

Bohemian Crown subjects in Polish province of the Order of St. Paul in 18th century

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Szpak, Jacek: Bohemian Crown subjects in Polish province of the Order of St. Paul in 18th century

The Order of St. Paul the First Hermit was granted the Pope's approval of the religious community in 1308. To Poland, the Pauline Fathers were brought at the invitation of Władysław, the Duke of Opole. Altogether, there were twenty-two Pauline monasteries on the Polish territory, with the most important location of Jasna Góra in Częstochowa. Apart from Poland, the Order of St. Paul had influence also on the neighbouring lands of the Bohemian Crown; in the 18th century, there were 102 monks originating from those areas of the Polish Province. Most of them came from Silesia (58 persons) and Moravia (32 individuals), and entered the novitiate between 1761 and 1770 (20 individuals) and between 1721 and 1730 (15 individuals). Most of the monks came from Kroměříž in Moravia (4), Racibórz, Opole in Silesia (3 from each town), Nový Jičín in Moravia (4), Olesno and Wrocław in Silesia (3 from each town), Tarnowskie Gory, Frýdek in Silesia, Příbor and Olomouc in Moravia (2 from each location). When entering the novitiate, the age of the Bohemian Crown subjects were ranged between 16 and 48 years, with most of the candidates being 21 and 22 years old (25 individuals in total). The usual period of time spent in the monastery was between 31 and 40 years, and the average lifespan – 29 years. The monks of the Czech origin usually died at the age of 33–41 and 55–65. A vast majority of the monks were priests (71 individuals) and only 2 of them were secular monks. Friars coming from the Czech lands performed various functions and roles within the Order, like vicar general and definitor general, provincial definitor, prior, sub-prior, provisor and novice master. There was also a large group dedicated to the academic studies and musical composition, as well as various pastoral roles, like preachers, confessors, exorcists and chaplains.

Key words *Pauline Fathers; Bohemian Crown; Silesia; Moravia; Bohemia*

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Preface

The Order of St. Paul the First Hermit played an important role in Poland, and it reached its strongest position in the first half of the 18th century. One of the main locations of the Order, the monastery of Our Lady of Jasna Góra, was a very important place of cult as well as a fortress situated on the west border of the country. In the 18th century alone the Pauline Fathers gained 12 new locations – a half of all the Pauline Order houses on the territory of Poland – which proves the influence they had at that time. The Polish Pauline Fathers undertook various academic and pastoral activities. During the reign of Stanisław August Poniatowski (1764–1794), the Order's position began to weaken, which was caused not only by the change of mentality of the contemporary society, but also by the political situation

in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth¹. The Polish province of the Order of St. Paul had influence also on the territories outside of the country's borders, like the Lands of the Bohemian Crown, i.e. Silesia, Moravia and Bohemia.

This article focuses on the genesis and organisational structure of the Polish branch of the Order of St. Paul, in particular, on the role the monks originating from the Czech lands played in its history. The article was based on the materials available in the Archive of Pauline Monks in Jasna Góra in Częstochowa (further AJG), which gathers evidence written by the Pauline Fathers in Poland as well as by the Order's central authorities. In particular, one document called the "Book of Novices" was used (AJG 3300), which contains certain basic information about the candidates who wished to join the congregation. The Order's secretary would write down the religious and baptismal name of the candidate, the dates of when he joined the monastery and took the religious vows. In some cases, it was also noted down if the novice was not allowed to make the vows. Another source used in this article is the book of the novices and deceased Paulines (AJG 77). This book is more accurate, as it contains the novice's parents' names as well as the date and place of his birth. In some cases, the secretary also made a note of the candidate's education. The same book contains obituaries of the monks who died, together with the information about their place and date of birth, the age and date of joining the order and making the religious vows. The functions performed by the monk were also recorded, as well as the date and age of death, and the number of years the monk spent in the congregation. These books, however, were written by various secretaries, each of them having their own system of gathering data, which is why not all of the abovementioned information is available for each name described in the books. Moreover, in some cases the pages are so illegible that it is not possible to decipher the written information.

Another material used in this article is a book marked with signature 3808, a copy created by the Jasna Góra archivist in the second half of the 20th century. It contains information from various personal data registers stored in the monastery archive.

History of the Order of St. Paul in Poland

The Order of St. Paul the First Hermit was established in the 13th century in Hungary². In 1263, the Pauline Fathers received the monastic rule, and in December of 1308, thanks to the support of King Charles I of Hungary, a permission was obtained to adopt the Rule of St. Augustine. This event was equivalent to the congregation being accepted by the Holy See. The general Rule of St. Augustine was supplemented with more detailed regulations enacted in 1309. The head of the Order was the *prioris generalis*, assisted by the vicars, with the basic unit being a convent administered by a prior. Convents operated in provinces, governed by the provincial priors. The most important decisions were made at the yearly general or provincial chapters, which were also the place where the Order's officials were elected.

¹ ZBUDNIEWEK, Janusz: Katalog domów i rezydencji polskiej prowincji paulinów. *Nasza Przeszłość* 31, 1969, pp. 185–186.

² PASTERNAK, Ferdynand: Powstanie zakonu paulinów i jego najstarsze reguły. *Prawo Kanoniczne* 1, 1967, pp. 209–211, 214–215; WOJCIECHOWSKI, Leszek: Najstarsze klasztory paulinów w Polsce: Fundacje–uposażenie–rozwój do około 1430 roku. *Studia Claromontana* 11, 1991, pp. 35–40.

The Pauline Fathers were invited to Poland by Władysław, the Duke of Opole, and the first Polish location was the Monastery in Jasna Góra in today's city of Częstochowa. In 1388 Duke Władysław founded another two monasteries: in Mochów in Silesia, and in Wieluń³. The next houses were established between the 15th and 18th century: Beszowa (1421), Brdów (1436), Monastery of Skalka in Kraków (1471), St. Sigismund's in Częstochowa (1474), Konopnica (1630), Łęczeszyce (1639), St. Barbara's in Częstochowa (1637–1642), Leśniów (1706), Jazłowiec (1717), Leśna Podlaska (1726) and in Lviv (1750)⁴.

Thanks to the support of King Stanisław August Poniatowski, a papal brief was issued on the 3rd December 1874, entitled *Apostolicae Sedis auctoritatis*. The document confirmed a formation of a new Order in Poland called *Congregatio Polona Fratrum Ordinis Sancti Pauli Primi Eremitae*, governed by inspector general, reporting directly to the Pope⁵.

The general chapters took place once a year, which changed after the reform of the Constitution in 1644, ordering for the chapters to congregate once every three years. During the chapters, the activities of the Order's authorities were discussed, with the provincial superiors and other representatives of the provinces presenting their postulates, which were then considered by the definitory. In general, every other chapter was an electoral one. The time between the main chapters was used to arrange the so-called inter-period chapters. Every province was responsible for delegating its provincial superior, a secretary and two additional delegates (*dyskretus*) to each general chapter⁶.

The father general (*prioris generalis*) was the head of the Order and he was responsible for governing the congregation's activities and ensuring the Rule of the Order was observed. The position was elected by the general chapter for a six-year term. The general's deputy was the vicar general, who assisted with managing the Order. The next position in the hierarchy were the definitors, constituting the general's advisory council. The definitory consisted of four members, two of them elected by the province of Poland and Hungary (one member each). The other further two members were chosen together by the Austrian and Swabian province (one member) and the Croatian and Istrian province (one member). The congregation was represented in the Roman Curia by the general procurator, and its chronicles were recorded by the secretary general of the Order. The latter was also responsible for running the chancellery⁷.

Before the First Partition of Poland (1772), the Order of St. Paul on the territory of Poland formed the Polish province which consisted of 22 monasteries, including the one in Mochów near Głogówek, which was situated in the part of Silesia belonging to Austria, and after the Silesian Wars – to Prussia. There were 256 monks in the Polish province in 1772⁸.

