

# The Academic Market and the Rise of Universities in Medieval and Early Modern Europe – Appendix\*

David de la Croix, Frédéric Docquier, Alice Fabre, and Robert Stelter

June 2023

## A Sources Used

We provide here some statistics for each university, classifying them according to the coverage offered by the sources: comprehensive, broad, partial. We also provide references to the sources used. We also indicate when the institution was not in the list provided by Frijhoff (1996).

### A.1 Universities with Comprehensive Coverage

The coverage is defined as “comprehensive” when data collection is based on an existing website or book whose aim is to list all professors of a given institution.

- University of Bologna (1088): Mazzetti (1847). Uncertain foundation date. More details in De la Croix and Vitale (2021a).
- University of Salamanca (1218): Arteaga (1917), Vidal y Díaz et al. (1869). We know very little about the first century of the university. More details in Vitale (2022b).
- 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 Valladolid (1280): Alcocer Martinéz (1918). More details in De la Croix and Karioun (2021d).
- University of Ucoimbra (1308): Rodrigues (2003), Rodrigues (1992), Gomes (1955), Antunes (1997). More details in De la Croix, Gualandris, and Vitale (2023).
- University of Pisa (1343): Fabroni (1791).
- University of Pavia (1361): Raggi (1879), De Caro (1961). More details in Vitale (2022a).
- University of Cracow (1364): Baster (2017). More details in De la Croix and Spolverini (2022).
- University of Heidelberg (1386): Drüll (1991), Drüll (2002). Closed during the 30 Year War. More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2022a).
- University of Leipzig (1409): von Hehl and Riechert (2017). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2022b).
- University of Rostock (1419): Krüger (2019).
- University of Ingolstadt (1459): Sommervogel (1890), von Schrottenberg (1978), Wolff (1973). Suppressed in 1800 (transferred to Landshut).
- University of Copenhagen (1475): Slottved (1978). More details in De la Croix (2021).

---

\*This project was funded by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 883033 “Did elite human capital trigger the rise of the West? Insights from a new database of European scholars”

Table A.1: Universities with comprehensive coverage (1)

Key	Official start	Effect. start	End	Tot. nb. profs	known birth pl.	Share obscure	max $Q_{kt}$	median $Q_{kt}$
Ubologna-1088	1088	1088	1800	3293	3023	81	7.6	4.5
Usalamanca-1218	1218	1218	1800	1446	703	56	7.3	3.6
Upadua-1222	1222	1200	1800	2301	1933	69	7.7	4.3
Uvalladolid-1280	1280	1280	1800	849	421	80	5.1	0.4
Ucoimbra-1308	1290	1290	1800	1606	1229	87	7.3	0.2
Upisa-1343	1343	1150	1800	1106	947	75	5.3	0.7
Upavia-1361	1361	1275	1800	1823	1582	83	5.8	2.0
Ucracow-1364	1364	1364	1800	1294	1038	65	5.4	3.0
Uheidelberg-1386	1386	1386	1800	1222	1182	69	7.1	3.3
Uleipzig-1409	1409	1397	1800	1118	529	26	7.0	4.9
Urostock-1419	1419	1419	1800	317	305	4	6.3	3.9
Uingolstadt-1459	1459	1459	1800	885	815	63	6.1	3.6
Ucopenhagen-1475	1475	1469	1800	344	281	7	8.2	5.5
Umainz-1476	1476	1476	1792	942	744	51	5.4	2.4
Utubingen-1476	1476	1476	1800	431	355	11	6.9	5.1
Uaberdeenold-1495	1495	1495	1800	198	42	29	4.7	1.0
Ustrasbourg-1621	1523	1523	1792	274	245	9	7.1	4.9
Ucompostella-1526	1526	1526	1800	440	71	82	1.4	0.0
Umarburg-1527	1527	1527	1800	378	349	11	6.5	4.7
Ebern-1528	1528	1528	1800	94	87	15	3.7	1.6
CollegeFr-1530	1530	1530	1800	263	185	6	7.8	5.5
Ulausanne-1537	1537	1537	1800	143	101	28	4.8	2.2
Unimes-1539	1539	1530	1663	99	31	32	3.7	0.8
Umacerata-1540	1540	1540	1800	720	687	92	2.5	0.7
UromaGregoriana-1556	1556	1553	1800	430	247	36	6.9	4.3
Ujena-1558	1558	1534	1800	371	358	7	6.8	5.4
Gdanzig-1558	1558	1558	1800	90	79	9	5.0	3.7
Ugeneve-1559	1559	1536	1800	143	105	11	6.2	3.7
Umondovi-1560	1560	1550	1719	528	516	96	2.4	0.0
Cmadrid-1625	1560	1550	1767	389	357	76	5.2	1.6
Upontamousson-1572	1572	1572	1768	462	161	55	4.8	2.4
Uhelmstedt-1575	1575	1544	1800	290	282	4	6.0	4.8
Uleiden-1575	1575	1575	1800	276	258	4	8.5	6.2
Uedinburgh-1582	1582	1582	1800	161	92	7	7.6	3.5
Ugraz-1585	1585	1570	1800	115	110	27	5.4	2.0

Table A.2: Universities with Comprehensive coverage (2)

Key	Official start	Effect. start	End	Tot. nb. profs	known birth pl.	Share obscure	max $Q_{kt}$	median $Q_{kt}$
Uaberdeennew-1593	1593	1593	1800	107	28	4	5.0	0.3
Cgresham-1596	1596	1596	1800	99	64	27	5.6	2.4
Usaumur-1596	1596	1596	1685	54	32	34	5.8	2.1
Umontauban-1598	1598	1598	1659	39	21	19	1.6	1.2
Usedan-1599	1599	1571	1681	74	40	5	4.4	2.9
Udie-1601	1601	1600	1684	44	23	48	2.6	0.8
Ugiessen-1607	1607	1605	1800	298	284	10	5.7	4.2
Ugroningen-1612	1612	1590	1800	103	102	0	4.5	3.3
Umolsheim-1617	1617	1614	1792	399	368	71	2.0	0.7
Urinteln-1620	1620	1610	1800	160	156	9	4.4	3.4
Aamsterdam-1632	1632	1628	1800	73	73	3	6.4	4.4
Udorpat-1632	1632	1630	1710	54	53	9	3.7	2.8
Jplantes-1635	1635	1626	1793	89	80	8	6.5	4.8
Uutrecht-1636	1636	1633	1800	115	115	3	6.6	5.0
Uharderwijk-1647	1647	1599	1800	114	102	4	6.1	3.5
Ubamberg-1648	1648	1618	1800	341	281	43	2.6	1.3
Ukiel-1652	1652	1652	1800	218	184	11	4.8	3.8
Ulund-1666	1666	1666	1800	264	256	15	5.2	4.4
Ubesancon-1691	1691	1691	1793	55	17	59	1.4	0.0
Uhalle-1694	1694	1691	1800	196	193	1	7.5	6.3
Ucervera-1714	1714	1714	1800	248	183	89	2.8	0.9
Ugottingen-1734	1734	1734	1800	342	249	2	8.3	6.7
Urennes-1735	1735	1735	1793	30	21	81	0.2	0.0
Uerlangen-1742	1742	1742	1800	129	127	9	5.5	4.1
Tubraunschweig-1745	1745	1745	1800	115	87	31	6.3	2.6
Umoscow-1755	1755	1722	1800	101	97	13	4.9	0.3
Ubutzow-1760	1760	1760	1789	31	30	3	2.2	1.2
Ufreiberg-1765	1765	1765	1800	16	11	0	1.5	0.1
CMaynooth-1795	1795	1795	1800	15	14	50	0.0	0.0

- University of Tübingen (1476): Conrad (1960). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2022).
- University of Mainz (1476): Benzing (1986). Suppressed in 1792.
- University of Aberdeen (old) - Kings college (1495): Anderson (1893). More details in De la Croix and Jay (2021).
- University of Compostella (1526): Cabeza de León and Fernández-Villamil (1947). More details in De la Croix and Spolverini (2021).
- University of Marburg (1527): Gundlach and Auerbach (1927).
- College of Bern (1528): DigiBern (2003). Not in Frijhoff (1996). Important college, predecessor of the university founded in 1834.
- 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 Lausanne (1537): Kiener and Robert (2005). Not in Frijhoff (1996). Important college, predecessor of the university founded in 1890.
- University of Strasbourg (1523): Started as a higher education institution in 1523 (first professors), evolved into an official university in 1621. Berger-Levrault (1890). More details in De la Croix (2022).
- University of Nimes (1539): Bourchenin (1882). Suppressed in 1663.
- University of Macerata (1540): Serangeli (2010). More details in De la Croix and Spolverini (2021).
- University of Roma ‘Gregoriana’ (1556): Villoslada (1954). The mothership of Jesuit universities. More details in De la Croix and Karioun (2021a).
- Gymnasium of Danzig (1558): Hirsch (1837). Not a university, not in Frijhoff (1996). But a university level gymnasium.
- University of Jena (1558): Günther (1858). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2021c).
- University of Geneve (1559): Borgeaud (1900). More details in Debois and De la Croix (2021b).
- University of Umondo (1560): Grassi (1973).
- 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 Pont-à-Mousson (1572): Martin (1891). More details in De la Croix and Karioun (2021c). Suppressed in 1768 (transfer to Nancy).
- University of Leiden (1575): Leiden (2019). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2021).
- University of Helmstedt (1575): Gleixner (2019).
- University of Edinburgh (1582): Grant (1884).
- University of Graz (1585): Krones (1886), Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Aberdeen (new) - Marishal College (1593): Anderson (1898).
- University of Saumur (1596): Bourchenin (1882). Suppressed in 1685.
- 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 (2021a).
- 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 Molsheim (1617): Jesuit college in Molsheim, becoming a university, then moving to Strasbourg. Berger-Levrault (1890). More details in de la Croix (2023).
- 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).
- Royal Gardens in Paris (1635): Jaussaud and Bryggo (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 Utrecht (1636): Dorsman (2011).
- University of Harderwijk (1647): van Epen (1904).
- University of Bamberg (1648): Bamberg (2019).
- University of Kiel (1652): Volbehr and Weyl (1956).
- University of Lund (1666): Delen and Weibull (1868). More details in De la Croix (2021c).
- University of Halle (1694): Schopferer (2016).
- University of Cervera (1714): Rubio y Borras (1914).
- University of Göttingen (1734): Ebel (1962). More details in De la Croix and Stelter (2021b).
- University of Rennes (1735): Chenon (1890). Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Erlangen (1742): Wachter (2009).
- Technical University of Braunschweig (1745): Albrecht and Gundler (1986).
- University of Moscow: Andreev and Tsygankov (2010).
- University of Butzow (1760): Krüger (2019). Temporary secession from the university of Rostock. Suppressed in 1789.
- Freiberg University of Mining and Technology: Appelt and Wulkow (2022).
- Maynooth's college (1795): Healy (1895). Not yet a University but a higher-education institution.

## A.2 Universities with Broad Coverage

Coverage is defined as “broad” when it is based on the combination of several sources, including books on the history of the university.

- Cathedral school of Chartres (1000): Herbermann (1913), Jaeger (2013). One of the most famous cathedral school, already active before our sample starts. Did not transform into a university (not in Frijhoff (1996)).
- Cathedral school of Reims (1000): Herbermann (1913), Giraud (2009). Another famous cathedral school, already active before our sample starts. Did not transform into a university (not in Frijhoff (1996)).
- Cathedral school of Liège (1000): Renardy (1981). Another famous cathedral school, already active before our sample starts. Did not transform into a university (not in Frijhoff (1996)).
- Toledo School of Translators (1126): González (1998). A famous place of high learning. Did not transform into a university (not in Frijhoff (1996)).
- University of Modena (1175): Mor and di Pietro (1973). For Frijhoff (1996), started as a Studium in 1682 only. More details in De la Croix and Zanardello (2023).
- University of Oxford (1200): Emden (1959), Foster (1891). Uncertain foundation date.
- University of Paris (1200): Antonetti (2013), Courtenay (1999), Hazon and Bertrand (1778), Feret (1904), Gorochov (2012), Genet (2019). Uncertain foundation date. Loose and complex university structure. Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Cambridge (1209): Walker (1927), Venn (1922), Lamb and Masters (1831).
- University of Naples (1224): Origlia Paolino (1754).
- University of Toulouse (1229): Deloume (1890), Barbot (1905), Ferté (2013), Gilles (1992). Suppressed in 1793. More details in De la Croix and Fabre (2022).
- 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), Duijnstee (2010), Fournier (1892). Decent coverage of law faculty. Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Angers (1250): Rangeard and Lemarchand (1868), De Lens (1880), Denéchère and Matz (2012). Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Montpellier (1289): Astruc (1767), 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.

