

Marek Derwich

"Dominikanie w Nysie 1749-1810.
Przyczynek do historii zakonu i
miasta", Kazimierz Dola, Opole 2009 :
[recenzja]

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Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach
dozwolonego użytku.

subsequently: 1. historical images of the abbey (from 1851-1935); 2. an outstanding Romanesque church and 3. a portal from the middle of the 12th century; 4. frescos from the early 13th century; 5. a baroquised interior of the church; 6. a painting of Mother Mary of Czerwińsk (from 1612) with votive offerings from members of the congregation; 7. the most important movable artifacts related to Czerwińsk, out of which the oldest ones have either been lost or currently form part of various collections (several of them, from the 17th and the 18th century, are still kept in Czerwińsk); 8. the monastery in its present form, which it took in the first half of the 17th century.

Marek DERWICH
Institute of History
University of Wrocław

Marek DERWICH, Marek L. WÓJCIK (eds), *Pruskie kasaty klasztorne na Śląsku na tle procesów sekularyzacyjnych w Polsce i Europie. Międzynarodowa konferencja naukowa, Wrocław, 18–21 listopada 2010. Księga streszczeń = The Prussian dissolution of monasteries in Silesia against a background of secularization processes in Poland and Europe. International scientific conference, Wrocław, 18–21 November 2010. Book of summaries.* Wrocław: Wrocławskie Towarzystwo Miłośników Historii, 2010, pp. 242

The publication was published as a part of international scientific conference *The Prussian dissolution of monasteries in Silesia against a background of secularization processes in Poland and Europe [...] Book of summaries*, which took place on 18-21 November 2010 in Wrocław. The book opens with an introduction by M. Derwich and M. L. Wójcik, characterizing the general assumptions of the organized conference. The essential part of the conference are summaries of speeches presented by lecturers during the session in Polish and English. The book of abstracts is supplemented by: list of papers, list of participants, conference program and practical information for speakers.

Bartłomiej STAWIARSKI
Namysłów

Fr. Kazimierz DOLA, *Dominikanie w Nysie 1749–1810. Przyczynek do historii zakonu i miasta [Dominicans in Nysa 1749-1810. A Contribution to the History of the Order and the City]* (Z Dziejów Kultury Chrześcijańskiej na Śląsku, 52), Opole: Redakcja Wydawnictw Wydziału Teologicznego Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 2009, pp. 134, 41 ill. in the text, 20 ill. on the inset

It is a great, unique, full monograph about the monastery which came into existence and was dissolved under Prussian rule in Silesia. In the first chapter the author discusses the circumstances of establishing the Dominican religious house in Nysa, taking over a land from Francis-

cans and the beginning of the building of their second church in Nysa, and in the second chapter – the building completion in 1750, establishing the vicariate in the St. Dominic's church in 1753, the building of a monastery (until 1772) and a new church (until 1788) as well as its furnishing. The third chapter is devoted to the convent: its line-up, offices, life in a community, observing the rule of poverty, recruitment and the library. The fourth chapter discusses the issues connected with the ministry: a liturgical order, preaching, brotherhoods and tertiaries, the military ministry, and the fifth chapter – the sources of livelihood: the diocesan collection, allowance, church legacies, fundraising and other sources of income, household (including the auxiliary staff), expenses as well as the supervision of the royal office workers. The last, sixth chapter presents the dissolution of the vicariate and the fate of the monastic buildings. The appendix compiles, in an alphabetical order, the members of the Nysa convent. The work is concluded with the bibliography.

Marek DERWICH
Institute of History
University of Wrocław

Fr. Kazimierz DOLA, *Kapucyni w Nysie 1658–1810* [*Capuchins in Nysa 1658-1810*]
(Z *Dziejów Kultury Chrześcijańskiej na Śląsku*, 71), Opole: Redakcja Wydawnictw
Wydziału Teologicznego Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 2012, pp. 300,
25 ill. in the text, 38 ill. on the inset

It is the first monograph about this monastery. In the first chapter the author outlines the history of the Capuchins in Silesia from their appearance in this area in 1629, the foundation of the monasteries in Prudnik (1654), Nysa (1658), Wrocław (1671), Świdnica (1680) and Brzeg (1680) as well as the hospice "Góra Kapliczna" ["Chapel Mountain"] near Prudnik (1728) to the dissolution in 1810 (only the hospice, transformed into a secular foundation, survived). He also describes Nysa and Przedmieście Morawskie before the Capuchins' arrival. In the second chapter he presents the foundation, building the monastery and the church, their furnishings and the monastic archive. In the third chapter he discusses the sources of livelihood: bishop's alms, i.e. allowance, fundraising, an orchard, a fishpond, testamentary and church legacies, the work of a syndic, i.e. "a spiritual parent". In the fourth part he outlines the creation of the Silesian Capuchin Custody in 1772 as well as the location of its authorities in Nysa, personal problems, the statistics of the custody, custodial chapters. He also compares Silesian provincial and general custodians. The fifth chapter is devoted to the everyday life in the convent: its line-up, the authorities, liturgy, the chapter of faults, confession, retreats, meals, friars' clothes and traveling, the rules of enclosure, the care of sick people (including the pharmacy and medicines), funerals, contacts with the city and citizens as well as the monastery as a penitentiary place and an asylum. In the sixth chapter he discusses a formation house: the interference from the secular authorities with admitting the novices, recruitment, novitiate and profession, studies, holy orders, brothers laymen and the library. In the seventh part he presents the issues which have an influence on preserving the proper level of observance and which rarely appear in monographs: visits in friendly houses, pastoral service in manor houses, meeting with women, correspondence, social behaviours undermining the sense of community (i.e. friendships and the formation of groups), playing cards, using alcohol, problems with confrontational friars.