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Summary:

Tarnów County of the Sanguszko princes in the 19th and 20th centuries

The assumption of the doctoral thesis is to present the situation of the estate in Gumniska owned by the Sanguszko family at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. However, special emphasis will be placed on the period when the last owners of the estate were Prince Eustachy Stanisław and his son, Prince Roman Władysław Sanguszko. The connections of this family with Tarnów have been discussed many times in research papers. However, the least known is the period of decline in the functioning of this estate. Hence, from a scientific point of view, it seems justified to analyze this period of operation of the Sanguszko estate.

The Sanguszko family, who came from the princely family of Lithuanian rulers, influenced the fate of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth for several centuries. During the first period, this influence reached the Lithuanian-Russian lands, where the family had its estates. During this period, the Sanguszko absorbed the Polish language and culture, and also converted from Orthodoxy to the Catholic religion. The next stage of the family's expansion was taking possession of property in the Crown's territory and gaining high positions in the central government. In turn, after the partitions, the Sanguszko estates came under the rule of Austria and Russia. In the 18th century, the Sanguszko family became the owners of Tarnowski County, a complex of estates that received its name thanks to Hetman Jan Tarnowski. In 1547, this outstanding politician and leader received the title of count from Emperor Charles V. This hereditary title caused the estates around Tarnów belonging to Jan Tarnowski to be called Tarnów County.

From generation to generation, the Sanguszko family accumulated and expanded the area of their estates. Over the course of several centuries, they accumulated huge estates located in Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In the 18th century, the greatest territorial development of the estates owned by the Sanguszko family took place. Through marriages and commercial transactions, they expanded the area of their possessions. This also involved the takeover of cultural heritage, including archives, libraries and painting collections that belonged to previous owners. In this way, the Sanguszko family, who came from Lithuania, became the owners of a large estate in Lesser Poland. This state of affairs lasted

continuously during the partitions, then under Austrian rule and after Poland regained independence, until the outbreak of World War II. By taking possession of Tarnów and the surrounding farms, they initiated a sphere of influence on the Tarnów region and its inhabitants that lasted over two centuries. The political and socio-economic activities of the Sanguszko family related to Tarnów and the surrounding area continued uninterrupted until the outbreak of World War II. Additionally, the seat of this family located in Gumniska also had a huge cultural influence on the city and the region. The Sanguszko family could also boast of outstanding family members whose activities contributed to the development of the entire Tarnów region.

The influence of the Sanguszko family, especially the last owners, had a huge impact, especially in the area of the region's economy. Having such extensive estates, they were by far the largest private employers for the inhabitants of Tarnów and the surrounding villages. This was even more important because the Tarnów district had a decidedly agricultural character in terms of its professionally active population. Of all employment sectors, agriculture accounted for over 60%. In addition to this, the largest percentage of unemployed people were family members in the agricultural sector. Hence, for the people of the Tarnów region, the Sanguszko estate was a breadwinner for entire families, providing the opportunity to work in the agricultural and industrial sectors of the estate. Research on this issue has gaps in the 19th and 20th centuries, taking into account the declining period of this estate. The following work aims to develop research on this issue under the management of the last two owners. The aim of this study is to present the overall picture related to the functioning and size of the estate in a selected period from a scientific point of view. The work adopts a chronological division related to the scope of functioning and activities of the estate in the last stage of its existence. However, analytical information was presented in statistical tables due to the large amount of material collected.

The chronological scope of the work reached the main periods covering the functioning of the estate in the era of Galician autonomy, the period of World War I and the reborn Poland. The decline stage included the German occupation during World War II and the liquidation of assets by the communist authorities. Against the background of these events, the Tarnów County operated and developed, managed by the last two owners from the Sanguszko family. The issues of this topic are complex and there is a lot of scope for research on this issue. All the more so because this magnate family has been closely associated with the Tarnów region and the city of Tarnów since the 18th century. The influence of the Sanguszko family and their legacy is still visible in this city to this day.