Positions within the Order were decided during the chapters which were held every three years. Between the main chapters, every one and a half year, there were the so-called inter-

³ WOJCIECHOWSKI, L.: Najstarsze klasztory, pp. 35–41, 155, 178.

⁴ ZBUDNIEWEK, J.: Katalog domów, pp. 181–228.

⁵ KĘDER, Wojciech: Jasna Góra wobec przemian politycznych w Rzeczypospolitej w latach 1661–1813. *Studia Claromontana* 13, 1993, p. 175.

⁶ KUHN, Elmar L.: Szwabaska prowincja zakonu paulinów w czasach nowożytnych. *Studia Claromontana* 21, 2003, p. 515.

⁷ KISBÁN, Emil: *Historia węgierskiego zakonu paulinów*, Biblioteka Klasztoru na Jasnej Górze (maszynopis), v. 2, part 2, pp. 237–247; KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Chryzostom: Wyjaśnienie do konstytucji paulińskich zwane „Directorium Ordinis Sancti Pauli Primi Eremitae” z roku 1736. *Studia Claromontana* 16, 1996, pp. 220–231.

⁸ GACH, Piotr Paweł: Paulini na ziemiach polskich w latach 1773–1914. *Studia Claromontana* 7, 1987, p. 292.

period chapters. During the chapter general elections, the province officials were elected for positions, such as provincials, vicars, definitors, secretaries, monasteries supervisors, preachers, professors and masters of novices. Apart from the elections, during the chapters the supervisors of particular monastic houses shared the reports of their operations⁹.

The competencies of the province's officials were restricted solely to the territory of that province. The most important role was the provincial (*prioris provincialis*), who was responsible for managing the operation of the Order and representing the province before both clerical and secular authorities. He was also a member of the general definitory. The provincial's term of office lasted for three years, and his deputy was the vicar of the province. He was also supported in his duties as the manager of the province by an advisory body called the provincial definitory. The secretary of the province was responsible for keeping the province's chronicle up to date and running the chancellery. Another very important position within the province was the master of novices (*magister*) who supervised the spiritual and intellectual development of the candidates to the Order. At the same time, he was a sub-prior of the monastery which housed the novitiate¹⁰. Since 1784, the head of the Polish Order has been the vicar general, also called the pro-general or general¹¹.

Each monastery was governed by a prior, whose competencies were very broad. He monitored the privileges and financial situation of the monastery, and made sure the monastic discipline is adhered to. Apart from that, he was responsible for providing food and clothes for all the monks. The prior had the right to appoint other positions within a monastery, like confessors, choir supervisors, sacristans and librarians. He was also responsible for introducing all decisions of the Order's authorities in a monastery. The prior's term of office lasted for three years, with a possibility to be prolonged for another three¹².

Prior's deputy was called a sub-prior who was responsible for governing a monastery in the prior's absence. His regular duties included writing the monastery's chronicle, controlling the adherence to the monastic rule, and, once every quarter, preparing an inventory of all the property owned by the house (clothes, books, furniture etc.). Together with the preceptor and procurator, both appointed by the prior, he was also managing the monastery's treasury¹³.

A very important role in the pastoral activity of the monasteries was performed by the preachers, who were appointed by the Order's authorities for a lifelong term. Each preacher was allowed to stay in one monastery for six years only, and after twelve years of preaching,

⁹ KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Ch.: Wyjaśnienie, pp. 220–221; BENDER, Mikołaj: *Roczniki paulińskie*, 2. Częstochowa 1997, p. 339.

¹⁰ KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Ch.: Wyjaśnienie, pp. 225–232; KISBÁN, E.: Historia, pp. 249–250; SZAFRANIEC, Kazimierz: *Konwent paulinów jasnogórskich 1382–1864*. Rzym 1966, pp. 10–11, 114–117; GACH, P. P.: Paulini, p. 294.

¹¹ SZAFRANIEC, K.: Konwent, pp. 11, 113; KĘDER, W.: Jasna Góra, pp. 175–178; GACH, P. P.: Paulini, p. 293.

¹² KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Ch.: Wyjaśnienie, pp. 220–221; KISBÁN, E.: Historia, pp. 251–252; SZAFRANIEC, K.: Konwent, p. 6; *Archive of Pauline Monks in Jasna Góra in Częstochowa* (further: AJG) 536, Actum Provinciae Poloniae (further APP), v 7, p. 719; AJG 538, APP, v. 8, pp. 130, 140, 303, 598–607; AJG 1626, pp. 57–59, 61, 63, 65–66, 68–69.

¹³ KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Ch.: Wyjaśnienie, pp. 220–221; KISBÁN, E.: Historia, pp. 251–252; SZAFRANIEC, K.: Konwent, p. 6.

he was entitled a Right Reverend. If the preacher's sermons were published in a printed form, he automatically became a member of the definitory (council of the province)¹⁴.

In every monastery, there were also confessors, who were appointed by the monastery's authorities and heard the confessions of their fellow friars. To serve as confessor for the local congregation, an approval from the diocesan bishop was required¹⁵.

Another vital position in a monastery was that of a procurator. He managed the monastery's treasury, but was allowed to withdraw the funds only with the prior's permission. The procurator kept the books for all monastery's expenses. He was also responsible for managing the food supplies and considering the complaints from other monastery members (the decisions and decrees were still made by the prior). Each month, the procurator prepared a report about the economic situation of the monastery and presented it to the prior or sub-prior.

Managing the church's equipment, including liturgical garments and vessels, as well decorations, was the responsibility of a sacristan. His other duties included taking care of the cemetery, keeping track of all the church property, and overseeing the agenda of the services. The sacristan was also in charge of supplying the church with candles and the monastery with firewood¹⁶.

Every Pauline monastery had a library, which was considered a very important part of the monastic life¹⁷. The librarian in charge of it was appointed by the monastery's prior. Apart from the above, there was also a role of a chaplain who performed his pastoral duties at the monastery founders' and royal court¹⁸.

Evidence proves that education played a major role in the Order of St. Paul. The monastic constitutions very precisely described the organization of education as well as the requirements the lecturers should meet¹⁹. The papal bull *Ex iniuncto nobis* of Clement X, published on the 3 April 1671, provided the Order with the right to establish the so-called *Studium Generale* in every province. This educational institution had the right, similar to universities, to confer academic degrees²⁰. In the Polish province, there were three centres of monastic studies: in Kraków (Na Skałce), in Jasna Góra and in Warsaw. The programme of the studies included rhetoric, philosophy and theology²¹. The academic

14 FLAGA, Jerzy: *Działalność duszpasterska zakonów w drugiej połowie XVIII wieku*. Lublin 1986, pp. 81–112; KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Ch.: Wyjaśnienie, pp. 213, 233; KISBÁN, E.: Historia, pp. 255–256; SZAFRANIEC, K.: Konwent, pp. 47–66.

15 KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Ch.: Wyjaśnienie, p. 233; FLAGA, Jerzy: *Zakony męskie w Polsce w 1772 roku*, t. 2, część 1: *Duszpasterstwo*. In: *Materiały do atlasu historycznego Chrześcijaństwa w Polsce*, 8. Lublin 1991, p. 28.

16 KISBÁN, E.: Historia, pp. 252–254; KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Ch.: Wyjaśnienie, p. 233.

17 KISBÁN, E.: Historia, p. 254.

18 AJG 1549, p. 8; CIHOR, Dariusz: Dzieje konwentu i klasztoru paulinów we Włodawie 1698–1864. *Studia Claromontana* 13, 1993, pp. 398–399; CZAPLIŃSKI, Władysław – DŁUGOSZ, Józef: *Życie codzienne magnaterii polskiej w XVII wieku*. Warszawa 1982, p. 61; ZŁOTKOWSKI, Dariusz: *Udział zakonu ojców paulinów w życiu społeczno–politycznym Rzeczypospolitej w XVIII w.* Częstochowa 1994, p. 86.

