

# Winners and Losers from the Protestant Reformation: An Analysis of the Network of European Universities Appendix<sup>\*</sup>

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# A History Cheat Sheet

Table A.1: Timeline of Major Reformation Events

Date	Event
1517	Luther circulates 95 Theses from Wittenberg
1521	Edict of Worms condemns Luther as a heretic
1527	Creation of the first Protestant University in Marburg
1530	Formation of the Schmalkaldic League of Protestant Princes
1529-1536	English Reformation Parliament establishes the Church of England
1534	Formation of the Society of Jesus by Saint Ignatius of Loyola
1545-1563	Council of Trent
1546-1547	First Schmalkaldic War in the Holy Roman Empire(HRE)
1552-1555	Second Schmalkaldic War in the HRE
1555	Peace of Augsburg allows rulers within the HRE to choose either Lutheranism or Roman Catholicism as their official confession
1560	Scottish Reformation Parliament establishes the Kirk
1562-1598	French Wars of Religion
1598	Edict of Nantes grants Protestants substantial rights in France
1648	Peace of Westphalia recognizes Roman Catholicism, Lutheranism and Calvinism as three separate Christian traditions in the HRE
1685	Edict of Fontainebleau revokes Edict of Nantes

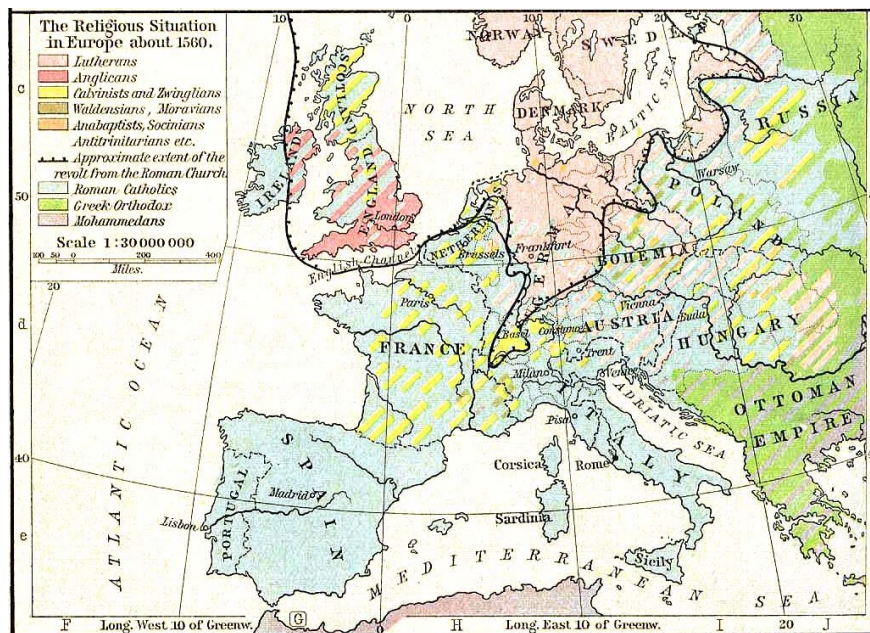


Figure A.1: The Religious Situation in Europe about 1560

Source: *The Historical Atlas* by William R. Shepherd, 1923. From Wikimedia Commons, see [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe\\_religions\\_1560.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_religions_1560.jpg)

## B Sources

We list here the sources we have exploited to populate our database. We started from the list of universities in Frijhoff (1996), and added some important institutions. We indicate when the institution is not in Frijhoff (1996). We also indicate when we think that the population of scholars of a university is not covered well by the sources. Our list is limited to the universities for which we have found at least 20 members and at least 200 publications. For some of these institutions, we have published an issue of *Repertorium Eruditorum totius Europae*, which we refer to.

### Old Catholic

University of Bologna (1088): Mazzetti (1847). Uncertain foundation date. More details in De la Croix and Vitale (2021a).

School of Translators of Toledo (1126): González (1998), Petersen (2017b), Petersen (2017a). Not a university, not in Frijhoff (1996), but a major center of knowledge.

University of Modena (1175): Mor and Di Pietro (1975). For Frijhoff (1996), started as a Studium in 1682 only.

University of Paris (1200): Antonetti (2013), Courtenay (1999), Hazon and Bertrand (1778), Feret (1904), Gorochoy (2012), Genet (2019). Uncertain foundation date. Loose and complex university structure. Suppressed in 1793.

University of Salamanca (1218): Arteaga (1917), Vidal y Díaz et al. (1869). We know very little about the first century of the university.

University of Padua (1222): Pesenti (1984), Casellato and Rea (2002), Facciolati (1757), Del Negro (2015). More details in De la Croix and Vitale (2021b).

University of Naples (1224): Origlia Paolino (1754).

University of Toulouse (1229): Deloume (1890), Barbot (1905), Ferté (2013), Gilles (1992). Suppressed in 1793.

University of Salerno (1231): De Renzi (1857), Sinno (1921). School of medicine active before official foundation date. Unequal coverage over time, continuation of university unclear for some periods.

University of Orléans (1235): Bimbenet (1853), Duijnsteet (2010), Fournier (1892). Decent coverage of law faculty. Suppressed in 1793.

University of Siena (1246): Frova, Catoni, and Renzi (2001). Low coverage after 1500.

University of Angers (1250): Rangeard and Lemarchand (1868), De Lens (1880), Denéchère and Matz (2012). Suppressed in 1793.

University of Valladolid (1280): Alcocer Martín (1918). More details in De la Croix and Karioun (2021d).

University of Montpellier (1289): Astruc (1767), Dulieu (1975) (Dulieu (1975), Dulieu (1979), Dulieu (1983)), Germain (1874). Uncertain foundation date. Excellent coverage of faculty of medicine (the most renowned one) and law. Weak coverage of faculty of arts. Suppressed in 1793.

University of Lerida (Lleida) (1300): Lladonosa (1969), Lladonosa (1970), Esteve i Perendreu (2007). Low coverage. Suppressed in 1717.

University of Avignon (1303): Laval (1889), de Teule (1887), Fournier (1892), Bénézet (2003), Barjavel (1841), Duhamel (1895). Suppressed in 1793.

University of Roma 'Sapienza' (1303): Renazzi (1803).

University of Lisbon (1290): becomes university of Coimbra in 1537. Fundação Gulbenkian (1997). Low coverage.

University of Perugia (1308): Frova, Catoni, and Renzi (2001), Zucchini (2008), Quaresima (2021). Comprehensive coverage of the medieval period. Broad coverage of the early modern period.

