ŻEŃSKIE ZGROMADZENIA ZAKONNE W POLSCE 1939-1947

Jadwiga Nycz (s. Eligia), Zgromadzenie Córek Najświętszej Maryi Panny od Siedmiu Bolesći w latach 1939-1947

Helena Markiewicz (s. Deodata), Bogumiła Stełmaszuk (s. Lucylla), Zgromadzenie Sióstr Najświętszej Rodziny z Nazaretu w latach 1939-1947

Julia Moskwa (s. Sebastian), Zgromadzenie Sióstr Opatrzności Bożej w latach 1939-1947

Klaudia Antosiewicz, Zgromadzenie Sióstr Kanoniczek Ducha Świętego de Saxia w latach 1939-1947

Janina Stępczewska (s. Tarsyjka), Zgromadzenie Sióstr Męki Pana Naszego Jezusa Chrystusa w latach 1939-1947

Indeks osób

Indeks miejscowości

Inauguracja Głównego Urzędu Kontroli Prasy, Publikacji i Wydawnictw w „Zeszytach Zgromadzeniach Zakonnych w Polsce 1939-1947”

Mapy

SPIS TREŚCI

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SUMMARY

The Congregation of Sisters of the Daughters of the Sacred Heart (Congregation of the Daughters of the Immaculate Mary of Seven Triumphs) was founded in 1891 in Zamość in the Congress Kingdom by Casimir Mateusz Antoniowicz Kozłowski and Matija Małačija - Iva Stegerz. The specific aim of the congregation was care for the poor, elderly, orphaned and ill, both in hospitals and at home, in addition to care-giving work, especially amongst poor children and orphans. In 1929 the congregation was divided into three provinces: 1. Kraków, with headquarters in Augustów, 2. Poznań - with headquarters in Chojnów, and from 1935 in Poznań itself, 3. Lwów, originally with headquarters in Lwów, from 1939 in Lwów, and from 1946 in Przeworsk. On the eve of World War II the congregation numbered 650 sisters in 51 houses (convents). The general council met (from 1932 on) in Kraków; Mother Ludovica – Aniela Lukaiewicz serving as superior general. The Kraków-Augustów province numbered 105 sisters in 22 houses; the Poznań province – 117 sisters in 17 houses, the Lwów province – 198 sisters in 19 houses. With the outbreak of the war, the congregation was in the process of establishing various resolutions put forth by the General Chapter in 1938, for dealing swiftly with the situation. The aim of the congregation was to provide spiritual and material support to the poor and needy, to help the elderly, to provide religious education, to care for orphans, and to provide medical care. The Congregation undertook the tasks of the church with the exception of the houses of the Poor and Sorrowful (Western Province). The majority of homes comprising the Lwów province was incorporated into the Galicia Region, and the house in Włoszka in the Ruthenian Eastern Province. The administration maintained contact with the sisters from these houses by means of correspondence and letters. During the occupation, 9 houses in the Włoty country were founded, 3 in the Reich and 2 in the Galicia Region. In order to meet new social needs created by the war, new houses were established (2 in the General Government and 1 on the Reich territory). On Sept. 9, 1943 the congregation numbered 368 sisters in 49 houses. After the liberation, 5 of the congregations’ houses were desecrated as a result of border changes and organisation of states. During the years 1939-1947, 17 sisters joined the order. In 1939 the foundations existing in Poznań and Augustów, from October 25, 1940 to April 24, 1941 ceased to function. From April 24, 1941 to the end of the war the province was located in Kraków. After the liberation it was transferred to Augustów and eventually returned to Poznań. The period discussed above, 46 sisters died – a significant portion of these deaths was brought by typhus and typhus. Characteristic of this period was the decrease in the average size of the order (from 553 sisters to 438 sisters). Seventeen sisters left the order; 12 on their own initiative and 5 died. In the years 1941-1942, 11 sisters of the Poznań province were deployed to special camps for religious sisters in Lodz and Sierpc.
The Congregation of the Sisters of the Most Holy Family of Nazareth (Sisters of Nazareth) was founded on August 12, 1823, by Bishop Joseph Orletz. The sisters were to work in homes for poor girls, teaching religious and moral values. They opened their first girls' school in 1825 in Paris, and by 1830 they had established schools in various cities throughout France. In 1833, the sisters opened their first school in Rome, and in 1835 they opened their first school in Paris, becoming the first Roman Catholic religious order in France.

The Congregation of the Sisters of the Most Holy Family of Nazareth was recognized by Pope Pius IX in 1848 and was granted provincial status in 1854. By 1860, the sisters had established schools in 20 countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Until the outbreak of WWI, the Congregation conducted educational and social services in hospitals and homes for the elderly. They also established schools for orphans and children in need. During the war, the sisters continued their work in hospitals and homes for the elderly, and they also established schools for orphans and children in need.

