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**Galen's therapeutic galactology (γαλακτολογία ιατρική)
included in *De simplicium medicamentorum temperamentis
ac facultatibus***

The present article concerns medical galactology, i.e. the ancient knowledge of milk, *galaktologia iatriké* (γαλακτολογία ιατρική), and is mainly based on an analysis of select works composed by Galen.

The main goal of the research was to establish sources, contents and transmission of the Pergamene's doctrines on milk included in his *De simplicium medicamentorum temperamentis ac facultatibus*, and subsequently to show parallels of the narrative therein to the contents of *De compositione medicamentorum secundum locos*.

The author of the article concludes that the analyzed material shows that Greek galactology was treated as an important branch of medical knowledge and milk played a considerable role in medical procedures (i.e. found itself present in medicinal diets, was prescribed as a simple medicine, and could be included in a large number of the recipes of compound medicaments). He claims that, in the IInd, the galactological theory was already well-developed and internally cohesive (as a result there are no doctrinal differences in the output of the most important authors contributing to its creation) and therefore not questioned.

As for details the researchers opines that the form of the theory developed in the time of Galen appears to be a combination of the earlier teachings of Dioscurides and Ruphus of Ephesus with the Pergamene's own doctrine based on his practical experience. It was later passed over in an unaltered form to the later medical generations (which is easily detectable in the writings by Oribasius, Aetius of Amida and Paul of Aegina).

ZBIGNIEW ANUSIK

**The Garwaski family, Grzymała coat of arms,
in the 15th–17th century. Contribution to the history and
genealogy of the family**

The aim of the study was to complete the genealogy of the Garwaski family and its achievements in the 15th, 16th, 17th century and present the most promi-

ment representatives of the family. The survey showed that the Garwaski family, Grzymała coat of arms, is an old family from Mazovia, the genealogy of which is dated back to the 13th and 14th century. The 15th-century ancestors of the later Garwaski family were from Miszewo and hence they were called the Miszewski family. They were the lords of Mazovia, as well as their ancestor, Mikołaj, the castellan of Wyszogród who received his title from the prince Wańko (Wacław) in 1319. This also applies to Filip from Miszewo (d. 1442), the cupbearer (*podczaszny*) of Płock, and his only son, Jan, the castellan of Wizna (d. 1471). After the death of the latter the family had to divide its inheritance into three parts and thus temporarily lost its previous importance. None of the castellan's children was an official. Only one of his grandsons, Jan Miszewski from Garwarz, also called Jan Garwaski from Miszewo (d. 1540), managed to both regain his family political position and rebuild its finance as he inherited landed estates from his father and uncle who died childless. He was the pantler (*stolnik*) of Wyszogród and cupbearer (*cześnik*) of Płock. Jan Garwaski married Zofia Dzierzgwowska who was a sister of the primate Mikołaj Dzierzgwowski (d. 1559). That marriage was one of the most important events in the history of the Garwaski family. Their sons, Paweł (d. 1560) and Hieronim (d. 1583), could count on the patronage and support of the powerful uncle. The first was the castellan of Sierpc, the second, the chancellor of Gniezno who governed 8 different prelatures. Paweł Garwaski could have probably gained higher position in the Senate but he died untimely. Perhaps his brother could have become a bishop, if only the archbishop Dzierzgwowski had lived any longer. Yet, Paweł Garwaski, like his own father, had a wife from the wealthy and prominent family. He married Elżbieta Kucieńska, a daughter of Stanisław, the voivode of Rawa (d. 1542). Their children inherited, after the childless deaths of all Stanisław's sons, a third part of the landed estate of Kutno. The sons of Paweł and Elżbieta from Kutno, Stanisław, Paweł and Jerzy, made the Garwaski family prominent. The reign of king Sigismund III Vasa was the best time for the family. Both Stanisław (d. 1613) and Paweł (d. 1618) Garwaski were the castellans of Płock. Their youngest brother, Jerzy (d. 1615/16), was the governor (*starosta*) of Gostynin. When Stanisław, the castellan of Płock, died the Garwaski family had in its possession landed estates located in voivodeship of Płock, Mazovia, Rawa, Łęczyca and land of Dobrzyń that included one town, one part of a town, one aldermanship (*wójtostwo*), 19 villages and two parts of a village. They also made the use of two quite wealthy Royal estates, the crown land (*starostwo*) of Gostynin (the castle, the town and 5 villages) and crown land (*starostwo*) of Wyszogród (the castle, the town and 7 villages). However, Jerzy Garwaski was unable to pass the crown land of Gostynin to one of his sons and Paweł was forced to sell the crown land of Wyszogród to the Karnkowski family. After the death of Paweł in 1618 the Garwaski family ceased to be a senatorial one. None of his successors was a senator. Paweł's two sons died childless and their