Studium in Florence (1321): Prezziner (1810), Cerracchini (1738). No university status, but important and well documented.

Majorcan cartographic school (1330). Not a university, perhaps not even a school, but an important center of knowledge. Pastor and Camarero (1960).

University of Cahors (1332): Ferté (1975), Baudel (1876). Suppressed in 1751.

University of Pisa (1343): Fabroni (1791).

University of Prague (1348): Svatoš and Čornejová (1995), Čornejová and Fechtnerová (1986).

University of Perpignan (1350): Carmignani (2017), Capeille (1914), Izarn (1991). Suppressed in 1793.

University of Pavia (1361): Raggi (1879), De Caro (1961).

University of Cracow (1364): Baster (2017). More details in De la Croix and Spolverini (2022).

University of Vienna (1365): Lackner (1976), Schwinges and Hesse (2019), von Aschbach (1865).

University of Cologne (1388): Schwinges and Hesse (2019). Low coverage after 1550. Suppressed in 1798.

University of Ferrara (1391): Borsetti (1735), Pardi (1903). Not fully exploited yet.

University of Wurzburg (1402): Walter (2010), Sommervogel (1890). Disappeared quickly after foundation, resurrected with the Jesuits (1575).

University of Torino (1404): Vallauri (1875).

University of Aix-en-Provence (1409): Belin (1896), Belin (1905), Fleury and Dumas (1929), De la Croix and Fabre (2019). Several schools active before official creation of university. Suppressed in 1793. More details in De la Croix and Fabre (2021a).

University of Parma (1412): Rizzi (1953). More details in Rolla and Vitale (2022).

University of Dole (1422): Beaune and d'Arbaumont (1870). Transferred to Besançon in 1691.

University of Louvain (1425): Ram (1861), Nève (1856), Schwinges and Hesse (2019), Brants (1906), Lamberts and Roegiers (1990). Suppressed in 1797.

University of Poitiers (1431): Boissonade (1932). Suppressed in 1793.

University of Caen (1432): de Pontville (1997), Boisard (1848). Guerrin (1932), Carel (1888). Coverage can be improved further. Suppressed in 1793.

University of Bordeaux (1441): Gaullieur (1874), Pery (1888). Low coverage and little hope to do better. Suppressed in 1793.

University of Catania (1444): Sabbadini (1898), Carnazza Amari (1867).

University of Barcelona (1450): no good source found yet. Suppressed in 1717.

University of Valence (1452): Brun-Durand (1900), Nadal (1861). Suppressed in 1793. More details in De la Croix and Fabre (2021b).

University of Trier (1454): Sommervogel (1890). Low coverage before the Jesuits came. Schwinges and Hesse (2019) not exploited yet. Suppressed in 1798.

University of Freiburg im Breisgau (1457): Bauer (1957), Kurrus (1977).

University of Ingolstadt (1459): Sommervogel (1890), von Schrottenberg (1978), Wolff (1973). Suppressed in 1800 (transferred to Landshut).

University of Bourges (1464): Arabeyre, Halpérin, and Krynen (2007), Fournier (1892). Decent coverage of top lawyers. Suppressed in 1793.

University of Zaragoza (1474): Catalán (1924), Borao (1853). First century of existence remains obscure.

University of Mainz (1476): Benzing (1986). Suppressed in 1792.

University of Sigüenza (1489): Sanz Serrulla (1985).

University of Alcalá (1499): Torrecilla, Arboniés, and Torres (2013).

University of Valencia (1500): López Piñero (2006), Guerau de Montmajor (1999), Office of the principal (2022). Unequal coverage.

Lubrasky Academy in Poznań (1519): Nowicki (2015). A university-level college, mentioned in Frijhoff (1996) as a colony of Cracow. More details in De la Croix (2021a).

### **Old would-be Protestant**

University of Oxford (1200): Emden (1959), Foster (1891). Uncertain foundation date.

University of Cambridge (1209): Walker (1927), Venn (1922), Lamb and Masters (1831).

University of Leipzig (1409): von Hehl and Riechert (2017).

University of St Andrews (1411): Junius Institute (2013), Smart (2004). The first two centuries remain quite badly covered.

University of Rostock (1419): Krüger (2019).

University of Glasgow (1451): University of Glasgow (2020), Coutts (1909). Low coverage.

University of Greifswald (1456): Jensen (2018), Junius Institute (2013).

University of Basel (1460): Herzog (1780), Schwinges and Hesse (2019), Rosen (1972).

University of Copenhagen (1475): Slottved (1978). More details in De la Croix (2021c).

University of Tübingen (1476): Conrad (1960).

University of Uppsala (1477): Von Bahr (1945), Astro.uu.se (2011), Jensen (2018). The first century remains quite badly covered (but university was closed for some time).

University of Aberdeen (old) - Kings college (1495): Anderson (1893). More details in De la Croix and Jay (2021).

University of Wittenberg (1502): Kohnle and Kusche (2016). Excellent coverage of faculty of theology.

University of Frankfurt (1506): No specific source so far.

### **Old Mixed**

University of Erfurt (1379): Schwinges and Hesse (2019). Lower coverage after 1550. According to Frijhoff (1996), some Lutheran chairs created in 1566, became Lutheran in 1631, again Catholic in 1648, with some Lutheran chairs maintained next to the university.

University of Heidelberg (1386): Drüll (1991), Drüll (2002). Closed during the 30 Year War. According to Frijhoff (1996), became Lutheran in 1558, Calvinist in 1559, Jesuit in 1629, Lutheran in 1631, Calvinist in 1652, Jesuit in 1700 with Calvinist chairs maintained. More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2022).

### **New Catholic**

University of Compostella (1526): Cabeza de León and Fernández-Villamil (1947). More details in De la Croix and Spolverini (2021b).

Royal College in Paris (1530): Collège de France (2007). Not a university, but a famous higher-education institution. Frijhoff (1996) makes it a part of the university of Paris, but it is a distinct institution. More details in De la Croix (2021b).

University of Coimbra (1537): Sommervogel (1890). More sources will be exploited.

University of Macerata (1540): Serangeli (2010). More details in De la Croix and Spolverini (2021a).

University of Gandia (1547): Sommervogel (1890). Low coverage.

University of Messina (1548): Collective (1900).

University of Reims (1548): Sommervogel (1890). More sources will be exploited. Suppressed in 1793.

University of Dillingen (1553): Fischer (1978), Sommervogel (1890).