The Sanguszko family has aroused the interest of historians and economists for many years. This princely family aroused particularly great interest among researchers who studied the influence of the Sanguszko dynasty on the city of Tarnów and the immediate region. This was related to the fact that in the 18th century the Sanguszko family became the owners of Tarnów and the surrounding farms, which initiated joint integration between the inhabitants of this region and the new owners. A collective work by two authors associated with Tarnów was created on the topic of Tarnów County, which belonged to the Sanguszko family since the 18th century. Another study describing Tarnów County covering the period of the 17th and 18th centuries was also written by a historian associated with Tarnów.

Much space in historical literature is devoted to the Sanguszko family as the last owners of Tarnów County. The topics discussed there included the issues of farmers and the functioning of this estate, especially in the 17th and 18th centuries. The issues discussed were strongly embedded in the Tarnów region, as well as in a broader sense of national affairs. Research on this issue was a complex process, but it produced interesting and exhaustive material regarding the Tarnów County in the possession of the Sanguszko family. This rich history of landed estates also appeared in other collective studies. In these works, the fate of this family was presented in an accurate and comprehensive manner.

Much attention was also paid to the Sanguszko family in terms of their role of patronage for the region and the city of Tarnów. Much attention was paid to this family in terms of the artistic and educational role they played in the local community. These studies also show the rich artistic legacy left by this princely family. The long and rich history of the Sanguszko family was also featured in various articles and periodicals. These studies analyzed in detail the issues undertaken in selected time periods.

In order to scientifically develop such an extensive topic, it was necessary to conduct an extensive analysis of archival materials remaining from the Sanguszko family, the press, statistical materials and memories. It is also necessary to analyze the scientific studies that have so far been published about the Sanguszko family and the Tarnów County they own.

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The source base for the following work were archival materials from a query conducted in the Archive of New Records, the Diocesan Archives in Tarnów, the State Archives in Kraków and their branches in Tarnów and Spytkowo. Valuable archival resources relating to the Sanguszko family are also located in the Municipal Public Library. Juliusz Słowacki in Tarnów. The query also carried out in the Kórnik Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Kórnik Castle, the Jagiellonian Library and other scientific institutions also yielded valuable materials for work. The collected materials presented a rich but at the same time diverse source base regarding the Tarnów County owned by the Sanguszko family in the selected period. In some cases, the archives contained incomplete information, lacking chronological continuity, and fragmentary material. Therefore, this resulted in an incomplete presentation of all topics.

In addition to archival sources, a lot of valuable information about the last owners from Gumniska was found in diaries, printed sources and magazines. This bibliography allowed for a broader analysis of issues related to the topic discussed in the following study. Studies on the history and economy related to the Sanguszko family and the Tarnów region also turned out to be very useful. Thanks to this collected information, it was possible to analyze research problems and find answers to the issues raised in the work.

The issues related to the Sanguszko family were also superficially presented in foreign-language studies. Some detailed information relating to the topic discussed could be found in foreign archives in Belarus, Ukraine and Brazil, but the query did not bring the expected results. The lack of sources regarding the Sanguszko family was caused by the destruction of certain archival resources during World War I and II, as well as theft and devastation by the local population.

The topic of dissertation is: Tarnów County of the Dukes of Sanguszko, 19th-20th century, (origins, function, significance, dissolution). The work is divided into ten chapters, which in turn are subdivided into detailed subsections. The first chapter presented the history of the house by presenting the representatives of this family and their political and economic activities. This chapter is divided into five subchapters outlining the fate of the Sanguszko family, taking into account the estates they amassed in Ukraine and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The

