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## EPITAPHIUM MINISTRI GENERALES TOTIUS ORDINIS MINORUM S.P.N. FRANCISCI FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF THE FORMER BERNARDINE LIBRARY AT KARCZÓWKA

(TODAY THE DIOCESAN ARCHIVES IN KIELCE)

**ABSTRACT:** The Diocesan Archives in Kielce keeps a manuscript unknown to a wider circle of researchers, entitled “*Mortuologium seu Calendarium ...*” by Timotheo Kaffka. It probably found its way into the collection of the said archives following the cassation of the Bernardine monastery at Karczówka in 1864. The manuscript, inconspicuous in appearance, contains information on the history of the Friars Minor, both the older branch – the Conventual Franciscans, the Observants (the Reformati) and the Bernardines. *Mortuologium*, as a work of commemorative nature, constitutes a universal type of written source, typical of the monastic Latin culture. Franciscan calendars are no exemption to this rule. Therefore, the following publication supplemented with the source appendix in the form of the list of generals OFM unpublished so far, may become both an important contribution to the existing literature on the subject and continuation of the research into the writing culture of the Polish Bernardines.

**KEYWORDS:** Bernardines at Karczówka, The Diocesan Archives in Kielce, *Epitaphium Ministri Generales*, 13th-18th centuries, manuscript.

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Works conducted in the Diocesan Archives in Kielce led to an interesting finding of the so far unknown manuscript entitled *Mortuologium seu Calendarium ... a Timotheo Kaffka*. It was found in the collection of the above archives as a result of the cassation of the Bernardine monastery at Karczówka in 1864.<sup>1</sup> Hence, this manuscript has shared

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<sup>1</sup> The monographic study of the former Bernardine library in Karczówka. see: P. K a r d y ś, *Patrum Bernardinorum Conventus Sancti Caroli Kielcijs ad Bibliothecam*

the fate of the post-monastery materials, which though scattered can accidentally be uncovered and brought back to the science and culture.<sup>2</sup> Inconspicuous in appearance, the manuscript contains material referring to the history of the Friars Minor, both of the older branch, the Conventual Franciscans, the Observants (Reformers) and the Bernardines. *Mortuologium*, as a commemorative work, is a universal type of written source, specific to monastic as well as secular Latin culture.<sup>3</sup> The Franciscan calendars are no exception to this rule, despite their internal differences and the circumstances in which they were drawn up and the fate of these sources, remain an inspiring research topic into the monastic culture and identity throughout the centuries. For this reason, this publication, supplemented with the source appendix in the form of a list of generals OFM unpublished so far, may become both a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject and the continuation of the research into writing culture of the Polish Bernardines.<sup>4</sup>

Commencing the analysis, we shall remind the readers that years ago Jerzy Kłoczowski expressed a well-justified opinion that the Franciscans Observants working in the Polish land within the Bohemian-Polish province, despite the fact that they were established as a consequence of the development of the Observant reform of the Friars Minor, did not found Bernardine monasteries. In Poland, it was

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cam. Biblioteka oo. bernardynów z Karczówki od założenia konwentu do XIX wieku, [in:] *Dzieje Karczówki w Kielcach (pod Kielcami) w latach 1624-2024*, vol. 6, *Biblioteka bernardynów na Karczówce od 1632 roku do kasaty klasztoru w 1864 roku*, ed. J. Mićka, Kielce 2019, pp. 13-270.

<sup>2</sup> See: materials published in the series *Hereditas Monasteriorum*, vol. 1-8, 2012-2016.

<sup>3</sup> The extensive use of this type of source is presented in the works by: E. Schuber, *Zwar erfundene, aber möglichst wirklichkeitsnah dargestellte Individuen oder physiognomische Kodifizierungen Und Rollenstilisierungen?*, „Vorträge und Forschungen: Mediaevalia Augiensia”, Bd. 54, 2001, pp. 429-437; *Die Bistümer der Kirchenprovinz Magdeburg. Das Bistum Naumburg 1.1. Die Diözese*, ed. H. Wiesner, De Gruyter Akademie Berlin-New York 1997, pp. 19-28; W. Kowalski, „Pogrzebowe trudy” sandomierskich Franciszkanów – Reformatów w czasach staropolskich, „Pietas et Studium” 1, 2008, pp. 69-104; A. Poznńska, A. K. Gajewski, *Umieralność polskich kapucynów w latach 1946-2000*, „Przegląd Epidemiologiczny”, 59, 2005, pp. 97-105.

<sup>4</sup> See: W. Grudziński OFM, *Księga zmarłych czyli Pobożne wspomnienie Ojców i Braci Zakonu Ś.O.N. Franciszka popularnie Bernardynów w Polsce, zmarłych w Panu od roku 1815 do naszych czasów*, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska 1940, passim.

a somewhat characteristic thing that neither did the local Bernardines take over the existing Franciscan monasteries nor did they reform them, although by 1517 they formally built a single order, but founded new houses.<sup>5</sup> From 1467, they had their own Bernardine vicary separated from the Observant Austrian-Bohemian-Polish vicary. The first Observant monastery began to be built in Stradom as early as 10 days after John Capistrano's arrival in Krakow on 28 August 1453. The new convent was founded under the name of St Bernardino of Siena, hence the name "Bernardine" given to them by the public at the time, although brothers consistently called themselves Observants (*Ordinis Fratrum Minorum Observantium*). Thriving pastoral activities and their popularity resulted in numerous foundations, especially at the end of the 15th century. The first serious crisis arose almost one hundred years later, as a result of the flourishing idea of reformation in Europe and Poland. The period of the renewed popularity can be observed in the last decades of the 16th century, i.e. along with the advent of Counter-reformation. While fighting with Protestantism, Observants developed their preaching activities and promoted Marian and Passion cults, the evidence of which were two "flagship" foundations in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska and Góra Kalwaria. The increase in the importance of the Bernardine congregations in the first half of the 17th century can be confirmed by over thirty foundations established in the Kingdom of Poland. The 18th century brought about the stabilisation of the monastic structures, while their fall should be linked to monastic cassations in the 19th century.<sup>6</sup>

The above remarks seem necessary in order to understand why, among the Bernardines of the Province of Lesser Poland, until the mid-18th century, the memory of eminent figures of the "whole" of *Ordo Fratrum Minorum* was cultivated *pro memoria*. References to

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<sup>5</sup> J. K ł o c z o w s k i, *Bracia mniejsi w Polsce średniowiecznej*, [in:] *Franciszkanie w Polsce średniowiecznej*, part 1, *Franciszkanie na ziemiach polskich*, ed. *idem*, Warszawa 1983, pp. 59-63; H. E. W y c z a w s k i, *Krótką historia braci mniejszych*, [in:] *Klasztory bernardyńskie w Polsce w jej granicach historycznych*, ed. *idem*, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska 1985, p. 619. Such assumptions were made by Małgorzata Maciszewska, see: *eadem*, *Klasztor bernardyński w społeczeństwie polskim 1453-1530*, Warszawa 2001, *passim*.

<sup>6</sup> See: K. K a n t a k, *Bernardyńni*, vol. 1-2, *passim*; H. E. W y c z a w s k i, *Klasztory*, *passim*.

common origins and the cultivation of a kind of a founding myth of the whole religious formation originating from the “Poor Man” of Assisi gave a sense of cultural continuity and exceptional “Franciscan patronage”.<sup>7</sup> The author of the list presented below, Brother Timotheo Kaffka, was well aware of this, as were his recipients – fellow friars. It is worth mentioning that this common tradition also found its place in other works, i.e. Bernardine obituaries and chronicles, such as those by Innocent of Kościan<sup>8</sup> and Jan of Komorów.<sup>9</sup> A superb example of the Bernardine chronicle can be a work by Fr. Tomasz Dygoń (1588–1681), *Chronologia Ordinis Fratrum Minorum de Observantia provinciae Minoris Poloniae et Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae; Descriptiones nonnullorum monasteriorum Ordinis Minorum Observantiae, Vineae electa ex Minore Polonia in novam S. Casimiri Provinciam erecta 1469–1772*<sup>10</sup> or *Kronika zakonu bernardynów grodzieńskich z lat 1677–1783*.<sup>11</sup> The fact that these both positions originate from the Bernardine communities of Grodno can testify to a great need to immortalise their own history and preserve incessant relation between tradition of the whole monastic congregation, history, the present and the past; the above commemorative pieces were surely created with reference to the latter.

Recalling further examples of the chronicling activity of the Bernardine Friars, we cannot overlook the fact that, towards the end of the 16th century, it acquired the characteristics of a kind of monastic duty. This happened thanks to the General of the Order Franciszek Gonzaga (1546–1620),<sup>12</sup> author of the then famous work *De origine Seraphicae*

<sup>7</sup> R. Manselli, *Pierwsze stulecie historii franciszkanów*, Kraków 2006, passim.

<sup>8</sup> J. Kłoczowski, *Bracia mniejsi*, pp. 70–92.

<sup>9</sup> Jan z Komorowa, *Memoriale Ordinis Fratrum Minorum a fr. Joanne de Komorowo compilatum*, eds. X. Liske, A. Lorkiewicz, [in:] *Monumenta Poloniae Historica* (henceforth: MPH) vol. V, Lwów 1888, pp. 64–362; A. Obruśnik, *Jan z Komorowa*, [in:] *Encyklopedia katolicka* (henceforth: EK), vol. 7, Lublin 1997, kol. 910. Cf. *Kronika Bernardynów Bydgoskich*, ed. K. Kantak, Poznań 1907, passim.

<sup>10</sup> H. E. Wycazowski, *Dygoń Tomasz*, [in:] *Słownik polskich pisarzy franciszkańskich*, ed. *idem*, Warszawa 1981, p. 121.

<sup>11</sup> H. Pauloskaya, *Grodzieńskie kroniki klasztorne. Formy gatunkowe i aspekty komunikacyjne*, Warszawa, 2016, pp. 23–29.

<sup>12</sup> *Gonzaga, Francesco*, [in:] *Encyclopedia Treccani*, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/francesco-gonzaga\\_res-2e32f583-87ee-11dc-8e9d-0016357ee51\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/francesco-gonzaga_res-2e32f583-87ee-11dc-8e9d-0016357ee51_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 30.04.2021].

*Religionis Franciscanae eiusque progressibus, de regularis observantiae institutione, forma administrationis, legibus, eiusque ordinis propagatione*, who ordered that every province designate one monk (*chronologus*) to collect the historical material. Fr. Kamil Kantak, a distinguished expert in the history and organization of the monastic life, referred in his book to the information about most of these chronologies, starting from the 1630s.<sup>13</sup> From then on, the Bernardines recorded various information on the history of the Order on a much larger scale under the titles: *Topographia*, *Chronotopographica*, *Calendarium*, *Archivum Conventus*, *Anagryphe*. Fr. Hieronim Eugeniusz Wyczawski OFM<sup>14</sup> and Małgorzata Maciszewska<sup>15</sup> talk in their studies about the mass character of such a type of sources for the period until the end of the 14th century. Undoubtedly, *Epitaphium* should be included in this type of works, despite its distinctive features. It does not contain such a typical collection of information as descriptions of the convents, valuable objects or copies of documents, but centres around deceased monks who performed fundamental functions in the province. *Epitaphium* itself is not in the nature of prayers for the dead, in contradistinction to the remaining registers of benefactors, fathers and brothers included in *Mortuologium*.