University of Milano (1556): Sommervogel (1890). Jesuit college of university status (Frijhoff 1996).

University of Roma 'Gregoriana' (1556): Villoslada (1954). More details in De la Croix and Karioun (2021a).

University of Evora (1558): Nunes and Silva (2009), Sommervogel (1890).

University of Douai (1559): Soetaert and Soen (2018), Sommervogel (1890). Suppressed in 1793.

Imperial College in Madrid (1560): Simón Díaz (1952). Not a university, but a university-level Jesuit college. More details in De la Croix and Karioun (2021b).

University of Mondovi (1560): Vallauri (1875). Suppressed in 1719.

University of Pont-à-Mousson (1572): Martin (1891). More details in De la Croix and Karioun (2021c). Suppressed in 1768 (transfer to Nancy).

University of Oviedo (1574): Canella Secades (1873).

University of Palermo (1578): Cancila (2006), Sommervogel (1890).

University of Vilnius (1578): Bumblauskas et al. (2004), Sommervogel (1890).

University of Fermo (1585): Brizzi (2001), Curi (1880). More details in Di Caprio and Vitale (2021).

University of Graz (1585): Krones (1886), Sommervogel (1890).

University of Zamosc (1594): Kedzoria (2021). Suppressed in 1784.

University of Aix-Bourbon (1603): Méchin (1890), Sommervogel (1890). Suppressed in 1763. More details in De la Croix and Fabre (2021a).

University of Cagliari (1606): Pillosu (2017), Tola (1837). Low coverage.

University of Molsheim (1617): Berger-Levrault (1890). The story of the University of Molsheim is particularly complicated. We considered that it consists in the following institutions: Molsheim Academy (1617-1701), Episcopal University (1701-1792, in Strasbourg), and Molsheim school(1701-1792). Suppressed in 1793.

University of Sassari (1617): Mattone (2010).

University of Munster (1622): Sommervogel (1890).

University of Mantua (1625): Grendler (2009), Sommervogel (1890).

Royal Gardens in Paris (1635): Jaussaud and Brygoo (2004). Not a University but a higher-education institution. Frijhoff (1996) makes it a part of the University of Paris, but it is a distinct institution. Suppressed in 1793.

University of Trnava (1635): Sommervogel (1890).

University of Bamberg (1648): Bamberg (2019).

University of Kassa (1657): Sommervogel (1890).

University of Lwow (1661): Sommervogel (1890).

University of Innsbruck (1668): Sommervogel (1890). Low coverage which can be further improved.

University of Linz (1674): Sommervogel (1890).

University of Besancon (1691): Beaune and d'Arbaumont (1870), Lavillat (1977). Suppressed in 1793.

University of Breslau (1702): Fischer (1978), Sommervogel (1890).

University of Cervera (1714): Rubio y Borrás (1914).

University of Fulda (1732): Sommervogel (1890).

University of Rennes (1735): Chenon (1890). Suppressed in 1793.

### **New Protestant**

University of Strasbourg (1523): Started as a higher education institution in 1523 (first professors), evolved into an official university in 1621. Berger-Levrault (1890).

Collegium Carolinum in Zurich (1525): Junius Institute (2013), Godet, Türler, and Attinger (1928).

University of Marburg (1527): Gundlach and Auerbach (1927).

College of Bern (1528): DigiBern (2003). Not in Frijhoff (1996). Predecessor of the university founded in 1834.

University of Lausanne (1537): Kiener and Robert (2005). Not in Frijhoff (1996). Predecessor of the university founded in 1890.

University of Nimes (1539): Bourchenin (1882). Suppressed in 1663.

University of Königsberg (1544): Schwinges and Hesse (2019) for the beginning, Naragon (2006) for the end.

Gymnasium of Danzig (1558): Hirsch (1837). Not a university, not in Frijhoff (1996). A university level gymnasium.

University of Jena (1558): Günther (1858). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2021c).

University of Geneva (1559): Borgeaud (1900). More details in Debois and De la Croix (2021).

University of Orthez (1566): Bourchenin (1882). Suppressed in 1620.

University of Helmstedt (1575): Gleixner (2019).

University of Leiden (1575): Leiden (2019). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2021d).

University of Altdorf (1578): Flessa (1969), Köbler (2019). Low coverage, except for medicine.

University of Edinburgh (1582): Grant (1884).

Herborn Academy (1584): Junius Institute (2013). Not a university, not in Frijhoff (1996), but an important institution of higher learning. Low coverage so far.

University of Franeker (1585): Feenstra, Ahsmann, and Veen (2003), Napjus and Lindeboom (1985).

University of Dublin (1592): Kirkpatrick (1912), Burtchaell and Sadleir (1924).

University of Aberdeen (new) - Marishal College (1593): Anderson (1898a).

Gresham College (1596): Ward (1740). Not a university, not in Frijhoff (1996), but an important institution of higher learning. More details in Debois and de la Croix (2021).

University of Saumur (1596): Bourchenin (1882). Suppressed in 1685.

University of Montauban (1598): Bourchenin (1882). Suppressed in 1685.

University of Sedan (1599): Bourchenin (1882). Suppressed in 1685.

University of Die (1601): Bourchenin (1882). Suppressed in 1685.

University of Giessen (1607): Haupt and Lehnert (1907). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2021a).

University of Groningen (1612): Groningen (2014).

University of Rinteln (1620): Hänsel (1971).



Athenaeum Illustre of Amsterdam (1632): University of Amsterdam (2007). Not in Frijhoff (1996). Predecessor of the university founded in 1877.

University of Dorpat (1632): Inno (1972).

University of Utrecht (1636): Dorsman (2011).

University of Abo (1640): Jensen (2018).

University of Harderwijk (1647): van Epen (1904).

University of Kiel (1652): Volbehr and Weyl (1956).

University of Duisburg (1654): (Junius Institute 2013), Köbler (2019). Low coverage.

University of Lund (1666): Delen and Weibull (1868). More details in De la Croix (2021d).

University of Halle (1694): Schopferer (2016).

Collegium in Kassel (1709): The university of Kassel (1633-1653) mentioned in Frijhoff (1996) had an ephemeral existence. More important is the Collegium Carolinum founded in 1709.

University of Göttingen (1734): Ebel (1962). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2021b).

University of Erlangen (1742): Wachter (2009).

Technical University of Braunschweig (1745): Albrecht and Gundler (1986).

University of Butzow (1760): Krüger (2019). Temporary secession from the university of Rostock. Suppressed in 1789.