Table A.3: Universities with broad coverage (1)

Key	Official start	Effect. start	End	Tot. nb. profs	known birth pl.	Share obscure	max $Q_{kt}$	median $Q_{kt}$
Echartres-1000	1000	1000	1190	15	13	0	4.7	0.3
Eliege-1000	1000	1000	1230	20	17	29	2.2	0.2
Ereims-1000	1000	1000	1190	16	12	25	1.9	0.1
Ctoledo-1126	1126	1126	1284	26	24	4	2.9	1.2
Umodena-1175	1175	1175	1800	283	130	49	5.3	0.1
Uoxford-1200	1200	1113	1800	647	470	21	8.3	4.3
Uparis-1200	1200	1080	1793	1684	1372	51	8.8	6.2
Ucambridge-1209	1209	1209	1800	1487	1017	57	8.8	1.9
Unapoli-1224	1224	1214	1800	631	408	66	6.0	2.3
Utoulouse-1229	1229	1215	1793	740	243	43	6.1	1.6
Usalerno-1231	1231	1000	1800	200	130	68	3.7	0.1
Uorleans-1235	1235	1140	1793	232	111	46	4.4	0.2
Uangers-1250	1250	1010	1793	227	114	61	1.2	0.1
Umontpellier-1289	1289	1150	1793	490	318	51	5.8	1.5
Uavignon-1303	1303	1244	1793	456	227	63	3.4	0.8
Uroma-1303	1303	1303	1800	813	652	57	7.9	4.7
Uperugia-1308	1308	1300	1800	844	594	82	4.8	1.0
StudFlorence-1321	1321	1320	1800	413	367	53	7.2	3.5
Emallorca-1330	1330	1325	1600	26	15	33	2.0	0.1
Ucahors-1332	1332	1291	1751	139	33	30	2.5	0.0
Uprague-1348	1348	1348	1800	1155	863	68	6.0	3.4
Uperpignan-1350	1350	1350	1793	102	40	25	3.8	0.0
Uvienna-1365	1365	1365	1800	576	520	56	7.6	2.6
Ucologne-1388	1388	1166	1798	666	241	49	5.6	1.2
Uwurzburg-1402	1402	1383	1800	350	272	36	4.1	1.3
Utorino-1404	1404	1250	1800	434	305	58	5.3	0.3
Uaix-1409	1409	1240	1793	366	141	49	4.8	0.1
Ustandrews-1411	1411	1411	1800	85	62	28	4.4	0.3
Uparma-1412	1412	1000	1800	396	302	63	4.4	0.1
Udole-1422	1422	1422	1691	262	103	65	2.4	0.7
Ulouvain-1425	1425	1425	1797	1151	730	54	7.6	4.2
Upoitiers-1431	1431	1431	1793	125	100	55	3.2	0.6
Ubordeaux-1441	1441	1271	1793	217	110	48	5.2	0.0
Ucatania-1444	1444	1444	1800	107	70	81	1.2	0.0
Uglasgow-1451	1451	1448	1800	103	68	6	5.1	0.3
Uvalence-1452	1452	1452	1793	234	91	50	2.9	0.1
Ugreifswald-1456	1456	1438	1800	261	237	2	5.3	3.9
Ufreiburg-1457	1457	1457	1800	767	645	67	5.8	2.6
Ubasel-1460	1460	1460	1800	340	216	15	7.7	4.7
Uzaragoza-1474	1474	1400	1800	99	86	38	3.5	0.3

Table A.4: Universities with broad coverage (2)

Key	Official start	Effect. start	End	Tot. nb. profs	known birth pl.	Share obscure	max $Q_{kt}$	median $Q_{kt}$
Uppsala-1477	1477	1442	1800	241	199	2	7.4	1.7
Ualcala-1499	1499	1499	1800	129	115	26	6.4	2.0
Uvalencia-1500	1500	1383	1800	203	83	31	4.8	0.3
Uwittenberg-1502	1502	1500	1800	406	315	9	8.6	5.9
Ufrankfurt-1506	1506	1505	1800	158	135	4	5.8	4.0
Cpoznan-1519	1519	1519	1780	193	94	35	2.1	1.0
Czurich-1525	1525	1525	1800	79	69	7	6.6	3.8
Ukonigsberg-1544	1544	1513	1800	337	299	8	6.5	4.2
Umessina-1548	1548	1548	1678	81	53	57	3.8	1.0
Ureims-1548	1548	1548	1793	80	73	43	3.4	0.7
Udillingen-1553	1553	1549	1800	116	97	22	5.1	1.6
Uevora-1558	1558	1480	1759	111	104	55	3.4	0.2
Udouai-1559	1559	1559	1793	180	151	36	6.0	2.7
Uolmutz-1570	1570	1566	1778	108	102	46	1.8	0.2
Ualtdorf-1578	1578	1576	1800	70	69	0	5.8	4.1
Upalermo-1578	1578	1550	1800	117	75	44	3.2	0.5
Uvilnius-1578	1578	1568	1800	113	99	33	5.2	2.3
Aherborn-1584	1584	1578	1800	26	26	4	5.6	0.3
Ufermo-1585	1585	1350	1800	557	451	87	2.3	0.1
Ufraneker-1585	1585	1585	1800	146	145	3	6.8	4.4
Ugerona-1587	1587	1587	1717	46	10	50	0.3	0.0
Udublin-1592	1592	1591	1800	148	123	30	5.2	3.7
Uzamosc-1594	1594	1590	1784	117	64	36	4.1	1.0
Uaixbourbon-1603	1603	1580	1763	182	119	66	3.4	0.8
Ucagliari-1606	1606	1606	1800	106	57	77	1.3	0.0
Cpoznan-1611	1611	1571	1780	52	42	29	3.1	0.7
Usassari-1617	1617	1612	1800	67	51	84	0.5	0.0
Umantua-1625	1625	1588	1771	69	68	65	1.5	0.1
Utrnava-1635	1635	1560	1800	209	198	40	3.9	0.6
Uabo-1640	1640	1640	1800	117	102	5	6.4	4.3
Ukassa-1657	1657	1657	1773	96	92	47	1.4	0.4
Ulinz-1674	1674	1670	1800	44	44	55	2.6	0.2
Ustpetersburg-1724	1724	1724	1800	74	68	0	8.6	6.1
Ustuttgart-1781	1781	1755	1794	38	38	3	4.5	0.0

- 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 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.
- The Mallorcan School of Cartography (1330): Pastor and Camarero (1960). An informal institution of higher learning. Not in Frijhoff (1996).
- University of Cahors (1332): Ferté (1975), Baudel (1876). Suppressed in 1751.
- 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 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 Wurzburg (1402): Walter (2010), Sommervogel (1890). Disappeared quickly after foundation, resurrected with the Jesuits (1575).
- University of Torino (1404): Vallauri (1875), Bellardi (1820), Rosso (2005). More details in Zanardello (2022).
- 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 (2021b).
- University of St Andrews (1411): Junius Institute (2013), Smart (2004). The first two centuries remain quite badly covered.
- 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 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 Valence (1452): Brun-Durand (1900), Nadal (1861). Suppressed in 1793. More details in De la Croix and Fabre (2021c).
- University of Greifswald (1456): Jensen (2018), Junius Institute (2013).
- University of Freiburg im Breisgau (1457): Bauer (1957), Kurrus (1977). More details in Gkopi and Stelter (2023).
- University of Basel (1460): Herzog (1780), Schwinges and Hesse (2019), Rosen (1972).
- University of Zaragoza (1474): Catalán (1924), Borao (1853). First century of existence remains obscure.
- 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 Alcalá (1499): Torrecilla, Arboniés, and Torres (2013).
- University of Valencia (1500): Piñero (2006), Guerau de Montmajour (1999), Office of the principal (2022). Unequal coverage.
- University of Wittenberg (1502): Kohnle and Kusche (2016). Excellent coverage of faculty of theology.
- University of Frankfurt (1506): No specific source so far.
- Lubransky Academy in Poznan (1519): Nowicki (2015). A university-level college, mentioned in Frijhoff (1996) as a colony of Cracow. More details in De la Croix (2021a).
- Collegium Carolinum in Zurich (1525): Junius Institute (2013), Attinger, Godet, and Türler (1928).
- University of Königsberg (1544): Schwinges and Hesse (2019) for the beginning, Naragon (2006) for the end.

- 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 Evora (1558): Nunes and Silva (2009), Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Douai (1559): Soetaert and Soen (2018), Sommervogel (1890). Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Olmutz (1570): Sommervogel (1890). Suppressed in 1778.
- University of Altdorf (1578): Flessa (1969), Köbler (2019). Low coverage, except for medicine.
- University of Palermo (1578): Cancila (2006), Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Vilnius (1578): Bumblauskas et al. (2004), Sommervogel (1890).
- Herborn Academy (1584): Junius Institute (2013). Not a university, not in Frijhoff (1996), but an important institution of higher learning.
- University of Fermo (1585): Brizzi (2001), Curi (1880). More details in Di Caprio and Vitale (2021).
- University of Franeker (1585): Feenstra, Ahsmann, and Veen (2003), Napjus and Lindeboom (1985).
- University of Gerona (1587): Torroella (1906).
- University of Dublin (1592): Kirkpatrick (1912), Burtchaell and Sadleir (1924).
- University of Zamosc (1594): Kedzoria (2021). More details in De la Croix (2023).
- 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.
- College of Poznan (1611): Sommervogel (1890). A Jesuit college providing university level education (not in Frijhoff (1996)).
- University of Sassari (1617): Mattone (2010).
- University of Mantua (1625): Grendler (2009), Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Trnava (1635): Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Abo (1640): Jensen (2018).
- University of Kassa (1657): Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Linz (1674): Sommervogel (1890).
- University of St Petersburg (1724): Shemivot (1873). A university created within the Academy of Sciences. More details in De la Croix and Doraghi (2021).
- University of Stuttgart (1781): Gebhardt, Lehsten, and Raberg (2011).

### A.3 Universities with Partial Coverage

The coverage is defined as “partial” when the sample of scholars was informed by sources from other universities and general thematic biographies.

- Cluny Abbey (1000): a key center of knowledge. Lack of sources.
- Cathedral school of Laon (1000): Herbermann (1913), Giraud (2009). Another famous cathedral school, already active before our sample starts. Did not transform into a university (not in Frijhoff (1996)).
- University of Siena (1246): Frova, Catoni, and Renzi (2001). Low coverage after 1500.
- University of Lerida (Lleida) (1300): Lladonosa (1969), Lladonosa (1970), Esteve i Perendreu (2007). Suppressed in 1717.
- University of Grenoble (1339): Guénée (1981). Lack of sources. Suppressed / transferred to Valence in 1565.
- University of Erfurt (1379): Schwinges and Hesse (2019). Lower coverage after 1550.
- University of Ferrara (1391): Borsetti (1735), Pardi (1903). Not fully exploited yet.
- University of Caen (1432): de Pontville (1997), Boisard (1848), Guerrin (1932), Carel (1888). Coverage can be improved further. Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Barcelona (1450): no good source found yet. Suppressed in 1717.
- University of Trier (1454): Sommervogel (1890). Low coverage before the Jesuits came. Schwinges and Hesse (2019) not exploited yet. Suppressed in 1798.

Table A.5: Universities with partial coverage

Key	Official start	Effect. start	End	Tot. nb. profs	known birth pl.	Share obscure	max $Q_{kt}$	median $Q_{kt}$
Mcluny-1000	1000	1000	1200	16	15	7	2.79	0.44
ELaon-1000	1050	1050	1190	11	10	10	0.18	0.00
Usiena-1246	1246	1240	1800	320	164	55	2.75	0.40
Ulerida-1300	1300	1300	1717	118	43	58	0.85	0.03
Ugrenoble-1339	1339	1333	1565	18	15	27	1.75	0.00
Uerfurt-1379	1379	1360	1800	315	126	18	5.17	2.01
Uferrara-1391	1391	1389	1800	135	128	26	4.45	0.95
Ucaen-1432	1432	1432	1793	118	67	37	1.63	0.25
Ubarcelona-1450	1450	1352	1714	31	28	36	2.08	0.00
Utrier-1454	1454	1454	1798	73	62	32	3.34	0.42
Unantes-1460	1460	1460	1793	60	25	56	0.29	0.00
Ubourges-1464	1464	1464	1793	45	39	15	3.14	0.06
Usignenza-1489	1489	1489	1800	32	23	65	0.74	0.00
Ugandia-1547	1547	1547	1767	32	31	61	0.32	0.03
Utournon-1548	1548	1548	1626	18	18	44	1.89	0.05
Clisbon-1553	1553	1553	1759	13	13	39	0.48	0.01
Umilano-1556	1556	1475	1800	25	25	8	1.61	0.05
CClermontParis-1563	1563	1563	1800	26	26	8	3.76	0.43
Ubraunsberg-1568	1568	1566	1773	56	16	13	1.32	0.22
Uoviedo-1574	1574	1574	1800	148	27	74	1.12	0.03
Uorange-1365	1583	1574	1793	22	12	42	1.36	0.00
Cwarsaw-1598	1598	1598	1773	40	37	30	1.12	0.03
ScuolePalatine-1600	1600	1496	1773	15	14	36	0.28	0.00
Cfleche-1603	1603	1603	1762	19	19	0	4.11	0.50
Cdauphin-1622	1622	1622	1763	10	10	40	1.13	0.00
Umunster-1622	1622	1595	1800	34	29	31	2.05	0.15
Unimes-1634	1634	1630	1795	15	15	47	0.81	0.05
Uduisburg-1654	1654	1652	1800	43	31	3	4.11	2.54
Unijmegen-1655	1655	1655	1679	17	13	8	2.13	1.05
Ulwow-1661	1661	1592	1800	41	34	32	2.10	0.18
Uinnsbruck-1668	1668	1600	1800	46	36	28	3.57	0.03
Ubreslau-1702	1702	1650	1800	49	46	39	1.80	0.27
Ckassel-1709	1709	1708	1785	23	23	0	0.52	0.00
Udijon-1722	1722	1594	1792	17	11	36	0.43	0.00
Ufulda-1732	1732	1578	1800	80	78	46	1.01	0.02
Cwarsaw-1740	1740	1740	1800	16	15	0	2.96	0.00

- University of Nantes (1460): Chenon (1890), Grünblatt (1961).
- University of Bourges (1464): Arabeyre, Halpérin, and Krynen (2007), Fournier (1892). Decent coverage of top lawyers. Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Siguenza (1489): Sanz Serrulla (1985).
- University of Gandia (1547): Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Tournon (1548): Sommervogel (1890). Closed in 1626.
- College of Lisbon (1553): Sommervogel (1890). Jesuit college of university level.
- University of Milano (1556): Sommervogel (1890). Jesuit college of university status (Frijhoff 1996).
- College of Clermont / Louis-le-Grand (1563) : Sommervogel (1890). Jesuit college of university status (not in (Frijhoff 1996)).
- University of Braunsberg (Braniewo) (1568): Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Orange (1583): Bourchenin (1882). First university from 1362 to 1562 with almost no data. Second university founded in 1583. Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Oviedo (1574): Canella Secades (1873).
- College of Warsaw (1598): Sommervogel (1890). A Jesuit college providing university level education (not in Frijhoff (1996)).
- Palatine School of Milano (1603). Sources from nearby universities.
- College La Fleche (1603): Sommervogel (1890). Jesuit college of university level.
- College Royal Dauphin (1622): Sommervogel (1890). Jesuit college of university status.
- University of Munster (1622): Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Nimes (1634): Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Duisburg (1654): (Junius Institute 2013), Köbler (2019). Low coverage.
- University of Nijmegen (1655): Suppressed in 1679.
- University of Lwow (1661): Sommervogel (1890).
- University of Innsbruck (1668): Sommervogel (1890). Low coverage which can be further improved.
- University of Besancon (1691): Beaune and d'Arbaumont (1870), Lavillat (1977). Suppressed in 1793.
- University of Breslau (1702): Fischer (1978), Sommervogel (1890).
- Collegium Carolinum 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 Dijon (1722): Bichot (1938).
- University of Fulda (1732): Sommervogel (1890).
- Collegium Nobilium of Warsaw (1740): college of university level.