The best known and scientifically elaborated obituary to date is that of Innocent of Kościan, composed around 1530, who recorded the deaths of 1019 deceased friars – priests, clerics, laymen, based on the obituaries of individual monasteries.<sup>16</sup> If we compare, for example, the obituary of Innocent of Kościan and the obituary of the Dominicans of Lviv, we notice that a list of monks contained in *Epitaphium* does not have the character of obituaries, serving as prayers for the deceased on the anniversaries of their deaths (anniversaries), since it does not give dates of their death, but only inform us about the years of monastic

<sup>13</sup> K. Kantak, *Bernardyni polscy*, vol. 2, 1573-1795-1932, Lwów 1933, pp. 323-325. A special circular calling provincials to prepare the history of the Order was issued in 1610 by the General of the Order Benignus of Genoa, see: *ibidem*.

<sup>14</sup> H. E. Wyczawski, *Katalog Archiwum Prowincji OO. Bernardynów w Krakowie*, part 2, *Rękopisy*, „Archiwa Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne” 4, 1962, pp. 23-225.

<sup>15</sup> M. Maciszewska, *Klasztor*, p. 9

<sup>16</sup> K. Kantak, *Sylwetki bernardynów poznańskich. Innocenty z Kościana*, „Kronika Miasta Poznania” 7, 1929, pp. 38-51, 169-170; *idem*, *Bernardyni*, vol. 1, pp. 294-295; M. Maciszewska, *Bernardyni*, pp. 119-174.

functions they performed or titles they received. Only exceptionally do we find in *Epitaphium* the adjectives denoting considerable merit or character of the personality, e.g. *miraculis/clarus* with reference to the General of the Order Blessed John of Parma (actually Giovanni Buralli, c. 1208-1289)<sup>17</sup> or *de propaganda fide responsalis* by the figure Pier Marino Sormani, Bishop Vigeveno and General of the Order in the years 1682-1688.<sup>18</sup> The whole manuscript was in its fundamental part of commemorative nature, at least this was the assumption of Brother Timotheo Kaffka (*anniversariae dici commemoratione*), of course provided that he wrote it in an anagogical manner popular at the time. It differed from the chronological method in that the author's aim was to present the characters with their unique spiritual and moral virtues. Chronology in this case was a secondary matter, valid only within a given group of characters. At this point, it is worth noting that Brother Timotheo Kaffka did not succeed in describing these spiritual and moral virtues. However, with regard to the list of generals *Ordinis Fratrum Minorum*, except for two already mentioned, and in the remaining lists (of benefactors, fathers and brothers, vicars general, provincial definitors and lectors general), he only exceptionally included additional information about their spiritual virtues.<sup>19</sup> As a result, we can put forward a hypothesis that the crucial message the author wished to convey was the preservation of the historical memory, consolidation of a common identity of the convents, provinces and the whole order.

The manuscript containing the presented *Epitaphium* is deposited in the Diocesan Archives in Kielce, in the collection of the old general Files, under the shelf-mark R-15 (formerly O-15) and bears the title on its upper cover: *Mortuologium seu Calendarium ... a Timotheo Kaffka*. Further, on the title page we read: *Mortuologium seu Calendarium Polono-Seraphicum. Patrum ac Fratrum in Domino defunctorum Diarium Annuale. Almae Provinciae Min[orum] [Pol]oniae [tot]iusque Regni Provinciarum Matris. Defunctorium[que] Quotidianae: Pro pia ac*

<sup>17</sup> E. Pásztor, *Johannes von Parma OFM*, [in:] *Lexikon des Mittelalters*, vol. 5, München 1991, col. 592-593; R. Manselli, *Pierwsze stulecie*, pp. 119-122.

<sup>18</sup> See: ftn. No. 126.

<sup>19</sup> See more in the prepared edition of *Mortuologium*, e.g. ARP. *Leonardus Starczewski recollectionis et pauperis obseruator plurius Conuentuum restaurator et Capellae B. Simonis Lipnicij Erector in Capituli Calvariensi*.

*salubri Oratione pro defunctis ac quotidiana anniversariae dici commemoratione. Ex Archivijis Conventuum, & antiquissimis Annalibus & Chronologijs Provinciae. Ab ARP F. Timotheo Kaffka Praed[icator] Gen[eralis] Diffi[nitor] Habit[us] S[anctae] T[heologiae] Lectore Jubilato Notario Apost[olico] Patre Provinciae pro tunc Gvardiano Calvariensis. Non hystorico sed Anagogico stylo, perpetue memoriae, ad Ecclesias, Sacristias, & Refectoria Conventuum, juxta Superiorum ordinationem. Descriptum & Conscriptum.*<sup>20</sup> The appearance of the manuscript is typical of the binding of the 18th century.

The cover of card stock was clothed in brown leather, faint traces of the pressed frame that enclosed the smooth upper and lower cover were preserved. An inventory sticker with the shelf-mark C VII 31 characteristic of the former library of the Bernardines at Karczówka has been preserved on the spine. The state of the preservation of this manuscript is good, paper not damp, no tears, but the whole block, stapled with five strips, is detached from the covers.<sup>21</sup> At this stage of the research we cannot unequivocally state how this manuscript found its way to the Diocesan Archives in Kielce. Knowing the fate of other sources of the monastic provenance, we can, however, state with a high degree of probability that it must have happened as a result of the cassation of the Bernardine Order at Karczówka in 1864.<sup>22</sup>

The source described, although exceptionally interesting in its own right, is not completely outstanding. In the course of research, it was

<sup>20</sup> ADK, the old general Files R-15 (in the former library of the Bernardines at Karczówka under the shelf-mark C VII 31).

<sup>21</sup> P. Kardyś, *Patrum*, pp. 75, 167.

<sup>22</sup> Cf. M. Cubrzyńska-Leonarczyk, *Kolekcje klasztorne w zbiorze starych druków Biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej w Warszawie: historia i współczesność*. [in:] *Kasaty klasztorów na obszarze dawnej Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów i na Śląsku na tle procesów sekularyzacyjnych w Polsce i Europie*, vol. 3: *Źródła. Skutki kasat XVIII i XIX w. Kasata w latach 1954-1956*, ed. M. Derwich, with the cooperation of K. Bock and M. L. Wójcicka, Wrocław 2014, pp. 173-183; J. Gwóźdź, *Pokasacyjne losy księgozbiorów klasztornych na obszarze Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów*. [in:] *ibidem*, pp. 141-144; M. Kośka, *Losy księgozbiorów klasztornych po kasacie 1819 r. Misja Samuela Bogumiła Lindego*. [in:] *ibidem*, pp. 161-171; R. Stępień, *Pokasacyjne losy i obecny stan zachowania archiwaliów klasztoru Benedyktynów z Sieciechowa*, „Res Historica” 45, 2018, pp. 131-153; M. Czapiński, *Stare druki pochodzące z klasztorów skasowanych w Wielkopolsce w zbiorach Biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej w Warszawie*, „Biblioteka” 2020, No. 24, pp. 9-46, in which we can find rich literature on the subject.

possible to identify a few more similar manuscripts, already known from the literature on the subject. One of these is the so-called “Calendar” of Fr. Timotheo Kaffka, also written in 1752, which is probably the prototype for the discussed *Mortuologium*, whose copies or subsequent editions for the monasteries in Krakow, Opatów, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, Alwernia, Tarnów and Radom are kept in the Archives of the Bernardine Province in Krakow.<sup>23</sup> The above materials did not remain anonymous. Bartosz Zarębski indicated that Wilhelm Gąsiorowski already used them in 1860 when determining the authorship of the paintings with the representations of Last Supper, Crucifixion and Fall of Christ in the Bernardine church in Krakow, and the painting of Crucifixion in the Bernardine church in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska. He referred then to “The Book of the Deceased Friars of the Bernardine Monastery in Krakow”, which according to him, was a 19<sup>th</sup>-century copy of the former manuscript.<sup>24</sup>

The examination of the above-mentioned manuscripts from the Archives of the Bernardine Province in Krakow enables us to formulate conclusions regarding the authorship of the Kielce manuscript *Mortuologium*, and attempt to determine with a small margin of error the *stemma codicum* for the whole group of *mortuologia* of the Bernardine provinces in Lesser Poland, initiated in c. 1752.

During the bibliographical research, the following manuscripts have been examined:

1) I-b-21 *Calendarium Polono-Seraphicum patrum ac fratrum* from the monastery in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska;<sup>25</sup>

2) I-b-22 *Pia memoria patrum ac fratrum* from the monastery in Krakow;<sup>26</sup>

<sup>23</sup> The Archives of the Bernardine Province in Krakow: the Archives of the monastery in Krakow (AKK I-b-21, 22); The Archives of the monastery in Opatów (VII-2); The Archives of the monastery in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska (IV-b-7); The Archives of the monastery in Radom (XI-1). We would like to thank Fr. Władysław Waśko for allowing us to conduct our research and for helping us to make use of the archives of the Bernardine Order in Krakow.

<sup>24</sup> W. Gąsiorowski, *Cechy krakowskie. Ich dzieje, ordynacje, listy swobody, zwyczaje i t.p.*, Kraków 1860, pp. 34-37 (after: B. Zarębski, *Późnogotycka Madonna Apokaliptyczna z ołtarza głównego kościoła Bernardynów w Krakowie – dzieło malarza Franciszka z Węgier*, pp. 63-64).

<sup>25</sup> H. E. Wycazowski, *Katalog*, part 2, p. 182 (from 1453, a copy of *Mortuologium* by Kaffka, last entry from 1869).



3) II-6 *Calendarium seu Diarium Annuale* from the monastery in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska;<sup>27</sup>

4) II-7 *Calendarium seu Diarium Annulae* from the monastery in Krakow;<sup>28</sup>

5) VII-2 *Calendarium Polono-Seraphicum* from the monastery in Opatów;<sup>29</sup>

6) XI-1 *Mortuologium seu Calendarium* from the monastery in Radom;<sup>30</sup>

7) XIV-a-4 *Diarium Annuale* from the monastery in Tarnów;<sup>31</sup>

8) XIV-a-5 *Diarium Annuale* from the monastery in Tarnów.<sup>32</sup>

Even a cursory comparative study allows us to reach several conclusions. Only the manuscripts from the former monastery at Karczówka and in Radom bear titles beginning with *Mortuologium seu Calendarium...* . Other manuscripts were titled only *Calendarium...*, or *Pia memoria*. At the same time, thanks to the attributed authorship, we can be certain, repeating the Bernardine tradition, that the original, “matrix” copy of *Mortuologium* was the work of Fr. Timotheo Kaffka. All the more that still at the beginning of the 20th century Fr. Antoni Ligas wrote: [...] a P. Timotheo Kaffka S. T. L. *Jubilato ex Archivis*

<sup>26</sup> *Ibidem*, (from 1453, a copy of *Mortuologium* by Kaffka with the former shelf-mark BKRA-15, continued from 1813, the last entry in 1939, a copy with a defect, with former shelf-marks 13/VII, IV-b-7, BKAL-117).

<sup>27</sup> *Idem*, *Katalog*, part 2 (*dokończenie*), ABMK 5, 1962, p. 18 (from 1453, a copy of *Mortuologium* by Kaffka and continuation from 1926, by Fr. Antoni Ligas until 1939).

<sup>28</sup> *Ibidem*, (from 1453, a copy and continuation of *Mortuologium* by T. Kaffka, from 1787 by Fr. Eryk Januszewski, and others until 1924).

<sup>29</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 73-74, (from 1208, in which the last entry is under the year 1797, but, what is important, there are no entries other than those of the deceased fathers and brothers in the monasteries in Krakow and Kalwaria Zebrzydowska; entries up to 1767 are made by one hand, later other hands appear, but the absence of entries from other monasteries, especially from Opatów, clearly indicates that the manuscript was made in Krakow or Kalwaria Zebrzydowska in 1752 or 1753 and was not completed after the transfer to Opatów).