University of Stuttgart (1781): Gebhardt, Lehsten, and Raberg (2011). Higher education college since 1775. Suppressed in 1794.

### **New mixed**

University of Orange (1583): Bourchenin (1882). First university from 1362 to 1562 with almost no data. Second university founded in 1583, Catholic coupled with a Calvinist academy. Suppressed in 1793.

## **C Publications**

Table C.2 reports the total number of scholars per university per period. The last 7 columns report the number of publications of the top 5 scholars, per period.

Table C.2: Total number of scholars and number of publications of the top 5, by university, by period (1/7)

University	Start	Members by Period					Publi. of top 5 by Period								
		1000 -1199	1200 -1347	1348 -1449	1450 -1522	1523 -1597	1598 -1684	1685 -1793	1000 -1199	1200 -1347	1348 -1449	1450 -1522	1523 -1597	1598 -1684	1685 -1793
<b>Old Catholic</b>															
Ubologna	1088	89	441	767	549	357	522	496	4.0	2.7	2.2	4.8	8.7	4.9	2.0
Ctoledo	1126	10	12					496	2.9	1.2					
Umodena	1175	5	21	9	14	54	12	130	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	3.8
Uparis	1200	42	474	382	141	150	125	330	7.5	35.9	6.2	13.8	10.5	12.2	9.3
Usalamanca	1218			20	123	207	319	421			2.6	5.2	7.7	4.1	4.8
Upadua	1222		100	349	503	792	268	246		1.6	2.0	5.1	15.5	8.3	6.3
Unapoli	1224		106	32	93	132	136	122		13.1	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.3	6.7
Utoulouse	1229		206	190	40	104	66	108		2.0	1.0	0.3	6.9	1.1	1.6
Usalerno	1231	40	61	12	10	35	19	20	1.2	0.3		0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Uorleans	1235	3	97	51	32	17	11	15	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.2	3.7
Usiena	1246		108	102	57	26	17	10		2.1	1.7	1.6	2.9	0.5	0.9
Uangers	1250	12	10	29	34	26	32	56	0.7	0.0		0.1	2.2	0.1	0.2
Uvalladolid	1280			4	19	180	312	303			0.6	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.1
Umontpellier	1289	12	150	34	75	71	60	71	0.9	3.1	0.7	0.8	3.9	3.1	3.6
Ulerida	1300		6	7	18	7	62	15		1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Uavignon	1303		42	52	68	65	95	129		0.6	3.4	0.9	4.0	2.2	0.7
Uroma	1303		2	47	288	90	190	181		0.0	12.1	12.2	17.4	8.6	5.5
Uperugia	1308		84	301	239	137	19	61		2.7	1.0	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.4
SFlorence	1321		8	179	78	32	23	72		0.1	3.7	14.5	5.8	3.2	3.9
SMallocca	1330		1	10	10					0.0	0.2	0.0			
Ucahors	1332		4	6	15	38	35	36		0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.5	0.0
Upisa	1343	2	33	12	254	233	387	177	0.1	2.3	0.6	2.4	3.3	6.4	3.0
Uprague	1348		145	27	39	157	358			2.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.4	4.2

Table C.3: Total number of scholars and number of publications of the top 5, by university, by period (2/7)

University	Members by Period				Publi. of top 5 by Period									
	1000 -1199	1200 -1347	1348 -1449	1450 -1522	1523 -1597	1598 -1684	1685 -1793	1000 -1199	1200 -1347	1348 -1449	1450 -1522	1523 -1597	1598 -1684	1685 -1793
<b>Old Catholic (con't)</b>														
Uperpignan 1350			4	4	9	14	60					0.0	0.1	2.0
Upavia 1361		2	477	574	320	194	159		0.7	3.2	5.2	7.0	1.1	5.9
Uracow 1364			109	300	293	195	377			0.2	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.1
Uvienna 1365			96	139	67	15	218			2.9	5.7	4.0	4.5	5.7
Ucologne 1388	8	4	197	222	134	54	39		0.0	15.6	3.1	3.9	1.8	1.0
Uferrara 1391			27	52	23	10	15			1.2	3.2	6.7	0.4	1.3
Uwurzburg 1402			17	11	56	100	159			0.0	1.0	2.1	3.7	2.9
Utorino 1404			51	31	78	12	76			0.2	1.4	2.3	0.1	3.2
Uaix 1409		24	40	9	54	73	149		1.1	0.1		0.1	2.8	2.1
Uparma 1412	7	16	19	12	16	166	135		1.3	0.9	1.7	1.2	3.1	1.9
Udole 1422			7	50	111	78	3				1.5	1.7	0.3	
Ulouvain 1425			184	257	257	173	224			0.1	3.6	13.0	7.3	4.0
Upoitiers 1431			8	17	36	35	28				1.8	1.6	0.6	0.1
Ucaen 1432			3	8	18	27	49				0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9
Ubordeaux 1441			2	20	101	33	53				0.0	4.6	0.7	1.0
Ucatania 1444			6	49	3	22	25					0.0	0.3	0.3
Ubarcelona 1450					12	8	8					0.7	0.5	0.2
Uvalence 1452				17	52	57	102				0.2	2.3	0.2	0.3
Utrier 1454				5	17	23	28				0.1	0.8	2.1	1.5
Ufreiburg 1457				55	41	55	111				33.6	4.3	0.9	3.1
Uingolstadt 1459				479	184	101	95				5.3	7.4	8.7	4.1
Ubourges 1464				4	27	8	6				0.1	4.1	1.5	0.2
Uzaragoza 1474				3	25	26	32				0.3	2.1	0.4	0.5

Table C.4: Total number of scholars and number of publications of the top 5, by university, by period (3/7)