## A.4 Acknowledgements

We thank the research assistants who have been contributing to this adventure: Basile Burnet, Guillaume Catoire, Valentine Debois, Giovanni Di Caprio, Mehrdaad Doraghi, Julie Duchêne, Clémence and Timothée de la Croix, Thomas Einsfeld, Maximilian Ganterer, Hugo Jay, Soraya Karioun, Victoire Michel, Annika Onemichl, Fabian Fischer, Gaia Spolverini, Baptiste Standaert, Mara Vitale, Stefanijska Veljanoska, Pascaline Zwarts, Fanny Dock, Cecilia Rolla, Giovanni Di Caprio, Panagiotis Mytilinaios, Elise Delvaux, Tifenn Gualandris, and Anna Maria Gkopi.

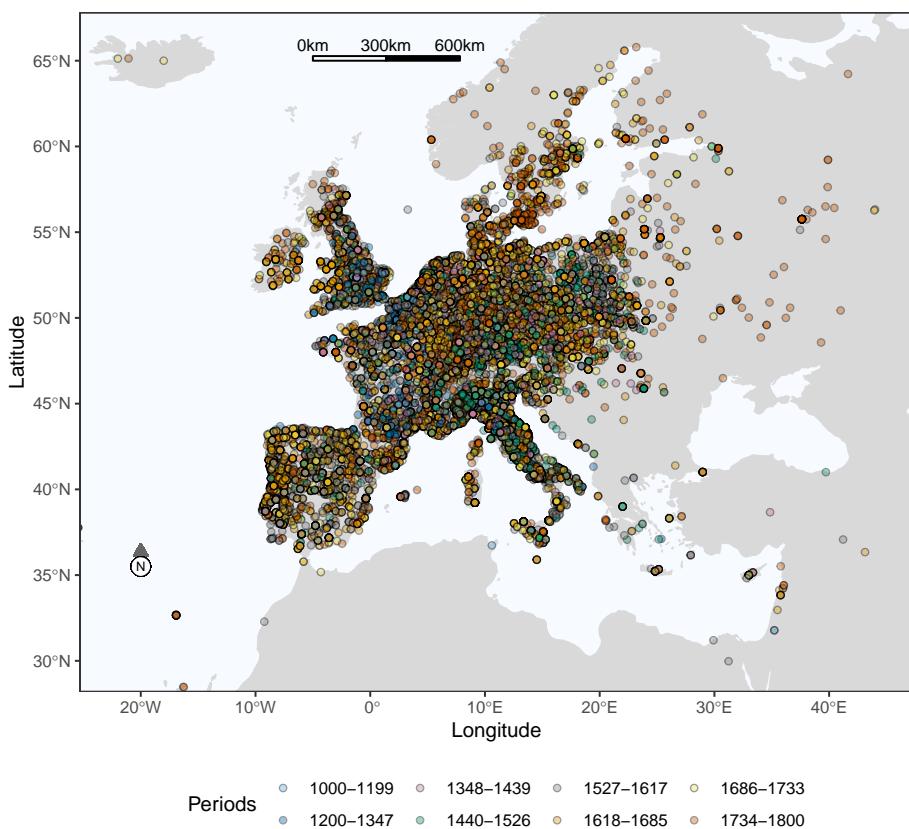
## B Additional Material on Academic Scholars

We offer additional information on academic scholars, including maps and descriptive statistics regarding the scholars' place of origin, the barycenters of our scholar sample, distribution based on the main field of knowledge, and the top scholars categorized by sub-period.

### B.1 Coverage

To show the current coverage of the database, Figure B.1 displays the place of origin of all identified scholars over the whole period.

Figure B.1: Coverage of the database: places of birth of scholars



### B.2 Barycenters

The top panel of Figure B.2 shows the barycenter, with coordinates  $R$ . If each scholar  $i$  is born in a space with coordinates  $r_i$ , the barycenter is such that:

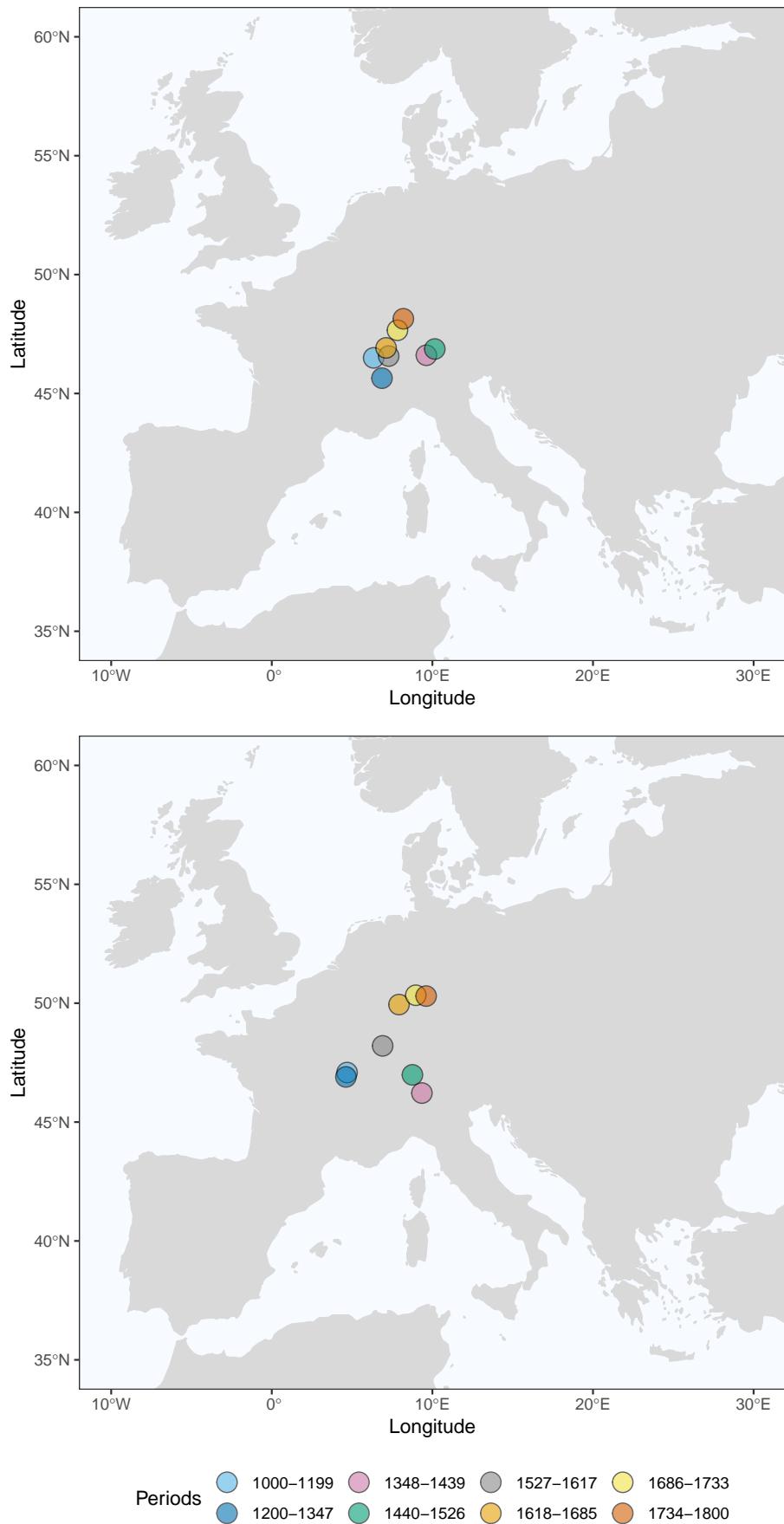
$$\sum_i (r_i - R) = 0.$$

It gives equal mass to each scholar. Figure B.2 shows that the barycenter moves East then North as time passes.

The bottom panel of Figure B.2 shows the quality-adjusted barycenter, with coordinates  $R_q$ . It solves:

$$\sum_i q_i (r_i - R) = 0.$$

Figure B.2: Barycenter of places of birth, by period. Top: unweighted. Bottom: quality weighted



where  $q_i$  is the human capital of each scholar  $i$ . Adjusting for quality does not change the qualitative changes seen in the previous figure, but amplifies the movement towards the North.

### B.3 Allocation by Field of Knowledge

Our classification of academic scholars by scientific field is mostly based on teaching, as documented in institutional secondary sources. A scholar may act in more than one “field”. Figure B.3 shows the share of fields by period.

### B.4 Computation of human capital

We construct an index of *ability or human capital of scholar  $i$* , denoted by  $q_i$ . we measure human capital by individual notability as seen today in contemporary sources, Worldcat and Wikipedia. The distributions of Worldcat and Wikipedia indicators are heavily right skewed, with low levels featuring typically obscure scholars. Consequently, without loss of generality, we make two normalization assumptions for those who have no Wikipedia and/or Worldcat pages. We assume first that having no Wikipedia page or a very short Wikipedia page of 60 characters is the same in terms of human capital (the shortest Wikipedia page has 67 characters). Second, we assume that having one publication in one language held by one library worldwide is the same as having no publication at all.

To combine the information provided by Worlcat and Wikipedia into one measure, we compute the first principal component of five indicators: (i) the log of the number of characters of the longest Wikipedia page across all languages(ranging from a minimum of 60 to 259,435), (ii) the log of the number of languages in which a Wikipedia page exists (ranging from a minimum of 1 to 212), (iii) the log of the number of works (by or about) in Worldcat (ranging from a minimum of 1 to 79,523), (iv) the log of the number of publication languages in Worldcat (ranging from a minimum of 1 to 52), and (v) the log of the number of library holdings in Worldcat (ranging from a minimum of 1 to 1,092,667).<sup>1</sup>

The results of the principal component analysis are presented in col. (1) of Table B.6. Usual heuristics used to identify relevant principal components is to keep those having eigenvalues above one and explaining at least 80% of the total variance. In our case, the first principal component alone satisfies these two conditions. We use it as an index of scholar’s human capital. We finally subtract its minimum value from the first principal component in such a way that a person with no Wikipedia page and no Worldcat entry will have a human capital of zero ( $q_i = 0$ ).

One could argue that a measure of human capital should be based on the works published while the author was still alive. What was published after the death of the person might reflect how the author gained popularity *post-mortem*, which might not be relevant to determining their market value when they were active. It is not possible to implement this because many first editions have not survived. For example, there is no doubt that Pierre Abélard (1079-1142) was a philosopher of great renown during his life.<sup>2</sup> All his written output available in libraries today, from philosophical works to love letters, was published after 1600, and, in many cases, in the last 30 years.

Our measure of  $q_i$  is very robust to changes in assumptions. Disregarding Wikipedia leads to col. (2) of Table B.6. The correlation between the ability indices computed with and without Wikipedia equals 0.96. In col. (3), we separate the publications by and the publications about the person, and replace the number of works aggregating both types by these two indicators. There is little gain in doing this, and the new measure is correlated with the benchmark with a coefficient of 0.99.

---

<sup>1</sup>With regard to the first indicator, a correction for different languages length was performed, using the translations of the Gospel according to Saint Mark.

<sup>2</sup>Pierre Abélard is also known to the general public for his love affair and correspondence with his pupil Héloïse.

Figure B.3: Fields of knowledge, periods 0 to 7

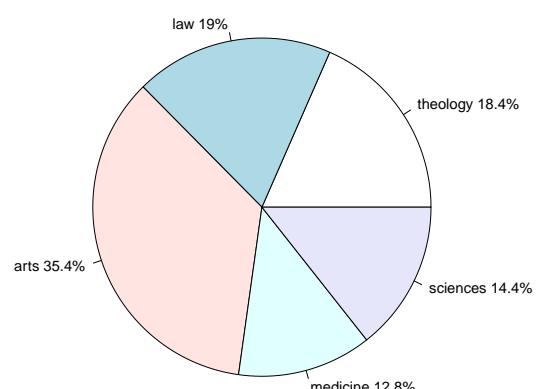
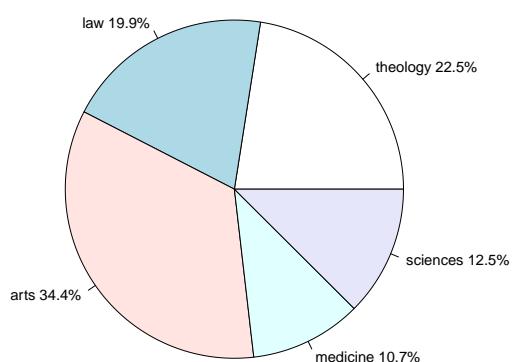
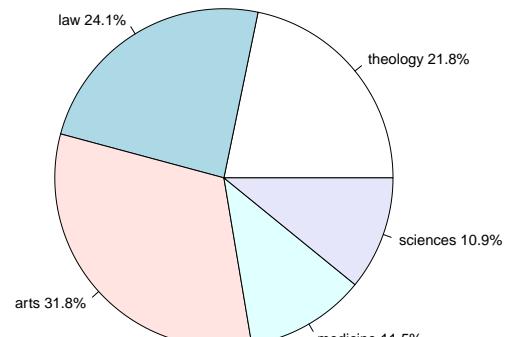
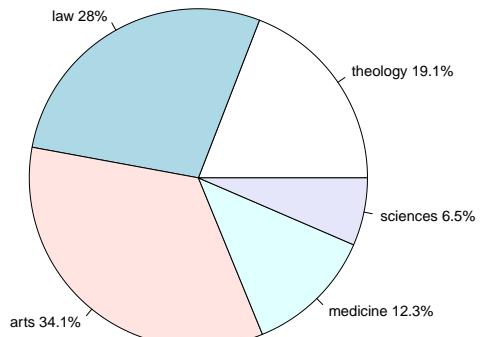
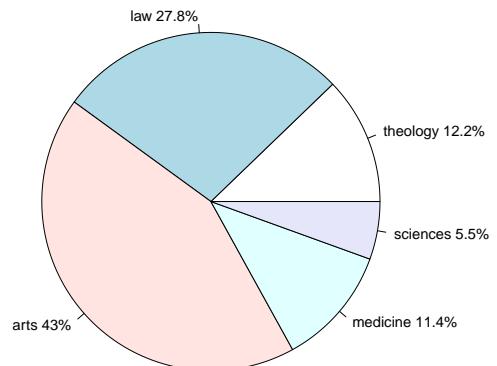
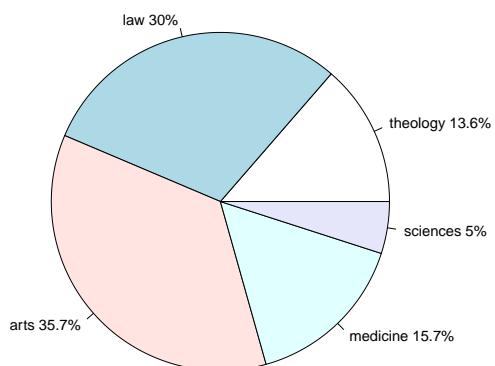
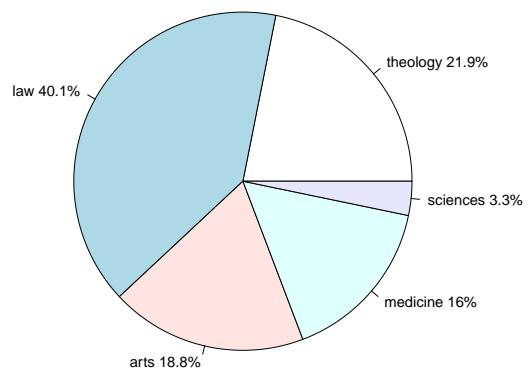
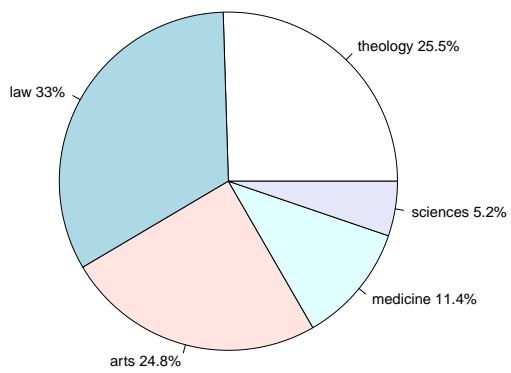


