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**The clergy of the uniate eparchy of Przemyśl in 1715-1746
(summary)**

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Dissertation takes the issue to examine the life and activities of the clergy of the diocese of Przemyśl in the context of the reform of synod of Zamość (1720) and the diocesan synod of Przemyśl (1740). This analysis was done by a detailed description of the ministry of the bishop of Przemyśl, the functioning of the diocesan institutions, pastoral and social activity of parish clergy.

In the years 1715-1740, Bishop Jerome Ustrycki organized educational campaign, sending students from diocese of Przemyśl to the pontifical college in Lviv. However, this action directly related to less than 1% of the clergy of the diocese. In the years 1715-1746 most of the candidates to priesthood still passed only the traditional stages of education: family education and studies at the parish school. Some priests were graduates of the Jesuit colleges. Despite the lack of western education parish clergy lead the cultural and educational activity. It resulted in works of sacred art, religious songs, manuscripts, most of which survived to our days.

During the research process valuable historical sources were studied, which allowed to restore the ideal of priest as a shepherd. The collected archival materials describe relationship between priest and his parishioners in the light of gospel model “shepherd-flock”. This model deeply rooted in the consciousness of priests and the faithful goes back to ancient times.

In the years 1715-1746 the new ethos of uniate parish priest began to form under the influence of reforms in diocese of Przemyśl. To its main belonged prudence, pious life and staid garments. At the end of the episcopate of bishop Jerome Ustrycki priests where started to deliver catechesis in the liturgical context. Those instructions where based on the Catechism of Metropolitan Leon Kiszka.