University	Start	Members by Period					Publi. of top 5 by Period									
		1000-1199	1200-1347	1348-1449	1450-1522	1523-1597	1598-1684	1685-1793	1000-1199	1200-1347	1348-1449	1450-1522	1523-1597	1598-1684	1685-1793	
<b>Old Catholic (con't)</b>																
Umainz	1476			32	26	90	157	223	456				0.4	4.0	3.7	3.7
Usignenza	1489					1	11	11	8				0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
Ualcala	1499					17	42	40	16				2.2	4.0	1.2	0.1
Uvalencia	1500					13	84	49	53				0.0	0.7	2.2	4.9
CPoznan	1519					7	3	70	113				0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1
<b>Old would-be Protestant</b>																
Uoxford	1200	11	60	32	26	90	90	149	119			0.9	5.8	2.9	19.9	36.8
Ucambridge	1209	1	18	75	66	183	183	236	281			0.6	0.0	0.0	34.5	20.4
Uleipzig	1409			142	495	227	227	49	147				0.1	7.9	11.4	16.0
Ustandrews	1411			8	6	9	9	11	43				0.0	2.4	2.1	1.4
Urostock	1419			7	6	65	65	112	109				0.0	7.8	6.6	5.2
Uglasgow	1451					5	5	14	40				0.2	0.1	12.8	9.5
Ugreifswald	1456			4	35	45	45	59	89				0.1	2.5	3.8	3.9
Ubasel	1460			1	122	65	65	51	73				9.5	18.8	7.6	3.6
Ucopenhagen	1475					16	72	85	132				6.6	9.6	7.8	13.8
Utubingen	1476			1	71	113	113	94	127				27.5	27.5	7.5	7.1
Uppsala	1477					2	3	81	136				0.3	3.2	3.2	27.6
Uaberdeenold	1495					14	58	66	50				0.3	0.7	3.7	2.0
Uwittenberg	1502					30	88	48	63				5.0	132.8	15.5	8.9
UFrankfurt	1506					15	38	28	52				0.3	4.2	10.5	10.7
<b>Old Mixed</b>																
Uerfurt	1379			107	112	22	22	14	45				1.9	4.4	2.1	23.2
Uheidelberg	1386			290	377	199	199	83	226				0.5	12.1	14.5	3.2

Table C.5: Total number of scholars and number of publications of the top 5, by university, by period (4/7)

University	Start	Members by Period				Publi. of top 5 by Period			
		1523-1597	1598-1684	1685-1793		1523-1597	1598-1684	1685-1793	
<b>New Catholic</b>									
Ucompostella	1526	48	146	222	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
CollegeFr	1530	60	90	103	9.7	4.1	15.4	4.1	15.4
Ucoimbra	1537	51	39	54	5.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0
Umacerata	1540	147	280	278	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.0
Ugandia	1547	7	8	17	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.5
Umessina	1548	28	52		2.6	2.2		2.2	
Ureims	1548	9	19	51	0.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4
Udillingen	1553	20	51	32	3.0	8.7	2.9	8.7	2.9
Umilano	1556	4	4	15	2.8	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.0
UromaGregoriana	1556	93	183	153	10.6	11.3	1.5	11.3	1.5
Uevora	1558	27	58	24	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3
Udouai	1559	48	86	44	4.3	4.7	8.8	4.7	8.8
Cmadrid	1560	49	267	70	0.2	6.5	1.4	6.5	1.4
Umondovi	1560	29	6	3	1.0				
Uolmutz	1570	5	36	65	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Upontamousson	1572	38	188	235	1.7	1.5	4.6	1.5	4.6
Uoviedo	1574		68	71		0.1	3.1	0.1	3.1
Upalermo	1578	7	20	72	3.9	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.3
Uvilnius	1578	14	34	65	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4
Ufermo	1585	75	244	197	2.1	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.9
Ugraz	1585	3	50	62	0.1	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.4
Uzamosc	1594	1	55	59	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Uaixbourbon	1603		81	96		1.3	9.0	1.3	9.0

Table C.6: Total number of scholars and number of publications of the top 5, by university, by period (5/7)

University	Start	Members by Period				Publ. of top 5 by Period			
		1523-1597	1598-1684	1685-1793	1793-1885	1523-1597	1598-1684	1685-1793	1793-1885
<b>New Catholic (con't)</b>									
Ucagliari	1606		13	92		0.1	0.3		
Umolsheim	1617		93	306		0.4	1.2		
Usassari	1617		19	36		0.1	0.2		
Umunster	1622		11	22		1.1	1.2		
Umantua	1625		52	14		0.7	0.9		
Jplantes	1635		25	55		2.6	26.9		
Utrnava	1635	3	30	171		0.1	2.7		
Ubamberg	1648		82	232		0.3	1.0		
Ukassa	1657		8	88		0.1	0.2		
Ulwow	1661	1	15	23		0.5	2.2		
Uinnsbruck	1668		4	29		0.0	2.2		
Ulinz	1674		6	38		0.0	0.3		
Ubesancon	1691		1	55			0.8		
Ubreslau	1702		13	34		0.1	0.5		
Ucervera	1714		1	234			0.5		
Ufulda	1732	1	14	64		0.0	0.7		
Urennes	1735			30			1.5		
<b>New Protestant</b>									
Ustrasbourg	1523	96	74	103		18.9	9.6		5.6
Czurich	1525	17	31	29		24.4	4.9		7.7
Umarburg	1523	88	101	155		6.7	6.0		8.1
Ebern	1528	22	25	42		3.0	0.5		1.5
Ulausanne	1537	51	41	46		23.3	0.3		4.9

Table C.7: Total number of scholars and number of publications of the top 5, by university, by period (6/7)

University	Start	Members by Period				Publi. of top 5 by Period			
		1523-1597	1598-1684	1685-1793		1523-1597	1598-1684	1685-1793	
<b>New Protestant (con't)</b>									
Unimes	1539	57	42			2.0	1.5		
Ukonigsberg	1544	37	16	205		5.6	4.7	38.4	
Gdanzig	1558	7	39	40		0.1	5.0	3.8	
Ujena	1558	89	89	139		11.6	21.4	15.2	
Ugeneve	1559	40	38	55		23.1	5.8	5.4	
Uorthez	1566	20	13			1.7	0.0		
Uhelmstedt	1575	34	102	142		5.0	12.3	8.7	
Uleiden	1575	39	127	92		12.0	21.9	9.2	
Ualtdorf	1578	9	19	32		1.4	6.9	7.6	
Uedinburgh	1582	1	30	108		0.4	3.4	19.2	
Aherborn	1584	4	9	9		2.5	4.6	1.1	
Ufraneker	1585	8	59	70		1.1	6.8	5.4	
Udublin	1592	4	40	93		0.3	7.0	9.0	
Uaberdeennew	1593	1	53	46		0.7	0.7	6.2	
Cgresham	1596	5	54	38		0.3	5.4	3.6	
Usaumur	1596	1	53				4.1		
Umontauban	1598	3	36			0.3	1.0		
Usedan	1599	10	64			1.0	11.9		
Udie	1601	2	42			0.1	0.6		
Ugiessen	1607		99	178			6.7	7.0	
Ugroningen	1612		36	59			4.1	3.7	
Urinteln	1620	2	73	75		0.5	2.1	2.3	
Aamsterdam	1632		24	43			3.6	9.3	