<sup>30</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 84, (from 1208, a copy and continuation of *Mortuologium* by Fr. Timotheo Kaffka prepared by brother Samuel Raczek and continued until 1779, with former shelf-mark: 1/XVIII i RAD-6).

<sup>31</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 102, (of the years 1453-1844, with a shelf-mark BTAR-20/2, with no further entries, but *anniversaria* for fathers and brothers).

<sup>32</sup> *Ibidem*, (from the years 1453-1937, with a shelf-mark BTAR-20/3, with no other entries, but *anniversaria* for fathers and brothers).

*Conventuum Annalibus Chronologisque provinciae descriptum a. D. 1787 et nunc occasione Maioris Jubilaei S. P. N. Francisci Ordinis Seraphici Fundatoris i. e. An. D. 1926 P. Ambrosio Ligas transcriptum*<sup>33</sup>. We cannot at this point answer to whom the authorship of the Karczówka manuscript should be attributed. There is a possibility that the author may have been Timotheo Kaffka himself, owing to the fact that at least three more of the remaining manuscripts were made by essentially the same hand. An unequivocal determination of the character of Timotheo Kaffka's handwriting would make it possible to confirm or exclude his authorship as a chronologist of the province, whose competence rested on ensuring the preservation of the tradition of commemoration of fathers and brothers. Suggestions referring to the authorship of Timotheo Kaffka are further confirmed by dating of the manuscripts at 1752 or 1753–1787, as well as the fact that last entries were made with the same hand before his death.

Unfortunately, the study by Fr. Kajetan Grudziński OFM entitled *Księga zmarłych czyli Pobożne wspomnienie Ojców i Braci Zakonu Ś.O.N. Franciszka popularnie Bernardynów w Polsce, zmarłych w Panu od roku 1815 do naszych czasów* does not bring any useful information concerning the priority of any of the preserved *Mortuologium seu Calendarium*, although he cites as sources of information the obituaries of the Lesser Poland Province from Alwernia, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, Krakow (3 versions) and Tarnów (2 versions), all created following the manuscript by Brother Timotheo Kaffka.<sup>34</sup>

In this situation, we are inclined to believe that the Kielce manuscript comes in a straight line from the oldest, original *Mortuologium* by Timotheo Kaffka, which can be confirmed by *Epitaphium Praelatorum et Superiorum Ordinis Seraphici Praedecessorum Patrum Min-*

<sup>33</sup> APBK II-7, p. 3. The printed *Mortuologium* of the Greater Poland Province comes from the 18th century, but this limits itself to the enumeration of the deceased fathers and brothers, does not include the tradition of the whole congregation, referring to Generals of the Order, Vicars General and others, see: *Memoria Patrum ac Fratrum mortuorum Ordinis Minorum S. P. N. Francisci Regularis Observantiae Provinciae Maioris Poloniae Sanctae Mariae Angelorum*, Varsoviae 1793.

<sup>34</sup> W. Grudziński OFM, *Księga zmarłych czyli Pobożne wspomnienie Ojców i Braci Zakonu Ś.O.N. Franciszka popularnie Bernardynów w Polsce, zmarłych w Panu od roku 1815 do naszych czasów*, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska 1940, p. 11.

*istorum Generalium* published below, which includes date 1752 under the list.<sup>35</sup>

We learn from the title of this manuscript that brother Timotheo Emmanuel Kaffka (also Kafka) was a priest of general province, definitor, lector of theology, philosopher scotist, apostolic notary and guardian of the monastery in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska.<sup>36</sup> We can infer on the basis of the manuscript that he performed the function of a chronologist of the Lesser Poland province (*chronologus in provincijs generalis*). From the findings of Fr. K. Kantak regarding the requirements set down to chronologists we learn that brother Timotheo embarked on a “typical” career for this position. A background in theology and law, as well as the powers of the apostolic notary, were well appreciated, given the need to make copies of documents and to have the necessary skills to take care of the most precious legacy of the provincial archives (*monumenta scripturarum*).

The biography of this distinguished Bernardine has so far not been thoroughly discussed. Until now, Fr. Wiesław Murawiec has been the only researcher who examined Kaffka the most. We learn from his studies that he was born in Praga near Warsaw in c. 1712 in the bourgeoisie family of Karol and Rozyna Kafka. It appears to be difficult to determine whether the choice of his path of life was his own initiative, or it was inspired by his parents. After completing his primary education, he entered the Bernardine monastery in Stradom near Krakow. There, under the guidance of his master, Szymon Pienkiewicz, he undertook studies in theology and philosophy, ended with an examination and a lectorate in philosophy. In around 1733, he was ordained a priest, then in 1738, he was transferred to St Anne’s Monastery near Przyrów, where he taught logic and metaphysics. Science in the life of this cannon played a fundamental role. Noticed and appreciated by his supervisors, he performed the function of a lector in the monastic college in Krakow, general preacher, master of novitiate, and later definitor of the Lesser Poland Province, adhering to the rules of the monastic law. His scripts and treaties *Selectae quaestiones*,<sup>37</sup> *Grammatica*

<sup>35</sup> ADK, R-15, p. 209.

<sup>36</sup> Cf. K. Kantak, *Bernardyni*, vol. 2, p. 458; J. Bar, *Udział Polaków w literaturze franciszkańskiej: bibliografia*, „Studia Theologica Varsoviensia” 1, 1963, p. 230.

<sup>37</sup> W. Murawiec, *Kaffka Tymoteusz Emanuel*, [in:] *Słownik polskich pisarzy franciszkańskich...*, pp. 203-204.

*philosophico-scocistica*<sup>38</sup> and *Stoa scotistica*<sup>39</sup> come from this period. He was also an author of the work *Obserwa życia regularnego dla III Zakonu*.<sup>40</sup> From 1751 to 1754 he held dignity of a guardian in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, and then having returned to Stradom, he was appointed prefect of the college of theology. The next stage in the Bernardine way of Timotheo Kaffka was the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Krakow's Żłóbek, with which he was related until his death on 28 February 1779.<sup>41</sup>

Thanks to further queries, above all, in the Archives of the Province of the Bernardine Fathers in Krakow, it was possible to considerably broaden the source base for the biography of Brother Timotheo. In the volume entitled "Opinions of the prior's advisors of the Krakow Stradom and Przyrów monasteries on theological lectors"<sup>42</sup> we can find opinions of a custodian, vicar, definitors and preachers of the Custodian monastery in Krakow about brother Timotheo Kaffka of the years 1744-1751, in connection to his position of a guardian in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska.<sup>43</sup> Six such opinions can be found in the above volume,

<sup>38</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 203-204.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 203-204.

<sup>40</sup> K. E streicher, *Bibliografia polska*, vol. 19, p. 196 (<https://www.estreicher.uj.edu.pl/skany/>, accessed on: 03.05.2021): T. K a f f k a, *Obserwa życia regularnego Śmierci Dobrey, y szczęśliwej wieczności Reula Seraficzna Trzeciego Zakonu S. O. Franciszka, Świeckich Braci y Sióstr Pokutujących Tercyarów, y Tercyarek w Domach własnych w osobności mieszkających w życiu świeckim Konwersów, y Konwerssek, Na zakonne y stateczne Przykazań Boskich zachowanie, na pomnożenie zasług, y miłosiernych uczynków, y przykładne SS. Pańskich tegoż zakonu naśladowanie. Od Najwyższych Papieżów Mikołaja IV y Pawła III podana i potwierdzona. Dla informacyi y zbawiennego pożytku przyjmującym sukienkę, y czyniącym profesją przez Oyców Reguły S. O. Franciszka Obserwantów Prowincyi MałoPolskiej. Za pozwoleniem Zwierzchności Duchowney wydana roku 1772, Kraków 1772.*

<sup>41</sup> W. M u r a w i e c, *Kaffka*, pp. 203-204.

<sup>42</sup> APMB, the Archives of the Lesser Poland Province M-33 (earlier: APM-26/2), part II, pp. 139-151; see: H. E. W y c z a w s k i, *Katalog*, part 2, p. 61.

<sup>43</sup> M-33, p. 141 (1745 r.): *Ego infrascriptus una cum Patribus Conventus Custodialis Cracoviensis Discretis testor A. V. P. Timotheum Kaffka Praedicatorum Generalem et Sacra Theologiae Lectorem Actualem, officio suo Lectoratiis proficique et Laudabiliter respondisse, Conclusiones publicas annuales defendisse, ac in alijs locis cum magno Sacrae Religionis plausu, et honore appugnasse, religiosa exemplaritate praeludisse; ita, ut pro emeritis laboribus non tantum temporalis, verum aetiam aeternam lauream dignus sit coronari, quod cordicitus peroptamus. In quem finem has praesentem ab anno 1744. die 12. Octobris, usque ad annum 1748. Sigillo Nostri*

all of the years 1744-1750. Unfortunately, similar in form and content, they do not bring anything new, as it is impossible to quote a typical set of virtues and advantages recorded in these mandates presenting the candidate word for word. On the other hand, in the following document, which is a lectionary jubilation of Brother Timotheo Kaffka, we can also find only standard information, which brings little real data about this Bernardine monk.<sup>44</sup> The collected materials do not constitute any breakthrough in the research into the biography of the monk, owing to which, further study remains an up-to-date research postulate.<sup>45</sup>

The acquired information allow us to assume that the original manuscript *Mortuologium* was created by brother Timotheo Kaffka at the time when he was a guardian in the monastery in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska. The date 1752 appears to unequivocally state this. Of course, we cannot exclude or we can even treat this as highly probable that while creating the first version of the manuscript, the author stayed temporarily in Krakow and used the archives of the local monastery. Otherwise, it appears to be difficult to assume that he would be able to prepare complete lists of generals of the order, vicars general and definitors and lectors of the province, but especially fathers, brothers and benefactors. Ultimately, however, his work was not continued in the various provincial houses outside Krakow and Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, the only few exceptions are proposed by the Kielce manuscript. There, on a page planned for the monastery at Karczówka, we find a dozen or so entries, some of which had to be made on the spot, after the manuscript had arrived here via the Piotrkowice monastery, where, no new entry was made.<sup>46</sup>

The life of brother Timotheo Kaffka and the existing research into the copy of his work do not offer a clear answer how this manuscript

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*Custodialis Cracoviensis munitas, manibus proprijs subscripsimus. Anno Domini 1745. die 12. Octobris.* The signatories are Brother John Capistrano the Custodian, Brother Damian Jurkiewicz the Definitor, Brother Bartholomew Kulbiński the Lector General, Brother Joseph the Definitor, Brother Rajmund the Sunday Preacher, Brother Antoni the Cathedral Preacher and Brother Jan the Vicar.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 153 (1750).

<sup>45</sup> The fruitful search for both *mortuologia* and chapter records was made possible thanks to the heartfelt help of Fr. Walerian Waśko, to whom the authors hereby thank.

<sup>46</sup> More on the topic of the content of the manuscript and remaining manuscripts in the planned edition of *Mortuologium* of Karczówka.

managed to get to Karczówka near Kielce, yet we can state that it had earlier been in the Bernardine monastery in Piotrkowice, as indicated by the provenance note on the upper cover: *Pro Conventu Petricovicensis. Recomendant animae Patrum ac Fratrum defunctorum hac die, mense etc. Mortui sunt in Provincia nostra Patres ac Fratres quorum animae per misericordiam Dei requiescant in pace. Amen.* The provenance informs us even more about the purpose of this manuscript and recommends that the souls of fathers and brothers be commended to God's mercy on specific months and days. The date of its creation – 1752 – points to the moment of the creation of the central part of the content. In practice, however, it was never completed, which can be evidenced by empty cards at all the houses of the province, except for Krakow, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska and Karczówka.<sup>47</sup> In the latter case, there are very few records, hence its content primarily refers to the Krakow and Kalwaria houses and exceptional figures against the background of the general history of the Order and the Polish Province, the example of which is *Epitaphium*.

