

Summary

Even though Bursa Starnigielska was established between 1639 and 1647, it clearly reflects the character of other Jagiellonian University student colleges, such as Bursa Pauperum (Isnera), Bursa Jerusalem or Bursa Canonistarum (Długosza). These institutions were direct descendants of medieval student colleges in Western Europe. Here, the name under which they figure in various sources and which has also been adopted by Polish literature is the most significant difference. A major part of the discussion presented in the first chapter spans the establishment and expansion of the college system at mediaeval universities, the nature of this expansion at the Jagiellonian University and identification of medieval roots within contemporary Bursa Starnigielska. It clarifies certain terminology issues and makes an attempt to rectify false beliefs which persist in today's historiography applicable to university colleges.

Wawrzyniec Starnigel, a Jagiellonian University alumni and professor at the Academy of Zamość founded Bursa Starnigielska. In his will, drawn up on the 20th July 1638, he earmarked most of his wealth estimated at approx. 100,000 Polish zloty for that purpose. No evidence has been found to support the thesis that Starnigel was persuaded by Jagiellonian University professors to change his last will. On the other hand, personal involvement by Zachariasz Starnigel and Jakub Sobieski, will executors, through whose efforts the *Bursa Starnigielska* was finally opened in June 1647 was demonstrated.

A former town house, called Niderlandowska, purchased to that end in 1639 for 7,000 zloty was home to Bursa Starnigielska. An adjoining property in the form of a plot of land together with a house built thereupon, called Pilchowiczowski, was purchased in 1724. Refurbishments and conversions were carried out in phases, with the lion's share of the works done between 1741 and 1747. It is most likely that the appearance and layout of the building which we know from the survey and attached plan dating back to 1780 were created at that time. The *bursa* was housed in a three storey building with a basement. The yard, together with a privy and an outbuilding designated for a kitchen, were also used. The ground floor of the building comprised a two room apartment where the senior resided and a common room (*stuba communis*) where meals were consumed, classes held and where residents could study. The chapel was set up in the wide hall on the first floor. Residents occupied the remaining rooms: two on the ground floor, six on the first floor

and eight on the second floor. The building's overall floor space spanned approximately 730 sq. m. – with approximately 375 sq. m. taken up by living quarters.

Initially Bursa Sarnigielska was intended for 20 students. A reconstruction of attendance lists clearly shows that this meant the number of scholarship recipients whose food was paid for, whereas on most occasions an average of perhaps 40 individuals lived there. In the early 1720s, the head count momentarily went up to 60 people and in late 1740s, following completion of the expansion, more than 100 people stayed at the Bursa Sarnigielska. Even though such a number of residents could not be sustained for a longer period, and keeping in mind that the above data should be taken with a pinch of salt, we clearly see that the residency figures quoted for Bursa Sarnigielska to date were farfetched.

Bursa Sarnigielska was designed for poor students. However, research shows that in the 18th century, most young people living there attended Nowodworski Schools (pre-university college) and parish schools, and only 15–25% attended university lectures. Hence, it seems imperative to analyse the available general university matriculations volumes and seek out entries relating to Nowodworski School students. Three surviving volumes of matriculations, spanning 1639–1645, 1745–1765 and 1767–1776 will be used to perform this task. Further research should also be conducted on the residents of the remaining student colleges in Kraków, for which registers still survive – Bursa Philosophorum and Bursa Geloniani.

Bursa Sarnigielska was based on medieval models. The foundation was led by a *provisor*, a senior professor and usually a Collegium Maius member. A young master, who bore the title of *senior*, lived and managed the student college on a daily basis. He had a number of students to help him, with specific functions: advisers (*consiliarii*) who helped with maintaining discipline, ensuring sufficient supplies and bookkeeping, a treasurer who kept a close eye on weekly expenses and a provost, lecturer as well as others, who were on duty during meal times. Day to day life of the residents was regulated by rules which were not much different from 15th century bylaws in force at other student collegia. And the same holds true when it comes to the jurisdiction and functioning of the court of Bursa Sarnigielska.

The foundation's initial capital, constituting college's funds amounts to 64,000 Polish zloty. This comprised three *wiederkauf* (lease buy-back) agreements, with interest at 7–8%, pursuant to which the college's annual income stood at 4620 zloty. However, the actual income was far less than that. It exceeded 2000 zloty only in exceptional cases and was mostly in the 1000–2000 zloty bracket.

Recreating the manner in which Bursa Sarnigielska finances were managed was no easy feat due to the continual changes these were subjected to throughout entire lifetime. Initially the provost managed finances, with the

senior lending a hand with advisers and the treasurer helping. After 1662 the University procurator was charged with collecting *wiederkauf* rents. Between 1690 and 1702 management of the foundation's income was split between the provost and the procurator: some incomes were collected by the provost, and these were earmarked for the needs of the bursa, whilst the remainder went straight into the University's coffers. As of 1702, all the incomes were handled by the procurator, who then disbursed some of that money to the provost. This was once again changed in 1721, when all the financial matters were handed over to the provost, reinstating the original autonomy of Bursa Starnigielska. Such a situation prevailed until Kołłątaj's reforms, who, sought to improve the management of the University's finances by centralising the incomes and expenditures of all of its units. And thus, Bursa Starnigielska finally found itself under the financial management of the University procurator.

Reviewing sources associated with Bursa Starnigielska was a major element of this work. And here, the matriculation was a primary source, often the only trace the 1877 persons entered therein had of their Kraków education. This was also a source for significant statistical data, supplemented by bookkeeping data. Review of the books, apart from the few entries made *in extenso*, implied the use of tables. Such a publication format, meets the expectations of economic historians head on. A review of the bylaws, inventories and documents associated with Starnigel's foundation constitutes the first publication of these sources. For these, a traditional method of publication was adopted. Copies of bylaws and documents, unseen before, were found whilst reviewing these sources.

Bursa Starnigielska was used by poorer scholars until early 19th century, however the scope of the present works ends at the time when Hugon Kołłątaj carried out a reform at the Jagiellonian University, effectively terminating their autonomy. The fall of the Duchy of Warsaw marks the end of the history of Bursa Starnigielska. It was certainly not in use by the turn of 1817, and the building was sold in 1820. During 1979–1986 once again it was handed over to the university and today it houses UJ Faculty of Polish Studies lecture halls.