Table C.8: Total number of scholars and number of publications of the top 5, by university, by period (6/7)

University	Start	Members by Period				Publi. of top 5 by Period			
		1523 -1597	1598 -1684	1685 -1793	1685	1523 -1597	1598 -1684	1685	1685 -1793
<b>New Protestant (con't)</b>									
Udorpat	1632		28	26		0.6		0.3	
Utrecht	1636		41	63		9.0		5.7	
Uabo	1640		26	83		0.6		4.4	
Uharderwijk	1647		46	56		3.3		8.0	
Ulkiel	1652		29	156		4.1		5.2	
Uduisburg	1654		14	29		3.7		1.8	
Ulund	1666		25	204		4.5		3.6	
Uhalle	1694		2	161		4.8		27.8	
Ckassel	1709			24				9.3	
Ugottingen	1734			262				27.9	
Uerlangen	1742			92				6.5	
Tubraunschweig	1745			103				7.3	
Ubutzow	1760			31				1.4	
Ustuttgart	1781			38				2.6	
<b>New mixed</b>									
Uorange	1583	1	12	7		1.06		0.01	



## D Additional regression tables

Table D.9: Dyadic Regressions - Intensity

	<i>Dependent variable: Intensity</i>						
	1000	1200	1348	1450	1523	1598	1685
	-1199	-1347	-1449	-1522	-1597	-1684	-1793
$d_{ij}$	-0.190*** (0.070)	-1.436*** (0.201)	-1.488*** (0.127)	-0.736*** (0.049)	-0.558*** (0.021)	-0.500*** (0.022)	-0.693*** (0.041)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{P}^L)$					-0.225 (0.169)	-0.419** (0.163)	-0.177 (0.285)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{P}^C)$					0.110 (0.223)	-0.097 (0.332)	0.364 (0.483)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{P}^P)$					-0.730** (0.355)	0.872** (0.435)	-0.337 (0.797)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{P}^A)$					1.060** (0.421)	8.930*** (0.526)	0.706 (0.965)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{C}^S)$					0.861*** (0.145)	0.417*** (0.143)	0.497* (0.259)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{C}^J)$					0.307 (0.225)	0.344 (0.241)	0.764* (0.438)
Observations	153	437	1,225	2,623	7,091	10,565	11,238
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.591	0.373	0.307	0.284	0.237	0.132	0.079

Notes:

\* p<0.1; \*\* p<0.05; \*\*\* p<0.01

Includes university fixed effects, controls for varying coverage & activity periods, interaction terms between all subreligion. Reference category:  $\mathbf{C}^S$ - $\mathbf{P}^L$  dyads.

Table D.10: Dyadic Regressions - Number of steps (inverse)

<i>Dependent variable: Inverse number of steps</i>							
	1000	1200	1348	1450	1523	1598	1685
	-1199	-1347	-1449	-1522	-1597	-1684	-1793
$d_{ij}$	-0.095*** (0.024)	-0.116*** (0.013)	-0.144*** (0.008)	-0.130*** (0.005)	-0.110*** (0.003)	-0.090*** (0.002)	-0.109*** (0.002)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{P}^L)$					-0.026 (0.026)	0.086*** (0.017)	0.330*** (0.016)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{P}^C)$					0.243*** (0.035)	0.289*** (0.035)	0.557*** (0.028)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{P}^P)$					0.072 (0.056)	0.276*** (0.046)	0.550*** (0.046)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{P}^A)$					0.387*** (0.066)	0.575*** (0.056)	0.695*** (0.056)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{C}^S)$					0.161*** (0.023)	0.237*** (0.015)	-0.034** (0.015)
$\mathbf{I}(i, j \in \mathbf{C}^J)$					0.196*** (0.035)	-0.048* (0.026)	0.457*** (0.025)
Observations	153	437	1,225	2,623	7,091	10,565	11,238
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.604	0.766	0.717	0.712	0.638	0.615	0.688

Notes:

\* p<0.1; \*\* p<0.05; \*\*\* p<0.01

Includes university fixed effects, controls for varying coverage & activity periods, interaction terms between all subreligion. Reference category:  $\mathbf{C}^S$ - $\mathbf{P}^L$  dyads.

## E Measures of homophily and modularity

The *inbreeding homophily index* is equal to

$$IH_k = (H_k - \omega_k)/(100 - \omega_k)$$

with  $k = \{\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{P}\}$  denoting respectively  $\mathbf{C}$  and  $\mathbf{P}$  universities,  $\omega_k$  denoting the proportion of  $k$  universities in the network, and  $H_k$  denoting the proportion of  $k$  “friends” among  $k$  universities. This index measures the amount of bias with respect to baseline homophily as it relates to the maximum possible bias, i.e. the term  $(100 - \omega_k)$ . We have *inbreeding homophily* for type  $k$  if and only if  $IH_k > 0$ , and *inbreeding heterophily* if and only if  $IH_k < 0$ . The index of inbreeding homophily is 0 if there is pure baseline homophily and 1 if a group completely inbreeds.

The modularity score measures the difference between the observed number of links within communities in a given network  $g$  and the expected number of links in a random network exhibiting the same degree distribution as in network  $g$ .<sup>1</sup> The expression of the modularity score is

$$M(\Pi, g) = \frac{1}{2L} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N (g_{ij} - d_i d_j / 2L) \delta_{ij}$$

where  $N$  and  $L$  are respectively the number of nodes and links in  $g$ ,  $d_i$  is the degree of university  $i$ , and  $\delta_{ij} = 1$  if  $i$  and  $j$  are in the same community, and 0 otherwise. The term  $1/2L$  normalizes the measure to enable comparison of the modularity scores of networks with different numbers of links. A community structure with zero modularity has exactly as many links within communities as we would expect if the graph was generated randomly. Positive modularity scores represent good community structures as there are more links in communities than we would expect in a randomly generated graph. Similarly, negative modularity scores represent bad community structures.

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<sup>1</sup>The random model used in most definitions of modularity is the *configuration model*, which generates random networks from a given degree distribution. It can be shown that the probability of the existence of an edge between node  $i$  with degree  $d_i$  and node  $j$  with degree  $d_j$  is  $d_i d_j / 2L$ .

## F Measures of centrality

We provide here detailed definitions of four classic centrality measures.

