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Polish Anthropological Terminology in *Słownik terminologii lekarskiej polskiej* from 1881

The aim of this article is to preliminarily describe the Polish anthropological terminology included in the most important 19th-century Kraków *Słownik terminologii lekarskiej polskiej* [*Dictionary of Polish Medical Terminology*] by Stanisław Janikowski, Józef Oettinger and Aleksander Kremer from 1881 (hereinafter “S 1881”). This lexicon is the result of work on ordering and supplementing Polish medical vocabulary.¹

The beginnings of Polish anthropology are mainly connected with Wilno (Vilnius) [Hołda-Róziewicz 1969: 649], where as early as the end of the 18th century information concerning it was given at lectures on zoology (1786/1787 – Jerzy Forster). Before the mid-19th century, some items concerning anthropology were mentioned during lectures on philosophy (Józef Gołuchowski) and physiology (Michał Homolicki) [Dzierżykray-Rogalski 1983: 618–619; Hołda-Róziewicz 1969: 649]. The first anthropological publications in Polish also came out at that time [Bielicki, Krupiński, Strzałko 1987: 4; Dzierżykray-Rogalski 1983: 618–619]. The first major Polish paper in this discipline is considered to be a book written by the physician Józef Jasiński, *Anthropologia o własnościach człowieka fizycznych i moralnych w roku 1810 krótko zebrana* [*Anthropology on the physical and moral properties of man in 1810 as briefly compiled*] (Wilno 1818). Another paper, *Śledzenie początku narodów słowiańskich* [*Tracing the beginning of Slavic nations*] (Warszawa 1824), was published by Wawrzyniec Surowiecki.

1 About S 1881 see: Jankowiak 2022a. In the 19th century, also the Warszawa centre prepared a medical dictionary, but it was never published.

Works on anthropology also include Volume 2. of Jędrzej Śniadecki's *Teoria jestestw organicznych* [*Theory of Organic Existences*] from 1811.

Officially, however, the birth of Polish anthropology dates back to 1856 [Bielicki, Krupiński, Strzałko 1987: 4–5; Gajda 2002: 10], when physician Józef Majer (1808–1899) began giving lectures in anthropology to students of various faculties at the Jagiellonian University [Hulewicz 1974; Wrzosek 1963]. Due to their non-compulsory nature, despite the intensification of Germanisation in 1853–1861, these classes could be conducted in Polish. Majer taught anthropology until 1873. In 1876 he was replaced by Izydor Kopernicki (1825–1891), a physician and anthropologist (who attended lectures by the famous French anthropologist Paul Broc) [Dzierżykray-Rogalski 1983: 619; Kieniewicz, Sikora 1964–1965]. He soon became the head of the anthropology department at the Jagiellonian University. It was the second, after Paris (1876), anthropology department in Europe [Bielicki, Krupiński, Strzałko 1987: 5]. After Kopernicki's death in 1891, the operation of the Anthropology Department was suspended until 1908.

Majer and Kopernicki's scientific activities in anthropology, including scientific studies (e.g., preparation of *Program badań antropologicznych* [*The Anthropological Research Program*] in 1874), work by the Komisja Antropologiczna Akademii Umiejętności [Anthropological Commission of the Academy of Arts and Sciences] (established in 1874, where Majer was the chairman and Kopernicki was the secretary), led to the development of this discipline to a high level, and the establishment of the Kraków school of anthropology, engaged mainly in the study of the population of Galicia [Dzierżykray-Rogalski 1983: 621; Hulewicz 1974; Hołda-Róziwicz 1969: 649; Kieniewicz, Sikora 1964–1965; Surowiak 2002; Wrzosek 1957: 78, 146–182, 216–219; Wrzosek 1963: 135–137]. In addition, it also resulted in arousing interest in this discipline, as evidenced, for example, by the fact that following the liquidation of the anthropology department after Kopernicki's death, when for 17 years there was no anthropology department in any of the partitions. Although the Kraków anthropological commission began to decline, anthropological research was still being conducted, primarily by amateurs, most of whom were physicians, under the Austrian partition. This was the so-called provincial period in the history of Polish anthropology [Bielicki, Krupiński, Strzałko 1987: 4–5; Dzierżykray-Rogalski 1983: 622–624; Hołda-Róziwicz 1969: 649].