second chapter is divided into four sections dealing with the Sanguszko family's acquisition of the Tarnów County estate and the expansion of the family seat in Gumniska. The aspect of art collecting and the establishment and growth of ancestral libraries was also highlighted. The third chapter discusses the estate of the County of Tarnów, showing how the estate was managed. The division into four subchapters was clearly intended to present the size of the estates owned and their value. It distinguishes between the size of the fortune and its value. The management of such a large estate was also addressed. The system of leases that was used on the Sanguszko estate was also presented. The fourth chapter, in turn, presented the system of employment of employees at the Sanguszko estate. This chapter is divided into nine subchapters detailing employees working in all the sectors comprising the Tarnów County estate. It presented the system of remuneration that employees received, together with social benefits. Pension benefits and healthcare provided to employees are also shown. The fifth chapter described the war damage suffered by the Sanguszko estate during the First World War. The system of land parcelling that was carried out at the Sanguszko estate is also presented. The sixth section presented the agricultural production and animal husbandry carried out on the manors. The division of this chapter also detailed the stud farm's participation in races and exhibitions. It also discussed the drainage system that was carried out on the manor lands. The seventh chapter, on the other hand, touched on the forest management carried out in the estate's forest revetments. In addition to presenting the operation and supervision of these sectors, the running of the fishponds, which were part of the forestry branch of the estate, is also captured. The eighth section shows the industrial activities carried out at the Sanguszko estate. Seven subchapters present the production facilities that operated in the industrial sector. The ninth chapter captures the charitable and socio-cultural activities carried out by the Sanguszko family. Five subsections describe the services provided to church institutions, public organisations and the inhabitants of Tarnów and the region. The final tenth chapter presented the declining period of the Sanguszko estate until its dissolution. The fate of the estate during the German occupation during the Second World War and its dissolution by the new government after the end of the war was presented.

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Jagiellonian Library and other scientific institutions also yielded valuable material for the work. The collected materials represented a rich yet diverse source base relating to the Tarnów County held by the Sanguszko family during the selected period. The archives in some cases contained incomplete information, lacking chronological continuity, and fragmented material. This has therefore resulted in an incomplete presentation of all issues.

In addition to archival sources, much valuable information about the last owners from Gumniska was to be found in diaries, printed sources and magazines. This bibliography has made it possible to analyse the issues related to the topic addressed in the following study in a broader way. Moreover, very useful were studies on the history and economy of the Sanguszko family and the Tarnów region. With this collected information, it was possible to analyse the research problems and find answers to the issues raised in the paper.

Issues related to the Sanguszko family were also superficially presented in foreign-language studies. Some detailed information relating to the topic in question may have been found in foreign archives in Belarus, Ukraine and Brazil, but the search carried out did not yield the expected results. The lack of sources concerning the Sanguszko family was caused by the destruction of certain archives during World War I and World War II, as well as by theft and devastation carried out by the local population.

he estate in Sławuta came into the possession of the Sanguszko family thanks to the marriage of Prince Paweł Karol with Princess Józefina Maria Lubomirska. This princess was the daughter of Teofila, the last representative of the Zasławski princely family. Hence, she inherited the estate from her mother, and through her marriage to Prince Paweł, the Sanguszko family came into possession of these properties in 1710. Pursuant to the divisions, the estates in Volhynia fell to Prince Hieronim Janusz Sanguszko. During this period, economic activity was based on serf labor and the sale of grain and wood to foreign markets. The period of the partitions of Poland and the Napoleonic era brought hard times of destruction and confiscation for the estates in Volhynia. During this period, Sławuta became the permanent residence of Prince Hieronim, where he began the reconstruction of the old castle into a baroque palace. The main activities were based on the construction of a cloth factory, the establishment of a stud farm and the creation of dense forest complexes surrounding Sławuta. The subsequent owners of Sławuta, Prince Eustachy and his son Roman Adam, tried to develop industrial plants on the estate by building a paper mill and a brewery. In addition, they established a joint-stock bank so that the inhabitants of Sławuta could, if necessary, take out a loan to develop their own businesses. The last owner of the latifundium in Volhynia was Prince Roman Damian. He inherited these estates

from his father, Prince Władysław. As of 1890, this estate ranked fifth in terms of land owned. According to these statistics, the largest landowner was the Branicki family. In second place were the Potocki estates. Next were the Stecki and Sobański estates.