The most important “components” of Kielce *Mortuologium* are: *Doctrina Mortis ad Lectorum Seraphicum; Proceessio Mortuorum ex Hierarchia Ecclesiastica et Seraphico Religiosa Moribundo Lectorum Presentata; Catalogus Benefactorum ac Venerabilium Servorum Ordinis Minorum Sancti Patri Francisci* (from 1415); *ADM. Reverendi PP Comissarii et Visitatores Apostolici et Generales Provinciae Poloniae et Praesides Capitulum Provincialium, Almae Provinciae Minorum Poloniae in Domino defuncti* from 1467; *Mausoleum Perennitatis et pietatis braci i dobrodziejów w poszczególnych domach* (from 1453) and immensely interesting *Epitaphium Prelatorum et Superiorum: Ministri Generales* (from 1208).

Blank sheets and columns for the remaining houses in the province, as has been mentioned above, were not completed anywhere but at Karczówka. The uniqueness of *Epitaphium* rests on the fact that only in three known cases letters of the generals of the order have been preserved, reaching to common Franciscan roots and starting with the figure of St Francis of Assisi. In theory, all the aforementioned *Mortuologia seu Calendaria* had analogous character, common source and common foundation copy. In practice, there were a number of devia-

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<sup>47</sup> P. Kardyś, *Patrum*, pp. 75, 167.

tions from the original copy. In one example, we can suspect that no such list and other elements are resultant upon a defective copy of the chronicle. In some other, such an opinion cannot be ventured, since we can clearly see that from the beginning they were created solely for the purpose of noting down the *anniversa* of the then contemporary times??? of brothers and fathers of the Lesser Poland Province, without willingness to establish and preserve the tradition of the hierarchs of the order from the beginning of its existence.

In Poland, similar lists/obituaries/epitaphs are known from literature on the subject, yet only exceptionally they were published. We have in mind the aforementioned *Memoriale* by Jan of Komorów, the list of Innocent of Kościan published by Kamil Kantak, OFM, and the obituary of the Dominicans of Lviv.<sup>48</sup> Such chronologies were much more popular in Western Europe. Initially, these works referred to the lives of St Francis and his closest companions. In the second half of the 13th century, interest is perceived not only in “the Poor of Assisi”, but the history of the Franciscan community, both local and general. Undoubtedly, a monumental work is *Chronica XXIV Generalium Ordinis Fratrum Minorum* by Arnald of Sarrantu, dated at the years 1369-1374,<sup>49</sup> constituting a foundation and inspiration for many later Franciscan chronicles.<sup>50</sup> The following publications exemplify chronicles supplemented with catalogues of chronologically later figures from the Franciscan confraternity: *De conformitate vitae beati Francisci ad vitam Domini Iesu Redemptoris nostri* by Bartholomew of Pisa; the above-mentioned *De origine Seraphicae Religionis Franciscanae eiusque progressibus, de regularis observantiae institutione, forma administrationis, legibus, eius que ordinis propagatione* by Francesco Gonzaga or *Chronica fratris Nicolai Glassberger ordinis minorum observantium*.<sup>51</sup> Similarly to *Epitaphium*, catalogue elements

<sup>48</sup> *Liber mortuorum Monasterii leopoliensis Sancti Dominici*, ed. W. Kętrzyński, [in:] MPH, vol. V, Lwów 1888, pp. 537-561.

<sup>49</sup> Arnald of Sarrant, *Chronicle of the twenty-four generals of the order of friars minor [1369-1374]*, English translation by Noel Muscat, Malta 2010.

<sup>50</sup> P. Pludra-Żuk, *Tradycja rękopiśmienna Kroniki dwudziestu czterech generałów Zakonu Braci Mniejszych na ziemiach polskich – nowe rękopisy*, „Z Badań nad Książką i Księgozbiorami Historycznymi” No. 5 (2011), pp. 185-210.

<sup>51</sup> W. Mruk, *O tym czy Franciszek modlił się u grobu św. Jakuba i o pierwszych minorytach pielgrzymujących do Composteli*, [in:] *Święci i błogosławieni na drodze*

can also be found in: *Chronologia historico-legalis seraphici Ordinis Fratrum Minorum Sancti Francisci* started by Michelangelo in Naples in 1650, and later continued by Julius of Venice and subsequent authors until 1800.<sup>52</sup>

For the first time a list of the Generals of the Order of Friars Minor has been published from a manuscript written by the Polish Franciscans. *Epithphium* presented here is therefore by all means a unique testimony to the recording of the *translatio memoriae* of the whole religious community with the intention to consolidate it in all houses of the Province. It also testifies to the historical formation of the Polish Bernardines, still alive in the 18th century, aware of their affiliation to the great Franciscan family and willing to continue this tradition.

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św. Jakuba – w 800. rocznicę pielgrzymki św. Franciszka z Asyżu do Santiago de Compostela, eds. A. J a c k o w s k i, F. M r ó z, pp. 28-30.

<sup>52</sup> <https://tiny.pl/9v6jq> [accessed on: 03. 05. 2021].



## SOURCE ANNEX

The published annex is undoubtedly an interesting position, not only owing to the fact that so far no such attempt to edit part of the Franciscan *mortuologia* has been made in Polish historiography, but also of their unique structure. The author did not preserve a division into Generals *Totius Ordinis* known from the Franciscan literature together with the separation of the so-called Avignon captivity, and later into Generals Conventuals, Observants and Carmelites. He also did not have enough knowledge or did not regard this as crucial to stress that not all of them were *Ministri Generales*, some of them only acted as Vicars General. What surprises the most are numerous generalisations. The author did not indicate, in many cases, the fact of holding the office for a second and/or subsequent time (sometimes with an interruption), but only accumulated years in office, making it look as if the person in question had held the indicated office continuously. It seems that this work was ascribed to the “deep” Franciscan Province, distant from the Krakow centre, where such nuances were not always comprehensible. A lot of problems were caused by the very action of finding and later verifying biographical data concerning singular figures. Interestingly, the further into modern times, the less complete was the author’s knowledge of Franciscan biographistics. Today, the problem of the identification of separate figures is facilitated by Italian encyclopaedias and dictionaries, to a great extent available on-line, as *Encyklopedia Treccani*, or *Dizionario biografico*. These, however, include very general information, especially with reference to less known Franciscans.<sup>53</sup> To some extent, it is compensated by the existing publications, among which we shall enumerate irreplaceable *Annales Minorum* by Łukasz Wadding;<sup>54</sup> *Historia franciszkanizmu* by Lazaro Iriarte;<sup>55</sup> *Podręcznik historii Zakonu Braci Mniejszych* by Heribert Holzapfel<sup>56</sup> and *Effigies (...)* by Vincenzo Coronelli.<sup>57</sup> We

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<sup>53</sup> This clearly indicates a need for a biographical lexicon of the Generals of the Order of Friars Minor Observants.

<sup>54</sup> Ł. W a d d i n g, *Annales Minorum (tomus I-VI)*, Lugduni, 1648.

<sup>55</sup> L. I r i a r t e, *Historia franciszkanizmu*, trans. J. S. K a f e l, A. J. Z ę b i k, K. K u - k l i ń s k a, Kraków 1998.

<sup>56</sup> H. H o l z a p f e l, *Podręcznik historii Zakonu Braci Mniejszych*, Tyniec 2012.

should as well refer to the study numerously quoted in this publication by Raoul Manselli, key for the recognition of the earliest times, as well as by H. E. Wyczawski OFM and Fr. Kamil Kantak.

*Epitaphium* included below has been prepared in accordance with the rules of the contemporary source publishing. Hence, grammatical standardisation of the notations was conducted, so as the expansion of the abbreviations. Proper names and titles have been retained in their original notation, with their contemporary wording given in footnotes (where necessary), capital letters have been preserved and original spelling of “i” and “j”. Also the graphical arrangement of the original copy stayed the same, as all the elements of the table. Adherence to certain publishing standards has been made possible thanks to the instruction by Kazimierz Lepszy and the outcome of the debates held recently referring to the issue of source editing.<sup>58</sup>

The Diocesan Arvhives in Kielce, ms R-15:

k. 107r:

Epitaphium Pra[e]latorum et Superiorum Ordinis Seraphicii Pra[e]decessorum Patrum Ministrorum Generalium totius Ordinis Procerum, Commissariorum ac Visitorum Generalium Ministror[um] ac Vicariorum Provincialium Alma[e] Provincia[e] Minoris Polonia[e], totius Regni Provinciarum Matris. A prima[e]va Provinciae institutione unione, reunione Provinciarum q[uae] divisione. In D[omi]no defunctorum et in Ca[e]lo regnantum. Posthumis Succesoribus, Provinciae Filijs. Pietati imitationi, perenni memoria[e] et obligationi.

Instructum et Extractum.

Anno D[omi]ni Post Jubilaeum Magnum.

Jesu Nasareno Regi Judaeorum omni lingvarum idiomate primum inscriptum Epitaphium M.DCCLII.

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<sup>57</sup> *Effigies, et series chronologica ministrorum generalium: totus ordinis S. Francisci minorum conventualium concinnataeordinis S. Francisci minorum conventualium concinnat*, ed. V. Cornelli, Venetia 1716.

<sup>58</sup> K. Lepszy, *Instrukcja wydawnicza dla źródeł historycznych od XVI w. do pol. XIX w.*, Warszawa 1953; *Jak wydawać teksty dawne*, eds. K. Borowiec, D. Maślęj, T. Miki, D. Rojsz czak - Robińska, Poznań 2017.

L.	Electus Anno	Reverendissimi Patres Ministri Generales Totius Ordinis Minorum S[ancti] P[at]ri N[ostri] Francisci. In D[omi]no defuncti, et in Caelo regnantes.	Rexit annis
1.	1208	Sanctissimus P[ater] N[oster] Franciscus de Assisia <sup>59</sup> ordinem fundavit et per se et per suos Vicarios.	18
2.	1227	R[everen]dissimus Pater Eelios a Cortonis <sup>60</sup> Etruscus.	3
	1236	Secundo rexit annis.	3
3.	1230	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Joannes Parens <sup>61</sup> Cormognano natione. Etruscus Minister Hispanica.	6
4.	1239	R[everen]diis[simus] P[ater] Albertus Pisanus <sup>62</sup> Min[ister] Prov[inc]iae Anglia Mens[ibus].	4
5.	eodem	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Haymo Anglicus de Fevesham <sup>63</sup> Cantianus.	5

<sup>59</sup> Francis of Assisi, actually *Giovanni di Pietro di Bernardone* (1181/1182-1226), founder of the mendicant order, the Friars Minor. The year 1208 refers to the symbolic relinquishment of the eremitical habit by Francis and taking on a brown tunic, referring to the costume of the lowest social strata at the time, see: R. M a n s e l l i, *Święty Franciszek z Asyżu, editio maior, Kraków 2006, passim* (there *Western-European bibliography on the subject*).