Table B.6: First principal component of scholars' human capital

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Benchmark	No Wikipedia	Works by or about
Nb. characters of Wikipedia page	0.434	-	0.403
Nb. languages Wikipedia	0.397	-	0.386
Nb. works in Worldcat	0.470	0.584	-
Nb. languages in Worldcat	0.457	0.562	0.422
Nb. library holdings in Worldcat	0.474	0.585	0.437
Nb. publications by in Worldcat	-	-	0.430
Nb. publications about in Worldcat	-	-	0.368
Nb. Eigenvalues > 1	1	1	1
% variance explained by 1st PC	80.5%	93.8%	76.4%
S.E.	2.006	1.678	2.141
Corr. with (1)	1.000	0.967	0.992
Corr. with (2)	-	1.000	0.949
Corr. with (3)	-	-	1.000

Notes: Col. (1) gives the results of the PCA analysis conducted with two Wikipedia and three Worldcat indicators. The two Wikipedia indicators are removed in Col. (2). Col. (3) decomposes the number of works into two categories, namely works by and works about each scholar. The top panel gives the estimated weight of each component. The middle panel gives the number of eigenvalues greater than unity as well as the share of the variance explained by the first component. The bottom panel reports the correlation between the three indices of human capital.

The most famous scholars according to our measure are presented in Table B.7 by period  $\tau$ . The scholar with the all-time highest human capital is Martin Luther. He was not a scientist like Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton, or Carl Linnaeus, but it is fair to recognize that he profoundly influenced institutional changes in Europe (Becker et al. 2020), and a shift of resources from religious to secular purpose as education and public administration (Cantoni, Dittmar, and Yuchtman 2018). In the list of Table B.7, there are some scholars who only have a weak link to a university, and are thus not used to compute the notability of the university. For example, Baruch Spinoza never taught at a university, but interacted with people at the University of Leiden; the same holds for Montaigne and his links with Bordeaux. There are also some who were actual teachers but are better known, at least nowadays, for non-scholarly reasons: François Rabelais, known for his novels, was also in fact a physician who taught at Montpellier; Enea SB Piccolomini (Pope Pius II) or Friedrich von Schiller (German poet) also fall in this category. Their celebrity, even if not strictly academic, was taken into account to compute the notability of the university.

Our measure of human capital is very much in line with other measures using recent data on the scientific impact and the influence of scholars in the recently published databases of Schich et al. (2014) and Yu et al. (2016). The Pantheon database of Yu et al. (2016) uses several dimensions including 21st century interest for the work of the scholar. Taking the university scholars in the top 20 of their ranking, we find that all of them appear in Table B.7. These are: Isaac Newton, Galileo Galilei, Martin Luther, Nicolaus Copernicus, Immanuel Kant, Niccolo Machiavelli, Adam Smith, and Thomas Aquinas.

In the same table, we also report the median value of  $q_i$  from the set of positive  $q_i$  (those with either a Wikipedia or Worldcat reference). It is surprising that there is no visible trend for this  $q_i$  over time, which

implies that more recent scholars did not produce more than older ones. It may be more likely that the writings of medieval scholars were lost compared to those of scholars active in the early modern period, yet this loss is compensated for by the accumulation of citations and new editions over time. Let us also note that the particularly high median  $q_i$  for the first period, which probably reflects a selection phenomenon, and the low median after the Black Death. Finally, it is reassuring that the correlation between wages paid and  $q_i$  is positive – a finding that is in line with human capital theory and our understanding of early academic markets – but rather small, for the above reasons.

Table B.7: Top 10 scholars by period with their  $q_i$

Period $\tau$		1000-1199	1200-1347	1348-1449	1450-1526
	Med[ $q_i   q_i > 0$ ]	4.70	3.40	2.19	2.61
1	Pierre Abélard (10.5)	Thomas Aquinas (12.1)	Giovanni Boccaccio (12.3)	Martin Luther (13.5)	
2	Thomas Becker (10.3)	Ramon Llull (10.5)	Nicolas de Cusa (10.4)	Niccolo Machiavelli (12.5)	
3	Domingo Guzman (9.3)	John Duns Scotus (10.4)	Johannes Hus (10.2)	Desiderius Erasmus (12.1)	
4	Gerbert d'Aurillac (9.2)	Giovanni da Fidanza (10.3)	John Wycliffe (9.7)	Nicolaus Copernicus (11.3)	
5	Pier Damiani (9.1)	Eckhart von Hochheim (10.2)	Lorenzo Valla (9.4)	François Villon (10.7)	
6	Rolando Bandinelli (8.9)	Fernando Martins de Bulhoes (9.8)	Jean Gerson (9.4)	Ulrich Zwingli (10.3)	
7	Jean de Salisbury (8.8)	William of Ockham (9.8)	Poggio Bracciolini (9.4)	Philip Melanchthon (10.1)	
8	Hugues de Saint-Victor (8.8)	Roger Bacon (9.5)	Georgius Gemistus Pletho (9.4)	Enea Silvio Piccolomini (10.1)	
9	Eudes de Châtillon (8.5)	Marsilio de Padova (9.2)	Francesco della Rovere (9.2)	Sebastien Brant (9.7)	
10	NA Gratian (8.4)	Albertus Magnus (9.2)	Leonardo Bruni (9.1)	G. Pico della Mirandola (9.7)	
Period $\tau$		1527-1617	1618-1684	1685-1739	1740-1800
	Med[ $q_i   q_i > 0$ ]	3.05	2.77	2.66	3.01
1	Galileo Galilei (12)	Isaac Newton (12.2)	John Wesley (11.2)	Friedrich von Schiller (12.9)	
2	Johannes Calvin (11.8)	Baruch Spinoza (11.8)	George Berkeley (10.6)	Immanuel Kant (12.9)	
3	Francis Bacon (11.7)	Baltasar Gracián (10.3)	Gianbattista Vico (10)	David Hume (11.8)	
4	Michel de Montaigne (11.6)	Athanasio Kircher (10.3)	Ludvig Holberg (9.9)	Adam Smith (11.6)	
5	François Rabelais (11.6)	Pierre Bayle (9.6)	Christian Wolff (9.3)	Johann Gottlieb Fichte (11.2)	
6	Johan Kepler (11)	Samuel Pufendorf (9.5)	Hermann Boerhaave (9.2)	Carl Linnaeus (11.2)	
7	Torquato Tasso (11)	Robert Hooke (9.3)	Johann Christoph Gottsched (8.8)	Leonhard Euler (10.9)	
8	Giordano Bruno (10.9)	Thomas Browne (9.3)	Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (8.8)	Christoph Martin Wieland (10.3)	
9	Tommaso Campanella (10.4)	Nicolas Steno (9.2)	Johann I Bernoulli (8.8)	Leclerc de Buffon (10.3)	
10	Theophrastus von Hohenheim (10.3)	Jakob I. Bernoulli (9.1)	Daniel Bernoulli (8.7)	Jeremy Bentham (10.1)	

Notes: Scholars' ranking by period based on the index of human capital computed in Col. (1) of Table B.6.

## C Additional Results and Robustness Tests

**Robustness to identifying assumptions.** – In Table C.8, we assess the robustness of our results to two identifying assumptions. The benchmark results are repeated in col. (1). Then, in col. (2), we decrease  $\sigma$  from 2 to 1.2 (i.e. a stronger complementarity between top-5 scholars in the notability equation). While this does not significantly alter the estimation results, it does hold substantial importance for the simulations. In col. (3), we set  $\omega = 0$ , counting each repeat mover as contributing in full to the notability of their universities of destination. This reduces the magnitude of the effect of sorting by one half.

Table C.8: Multinomial logit regressions: Robustness to identifying assumptions

	Benchmark		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
$\sigma$	2	1.2	2
$\omega$	1	1	0
$d_{ik}$	-1.877***	-1.875***	-1.878***
$Q_{kt}$	0.121***	0.131***	0.134***
$D_{kt}$	0.062*	0.060*	0.147***
$d_{ik}q_i$	0.050***	0.049***	0.050***
$Q_{ik\tau(i)}q_i$	0.015***	0.013***	0.008***
FE	yes	yes	yes
N. Obs.	37,963	37,964	37,964
Log likelihood	-80,911	-81,778	-81,564

**Heterogeneous effects.** – The benchmark assumption of a constant university fixed effect across fields of knowledge and across years ( $\gamma_k$ ) is made for simplicity. In practice, the attractiveness of a university varied over time and across fields of study. To solve this problem, we separately re-estimate the multinomial logit model after excluding some periods ( $\tau$ ), some fields of study, and some regions of birth. As for the fields, we distinguish between Theology, Law, Medicine, and Science. The field(s) of a scholar are mostly identified through the courses taught. Law includes both canon and civil law. Medicine includes Anatomy, Surgery, and Pharmacy. Sciences include Mathematics, Logic, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Astronomy, Earth Science, Geography, and Botany. One should be aware that the distinction between these fields is a bit arbitrary, in particular when going back in time. For example, the theologians Thomas Aquinas and Albertus of Saxonia spent time reconciling the Aristotelian view of a finite world with the Christian view of an infinite God. In doing so, they contributed to the development of the mathematical notion of limit (Sergescu 1939). Pierre Gassendi (1592-1655) is known as an astronomer (a crater on the moon was named after him), but was a professor of theology at Aix-en-Provence.

In Table C.9, we separately estimate the multinomial logit (a) for five periods (i.e. 1000 to 1526, 1200 to 1617, 1348 to 1685, 1450 to 1733, and 1527 to 1800), (b) after excluding one field at a time (i.e. Theology, Law, Medicine, and Science), and (c) after excluding one region of origin at a time. We successively exclude the Low Countries (Benelux), Germany (as of today), France (as of today), Italy, and the British Isles (currently the United Kingdom and Ireland). Our 14 sub-samples include smaller numbers of observations. In each of these sub-samples, the portfolio of possible universities differs. For example, when we exclude scholars born in Germany, some German universities cannot be included in the estimation as only German scholars worked there during their existence.

Table C.9: Multinomial logit regressions: heterogeneous effects

	Distance $d_{ik}$	Agglomeration $Q_{kt(i)}$	Selec $D_{ikt(i)}$	Sorting $d_{ik}q_i$	$Q_{kt(i)}q_i$	Nb of obs.
Benchmark	-1.877***	0.121***	0.062*	0.050***	0.015***	37,963
	By period ( $\tau$ )					
1000-1526	-1.814***	0.185***	0.468***	0.072***	0.008***	10,598
1200-1617	-1.860***	0.161***	0.284***	0.068***	-0.002	18,570
1348-1685	-1.884***	0.122***	0.272***	0.056***	0.002	23,830
1450-1733	-1.901***	0.073***	0.357***	0.053***	0.012***	24,817
1527-1800	-1.885***	0.045***	-0.179	0.044***	0.022***	27,304
	By field					
W/o Theology	-1.877***	0.121***	0.143***	0.053***	0.015***	30,003
W/o Law	-1.873***	0.119***	-0.018	0.043***	0.017***	27,175
W/o Medicine	-1.863***	0.120***	0.069*	0.048***	0.015***	32,615
W/o Sciences	-1.899***	0.133***	0.060*	0.055***	0.012***	34,025
	By region of origin					
W/o Benelux	-1.862***	0.124***	0.062*	0.051***	0.016***	36,216
W/o Germany	-1.864***	0.147***	0.068*	0.051***	0.009***	28,975
W/o France	-1.834***	0.113***	0.055	0.045***	0.018***	33,673
W/o Italy	-1.850***	0.108***	-0.054	0.043***	0.018***	25,917
W/o UK/Irl	-1.844***	0.098***	0.090**	0.054***	0.018***	35,653

Notes: Estimation of the multinomial logit model (Equation (5)) by period using the package `mlogit` in R ( $t - stat$  in parentheses). All columns include university fixed effects. \* $p < 0.10$ , \*\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.01$ .