The Sanguszko family were the last owners of Tarnów County, a complex of estates that received this name in 1547 by granting the title of count to Hetman Jan Tarnowski. After the extinction of the Tarnowski line, the Tarnowski County was in the possession of great magnate families, such as the Ostrogski and Zasławski families. From the first half of the 18th century until the outbreak of World War II, the Sanguszko family from the Kovel line were the owners of the Tarnów dominion.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the administration of the Sanguszko estate was reorganized. The method of managing properties in Volhynia and Tarnów County has been changed. Three new offices were created: central, accounting and cash offices. The central office was managed by a secretary who dealt with the economic condition of all the Sanguszko estates in Galicia. The accountant, along with the writers, conducted the accounting. The task of this office was to prepare budgets, balance sheets, economic plans and to conduct monthly checks at the cash register. The cash office was run by the chief cashier, who was responsible for keeping accounting books and making cash deposits and withdrawals.

The most extensive department of the administration of the Sanguszko estate was the agriculture section. The main task of this unit was to supervise farms belonging to its own management. Additionally, this department dealt with the administration of inns and the leasing of land to peasants. In addition, the agriculture department was responsible for regulating the Dunajec River and managing the palace stables and garden, as well as the palace's accounts. In addition, the agricultural section was also responsible for supervising the patronage of the Sanguszko family, which they provided on their own property to education and church foundations.

The Sanguszko family, when it acquired new estates, needed new residences where family members could reside during their numerous stays. Therefore, over the course of several centuries, this magnate family acquired or constructed completely new buildings for their comfortable existence. As a result of these phenomena, family members created several family nests in which they created their residences. Such palaces were located in Lubartów, Zasław, Sławuta and in Gumniska near Tarnów.

The original seat of the rulers of Tarnów, i.e. the castle on Mount St. Martin did not become the residence of the city's new owners. Prince Paweł Sanguszko decided that the castle was uninhabitable and chose a complex of manor and farm buildings in Gumniska as his new headquarters. This was due to the fact that the prince often traveled around his estates and did not need a permanent and representative headquarters in Tarnów. The castle on Mount St. Martin was falling into ruin and Sanguszko allowed the fortress to be dismantled and the material from the fortress to be used to build the Bernardine church. The next Sanguszko family, Prince Hieronim, lived with his family around the Tarnów market square, where he had a complex of tenement houses at his disposal for accommodation.

Prince Hieronim started the construction of a Dutch-style palace and park in Gumniska. Until now, there was a wooden manor house with an outbuilding and farm buildings in Gumniska. As part of the prince's new construction investment, a one-story building with a garden and a park was built. It was a brick, wooden building with a shingled roof. The residence had six rooms with a kitchen, a pantry and a chapel. Ceilings and floors were mostly made of wooden boards. It was a one-story palace, the inside walls of which were painted white with lime, while the windows and doors were black. The construction of the palace was planned as a summer residence for the princely family.

The influence of the Sanguszko family from Gumniska on Tarnów and the surrounding area also affected art. Having such great importance in society, the Sanguszko family made sure that they could be admired even after death. Therefore, an ancestral tomb that would befit their status was necessary. The Sanguszko family built their own chapel in the old cemetery in Tarnów. Thanks to the efforts of Prince Władysław, in 1870 the mausoleum of the Sanguszko princes was built, in the basement of which there were sarcophagi for members of the family.

The long history of the Sanguszko family and the fact that this princely family was divided into three lines meant that they had accumulated a wonderful archive over the centuries. It was a testimony to the cultural and educational legacy that the Sanguszko family brought to the Republic of Poland. The first Sanguszko family to initiate the creation of a family library was prince Szymon Samuel. In his headquarters in Biały Kovel, he began to collect books dating back to the 17th century

The collected documents and archives from past eras constituted valuable historical sources for scientists. Archivists, librarians and other researchers borrowed manuscripts from the Sanguszko collections in the interwar period. These included representatives of such

outstanding research centers as the Jagiellonian Library, as well as research workers from the Ossoliński National Institute in Lviv. The resources for scientists to conduct research were enormous, because before the outbreak of World War II, the book collection in Gumniska had approximately 20,000 volumes.

Prince Roman's estate was the only such large complex of lands in the Tarnów region. According to the 1921 census, there was only one estate in the Tarnów district with an area exceeding 1,000 ha. The total number of large land estates also decreased - in 1921 there were 43 of them, which indicated the ongoing trends in deconcentration of the area of land estates.