19 KOŹBIAŁOWICZ, Ch.: Wyjaśnienie, pp. 259–263.

20 FLAGA, Jerzy: *Formacja i kształcenie duchowieństwa zakonnego w Rzeczypospolitej w XVII i XVIII wieku*. Lublin 1998, pp. 61–62; CZERWIEN, Henryk B.: Przywilej nadawania stopni naukowych w zakonie paulinów. *Nasza Przeszłość* 36, 1971, pp. 211–212.

21 CZERWIEN, B. H.: Szkoła paulińska. In: RECHOWICZ, Marian (red.): *Dzieje teologii katolickiej*, 2, part 2. Lublin 1975, pp. 521–524; ZBUDNIEWEK, Janusz: Człowiek wielkiej wiary i pracowitości o. Innocenty Pokorski (1656–1734). *Studia Claromontana* 2, 1981, pp. 125–126.

degrees (including the doctor's degree) were conferred by the General of the Order or his deputy²². The Pauline Universities had two faculties: theology and philosophy, and the studies lasted for three to four years²³. The monks with a doctor's degree in either of the faculties were given priority during elections for the positions within the Order. Studium Generale employed various lecturers, like lecturers, professors and tutors. Professors were appointed from among the doctors of theology and philosophy and the other members of the Order, who were particularly well-educated, even if they did not have a doctor's degree. Under the terms of chapter 1713, a new position of a tutor was introduced. They were chosen from a group of the most outstanding students who finished the course in notional theology. Tutors were assistants to the professors²⁴.

Bohemian Crown Subjects in Polish Province of the Order of St. Paul

This analysis is based on a group of Bohemian Crown subjects living and working on the territory of the Polish province between 1701 and 1801. The group also includes those monks who had joined the Order before 1701 but lived in the Polish monasteries in the relevant period, or the ones who entered the novitiate no later than 1801. In 1701, Silesia was taken over by Prussia, therefore, only the monks who joined the novitiate before the end of 1739 were taken into consideration. In total, the group in question consisted of 102 persons.

In 77 cases, it was possible to determine the date of joining the novitiate (Table 1). Between 2 and 20 Czech monks joined the Polish province each decade, which counts up to an average of 8 new monks a year. The highest number of newcomers was recorded in the following periods: 1716–1770 (20 individuals), 1721–1730 (15), 1711–1720 (14) and 1731–1740 (12). The lowest inflow of monks took place between 1781–1790 and 1791–1801 (two persons in each period). What is worth mentioning is that between 1701 and 1710, no Czech monks joined the Polish province. This might have been caused by the Northern War being fought at that time, which devastated the Polish territories and scared off the potential candidates to the Order. The highest percentage of Czech novices was observed between 1761–1770 (16.81 %), 1721–1730 (12.1 %) and 1731–1740 (8.76 %). The lowest – between 1781 and 1790 (2.47 %). Fifteen monks, who had already lived and worked in the Polish province in 1701, already joined the Order in the 17th century, namely in 1642, 1660, 1664, 1670, 1671, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1688, 1689, 1693, 1694 and 1698.

Table 1: Number of Bohemian Crown Subjects Joining the Novitiate in Polish Province

Period	Number of Bohemian Crown subjects joining the Order	Number of novices in total	Percentage of Bohemian Crown Subjects [%]
1701–1710	0	47	0
1711–1720	14	189	7,41
1721–1730	15	124	12,10
1731–1740	12	137	8,76
1751–1760	6	103	5,83

²² CZERWIEŃ, B. H.: Przywilej, p. 212.

²³ Idem: Szkoła paulińska, p. 530; FLAGA, J.: Formacja, p. 64.

²⁴ CZERWIEŃ, B. H.: Szkoła paulińska, pp. 518–522, 524–527, 534, 537–539; FLAGA, J.: Formacja, pp. 100–101.

Period	Number of Bohemian Crown subjects joining the Order	Number of novices in total	Percentage of Bohemian Crown Subjects [%]
1761–1770	20	119	16,81
1771–1780	6	82	7,32
1781–1790	2	81	2,47
1791–1801	2	53	3,77
Average	8,56	104	8,65

Source: AJG 65, pp. 10, 97, 108, 116; AJG 77 pp. 43, 66–67, 78–79, 92, 104, 109–110, 114–115, 120–121, 123, 126, 130–134, 144–145, 147, 150–152, 159–161, 164–165, 167, 169–170, 176, 178, 181–182, 188, 208–209, 216, 220, 229, 241, 244, 246, 248, 261–263, 265–266, 268–269, 277, 289, 513, 522, 525, 527–529, 532–533, 541, 550, 560, 570, 575–576, 579, 589–590, 601, 612–613, 616, 623, 629, 631, 641, 660, 663–664, 669, 671, 675–676, 678–679, 683, 687, 689–691, 693–697, 699, 701–702, 707, 709, 715–716, 722–723, 728–729, 741, 743–744, 749–751, 759–761, 766; AJG 2229, pp. 37–43; AJG 3300, pp. 17, 19–20, 26, 28, 32, 36, 43, 47–49, 54, 57, 69–70, 72, 81, 89; AJG 3803, pp. 125, 149, 151, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 167; ZBUDNIEWEK, Janusz: Dytryński (Dittrich) Tadeusz Franciszek (1696–1763). In: *Słownik polskich teologów katolickich*, 1. Warszawa 1981, p. 437; Idem: Krupski (Krupa) Konrad Jerzy (1747–1807). In: *Słownik polskich teologów katolickich*, 2. Warszawa 1982, p. 448; Idem: Gottwald Olaf Józef (1708–1782). In: *Słownik polskich teologów katolickich*, 1. Warszawa 1981, p. 563; PRUS, Grzegorz: *Polska prowincja paulinów w czasie panowania dynastii Wazów w Polsce (1587–1668)*: *Studium personalne paulinów polskich*, Jasna Góra – Częstochowa 2011, pp. 243, 254, 259; SZPAK, Jacek: Dzieje kościoła i parafii w Leśniowie, part 2. *Studia Claromontana* 21, 2003, pp. 459, 463–464.

The nationality of a candidate to the Order was noted in the source material; it also often included the province of his origin. It was not always possible to determine if a given person came from the Lower or Upper Silesia. The highest number of the Czech novices came from the Upper Silesia (33 persons, i.e. 31.49 % of the whole group) and from Moravia (32 persons – 30.48 %). The least numerous was the group originating from the Lower Silesia. Definitely, the largest group came from Silesia as a whole, with 61 persons and 58.09 % of the entire analysed group.

Table 2: Nationality

Lower Silesia	Upper Silesia	Silesia	Czech lands	Moravia	In total
10	31	17	12	32	102
percentage [%]					
9,81	30,39	16,67	11,76	31,37	100,00

Source: See Table 1.

It is very difficult to determine the exact place of origin, mainly because the names of the cities and towns are Latinised, Polishised or they simply contain errors. Therefore, this paper will focus only on the places the name of which was possible to be established with certainty, i.e. on 36 locations on the territory of Silesia, Moravia and the Czech lands. In the Upper Silesia: Biała, Byczyna, Bytom, Frydek, Gliwice, Głogówek, Gotartowice near Rybnik, Grotków, Kamienica, Koźle, Lubsza, Olbrachcice near Głogówek, Olesno, Opawa, Opole, Racibórz, Tarnowskie Góry, Tarnów, Toszek and Woźniki. In the Lower Silesia: Dobrocin Henryków, Naczesławice, Kielczyn, Prusowice, Syców, Twarda Góra and Wrocław. In Moravia: Hřebčín Růdník, Kosztiny, Kroměříž, Nový Jičín, Olomouc, Nové Město and Příbor. In one case it was noted that the novice came from the Olomouc diocese. There was also only one Czech town determined – Prague.