landed estates passed to their uncle the castellan of Płock, Walenty Zieliński. Three of six Jerzy's sons chose a clerical career. Stanisław (d. 1635) was a dean of Płock and a canon of Kraków, Jan (d. 1633), a curator (*kustosz*) of Łowicz and a canon of Płock, Mikołaj (d. after 1634) joined the Jesuit order. What is more, Paweł (d. before 1654) was a cupbearer (*podczaszy*) of Gostynin, Piotr (d. before 1660) became the royal courtier and a leaseholder of Rzeczyca crown land and Zygmunt (d. before 1652) did not hold any office at all. Piotr was the richest of the brothers. At the end of his life he had a half of town Kutno, 7 villages and two parts of a village. These estates were inherited by his sons, Krzysztof (d. after 1699) and Ludwik (d. before 1689). When Ludwik died childless, Krzysztof inherited all fortune of their father. He was the last descendant of the family who could be described as a wealthy nobleman. Yet, he lost that status in 1698, when he sold landed estate Kutno. His 18th-century descendants were members of the middle nobility only. The son of Zygmunt Garwaski, Franciszek Jan (d. after 1698) also sold familial landed estates located on the borderland between Łęczyca voivodeship and Gostynin land (part of Rawa voivodeship) and moved to the Mazovian voivodeship.

It is also worth noting that until the end of the 17th century male representatives of the Garwaski family had wives from well-known and wealthy senatorial families. Paweł (d. 1618) married Dorota Zielińska, a daughter of Grzegorz, the voivode of Płock. His brother, Jerzy (d. 1615/16), married Agnieszka Szczawińska and later Anna Tarnowska, a daughter of Stanisław, the castellan of Sochaczew. One of Paweł's sons, Jan (d. 1624), married Izabela Karnkowska, a daughter of Jan Stanisław, the voivode of Płock. As for Jerzy's sons: Paweł married Anna Krasieńska, a daughter of Franciszek, the castellan of Ciechanów; Piotr married Agnieszka Słupska and later Katarzyna Sienieńska, a daughter of Zbigniew, the castellan of Lublin; Zygmunt married Ewa Kucieńska, a daughter of Grzegorz, the governor (*starosta*) of Kruszwica. Katarzyna Walewska, a daughter of Zygmunt, the chamberlain (*podkomorzy*) of Łęczyca, was the wife of Krzysztof, the only son of Piotr and Katarzyna Sienieńska who ever married. Finally, sons of Jerzy Garwaski, the governor (*starosta*) of Gostynin were bound by the family connections with the well-known and influential families such as the Krasieński, Kretkowski, Sierakowski, Sienieński, Lanckoroński, Walewski, Konarski, Plichta and Leszczyński. Thus through almost entire seventeenth century the Garwaski family was still perceived as a part of political and financial elite of Greater Poland. Its financial situation worsened when the family sold Kutno landed estate in 1698. Then the Garwaski family definitively lost its position and importance.

The Sejmiks in the Land of Zakroczym 1778–1786

The article concerns the *Sejmiks* in the land of Zakroczym, which belonged to the Mazovian palatinate. During the debates in Zakroczym the *szlachta* elected their envoys to the sejm and candidates for the judiciary offices in the land of Zakroczym. They also settled the relevant issues connected with local self-government. The article discusses preparations for the *Sejmiks*, their course and *lauda*. It also analyzes the instructions meant for representatives of the land of Zakroczym in Parliament. What made the land of Zakroczym special was the continual recurrence of the same postulates in the recommendations for successive *Sejms*. Even though the royalist influence was prevalent in the period under analysis the instructions for envoys in this particular land reflected the traditional approach to the *szlachta*'s ethos. The fact that two out of four envoys from the land were later (1791) opposed to the Constitution of 3 May can be explained in light of conservative tendencies in the *Sejmik*. The article also highlights the role of local political elite inspired by the subcamerarius of Zakroczym Józef Radzicki and the Kicki brothers (August and Onufry).