The Sanguszko family leased part of their arable land. This was a strategy that allowed us to obtain constant cash from the tenants and allowed us to keep the arable land in good condition. Small areas of arable land were leased because it was easier to obtain rent from the tenants and the arable land was well maintained. In addition, the tenant could not give the leased land to other people without the owner's consent. Moreover, after the end of the lease period, the land was to be returned to the management of the Sanguszków estate, after which the tenant could again apply to lease the same plot or another plot.

Employees employed at the Sanguszko estate, who were responsible for the administration and operation of economic departments, were divided into 5 categories. They were: department heads, administrative officials, agricultural technical officials, forest technical officials and factory technical officials. Each of these groups had a separate remuneration system. There was a separate agreement for department heads regulating the expected remuneration. Such an official was entitled to a raise after working in the same position for 10 years. There was then an increase in pay by 20%, along with allowances granted in kind, but without housing and garden. Administrative officials were divided into 5 classes, each group having a separate remuneration system. The lowest in this hierarchy were trainee clerks, who were to be promoted or removed after three years in this position.

Employees employed in Sanguszko's industrial plants were subject to a compulsory insurance system. These benefits included insurance against accidents at work. Gracialists were also cared for on the Sanguszko estate. These were employees who had many years of service and received a kind of pension from the owner of the property. It was an expression of gratitude from the owner, and importantly, it was a voluntary benefit that was not a legal obligation to the employee. Gracialists of the Sanguszko family received wages in cash and agricultural products. This form of assistance also covered widows whose deceased husbands worked in the

Sanguszko estate. Agricultural workers employed on the estate of Prince Roman Sanguszko were, in addition to remuneration, also provided with medical care. For most employees, the possibility of medical examinations at work was the only opportunity available to take care of their own health. This particularly concerned people employed in the agricultural sector. Health care was provided to employees and their family members. Seasonal workers could also count on medical assistance, and, if necessary, medical visits were also organized at the sick's home. In addition to primary health care, detailed research in various medical fields was also conducted for patients.

Employees on the Sanguszko estate often committed theft and forgery. Such cases were often reported to court. The trials often ended with prison sentences for the crimes committed. This type of abuse occurred very often in the forests belonging to the Sanguszko family. The actions of this group of workers to the detriment of the forest owner were diverse. First of all, it was the theft of material wood intended for construction purposes, as well as fuel raw materials. Other people, e.g. co-workers and the employee's family, often participated in this procedure. Another offense was moving the boundary stone deeper into the Sanguszko plot, which resulted in a decrease in the area owned and increased the property of the owner bordering the prince's land.

The Sanguszko family, as a large and influential family in the Tarnów region, was repeatedly assessed negatively by various political organizations and former employees. While conducting political activities, Prince Eustace encountered criticism from representatives of the People's Party. The MPs who represented the village residents accused Sanguszko of hindering and even preventing folk activists from running for election to the Sejm as well as to district councils.

During World War I, a battle between two enemy armies swept through the estate belonging to the Sanguszko family. As a result of the war, the property of the owners from Gumniska suffered significant material losses. The destruction was caused by both fighting sides. German and Austrian troops destroyed farm buildings through artillery fire, while the Russian army looted and confiscated agricultural products. The Russians also demolished and set fire to buildings.

The end of World War I and the rebirth of the Polish state meant facing the burning problem of the lack of land for the rural population. Therefore, an action was to be taken to divide the land of large landowners in order to obtain areas for farmers. The lack of land was particularly acute in the Tarnów region.

Prince Sanguszko attached great importance to the proper functioning of the agricultural department. He introduced appropriate seed material into his farms and ensured good fertilization of crops. Cereals and potatoes dominated the cultivation of land. The crops were supplemented with legumes and clovers. Thanks to these efforts, he obtained crops, part of which he could sell. This mainly concerned wheat, which he sold to milling plants. Being a large grain supplier, he concluded trade agreements for wholesale quantities.