The highest number of monks came from Kroměříž (8 persons), Racibórz and Opole (6 persons each), Nový Jičín (4 persons), Olesno and Wrocław (3 persons each), Tarnowskie Góry, Frýdek, Příbor and Olomouc (2 persons each). The rest of the locations determined in this research were the places of origin for one monk each.

Another aspect of this study is the age of a candidate at the moment of joining the Order. It was possible to determine this factor for 78 persons, which equals to 76.4 7% of the whole group. The Bohemian Crown subjects joined the Order between the age of 16 and 48. Most of the candidates were 21 (14 persons) and 22 years old (11 persons). There was also a significant number of monks joining at the age of 19 (9 persons) and 24 (9 persons). The average age of joining the novitiate was 21 years. As a comparison, let us use the same data from a period between 1587 and 1668, when the average age of a candidate was 23 years, which means that in the later period the candidates were statistically younger²⁵.

Table 3: Age of a candidate when joining the Order

Age when joining the Order	Number of candidates	Percentage [%]
16	1	1.28
17	6	7.69
18	8	10.26
19	9	11.54
20	6	7.69
21	14	17.95
22	11	14.10
23	6	7.69
24	9	11.54
25	1	1.28
26	1	1.28
28	1	1.28
29	1	1.28
31	1	1.28
33	1	1.28
35	1	1.28
48	1	1.28
Candidates in total	78	100.00
Average age	21.56 years	-

Source: See Table 1.

For 64 of the monks being the subject to this study, it was possible to determine how many years they spent in the Order. Most of them stayed for between 31 and 40 years, and the smallest group – between 51 and 56 years. Three of the researched candidates never finished the novitiate and left the Order themselves or were expelled. Among the monks

²⁵ PRUS, Grzegorz: *Polska prowincja paulinów w czasie panowania dynastii Wazów w Polsce (1587–1668) : Studium personalne paulinów polskich*, Jasna Góra–Częstochowa 2011, pp. 132–133.

who spent the longest time in the Order were Tadeusz Franciszek Dytryński (Dittrich), Euzebiusz Franciszek Augustyn Twardokęs (50 years), Paweł Emeryk Wysocki (51 years), Olaf Józef Gottwald (53 years), Eryk Zeisberger (54 years) and Ksawery Augustyn Rotter (56 years). On the average, the Pauline Fathers coming from the Czech lands lived in the Order for 29 years, which is identical to the data from 1587–1668²⁶.

Table 4: Years spent in the Order

Years spent in the Order	Number of monks	Percentage [%]
Several months-10 years	11	17.19
11–20 years	16	25.00
21–30 years	8	12.50
31–40 years	17	26.56
41–50 years	8	12.50
51–56 years	4	6.25
Monks in total	64	100.00
Average	29 years	-

Source: See Table 1.

The next aspect of this study was how old the Pauline Fathers were when they died and it was possible to establish this for 58 monks. The age of death varied from 23 to 77 years, with the majority of the monks living up to 55–65 and 33–42 years. From today's perspective, the average lifespan was relatively low (40 years). In comparison, the data from years 1587–1668 show that the average age of death of Polish Pauline fathers at that time was 50 years²⁷. Thus, we can see a decrease in the average lifespan by 20.79 %.

Among the Bohemian Crown subjects in the Polish Province who lived the shortest lives in the Order were Benignus Józef Hoffman, Kanut Franciszek Hybner (23 years), Hermegildus Bartłomiej Wessely (24 years), Sylwester Woykowski (25 years), Piotr Franciszek Pohl (27 years) and Leopold Mordasyni (28 years). The monks who died oldest were Ksawery Augustyn Rotter (77 years), Gotfryd Wagner (Wejner) and Eryk Zeisberger (72 years), Eryk Bartłomiej Lorek (71 years) and Aleksy Waclaw Solski (70 years).

Table 5: Lifespan of Monks

Age of death	Number of monks	Percentage [%]
23–31	11	18.97
33–41	12	20.69
44–54	11	18.97
55–65	14	24.14
66–77	10	17.23
Total number of monks	58	100.00
Average lifespan	40 years	-

Source: See Table 1.

²⁶ PRUS, G.: Polska prowincja, pp. 148–150.

²⁷ Ibidem, pp. 142–143.

Seventy-three of the monks in the analysed group were divided into two groups: clergy, such as priests and clerics, and secular monks. A vast majority belonged to the first group, who, after completing the monastic formation, were supposed to become priests, which indicates the clerical character of the Order. There were only two secular monks in the group: Błażej Jan Kuczab and Baltazar Waclaw Lehr²⁸.

Table 6: Number of Priests and Secular Monks

Priests and clerics	Percentage [%]
71	97.26
Secular monks	Percentage [%]
2	2.74
Total	Percentage [%]
73	100.00

Source: See Table 1.

Pauline Fathers originating from the Bohemian Crown lands performed various roles and functions within the Order²⁹. These can be divided into several groups, first of them being the administrative functions, like vicar general, definitor general, provincial definitor, prior, sub-prior, provisor, prefect of a printing house in Jasna Góra, prefect of the construction site, vice-sacristan in Jasna Góra, director and vice-director of the monks in Jasna Góra. The central office of vicar general and definitor general were held by Ksawery Augustyn Rotter. The provincial definitors were Samuel Franciszek Marchin (Kaukorides, Maryn) and Tadeusz Franciszek Dytryński (Dittrich) (1696–1763). Position of the prior belonged to: Zygfryd Piotr Dispensator, Tadeusz Franciszek Dytryński (Dittrich) (Pińczów), Olaf Józef Gottwald (Brdów, Topolno), Konrad Krzysztof Jelsen (Łęczeszyce), Samuel Ferdynand Leopold Kreiserski (Leśniów 1723–1726), Samuel Franciszek Marchin (Kaukorides, Maryn) (Mochów: 1680–1681, 1691–1694, 1706, Warszawa: 1681–1683, Łęczeszyce: 1683–1685, Pińczów: 1686–1689, St. Barbara’s monastery: 1689–1691, Stara Czystochowa 1694–1696), Prokop Miksz (Skalka in Kraków), Rudolf Łukasz Pollacz (Mochów, Wieruszów, Stara Czystochowa), Ksawery Augustyn Rotter (Głogówek), Aleksy Waclaw Solski (Mochów: 1710–1712), Maurycy Strachwitz (Głogówek). Maksymilian Florian Preisenhamer was appointed to the position of an administrator of the Osiek parish.

²⁸ AJG 77, pp. 161, 246, 261–263, 529, 541, 679, 693, 702, 707, 709, 741, 749–751; AJG 3300, pp. 32, 49, 53–54; AJG 3803, pp. 151, 155, 163, 165; PRUS, G.: Polska prowincja, p. 259.