As already mentioned, information on anthropology in Wilno appeared in lectures on various sciences, which shows the influence of many fields on its origin and development [cf. e.g., Nowak 2021b; Wrzesińska 2021a]. Undoubtedly, however, anthropology derives primarily from medicine [Wrzesińska

2021a: 39–43].² Research on the (contemporary and former) population used achievements in anatomy and physiology, in particular. The sources of anthropology in medicine were pointed out already by 19th-century scientists, for example Julian Talko-Hryniewicz [1888: 552] and Bolesław Lutostański [1876, 1881]. In addition, physicians were most often the first ones to deal with the new field, both in the Polish lands (e.g., Majer) and beyond their borders (e.g., Broca). Nineteenth-century researchers believed that the establishment of the first Paris school of anthropology in 1876, and earlier in 1859, the anthropological society of Paris, were the points that distinguished anthropology and its separation from zoology and medicine [Wrześcińska 2021a: 40].

The emerging literature on this new field of science, both Polish and foreign writings, some of which was translated, and the emergence of new concepts required the creation of new Polish terms. Some well-established medical terminology, especially anatomical terminology, was used, but physical anthropology, for example, required new, usually more detailed terms. Over time, there was also a need to collect (along with foreign equivalents) Polish anthropological terms in the form of a dictionary. Hence, the *Słownik terminologii lekarskiej polskiej* [*Dictionary of Polish Medical Terminology*] by Janikowski, Oettinger and Kremer was published in Kraków in 1881, whose lexicon was the result of work carried out on Polish medical terminology in the 19th century. A decision to prepare S 1881, covering all existing branches of medicine, was made at a meeting of the Towarzystwo Lekarskie Krakowskie [Kraków Medical Society] in 1877, i.e., at the point when Kopernicki began his lectures on anthropology, and the Anthropology Department had been operating for several years in Kraków.

S 1881 was created not only through the efforts of the three authors mentioned above, but also those of numerous collaborators and consultants [Janikowski 2022b]. This ensured that individual branches of medicine were refined and/or consulted by specialists. Among them there were two eminent representatives of the Kraków school of anthropology – Majer and Kopernicki. The title page of S 1881 lists, in addition to Janikowski, Oettinger and Kremer, also Majer, who – as written in the introduction – was consulted on the dictionary's overall material [S 1881: IX]. Mentioned in the introduction among the scientists who

2 Professor Katarzyna Wrześcińska from the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences elaborated on it in one of the chapters (*Antropologia jako dziecko medycyny* [*Anthropology as the Child of Medicine*]) in her book, created under the NCN grant *Kategoria 'rasy' w myśli polskiej do 1918 roku. Źródła – wyobrażenia – konteksty* [*The Category of 'Race' in Polish Thought until 1918. Sources – Imaginations – Contexts*]. Professor Wrześcińska is grateful for sharing unpublished parts of this paper.

were developing specific branches of medicine, was Kopernicki, who played a major role in preparing the anthropological terminology [cf. S 1881: IX]. It seems obvious, however, that since all the terms in S 1881 were reviewed by Majer (an eminent anthropologist), he also contributed to the anthropological entries found there. The achievements of both researchers in the field of anthropology give grounds to assume that the Polish anthropological terminology in S 1881 was properly and carefully compiled.

Material in S 1881 was also consulted with scientists from other major cities (Warszawa, Poznań and Lwów [Lviv]). However, with anthropological terms, geographical qualifiers do not appear, so either these terms were not consulted with them, because – due to the intensive development of anthropology in Kraków – such a need was not identified, or the material was indeed consulted, but no naming differences were noticed.

S 1881 contains over 500 pages. More than 400 of them are contained in Part 1., which includes about 20,000 foreign language terms – with the full number of Polish terms listed as equivalents – arranged in one list in alphabetical order, e.g., I/324 **Saignée**, fr. *puszczenie krwi, upust krwi*.³ Part 2. of the lexicon contains only an extract of the Polish terminology from Part 1., about 9000 Polish terms arranged alphabetically, to which only some foreign terms were added, e.g., II/478 **Pierścienny palec** Ringfinger n.

The aim of this article, as already mentioned, is merely a preliminary study on the Polish anthropological terminology from S 1881. Because the full range of Polish terms is included in Part 1. of the lexicon, all the analyses are carried out based on the terminology material from this part. The material was collected using two digitised copies of S 1881 in DjVu and PDF formats. Due to the quality of the text layer of both formats, it was necessary to avoid omitting any entries by searching copies in both formats. In this way, 141 entries were extracted.