KRZYSZTOF W. MUCHA

Organisation, structure and competences of social control over the primary education system in the voivodship of Łódź between the wars

In 1918–1939 in the voivodship of Łódź there was a multi-stage, hierarchical structure, social bodies supervising the operation of primary public education. All the institutions covered the area of the whole voivodship, individual counties, municipalities and towns where the elementary schools were established. They were selected in a similar way – the members were selected and appointed because of their local governmental functions. The method of picking of individual institutions and reflection in their broad representation of local factors deciding and participating in educational activities (local authorities, teachers, clergy, representatives of citizens) had in his assumption to engage and involve the public in the effort aimed to reduce the scourge of illiteracy, the full implementation of the compulsory education and to raise the level of education.

Each institution had similar range of competence in relation to the represented and governed area. The units carrying out their responsibilities took reso-

lutions, formed conclusions and recommended the development and strengthening of the elements forming the education system. Unfortunately, they did not have any significant decision-making powers and regulations that could be used effectively on the local governments, who were responsible for founding the new and the maintenance and development of existing educational institutions. Thus, their role was mainly to act as consultative and advisory bodies.

Probably the lower than expected effectiveness of the education supervising social factors also largely contributed the elimination of their structures. It is difficult to state clearly how the putting into force at the beginning of 1939 legal solutions could be effective in achieving the demands associated with general education. Perhaps an attempt of closer relationship between the new educational committee – the district and municipal – with the local authorities had a chance to strengthen the case and the position of education in the bodies responsible for them and financing them. However, as we know, the new government related bodies had no time to develop their activities. The process of their forming was interrupted by the forthcoming Second World War.

WITOLD JARNO

A contribution to the history of Tomaszów Mazowiecki during the period of the II Polish Republic

The article describes the history of the Polish Army garrison in Tomaszów Mazowiecki in years 1918–1939. In November 1918, the German infantry company was disarmed, what started the history of Polish garrison in this city. Quickly was formed a troop, which in January 1919 were incorporated into formed in Łódź the first Battalion of the 28th Infantry Regiment. In the summer of 1919 were moved from Brzeziny to Tomaszów: Military Replenishment Command and Field Replacement Battalion of the 30th Infantry Regiment. Year later arrived in the Tomaszów the second battalion of this regiment, which in 1924 was moved to Warsaw. In the same year arrived to Tomaszów the second Battalion of the 25th Infantry Regiment, which three years later was reorganized at the Reserve Officers Training Centre No. 4. This school existed until 1929. Then, for the next six years at Tomaszów didn't stationed military units. Garrison was re-created in the autumn 1935. At the time, arrived in the city the second battalion of the 4th Heavy Artillery Regiment, which there stationed until the outbreak of war. This military unit was quartered in modern barracks built in the mid-thirties. In March 1939 the second battalion of the 4th Heavy Artillery Regiment was mobi-

lized and directed to the Army „Lodz”. In the abandoned barracks was created reserve center, which existed until 5th September. Two days later Tomaszow Mazowiecki was occupied by the German army, what ended the history of Polish garrison in the interwar period.

MAŁGORZATA KARKOCHA

Historic church bells in the region of the Diocese of Kielce. Workshops and craftsmen

On the basis of available literature, materials collected in the Archives of the Diocese of Kielce, the Regional Office for the Protection of Monuments in Kielce and Krakow, as well as a result of field research conducted partly by the Author it can be concluded, that in the Diocese of Kielce there have been preserved, i.e. saved from requisitions and destruction of war, about 120 historic church bells. All of them date back to the period before 1900. Only 41 of those (fewer than half) bear a name and a surname of the bell-founder and a name of the location of the workshop. Bells cast in the 14th and 15th century, usually inscribed with the Latin words „O rex gloriae veni cum pace”, remain completely anonymous to us. Only one signed bell from the 16th century is still extant in Zagość. There have also been preserved two bells dating back to the next century, both produced for the church in Małogoszcz by Benedict Briot from Lorraine, who worked in Poland. The largest number of signed specimens (as many as 33) come from the 18th century. Among them there prevail bells from two famous bell foundries located in Gdańsk, namely the ones produced by the Wittwerck and Anthony families, and those coming from an equally active Kraków workshops belonging to the Weidner family, to Ignatius Huflauer and to Balthazar Ruszkowski (*vel* Roszkiewicz, Rośkiewicz). Only a few bells found in the 19th century bear a signature of the producer. The majority of them were smelt from older, damaged specimens and were manufactured by bell founders located in Warsaw (M. Petersilge, M.A. Zwoliński) or in Kraków (A. Fortuński).