²⁹ Problem urzędów w zakonie opracowano na podstawie: AJG. 65, pp. 10, 97, 108, 116; AJG. 77, pp. 43, 66–67, 78–79, 92, 104, 109–110, 114–115, 120–121, 123, 126, 130–134, 144–145, 147, 150–152, 159–161, 164–165, 167, 169–170, 176, 178, 181–182, 188, 208–209, 216, 220, 229, 241, 244, 246, 248, 261–263, 265–266, 268–269, 277, 289, 513, 522, 525, 527–529, 532–533, 541, 550, 560, 570, 575, 566, 579, 589–590, 601, 612–613, 616, 623, 629, 631, 641, 660, 663–664, 669, 671, 675–676, 678–679, 683, 687, 689–691, 693–697, 699, 701–702, 707, 709, 715–716, 722–723, 728–729, 741, 743–744, 749–751, 759–761, 766; AJG 2229, pp. 37–43; AJG 3300, pp. 17, 19–20, 26, 28, 32, 36, 43, 47–49, 54, 57, 69–70, 72, 81, 89; AJG 3803, pp. 125, 149, 151, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 167; ZBUDNIEWEK, Janusz: Dytryński (Dittrich) Tadeusz Franciszek (1696–1763). In: *Słownik polskich teologów katolickich*, 1. Warszawa 1981, p. 437; Idem: Krupski (Krupa) Konrad Jerzy (1747–1807). In: *Słownik polskich teologów katolickich*, 2. Warszawa 1982, p. 448; Idem: Gottwald Olaf Józef (1708–1782). In: *Słownik polskich teologów katolickich*, 1. Warszawa 1981, p. 563; PRUS, G.: Polska prowincja, pp. 243, 254, 259; SZPAK, J.: Dzieje kościoła i parafii w Leśniowie, part 2. *Studia Claromontana* 21, 2003, pp. 459, 463–464.

The sub-prior role was performed by the following monks: Zygfryd Piotr Dispensator, Witalis Domagalski (Lviv), Konrad Tadeusz Gellinek (St. Barbara's monastery), Olaf Józef Gottwald (Jasna Góra), Waclaw Paweł Kraśnicki vel Krasny (Skałka in Kraków: 1694, Stara Czeszochowa, Wieruszów: 1702–1703, Mochów: 1703–1704), Samuel Ferdynand Leopold Kreiserski (Leśniów), Leopold Kremer (Mochów, Leśniów), Kanut Józef Langner (Mochów), Eryk Bartłomiej Lorek (Beszowa), Samuel Franciszek Marchin vel Kaukorides vel Maryn (Brdów: 1679, Mochów: 1699–1700, Jasna Góra: 1702), Prokop Miksz (Wielgomłynny), Rudolf Łukasz Pollacz (Łęczeszyce, Warszawa), Aleksy Waclaw Solski (Brdów: 1685–1686, 1689, 1692–1696, Topolno: 1686–1691, Mochów: 1696–1697, 1706–1710, Wieluń: 1702–1716), Krzysztof Franciszek Tajner (Mochów), Euzebiusz Franciszek Augustyn Twardokęs vel Twardokęski (Leśniów 1725–1723, 1726–1728), Gotfryd Wagner vel Wejner (Skałka, Łęczeszyce, Włodawa, Mochów).

The office of the provisor was held by Witalis Domagalski (in various monasteries) and Konrad Tadeusz Gellinek (Mochów). Rudolf Łukasz Pollacz was the prefect of the printing house in Jasna Góra, and Leopold Kremer was the construction site prefect for the monastery in Niżnów. An important position of a sacristan in Jasna Góra was given to Gotfryd Wagner vel Wejner. Olaf Józef Gottwald and Rudolf Łukasz Pollacz were the directors of the monks in Jasna Góra, and their deputies were Waclaw Paweł Kraśnicki vel Krasny, (1685–1686) and Aleksy Waclaw Solski (1683–1685).

The second category of positions within the Order were the ones related to education, like the novice masters, doctors, professors and tutors of theology and philosophy, lecturers, supervisors and vice-supervisors of the professors, librarian in Jasna Góra, cantors, organists, composers and authors of treatises. The novice master position was taken by Józef Jacek Bagiński and Zygfryd Piotr Dispensator. When it comes to the doctor's degree, there was only one monk who received it: Tadeusz Franciszek Dytryński (Dittrich). There were more monks with the professor's degree, namely Tadeusz Franciszek Dytryński (Dittrich), Konrad Tadeusz Gellinek, Robert Józef Peter, Godfryd Neiderffer, Ksawery Augustyn Rotter and Emeryk Józef Ruppert. Zygfryd Piotr Dispensator, Tadeusz Franciszek Dytryński (Dittrich), Benignus Józef Hoffman and Emeryk Józef Ruppert were tutors, and Samuel Franciszek Marchin (Kaukorides, Maryn) held the position of theology and philosophy lecturer. The professors in Jasna Góra were supervised by Eryk Bartłomiej Lorek, who was also the vice-supervisor. Finally, the library in Jasna Góra was taken care of by Zygfryd Piotr Dispensator.

All the Pauline monasteries, especially the one in Jasna Góra, regarded music as a very important part of their liturgy, hence the roles of cantor and organist were very important in the Order. Among the monks of Czech origin, these roles were performed by Ferdynand Jan Altt (organist in Jasna Góra), Józef Jacek Bagiński, Gwalbert Bartsch, Rudolf Nol (organist in Jasna Góra), Symfroniusz Runge, Fryderyk Skała and Anzelm Jan Wentzel. Academic treatises in philosophy and theology were written by Tadeusz Franciszek Dytryński (Dittrich), Ksawery Augustyn Rotter (e.g. *Latino et Polonico idiomatae*), Olaf Józef Gottwald, Konrad Jerzy Krupski vel Krupa and Rudolf Łukasz Pollacz (e.g. *Ambona Duchowna*).

Apart from the above, the monks coming from the Bohemian Crown lands were appointed to various pastoral positions, such as preachers, confessors, exorcists, confraternity promoters and chaplains. The preachers included Józef Jacek Bagiński, Witalis Domagalski, Olaf Józef Gottwald, Jerzy Franciszek Imbram (Konopnica), Hermenegildus Nepomucen

Kudliczka, Samuel Franciszek Marchin, Prokop Miksz (Wieruszów, Mochów), Rudolf Ksawery Schrötter and Aleksy Waclaw Solski. The position of a confessor was given to Henryk Maciej Borddolo and Emeryk Józef Ruppert (Apostolic Confessors), Leopold Ernest Erman, Gordian Jan Franke and Leopold Mordasyni (confessors in the German language), Olaf Józef Gottwald and Waclaw Paweł Kraśnicki (confessors of the novices), Leopold Kremer, Samuel Franciszek Marchin vel Kaukorides vel Maryn (Brdów), and Eryk Zeisberger. Olaf Józef Gottwald was appointed to the position of an exorcist and Eryk Bartłomiej Lorek – to that of a fraternity promoter in Jazłowiec. Zygfryd Piotr Dispensator was a chaplain in the court of the Starost of Ostrzeszów, Wojciech Męciński.

Annex³⁰

List of the Bohemian Crown subjects in the Polish Province of the Order of St. Paul between 1701 and 1801

- Altt Ferdynand Jan (1698–18 V 1733), son of Jan and Anna from Silesia, joined the Order in 1719, organist, died in Jasna Góra; priest.
- Anczy Szymon Fryderyk († 1731) from Frydland in Moravia, joined the Order in 1688; priest.
- Bartoszek Klemens († 9 XII 1704) from Silesia.
- Bartsch Gwalbert (1736–2 II 1808) from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1763, worked in Jasna Góra (1768, 1799, 1803), worked as a cantor; priest.
- Blanik Wit Waclaw, son of Paweł and Ludmiła from Prague, joined the Order in 1734 under the auspices of father Mikołaj Juniewicz, the Polish Province Secretary; apostated in 1770, expelled from the Order; priest.
- Borddolo Henryk Maciej (1707–3 IX 1765), son of Maciej and Zuzanna, burgher from Racibórz, joined the Order in 1729, worked in Mochów near Głogówek and as Apostolic Confessor in Jasna Góra; priest.
- Brykner Eryk Jerzy (1704–18 VIII 1760), son of Jan and Marianna from Silesian diocese of Olomouc, joined the Order in 1724 under the auspices of father Andrzej Cussich, professor of theology in Olomouc; worked i.a. in Jasna Góra, where he died; priest.
- Dispensator Zygfryd Piotr (1707–1770), son of Jan and Helena from the village Naczęsławice (Nimsdorf), joined the order in 1730, studied philosophy in Jasna Góra and theology in Skalka in Kraków; sub-prior in Warszawa, Jasna Góra, Skalka and Pińczów, prior in Mochów near Głogówek, chaplain of the Startost of Ostrzeszów

