

ferring to d'Annunzio's surprise attack upon Fiume.

On the following day, August 22nd, *the British Colonel Gosse protested against the arbitrary action of Damianovitch.* The protest was answered by Lieut.-General Pavlovitch sending Colonel Gosse to General Vashitch, commander of the Ujvidék army corps, — that being really equivalent to sending him on a wild-goose chase. For having taken this step Colonel Gosse is called "friend of the Hungarians" by Damianovitch; evidently because he was apparently unable to conceive it possible that anyone should protest against these excesses and brutal breaches of treaties purely out of conviction and in the name of conscience, decency, truth and law.

*And in any case the veto filed by Colonel Gosse had just as little effect as had the protest of the Hungarian Government.* In the atmosphere of unbounded hatred and insatiable vindictiveness then prevailing, Hungary — always treated as a scapegoat — never had a chance of having her wishes, however modest and trifling they might be, considered at all; she always met with rigid repudiation, as is proved by the perfunctory inquiry, discussions and findings of the Boundary

Commission at Szabadka on April 7th, 1922, and later on the spot, which at all points ratified the one-sided, arbitrary frontier-readjustment referred to above, thereby allotting to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State an area of more than 10,000 cadastral yokes — at least 60 square kilometres — of territory which was Hungary's by right also under the Treaty of Trianon.

In conclusion, as for the vituperations of Damianovitch, the Hungarian officers concerned — and indeed Hungarian soldiers generally — need no apologist. The glorious history of a thousand years of brilliant achievements in the face of innumerable vicissitudes and blows of Fate speaks in their favour; and therefore these attempts at belittling depreciation throw aspersion, not on the Hungarian soldiers, but on those who have not shrunk from uttering them. During the Great War the Serbians too had opportunities galore to experience the heroic bravery of the Hungarian soldier, as also to witness his manly character and his noble way of thinking — a way of thinking that found expression also in his readiness at all times to acknowledge the sterling military qualities of the Serbian people, never descending to a use of the weapons of revilement and reproach.

## NICOLAUS DE HUNGARIA WAS FIRST STUDENT KNOWN BY NAME AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY

by

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The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University has published in the "University Gazette" the official organ of the University, a list of the names of those who are to receive a doctor's degree. The first name on the list is that of His Eminence Cardinal Justinian Serédi, Primate of Hungary. At the same time the degree of Honorary Doctor was conferred on Mr. Eden, British Foreign Secretary, General Chatwood, former Commander-in-Chief of the British army in India and Mr. Gilbert Murray, professor of the Oxford University and a famous linguist. His Eminence Cardinal Serédi received his degree on 24th, June amidst traditional Oxford ceremonies. The University orator,

Mr. Cyril Bailey, set forth the Prince Primate's merits in an eloquent Latin speech. "I think" — he said — "that nobody is more worthy to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws than Cardinal Serédi who has made a study of the sources of ecclesiastical law from the Synod of Nicea to the present day, and has published the fruits of his researches in seven volumes. Oxford is particularly happy to welcome His Eminence, as the Prince Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Esztergom, and President of the Budapest University, at the tricentenary jubilee of which the representatives of the Oxford University were present last year." We

think, that the essay written by one of our distinguished collaborators on the occasion of the conferring of the Hon. Ph. D. on Hungary's Primate at Oxford may be of special interest.

In the twelfth century the fame of the schools in Paris drew young men eager for learning from every civilised country to France. The lectures of Abailard, the brilliant dialectician, caused a veritable migration of scholars, which, in turn, was responsible for the unprecedented development of the Paris "*universitas*". But the Paris school did not mean so much perhaps to the youth of any nation as to the English. If we take the names of the great English scholars and statesmen of the twelfth century, especially of the second half, we usually find in their biographical data the stimulating influence of that school. But not only students who were there in great numbers, for many professors of famous Paris schools were Englishmen, who, far from his home, was the spiritual guide of the youths from different foreign countries. It is interesting to note the meeting of Englishmen and Hungarians in those schools in the twelfth century.

The first Hungarian scholar whose studies in Paris have been recorded was Lukács, later Archbishop of Esztergom. Somewhere about 1158 he was to be found in Paris, where he was studying ecclesiastical law at the school of the English Gerard la Pucelle. A fellow-student of his was Walter Map, who in his work "*De Nugis Curialium*" makes interesting mention of the Archbishop's astonishing gift of prophecy.

During the reign of Béla III, when the Hungarian King consciously sought intellectual links with the West, it seems that Hungarian scholars were regularly in the habit of attending the Paris seats of learning. At least this would seem to be proved by the muchquoted letter from Stephanus Tornacensis to Béla III in which he informs the King of the death of „*adolescens Bethlem*". In that letter the names of three other Hungarian scholars, Jakab, Mihaly and Adorján, are mentioned, who at that time were studying in Paris. From Stephanus's information that Bethlem was buried in a churchyard near St. Genevieve the conclusion may be drawn that the Hungarian students were in the St. Genevieve school which was a favourite *coenobium* of the English too. (When the Paris University was divided into "*nations*" the English and the Hungarians belonged to the same "*nation*".)

The Hungarian Students were therefore able, not only to absorb the teachings, ideas, and way of thinking of great English masters in Paris, but to live in the society of their English fellow-

students, so that the Paris school was the first place where the Hungarians — through the medium of their student sons — came into contact with the English world of intellect and had the opportunity of absorbing knowledge, ideas, and thoughts the roots of which were set in the soil of English intellectual life. For this reason we may consider Paris the spot where English and Hungarian intellectual intercourse first began.

But it was not only in Paris that English and Hungarian students became acquainted and grew friendly. They also met at the famous University of Oxford. We have data — in my opinion the fact is not sufficiently appreciated — to prove that towards the close of the twelfth century (that is to say at a period when we knew little about the University) a Hungarian scholar spent three years of study at Oxford (1193—1196). His was the first Hungarian name to be put on record at Oxford University: Nicolaus de Hungaria. His sojourn there is particularly interesting because the King of England, Richard I, paid for his schooling. This mark of royal favour had surely something to do with the ties of relationship then linking the English and the Hungarian dynasties. The Queen of Hungary was the widow of the young King Henry, and therefore sister-in-law to Richard I. she was the wife of Béla III from 1186 till 1196. Many interesting data concerning this tie have come down to us, but the scope of this article does not extend beyond the first Hungarian links with Oxford University.

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Germany has just celebrated the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Johannes Müller — known to the whole world by the name of Regiomontanus as a great astronomer and "polyhistor". On this occasion it is fitting to mention that Regiomontanus spent some years of his life in Hungary at the court of Matthias Corvinus, the great King of the Hungarian Renaissance (1458—1490). Regiomontanus lived two years at the court and was engaged in sorting the Greek manuscripts acquired by the King. Matthias rewarded him royally, giving him 8000 florins, which at that time was an enormous sum, and a pension for the rest of his life. Like Albrecht Dürer, the famous painter of Hungarian extraction, Regiomontanus also went from Hungary to Nürnberg. From thence he was called to Rome by Pope Sixtus XI to make preparations for a reformation of the Calendar. He died in Rome at the age of forty. That the last years of his life were free of care was due to the generosity of Hungary's great King.

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