The anthropological terminology in Part 1. of S 1881 can be found primarily thanks to branch qualifiers. In the list of abbreviations [S 1881: XV–XVI] only one abbreviation for anthropology is mentioned – *antr.*, e.g., I/164 **Gonion** *antr.* ką żuchwy. However, in the lexicon there is also an extended version of this qualifier – *antrop.* in the entry: I/49–50: **Bregma** *antrop.* ciemię (środek szwu wieńcowego).

In addition to the qualifier assigning the term to anthropology, the entries included in brackets 12 names of foreign researchers (a total of 40 times, which

3 In the article, I modify the wording of the entries from S 1881, e.g., between Polish terms I consistently use commas, add missing information in the entries of Polish terms and modernise Polish spelling.

cannot be considered too frequent), connected with anthropology to various extents at that time. These names (rarely abbreviated, sometimes with initials) are placed in various places in the entry: 1) immediately after a foreign entry (e.g., I/295 **Point mentonnier** (Topinard) *antr.* bródka (*środek dolnego brzegu żuchwy*), 2) after the qualifier *antr.* and before the Polish term (e.g., I/64 **Chamaecephalia** *antr.* (Virchow), głowa niska, 3) at the end of the entry after the Polish term/s with additional foreign explanations, e.g., I/162 **Glabella** *antr.* * gładzinka, (*ophryon Broca, point sus-orbitaire Topinard, stirglatze n.*). In an anthropological entry, there is sometimes more than one name, e.g., I/330 **Scaphocephalus** *antr.* łódkogłowy, łódkogłów (*Kielförmiger Kopf, Baer, J.B. Davis*).

In S 1881, these researchers were not mentioned anywhere, which sometimes made it difficult to identify them (e.g., J.B. Davis). Sometimes the name was written with an error, see Welker instead of Welcker, sometimes in variants, see Brocca and Broca, or abbreviated, see Geoffr. St. Hill., Virch. In the end, only 2 researchers could not be identified (Busk – 1; Davis – 2 || J.B. Davis – 1).⁴ Out of the remaining 8 scientists, Aeby; Baer; Broca || Brocca – Paul Broca; Geoffr. St. Hill.; Lucae; Topinard – Paul Topinard; Virch. || Virchow; Welker have links to anthropology. Only 2 are not explicitly attributed to this discipline: Huxley and Livingstone.⁵ All of these researchers, with the exception of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, had a medical education.

4 Even studies from the 19th century, such as the encyclopaedias of Wiślicki and Orgelbrand, did not help in the identification.

5 Christoph Theodor Aeby-Ramser (1835–1885), [Orgelbrand 1898: 54] otherwise: Krzysztof Teodor Aeby, an Austrian anatomist and anthropologist, used a new division of craniums, referring, among others, to measurements of the cranium length. His name appeared twice in anthropological entries, e.g., I/125 **Eurycephalia** *antr.* (Aeby) głowa szeroka.

Karl Ernst von Baer (1792–1876), a German zoologist and physician, founder of embryology, member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, and one of the founders of the German anthropological society. On his initiative, the first congress of anthropologists was convened in Göttingen [Encyklopedia 1992: 59; Lutostański 1876: 568; Seyda 1973: 224; Wiślicki: 242]. His name is mentioned in the following anthropological entry: I/330 **Scaphocephalus** *antr.* łódkogłowy, łódkogłów (*Kielförmiger Kopf, Baer, J.B. Davis*).

Geoffr. St. Hill. to Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire || Izydor Geoffroy de Saint Hilaire [see Lutostański 1876: 568; 1881: 264] (1805–1861) French zoologist associated with the anthropological society of Paris. He founded the Acclimatisation Society [Encyklopedia 1992: 252; Wiślicki 1901: 12]. His name is mentioned in the anthropological entry: I/125 **Eurygnathismus** *antr.* (Geoffr. St. Hil.) * szerokolicóść.

Anthropologist Jan Krystian Gustaw Lucae (1814–1851), associate professor at the Frankfurt medical institute [Wiślicki 1898: 419]. His name appeared twice in anthropological entries, e.g., I/24 **Apicephalia** *antr.* (Lucae) głowa gruszkowata.