³⁰ Based on: AJG 65, pp. 10, 97, 108, 116; AJG 77, pp. 43, 66–67, 78–79, 92, 104, 109, 110, 114–115, 120–121, 123, 126, 130–134, 144–145, 147, 150–152, 156, 159–161, 164–165, 167, 169, 170, 176, 178, 181–182, 187, 188, 216, 220, 229, 241, 244, 246, 248, 261–263, 265–266, 268–269, 277, 289, 513, 522, 525, 527–529, 532–533, 541, 550, 560, 566, 570, 575, 579, 589–590, 601, 612–613, 616, 623, 629, 631, 641, 660, 663–664, 669, 671, 679, 683, 687, 689–691, 693, 696–697, 699, 701, 702, 707, 709, 715, 716, 722–723, 728–729, 741, 743–744, 749–751, 759, 766; AJG 2229, pp. 37–43; AJG 3300, pp. 19–20, 26, 28, 32, 36, 43, 47, 49, 53, 54, 57, 69–70, 72, 81, 89, 91, 161; AJG 3803, pp. 125, 151, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 167; ZBUDNIEWEK, J.: Dytryński, p. 437; Idem: Gottwald, p. 563; PRUS, G.: Polska prowincja, pp. 243, 254, 259; SZPAK, J.: Dzieje kościoła, pp. 459, 463–464; ZBUDNIEWEK, J.: Krupski, p. 448.

Wojciech Męciński, tutor of theology, master of novice, supervisor of the library in Jasna Góra, author of the library catalogues; priest.

- Domagalski Witalis from Lubsza (1716–26 V 1775) joined the Order in 1735, resident and provisor in many monasteries, preacher in Oporów, for 3 years prior in St. Barbara's monastery in Lviv, worked also in Niżniów; priest.
- Duppe Seweryn Jakub (1711–22 V 1768), son of Jakub and Elżbieta from Syców in Silesia, joined the Order in 1734 under the auspices of father Benedykt Szyndlarski, the sub-prior of Jasna Góra; worked in Beszowa; priest.
- Dytryński (Dittrich) Tadeusz Franciszek (1696–1763) from the burgher family from Wrocław, son of Jan and Eleonora, joined the Order in 1713; tutor of philosophy, lector of moral and scholastic theology, doctor of theology, prior in Pińczow (1732) and the province definator; priest.
- Erman Leopold Ernest († 9 II 1704), from a patrician family from Głogówek, worked as a German language confessor in Jasna Góra where he died; priest.
- Franke Gordian Jan (1769–4 XII 1830) from Moravia, joined the Order in 1793, worked as a German language confessor in Jasna Góra (1819), where he died; priest.
- Gellinek Konrad Tadeusz (1734–24 VII 1767), son of Jakub and Rozalia from Moravia, joined the Order in 1752, studied philosophy in Jasna Góra and speculative theology in Skałka, procurator in Mochów, sub-prior in St. Barbara's monastery, professor of philosophy in the novitiate, died in Jasna Góra; priest.
- Gottwald Olaf Józef (1708–22 IV 1782) son of Jerzy and Elżbieta from Opole, joined the Order in 1729, studied theology in Trnava, worked as the novices' confessor, supervisor of friars and sub-prior in Jasna Góra, exorcist, preacher in Brdów and Topolno, prior in Brdów (1769–1773), author of several theology treatises, preacher and prior in Topolno; priest.
- Grertzuch Ernest Jakub Karol (1696–24 VI 1763), son of Jerzy and Anna from Gliwice, joined the Order in 1717, worked in Wieruszów; priest.
- Gruchło Bonifacy Józef (1715–1763), son of Maciej and Róża from Tarnowskie Góry, joined the Order in 1734, worked in Jasna Góra, Wilno and Beszowa; priest.
- Gruchło Reginald Józef (* 1715), son of Maciej and Róża from Tarnowskie Góry, joined the Order in 1731, did not take his vows due to illness, left the Order.
- Herschleger Mansferd Maksymilian (* 1746), son of Maksymilian and Anna Maria from Frýdek, joined the Order in 1770, vows taken on 7 IX 1771.
- Hilngar Efrem Franciszek (* 1700), son of Jeremiasz and Elżbieta from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1721, vows taken on 28 VIII 1722.
- Hoffman Benignus Józef (1748–9 II 1771), son of Benedykt and Monika from Nove Mesto in Moravia, joined the Order in 1767, died in Jasna Góra, tutor; cleric.
- Hybner Kanut Franciszek (30 III 1746–13 I 1769), son of Dawid and Anna from Kroměříž, studied philosophy in Jasna Góra; cleric.
- Imbram Jerzy Franciszek (1701–1762), son of Karol and Franciszka from Silesia, joined the Order in 1719, studied in Skałka in Kraków, preacher in Konopnica, also worked in Pińczów; priest.

- Jelsen Konrad Krzysztof (1687–18 II 1747), son of Krzysztof and Anna from Olesno, joined the Order in 1710, prior in Łęczeszyce; priest.
- Kielner Leopold Henryk (1693–1723), son of Jan and Anna from the village Pruszwowice in Silesia, died in Jasna Góra; priest.
- Kiermaszek Paweł Fryderyk († 10 III 1711), son of Wawrzyniec and Marianna from the burgher family from Opole, vows taken in 1672, worked in Oporów; priest.
- Kietrz Kalsanty Franciszek from Moravia, joined the Order in 1761, vows taken on 14 IV 1762.
- Kirsherin Arseniusz Leopold (* 1698), son of Jakub and Dorota from Wrocław, joined the Order in 1718, cows taken on 12 V 1719.
- König Arseniusz Augustyn (* 1741) from Nový Jičín in Moravia, joined the Order in 1767, vows taken on 7 IX 1768.
- König Ernest Augustyn, son of Karol and Anna from Nový Jičín, joined the Order in 1764, left in July 1765.
- Kozedoph Karol Franciszek (* 1709), son of Karol and Gertruda from Silesia, joined the Order in 1732 under the auspices of Leopold Bauche, the medic in Jasna Góra, vows taken on 6 VIII 1733.
- Kraitl Ubald Franciszek (* 1750), son of Józef and Katarzyna from Kroměříž in Moravia, joined the Order in 1768, vows taken on 18 III 1769.
- Kramer Norbert Waclaw (* 1747), son of Waclaw and Anna from Kroměříž in Moravia, joined the Order in 1774, vows taken on 15 X 1775.
- Kraśnicki (Krasny) Waclaw Paweł from Dobrocin in Silesia, joined the Order in 1664, sub-prior in Skalka (1694), in Stara Częstochowa, Wieruszów (1702–1703), Mochów near Głogówek in Silesia (1703–1704), vice-director of friars (1685–1686), confessor of the novices (1676–1699); priest.
- Kreczmarz Maksymilian Jerzy (1733–17 III 1771), son of Marcin and Ewa, burgher from Příbor in Moravia, joined the Order in 1757, worked as a resident in various monasteries, died in Jasna Góra; priest.
- Kreiserski Samuel Ferdynand Leopold, son of Ferdynand and Teresa from Racibórz, joined the Order in 1710, vows taken in 1711, sub-prior and prior in Leśniów (1723–1726).
- Kremer Leopold (1710–1775) from Racibórz in Silesia, joined the Order in 1730, worked in Niżniów as a prefect of the construction site, in Włodawa, as sub-prior in Leśniów (13 IX 1762–11 VIII 1765), in Pińczów, Stara Częstochowa and Wielgomłyny, sub-prior in Głogów, also for many years as the German language confessor in Jasna Góra; priest.
- Ajschylus Leopold (1696–4 I 1731), son of Jakub and Dorota from Wrocław, joined the Order in 1718, worked in Jasna Góra and Warszawa, sub-prior in Mochów in Silesia; priest.
- Krupski (Krupa) Konrad Jerzy (1747–1807), son of Jerzy and Ludmiła from Moravia, joined the Order in 1769, vows taken on the 20 IX 1770; priest.
- Kubasiński Leonard Ignacy (1710–31 I 1767), son of Jan and Katarzyna from Woźniki in Silesia, joined the Order in 1732, worked as a resident in Beszowa; priest.