**Strength:** The strength  $s_i$  of an university  $i$  is the average strength of all its ties (i.e. the number of scholars connecting  $i$  with other universities),

$$s_i = \frac{1}{d_i} \sum_{j: g_{ij}=1} s_{ij}$$

**Closeness centrality:** The closeness centrality score  $C_i$  measures the minimum number of steps required to access every other university in the network from university  $i$ . Formally, this is the inverse of the average distance  $l(i, j)$  between a university  $i$  and any other university within the network,

$$C_i = (n - 1) / \sum_{j \neq i} l(i, j)$$

**Betweenness centrality:** The betweenness centrality score  $B_i$  is the proportion of shortest paths between any two universities  $j$  and  $k$  going through university  $i$ . We normalize this score by averaging across all pairs of nodes. Formally,

$$B_i = \sum_{j \neq k: i \notin \{j, k\}} \frac{P_i(jk) / P(jk)}{(n - 1)(n - 2) / 2}$$

where  $P_i(jk)$  is the number of shortest paths between  $j$  and  $k$  that pass through university  $i$  and  $P(jk)$  is the total number of shortest paths between  $j$  and  $k$  in the network.

**Eigenvector centrality:** The eigenvector centrality score of a university  $i$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_i$ , is proportional to the sum of the eigenvector centrality of its neighbors.<sup>2</sup> Formally,

$$\lambda \mathcal{E}_i = \sum_j g_{ij} \mathcal{E}_j$$

where  $\lambda$  is a proportionality factor. This measure assigns a score to a university  $i$  based on the connections of  $i$  and the scores of these connections, assuming that a connection to a high-scoring university contributes more to university  $i$ 's own score.

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<sup>2</sup>Considering the network  $g$  as a square matrix of size  $n$ , with entries 0 and 1 denoting the absence or the presence of a connection between two universities, we have in terms of matrix notation,  $\lambda \mathcal{E} = g \mathcal{E}$ . Thus  $\mathcal{E}$  is an eigenvector of  $g$  and  $\lambda$  is its corresponding highest eigenvalue, see Jackson (2008).

## G Scholars Linking Protestant and Catholic Universities

### *Important persons*

Nicolaus I Bernoulli (1687-1759) obtained in 1716 the Galileo-chair at the University of Padua (Del Negro 2015), where he worked on differential equations. In 1722 he returned to Switzerland and obtained a chair in Logics at the University of Basel (Herzog 1780). ( $p_i = 123$ )

Giovanni Battista Ferrari (1584-1655) was a Jesuit known for his work in Botany. He taught Hebrew at the Jesuit university of Rome (Villoslada 1954). We also find him teaching Hebrew at the protestant university in Die when he was young (Bourchenin 1882). ( $p_i = 451$ )

Samuel Thomas von Sömmerring (1755-1830) was one of the most important German anatomists. He taught at the Collegium Carolinum in Kassel, and then at the University of Mainz after 1784. It is said he also received offers from the Universities of Halle, Jena and Heidelberg. ( $p_i = 1861$ )

Jakob Hermann (1678-1733) was appointed to a chair in mathematics in Padua in 1707 (Del Negro 2015), but moved to Frankfurt an der Oder in 1713, and thence to St. Petersburg in 1724. Finally, he returned to Basel in 1731 to take a chair in ethics and natural law. ( $p_i = 169$ )

Johann Peter Frank (1745-1821) was appointed professor of physiology and medical policy at the University of Göttingen in 1784 (Ebel 1962), but the next year he went to Italy for his health and joined the faculty of the University of Pavia (Raggi 1879), teaching clinical medicine (1785-1795). ( $p_i = 1614$ )

Johan Rhode (1587-1659), was a Danish physician who spent most of his time in Padua (Del Negro 2015), but also had positions in Siena and Copenhagen (Slottved 1978). ( $p_i = 493$ )

Samuel-Auguste Tissot (1728-1797) was a Swiss physician who studied in Montpellier, held a chair in medicine in Pavia (Raggi 1879) before returning to Lausanne (Dulieu 1983) where he was in charge of reorganizing the curriculum in medicine. ( $p_i = 4824$ )

Gerard van Swieten (1700-1772) was a Catholic Dutch physician. He gave lessons in Leiden, drawing many students. Michaud (1811) wrote that he was professor there, but soon attracted envy. In 1734 the university forbade him from continuing. By May 1745, the Van Swieten family had sold all their belongings in the Netherlands and traveled to Vienna. In his new position he implemented a transformation of the medical university education and founded the botanical garden. ( $p_i = 1698$ )

Jakob Gronovius (1645-1716) was a Dutch classical scholar who taught in Pisa (1673), Padova (Facciolati 1757), and Leiden. Being Protestant caused him difficulties in Italy, and he returned to the United Provinces in 1674 ( $p_i = 3262$ )

Johann Andreas Dieze (1729-1785) was a German Hispanist and translator. He is mostly teaching at the Protestant University of Göttingen (from 1764 to 1784), but also intervenes at the Catholic University of Mainz from 1784-1785. He is however buried as a Protestant (Benzing 1986). ( $p_i = 245$ )

Johann Georg Adam Forster (1754-1794) was a German naturalist. He took a teaching position as a Natural History professor at the Collegium Carolinum in Kassel (Calvinist). In 1784, he became Chair of Natural History at Vilnius University (Catholic). Later, he settled in Mainz, where he became head librarian of the University of Mainz (Catholic). ( $p_i = 3845$ )

Thomas Dempster (1579-1625) was a Scottish scholar. The Dempsters were Catholic in an increasingly Protestant country. Dempster's first position as a doctor was a professor of the University of Paris at age

17. He was than elected professor of eloquence at the Protestant academy of Nîmes. A murderous attack upon him by one of the defeated candidates forced him to leave the town. His life was one of an itinerant professor (Paris, Douai, Pisa, Bologna). ( $p_i = 983$ )

Jean-Nicolas de Parival (1605-1669) was a French Catholic, teaching French at the University of Leiden, and later on, at the University of Louvain (Académie royale 1866). ( $p_i = 755$ )

Josephus Abudacnus was an Egyptian Copt who traveled in Europe, mainly teaching Arabic. We find him in Oxford, Louvain (1615-1617), and Vienna. “Thanks to his determination to teach oriental languages of which his knowledge was sometimes limited, he had a remarkable aptitude for collecting distinguished acquaintance” (Hamilton 1994). ( $p_i = 103$ )

