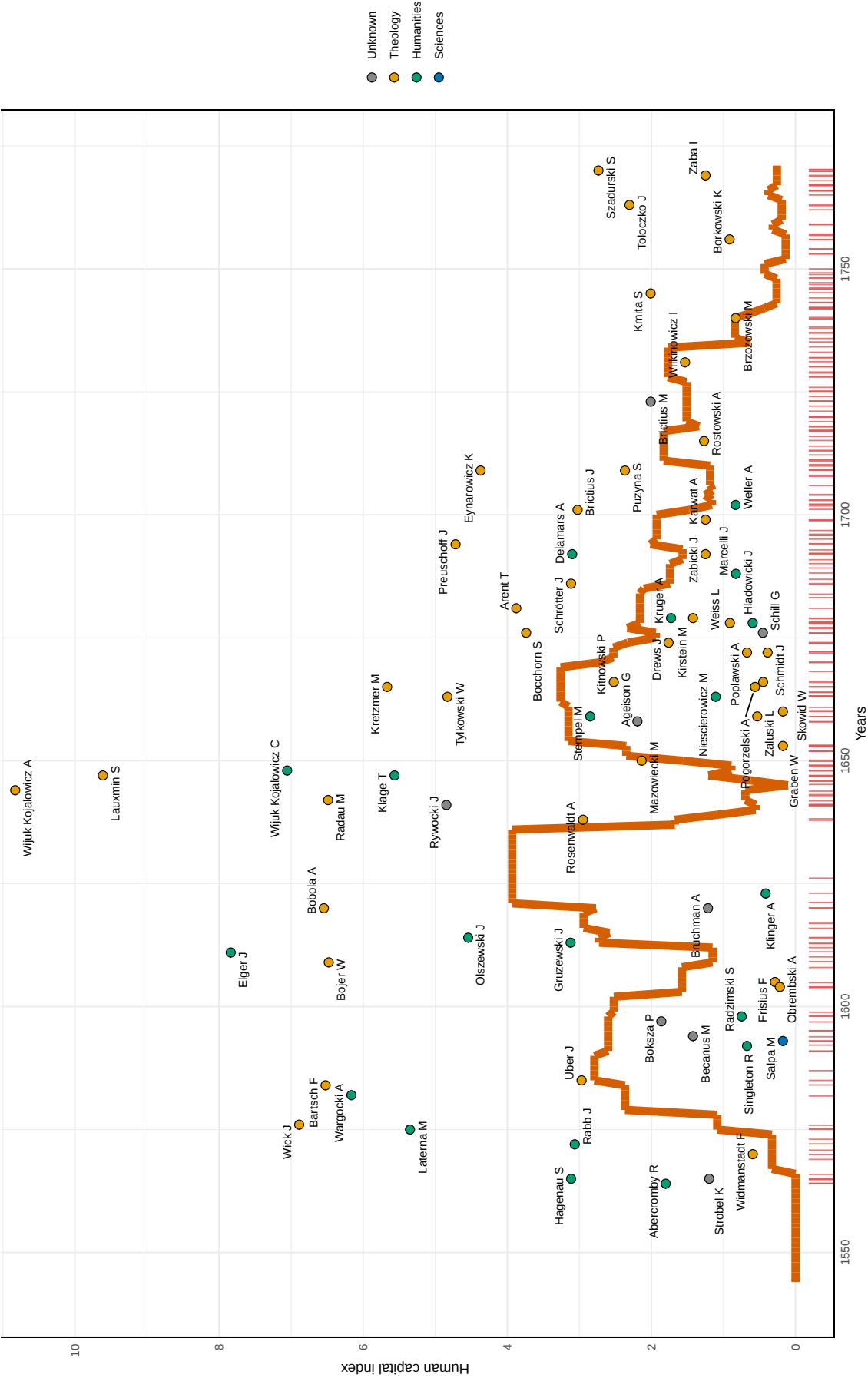


Figure 4: Famous scholars and university notability (orange)

Jan Wick (1544 Oxford – 1588 Roma) was an English Jesuit whose career belongs to the Catholic scholarly diaspora created by the Elizabethan persecution of English Catholics. These English and Scottish Jesuits were valued because they brought strong university training, knowledge of foreign languages, and competence in fields central to Jesuit higher education: theology, philosophy, Greek, Hebrew and mathematics. His contribution to knowledge should therefore be understood not as that of a prolific author, but as that of a mobile teacher and transmitter of humanist and scholastic learning, linking Oxford, Rome and the Jesuit educational network of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