In Gumniska, Prince Sanguszko also had a tree nursery. There were fruit trees, fruit bushes, forest trees and ornamental shrubs. The nursery in Gumniska expanded its area for the production of trees and shrubs. The offer also included rhizomes and flower bulbs, seeds of deciduous and coniferous trees, and grafted noble varieties of shrubs. There were also more sophisticated plants such as rhododendrons, azaleas, magnolias, rhododendrons and heather. Gardeners in the nursery also cultivated hybrids of these plants using vaccinations and breeding procedures.

Animal breeding was also an important branch of agriculture. The Sanguszko family had farms on their farms; horses, dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep and pigs. Each farm was focused on a different type of breeding, taking into account the availability of buildings and animal feed. In order to increase the efficiency of the milk obtained, the Sanguszko family bred breeds of cows with this type of milk production. These were two breeds of horned cattle, East Frisian and Polish Red.

The most famous branch of animal breeding on the Sanguszko estate was the stud farm of Arabic and Anglo-Arabian horses. The beginning of the stud farm in Sławuta was estimated at 1506 and was associated with the relocation of the Sanguszko family from Lithuania to Volhynia. The herd came from a combination of horses from the stud farms of Princes Ostrogski and Zasławski. Initially, breeding was carried out without a clear indication of the origin of the breeding material. The stud farm was located on the Chrestówka farm, which was almost 50 kilometers away from Sławuta. The stud farm in Gumniska was also the target of visits by military commissions to purchase stallions for the needs of the army. The military commission in Rzeszów systematically purchased horses from the Sanguszko family.

In the Tarnów region, among the landowners, Prince Sanguszko was the first to start carrying out drainage works on his land. In the following years, drainage of arable land on the Sanguszko estate was carried out on a larger scale. These works were made possible thanks to the financing of land improvement by the national department, which provided subsidies for this purpose.

Thanks to this, the land on the farms in Koszyce, Tarnowiec, Rzuchowa, Karwodrza and Świerczkowo was meliorated.

The forests of the Tarnów County belonging to the Sanguszko family were divided into areas located around Tarnów and in Podhorce, in the Złoczów County. Prince Eustachy Sanguszko's forests were managed by the forest superintendent. Its seat was Wierzchosławice, where there was a large forest complex. This function was held by Ksawery Zasowski, and then by Franciszek Pauer. The main task of the forest manager was to supervise forest works in the districts, in accordance with the forest management plan. This position was also associated with regulating matters with the village inhabitants who worked in the Sanguszki forests and could also obtain firewood. Very often, this led to various conflicts that resulted in the forester being perceived negatively by the village residents. In each forest district there was a plan for managing tree resources, with established standards for felling trees of appropriate age. In this comparison, the area with trees of different ages was calculated. On this basis, those sectors were selected where it was possible to cut down trees at the optimal harvesting age.

The agricultural section of the Sanguszko estate also involved fish farming. Breeding ponds were subordinated to the forest management in Gumniska and Podhorce, because this branch of the economy was run as a side activity of the forest sector. The fish farm of the Gumnisko estate had three ponds, which were located on the farms in Krzyż, Wierzchosławice and Żdźary. In Krzyż, the main species of farmed fish was carp. This was because it was easy to breed and there was no shortage of buyers for this species. Moreover, as a farmed fish, it grew quickly and was ready for sale in the third year of breeding. To achieve such results, the breeding process was carried out meticulously and was of a high standard. The fish farm in Krzyż had special ponds in which selected carps spawned. Then the fry were released into new ponds twice a year, first in spring to a reservoir with a large amount of food, and in autumn to a reservoir prepared for wintering.

Prince Eustachy Sanguszko owned a brown coal mine in Grudna, near Pilzno, where he mined deposits of this raw material. In 1871 he bought it from Klemens Rutowski. In 1874, he began exploiting the deposit by building two shafts and obtained permits for further exploration of lignite deposits. Prince Eustace obtained permission to exploit coal deposits in an area of 108 ha. New investments and works led to the creation of three more shafts, as well as adits for water drainage.