<sup>60</sup> Elias of Cortona/Kortona (or Assisi, or Elia Coppi, Elias Cortonensis, Elias Bonusbaro/Bombarone, c. 1180-1253), General of the Order, one of the first companion of St Francis, see: R. B. B r o o k, *Early Franciscan Government*, Cambridge University Press 1959, p. 40. The author of the list did not know Peter of Cattiano, who was introduced by St Francis to the Chapter in 1220 as his successor and who performed this function for the next few months until 10 March 1221 by Elias, see: R. M a n s e l l i, *Święty*, p. 323.

<sup>61</sup> Giovanni Parenti (Johannes Parens d. 1250, according to monastic tradition d. 1240) was the first General of the Order after the death of St Francis, and then after Elias, which the author of the list appears not to notice, see: L. I r i a r t e, *Historia franciszkanizmu*, pp. 51-52. Dates provided in *Epitaphium* do not correspond to the truth. G. Parenti was the first General of the Minors already from 1221, but the Order had already been governed before him by Elias of Cortona, a conflict between them found its reflection in the General Chapter in 1230, but not until in 1232 did Elias receive the function of minister general from G. Parenti.

<sup>62</sup> Albert of Pisa (d. 1240), came from Tuscany, provincial for Hungary, England and Germany, it is also possible that was also a provincial for Spain, Bologna, General of the Order, R. B. B r o o k, *Early Franciscan*, p. 54. In fact, he was in office just for one year.

6.	1244	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Crescentius Aesinus <sup>64</sup> Prov[inc]iae Marchiae Ep[iscopu]s Aesinensis.	4
7.	1247	R[everen]diss[imus] et B[eatissimus] P[ater] Joannes Parmensis <sup>65</sup> Prov[inc]iae Bononiae Camerini miraculis Clarus.	8
8.	1256	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] et S[anctis]simus Doctor Ecclesia[e] Bonaventura a Balneoregio <sup>66</sup> S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Cardinalis Ep[iscopu]s Albanensis, Pra[e]ses G[e]nera[li]s Concilij Lugdun[ensis] in Cathal. SSr. adscriptus.	18
9.	1274	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Hieronymus de Asculo <sup>67</sup> Provinciae Marchiae creatus Papa Nicolaus IV A[nno] 1288.	5
10.	1279	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Bonagratia <sup>68</sup> de S. Joanne Prov[inc]iae Bononiensis.	6
11.	1285	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Albertus de Prato <sup>69</sup> Provinciae Tuscinae.	1
12.	1287	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Mathaeus de Aquasparta <sup>70</sup> Provinciae S. Francisci, S[anctae]	2

<sup>63</sup> Haymo of Faversham (d. c. 1243), *ibid.*; L. Iriarte, *Historia*, p. 56; R. Manselli, *Pierwsze stulecie*, pp. 103-113.

<sup>64</sup> Crescentius of Jesi, (d. 1263 r.), as the first superior of the order at the General Chapter in Genoa in 1244, he ordered to examine and collect all the sources concerning the life of St Francis, see: R. Manselli, *Święty*, pp. 27-28; L. Iriarte, *Historia*, p. 59. E. Pásztor, *Krescenty z Jesi*, [in:] R. Manselli, *Pierwsze stulecie historii franciszkanów*, Kraków 2006, pp. 115-117.

<sup>65</sup> Bl. John of Parma (d. 1289 r.), see: R. Manselli, *Pierwsze stulecie*, pp. 119-122.

<sup>66</sup> St Bonaventure, (actually, Giovanni di Fidanza 1217-1274), doctor of the Church (*Doctor Seraphicus*), born in Bagnoregio near Viterbo, EK, coll.; A. Horowski OFM Cap, *Św. Bonawentura z Bagnoregio, doktor Kościoła, i jego Konferencje o sześciu dniach stworzenia*, [in:] *Konferencje o sześciu dniach stworzenia albo oświecenia Kościoła. Wydanie polskim, Kraków 2008*, pp. 5-24.

<sup>67</sup> In fact, Girolamo Masci (1227-1292), as the first Franciscan he became Pope, Nicholas IV, see: J. N. D. Kelly, *Encyklopedia papieży*, Warszawa 1997, pp. 198-199.

<sup>68</sup> Bonagratia de San Giovanni in Persiceto (d. 1283 r.), see: L. Wadding, *Annales Minorum*, vol. V, *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Order of Friars Minor*, A. Part, *First Period (1209-1517)*, <https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/06281a.htm> [accessed on: 08.02.2022].

<sup>69</sup> R. Pratesi, *Arlotto da Prato z Toskanii* (d. c. 1285 r.), [in:] *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, v. 4, 1962, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/arlotto-da-prato\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/arlotto-da-prato_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>70</sup> Matteo Bentivegna (d'Acquasparta) (c. 1240-1289), *The Papacy and communication in the Central Middle Ages*, eds. I. Fønnesberg-Schmidt, W. Kynan-

		R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Cardinalis, Episcopus Portuensis.	
13.	1289	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Raymundus Ganfredi Gall[us] <sup>71</sup> Ep[iscopu]s Pataviensis.	7
<b>k. 108v:</b>			
14.	1296	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Joannes Minius de Muro Vallis <sup>72</sup> Provinciae Marchiae S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Cardinalis, Episcopus Portuensis.	8
15.	1304	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Gondisalvus de Valle Bona <sup>73</sup> Provi[nci]ae S. Jacobi.	9
16.	1313	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Alexander de Alexandria <sup>74</sup> Provi[nci]ae Genua.	2
17.	1316	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Michael a Casena <sup>75</sup> Provi[nci]ae Bononiae.	13
18.	1327	R[everen]diss[imus] P[ater] Gerardus Odonis <sup>76</sup> Provi[nci]ae Aquitaniae Episc[opus] Catanen[sis] et Patriarcha Antiochensis.	14
19.	1341	R[everen]diis[simus] P[ater] Fortanerius	6

Wilson, G. Oppitz-Trotman and E. Lauge Christensen, Routledge 2021; G. Barone, *Matteo d'Acquasparta*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 72, 2008, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/matteo-d-acquasparta\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/matteo-d-acquasparta_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>71</sup> Raymond Geoffroy (de Geoffroi, Ganfredi), graduate of the Parisian university.

<sup>72</sup> Giovanni da Morrovalle (before mid-13th – 1304), G. E. Mohan, *Initia Operum Franciscanum (XIII-XV S.) D-H*, „Franciscan Studies” 36, 1976, pp. 92-177; A. Emili, *Minio, Giovanni*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 74, 2010, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-minio\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-minio_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>73</sup> Gonsalvus Hispanus de Balboa vel Vallebona (Gondisalvus, Gonsalo de Balboa y Valcarcel, Gonsalvus de Hispania, c. 1255-1313), G. E. Mohan, *Initia*, R-Z continued, pp. 375-498; [http://www.franciscanos.org/enciclopedia/penciclopedia\\_h.htm](http://www.franciscanos.org/enciclopedia/penciclopedia_h.htm) [accessed on: 05.05.2021]; [http://users.bart.nl/~roestb/franciscan/franautg.htm#\\_Toc427571370](http://users.bart.nl/~roestb/franciscan/franautg.htm#_Toc427571370) [accessed on: 09.02.2022].

<sup>74</sup> Alexander Bonino d'Alessandria (1268-1342), see: R. Manselli, *Bonito, Alessandro*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 12, 1971, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/alessandro-bonino\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/alessandro-bonino_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>75</sup> Michele Fuschi da Cesena (Michał of Cesena, Michał Fuschi 1270-1342), L. Iriarte, J. S. Kafel, A. J. Zębik, K. Kuklińska, *Historia*, pp. 76-78; C. Dolcini, *Michele da Cesena*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 74, 2010, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/michele-da-cesena\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/michele-da-cesena_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021]. Note: at this time Bertrand de Turre 1328-29 was Vicar General!

<sup>76</sup> Geraldus Odonis (1285-1349, Guiralt Ot in Occitan, Geraldus Othonis/Otonis), M. Bihl, *Gerardus Odonis*, [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Catholic\\_Encyclopedia\\_\(1913\)/Gerardus\\_Odonis](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Catholic_Encyclopedia_(1913)/Gerardus_Odonis) (Catholic encyclopaedia) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

		Vaselli <sup>77</sup> Gvalensis Provinciae Aquitaniae Ep[iscopu] Marsiliensis, S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Cardin[alis], Ep[iscopu] Rasvenaten[is] et Patriarcha Gradensis.	
20.	1348	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Gvilhelmus Farineris <sup>78</sup> Provi[nci]ae Aquitaniae, S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Card[inalis].	8
21.	1357	R[everen]diis[simus] P[ater] Joannes Buchius <sup>79</sup> Provi[nci]ae Aquitaniae.	2
22.	1359	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Marcus a Viterbo <sup>80</sup> Provi[nci]ae Rom[ane], S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Card[inalis].	6
23.	1367	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Thomas a Farignano <sup>81</sup> Mutinensis Provi[nci]ae Bononiensis, S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Card[inalis] et patriarcha Gradensis.	6

<sup>77</sup> Fortanerius Vassalli (1295-1361, Fontanier de Vassal), instructed theology at the University in Avignon, in 1347 he was appointed Archbishop of Rawenna, and then in 1351 appointed Patriarch of Grado. Shortly before his death in 1361, he received cardinal pallium from Pope Innocent VI, *R. Ritzler, I cardinali e i papi dei Frati Minori Conventuali, „Miscellanea Francescana”, n. 71 (1971), p. 31-32*; <https://cardinals.fiu.edu/bios1361.htm#Vassal> [accessed on: 09.02.2022].

<sup>78</sup> Guilelmus Farineri (Guglielmo, Guilelmus de Aquitania, Guillaume Farinier de Gourdon †1361), was linked to the University in Toulouse, from 1356 by a decision of Pope Innocent VI he was appointed Cardinal, he also fulfilled a function of papal legate in England and Spain, *R. Ritzler, I cardinali, pp. 29-31*.

<sup>79</sup> Johannes (Juan) Bouchier, came from Aquitaine, doctor of theology, Ch. L. Kingsford, *The Grey Friars of London. Their history with the register of their convent and an appendix od documents*, Aberdeen 1915, p. 189.

<sup>80</sup> Marcus of Viterbo (actually Marco Parentezzi, c. 1304-1369), member of the Roman province of the Friars Minor, after graduation from the studies in Paris, he was appointed minister general. In 1366, he was ordained Cardinal, assuming the nominal church of Santa Prassede in Rome, *R. Ritzler, I cardinali, pp. 32-34*; *L. Gaffuri, Marco da Viterbo, [in:] Dizionario*, v. 69 (2007), [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/marco-da-viterbo\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/marco-da-viterbo_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>81</sup> Tomasso de Farignano (Frignani, 1305/1310-1381), in the years 1352-1360 provincial of the order in Bologna, where he distinguished himself as one of the first lecturers at the Faculty of Theology. From 1367, General of the Franciscan Order, then appointed Patriarch of Grado and Cardinal presbyter in the Church of Santi Nereo e Achilleo in Rome, and from 1380, he held dignity of Cardinal Bishop of Frascati. He was famous for his active participation in the canonisation process of St Brigid of Sweden, H. Angiolini, *Frignani Tommaso*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 50 (1998), [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/tommaso-frignani\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/tommaso-frignani_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

24.	1373	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Leonardus de Rubeis <sup>82</sup> Provi[nci]ae terrae Laberis, S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Card[inalis].	6
25.	1379	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Ludovicus Donatus a Venetijs <sup>83</sup> Provi[nci]ae S. Ant[onij], S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] C[ardinalis].	4
26.	1383	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Petrus a Gonzaga <sup>84</sup> Provi[nci]ae Pennensis.	1
27.	1385	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Martinus a S. Georgio de Riparolo <sup>85</sup> Provi[nci]ae Gen[ua].	2
28.	1387	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Henricus Alferus Astensis <sup>86</sup> Pedemontanus Provi[nci]ae Genua.	18

<sup>82</sup> Leonardo Rossi de Giffone (d. 1407), came from Giffoni Valle Piana in Campania, lecturer at Studio Generale di San Lorenzo Maggiore à Naples and in Cambridge. Follower of the so-called Avignon Pope Clement VII, who gave him cardinal pallium, Ch. L. King sford, *The Grey Friars*, p. 186; M. U l t r a l e, *Rossi (de Rubeis), Leonardo da Giffoni*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 88, 2017, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/leonardo-da-giffoni-rossi\\_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/leonardo-da-giffoni-rossi_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/) [accessed on: 09.02.2022].