The effect of distance is always negative and highly significant. As far as agglomeration forces are concerned, the notability of the university is always positive and highly significant. The effect of communal freedom, which is found to be important in general by Serafinelli and Tabellini (2022) in their study of the migration patterns (from birth to death) of creative people, is found to be significant in most sub-samples. The estimates by region show that Italy is key to identifying this effect, as communal freedom stops being significant when one removes Italian scholars from the sample. Italian cities are unique in that many lost their freedom during the Renaissance. This echoes the study of Buonanno et al. (2019) who show that territories with communal freedom in the Middle Ages display more positive features and attitudes today than territories without such freedom. As for positive selection, the effect is positive and significant in all cases, more prevalent for theology and sciences. Finally, the sorting term is positive and significant in most sub-samples as well. It is smaller or insignificant in the first periods, when agglomeration forces are stronger. Overall, despite smaller numbers of observations, our results are fairly robust across sub-samples.

The results by period can be used to consider the effect of Protestantism on the academic market. The period 1000-1526 ends with the creation of the first Protestant university, Marburg. The period 1527-1800 covers a divided world, where many scholars had to change religions if they wanted to keep their positions, while others decided to migrate to a region where their religion was accepted. Others converted voluntarily and this

changed their approach to science.<sup>3</sup> In the period before the Reformation, the agglomeration force attracting all scholars to the most notable universities is very strong (coefficient of  $Q_{k\tau(i)}$  around 0.185). Positive sorting seems less important then. In the post-Reformation period, it is the opposite. The agglomeration force weakens (the coefficient is about 0.045), but sorting is strong, indicating that the ability of top universities to attract professors became confined to top scholars. It is as if the Reformation slowed down the mobility of average scholars (see De la Croix and Morault (2020) on this). This is confirmed by the increase in the coefficient associated with the cost of distance.

**Market forces and individual choices probabilities.** – In this section, we assess the estimated effect of market forces on individual choice probabilities by comparing simulated outcomes with counterfactual experiments. We focus on the role of agglomeration, positive selection, and positive sorting for two scholars who were born in the same region in the first period (the period with the smallest choice set), but who exhibit different levels of human capital. We first consider Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), who was born in Roccasecca and taught theology at Paris for twenty years (1252-1272) and at Naples. Thomas Aquinas belongs to the very top of the ability distribution (ranked 9th,  $q = 11.66$ ). Aquinas's choice set consists of 24 universities. We then consider Roffredus Beneventanus (1170-1243), who was born in Benevento, taught law at Naples (1170-1243), and is in the middle of the distribution ( $q = 2.83$ ). As he was born 50 years before Thomas Aquinas, Roffredus Beneventanus's choice set consists of just 20 universities. In Table C.10, we compare the predicted location probabilities of the full specification of Table 2, with those of a restricted model in which the coefficients of the selection and sorting terms are set to zero. For both scholars, the set of universities is ranked by decreasing order of the predicted probability generated by the full specification.

Unsurprisingly, positive selection implies a broader menu of effective options, whereas agglomeration forces and positive sorting increase the attractiveness of famous universities. The effects are balanced by the extent of each scholar's notability. Our estimated model shows that the most likely locations for Thomas Aquinas are Bologna (33.9%), Paris (17.5%), Naples (14.7%) and Padova (9.4%). Neutralizing the positive selection term increases the probability of choosing a good location closest to his birthplace (Naples) to the detriment of Paris and, to a lesser extent, Bologna. Neutralizing the positive sorting and agglomeration term drastically decreases the attractiveness of Paris and Bologna. Overall, the basic gravity model predicts a low probability of choosing Paris (1.2%). The combination of agglomeration, selection, and positive sorting increases this probability by a factor of 14.2, and increases the probability of choosing Bologna by a factor of 4.4.

For Roffredus Beneventanus, who has less human capital ( $q_i$ ), the selection and sorting effects are weaker. Our estimated model shows that the most likely location is Naples (36.0%). Compared to Thomas Aquinas, Roffredus Beneventanus is more sensitive to distance, and less sensitive to the notability of the university or to agglomeration effects. Removing the sorting effect or the agglomeration effect increases the probability of choosing Napoli and Salerno, at the expense of Bologna, Salerno, Paris, and Montpellier. When removing the selection effect, similar changes are obtained. The basic gravity model also predicts that Naples is the most attractive universities by far, for both Roffredus Beneventanus and Thomas Aquinas, and that the probability of choosing Paris or Bologna, the best universities in this period, are similar for both (a bit higher in fact for Beneventanus, because his choice set is more limited). However, unlike for Thomas Aquinas, the combination of agglomeration, positive selection, and positive sorting increases the probability of choosing Paris and Bologna by a factor of 3.4 to 2 only.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup>An example is Nicolas Steno (from Table B.7). Born to a Lutheran family and known for his groundbreaking contributions to geology, he converted to Catholicism and moved away from the natural sciences to embrace theology.

<sup>4</sup>It is also interesting to consider the case of Adam Smith. He was very down on the universities of his time – with the exception of Scottish universities. His estimated choice probabilities are quite consistent with his opinion: out of 138 universities, the estimated “ranking” is: 1. University of Edinburgh (18.6%), 2. University of Cambridge (13.4%), 3. University of Oxford (5.5%), 4. University of Paris (3.4%), 4. University of Glasgow (3.2%)... University of Toulouse (0.7%). He wrote about the university of Oxford, where he studied, that “the greater part of the public professors have, for these many years, given up altogether even the pretence of teaching” (Smith (1776), Book V, part III, chap. 1). Incentives to teach were too low. According to Smith, it would have been better to have professors paid by students and not by the university. He was convinced that the governance and incen-

Table C.10: Role of selection and sorting: two examples

	Estimated	No agglom	No selec.	No sorting	Gravity
Thomas Aquinas ( $K_t = 24$ )					
Ubologna-1088	33.9%	23.6%	30.0%	18.5%	7.7%
Uparis-1200	17.5%	10.0%	8.0%	7.0%	1.2%
Unapoli-1224	14.7%	20.3%	33.1%	23.2%	48.9%
Upadua-1222	9.4%	12.9%	8.9%	14.7%	13.0%
Upisa-1343	8.1%	11.2%	8.3%	12.8%	12.4%
Usalerno-1231	2.0%	2.9%	3.7%	3.2%	5.9%
Utoulous-1229	1.6%	1.8%	0.8%	1.7%	0.7%
Others (13)	12.8%	17.2%	7.2%	18.9%	10.2%
Beneventanus Roffredus ( $K_t = 20$ )					
Unapoli-1224	37.6%	41.6%	40.9%	39.4%	46.6%
Usalerno-1231	22.1%	20.9%	25.6%	21.3%	23.0%
Ubologna-1088	12.5%	8.7%	10.7%	11.0%	6.4%
Upadua-1222	10.8%	11.9%	9.3%	11.3%	10.6%
Upisa-1343	7.2%	8.0%	6.2%	7.6%	7.1%
Uparis-1200	3.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.6%	1.0%
Umontpellier-1289	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%
Others (10)	5.3%	5.9%	3.9%	5.5%	4.5%

Notes: For the two scholars concerned, we compare the predicted location probabilities of the full specification of Table 2 in Col. (1), with those of a restricted model in which the coefficients of the agglomeration (Col. (2)), selection (Col. (3)) and sorting (Col. (4)) terms are individual set to zero, or jointly set to zero (Col. (5)). In the latter case, the (gravity) model only includes distance and university fixed effects.

tives offered by Scottish universities (a small fixed wage, plus fees paid by students) better guaranteed a high quality. This opinion did not prevent him from leaving in 1763 his chair at Glasgow university to become the tutor of the young Duke of Buccleugh during his trip to France (notably to Toulouse). This way, he more than doubled his salary in addition to a lifetime pension once his tutoring was over (Rae 1895). See also (De la Croix et al. 2023).

## D Members of Universities having given their name to a crater on the Moon

A range of indicators exist to measure the notability of scholars and literati. Worldcat and Wikipedia are just two examples that have the advantage of covering the full range of academic fields. In this appendix, we focus on one alternative: *names of Moon craters*. While this recognition indicator is basically limited to the fields of astronomy and mathematics, it has the advantage of providing a comprehensive list of individuals honoured by having a lunar crater named after them. This way, we can discuss the potential selection of scholars into the three alternatives: activities in academies of sciences, courts or universities.

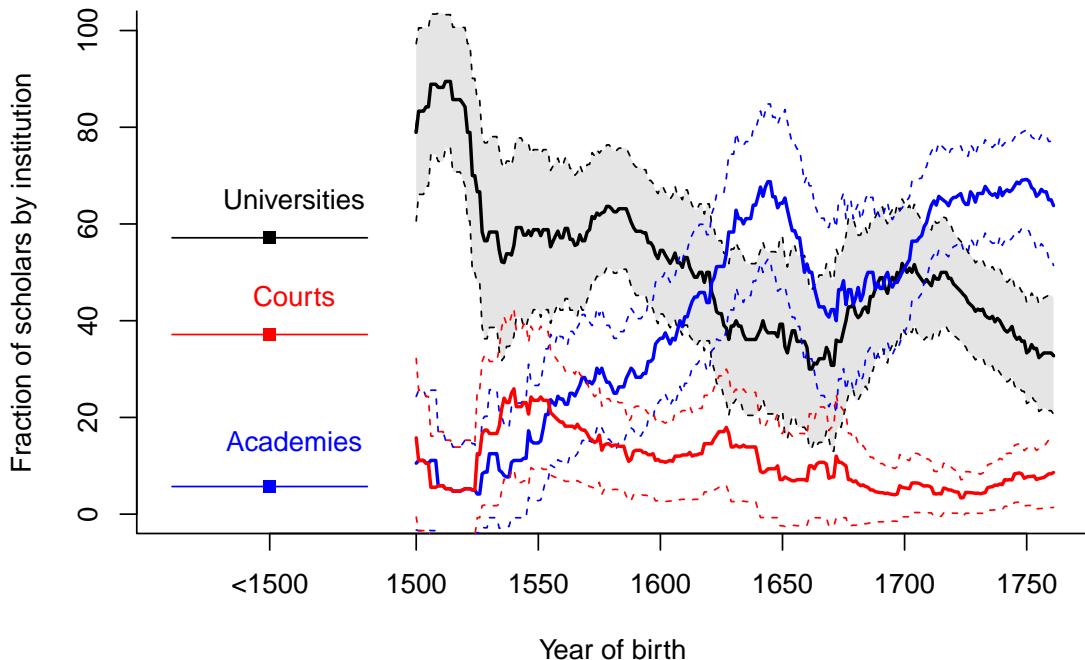
The current Moon nomenclature has been established by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) since 1935. Prior to this, various maps of the Moon were proposed which reflected distinct political or religious influences at different times. One of the earliest known maps with names was created by William Gilbert (1544-1603). Following Leonardo da Vinci's conjecture, dark spots on the map represented continents and the light spots represented oceans, e.g. *Britannia Insula* or *Sinus Magnus*. In the 17th century, the invention of astronomical telescopes stimulated selenography and led to the appearance of numerous maps (by Scheiner, Blanckanus, etc.). Galileo (1610) confirmed the idea that the Moon was made up of seas and lands. In 1645, the Flemish Michel Florent Van Langren (1598-1675), known as Langrenus, was the first to publish a map of the Moon naming lunar formations, with 322 names of scientists and princes. The map was dedicated to his sovereign, King Philip IV of Spain. Subsequently, many of these names have disappeared from the current nomenclature. Two years later, Johannes Hevelius (1611-1687), a German, published a new map (*Selenographia*) that included additional geographical names. In 1651, Jean-Baptiste Riccioli, an Italian Jesuit, and François Grimaldi published the *Almagestum Novum* ("New Almagestum"). Their map indicated names of many renowned scientists, mainly astronomers, both ancient and contemporary and became the benchmark. 11% of the names on the map belonged to Jesuits. With the discovery of achromatic glasses in 1759, the quality of the maps improved. In 1791, the German Johannes Schröter (1745-1816) added approximately sixty names to Riccioli's nomenclature. In 1837, Wilhem Beer (1797-1850) and Johann Mädler (1794-1874) contributed 140 new names to the existing nomenclature, in some extent with names of scholars. In 1935, the IAU harmonized the Moon nomenclature. The exploration of the far side of the Moon by lunar probes during the Cold War gave rise to controversies in the 1960s and 70s over the denominations of the Moon. From 1982 onwards, *NASA's Catalogue of Lunar Nomenclature* clarified the nomenclature, restricting it to officially recognized craters, and mainly dedicated to scientists (according to a 1961 IAU resolution). Since then, the nomenclature has evolved regularly, established by the IAU. For instance, a crater on the far side of the Moon received the name of the mathematician and encyclopedist Jean le Rond D'Alembert (1717-1783) in 1970.

To examine our intuition that top scholars born after 1650 are less likely to be affiliated with universities, we follow the IAU naming conventions and proceed in three steps: Firstly, we restrict the list of names to astronomers and scientists born within the period and area under investigation, resulting in a sample of 335 crater names. Secondly, we check on a case-by-case basis whether each names corresponds to a person who was active at least at one universities, one academy of sciences, and/or a court. As it was not uncommon to be affiliated with a university and academy, fractions may add up to more than 100 percent. Thirdly, we compute the fractions and their confidence intervals.

Figures D.4 and D.5 illustrate our findings in details. Figure D.4 displays moving averages for 25 years before and after each birth year starting from 1500. A single data point summarizes all earlier observations. In addition, Figure D.5 distinguishes the investigation by replicating our periods 0 to 7. Since scholars active at a court may not have a specific year of appointment, we assign all individuals to a period based on their year of birth. At the very beginning until the Black death (period 1), courts were dominating, while already more than 40% of names were associated with universities. Until the onset of the Thirty Years War, universities are clearly dominating. However, a considerable number - around one-fifth - were also active at courts.

But not all those honoured by crater names and associated to courts were scholars in the typical sense of a university professor. Some craters, for instance, have names of famous explorers like Christopher Columbus (1451-1506), Ferdinand Magellan (c. 1480-1521), and Vasco da Gama (1460-1524), not present in our professor database.