Most often (17) anthropological entries contained the name of the co-creator of anthropology – Broca (in S 1881 the entry: Broca – 16, Brocca – 1), e.g., I/245 **Mesaticephalia** (B r o c a) *antr.* głowa pośrednia, głowa średniomiarowa. Broca (1824–1880), also a surgeon and anatomist, developed the method of craniometry. He was the founder of the Anthropological Society of Paris (1859), the first anthropological journal (1872) and the first school of anthropology (1876) [Encyklopedia 1992: 106; Seyda 1973: 303; Wiślicki 1873: 551].

Less frequently (7) there appeared another prominent French anthropologist and physician, Topinard (1830–1911) in anthropological entries in S 1881 (e.g., I/295 **Point sus-orbitaire** (T o p i n a r d) = *antr.* Glabella). This professor at the Paris school of anthropology was, among others, a precursor of evolutionism in anthropology; he examined human races [Encyklopedia 1992: 873; Wiślicki 1901: 401].

The names of the remaining scientists appeared in S 1881 with anthropological entries only once or twice.

In S 1881, in addition to entries with the qualifier *antr.*, sometimes supplemented by the name of the anthropologist, there are entries with terms that are

Rudolf Ludwig Karl Virchow (1821–1902) a prominent German pathologist, anthropologist and hygienist, one of the founders of social medicine. He was among the first ones to perform a biopsy, he formulated the concept of leukaemia, wrote valuable papers on tumours and tuberculosis, and was also involved in the development of medical nomenclature. He was also interested in archaeology and palaeoanthropology. He co-founded the German anthropological society (1879) [Brzeziński 2004: 248; Encyklopedia 1992: 910; Lutostański 1876: 568; Wiślicki 1901: 496]. His name appeared twice (in full and abridged form) in anthropological entries: I/64 **Chamaecephalia** *antr.* (V i r c h o w) głowa niska; I/387 **Trochocephalus** *antr.* kulistogłowy, kulistogłów (*Rundkopf. V i r c h.*)

Welker is actually Herman Welcker (1822–1897), an anatomist and anthropologist. His merits are related to blood science and cranium measurements [Orgelbrand 1903: 194; Wiślicki 1901: 539]. He is mentioned in the anthropological entry: I/272 **Orthocephalia** (W e l k e r) *antr.* = Mesaticephalia.

Thomas Henry Huxley (1825–1895), an English zoologist, palaeontologist, philosopher, and trained physician. Advocate and promoter of Darwin's theory. He conducted research on the origin of man, amphibians and birds, as well as vertebrate craniums [Encyklopedia 1992: 308; Wiślicki 1897: 329]. His name is mentioned in the following anthropological entry: I/242 **Mecistocephalia** (H u x l e y) *antr.* głowa wymiarów największych.

David Livingstone (1813–1873), a Scottish Protestant missionary, physician, traveller and famous explorer (he explored Africa south of the equator; he discovered Lake Ngami, Lake Niasa, Victoria Falls, to name the most significant ones) [Encyklopedia 1992: 454; Wiślicki 1898: 391]. His name appeared twice in anthropological entries, e.g., I/357 **Steatopygus** (Livingstone) *antr.* pośladek tłuszczowy (*u Hotentotów*).

clearly part of anthropology, and have not been assigned to any branch qualifier, e.g., I/83 **Craniomètre** czaszkomierz, narzędzie do mierzenia czaszki.

It should also be added that there are sometimes additional qualifiers with Polish anthropological terms. These are mainly chronological qualifiers in the form of an asterisk (*). They indicate that the designated term is “newly created” [S 1881: XVI], e.g., I/71 **Clinocephalia** *antr.* * głowa siodłowata. There are also other qualifiers (*u zwierząt*) [(in animals)] as additional to the basic qualifier *antr.*, e.g., I/181 **Hybriditas** *antr.* mieszanie ras (*u zwierząt*: pokurctwo, złąjactwo).