Prince Eustace also had factories producing roof tiles, bricks and drainage pipes. Production was located in two plants. These were the "Konstancja" roof tile and drain factory and the "Rudy" brickyard. In these factories you could buy fluted roof tiles and ordinary bricks for bricklaying, both hand-made and machine-made. The offer also included bricks for floors and stoves, clinker bricks and double-pressed bricks for buildings without plaster. In addition, molded bricks were produced for cornices, vaults and wells. The Konstancja roof tile factory began its operations in 1900. The new factory of Prince Eustachy Sanguszko facilitated access to fireproof roof coverings for the inhabitants of Tarnów. New jobs were also created, which gave the city's inhabitants a chance to earn money and improve the lives of their families. Brick production was also an important branch of the industrial sector, hence the production of this product was carried out by the brickyard in "Rudy" in Tarnowiec. This assortment was also produced in the "Konstancja" factory, but it did not meet the entire market demand for this product. Similarly to the factory in Konstanz, also in the Ruda brickworks the production of clay materials was greater than of already fired products. This proved that the production of products from raw clay was faster and easier than the longer thermal treatment of bricks, roof tiles and drainage pipes. The processing capacity at the brickyard remained at a stable high level, which meant a very high demand for this type of product in the Tarnów district.

In the forest districts, firewood and material wood were obtained, which was intended for sale or for further processing in the company's own sawmills. Having such a large base of wood raw material, the Sanguszko family had three sawmills. Prince Eustace Stanisław built a modern steam sawmill in Tarnowiec. In addition to sawn timber, shingles and parquet floors were also produced there, the production of which amounted to 1,200 m² per year. These products were intended for the local market in Tarnów and Kraków. The remaining sawmills produced fir, pine, spruce and oak sawn timber. The offer also included pickets, battens and floors made of dried oak wood in various patterns.

The construction of the brewery was started by Prince Eustachy Erazm Sanguszko in 1813. The plant was located in Strusin, on the outskirts of Tarnów. The construction was completed in 1826. The brewery included several buildings related to beer production. These included a hop dryer with a ventilation chimney and an ice house to which blocks of ice were brought from the frozen Dunajec River in winter. Prince Sanguszko's brewery was the first factory of the Tarnów industry at the beginning of the 19th century. The remaining production plants in Tarnów were handicraft workshops with a small number of employees. As part of the reorganization undertaken by Prince Eustace Stanisław, the brewery had its own administration and was not

closely related to the agricultural production carried out in the farm complex. After the death of her husband, Princess Konstancja took care of the development of the brewery on behalf of her minor son. For this purpose, it allocated over half a million Austrian crowns to modernize the plant. These investments were related to the idea of increasing the production of beer to be sold in the region. During the period when Prince Roman managed the estate, both distilleries continued to produce alcohol. However, production was related to the granting of an annual quota to plants, in which a limit on the production of spirit was granted. The distilleries owned by Prince Sanguszko had periods when they were closed from production for a certain period. A steam mill was built on the farm in Krzyż to obtain flour from its own agricultural production. A total of 33 steam mills operated in the Kraków Voivodeship. In 1923, a modern steam mill "Roman" was built. The mill had a locomotive, i.e. a transportable power unit equipped with a steam engine and a transmission device.

The Sanguszko family continued to establish orphanages, which served as a kind of kindergarten for poor children and those without parental care. They were attended mainly by small children of employees employed on the Sanguszko estate. This gave parents the opportunity to work while their children were safe under the care of kindergarten teachers. Prince Eustace and his wife maintained a total of 7 orphanages. Approximately 500 children of employees on the estate attended these institutions. The orphanages and the facility had facilities specially built for the purpose of caring for children. In addition, these plants received salaries in kind and were provided with plots of gardens and arable land. Thanks to this, children could receive milk, cereal products, fruit and vegetables in these stores. Cash benefits were also granted for the purpose of conducting childcare activities.