Figure D.4: Fraction of scholars with moon craters in academies, courts and universities - moving average

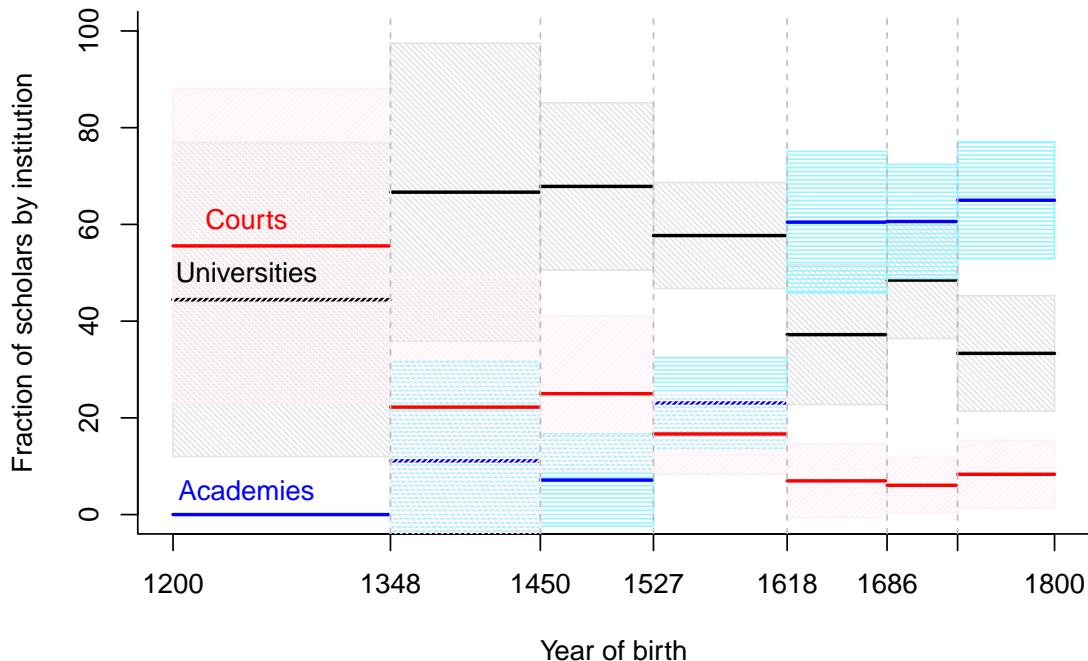


The establishment of academies of arts and sciences has coincided with a shift away from courts and universities towards these academies. This realignment aligns with the core idea of academies, which is to foster the creation of knowledge. The proportion of crater names associated with individuals who were members of academies and were born in the early seventeenth century increased to approximately 60%, and this percentage was sustained thereafter.

Simultaneously, there has been a decline in the percentage of craters named after scholars affiliated with universities. Following a peak of nearly 90% in the early sixteenth century, the representation of university scholars among all individuals with crater-associated names hovered around 60% for birth years until 1650. During the entirety of this period until 1650, nearly seventy percent were scholars at universities. Subsequently, this percentage dropped to an average of 42% until the end of the period, with 88% of them also being active members of certain academies. This observation reaffirms our initial notion that prominent European scholars in the fields of astronomy and mathematics are less inclined to be associated with universities if they were born after 1650.

Still, we should not overstate the potential sample selection bias on this investigation of lunar crater names. First, we must admit that the honour to designate a Moon crater by certain names might be selective, too; as evident from the history of maps and names of lunar craters. For instance, Profatius, a famous French medieval astronomer, professor at the University of Montpellier (1300-1304), was on Riccioli's map, but is not in the harmonized nomenclature anymore. Second, it is important to note that scientists represent only a small subset of scholars in the database. Then, generalizing the conclusions reached by the panel of scholars in science to the whole universe of scholars seems excessive. Third, the group of individuals honoured is heterogeneous. Not everyone has the profile of a university professor - such as explorers.

Figure D.5: Fraction of scholars with moon craters in academies, courts and universities - by period



## References

- Albrecht, Helmuth, and Bettina Gundler. 1986. *Catalogus professorum der Technischen Universität Carolo-Wilhelmina zu Braunschweig*. Braunschweigischen Hochschulgemeinschaft.
- Alcocer Martínez, Mariano. 1918. *Historia de la Universidad de Valladolid – Expendientes de provisiones de catedras*. Valladolid: Imprenta Castellana.
- Anderson, Peter John. 1893. *Lists of Officers, University and King's College: Aberdeen, 1495-1860*. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press.
- . 1898. *Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae Aberdonensis. Selections from the Records of the Marischal College and University*. New Spalding Club.
- Andreev, A Yu, and DA Tsygankov. 2010. *Imperatorskiy Moskovskiy universitet, 1755-1917: entsiklopedicheskij slovar [Imperial Moscow University, 1755-1917: Encyclopedic Dictionary]*. Moscow: ROSSPeN.
- Antonetti, Guy. 2013. *Les professeurs de la faculté des droits de Paris 1679-1793*. Paris: Editions Pantéon-Assas.
- Antunes, José. 1997. “A teologia.” In *História da Universidade em Portugal*, Volume 1, 237–270. Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian.
- Appelt, Joachim, and Annett Wulkow. 2022. “Professoren (bis 1945).” <https://tu-freiberg.de/ze/archiv/geschichte/professoren-1945>.
- Arabeyre, Patrick, Jean-Louis Halpérin, and Jacques Krynen. 2007. *Dictionnaire historique des juristes français (XIIe-XXe siècle)*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Arteaga, Enrique Esperabé. 1917. *Historia pragmática é interna de la Universidad de Salamanca: maestros y alumnos más distinguidos*. Imp. y Lib. de Francisco Núñez Izquierdo.
- Astro.uu.se. 2011. “History of astronomy in Uppsala.” <http://www.astro.uu.se/history/>.

- Astruc, Jean. 1767. *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la faculté de médecine de Montpellier*. P.-G. Cavelier.
- Attinger, Victor, Marcel Godet, and Heinrich Türler. 1928. *Dictionnaire historique et biographique de la Suisse*. Neuchâtel: Administration du Dictionnaire historique et biographique de la Suisse.
- Bamberg, Universitätsarchiv. 2019. "Bamberger Professorinnen- und Professorenkatalog." mimeo.
- Barbot, Jules. 1905. *Les chroniques de la faculté de médecine de Toulouse*. Toulouse: Dirion.
- Barjavel, Casimir François Henri. 1841. *Dictionnaire historique, biographique et bibliographique du département de Vaucluse*. Devillaris.
- Baster, Marcin. 2017. "Corpus Academicum Cracoviense: database of students and professors of the University of Krakow (1364-1780)." Kraków: Towarzystwo Naukowe Societas Vistulana.
- Baudel, MJ. 1876. *Histoire de l'Université de Cahors*. Layton.
- Bauer, Johannes Joseph. 1957. *Zur Frühgeschichte der Theologischen Fakultät der Universität Freiburg (1460-1620)*. Freiburg: Albert.
- Beaune, Henri, and Jules d'Arbaumont. 1870. *Les Universités de Franche-Comté: Gray, Dole, Besançon: documents inédits publiés avec une introduction historique*. J. Marchand.
- Becker, Sascha, Yuan Hsiao, Steven Pfaff, and Jared Rubin. 2020. "Multiplex Network Ties and the Spatial Diffusion of Radical Innovations: Martin Luther's Leadership in the Early Reformation." *American Sociological Review* 85 (5): 857–894.
- Belin, Ferdinand. 1896. *Histoire de l'ancienne université de Provence, ou Histoire de la fameuse université d'Aix: période. 1409-1679*. Paris: A. Picard et fils.
- . 1905. *Histoire de l'ancienne université de Provence, ou Histoire de la fameuse université d'Aix: d'après les manuscrits et les documents originaux*. Paris: A. Picard et fils.
- Bellardi, Lodovico. 1820. "Notizie relative alla Facoltà Medica della Regia Università di Torino." Original from:Lyon Public Library.
- Bénézet, Brigitte. 2003. *L'Université d'Avignon: naissance & renaissance, 1303-2003*. Actes sud.
- Benzing, Josef. 1986. *Verzeichnis der Professoren der alten Universität Mainz*. Mainz: Universitätsbibliothek Johannes Gutenberg-Unviersität.
- Berger-Levrault, Oscar. 1890. *Catalogus professorum Academiarum et Universitatum alsaticarum XVI-XVIII seculi*. Impr. de Berger-Levrault.
- Bichot. 1938. "Notes pour servir à l'histoire de l'ancienne faculté de droit de Dijon." in Mémoires de la Société pour l'Histoire du Droit et des Institutions des anciens pays bourguignons, comtois et romands.
- Bimbenet, Jean Eugène. 1853. *Histoire de l'Université de lois d'Orléans*. Dumoulin.
- Boisard, François. 1848. *Notices, biographiques, littéraires et critiques sur les hommes du Calvados qui se sont fait remarquer par leurs actions ou par leurs ouvrages*. Pagny.
- Boissonade, Prosper. 1932. *Histoire de l'université de Poitiers: passé et présent (1432-1932)*. Poitiers: Imprimerie moderne, Nicolas, Renault & cie.
- Borao, Geronimo. 1853. *Opusclos Literarios: Catedratico de Literatura en la Universidad de Zaragoza*. Zaragoza: Mariano Peiró.
- Borgeaud, Charles. 1900. *Histoire de l'Université de Genève: L'Acadamie de Calvin, 1559-1798*. Geneva: Georg & Company.
- Borsetti, Ferrante. 1735. *Historia almi ferrariae gymnasii*. Typis Bernardini Pomatelli.
- Bourchenin, Pierre Daniel. 1882. *Étude sur les académies protestantes en France au XVIe et au XVIIe siècle*. Paris: Grassart.

- Brants, Victor. 1906. *La faculté de droit de l'Université de Louvain à travers cinq siècles <1426-1906>*. Louvain: Ch. Peeters.
- Brizzi, Gian Paolo. 2001. *L'antica Università di Fermo*. Milano-Fermo, Silvana.
- Brun-Durand, Justin. 1900. *Dictionnaire biographique et biblio-iconographique de la Drôme, contenant des notices sur toutes les personnes de ce département qui se sont fait remarquer par leurs actions ou leurs travaux, avec l'indication de leurs ouvrages et de leurs portraits*. Grenoble: H. Falque et F. Perrin.
- Bumblauskas, Alfredas, B Butkevičiene, Sigitas Jegelevičius, Paulius Manusadžianas, Vygintas Pšibilskis, Eligijus Raila, and Dalia Vitkauskaitė. 2004. *Universitas Vilnensis, 1579–2004*. Vilnius, Spauda.
- Buonanno, Paolo, Matteo Cervellati, Sara Lazzaroni, and Giovanni Prarolo. 2019. “Political Institutions, Culture and Cooperation: Medieval Social Contracts and their Legacy.” Mimeo, University of Bologna.
- Burtchaell, George Dames, and Thomas Ulick Sadleir. 1924. *Alumni Dublinenses: A Register of the Students, Graduates, Professors, and Provosts of Trinity College, in the University of Dublin*. Williams and Norgate.
- Cabeza de León, Salvador, and Enrique Fernández-Villamil. 1947. *Historia de la Universidad de Santiago de Compostela*. Peón.
- Cancila, Orazio. 2006. *Storia dell'Università di Palermo dalle origini al 1860*. Laterza.
- Canella Secades, Fermin. 1873. *Historia de la Universidad de Oviedo y noticias de los establecimientos de enseñanza de su distrito*. Oviedo: Eduardo Uria.
- Cantoni, Davide, Jeremiah Dittmar, and Noam Yuchtman. 2018. “Religious competition and reallocation: the political economy of secularization in the Protestant Reformation.” *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 133 (4): 2037–2096.
- Capeille, Jean. 1914. *Dictionnaire de biographie roussillonnaises*. J. Comet.
- Carel, Pierre. 1888. *Les medecins et les chirurgiens de Caen avant la Revolution*. Caen: Massif.
- Carmignani, Paul. 2017. *L'Université de Perpignan: L'une des plus anciennes universités d'Europe*. Presses universitaires de Perpignan.
- Carnazza Amari, Giuseppe. 1867. *Sul diritto che ha l'archiginnasio di Catania di essere riconosciuto università di prima classe 1867*. Catania: Stabilimento Tipografico Caronda.
- Casellato, Sandra, and Luciana Sitran Rea. 2002. *Professori e scienziati a Padova nel Settecento*. Treviso: Antilia.
- Catalán, Manuel Jiménez. 1924. *Historia de la real y pontificia Universidad de Zaragoza*. La Académica.
- Cerracchini, Luca Giuseppe. 1738. *Fasti teologali ovvero notizie istoriche del collegio de'teologi della... università fiorentina dalla sua fondazione sino all'anno 1738 (etc.)*. Francesco Moücke.
- Chenon, Emile. 1890. *Les anciennes Facultés des droits de Rennes (1735-1792)*. H. Cailliére.
- Collective. 1900. *CCCL anniversario della Università di Messina*. Messina: Trimarchi.
- Collège de France. 2007. “Liste des professeurs depuis la fondation du Collège de France en 1530.” Paris.
- Conrad, Ernst. 1960. “Die Lehrstühle der Universität Tübingen und ihre Inhaber (1477-1927).” Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen.
- Čornejová, Ivana, and Anna Fechtnerová. 1986. *Životopisný slovník Pražské Univerzity: Filozofická a Teologická Fakulta 1654 - 1773*. 1. vyd. Praha: Univ. Karlova.
- Courtenay, William J. 1999. *Parisian scholars in the early fourteenth century: a social portrait*. Volume 41 of *Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life and Thought: Fourth Series*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Curi, Vincenzo. 1880. *L'Università degli Studi di Fermo: notizie storiche*. Ancona, Ernesto Aurelj.
- De la Croix, David. 2021a. “Scholars and Literati at the Lubrański College in Poznań (1519–1780).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 4:45–51.
- . 2021b. “Scholars and Literati at the Royal College in Paris (1530–1800).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 1:19–24.
- . 2021c. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Lund (1666–1800).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 5:53–60.
- De la Croix, David. 2022. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Strasbourg (1621–1795).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 8:7–15.
- De la Croix, David. 2023. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Zamość (1594–1784).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 10:31–37.
- De la Croix, David, Frédéric Docquier, Alice Fabre, and Robert Stelter. 2023. “Are Scholars’ Wages Correlated with their Human Capital Index?” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 10:10–16.
- De la Croix, David, and Mehrdaad Doraghi. 2021. “Scholars and Literati at the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences (1724–1800).” *Repertorium Eruditorum totius Europae* 5:17–26.
- De la Croix, David, and Alice Fabre. 2019. “A la découverte des professeurs de l’ancienne université d’Aix, de ses origines à 1793.” *Annales du midi* 131:379–402.
- . 2021a. “Scholars and Literati at the Royal Bourbon College in Aix-en-Provence (1603–1763).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 3:43–50.
- . 2021b. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Aix (1409–1793).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 4:35–44.
- . 2021c. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Valence (1452–1763).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 2:13–20.
- . 2022. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Toulouse (1229–1793).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 8:53–63.
- De la Croix, David, Tifenn Gualandris, and Mara Vitale. 2023. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Coimbra (1290–1800).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 9:49–57.
- De la Croix, David, and Hugo Jay. 2021. “Scholars and Literati at the Old University of Aberdeen (1495–1800).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 4:27–34.
- De la Croix, David, and Soraya Karioun. 2021a. “Scholars and Literati at the Gregorian University in Rome (1551–1773).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 3:19–26.
- . 2021b. “Scholars and Literati at the Imperial College of Madrid (1560–1767).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 4:19–25.
- . 2021c. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Pont-à-Mousson (1572–1768).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 2:1–6.
- . 2021d. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Valladolid (1280–1800).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 1:11–18.
- De la Croix, David, and Pauline Morault. 2020. “Winners and Losers from the Protestant Reformation: An Analysis of the Network of European Universities.” LIDAM Discussion Papers IRES 2020029.
- De la Croix, David, and Gaia Spolverini. 2021. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Santiago de Compostela (1526–1800).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 3:27–32.
- De la Croix, David, and Gaia Spolverini. 2021. “Scholars and Literati at the University of Macerata (1540–1800).” *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 2:39–45.