In S 1881, as well as in other medical dictionaries of that time, there are problems with the proper reading of Polish terms in some entries [Jankowiak 2023b: 117; Wysocka 2002: 93]. This applies not only to Polish anthropological terminology, but also to Polish terms from other branches [Jankowiak 2015: 108–113; 2023: 251, 258]. The correct reconstruction of the Polish terms (less often foreign terms, which will not be the subject of the description) is hindered primarily by 2 editorial procedures of S 1881 authors. The first of them is the shortening of Polish terms, a typical example of which is the following entry: I/102 **Dolichocephalia** *antr.* głowa podłużna, długa [which I expand as: **Dolichocephalia** *antr.* głowa podłużna, głowa długa]. The second procedure involves the use of a round bracket in various functions. When it plays the role of a qualifier, this bracket contains terms that are less used or less correct. However, this bracket may also include explanations of Polish terms (of various lengths), comments on them, printed in italics (e.g., I/295 **Point mentonnier** (T o p i n a r d) *antr.* bródka (*środek dolnego brzegu żuchwy*) or with Roman type (e.g., I/221 **Lambda** *antr.* węgiel, (wierzchołek szwu węglowego [*sut. lambdoidea*])). Sometimes this additional information, written with Roman type, like other Polish terms, are so short that they can be considered Polish terms placed in brackets, e.g., **Cranium seu caput ossum** (D a v i s) *antr.* głowa (czaszka całkowita); **Basion** *antr.* prożek (*środek przedniego brzegu dziury potylicowej*).

The 141 entries extracted for this article consisted of 128 entries with foreign-language terms and their Polish equivalents, as well as 13 cross-reference entries. This is a cross-reference to a foreign entry from the same or another language, e.g., I/138 **Fettsteiss** *antr.* = Steatopygus; I/272 **Ortocephalus** = Mesaticephalus.

Among the 141 entries, the majority are Latin entries (99), e.g., I/10 **Advena** *antr.* przybysz, przychodzień. A smaller group are French entries (34), e.g., I/295 **Point métopique** *antr.* śródczele. There are many fewer German entries (7), e.g., I/160 **Gesichtswinkel** *antr.* kąt twarzowy. There was also an English word: I/83 **Craniognomic** ang. *antr.* (J.B. D a v i s) cechujący budowę czaszki, typowy; np. –*characters*, cechy typowe, rozeznawcze czaszki lub budowy czaszki.

The same Polish term could be found under various foreign entries, which is also not uncommon in S 1881 for various branches of medicine and emerging new sciences of that time [Jankowiak 2023a: 252; 2015a: 104–105], e.g., *głowa łódkowa*: I/212 Kielförmiger Kopf; I/330 Scaphocephalia; *stożkogłowy*: I/274 Oxycephalus; I/353 Spitzkopf; I/421 Zuckerhutkopf.

After eliminating the repeating Polish terms in the same sense, the subject of the analysis in this article will be 195 Polish terms placed under foreign entries: one by one (84) or in synonymic chains (57).

As you can see, out of the 141 entries most often (i.e., 59.6%) only one Polish equivalent appeared with a foreign-language entry, e.g., I/293 **Platyrrhinus** *antr.* płaskonosy; I/295 **Point alvéolaire inférieur** *antr.* podzębie; I/387 **Trochocephalia** *antr.* głowa kulista.

Two (or more) Polish equivalents were found with 40.4% of the foreign entries. This level of synonymy in the Polish anthropological terminology cannot be considered high if one takes into account the initial development stage of the new science terminology, the participation of synonymy in anthropological foreign language terminology, which is also visible in S 1881, and the influence of various foreign schools of anthropology (e.g., French, German, English ones), and compares it with the scale of synonymy in the names of diseases from the same dictionary (38.1% [Jankowiak 2015: 260]),⁶ that is, with the scale of synonymy in terminology with a much longer tradition and yet still struggling with this phenomenon. On the other hand, the Polish anthropological terminology had such a strong foundation in well-formed Polish medical terminology (mainly anatomical one) that one would expect a lower scale of synonymy.

Compared to individual Polish equivalents with foreign entries, twice less frequently there are 2 Polish equivalents (42; 29.8%), e.g., I/125 **Euryplatycephalus** *antr.* szerokopłaskogłowy, szeroko-płaskogłów; I/159 **Genion** *antr.* *zabrodzie, zabródek; I/293 **Platycnemia** *antr.* płaskość kości goleniowej, kość goleniowa płaska.

Three Polish equivalents appeared with 14 foreign language entries each (9.9%), e.g., I/102 **Dolichocephalus** *antr.* podłużnogłowy, długogłowy, *długogłów; I/247 **Microcephalia** *antr.* głowa mała, głowa niedomiarowa, drobna głowa; I/247 **Microcephalus** *antr.* małowłowy, małowłów, drobnogłów.