The Sanguszko family devoted a lot of attention and material resources to the development of education in Tarnów and its region. Prince Eustace was very active in this regard, and together with his wife, Princess Constance, they were actively involved in numerous initiatives related to the development of education. Prince Eustace also served as the curator of the horticultural school, which was established in 1881 in Tarnów. He also chaired the school's management, which was under the supervision of the prince. Sanguszko's supervision over the agricultural school, which gave students the opportunity to acquire knowledge and practice in horticulture, was obvious due to the conduct of similar agricultural activities. He also belonged to the committee that dealt with matters related to the home industry and handicrafts. Prince Roman, like his father, was socially active for the region and the city of Tarnów. He supported initiatives for the development of sports and education. For this purpose, he donated 6 acres of land in

Tarnów for the construction of a sports stadium. The donation was intended for physical education and military training of young people. It was a valuable gift because the value of the land was PLN 250,000. The Sanguszkos also belonged to many religious brotherhoods, due to the material support they provided to these congregations. In return, they were included in the spiritual community of these religious organizations. Through their lives, they confirmed their attachment to the cause of faith and their attachment to providing material support for the Catholic Church. Princess Konstancja Sanguszkowa also showed great generosity. After the death of her husband, Prince Eustace, she donated land for the construction of a new church. It was a donation intended to honor the memory of the deceased governor of Galicia. Thanks to this initiative, a church dedicated to the Holy Family was built for missionary priests. Additionally, it donated building materials for the construction of the church at the production price. The duchess systematically supported missionary priests and provided subsidies and financial resources for the activities conducted by priests. Prince Roman financially supported church foundations, which included donations for the construction of temples and church insurance. As part of his protection, Sanguszko also gave gifts to parish priests and church service. The most needy people, the unemployed, were also supported. Helping with crops was a huge support for such people because it provided them with food. The road infrastructure around the churches was also taken care of.

The Sanguszko family was very generous in supporting various institutions and people in need of help. Donations included church institutions, private individuals who had encountered misfortune, educational institutions and state administration institutions. Support was provided in the form of cash, winter fuel and crops. Prince Roman also belonged to the executive committee of the Anti-Aircraft Defense Loan. It was an initiative of the inhabitants of the Tarnów district to collect funds for arming the army in the event of the outbreak of war. The prince actively participated in this campaign to support the Polish army. Prince Roman hosted many representatives of the artistic world in his palace. For example, Zygmunt Dygat, a pianist known throughout the artistic world, who was a student of Paderewski, stayed with him. In 1936, he stayed at Sanguszko's house for several days. The violinist Umińska was also there, with whom Dygat gave concerts for flood victims.

The prince performed various public functions in his local community. In 1935, Sanguszko was elected by the District Council as a delegate to the District Assembly. He was also elected from Tarnów County to the provincial electoral colleges. Prince Roman was elected as a representative of the local government to the District Labor Fund Committee in Tarnów. In

1934, Prince Roman was elected as a delegate to the Chamber of Agriculture in Kraków. In his will, which he prepared in 1939, Prince Sanguszko made a bequest for Tarnów. In the event of his son's childless death, he donated all his property to the Tarnów commune. However, he set certain conditions for the commune to meet after taking over the property. The first condition was the payment of legacies that the prince established in his will. In addition, the commune was to maintain the palace and the park around the residence, as well as store all the memorabilia left by the Sanguszko family. Just before the outbreak of World War II, Prince Roman left the residence and went abroad. In turn, the 75-year-old princess stayed in Gumniska and when the Germans arrived there, they allowed her to stay in the palace. The duchess had one room on the ground floor and a maid at her disposal. The rest of the building was occupied by the Germans, who managed the seized Sanguszko estate. After the Germans withdrew, the Sanguszko estate was partitioned under the decree of September 6, 1944 issued by the Polish Committee of National Liberation. As part of the reform, land was taken away from landowners whose agricultural area exceeded 50 ha. Industrial plants belonging to Sanguszko were also nationalized. However, when the Germans retreated from Tarnów, they took the factory equipment, so production could not be started immediately. The brewery and steam mill "Roman" were particularly damaged, as the German occupiers took away machinery and production equipment from these plants. In addition to the estate and industrial plants, the palace and the garden and park complex were also nationalized in 1944. Princess Konstancja was thrown out of the residence, and the new communist authorities placed a Citizens' Militia station there. In 1947, the area around the palace was divided into 37 ha. Part of it was allocated to several local users, and 11 ha of the park along with the building were donated to the Horticultural and Agricultural School Complex.

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