<sup>83</sup> Ludovico da Venezia, sometimes erroneously referred to as Lodovico Donati (c. 1305-1386). Venetian, master of theology, main lector of the studium in Pisa. Pope Urban VI conferred on him the cardinal dignity in 1381 and entrusted him diplomatic missions to Naples and Genoa. Accused of conspiracy, together with a group of cardinals, he was arrested and according to various traditions, executed or freed at the request of the English monarch, A. E m i l i, *Ludovico da Venezia (Ludovico Donati; Ludovicus de S. Martino de Venetiis)*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 66 (2006), [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/ludovico-da-venezia\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/ludovico-da-venezia_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>84</sup> Pietro da Canzano (di Cassana), doctor of theology, preacher, Ch. L. King sford, *The Grey Friars*, p. 190.

<sup>85</sup> Martino Sangiorgio de Rivarolo (zm. 1387), came from the noble family Rivarolo Canavese, settled near Turin, he began his studies at a Franciscan school in the Genoese province of the order. In the early 1360s, he studied at Oxford, where the Friars Minor from the Italian area willingly and frequently studied during the Western Schism. Martino obtained his baccalaureate there and, despite not being able to apply for a master's degree, because of differences in the programme between the English university and the requirements of the Chapter of the Order, was granted the privilege of teaching theology. In the years 1368-1378, he was Ancona minister (Marca Anconitana) of the monastic province, next he served the analogous function in Genoese province, from which he himself came. In the summer of 1383, he was appointed Vicar General of the Order, soon after its General, E. F o n t a n a, *Sangiorgio Martino da*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 90, 2017, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/martino-da-sangiorgio\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/martino-da-sangiorgio_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>86</sup> Enrico Alfieri, (c. 1315-1405), was born in Asti, in the noble family. The outcome of joining the Franciscan Order was his appointment to the office of the minister of the Genoese province, later in 1387, the function of General of the Order from Pope

29.	1405	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Antonius Angelus a Pyreto <sup>87</sup> Provi[nci]ae Rom[anae].	16
30.	1421	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Angelus Salverus de Senis <sup>88</sup> Provi[nci]ae Tusciae.	2
31.	1423	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Antonius a Masta <sup>89</sup> Provi[nci]ae Tusciae Ep[iscopu]s Massensis et Popul.	6
32.	1430	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Gvilhelmus de Casali <sup>90</sup> Provi[nci]ae Genua.	12
33.	1443	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Antonius de Rusconibus <sup>91</sup> Provi[nci]ae Mediolanensis Episcopus Novocomiensis.	7
<b>k. 109r:</b>			
34.	1450	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Angelus Serpetri Perusinus <sup>92</sup> Provinciae S[ancti] Francisci.	3
35.	1454	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Jacobus a Mozzanica <sup>93</sup>	4

Urban VI. During the Western schism, he was in opposition to the so-called Antipopes Clement VII and Benedict XIII, G. O d o r d i, *Alferi Enrico*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 2, 1960, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/enrico-alfieri\\_res-15e41825-87e6-11dc-8e9d-0016357eee51\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/enrico-alfieri_res-15e41825-87e6-11dc-8e9d-0016357eee51_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>87</sup> E. F o n t a n a, *Vinitti, Antonio Angelo* (Antonio da Pereto, second half of the 14th century–after 1421), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 99, 2020, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-angelo-vinitti\\_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-angelo-vinitti_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>88</sup> F. C a r t a, *Salveti, Angelo* (second half of the 14th century–1423), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 90, 2017, accessed on-line: [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/angelo-salveti\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/angelo-salveti_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021]. Note: actually Vicar General! We should remember that there were 3 more generals of the Avignon captivity period at this time: Angelo da Spoleto (1379-1391), John Chevegneyo (1391-1402), Giovanni Bardolini (1403-1417). The restoration of unity took place under the Antonio Vinitti.

<sup>89</sup> R. P r a t e s i, *Antonio da Massa Marittima* (second half of the 14th century–1435), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 3, 1961, accessed on-line: [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-da-massa-marittima\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-da-massa-marittima_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>90</sup> T. C a l i o, *Guglielmo da Casale* (Robazoglio, przed 1390 - 1442), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 60, 2003, accessed on-line: [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/guglielmo-dacasale\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/guglielmo-dacasale_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021]. Note: at the time Alberto Berdini da Sarteano 1442-1443 was Vicar General!

<sup>91</sup> S. F a s o l i, *Rusconi (Rusca) Antonio (Antonio da Como)* (1408? – 1465?), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 89, 2017, accessed on-line: [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-rusconi\\_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/antonio-rusconi_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>92</sup> E. F o n t a n a, *Toscano, Angelo del (Angelo di Cristoforo da Perugia)* (cognomen „ser Petri”, d. 1453), [in] *Dizionario*, v. 96, 2019, accessed on-line: [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/angelo-del-toscano\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/angelo-del-toscano_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].



		Provinciae in Mediolanensis.	
36.	1458	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes Scorzola Cathaloniae <sup>94</sup> Provinciae Aragoniae.	6
37.	1464	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus a Rovere Savonensis <sup>95</sup> Provinciae Genua, creatus Papa A[nn]o 1471 Sixtus IV.	5
38.	1469	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes de Utino <sup>96</sup> Provinciae S. Antonij.	6
39.	1475	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus Sanson de Brixia <sup>97</sup> .	24
40.	1500	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Egidius Delphinus Amerin[us] <sup>98</sup> Provinciae Rom[anae].	6
41.	1506	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Raynaldus Gratianus a Cotignola <sup>99</sup> Provinciae Bononiae Archiepiscopus Ragusinus.	4
42.	1510	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Philippus Bagnacaballerus <sup>100</sup> Provinciae Bononiae.	1

<sup>93</sup> Busolino, Jacobus (Jacob Bassolini de Mozzanica), V. Coronelli, *Effigies*, p. 35.

<sup>94</sup> Sarzuela, Jacobus de, V. Coronelli, *Effigies et Series Chronologica Ministrorum Generalium Totius Ordinis S. Francisci Minorum Conventualium*, Venedig 1716, p. 36; L. Wadding, *Annales Minorum Seu Trium Ordinum A S. Francisco Institutorum ...*, v. 13, Romae 1735, p. 344.

<sup>95</sup> Francesco della Rovere (1414-1484), later Pope Sixtus IV, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Sixtus-IV> [accessed on: 03.05.2021]; <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/sisto-iv-papa/> [accessed on: 10.02.2022].

<sup>96</sup> A. M. Piazzoni, *Dacre, Giovanni (Ioannes Utinensis, fra' Zanetto, Zanettino da Udine, Giopvanni d'Acari)* (zm. 1485), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 31, 1985, accessed on-line: [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-dacre\\_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-dacre_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>97</sup> G. Baaldissin Mollì, *Sansone, Francesco* (frater Sanson, Fratre F. S. „de Brixia”, c. 1414-1499), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 90, 2017, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/francesco-sansone\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/francesco-sansone_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>98</sup> K. Walsh, *Delfini, Egidio*, (di Amelia, before 1440-1506), [in:] *Dizionario*, V. 36, 1988, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/egidio-delfini\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/egidio-delfini_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>99</sup> Graziani, Rainaldo de Cotignola (1460-1529), V. Coronelli, *Effigies et Series Chronologica Ministrorum Generalium Totius Ordinis S. Francisci Minorum Conventualium*, Venedig 1716, p. 41; [https://www.academia.edu/24690599/Sullarcivescovo\\_Rinaldo\\_Graziani\\_OFM\\_e\\_liconografia\\_dellImmacolata\\_Concezion\\_e\\_in\\_Romagna\\_Un\\_mecenato\\_per\\_gli\\_Zaganelli\\_fra\\_dispute\\_e\\_riforme\\_del\\_suo\\_tempo](https://www.academia.edu/24690599/Sullarcivescovo_Rinaldo_Graziani_OFM_e_liconografia_dellImmacolata_Concezion_e_in_Romagna_Un_mecenato_per_gli_Zaganelli_fra_dispute_e_riforme_del_suo_tempo) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>100</sup> Porcacci, Felippo, detto Filippo da Bagnacavallo (Philippus Porcacci, Tibervacensis, †1511), <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/porcacci-filippo-detto-filippo-da-bagnacavallo/> [accessed on: 03.05.2021]. V. Coronelli, *Effigies*, p. 42;

43.	1512	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Bernardinus a Cherio <sup>101</sup> Frater Provinciae Genuae.	4
44.	1516	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Christophorus Numalius Foroliviensis <sup>102</sup> Provinciae Bonon[iae], S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Cardinalis, Ep[iscopu]s Isernis, Alatrinensis, Primus Minister G[e]n[er]alis Totius Ord[inis] FF. Minorum.	1
45.	1518	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus Lichettus Brixienis <sup>103</sup> Provinciae Brixiae.	2
46.	1520	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Paulus a Sancino <sup>104</sup> Provinciae Mediolanensis.	3
47.	1523	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus de Angelis <sup>105</sup> Luignonensis Hispalensis, S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Cardinalis.	5
48.	1528	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes Pysottus Parmensis <sup>106</sup> Provinciae Bononiae.	4
49.	1534	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Vincentius Lunellus Hispalensis <sup>107</sup> Provinciae Cartagenensis.	6
50.	1540	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes Calvus <sup>108</sup> Provinciae Corsicae.	5

Michaele Knaisz de Miskoltz, *Chronologo-Provinciale Ordinis FF. Minorum S. Francisci conventualium...*, Posonii 1803, pp. 208-209. Note: at the time Gomez de Lisboa 1511-1512 was Vicar General!

<sup>101</sup> Prato, Bernardinus (d. 1517) V. Coronelli, *Effigies*, p. 43.

<sup>102</sup> G. Adenna, *Numai, Cristoforo* (a Forli, zm. 1528), [in:] *Dizionario*, 2013, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/cristoforo-numai\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/cristoforo-numai_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 03.05.2021]; L. Wadding, *Annales*, VIII, Romae 1654, pp. 196, 212, 231, 269-277, 359; H. Holzapel, *Podręcznik historii Zakonu Braci Mniejszych*, Kraków 2012 s. 253-254. Note: then the new division into Observants and Conventuals took place, from then on the Minister General of the Observants became the Minister General of the whole Order of Friars Minor.

<sup>103</sup> Francesco Lichetto (d. 1529), H. E. Wycazowski, *Klasztory bernardyńskie w Polsce w jej granicach historycznych*, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska 1985, p. 621; H. Holzapel, *Podręcznik*, p. 254.

<sup>104</sup> Paolo da Soncino, (*Antonius Sassolino*), V. Coronelli, *Effigies*, p. 45.

<sup>105</sup> Quiñones, Francisco (de los Ángeles, 1475-1540), <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/francisco-quinones> [accessed on: 03.05.2021]; <https://cardinals.fiu.edu/bios1527-iii.htm#Quinones> [accessed on: 12.02.2022].

