

Egyetemi doktori (PhD) értekezés tézisei

Ars peregrinandi

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I. Objectives

Current doctoral thesis aims to study the literary works of Hungarian students, to create a more thorough approach about the role of these texts in the process of educational travel, besides about the poetics of the 16th century occasional poetry in general, and the connection between the latter and the educational travel. These aspects haven't been studied yet in the Hungarian research, although many researchers have urged this line of study.

When the PhD thesis make an attempt on the interpretation of these prints from Wittenberg, it is based upon the studies in the field of educational travel, which go back decades, in addition the international research papers also created an important background for this line of study, because they have used similar angles.

During the preliminary work the third volume of RMK was regarded as ground zero. This was also amended with the material of the supplement volumes, the Apponyi-catalogue, as well as the Hungarica-catalogue, created by Katalin Németh S., which includes the materials of the Herzog August Library, Wolfenbüttel. It should be noted, that the catalogue of the Teleki-Bolyai Library (Targu Mures) also contains subsequent additions, furthermore the constantly broadening circle of digitalized texts have meant other affixes.

In the doctoral thesis I have undertaken to create a more complete picture regarding a small corner of the occasional poetry, namely valedictory poems (*propempticon*), based on the source materials provided by the Hungarian students in Wittenberg. The processing of this topic seemed timely not just because of a possible assessment of earlier research papers, but also because with the help of the earlier and latest research results we could get a more modern approach. The assessment of the occasion poems is not an easy task, and I have seen a valuable opportunity in entering to the interpretation the framework of travel and travel theory. According to the proposition of the thesis, these poems and texts could be interpreted sufficiently with entering the educational travel, besides connections of Hungarian students to the community *respublica litteraria* could be revealed.

There were some humanists, who have created whole network from letters, but *respublica litterara* consists of nameless crowd, who didn't have so many connections, rather supported the system when they repeatedly visited the famous humanists and corresponded with them. These letters went often unanswered. Writing might have maintained the connection between each other, but we also have to consider the letter to the teachers and professors. These details got not so much credit as the previously mentioned letters of the humanists, and the continuous correspondence is also rare. Poems written by students to each other during their time in the universities of Europe could mean the most obvious source besides or instead of letters.

The Hungarian students founded bursas before the beginning of the 16th century; in Cracow and in Vienna. Connections illustrated by texts are not unknown, the 16th century have brought change in case of audience and range. The main aspects and proportion were researched and published extensively. The Hungarian students have founded their group officially in 1555; it was called *coetus*, which had its own register. This has been brought to Debrecen in 1613; nowadays it can be reached in the Library of the Reformed School of Debrecen.

We have various sources directly connected to the University of Wittenberg. Besides the university registry the list of doctorates and ordainment registries are also available, these documents instruct in line with the activities of the students. Based on the university registry we can speak about 1000 people in the 16th century, who have spent some time in Wittenberg. This time-frame extends until the end of the 1590s, because up to that point the laws of Wittenberg were more flexible relating to the confessional questions, and the non-lutheran

students could also study theology at the university. This opportunity disappeared after 1592, in the 17th century mainly Lutheran students travel to Wittenberg. The previous number includes all of the Hungarian students, who were entered either registry. Less than half of them, 439 students wrote his name in the registry of the coetus after 1555, the founding year. The scale could be a bit misleading, because the founding of the student group and the beginning of the university registry is not the same, so we should take account of the 52 year difference, which stand between the creation of the institution and the student organization, besides the arrival of the first Hungarian student: based on the account this was 1522. Taking into consideration the aforementioned differences, we could conclude, that the half of the Hungarian students at the same time were also a member of the coetus.

The social consistency of the student group is pretty obvious: among the 493 enrolled until 1613 there are 14 students from noble origins (based on the phrase '*nobilis*', or on the full family name), this amount doesn't come to 3 % of the students in the registry.

In reference to their place of origin we have only foreknowledge: it is possible, that the major part of the students arrived from the eastern parts of the country or from Transylvania, but despite of that, we have too little information to strengthen the idea or to draw a precise regional distribution. Migration also contributes to this problem: many of the students born in the parts under the Turkish, may have moved to the other parts of the country, when they went to school, and the entries in the registry use the names of places as an adjective not regularly. We have more and prompter information on the students, who continued their activities as a writer later, although in these cases there are many discrepancies, for example the biography of Laskai Csókás Péter, Károlyi Péter or Baranyai Decsi János, which were bequeathed to us in scraps. Noble origins guaranteed that the birth, marriage or death was recorded as notable events. Others could leave a mark via prints and texts, from this aspect the reading of 16th century texts mainly as source material is a thoroughly logical step, as in articles of József Koncz in the end of 19th century.