One of the unique ones is an entry with 6 Polish terms (0.7%): I/178 **Homogénésie agénésique** (B r o c a) mieszanie ras dorazowo potomne, mieszanie ras jednorazowo potomne, (*u zwierząt*: pokurctwo dorazowo potomne, pokurctwo

6 In comparison with the Polish veterinary terminology from S 1881, 28.2% [see Jankowiak 2023: 259]), this rate is high.

jednorazowo potomne, złąjstwo dorazowo potomne, złąjstwo jednorazowo potomne).

Polish anthropological terms (195) most often contain one word (109; 55.9%), e.g., *czołowy*, *łzawka*, *nadskronie*, *potylicze*, *skrzydełko*. There are often compounds, such as *krętowłosy*, *podłużnogłowy*, *prostoszczękość*, *stożkoskośnogłowy*, *szeroko-płaskogłów*. As can be seen from the above examples, anthropological terms in S 1881 are not only nouns, but also adjectives.

Terms consisting of 2 components (52; 26.7%) most often (49) are composed of a noun and an adjective, e.g., *głowa niedomiarowa*, *głowa podłużna*, *kąt twarzowy*, *średnica nadkarko-gładzinkowa*, *zakątek jarzmowy*. Sometimes the adjective is comparative: *głowa przydłuższa*, *głowa przykrótsza*. There is a unique pattern with an adjective that precedes a noun: *drobna głowa*. Only 2 two-component terms consist exclusively of nouns: *kąt zuchwy*, *mieszanie ras*. One two-component term was created by combining a noun and a prepositional expression: *nauka o czaszce*.

Polish three-component terms (25; 12.8%) most often (12 times) are composed of 2 nouns and an adjective, whereby their order may vary, e.g., *powierzchnia wewnętrzna czaszki*, *cechy typowe czaszki*; *głowa wymiarów największych*, *mieszanie ras dwupotomne*, *mieszanie ras jednostronne*. Among the three-component terms, there are terms that are a combination of a noun and 2 adjectives (11), e.g., *kość goleniowa płaska*. In 3 examples, adjectives are combined with conjunctions: *głowa szeroka i płaska*, *głowa wielka i płaska*, *głowa wysoka a wąska*. The other 2 three-component terms are combinations of nouns with a prepositional expression (*narzędzie do mierzenia czaszki*) and nouns with a participle (*cehujący budowę czaszki*).

Four-component terms (8; 4.1%) are usually (4) combinations of 2 nouns, an adverb and adjective, e.g., *mieszanie ras dorazowo potomne*, *mieszanie ras jednorazowo potomne*. Two four-component terms consist of 2 nouns, an adjective and a participle (*człowiek mający małe pośladki*, *człowiek mający szczupłe pośladki*), and 3 nouns and an adjective each (*cechy rozeznawcze budowy czaszki*, *cechy typowe budowy czaszki*).

In the collected material, there was only one five-component term (0.5%): *środek tylnego brzegu dziury potylicowej*.

As one can see, the structure of the Polish anthropological terms from S 1881 is usually simple and economical – they consist of one or two components (161; 81.69%). Polish anthropological terms are also mainly native. The only loan is the term *rasa*.

In terms of meaning, most of the 195 Polish anthropological terms are related to man (175). These terms primarily refer to the cranium (140). Most of them (86) describe the cranium itself (e.g., *czaszka całkowita*, *głowa*), its

features (e.g., *cechy typowe budowy czaszki, prostoszczeni, prostoszczeniowość, skośnoszczeni, szerokolicość*), in particular the shape and size of the head (e.g., *drobna głowa, głowa gruszkowata, głowa nadmiarowa, głowa stożko-skośna, głowa wymiarów największych*), some part of the cranium (e.g., *garbek nadnosowy, międzyciemieniowy, nadusze, otwór słuchowy, średnica skroniowa*).

The remaining 54 terms are mainly used for people with a specific cranium type (e.g., *garbatogłowy, kulistogłowy, płaskogłowy, stożko-skośnogłowy, wielkopłasko-głowy, *wysoko-wąskogłowy*). They are less likely to refer to a man due to some part of the head (e.g., *kościowłosy, krótkoszczeni, wąskonosy*).

The fact that 71% of Polish anthropological terms from S 1881 refer to craniology, i.e., the science of the cranium, it reflects the condition and direction of development of the Polish anthropology at that time [cf. e.g., Wrzeńska 2021a]. Other parts of the body, especially bones, were also examined, but S 1881 did not list (and did not assign the qualifier *antr. to*) too many related terms. Perhaps this is because they overlap with anatomical terminology. The few examples associated with other body parts and people named for their features (6) include *kość goleniowa płaska, pośladek tłuszczowy; człowiek mający małe pośladki*.