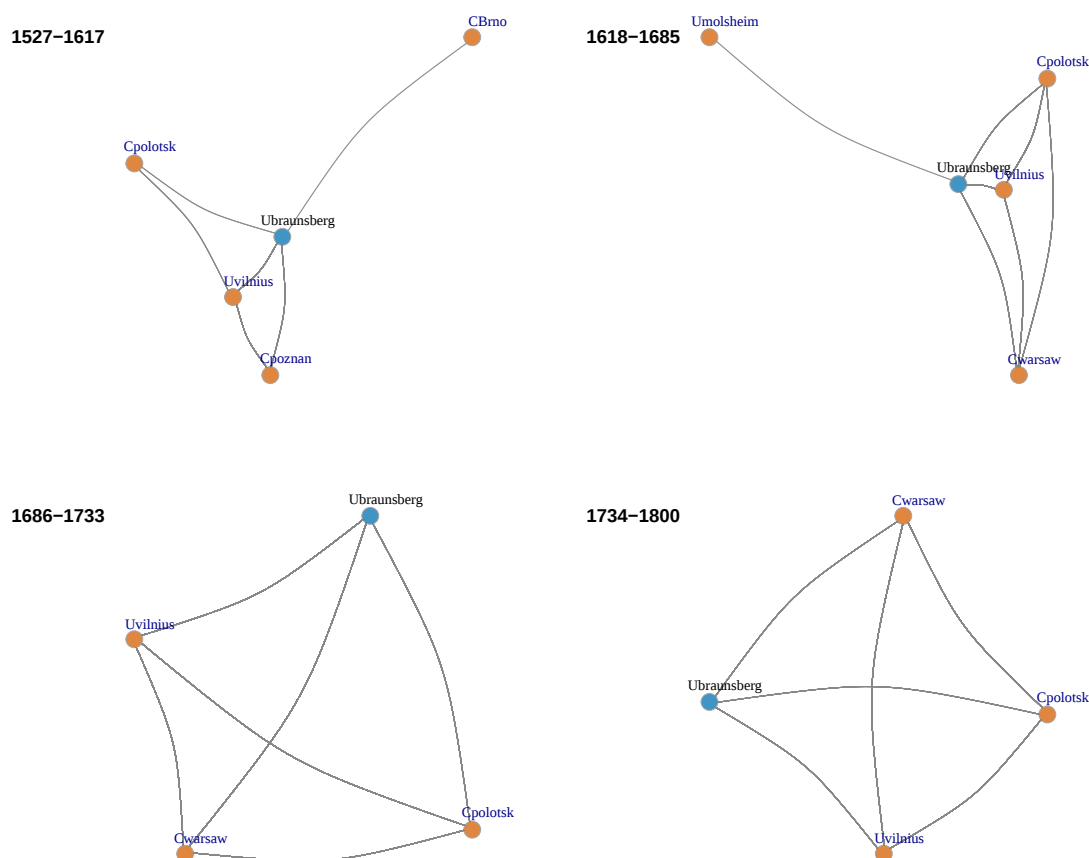


Figure 5: Links between Braniewo and other universities through scholars' mobility, by period

8 UNIVERSITY NETWORK

Our assumption is that a professor's involvement in multiple universities throughout their career establishes a connection between those institutions. We present the universities that were linked to the University of Braniewo during each period in Figure 5, highlighting the following observations. During the first period, there was some mobility of professors between German universities and Braniewo. Later, mobility became restricted to the University of Vilnius in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

9 FINAL THOUGHTS

Situated between Danzig (Gdansk) and Königsberg (Kaliningrad), the University of Braniewo was established as a stronghold against the spread of Protestantism. At its inception, the university

flourished, with a diverse faculty recruited from various parts of Europe. However, over time, it faced a period of decline and eventual closure, coinciding with the expulsion of the Jesuits.

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Homepage: <https://perso.uclouvain.be/david.delacroix/uthc.html>

Database: <https://shiny-lidam.sipr.ucl.ac.be/scholars/>

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