The career at the university has begun at the moment, when a student entered his name in writing to the registry; in case of a short-term stay this could be missing. When a Hungarian student decided to enter the coetus, they recorded his name in Latin form. In the registry the units were defined by the person of the rector and the senior student, the entering students sparsely transmit a precise date of the arrival. Sometimes they marked the students, who arrived together; it could mean a connection between the new arrivals.

The students of Wittenberg didn't uphold a continuous correspondence, although the tutors of the nobles informed regularly their patrons about the events of the educational travel. Besides the letters, prints connected to the student group create a significant amount of texts. The most frequent version was that some kind of event gave an opportunity for the members of the group to publish something. According to our information regarding this period, the main type of their activities were occasional poems.

In my opinion the prints by the Hungarian students could not be interpreted otherwise, as a continuance of this practice, when they created and ultimately published their works in Wittenberg. These prints didn't mirror, they could not mirror the variety of the prints published in Germany at the same time. The Hungarian arrivals had severe difficulties in Wittenberg, they lived in uncertainty. The purpose of these trips are not in doubt, they prepared to be pastors, altogether we can find a seldom student, who got a doctorate. The turning points of a university carrier are connected to events such as doctorate, publishing, promotion, sometimes marriage. The university career in the case of a Hungarian student has a pint-sized span comparing to the professors, or students from another country. For them change meant travel, to home or to another stop on their educational journey. Parting from Wittenberg sooner or later arrived for every student, so we could consider as the least random

event (unlike marriage or death), but it is also connected with outlets, whose central point is to prove a friendship.

II. Methods

The thesis begins an introduction, in which I outline briefly the main features of the community of *respublica litteraria* (II). It seemed necessary to create the framework for the questions which will be discussed in the later chapters. The *respublica litteraria* flourished in the 16th century, and it was increasingly popular: it diffused from the famous scientists (Justus Lipsius) or poets laureate (Johannes Sambucus) to the nameless or only known by name students. The studied poems belong to the latter, their subject-matter mainly the homecoming, and it is connected with friendship, divine mission, and the war zone at home. In this chapter I introduce the source material, and the findings, which were not known in the research. On one hand I describe a second-time a composite-volume, which can be found at the Teleki-Bolyai Library, Targu-Mures (Marosvásárhely). It was studied originally by József Koncz in 1891, so it seemed timely to publish and refresh (in some points amending the description of Koncz) our information about the volume. On the other hand I present a brand new finding from 1562, which according to my knowledge were not known in the research literature until now. This valedictory poem say goodbye to Balázs Szikszai Fabricius and András Mágocsy, so it can add to our information about the School of Sárospatak. Besides we have only one other entry from 1562, so it is one of the earliest valedictory poems written by Hungarian students in Wittenberg.

The travel has significant role in the creation of the texts, so it seemed justified to pay more attention to the importance and meaning of the travel and journey in the Early Modern Period (III). The texts have one constant trait: they are connected with travel of some kind. The various forms of travel gained various methodical argumentation, besides the journeys were recorded also in many forms. From the range of the category in the thesis only one aspect were studied in details: only the different forms of educational journey got examples. As a first step I take a survey on the main types of texts, which could illustrate the possible interpretations, as well as the significant theoretical texts are also mentioned, for example the *Apodemica* of Theodor Zwinger or the Collection of Nicolaus Reusner. This is followed by a few authors, who have spent time in Wittenberg and engaged in the topic of travel. According to my intention, the random examples illustrated the different voices, although chronologically they are rather close to each other. Péter Laskai Csókás is connected to the devotional literature, despite of the educational role, which indicated by the systematical approach of the work. The speech of Mihály Forgách is a stage of the education for a nobleman, which primarily shows the abilities, which are needed to consider an educational trip as successful. János Baranyai Decsi was in the position of teacher who travels with his students, and he also was a student at the same time. The chapter is followed by a short survey, which concentrates mainly on the research on valedictory poems, furthermore takes on the 16th century interpretation of this type of poetry. The occasional poetry/*Gelegenheitsdichtung* is not an easy idea in the research literature, which are proved by the examination of the German literature. The titles on the inside and on the covers suggest multiply choices in genre in many cases, adding to this problem, that in the handbooks following its ancient predecessors, pair up themes with genres. We meet various types of occasional poetry, and it is not an easy task to differentiate them from each other, because the authors also didn't try to do it. *Epicedium* or *epithalamium* has a significant event, so we could decide which is which. But in the case of the others we have the same problem: the borders among the types and genres are not final, because the authors didn't use a definitive genre system.