Further anthropological terms from S 1881 refer to craniometry: measurement tools (4, e.g., *czaszkomierz, głowomierz, wypukłomierz*) and measurement indicators (6, e.g., *wskaźnik, wskaźnik głowowy, wskaźnik wysoki*).

In the excerpted material there are 10 Polish terms related to race: *rasa; plemię, pokolenie, potomstwo, szczeni; krajowiec, przybysz, przychodzień, swojak, ziomek*. According to research by Joanna Nowak [e.g., 2021a] and Katarzyna Wrzeńska [e.g., 2021b], some of these terms were used in Polish texts (between the 1740s. and 1918) discussing issues related to anthropology.

The next 9 terms apply to race mixing, e.g., *mieszanie ras, mieszanie ras dorazowo potomne, mieszanie ras jednostronne, mieszanie ras płodne, mieszanie ras poronne*.

Anthropological terms associated with animals (20), preceded most often by a qualifier *in animals*, also describe primarily breed mixing (18, e.g., *pokurctwo, pokurctwo dwupotomne, pokurctwo jednorazowo potomne, złajectwo, złajectwo płodne*).

Although it was only in S 1881 that Polish anthropological terminology was clearly marked in the medical dictionary for the first time, it turns out that it was not the first 19th-century Kraków lexicon⁷ in which anthropological terms

7 This applies to the following Kraków dictionaries: 1838 – J. Majer, F. Skobel, *Słownik anatomiczno-fizjologiczny*; 1842 – J. Majer, F. Skobel, *Niemiecko-polski słownik wyrazów lekarskich*; S 1868; S 1876.

were recorded, which will be the subject of a separate study. However, it should be noted here that out of 141 entries nearly 70 entries were previously recorded in Kraków medical dictionaries, i.e., foreign language terms as in S 1881 with Polish equivalents, while the number or/and composition of the Polish terms with a foreign language entry may differ, e.g.:

- S 1868/383: **Macrocephalus** wielkogłowy
 S 1876/67 **Macrocephalus** wielkogłowy, wielkogłów
 S 1881: I/235 **Macrocephalus** *antr.* wielkogłowy, wielkogłów
 S 1868/322 **Indigena** krajowiec, tubylec, swojak
 S 1881 I /194 **Indigena** *antr.* krajowiec, ziomek, swojak
 S 1876/72 **Mesaticephalia** (Broca) *antr.* głowa pośrednia, pośredniogłowie
 S 1881 I /245 **Mesaticephalia** (Broca) *antr.* głowa pośrednia, głowa średnio-
 miarowa.

* * *

This article presents the first, preliminary study of Polish anthropological terminology. The inclusion in the most important medical lexicon among those published in the 19th-century – *Słownik terminologii lekarskiej polskiej* [*Dictionary of Polish Medical Terminology*] by Janikowski, Oettinger and Kremer from 1881 – of the Polish anthropological terminology that has been created since the 18th century emphasized the strong links between anthropology and medicine not only in terms of its content, but also in terms of terminology. Moreover, S 1881 confirms some basic information about the origins of anthropology as an independent science. The first anthropologists were usually also physicians, which applies both to foreign researchers whose names appear in the entries in S 1881, as well as to the Polish scientists preparing anthropological entries for S 1881 (Majer, Kopernicki). The anthropological terminology contained in S 1881 also reflects the main development direction of Polish anthropology – physical anthropology [Hołda-Róziewicz 1969:650] and anthropometry [Wrzesińska 2021a], which is why the share of terms related to craniology and craniometry is so significant (over 70%). The anthropological material thus shows the specificity of Polish anthropology, which – due to the political situation and consequently the situation of the Polish science (no expenditure on science) – developed somewhat unilaterally.