#### *Minor persons ( $p_i < 100$ )*

Nicolaus II Bernoulli (1695-1726) was magister of philosophy in Basel in 1711 (Herzog 1780). From 1719 he had the Chair in Mathematics at the University of Padua (Del Negro 2015). ( $p_i = 65$ )

Micheál Ó Mordha / Michael Moore (1639-1723). He first taught in Paris (Junius Institute 2013), both at the university and at the Royal College. Returning to Ireland, Ó Mordha became the college’s first Catholic provost of Trinity College, Dublin. ( $p_i = 21$ )

Daniel Peyrol was a French Protestant who taught at the Protestant Universities of Nîmes (1622-1625) and Die (1630-1634), but also at the University of Montpellier (1603-1614), which accepted some Protestant teachers during the period between the edict of Nantes (1598) and its revocation (1685). (Brun-Durand 1891). ( $p_i = 0$ )

Philippe Codurc (1580-1660) was a French Protestant who we find teaching in Montpellier (predominantly Catholic at that time) and in Nîmes (predominantly Protestant) (see Bourchenin (1882)). ( $p_i = 77$ )

Jean-Frédéric Guib (-1681) was a Scottish Protestant. We find him teaching in Valence (Catholic, see Barjavel (1841)), Nîmes (mostly Protestant) and Orange (mostly Protestant) ((see Bourchenin (1882)). ( $p_i = 11$ )

#### *Conversion cases*

Joseph Lang (1570-1615) taught logic and mathematics at the University of Strasbourg (still a gymnasium) from 1599 to 1604 (Berger-Levrault 1890), when he became professor of Greek at the University of Freiburg in Breisgau. He converted to Catholicism. ( $p_i = 654$ )

Andrew Youngson (?-?) was a Regent in the Marischal College (new university of Aberdeen), then elected a Regent at King’s College (old university of Aberdeen). He afterwards became a Papist and Jesuit, and a Professor at Madrid (likely Imperial College) (Anderson 1898b). ( $p_i = 0$ )

Petrus Bertius (1565-1629) was professor of ethics at the University of Leiden (Leiden 2019) from 1599 to 1619. He abjured his calvinist faith, moved to Paris and became professor at the Royal College from 1620 to his death in 1629. ( $p_i = 2559$ )

Claude Boucard (1567-1624), Jesuit, taught theology in 1595 at the University of Pont-à-Mousson. Then converted to Calvinism and thought physics and mathematics at the University of Lausanne from 1598 to 1617 (Kiener and Robert 2005). ( $p_i = 0$ )

Jaques Crespe (1586-1653) A former monk, he abjured and switched to Protestantism in 1610. He returned to Catholicism after a first ministry in Crest in 1612. He became professor of Catholic theology at the

University of Valence from 1612 to 1642. Returning to Protestantism after thirty years in Valence, he migrated to Switzerland. In Lausanne, he was professor of Protestant theology from 1644 to 1653. (Kiener and Robert 2005). ( $p_i = 0$ )

Théophile Terrisse (-1676) was first of all a Dominican and professor of theology in Cahors, but abjures Catholicism at Die on November 22, 1637. He was professor in Geneva from 1637 to 1639. There, he took theology courses while practicing medicine and giving a private course in metaphysics. He was appointed professor of theology at the Protestant University of Die, in 1640. (Kiener and Robert 2005). ( $p_i = 7$ )

Christopher Besoldus (1577-1638) was born of Protestant parents. In 1610 became professor of law at Tübingen (Conrad 1960). He was publicly converted to Catholicism in 1635. Two years later, he accepted the chair of Roman Law at the University of Ingolstadt (Michaud 1811). ( $p_i = 3717$ )

August Fischer (fl. 1617-1625), a quite obscure lawyer, started his career in Jena then converted to Roman Catholicism and obtained a position in Trier (Stolleis 1988). ( $p_i = 0$ )

Arnold Geulincx (1624-1669) was made professor of philosophy in Louvain in 1646 according to Lamberts and Roegiers (1990). He lost his position in 1658, possibly for religious reasons. Geulincx then moved north to the University of Leiden (Leiden 2019) and converted to Calvinism. ( $p_i = 433$ )

Joseph Leopold Roth (?-?) appears both in the Protestant University of Giessen from 1733 to 1736 (Haupt and Lehnert 1907) and in the Catholic University of Mainz from 1730 to 1733 (Benzing 1986). We have no information on him except that he had a Ph.D in Law. ( $p_i = 0$ )

François Durand (1727-1816). Benedictine Monk until the age of 27, he left his convent to enter the Reformed Communion in 1754 in Lausanne. Professor of philosophy in Paris, then professor of literature at the Protestant University of Lausanne (1760-1768), and also at Bern (1768-). ( $p_i = 111$ )

Jacob Reihing/Reyhing (1579-1628) was a German Jesuit, who became in 1608 a philosophy professor at the University of Ingolstadt. In 1621 Reihing revealed his evangelical disposition. He became in 1622 professor at the University of Tübingen (Conrad 1960). His former Jesuit fellows tried to discredit him after his conversion. ( $p_i = 341$ )

#### *Cases with some uncertainty (weaklinks)*

Johann Anton Winter (1612-) has published a few works, is mentioned in Bamberg from 1652 to 1654 (Professor für Physik und Metaphysik (Bamberg 2019)) and in Tübingen from 1663 to 1675 (Conrad 1960). It is not totally certain it is the same person, but it is mentioned in the Tübingen source that he returned to the Catholic Church in 1675. ( $p_i = 18$ )

Johannes Justus Pistorius (1629-1681), has published a few works, and is mentioned in Giessen in 1656 (Haupt and Lehnert 1907) and in Bamberg from 1669 to 1672 (Professor für Mathematik mit Ethik, Bamberg 2019). It is not totally certain it is the same person though. ( $p_i = 45$ )

Cornelis Sylvius (15??-16??) is found in the list of professors of the University of Leiden (Leiden 2019), where he taught from 1615-1619. Before, we find him at the University of Louvain. Given the lack on information on the place of birth, we are not totally sure it is the same person, but both were teaching law, and the dates correspond. ( $p_i = 0$ )

Karl Leonhard Reinhold (1757-1823) was a Catholic priest who taught logic, metaphysics, ethics, preaching, mathematics and physics in the Barnabite college in Vienna (connected to the university). Finding

himself out of sympathy with monastic life, he fled in 1783 to Leipzig, where he converted to Protestantism. He taught at the University of Jena from 1787 to 1794, and at the University of Kiel afterwards.  
( $p_i = 867$ )



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