The valedictory poem (propempticon) have ancient origins, but the classification of the valedictorian poems are incredibly shaky. In the Early Modern Period we don't have other handbook until Scaliger's, which contained the valedictory poem, although probably it was known, and used. After Scaliger propempticon could be discovered in the education, the major handbooks skip the genre, or they categorize it as 'silvae'. It is possible, that Scaliger's system is not the same as the practice, which could be formed by other texts.

In my opinion it is likely to treat separately the history of valedictory poems, and the handbooks, although they are not devoid from the influence on each other. Scaliger's elaborate handbook mirrors the variety, which were typical of the occasional poems in the early modern period. The reception and revision of the work of Menandros could signify, that they didn't validate a single methodical approach, and they didn't need a rewrite on the ancient tradition.

The valedictory poem proved to be an accommodating text form, fitting the descriptions of poetic handbooks, which had several connections with other early modern occasional genres. The propempticon is similar to epibaterion and apobaterion: the difference is only, that in the previous the parting and the valedictorian is different, in the meantime epi- and apobaterion has the same: in brief propempticon is a valedictory, but epi/apobaterion is a farewell poem. It has an acutely laudatory style, which connects with encomium or panegyricus, the votum is evoked by the request for a safe journey. The sadness caused by the dear parting friend makes it similar to the eclogue, sometimes with the elegy, however more important the connection with travel and travel literature: hodoeporicon (travelogue) or album amicorum.

The chapter digress to the present state of the source-exploration, because in the last few years there were a welcomed surge in known and reachable texts and prints. A volume printed in 2010 got a detailed survey, besides the review written about it, because they have drafted substantive and important questions and problems regarding the research of occasional poetry. In the Hungarian research János Heltai created a detailed concept about the criteria for occasional poetry and poems. He called actual occasional prints the texts, which were printed for an important life event, but didn't have any ties with school or church. In their creation patron have a decisive role, and associated with that the representative role. Heltai made two emphasized group among the addressees: rulers/nobles/church and the leading people of the reformed church and schools, which is connected with the civil class. From the circle of life events death, marriage, and birth got the most poems in the period studied by Heltai.

One of the novelties of the doctoral thesis is to interpreting in detail the valedictory poems written by Hungarians in Wittenberg, especially the composite volume named *Collectanea Varia*. The enhanced role of the collection is because of the time-period (1587-1589), which is undoubtedly considered one of the most fortuitous periods in the life of the Hungarians in Wittenberg, besides it is the largest coherent text group from this century. As a first step I illustrate the possible varieties on the valedictory poems, searching for examples, which could show the different approaches in the century, which use other aspects than the Hungarian students. The arrivals from Hungary had a unique situation created by war, religion and political context, and it has a typical rhetoric, which is studied by the poems interpreted in the VIth chapter. Looking into the poetical features the thesis digress to the rhetorical challenges of the farewell, besides the role of syncretistic writing in the poems. The use of current tropes of the 16th century, like *fertilitas Pannoniae*, or *propugnaculum Christianitatis* resulted in a variety of solution, because of that the PhD thesis examined them in detail. The writing of valedictory poems gave many opportunities to put in these tropes. However *fertilitas/sterilitas*, or *propugnaculum* are present in dissimilar proportions in the poems, and what is more, the previous especially rare in the valedictory poems written for the Hungarian students. *Fertilitas* is an often-used trope in laudations, so it could seem natural to also use them in valedictory poems, especially, that Scaliger recite in details (following Menandros) by the valedictory

poem, what kind of natural phenomenon and stations should be lauded in a valedictory speech or poem. The most important role of *Propugnaculum Christianitatis* and any kind of *antiturcica*-tropes is to represent and show the dangers of a journey, aside of that they are really suitable to start the narrative asking God, the Holy Spirit or any heavenly creatures to support them on their journey home.

III. Results

-The main objective of the doctoral thesis was to show through a genre-study, how the educational journey is portrayed textually and how it is connected to the 16th century cultural context.

-The thesis examined the main features of valedictory poems with the help of rhetorical-poetical case studies.

-The interpretations made clear, that 16th century travel, especially educational journeys could create the opportunity to come into contact in a way with *respublica litteraria*, via letters or poetry.

-This connection means some textual link, in this case valedictory poems, which results the importance of imitation as writing technique. The time-frame of this effort is parallel with the process in the universities of Germany, where the writing and printing of occasional poetry multiplied under these decades.

-The rhetorical situation of farewell and valediction expects laudation and mourning at the same time, because of that it is qualified to present the rhetorical and poetical education and talent of the valedictorian. The other significant feature is friendship, which could be hold up after homecoming; moreover the absence could create the valid humanist approach to friendship. The thesis connected these elements to the popular 16th century tropes related to Hungary.