- Kuczab Błażej Jan (1692–10 IV 1747), son of Stefan and Helena from Bytom in Silesia, joined the Order in 1723 under the auspices of father Wiktor Karnicki, the prior of Stara Częstochowa, died in Jasna Góra; secular monk.
- Kudliczka Hermenegildus Nepomucen (1758–24 II 1806), son of Szymon and Rozalia from Kroměříž in Moravia, joined the Order in 1776, preacher; priest.
- Kuklicz Wojciech Marcelli († 13 III 1716) from Kamienica in Silesia, vows taken in 1682; priest.
- Langner Kanut Baltazar from Moravia, joined the Order in 1765, expelled the same year.
- Langner Kanut Józef (1737–23 III 1801), son of Ignacy and Marcjanna from Moravia, joined the Order in 1770, vows taken on 21VI 1771, died in Mochów, worked i.a. as sub-prior; priest.
- Lech Piotr Edward († 1708), son of Walenty and Anna from Toszek in Silesia, studied philosophy and theology, worked in Stara Częstochowa, Wieruszów and Wieluń; priest.
- Lehr Baltazar Waclaw (1681–20 X 1740), son of Waclaw and Anna from Racibórz, joined the Order in 1729, died in Jasna Góra; secular monk.
- Loependof Karol Ślązak (1710–25 V 1755), joined the Order in 1733, worked in Warszawa, Wieruszów and Pińczów; priest.
- Lorek Eryk Bartłomiej (1705–5 IV 1773), burgher from Silesia, joined the Order in 1729, studied in Germany under the auspices of the Mazovian voivode Stanisław Poniatowski; director and vice-director of professors in Jasna Góra, sub-prior in Beszowa, resident in Krzeszowice, confraternity promoter in Jazłowiec; priest.
- Lorek Jan († 16 VI 1707), from Olbrachcice in Silesia, vows taken in 1694, died in Mochów; priest.
- Marchin (Kaukorides, Maryn) Samuel Franciszek from Olesno (Rosenberg), joined the Order in 1660, provincial definitor in years 1685–1686 and 1689–1691, prior in Mochów (1680–1681, 1691–1694, 1706), in Warszawa (1681–1683), Łęczeszyce (1683–1685), Pińczów (1686–1689), in the St. Barbara monastery (1689–1691), in Stara Częstochowa (1694–1696), sub-prior in Brdów (1679), Mochów near Głogówek in Silesia (1699–1700) and in Jasna Góra (1702), preacher in Brdów (1674, 16790, confessor in Jasna Góra (1696–1697), lector in moral theology in Jasna Góra (1671, 1680); priest.
- Marszall Jan Bruno, burgher from Opole, vows taken in 1681.
- Marthin Kanut Jan (* 1698), son of Krzysztof and Ewa from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1721, vows taken on 23 VIII 1723, supported by the Jesuit Krzysztof Libert from Olomouc.
- Matzke Edward Franciszek (1713–3 III 1747), son of Franciszek and Honorata from Tarnów in Silesia, joined the Order in 1732 under the auspices of the prior of Mochów, father January Langner, worked in Topolno, Beszowa and Pińczów; priest.
- Mejzner Feliks Józef from Příbor in Moravia, joined the Order in 1789, vows taken on 4 X 1790.
- Miazgowicz Andrzej (1648–3 V 1701), son of Andrzej and Jadwiga from Silesia, joined the Order in 1670; priest.
- Mierka Seweryn Fabian (* 1749), son of Franciszek and Barbara from Kroměříž in Moravia, joined the Order in 1768, vows taken on 18 III 1769.

- Miksz Prokop (1726–8 X 1779) from Moravia, joined the Order in 1746, worked as preacher in Wieruszów, Mochów, sub-prior in Wielgomłyny, Beszowa, Pińczów, St. Barbara monastery, prior in Skalka, died in Jasna Góra; priest.
- Mordasyni Leopold Ślęzak, finished a secular school and joined the Order in 1698 at the age of 19, worked as a German language confessor in Jasna Góra, died on the 1st August 1707, spent 9 years in the Order; priest.
- Morzański Damazy Jan (1713–20 X 1770), son of Jan and Elżbieta from Twarda Góra in Silesia, joined the Order in 1731, studied theology in Jasna Góra, worked in Wieruszów as a resident; priest.
- Nayderfer Godfryd (1731–4 X / 4 XI 1786), son of Jerzy and Róża from Moravia, joined the Order in 1752, worked in Brzozów, Pińczów, Stara Częstochowa, Jasna Góra, prior in Mochów for 12 years, died in Mochów, professor of theology; priest.
- Nol Rudolf (1669–16 IX 1708), son of Marcin and Magdalena from Opole, joined the Order in 1694, organist in Jasna Góra, worked also in Mochów; priest.
- Novatius Melchior Szymon (1696–9 VIII 1737) from Silesia, joined the Order in 1718, studied in Skalka, worked in Leśniów, Wieluń, died in Jasna Góra; priest.
- Pełka Serafin Franciszek (* 1706), son of Waclaw and Ludmiła from Gortatowice in Silesia, joined the Order in 1723 under the auspices of provincial K. Moszyński; vows taken on 9 IX 1724.
- Peter Robert Józef (1729–10 X 1768), son of Józef and Anna from Moravia, studied philosophy in Jasna Góra, worked in Stara Wieś, Beszowa, Topolno, Brdów, Jasna Góra, professor of philosophy; priest.
- Pilarz Leopold Jan (* 1754), son of Józef and Marianna from Kroměříž in Moravia, joined the Order in 1776, vows taken on 30 V 1777.
- Pilarz Ernest Franciszek (* 1748), son of Józef and Marianna from Kroměříž in Moravia, joined the order in 1766, vows taken on 19 V 1767.
- Pischel Henryk Józef (* 1763), son of Józef and Anna from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1783, vows taken on 19 XI 1783.
- Pohl Piotr Franciszek (1737–9 I 1765), son of Henryk and Anna Barbara, burgher from Silesia, joined the Order in 1758, studied speculative theology in Warszawa; priest.
- Pollacz Rudolf Łukasz (1657–14 IX 1717), son of Walenty and Anna from Opole, joined the Order in 1679, studied philosophy and theology in Skalka, sub-prior in Łęczeszyce, Warszawa, prior in Mochów, Wieruszów and Stara Częstochowa, director of monks in Jasna Góra, renovated the printery in Jasna Góra, author of *Ambona Duchowna*; priest.
- Praczb Bonawentura Jan (* 1700), son of Krzysztof and Anna from the diocese of Prague, joined the Order in 1728, no information about whether he stayed in the Order and took his vows.
- Preisenhamer Maksymilian Florian (1753–6 XI 1798), son of Jan and Anna from Nový Jičín, joined the Order in 1775, died in Osiek, parish administrator; priest.
- Romfeldow Hugo Franciszek (* 1745), son of Ignacy and Barbara from Olomouc in Moravia, joined the Order in 1768 under the auspices of professor Godfryd Neiderffer.
- Rotter Ksawery Augustyn (1708–30 IV 1787), son of Henryk and Magdalena from the village Kielczyna in Silesia, joined the Order in 1727, studied philosophy in Jasna

