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## **Summary of the doctoral dissertation**

**Thesis title:** *The Order of the Holy Spirit de Saxia in Poland until the end of the 18th century*

The thesis discusses the history of the Order of the Holy Spirit in Poland from its arrival in the diocese of Kraków in the 13th century until the suppression of its Polish convents at the end of the 18th century. The subject of the research are those convents, which from the late Middle Ages remained under the obedience of the Holy Spirit convent in Krakow.

The dissertation is divided into ten parts. The introduction presents the thematic and chronological scope of the work, discusses the state of research and source material, as well as formulates goals and poses research problems.

The first chapter is devoted to the history of the Order of the Holy Spirit and the presence of the Order in Central and Eastern Europe.

The next chapter deals with the circumstances of the arrival of the friars to the diocese of Krakow, the founding of the first convent and hospitaly in Prądnik, and the translation to Krakow.

The third chapter discusses the history of individual convents in Poland, including convents hitherto unknown or only mentioned in the literature.

The fourth chapter presents the basics of the material activity of convents, i.e. the salary and landed property, the type of income and the nature of expense. The issue of separation between the convent and hospital estates is discussed separately.

The internal organization of the Order in Poland throughout history is the subject of the fifth chapter. It raises the issue of the position of Polish convents in the structures of the Order, characterizes Order's law and its evolution, discusses the government, the course of general and provincial visitations, as well as the personnel status with elements of proso-popographic analysis.

The sixth part of the dissertation, devoted to religious life, is divided into two subchapters. The first concerns spiritual life, religious formation and spiritual culture. The second subchapter discusses intellectual culture, i.e. the intellectual life of the brethren, their

education, intellectual, publishing and writing activities. The chapter also shows some aspects of the everyday life of spPolish convents.

The seventh chapter of the work presents the forms of implementation of the Order's charism of serving the sick, the poor and the needy. It also discusses the influence of the city council on the functioning of the hospital.

The next chapter aims to present the diverse pastoral activity of the Polish Order, which did not result directly from the charism. It also discusses the role of hospitals as *loca sacra* and presents the issue of indulgences enjoyed by the churches of the Order in Poland.

The penultimate, ninth chapter deals with the Order's contacts with other Church institutions, e.g. with the Holy See, with diocesan bishops, local contacts with monasteries of other orders, as well as relations with the general house in Rome and with the female convent of nuns in Krakow.

The last, tenth chapter is devoted to the reform of the Order carried out in the mid-eighteenth century and the attempt at renewal at that time. It presents the decline of the Order and highlights the reasons for it and the dissolution of convents at the end of the 18th century.

The work is supplemented with source annexes: two lists of manuscripts and old prints of the Polish convent's provenance, and a source list of Polish friars from the 13th to the 18th century.

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