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and clothes, offering shelter, distributing underground newspapers and other secret materials, and organizing and facilitating the escape of wounded partisans and prisoners. Moreover, the women conducted underground classes at the grammar and secondary school level, in addition to organizing cultural activities and religious patriotic celebrations.

During the war and occupation, the congregation suffered serious personnel losses. From 1939-1945, 17 sisters left the order, 10 sisters died (of which only 2 died due to causes unrelated to war conditions). In addition, many sisters were arrested, and deported to camps (3), interned (4), escaped (6), and taken to work in Germany (19). The sisters were evacuated from 1941, i.e. from the time when the sisters in the general home in Plock were evacuated.

The congregation also suffered serious material losses. Sisters were evacuated from all of the congregation's 5 homes, in addition to being divided from many work subgroups taken over by the Germans for personal use. These looters were in a large extent destroyed. Pre-schools, embroidery and sewing workshops, chapels were stripped of furniture and equipment. The congregation's archives and library located in the general home were also victims of destruction.

In the first post-war years (1945-1947), the sisters returned to the congregation's 5 private homes, as well as to 7 subgroups with living quarters. They continued work at 8 homes which survived the occupation, and 7 subgroups which were founded during the course of the war. There were 8 pre-war homes to which the sisters did not return. Also in the post-war period discussed above two new subgroups arose. Therefore, on December 31, 1947, the congregation numbered 27 homes, in which 202 sisters were active.

SUMMARY

The Sisters of the Passion of Our Lord, Jesus Christ (popularly known as the Sisters of the Passion) is a dedicated, non-choir congregation which was founded in 1119 by Mother Joanna霞明娜·巴雷。The congregation's general house is located in Plock. On May 1, 1921 Plock Bishop A. J. Nowakowski approved the congregation in accordance with canon law. Upon receiving its canonical decree, the congregation's existence was confirmed on March 15, 1923 according to Papal bull. In 1939 the congregation numbered 266 sisters, who, through their work as subgroups, attempted to realize the order's goal: raising orphans and neglected children in guardian establishments, teaching, religious education in schools, managing pre-schools, conducting courses in home economics, embroidery, and tailoring for girls, nursing the sick in hospitals and private homes, caring for the elderly and disabled, and performing necessary parish work. In 1939 the congregation ran 10 private schools and 21 orphanages in 13 homes, 3 community clubs for school-aged children and youth, cutting, sewing, embroidery, and home-economic courses in 15 homes, 4 guardian establishments and orphanages and 5 homes for the elderly. Moreover, sisters worked in 7 hospitals, taught religion in schools in 6 parishes and handled the economic-supplement duties for the People's Catholic University in Poznań, crèches and for the religious seminary and bishop's house in Plock. At certain parish outposts they took care of the upkeep of the church and surgical clinic.

The war and occupation hampered or completely interrupted this work, causing huge moral, personnel and material losses. Throughout the entire war and occupation, sisters continued work in 8 homes, 3 orphanages, 2 private homes and 1 community club. Sisters were removed, 8 were arrested, 3 were interned, 1 disappeared, 2 were deported to camps, 1 escaped, 10 were forced to leave the homes as a result of destruction. The Germans deprived the sisters of the possibility of continuing activities considerably up to that time, particularly during the first 2 years of the war. Only the guardian establishment in Zawady (Lublin) managed to continue its activity, despite total devastation of its local. This work was continued, though the sisters were forced to constantly move from one location to another.

As a result of the evacuation and liquidation of the congregation's outposts, many sisters were left without work. For this reason, beginning in 1941, the general administration undertook new forms of work. In the period 1941-1945 (up to May 9, 14 new subgroups arose in which sisters undertook care of war orphans, supervised and deemed pre-school children and school-aged (3) homes, 2 maternities and 1 orphanage, work in hospitals (4), in care homes for the elderly and crippled (3). They also took over the operation of soup kitchens for evacuees and the imprisoned (2 subgroups) and a hotel for travelers, evacuees, and those in search of work. Aside from their fundamental, organized activities, the sisters also performed various types of odd jobs in order to support themselves.

To the extent possible members of the congregation helped those in need; they provided shelter for evacuees, those persecuted by the Germans, members of the resistance, Jews in hiding. They shared food, clothing, especially with the evacuees, organized food and clothing packages for prisoners and P. C. Ws, protected people from being taken away to camps and to work in Germany. They also worked together with the resistance movement, supplying partisans with food, bandages,