<sup>106</sup> Pisotti, Paolo – appointed General of the Order in 1529, as a result of the conferral of the cardinal dignity on his predecessor. Earlier he served the function of the Vicar of the order.

<sup>107</sup> Vincenzo Lunello (Lunellus, Vincentius Hispalensis 1480-1550), L. Wadding, *Annales*, Rome 1736, 10, p. 322; H. Holzapel, *Podręcznik*, p. 257.

51.	1547	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Andreas Insulanus <sup>109</sup> Provinciae Portugaliae.	6
52.	1553	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Clemens Dolera Monelianus <sup>110</sup> P[rovinciae] Genuae, S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Card[inalis], Ep[iscopos] Fulg[ensis].	6
53.	1559	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus Zamoriensis <sup>111</sup> Hispan[ensis] Provinciae Cartagin[ae].	6
54.	1565	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Aloysius Puteus <sup>112</sup> Provinciae Bononiae.	6
55.	1571	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Chrisophorus a Cap[pe] fontium <sup>113</sup> P[rovinciae] Bitaniae Archiepiscopi Caesariensis.	8
<b>k. 109v:</b>			
56.	1579	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus Gonzaga <sup>114</sup> Mantuanus Provinciae S. Antonij Ep[iscopos] Caphadulensis et Papiensis ac Mantuanus.	8
57.	1587	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus a Tolosa <sup>115</sup> Provinciae Calabriae.	6
58.	1593	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Bonaventura Senisio a Calatagirone <sup>116</sup> Provinciae Siciliae, Patriarcha	6

<sup>108</sup> Giovanni Matteo de Calvi, H. Holzappel, *Podręcznik*, s. 258; L. Iriarte, *Historia*, p. 59 in.

<sup>109</sup> Andreas Alvarez (Insulanus), A. More, *Institutionalization of Disorder. The Franciscan Third Order and Canonical Change in the Sixteenth Century*, „Franciscan Studies” 71, 2013, pp. 147-162.

<sup>110</sup> A. M. Giraldi, *Dolera, Clemente* (Clemente d'Olera, De Olera, Monilianus, Monelliano, 1501-1568), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 40, 1991, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/clemente-dolera\\_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/clemente-dolera_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/) [accessed on: 12.02.2022].

<sup>111</sup> Francisco Zamora da Cuenca (1508-1571), [http://www.franciscanos.org/enciclopedia/penciclopedia\\_x.htm](http://www.franciscanos.org/enciclopedia/penciclopedia_x.htm) [accessed on: 12.02.2022].

<sup>112</sup> B. Nardi, *Arcangelo da Borgonuovo* (Aloisio Pozzi †1569), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 3, 1961, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/arcangelo-da-borgonuovo\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/arcangelo-da-borgonuovo_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 13.02.2022].

<sup>113</sup> Christopher de Chaffontaines.

<sup>114</sup> S. Giordano, *Gonzaga, Francesco* (1546-1620), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 57, 2001, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/francesco-gonzaga\\_res-2e32f583-87ee-11dc-8e9d-0016357eee51\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/francesco-gonzaga_res-2e32f583-87ee-11dc-8e9d-0016357eee51_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 13.02.2022]; LThK, 4, coll. 835. Was the author of: *De origine Seraphicae Religionis Franciscanae eiusque progressibus*, Rzym 1587.

<sup>115</sup> Francisco de Tolosa, Bishop of Tuy.

<sup>116</sup> E. Nowi Chavarria, *Secusio, Ottavio* (Bonaventura, a Calatagirone, 1558-1618), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 91, 2018, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/ottavio-secusio\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/ottavio-secusio_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) [accessed on: 13.02.2022].

		Constantinopol[iensis], Ep[iscopu] Pacten[sis] et Catan[ensis], Archiepiscopus Missanensis.	
59.	1600	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus Tossa <sup>117</sup> Provinciae S. Jacobi, Ep[iscopu] Cananien[sis], Odomen[sis] et Segobien[sis].	6
60.	1606	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Archangelus a Mesana <sup>118</sup> Provinciae Siciliae, Archiepiscopus Montis Regalis.	6
61.	1612	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes Delchierro <sup>119</sup> Provinciae Beticae.	7
62.	1618	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Benignus de Genua <sup>120</sup> Provinciae Siciliae et Comm[issarius] G[enera]lis .	9
63.	1625	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Bernardinus de Senis Lusitanus <sup>121</sup> Provinciae Portugaliae, Epis[copu] Visensis in Lusitania.	7
64.	1633	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes Baptista a Campania <sup>122</sup> Provinciae Principatus, Episc[opus] Derthusensis et Puteolanus.	6
65.	1639	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes Merinerus <sup>123</sup> Provinciae Castellae, Ep[iscopu] Civitaten[sis] .	6
66.	1645	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes a Napoli <sup>124</sup> Provinciae Jerr. Laboris.	4

<sup>117</sup> Susa de Toledo, Francisco (†1606).

<sup>118</sup> Arcangelo Gualterio da Messina.

<sup>119</sup> Juan Hierro, J. M. Pou y Marti, *Letter of Fray Juan del Hierro, Minister General of Franciscan Order, to the Mexican Consulado (Madrid, May 11, 1613), regarding the Missins of Japan*, „The Americas” 8, 1952, No. 3, p. 353-356, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/978377> [accessed on: 13.02.2022].

<sup>120</sup> F. Cagnetti, *Benigno da Genova (1575-1651)*, [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 8, 1966, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/benigno-da-genova\\_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/benigno-da-genova_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/) [accessed on: 13.02.2022].

<sup>121</sup> Bernardino de Sena (Sennis, Senna, 1571-1632).

<sup>122</sup> Giovanni Battista Visco (Juan Bautista Veschi, de Campagna 1583-1659/1663), came from Campania in the province of Salerno. Theologian affiliated to the University of Naples, from 1633 he held dignity of General of the Order of Friars Minor until 1639, when he was appointed the Bishop of Spanish Tortosa. In 1653, he was appointed the Bishop of Italian Pozzuolo, where he stayed till the end of his life, I. M a u r o, *Giovanni Battista Visco de Campagna, obispo de la “Fidelísima y exemplar” ciudad de Tortosa en los años de la guerra dels Segadors*, „Libros de la Corte” N. 18 (2019), pp. 190-212.

<sup>123</sup> Juan Marinero de Madrid (Caramuel), *Dictionnaire de theologie catholique* II, 1908, coll. 1709-1712.

67.	1649	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Daniel a Dongo <sup>125</sup> Vicarius G[enera]lis, totius ordinis.	2
68.	1651	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Petrus Manerus <sup>126</sup> Provinciae Aragoniae, L[ector] I[ubilitatus] Diff[initor] G[enera]lis et Vicecomiss[arius] Ep[iscopu]s Turacanen[sis].	6
69.	1658	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Michael Angelus a Sambuca <sup>127</sup> Provinciae Siciliae, secundus Diff[initor] et Secret[arius] G[enera]lis, Ep[iscopu]s Catanen[sis].	6
70.	1664	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Ildephonsus Sali- zanes <sup>128</sup> , L[ector] I[ubilitatus] Provinciae S. Jacobi M. P.	6
71.	1670	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Franciscus Maria	6

<sup>124</sup> Giovanni di Napoli, N. Millet, *The Irish Franciscans 1651-1665*, „Analecta Gregoriana”, v. 129, 1964, sectio B, n. 22, pp. 169-170, 211, [https://books.google.pl/books?id=6SwR\\_7jA\\_3cC&pg=PA211&lpq=PA211&dq=Giovanni+de+Napoli+OFM+genera%C5%82&source=bl&ots=gQv70ctnDV&sig=ACfU3U3D\\_S0eIRbXfQ4x-6JHJHFenuOxMg&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwigo\\_iZ3f\\_1AhVjo4sKHbjmCoMQ6AF6BAGPEAM#v=onepage&q=Giovanni%20de%20Napoli%20OFM%20genera%C5%82&f=false](https://books.google.pl/books?id=6SwR_7jA_3cC&pg=PA211&lpq=PA211&dq=Giovanni+de+Napoli+OFM+genera%C5%82&source=bl&ots=gQv70ctnDV&sig=ACfU3U3D_S0eIRbXfQ4x-6JHJHFenuOxMg&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwigo_iZ3f_1AhVjo4sKHbjmCoMQ6AF6BAGPEAM#v=onepage&q=Giovanni%20de%20Napoli%20OFM%20genera%C5%82&f=false) [accessed on: 14.02.2022].

<sup>125</sup> Daniel a Dongo, Vicar General, J. P a r e z, H. K u c h a r o v a, *The Irish Franciscans in Prague 1629-1786*, Prague 2015, s. 29, [https://books.google.pl/books?id=yXy4BwAAQBAJ&pg=PA29&dq=Daniel+a+Dongo&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiPxod34f\\_1AhVomIsKHQfZCOYQ6AF6BAGJEAI#v=onepage&q=Daniel%20a%20Dongo&f=true](https://books.google.pl/books?id=yXy4BwAAQBAJ&pg=PA29&dq=Daniel+a+Dongo&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiPxod34f_1AhVomIsKHQfZCOYQ6AF6BAGJEAI#v=onepage&q=Daniel%20a%20Dongo&f=true) [accessed on: 14.02.2022]; N. Millet, *The Irish Franciscans*, p. 157.

<sup>126</sup> Pedro Manero, N. Millet, *The Irish Franciscans*, p. 102; L. W a d d i n g, *Anales*, IV, pp. 257, 259-260. [http://www.franciscanos.org/enciclopedia/penciclopedia\\_m.htm](http://www.franciscanos.org/enciclopedia/penciclopedia_m.htm) [accessed on: 14.01.2022]; O. B r e s s o n, *Catalogue du fonds hispanique ancien (1492-1808) de la Bibliothèque Sainte-Genève de Paris*, Paris 1994, n. 459, [https://books.google.pl/books?id=UCdOodDzWTgC&pg=PA193&dq=Pedro+Manero+ofm&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjpM0qR5P\\_1AhXMI4sKHTrrDzoQ6AF6BAGJEAI#v=onepage&q=Pedro%20Manero%20ofm&f=false](https://books.google.pl/books?id=UCdOodDzWTgC&pg=PA193&dq=Pedro+Manero+ofm&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjpM0qR5P_1AhXMI4sKHTrrDzoQ6AF6BAGJEAI#v=onepage&q=Pedro%20Manero%20ofm&f=false) [accessed on: 14.02.2022].

<sup>127</sup> Antonino Giuseppe Bonadies, after joining the Order of the Friars Minor he took the name of Michelangelo, he served the function of the minister of the province several times, from 1658 he held the office of General of the Franciscan Order until 1664, when he assumed the bishopric of Catania, recently he has been the subject of the study M. V a c c a r o, *Michelangelo Bonadies. Un grande vescovo nella Sicilia spagnola del Seicento*, Stambuca di Sicilia, 2016, passim.