Although the Polish anthropological terminology in S 1881 is not its first dictionary inclusion in the 19th century, because almost half of the anthropological entries from S 1881 were included in earlier medical lexicons, it is the first

time that the terminology of this science was distinguished from Polish medical terminology as a whole and marked with a field qualifier (*antr.*). It should be assumed, however, that the Polish anthropological terminology – like all the terminology in S 1881 – was carefully collected and ordered. Polish anthropologists (Kopernicki and Majer), having a medical background, often prepared the native anthropological terminology based on Polish medical terminology. And the Kraków school of anthropology followed by Majer somehow intermingled with the Kraków medical school, which was equally important in the 19th century.⁸

The collected material (141 entries with 195 Polish terms) is not extensive. For comparison: veterinary terminology from S 1881 (i.e., then also a new field of science) only starting with one letter (P from Part 1.) contains 124 entries with 170 Polish terms [Jankowiak 2023a: 251].

In the emerging Polish terminology of the new science, although based partly on well-developed Polish medical terminology, synonymy was not avoided, the scale of which (40.4%) – compared with other terminologies from S 1881 – is similar (names of diseases: 38.1% [Jankowiak 2015: 260]) or much higher (veterinary terminology: 28% [Jankowiak 2023a: 259]). However, in the analysed examples from anthropology, there is a tendency to limit the number of Polish terms in 57 synonymic chains and to place only 2 terminological synonyms in them (i.e., 73.7%).

The structure of Polish anthropological terms, whose origin is primarily native, is simple. These are in over 80% of cases either one-word terms (55.4%) or two-component terms (26.2%).

The material presented in the article requires further elaboration and interpretation. In particular, terminological synonyms (e.g., structure of synonymic chains or relations between terms in synonymic chains) and terminological polysemy should be addressed.

The occurrence of the Polish anthropological terms from S 1881 in other 19th-century Kraków dictionaries also needs to be elaborated on and supplemented with the medical lexicon from 1905 (by Tadeusz Browicz, Stanisław Ciechanowski, Stanisław Domański and Leon Kryński *Słownik lekarski polski* [*Polish Medical Dictionary*]), containing anthropological terminology with the qualifier *antr.* It would be desirable to trace quantitative and qualitative changes in Polish anthropological terminology based on dictionaries from 1838–1905. In particular, emphasis should be placed on possible transformations in this terminology between 1881 and 1905, i.e., in the so-called provincial period already

8 Majer and Fryderyk Skobel were the founders of the Kraków medical school [see Jankowiak 2015: 96–98].

in progress. The analysis of the Polish anthropological terms in the above-mentioned dictionaries will also help to determine the chronology of these terms.

The development of anthropological terminology material on the basis of the 19th-century lexicons could also be a starting point for the analysis of texts (scientific and popular scientific articles and books) in order to determine to what extent the anthropological terminology from S 1881 is used in communication. It would also be important to determine how the emergence of S 1881 contributed to the elimination of terminological chaos with regard to anthropology. As shown by Nowak and Wrzesińska's research on the use of the term *rasa* and its synonyms in texts (scientific and popular science ones) in the period between the 1740s and 1918 [e.g., Nowak 2021a; 2021b; Wrzesińska 2021b], the terminological mess was significant and despite efforts made by scientists to eliminate it; this problem was not solved until at least until 1860s [Nowak 2021a: 17; 2021b: 65; Wrzesińska 2021b: 12]. It should be assumed, however, that the inclusion of the Polish anthropological terminology in S 1881 was one of the actions aimed at limiting terminological distortion in anthropology.

Translated by Ewa Kisiel

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Polish Anthropological Terminology in *Słownik terminologii lekarskiej polskiej* from 1881

The aim of the article is to preliminarily analyse the Polish anthropological terminology included in the most important 19th-century Kraków *Słownik terminologii lekarskiej polskiej* [Dictionary of Polish Medical Terminology] by S. Janikowski, J. Oettinger and A. Kremer, which was created during the period when anthropology was emerging as a new science. Anthropological terms had appeared in Kraków’s medical dictionaries before (over 40%), but it was in S 1881 that they were first distinguished from medical terminology and marked with the qualifier *antr.*

The anthropological terminology for S 1881 was prepared by prominent anthropologists who were also physicians: I. Kopernicki and J. Majer. Out of 195 Polish terms, over 70% apply to craniology and craniometry, reflecting the main direction of the

development in Polish anthropology. The Polish terms are definitely indigenous. More than 80% are one- (55.4%) and two-element terms (26.2%). Synonymy is present in the analysed terminology (40.4%), although there is a visible tendency to limit the number of Polish terms in synonymic series to two (73.7%).

KEYWORDS: 19th-century terminology, Polish anthropological terminology, *Słownik terminologii lekarskiej polskiej* [*Dictionary of Polish Medical Terminology*]

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