

The economy in the property of secularized Cistercian Monastery in Koprzywnica in years 1819-1864

Problematics connected with the issue of secularization process of monasteries and convents on the territory of the Polish Kingdom in 1819, conducted according to *Ex imposita nobis* papal bull, was the subject of many historical dissertations approaching the question mainly through legal issues and relations between the episcopacy and the governors of the Polish Kingdom. However, there are few works approaching economic problems of this process. Yet, it has a rich research potential and is worth attention.

Hereby work is concentrated on presenting this type of secularization as coherently and fully as possible on the example of the monastery in Koprzywnica. Not only does it present the state and size of Koprzywnica goods in the moment of its closure in 1819, but also its specificity and potential. It also depicts steps that were undertaken by public administration, both local and central, to restore the finances of the goods and gaining a loan in order to increase their profitability. The research conducted allowed to present positive changes in the state of goods that had been taking place over the course of more than forty years.

The results of the research presented were developed on the basis of detailed query in accessible archive sources concerning both the secularization itself and the Koprzywnica monastery. Thanks to it, the subject of the dissertation is presented in a circumstantial and comprehensive way.