-During the study the thesis concludes, that *propugnaculum Christianitatis* and *fertilis Pannoniae* is present considerably less than usually in this period, and their use were also modified.

-The imitation as writing technique is based upon ancient writers and texts, but in this case the reader could discover mainly the effect of Virgil, *Eclogue* and *Aeneid* in particular. It requires further study to determine the scale and amount of the imitation.



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Subject: Ph.D. List of Publications

Candidate: Tünde Móré
Neptun ID: L04JCV
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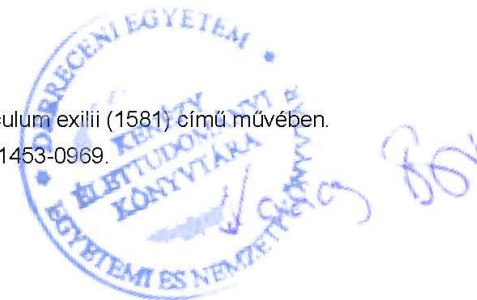
List of publications related to the dissertation

Hungarian book chapter(s) (3)

1. **Móré T.:** Az utazás laudatív ábrázolása Forgách Mihály wittenbergi beszédében.
In: Studia moralia : acta officinae programmate "OTKA" svstentatae in aedibvs Universitatis Scientiarvm Debreceniensis redacta. Ed.: Ursula Tóth, DE Klasszika-filológiai és Ókortörténeti Tanszéke, Debrecen, 111-124, 2014. ISBN: 9789634737551
2. **Móré T.:** A törökök Baranyai Decsi János Commentariorum de Rebus Ungaricis ac Transylvanicis című művében.
In: Epika : fiatal kutatók konferenciája : tanulmánykötet. Szerk.: Dobozy Nóra, Kiss Béla, Lovas Borbála, Szilágyi Emőke Rita, ELTE BTK Régi Magyar Irodalom Tanszék, Budapest, 37-47, 2010. ISBN: 9789632841748
3. **Móré T.:** Fertilitas és sterilitas a wittenbergi peregrináció költészetében.
In: Speculum. Tanulmányok a hetvenéves Havas László tiszteletére. Szerk.: Takács Levente, Debreceni Egyetem Klasszika-filológiai és Művészettörténet Tanszék, Debrecen, 71-84, 2009. ISBN: 9789634732655

Hungarian scientific article(s) in international journal(s) (1)

4. **Móré T.:** Utazás és kegyesség Laskai Csókás Péter Speculum exilii (1581) című művében.
Erdélyi Múzeum. "közlésre elfogadva", 2015. ISSN: 1453-0969.





List of other publications

Hungarian scientific article(s) in Hungarian journal(s) (1)

5. **Móré T.**: Elmélkedés, hitvita, káté Károlyi Péter Az halálról, fel tamadasrol es az örök eletről című munkájában.
Studia Lit. 52, 288-297, 2013. ISSN: 0562-2867.

Non scientific journal article(s) (1)

6. **Móré T.**: Papp Gábor, Szijártó M. István (szerk.): Mikrotörténelem másodfokon.
Korall. 48, 167-170, 2012. ISSN: 1586-2410.
(Ismertetett mű : Mikrotörténelem másodfokon. Budapest : L'Harmattan, 2010, 304 p.)

The Candidate's publication data submitted to the iDEa Tudóstér have been validated by DEENK on the basis of Web of Science, Scopus and Journal Citation Report (Impact Factor) databases.

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Conference papers

2010: Epika – Fiatal Kutatók Konferenciája, ELTE, Budapest

Baranyai Decsi János, Commentariorum de rebus Ungaricis ac Transylvanicis

2011: Fiatal Irodalomtudósok Fóruma, Debrecen

A neolatin alkalmi költészet lehetséges megközelítései a 16. századi magyar irodalomban

2012: ReBaKuCs – Konferencia, Debrecen

Az elmélkedés lehetőségei Károlyi Péter műveiben

Research presentations (Debreceni Egyetem Reformáció- és Kora Újkori Művelődéstörténeti Műhely)

2011 - Károlyi Péter elmélkedése

2012 - Bécsi kutatási beszámoló

2013 - Wittenberg ábrázolása Georg Sabinus és Johann Stigelius néhány szövegében

2014. 02.14. - A búcsúztatóvers szerepe az egyetemjárásban

2014.11.25. - Beszámoló a marosvásárhelyi kutatóútról

2014.12.02. - A wittenbergi diákok és a respublica litteraria