- Góra, theology in Moravia, for 3 years was a prior in Mochów; professor of philosophy and theology, secretary of the Province, prior of Jasna Góra in 1779, vicar general (1779–1785), author of various works, e.g. *Latino et Polonico idiomatae*; priest.
- Ruppert Emeryk Józef (1704–26 X 1733), son of Jerzy and Elżbieta from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1722, tutor of philosophy, professor of moral theology, Apostolic Confessor; priest.
 - Ryba Cyprian Antoni (1687–20 X 1718), son of Bartłomiej and Ewa from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1716 under the auspices of his parson, studied latin in a school in Wrocław; cleric.
 - Ryłkiewicz Edward Hieronim (1742–27 I 1786) from Frýdek in Silesia, joined the Order in 1763, worked in Oporów, Pińczów, Beszowa, Stara Wieś, Niżniów, sub-prior in Leśniów (1782–1783); priest.
 - Schindler Karol (24 VI 1734–6 V 1790), son of Jan and Anna from Moravia, joined the order in 1759 under the auspices of father Fryderyk Szufowski, the prior of Mochów; priest.
 - Schrötter Rudolf Ksawery (1757–30 VI 1802), son of Fryderyk and Anna from Opava, joined the Order in 1774, died in Jasna Góra as a preacher; priest.
 - Skała Fryderyk (1747–4 VII 1778), son of Jan and Anna from Moravia, joined the order in 1763, cantor in Kraków, Pińczów, Lviv, Brzozów and St. Barbara monastery; priest.
 - Solski Aleksy Waclaw († 1712), son of Jan and Anna from the village Koźle in Silesia, joined the Order in 1666, prior in Mochów (1710–1712), sub-prior in Brdów (1685–1686, 1689, 1692–1696), in Topolno (1686–1691), Mochów (1696–1697, 1706–1710) and Wieluń (1702–1716), preacher in Mochów (1675–1681, 1697–1702) vice-director of the friars in Jasna Góra (1683–1685), died in Brdów; priest.
 - Strachwitz Maurycy († 25 XI 1794) from Olomouc in Moravia, joined the Order in 1761, died as a prior in Mochów; priest.
 - Szafranek Justus (1665–2 II 1706) from Silesia, son of Błażej and Katarzyna.
 - Szotary Zygfryd Walenty (* 1691), son of Mateusz and Eufemia from Silesia, joined the Order in 1713, vows taken on 26 VII 1714.
 - Szufowski Fryderyk Franciszek (* 1710), son of Walenty and Elżbieta from Biała in Silesia, joined the Order in 1729, vows taken on 24 VI 1730.
 - Tajner Krzysztof Franciszek (9 IV 1732–13 VII 1768), son of Chrystian and Elżbieta from Moravia, joined the Order in 1756 under the auspices of Jan Karol Fleszl, commissary general of the Olomouc duke and bishop, dean of Troppovicensis, studied in Skałka and in Jasna Góra, sub-prior in Głogówek; priest.
 - Teurer Benignus Wincenty (* 1757), son of Karol and Franciszka from Kroměříž in Moravia, joined the Order in 1776, vows taken on 20 VI 1777.
 - Tillner Henryk Jan Kasper († 1763), son of Kasper and Anna from Grotków in Silesia, joined the Order in 1715 under the auspices of canon general and organist in Wrocław, Bernard Galeszko, worked in Mochów; priest.
 - Tomiszka Hermenegildus Jan (* ?; † ?) from Bohemia, joined the Order on 19 VIII 1766, expelled after 2 months in 1766.

- Trakstein Maksymilian Henryk (1698–1 X 1749), joined the Order in 1717, worked in Leśniów (1747–1749) where he died; priest.
- Twardokęs vel Twardokęski Euzebiusz Franciszek Augustyn (1678–1750), son of Szymon and Marianna from Opole in Silesia, joined the order in 1700, sub-prior (1725–1723, 1726–1728) and resident in Leśniów (1739–1741); priest.
- Wagner (Wejner) Gotfryd (1709–24 X 1781) from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1731, worked in Włodawa, Łęczeszyce, Leśniów, Wieruszow, sub-prior in Skałka, Łęczeszyce, Włodawa, Głogów, vice-sacristan in Jasna Góra, died in Mochów; priest.
- Weiner Ferdynand Jakub (1709–15 X 1761), son of Dawid and Anna from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1731 under the auspices of the province secretary, father Mikołaj Juniewicz, prior in Mochów, died in Mochów; priest.
- Weltmański Aleksy Jan (1706–5 III 1743), son of Jakub and Katarzyna from Byczyna in Silesia, joined the Order in 1724 under the auspices of the prior of Warszawa, died in Warszawa; priest.
- Wentzel Anzelm Jan (1713–5 VII 1767), son of Jan and Weronika from Bohemia, joined the Order in 1748 under the auspices of father Mikołaj Juniewicz, the province secretary, worked in Jasna Góra, musician, died in Leśna; priest.
- Wessely Hermegildus Bartłomiej (1748–15 VII 1772), son of Franciszek and Katarzyna from Kosztiny in Moravia, joined the Order in 1767, died in Jasna Góra as a deacon.
- Wicher Fryderyk Jan (1693–4 IV 1724), son of Jan and Marianna from Silesia, joined the Order in 1713, studied theology and philosophy in Beszowa; priest.
- Winterspracher Gordian Antoni (* 1752), son of Krystian and Izabela from Kroměříž in Moravia, joined the Order in 1768 under the auspices of parson Bzilowski.
- Woykowski Sylwester (1781–17 VII 1806) from Rudniki in Moravia, joined the Order in 1799, worked in Jasna Góra (1801–1803); neo-presbyter.
- Wysocki Andrzej Filip z († 1724) from Olesno in Silesia, joined the Order in 1689, vows taken in 1690.
- Wysocki Paweł Emeryk († 1734) from Olesno, joined the Order in 1683; priest.
- Zeisberger Eryk (1745–10 III 1821), son of Jan and Róża from Nový Jičín in Moravia, joined the Order in 1766, worked in Jasna Góra (1775, 1803, 1817–1821), Apostolic Confessor in Jasna Góra; priest.

Summary

Bohemian Crown subjects in Polish province of the Order of St. Paul in 18th century

The Polish Province of the Order of St. Paul was home for a significant number of monks originating from the Bohemian Crown lands. We know that as many as 103 monks lived in the Polish Province in the 18th century, most of them coming from Silesia and Moravia. After 1740, the number of candidates from Silesia decreased, as this province became a Prussian territory. Before the end of 1739, there had been 49 candidates from Silesia joining, and after 1740 – only 4. The average age when joining the Order was 26 years, with 29 years spent in the monastery and an average of 40 years' lifespan. A vast majority of the monks subjected to the research were priests and clerics.

The monks of the Czech origin were appointed to various important positions within the Order, like the central roles of vicar general and definitory general (K. A. Rotter). Two representatives of the analysed

group were elected the provincial definitory (S. F. Marchin vel Kaukorides vel Maryn and T. F. Dytryński vel Dittrich). Apart from the above, the Czech monks performed other important roles, such as priors, parish administrators, sub-priors, provisors, etc., as well as those related to the educational part of the Order's activity, e.g. the novice master. This group of monks was also very active in the fields of academic and didactic work and musical composition. They dedicated themselves to the pastoral activity as well. To summarize the above considerations, it can be concluded that the subjects to the Bohemian Crown joining the St. Paul Order in the Polish province were treated in the same way as the candidates originating from the Polish lands. They were considered as full members of the Polish province, proving that any promotion to a higher position within the Order was dependant on the moral and intellectual attributes of the monks, and not on their place of origin or social status.