<sup>128</sup> Ildelfonso Salizanes, [https://www.jstor.org/stable/41975096?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3A73ab4d9697bf1d726b4313b120f6d317&seq=18#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/41975096?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3A73ab4d9697bf1d726b4313b120f6d317&seq=18#page_scan_tab_contents), [https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/22448/file\\_1.pdf;jsessionid=BBE68442A46C72C7D5940A584453C527](https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/22448/file_1.pdf;jsessionid=BBE68442A46C72C7D5940A584453C527) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

		Rhini a Policio <sup>129</sup> , L[ector] I[ubilatus] Vallis Mazariae Pr[aedicator], S. Inquisit[ionis] Qualificator et Consultor, S. Montis Sion Gvard[ianus], totius terra S. Custos Commiss[arius] Apos[tolicus] Archiepiscopus Siracusanus.	
<b>k. 110r:</b>			
72.	1676	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Josephus Ximenez Samaniego <sup>130</sup> , L[ector] I[ubilatus] Provinciae Burgensis Pr[aedicator], Catholicae Majestatis pro [...] Conceptione Theologus Excomm[isarius] G[enera]lis Ep[iscopu]s Placentinus.	6
73.	1682	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Petrus Marinus Sermanus a Mediolano <sup>131</sup> , L[ector] I[ubilatus] S. Inquisit[ionis] Consultor, Gvard[ianus] Hierosolimy[ani], Commiss[arius] Ap[ostolicus] totius terrae S. Custos, missione Egipti Praefectus S[anctae] Congreg[atione] de propaganda fide responsalis Ep[iscopu]s Vice Vanen[sis].	6
74.	1688	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Marcus Zarzosa <sup>132</sup> , L[ector] Iubilatus] Praedicator Ap[ostolicus] Provinciae Bethicae, Min[ister] Provinc[ie]ex Commiss[arius] G[enera]lis.	5

<sup>129</sup> Francesco Maria Rini (1624-1696), came from Polizzi Generosa. From 1670, he conducted a course on theology in the monastery in Jerusalem. He performed the function of guardian, next Custodian of the Holy Land, he held dignity of the General of the Order, which he carried out until 1674, when he was appointed Bishop of Syracuse, and then Bishop of Agrigento in 1676, <https://krikit.com/francesco-maria-rini/> [accessed on: 14.02.2022].

<sup>130</sup> *Jose Ximenes Samaniego, Himenez de Samaniego, Jiménez Samaniego, Giuseppe Ximenez Samaniego, José (1622-1692), the author of the famous Relacion De La Vida De La Venerable Madre Sor Maria De Jesus, Abadesa Que Fue Del Convento De La Purisima Concepcin De La Villa De Agreda, Madrid 1727*, <http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-n90602824/>, [accessed on: 14.02.2022].

<sup>131</sup> M. Sa n g a l l i, *Sormani, Pier Marino* (1632-1702), [in:] *Dizionario*, v. 93, 2018, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/pier-marino-sormani\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/pier-marino-sormani_(Dizionario-Biografico)), [accessed on: 14.02.2022], came from the Milanese patrician Sormani family. When joining the Order of the Friars Minor in 1682, he was appointed General, which he served until he assumed the bishopric in Vigevano in 1688.

<sup>132</sup> Marcos de Zarzosa, Josef Alvarez, *Diario historico, politico-canónico y moral*, Madrid 1734, p. 201, <https://tiny.pl/9vk1r> [accessed on: 03.05.2021]. C. M. Per u s i n i, *Chronologiae Historico-Regalis Seraphici*, vol. III, Romae 1752, p. 215.

75.	1690	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes Alvin <sup>133</sup> , L[ector] I[ubilatus] S. Inquisit[ionis] Qualificator Provinciae S. Michaelis, Ex Min[ister] Provinc[ialis], Examinator Synodalis, Diff[inito]r G[enera]lis, primo Vicarius G[enera]lis, per breve SS. Alexandri P. VIII declaratus Minister G[enera]lis.	4
76.	1694	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Bonaventura Pocius <sup>134</sup> , L[ector] I[ubilatus] Provinciae Calabriae, Ex Minister Provinciae, Ex Secretarius G[enera]lis, Ord[inis] et Diff[inito]r G[enera]lis Curiae Romanae, Ex Commiss[arius] G[enera]lis.	3
77.	1697	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Mathaeus a S. Stephano <sup>135</sup> , L[ector] I[ubilatus] Provinciae Iemez Laboris, Ex Ministri Provinciae Diff[inito]r G[enera]lis, primo Vic[arius] G[enera]lis, et per Breve SS. Innocentij P. XII declaratus Minister G[enera]lis.	3
78.	1700	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Ludovicus de la Torre <sup>136</sup> , L[ector] I[ubilatus] Provinciae S. Jacobi, Ex Minister Prov[inciae]. Ex Secret[arius] G[enera]lis Ord[inis], et Vic[arius] Commis[sarius] G[enera]lis.	2

<sup>133</sup> Juan Aluin (Alvin), J. D. de Z u n i g a, *Chronica Seraphica del Glorioso Patriarca Sancti Francisco de Assisi Dedicaca*, Madrid 1698, p. 4, [https://books.google.pl/books?id=GJCuIRKmj7MC&pg=PP11&lpg=PP11&dq=Juan+Alvin+OFM&source=bl&ots=OEB8N6ATur&sig=ACfU3U0lZYnNiGIY6jLtrzn\\_vieMbKKnw&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwii8LSGtYL2AhXoo4sKHX67AZkQ6AF6BAgUEAM#v=onepage&q=Juan%20Alvin%20OFM&f=false](https://books.google.pl/books?id=GJCuIRKmj7MC&pg=PP11&lpg=PP11&dq=Juan+Alvin+OFM&source=bl&ots=OEB8N6ATur&sig=ACfU3U0lZYnNiGIY6jLtrzn_vieMbKKnw&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwii8LSGtYL2AhXoo4sKHX67AZkQ6AF6BAgUEAM#v=onepage&q=Juan%20Alvin%20OFM&f=false) [accessed on: 15.02.2022].

<sup>134</sup> Bonaventura Poerio (Bonaventura Pomerio de Taverna, 1648-1722), R. R i t z l e r, S. P i r m i n u s, *Hierarchia catholica medii et recentioris aevi*, v. 5, Patavii 1952, pp. 140-141, <https://archive.org/details/hierarchiacatho105eubeuoft/page/340/mode/2up?view=theater> [accessed on: 15.02.2022]; <https://archive.org/details/hierarchiacatho105eubeuoft/page/340/mode/2up?view=theater> [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>135</sup> Matheus a Stefano (Matteo de/di Santo Stefano), [https://books.google.pl/books?id=RzhYLJodeoC&pg=PR26&lpg=PR26&dq=Matteo+Basile+de+Parete&source=bl&ots=\\_53bv1M3JE&sig=ACfU3U1mRQUxtqhbT3vvogFVpRFplz\\_Q&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwitzGiw4L2AhUSy4sKHSK3Bs0Q6AF6BAgrEAM#v=onepage&q=Matteo%20Basile%20de%20Parete&f=false](https://books.google.pl/books?id=RzhYLJodeoC&pg=PR26&lpg=PR26&dq=Matteo+Basile+de+Parete&source=bl&ots=_53bv1M3JE&sig=ACfU3U1mRQUxtqhbT3vvogFVpRFplz_Q&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwitzGiw4L2AhUSy4sKHSK3Bs0Q6AF6BAgrEAM#v=onepage&q=Matteo%20Basile%20de%20Parete&f=false) [accessed on: 15.02.2022].

<sup>136</sup> Luis Torres, [https://books.google.pl/books?id=p\\_pl3wXaGa0C&pg=PA133&lpg=PA133&dq=Luis+Torres+frater+minoris&source=bl&ots=2Z2C8yiUvD&sig=ACfU3U0FKdQDPfVUj3xH3g\\_2nVWt2o0egg&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjlppOegpPyAhWvllsKHZ1oDHgQ6AEwEnoECBEQAw#v=onepage&q=Luis%20Torres%20frater%20minoris&f=false](https://books.google.pl/books?id=p_pl3wXaGa0C&pg=PA133&lpg=PA133&dq=Luis+Torres+frater+minoris&source=bl&ots=2Z2C8yiUvD&sig=ACfU3U0FKdQDPfVUj3xH3g_2nVWt2o0egg&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjlppOegpPyAhWvllsKHZ1oDHgQ6AEwEnoECBEQAw#v=onepage&q=Luis%20Torres%20frater%20minoris&f=false) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

79.	1702	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Ildephonsus Biezma <sup>137</sup> Provinciae Castella, Pr[aedicator] et Commiss[arius] G[enera]lis, Indiar. primo Vicarius G[enera]lis, et per Breve SS. Clementis P. XI declaratus et confirmatus Minister Generalis.	14
<b>k. 110v:</b>			
80.	1716	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Josephus Garzia <sup>138</sup> L[ector] I[ubilatus] Provinciae Concept[i]one, Ex Minister Provinciae in Regali congressu pro D[omi]num Concept[i]one Theologus, ex Secret[arius] G[enera]lis Ord[inis], Vicarius G[enera]lis, et per Breve SS. Clementis P. XI declaratus M[inister] G[enera]lis et Ep[iscopu]s Sagunt[iensis].	7
81.	1723	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Laurentius a S. Laurentio <sup>139</sup> , Reg[ulae] Observantiae Novi Provinciae L[ector] I[ubilatus], S. Montis Sion Ex Gvardianus, S. Congregat[ionis] Consultor et S. Inquisit[ionis] Qualificator, Ex Commiss[arius] G[enera]lis, a SS. Benedicto XIII S[anctae] R[omanae] E[cclesiae] Card[inalis].	3
82.	1726	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Matthaes a Poreta <sup>140</sup> L[ector] I[ubilatus] Provinciae Observantium Terrae Laboris, Ex Min[ister] Prov[inciae] Procurator et Vic[arius] G[enera]lis et per Breve Apost[olicus] totiusquae Ord[inis] declaratus M[inister] G[enera]lis.	3
83.	1729	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes a Soto <sup>141</sup> Regulari Observantiae L[ector] I[ubilatus], ex Secret[arius] G[enera]lis Ord[inis], ex Procurator et ex Commiss[arius] G[enera]lis.	5

<sup>137</sup> Ildefonso Biesma.

<sup>138</sup> Jose Garcia.

<sup>139</sup> Lorenzo Cozza (1654-1729), H. Holzapfel, *Podręcznik*, pp. 294-295; [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/lorenzo-cozza\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/lorenzo-cozza_(Dizionario-Biografico)) [accessed on: 03.05.2021].

<sup>140</sup> Matteo Basile de Parete, [https://books.google.pl/books?id=RzhYlJodeoC&pg=PR26&lpg=PR26&dq=Matteo+Basile+de+Parete&source=bl&ots=\\_53bv1M3JE&sig=ACfU3U1mRQUxtqhbT3vvogFVpRFplz\\_Q&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwitzGi w4L2AhUSy4sKHSK3Bs0Q6AF6BAgrEAM#v=onepage&q=Matteo%20Basile%20de%20Parete&f=false](https://books.google.pl/books?id=RzhYlJodeoC&pg=PR26&lpg=PR26&dq=Matteo+Basile+de+Parete&source=bl&ots=_53bv1M3JE&sig=ACfU3U1mRQUxtqhbT3vvogFVpRFplz_Q&hl=pl&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwitzGi w4L2AhUSy4sKHSK3Bs0Q6AF6BAgrEAM#v=onepage&q=Matteo%20Basile%20de%20Parete&f=false) [accessed on: 15.02.2022].

<sup>141</sup> Juan Soto de Valladolid.



84.	1734	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Joannes Bermego <sup>142</sup> L[ector] I[ubilatus] per Breve Apost[olicus] totius Ord[inis], declaratus Minister G[enera]lis.	6
85.	1740	R[everendissimus] P[ater] Cajetanus a Laurino <sup>143</sup> Provinciae Principatus Pr[ae]dicator, L[ector] I[ubilatus] Curiae Romanae, ex Comm[issarius] G[enera]lis totius Ord[inis] Min[ister] G[eneralis].	4

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