- De la Croix, David, and Gaia Spolverini. 2022. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Cracow (1364–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 6:35–42.
- De la Croix, David, and Robert Stelter. 2021. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Leiden (1575–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 5:9–16.
- De la Croix, David, and Robert Stelter. 2021a. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Gießen (1607–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 2:31–38.
- . 2021b. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Göttingen (1734–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 4:1–8.
- . 2021c. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Jena (1558–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 1:25–32.
- De la Croix, David, and Robert Stelter. 2022. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Tübingen (1477–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 7:21–30.
- De la Croix, David, and Robert Stelter. 2022a. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Heidelberg (1386–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 6:25–34.
- . 2022b. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Leipzig (1409–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 8:33–42.
- De la Croix, David, and Mara Vitale. 2021a. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Bologna (1088–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 1:1–10.
- . 2021b. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Padua (1222–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 3:33–42.
- De la Croix, David, and Chiara Zanardello. 2023. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Modena (1175–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 9:25–32.
- de Teule, Edilbert. 1887. *Chronologie des docteurs en droit civil de l'université d'Avignon (1303-1791)*. Lechevalier.
- Debois, Valentine, and David De la Croix. 2021a. "Scholars and Literati at Gresham College (1597–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 2:51–57.
- . 2021b. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Geneva (1559–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 1:41–47.
- De Caro, Luigi. 1961. *Discipline e maestri dell'Ateneo Pavese: Nel Sesto Centenario dello Studium Generale Pavese (1361-1961)*. Università di Pavia.
- De la Croix, David. 2021. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Copenhagen (1475–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 2:21–29.
- de la Croix, David. 2023. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Molsheim (1621–1793)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 9:11–16.
- Delen, Första, and Martin Johan Julius Weibull. 1868. *Lunds Universitets Historia, 1668-1868*. Lund: CWK Gleerup.
- De Lens, Louis. 1880. *Université d'Angers, du Xve siècle à la Révolution française*. Angers: Germain et Grassin.
- Del Negro, Piero. 2015. *Clariores: dizionario biografico dei docenti e degli studenti dell'Università di Padova*. Padova: Padova University Press.
- Deloume, Antonin. 1890. "Personnel de la Faculté de droit de Toulouse depuis la fondation de l'Université de Toulouse au XIIIe siècle." manuscript.
- Denéchère, Yves, and Jean-Michel Matz. 2012. *Histoire de l'Université d'Angers du Moyen Age à nos jours*. Presses universitaires de Rennes.

- de Pontville, Michel. 1997. "Histoire de l'Académie de Caen." manuscript.
- De Renzi, Salvatore. 1857. *Storia documentata della Scuola medica di Salerno*. Nobile.
- Di Caprio, Giovanni, and Mara Vitale. 2021. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Fermo (1585–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 5:27–34.
- DigiBern. 2003. "Dozenten der Universität Bern, 1584–1984." Universität Bern.
- Dorsman, Leen. 2011. "Catalogus Professorum Academiae Rheno-Traiectinae." <http://profs.library.uu.nl/index.php/info/project>.
- Drüll, Dagmar. 1991. *Heidelberger Gelehrtenlexikon: 1652–1802*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- . 2002. *Heidelberger Gelehrtenlexikon 1386–1651*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg and Imprint and Springer.
- Duhamel, Leopold. 1895. "Liste des primiciers de l'Université d'Avignon." Archives du Vaucluse.
- Duijnste, Marguerite. 2010. "L'enseignement du droit civil à l'université d'Orléans du début de la guerre de Cent ans (1337) au siège de la ville (1428)." Ph.D. diss., Institute of Private Law, Faculty of Law, Leiden University.
- Dulieu, Louis. 1975. *La médecine à Montpellier, vol I: Le Moyen Âge*. Avignon: Les presses universelles.
- . 1979. *La médecine à Montpellier, vol II: La Renaissance*. Avignon: Les presses universelles.
- . 1983. *La médecine à Montpellier, vol III: L'âge classique*. Avignon: Les presses universelles.
- Ebel, Wilhelm, ed. 1962. *Catalogus professorum Gottingensium: 1734 - 1962*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht and Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek.
- Emden, Alfred Brotherton. 1959. *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to AD 1500*. Volume 3. Clarendon Press.
- Esteve i Perendreu, Francesc. 2007. *Mestresoles i rectors de l'Estudi General de Lleida (1597-1717)*. Lleida: Universitat de Lleida.
- Fabroni, Angelo. 1791. *Historiae academiae pisanae*. Bologna: Forni.
- Facciolati, Jacopo. 1757. *Fasti Gymnasii Patavini Jacobi Facciolati studio atque opera collecti: Fasti gymnasii Patavini Jacobi Facciolati opera collecti ab anno 1517 quo restitutae scholae sunt ad 1756*. Volume 1. typis Seminarii.
- Feenstra, Robert, Margreet Ahsmann, and Theo Johannes Veen. 2003. *Bibliografie van hoogleraren in de rechten aan de Franeker Universiteit tot 1811*. Amsterdam: Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen.
- Feret, Pierre. 1904. *La faculté de théologie de Paris et ses docteurs les plus célèbres*. Picard.
- Ferté, Patrick. 1975. *L'université de Cahors au XVIIIe siècle: 1700-1751*. Saint-Sulpice-la-Pointe: Ferté.
- . 2013. "Toulouse, université hispanique. Des relations universitaires franco-espagnoles du Moyen Âge à l'Ilustración." *Les Cahiers de Framespa. e-STORIA*, no. 14.
- Fischer, Karl Franz Adolf. 1978. "Jesuiten-Mathematiker in der deutschen Assistenz bis 1773." *Archivum Historicum Societatis Iesu* 47:159–224.
- Flessa, Dorothee. 1969. "Die Professoren der Medizin zu Altdorf von 1580 - 1809." Ph.D. diss., Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg.
- Fleury, Georges, and Auguste Dumas. 1929. *Histoire de l'ancienne Université d'Aix de 1730 à 1793: d'après des documents inédits*. Nicollet.
- Foster, Joseph. 1891. *Alumni Oxonienses: the members of the university of Oxford, 1500-1886*. London: Parker.

- Fournier, Marcel. 1892. *Histoire de la science du droit en France*. Librairie du recueil général des lois et des arrêts et du journal du palais.
- Frijhoff, Willem. 1996. "Patterns." Chapter 2 of *A History of the University in Europe. Vol. II: Universities in Early Modern Europe (1500–1800)*, edited by Hilde de Ridder-Symoens. Cambridge University Press.
- Frova, Carla, Giuliano Catoni, and Paolo Renzi. 2001. "Maestri e scolari a Siena e Perugia 1250-1500." <http://www3.unisi.it/docentes/index.html>.
- Gaullieur, Ernest. 1874. *Histoire du Collège de Guyenne d'après un grand nombre de documents inédits*. Paris: Sandoz et Fischbacher.
- Gebhardt, Werner, Lupold von Lehsten, and Frank Raberg. 2011. *Die Schüler der Hohen Karlsschule: ein biographisches Lexikon*. Verlag W. Kohlhammer.
- Genet, Jean-Philippe. 2019. "Projet Studium Parisiense." Université Paris I.
- Germain, Alexandre-Charles. 1874. *L'Ecole de Droit de Montpellier. 1160-1793*. Boehm et fils.
- Gilles, H. 1992. *Université de Toulouse & enseignement du droit: XIIIe - XVIe siècles*. SEDUSS (Service des Editions de l'Université des sciences sociales).
- Giraud, Cédric. 2009. "Le réseau des écoles cathédrales dans la province ecclésiastique de Reims, dans la première moitié du XIIe siècle." *Cahiers de recherches médiévales et humanistes. Journal of medieval and humanistic studies*, no. 18:39–51.
- Gkopi, Anna Maria, and Robert Stelter. 2023. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Freiburg (1457–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 9:59–68.
- Gleixner, Ulrike. 2019. "Professorenkatalog." <http://uni-helmstedt.hab.de/index.php>.
- Gomes, João Pereira. 1955. "Os professores de filosofia do Colégio das Artes." *Revista Portuguesa de Filosofia*, pp. 520–545.
- González, Serafin Vegas. 1998. *La Escuela de Traductores de Toledo en la historia del pensamiento*. Toledo: Ayuntamiento de Toledo.
- Gorochov, Nathalie. 2012. *Naissance de l'université. Les écoles de Paris d'Innocent III à Thomas d'Aquin (v. 1200-v. 1245)*. Paris: Honoré Champion.
- Grant, Alexander. 1884. *The story of the University of Edinburgh during its first three hundred years*. London: Longmans, Green, and Company.
- Grassi, Gioachino. 1973. *Dell'Università degli studi in Mondovì*. Volume 48. Forni.
- Grendler, Paul F. 2009. *The University of Mantua, the Gonzaga, and the Jesuits, 1584–1630*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Groningen, Rijksuniversiteit. 2014. "Catalogus Professorum Academiae Groninganae." <https://hoogleraren.ub.rug.nl/>.
- Grünblatt, Serge. 1961. "Les chirurgiens de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Nantes sous l'ancien régime: Esquisse d'histoire de la médecine à Nantes au 18ème siècle." Ph.D. diss., Nantes.
- Guénée, Simone. 1981. *Bibliographie des universités françaises des origines à la Révolution, Tome I : Généralités–Université de Paris*. Paris: Picard.
- Guerau de Montmajor, Gaspar. 1999. *Breu descripció dels mestres que anaren a besar les mans a sa majestat del rei don Felip al Real de la ciutat de València a 8 de febrer any 1586*. València: Universitat de València.
- Guerrin, M. 1932. *Université de Caen, son passé, son présent, 1432-1932*. Caen: Malherbe.
- Gundlach, Franz, and Inge Auerbach. 1927. *Catalogus professorum academie Marburgensis; die akademischen Lehrer der Philipps-Universität in Marburg*. Marburg: N. G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung G. Braun.

- Günther, Johannes. 1858. *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*. Jena: Friedrich Mauke.
- Hänsel, Willy. 1971. *Catalogus Professorum Rintelensium*. Rinteln: Verlag.
- Haupt, Herman, and Georg Lehnert. 1907. *Chronik der Universität Giessen, 1607 bis 1907*. Verlag von Alfred Töpelmann.
- Hazon, Jacques Albert, and Thomas Bernard Bertrand. 1778. *Notice des hommes les plus célèbres de la Faculté de Médecine en l'Université de Paris, depuis 1110, jusqu'en 1750 (inclusivement)*. chez Benoît Morin.
- Healy, John. 1895. *Maynooth College: its centenary history*. Browne & Nolan.
- Herbermann, Charles George. 1913. *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. New York: Encyclopedia Press, Incorporated.
- Herzog, Johann Werner. 1780. *Adumbratio Eruditorum basiliensium meritis apud exteros olim hodieque celebrium : apendicis loco Athenis Rauricis addita*. Basel: Serinus.
- Hirsch, Theodor. 1837. *Geschichte des academischen Gymnasiums in Danzig, in ihren Hauptzügen dargestellt*. Volume 1. Wedelschen Hofbuchdruckerei.
- Inno, Karl. 1972. *Tartu University in Estonia during the Swedish rule (1632-1710)*. Vaba Eesti.
- Izarn, Pierre. 1991. “La faculté de médecine de Perpignan au XVIIIe siècle.” *Bulletin mensuel de l'Académie des sciences et lettres de Montpellier* 22:81–107.
- Jaeger, C Stephen. 2013. *The envy of angels: Cathedral schools and social ideals in Medieval Europe, 950-1200*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Jaussaud, Philippe, and Édouard-Raoul Brygoo. 2004. *Du Jardin au Muséum en 516 biographies*. Paris: Publications scientifiques du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle.
- Jensen, Mikkel Munthe. 2018. “From learned cosmopolitanism to scientific inter-nationalism: the patriotic transformation of Nordic academia and academic culture during the long eighteenth century.” Ph.D. diss., European University Institute.
- Junius Institute. 2013. “Post Reformation Digital Library – Scholastica.” Available at <https://www.prdl.org>.
- Kedzoria, Andrzej. 2021. “Zamiowopedia.” <https://www.zamosciopedia.pl>.
- Kiener, Marc, and Olivier Robert. 2005. *Dictionnaire des professeurs de l'Académie de Lausanne (1537-1890)*. Université de Lausanne.
- Kirkpatrick, Thomas Percy Claude. 1912. *History of the medical teaching in Trinity College Dublin and of the School of Physic in Ireland*. Hanna and Neale.
- Köbler, Gerhard. 2019. “Zentriuum integrativer europäischer Legistik - Rechtsfakultäten.” <http://www.koeblergerhard.de/Rechtsfakultaeten.htm>.
- Kohnle, Armin, and Beate Kusche. 2016. *Professorenbuch der theologischen Fakultät der Universität Wittenberg: 1502 bis 1815/17*. Leipzig: Leucorea-Studien zur Geschichte der Reformation und der Lutherischen Orthodoxie.
- Krones, Franz Xaver. 1886. *Geschichte der Karl Franzens-Universität in Graz*. Verlag der Karl Franzens-universität.
- Krüger, Kersten. 2019. “Catalogus Professorum Rostochiensum.” <http://cpr.uni-rostock.de/>.
- Kurrus, Theodor. 1977. *Die Jesuiten an der Universität Freiburg im Br. 1620 – 1773*. Beiträge zur Freiburger Wirtschafts und Universitätsgeschichte, Issue 37. Freiburg im Br.: Eberhard Albert.

