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**Gender and Obligations.
The ideal of marital relationships in the teaching
of the Cappadocian Fathers of the Church**

The Cappadocians are especially well-known for the impact they had on the development of Christian theology of the fourth century. Apart from that, they also attached great significance to their pastoral duties and were concerned about moral behaviour of those under their care. Among many issues discussed by the mentioned Fathers we find problems connected with the proper functioning of Christian family. The present article discusses the ideal of marital relationships that emerges from the writings of Basil the Great, Gregory of Nyssa and Gregory of Nazianzus.

The image of ideal conjugal relationship known from the pagan Greco-Roman culture was based on the rule of unequal association in which women were the inferior, men the superior members of the social pyramid. The early Christian thought adopted this principle (esp. *Eph* 5, 22-25). Following St. Paul's teaching, the Cappadocian Fathers stated that a wife must be subordinate to her husband. He was, however, obligated to love her. The main husband's assignment was to watch over his wife's demeanor; he was responsible for her inappropriate behaviour and sins to God. She was primarily obliged to be obedient to her partner, but not in a servile way – the Fathers called her 'his helpmate and companion'.

In the matter of marital infidelity, the Cappadocian Fathers postulated equalisation of mutual rights and commitments of both spouses. This meant that they opposed Roman law regulations which favoured men allowing them to have extramarital sexual intercourses with unmarried women without any legal consequences.

The Cappadocians made one exception to their rule of husband predominance over his wife. This special case referred to a situation in which the unbelieving husband is led to faith by his Christian wife.

MACIEJ KOKOSZKO, KRZYSZTOF JAGUSIAK

**Water, wine and so forth,
i.e. on soft and alcoholic drinks in Constantinople**

The present article analyses the role of selected beverages in the diet of the inhabitants of the city of Constantinople between the IV and VII centuries AD.

It concentrates mainly on water, phouska, wine and beer as they are pictured in medical (Dioscurides, Galen, Oribasius, Aetius of Amida, Anthimus and Paul of Aegina), culinary (*De re coquinaria*), agronomical (*Geoponica*) and other genres of literature (Athenaeus of Naucratis and patristic writings) of late antiquity and early Byzantium.

ZBIGNIEW ANUSIK

Castellan of Kraków Jerzy prince Zbaraski (1574-1631). A sketch for the portrait of an anti-royalist

Jerzy prince Zbaraski was a descendent of the rich and powerful magnates family. He was born in 1574 as a son of Janusz prince Zbaraski (d. 1608) voivode of Braclaw and Anna princess Czetwertyńska. Well educated, very good at foreign languages after long studies abroad, as a young man, together with his younger brother – prince Krzysztof (1579-1627), he became a king's courtier. A conflict between him and Jesuits at the court was a cause of his disgrace. Passed over by the king in the distribution of state offices and crown estates, he became an oppositionist. Since then Zbaraski brothers fought internal and foreign policy of the king. After the death of their father, prince Jerzy and prince Krzysztof belonged to the exclusive group of the richest Crown magnates. Both of them played a great political role during the reign of Zygmunt III. As a castellan of Kraków (since 1620) prince Jerzy felt himself authorized to review and criticize almost every move of the king. Not until the Swedes invaded Prussia, prince castellan noticed the necessity of deep state reforms. After death of the younger brother, the only heir of the huge family landed estates was prince Jerzy. Because of his fortune the castellan of Kraków was the second Crown magnate of his times. During the last years of his life he played a first role on the political scene of the Republic. Prince Jerzy was very popular among Polish nobility. He was regarded as an ideal senator. He enjoyed widespread support. He was also admired and widely revered. Jerzy prince Zbaraski died in Kraków July 30th 1631 as a last male descendent of his family.

WITOLD FILIPCZAK

The Sejmiks in Czersk 1780-1786

The land of Czesk was a part of the Mazovian palatinate. Sejm deputies and candidates for judiciary offices were chosen during the sejmik elections in Czersk, which was also the place of economic sejmiks. The article focusses on the preparations for the sejmik meetings, proceedings and decisions of particular assemblies. It also discusses the views of szlachta on political and local issues.

The sejmiks in Czersk were dominated by the royalist influence. The advantage of the royalist party was most distinctly shown in the course of sejmiks preceding the sejm of 1784. The most tumultuous sejmik took place in 1782, when the candidates for podkomorzy's office were elected. The conflict divided this sejmik into two assemblies. The sejmiks of Czersk were greatly active in the matters of self-government. Their main concern was the storage and maintenance of the judicial books. In defiance of the existing law a special tax was imposed to ensure the good condition of the judicial books. In Parliament Czersk land was represented by the persons who were important in the political life of the whole Polish state. In 1780 Czersk sejmik elected Andrzej Mokronowski as a deputy (he became Marshal of the Sejm in 1776). In 1784 Pius Kiciński (head of the king's private chancellery) was a deputy from Czersk as well. Kiciński was the author of a very interesting account of the Sejm in Grodno.

ANDRZEJ MACIEJ BRZEZIŃSKI

Oskar Halecki – the initiator of the Polish-Swiss intellectual cooperation on the League of Nations

This article presents Oskar Halecki – an eminent Polish historian, Professor of the University in Warsaw – as initiator of the Polish-Swiss intellectual cooperation on the League of Nations in 1924 and next years. At that time Halecki was the secretary and expert of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation (ICIC) of the League of Nations. Halecki's initiative was supported by Professor Gonzague de Reynold – member the ICIC and president of the Swiss national commission on intellectual cooperation founded on 8th March 1924 and Professor Karol Lutostański the head of the Polish Commission on Intellectual Cooperation (PCIC) existed from 1923. Both commissions were in contact with the ICIC on the field intellectual cooperation. Halecki estimated the perspective bilateral cooperation with Switzerland as very useful for the Polish science and universities. It would be the formal continuation a long time tradition of the Polish-Swiss intellectual relations. Polish historian constantly aimed to realize this idea in spite of moneyless and formal difficulties. In 1926, as member of PCIC, Halecki contributed to the project concerning scientific collaboration between both national commissions. This plan was accepted by Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Religious Creeds and Public Education which guaranteed the funds for exchange Polish and Swiss Professors. In 1927 Halecki has participate in the meeting of the delegates both national commissions in Zurich and Rapperswil. There was fixed the proper form of the bilateral scientific collaboration. The first exchange Polish and Swiss Professors took place in 1928.