- Lackner, Franz. 1976. *Die Jesuitenprofessoren an der philosophischen Fakultät der Wiener Universität (1712-1773)*. Volume 1. VWGÖ, Verb. d. Wissenschaftl. Gesellschaften Österreichs.
- Lamb, John, and Robert Masters. 1831. *Masters' History of the College of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary in the University of Cambridge*. John Smith.
- Lamberts, Emiel, and Jan Roegiers. 1990. *Leuven University, 1425-1985*. Leuven: Leuven University Press.
- Laval, Victorin. 1889. *Histoire de la Faculté de Médecine d'Avignon. Ses origines, son organisation et son enseignement, 1303-1791*. Avignon: Seguin Frères.
- Lavillat, Bernard. 1977. *L'enseignement à Besançon au XVIIIe siècle*. Belles Lettres.
- Leiden, Universitaire Bibliotheken. 2019. "Leidse hoogleraren vanaf 1575." <https://hoogleraren.leidenuniv.nl/>.
- Lladonosa, Josep. 1969. *La Facultat de Medicina de l'antiga Universitat de Lleida*. Barcelona: Rafael Dalmau.
- . 1970. *L'Estudi General de Lleida del 1430 al 1524*. Institut d'Estudis Catalans.
- Martin, Eugène. 1891. *L'Université de Pont-à-Mousson (1572-1768)*. Paris–Nancy: Berger-Levrault.
- Mattone, Antonello. 2010. *Storia dell'Università di Sassari*. Ilisso.
- Mazzetti, Serafino. 1847. *Repertorio di tutti i Professori antichi e moderni della famosa Università, e del celebre Istituto delle Scienze di Bologna*. Bologna: tipografia di San Tommaso d'Aquino.
- Méchin, Édouard. 1890. *Annales du collège royal Bourbon d'Aix, depuis les premières démarches pour sa fondation jusqu'au 7 ventôse an III*. Marseille: J. Evesque.
- Mor, Carlo Guido, and Pericle di Pietro. 1973. *Storia dell'università di Modena*. Volume 1-2. Leo S. Olschki Editore.
- Nadal, Joseph Cyprien. 1861. *Histoire de l'Université de Valence, et des autres établissements d'instruction de cette ville, etc.* Valence: Impr. E. Marc Aurel.
- Napjus, J. W., and Gerrit Arie Lindeboom. 1985. *De hoogleraren in de geneeskunde aan de Hogeschool en het Athenaeum te Franeker*. Nieuwe Nederlandse bijdragen tot de geschiedenis der geneeskunde en der natuurwetenschappen. Amsterdam: Rodopi.
- Naragon, Steve. 2006. "Kant in the Classroom: Materials to Aid the Study of Kant's Lectures." Manchester College. <http://www.manchester.edu/kant/Home/index.htm>.
- Nève, Félix. 1856. *Mémoire historique et littéraire sur le Collège des trois-langues à l'Université de Louvain, en réponse à la question suivante: Faire l'histoire du collège des trois-langues à Louvain, [...]*. Hayez.
- Nowicki, Michał. 2015. *Akademia Lubrańskiego: organizacja szkoły i działalność wychowawcza*. Warsaw: Wydawnictwo DiG.
- Nunes, Maria de Fátima, and Augusto da Silva. 2009. *Da Europa para Évora e de Évora para o Mundo. A Universidade Jesuítica de Évora 1559-1759*. Evora: Instituto Superior Económico e Social de Évora.
- Office of the principal. 2022. "Principals of the University of Valencia since the founding of the institution in 1499." <https://www.uv.es/uvweb/office-principal/en/principal/former-principals-1285869254667.html>.
- Origlia Paolino, Giovanni Giuseppe. 1754. *Istoria dello studio di Napoli*. Torino: nella stamperia di Giovanni di Simone.
- Pardi, Giuseppe. 1903. *Lo studio di Ferrara nei secoli XV e XVI: con documenti inediti*. G. Zuffi.
- Pastor, Julio Rey, and Ernesto García Camarero. 1960. *La cartografía mallorquina*. Instituto Luis Vives.
- Pery, Guillaume Marie Auguste Georges. 1888. *Histoire de la Faculté de Médecine de Bordeaux et de l'enseignement médical dans cette ville 1441-1888*. Paris: O. Doin.

- Pesenti, Tiziana. 1984. *Professori e promotori di medicina nello studio di Padova dal 1405 al 1509*. Trieste: Lint.
- Pillosu, Francesco. 2017. "Libro de grados de Doctores comenzando del año 1709 hasta 1723." Universita di Cagliari.
- Piñero, José M López. 2006. "The Faculty of Medicine of Valencia: Its Position in Renaissance Europe." In *Universities and science in the early modern period*, 65–82. Springer.
- Prezziner, Giovanni. 1810. *Storia del pubblico studio e delle società scientifiche e letterarie di Firenze*. Firenze: Carli.
- Quaresima, Giulio. 2021. "Onomasticon. Prosopografia dell'Università degli Studi di Perugia." <https://onomasticon.unipg.it/onomasticon/home.do>.
- Rae, John. 1895. *Life of Adam Smith*. Macmillan & Company.
- Raggi, A. 1879. Memorie e documenti per la storia dell'Università di Pavia e degli uomini più illustri che vi insegnarono.
- Ram, Pierre François Xavier de. 1861. *Les quatorze livres sur l'histoire de la ville de Louvain du docteur et professeur en théologie Jean Molanus: Historiae lovaniensium*. Collection de chroniques belges inédites. Bruxelles: Hayez.
- Rangeard, Pierre, and Albert Lemarchand. 1868. *Histoire de l'Université d'Angers*. Angers: Barassé.
- Renardy, Christine. 1981. *Les maîtres universitaires du diocèse de Liège: répertoire biographique, 1140-1350*. Paris: Société d'Edition "Les Belles Lettres".
- Renazzi, Filippo Maria. 1803. *Storia dell'Università degli studi di Roma: detta comunemente la sapienza, che contiene anche un saggio storico della letteratura romana, dal principio del secolo XIII sino al declinare del secolo XVIII*. nella stamperia Pagliarini.
- Rizzi, Fortunato. 1953. *I professori dell'Università di Parma attraverso i secoli: note indicative bio-bibliografiche*. Tip. fratelli Godi.
- Rodrigues, Manuel Augusto. 1992. *Memoria professorum Universitatis Conimbrigensis: 1772-1937*. Coimbra: Arquivo da Universidade de Coimbra.
- . 2003. *Memoria professorum Universitatis Conimbrigensis: 1290-1772*. Coimbra: Arquivo da Universidade de Coimbra.
- Rolla, Cecilia, and Mara Vitale. 2022. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Parma (1412–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 6:1–8.
- Rosen, Josef. 1972. *Die Universität Basel im Staatshaushalt 1460 bis 1535: die Gehälter der Dozenten*. Werner & Bischoff.
- Rosso, Paolo. 2005. «*Rotulus legere debentum» professori e cattedre all'Università di Torino nel quattrocento*. Deputazione Subalpina di storia patria Torino - Palazzo Carignano.
- Rubio y Borras, Manuel. 1914. *Historia de la Real y Pontificia Universidad de Cervera, dos volúmenes*. Barcelona: Verdager.
- Sabbadini, Remigio. 1898. *Storia documentata della Regia Università di Catania*. Catania: Stabilimento Tipografico C. Galàtola.
- Sanz Serrulla, Francisco Javier. 1985. Historia de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Sigüenza.
- Schich, Maximilian, Chaoming Song, Yong-Yeol Ahn, Alexander Mirsky, Mauro Martino, Barabasi Albert-Laszlo, and Dirk Helbing. 2014. "A network framework of cultural history." *Science* 345 (6196): 558–562.

- Schopferer, Julia. 2016. *Sozialgeschichte der halleschen Professoren 1694–1806: Lebenswege, Netzwerke und Raum als Strukturbedingungen von universitäter Wissenschaft und frühmoderner Gelehrtenexistenz*. Mitteldeutscher Verlag.
- Schwinges, Rainer Christoph, and Christian Hesse. 2019. “Repertorium Academicum Germanicum.” <https://en.rag-online.org/>.
- Serafinelli, Michel, and Guido Tabellini. 2022. “Creativity over time and space: A historical analysis of European cities.” *Journal of Economic Growth* 27 (1): 1–43.
- Serangeli, Sandro. 2010. *I docenti dell’antica Università di Macerata:(1540-1824)*. Torino: G. Giappichelli.
- Sergescu, Petre. 1939. “Les mathématiques à Paris au moyen-âge.” *Bulletin de la Société Mathématique de France* 67:27–42.
- Shemivot, Vladimir Petrovich. 1873. “General list of members of the Academy of Sciences since its foundation.” St. Petersburg.
- Simón Díaz, José. 1952. *Historia del Colegio Imperial de Madrid*. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.
- Sinno, Andrea. 1921. *Diplomi di laurea dell’Almo Collegio salernitano*. Salerno: Stabilimento Tipografico Spadafora.
- Slottved, Ejvind. 1978. *Lærestole og lærere ved Københavns Universitet 1537-1977*. Copenhagen: Samfundet for dansk Genealogi og Personalhistorie.
- Smart, Robert Noyes. 2004. *Biographical Register of the University of St. Andrews, 1747-1897*. University of St. Andrews Library.
- Smith, Adam. 1776. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. London: Strahan and Cadell.
- Soetaert, Alexander, and Violet Soen. 2018. “Impressa Catholica Cameracensia.” <https://www.odis.be/hercules/search2.php?searchMethod=simple&search=douai>.
- Sommervogel, Carlos. 1890. *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*. Brussels: Oscar Schepens.
- Svatoš, Michal, and Ivana Čornejová. 1995. *Dějiny Univerzity Karlovy: 1348-1990*. Karolinum.
- Tola, Pasquale. 1837. *Dizionario biografico degli nomini illustri di Sardegna*. Chirio.
- Torrecilla, Luis Miguel Gutiérrez, Manuel Casado Arboniés, and Pedro L Ballesteros Torres. 2013. *Profesores y estudiantes: biografía colectiva de la Universidad de Alcalá (1508-1836)*. Universidad de Alcalá, Servicio de Publicaciones.
- Torroella, Joan B. 1906. *El Estudi general, ó, Universitat literaria de Girona: ensaig històrich-crítich*. Imp. y Llibreria de P. Torres.
- University of Amsterdam. 2007. “Album Academicum.” <http://www.albumacademicum.uva.nl/>.
- Vallauri, Tommaso. 1875. *Storia delle università degli studi del Piemonte*. Stamperia reale di GB Paravia.
- van Epen, Didericus Gysbertus. 1904. *Album studiosorum Academiæ gelro-zutphanicae MDCXLVIII-MDCCCVIII*. The Hague: Jacobum Hoekstra.
- Venn, John. 1922. *Alumni Cantabrigienses: a biographical list of all known students, graduates and holders of office at the University of Cambridge, from the earliest times to 1900*. Cambridge University Press.
- Vidal y Díaz, Alejandro, et al. 1869. *Memoria histórica de la Universidad de Salamanca*. Salamanca: Imprenta de Olivo y Hermano.
- Villoslada, Ricardo García. 1954. *Storia del Collegio Romano dal suo inizio (1551) alla soppressione della Compagnia di Gesù (1773)*. Gregorian Biblical BookShop.

- Vitale, Mara. 2022a. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Pavia (1361–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 8:45–52.
- . 2022b. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Salamanca (1218–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 7:1–10.
- Volbehr, Friedrich, and Richard Weyl. 1956. *Professoren und Dozenten der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel: 1665 - 1954*. Kiel: Hirt.
- von Aschbach, Joseph Ritter. 1865. *Geschichte der Wiener Universität und Ihre Gelehrten*. Verlag der Universität.
- Von Bahr, Gunnar. 1945. *Medicinska fakulteten i Uppsala*. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International.
- von Hehl, Ulrich, and Thomas Riechert. 2017. "Catalogus professorum lipsiensium." <https://research.uni-leipzig.de/catalogus-professorum-lipsiensium/>.
- von Schrottenberg, Hubertus. 1978. *Wissenschaftsfinanzierung (Professorenbesoldung) und das Problem der Vermögensselbstverwaltung an der Universität Ingolstadt (1472-1676)*. Munich: LMU München.
- Wachter, Clemens. 2009. *Philosophische Fakultät, Naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät*. Erlanger Forschungen Sonderreihe. Erlangen: Universitätsbibliothek Erlangen and Universitätsbund Erlangen-Nürnberg.
- Walker, Thomas Alfred. 1927. *A Biographical Register of Peterhouse Men*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Walter, Ludwig K. 2010. *Dozenten und Graduierte der Theologischen Fakultät Würzburg 1402 bis 2002. Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte des Bistums und Hochstifts Würzburg*. Würzburg: Schönigh.
- Ward, John. 1740. *The lives of the professors of Gresham College: to which is prefixed the life of the founder, Sir Thomas Gresham*. London: John Moore.
- Wolff, Helmut. 1973. *Geschichte der Ingolstädter Juristenfakultät: 1472-1625*. Volume 5. Freiburg: Duncker und Humblot.
- Yu, Amy Zhao, Shahar Ronen, Kevin Hu, Tiffany Lu, and César A Hidalgo. 2016. "Pantheon 1.0, a manually verified dataset of globally famous biographies." *Scientific data* 3 (1): 1–16.
- Zanardello, Chiara. 2022. "Scholars and Literati at the University of Turin (1404–1800)." *Repertorium Eruditorum Totius Europae* 7:31–38.
- Zucchini, Stefania. 2008. *Università e dotti nell'economia del Comune di Perugia: i registri dei Conservatori della moneta (secoli 14.-15.)*. Deputazione di storia patria per l’Umbria.