A new method of classification of named items of 16th–18th century suburbs of Lviv

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Abstract: Historians insist that names of places (urbanonyms) are historical sources. A new research method of historical urbanonymy may be developed by rethinking different methodologies and the ways of classifying urbanonyms by linguists and geographers. The new method can be described on the example of the research of urbanonyms in early modern Lviv. This West Ukrainian city had typical features of a town operating under Magdeburg Law. The dual structure of each urbanonym (proper noun + denotatum), as well as the analysis of six criteria for the classification of urbanonyms, have allowed us to classify the town's proper names by their denotata, more precisely by using the concept of items instead of proper noun classification. In the conclusions, it is suggested that the items should be arranged into hierarchic groups which should shed a light on all types of early modern urbanonyms (natural, manmade, and demarcated) and reveal the connections between their levels and their typical features.

Zarys treści: Zdaniem historyków nazwy obiektów w przestrzeni miejskiej (urbanonimy) stanowią źródło historyczne. Poprzez ponowne przyjrzenie się używanym przez lingwistów i geografów metodologiom i sposobom klasyfikacji urbanonimów możemy stworzyć nową metodę badawczą urbanonimii historycznej. W niniejszej pracy opisano ją na przykładzie studiów nad urbanonimami w nowożytnym Lwowie. To położone w zachodniej Ukrainie miasto miało szereg cech charakterystycznych dla miejscowości lokowanych na prawie magdeburskim. Podwójna budowa każdego urbanonimu (nazwa własna + denotat) w połączeniu z analizą sześciu kryteriów klasyfikacji urbanonimów pozwala na klasyfikację nazw w przestrzeni miejskiej według ich denotatów poprzez wykorzystanie koncepcji obiektu zamiast klasyfikacji według nazw własnych. W podsumowaniu zaproponowano organizowanie obiektów w grupy hierarchiczne, co powinno ułatwić wyodrębnienie poszczególnych rodzajów urbanonimów z okresu nowożytnego (nazw miejsc naturalnych, stworzonych przez człowieka i wydzielonych) oraz uwidocznić związki pomiędzy ich poziomami, a także ich cechy charakterystyczne.

Keywords: urbanonym, item, denotatum, hierarchical graph, criteria for the classification of urbanonyms

Słowa kluczowe: urbanonimy, obiekty, denotacje, grafy hierarchiczne, kryteria klasyfikacji urbanonimów

A city has its territory and area, and within this area a plethora of names exists. These names may be derived from a variety of topographic objects (rivers, lakes, hills, woods, meadows, etc.). These objects influence the names given to parts of a town or city in their closest vicinity. Their names are referred to as urbanonyms. Urbanonymy is a discipline dealing with the study of these names. Urbanonyms are a research topic tackled by various scientific disciplines: linguistics, geography, and history. Historians insist that urbanonyms are a historical source, but there exist few descriptions of methods applied to the study of urbanonymic data. A new method of historical urbanonymy can be developed by analysing and rethinking geographical and linguistic methodology and creating classifications of urbanonyms. This is the main goal of the present paper.

1. Definitions and scope of the paper

The structure of each proper name is dual, comprising a proper noun and a denotatum. The denotatum is a general name given to a place or an object.[1] For example, where *city* is the denotatum, *London*, *Paris*, *Rome*, *Prague*, *Warsaw* are proper nouns used with this denotatum. The places occupied by these denotata can be referred to as items, articles or objects. The structure of any toponym, as well as of each proper name, is composite; namely, it combines a proper noun (name) with a generalising term (denotatum). In the case of urbanonyms, generalising terms are hills, rivers, woods, fields, meadows, gardens, settlements, households, churches, mills, roads, streets, etc. In this paper, the places relating to these denotata will be referred to as items.

The method outlined in this paper will be explained on the example of the studies of urbanonyms from old Lviv. The West Ukrainian city of Lviv holds much in common with other Central European towns from the Late Middle Ages and the early modern period. Lviv reflects many characteristic features of erstwhile cities with its spatial division (downtown and suburbs) and its operation under the Magdeburg urban law. For this reason, the new method of historical urbanonymy outlined in this paper could prove applicable to various lands of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

2. Short historiographic review of toponymic and urbanonymic studies

A review of linguistic toponymy[2] shows that the most applicable method in the research on Ukrainian place names follows the hierarchic classification by Ukrainian scholar Andriy Biletskyy.[3] However, in the case of

urbanonymy, the composite nature of proper names means that words consist of different classes and subclasses. Therefore, it is not possible to fit urbanonyms into the same hierarchic classification structure as toponyms. Being able to understand and classify urbanonyms is of particular importance since, from a geographical view point, urbanonyms cover the entire surface of the Earth across all cultures.[4]

Previous research into historic urbanonyms centres around the semantic and etymological issues surrounding proper nouns.[5] For the purpose of my own research, the conclusions of the following authors have been useful:

– The warning by the Ukrainian scholar Yaroslav Dashkevych about the dangers of vulgarisation of etymology through erroneous determination of a word's origin.[6]
– The conclusion of the Polish researcher Krzysztof Mikulski relating to the interconnection between urban proper names and social topography.[7]
– The anthropological approach to urbanonyms by Polish historian Przemysław Tyszka,[8] who insists that the variants of the street name and its reception are immutable.
– The proposition of the Slovak linguist Rudolf Krajčovič[9] regarding the method of contemplative ordering of proper names.

In addition, two dictionaries are particularly valuable when researching the

[1] K. Handke, *Dzieje Warszawy nazwami pisane*, Warszawa 2011, p. 28.
[2] М. Долинська, *До питання методики класифікації урбанонімів як історичного джерела*, "Вісник ХНУ імені В.Н. Каразіна. Серія »Історія України. Українознавство: історичні та філософські науки«," 26, 2018, pp. 19–23.
[3] І.А. Казимирова, *Ономастична термосистема А.О. Білецького в сучасній термінографії*, in: *Українська лексикографія*

в загальнослов'янському контексті: теорія, практика, типологія, Київ 2011, pp. 406–411.
[4] М. Долинська, *Новий підхід до методики класифікації урбанонімів (на прикладі Львова)*, in: *На межі між Сходом і Заходом*, ред. А. Фелонюк, Н. Халак, І. Скочиляс, Львів 2018 (Львівські історичні праці. Матеріали засідань і конференцій, 3), p. 154.
[5] Eadem, *До питання*, pp. 19–23.
[6] Я.Р. Дашкевич, *Топоніміка та історичні дослідження*, "Архіви України," 5, 1966, pp. 83–86.
[7] K. Mikulski, *Przestrzeń i społeczeństwo Torunia od końca XIV do początku XVIII wieku*, Toruń 1999, pp. 157–162.
[8] P. Tyszka, *Obraz przestrzeni miejskiej Krakowa XIV–XV wieku w świadomości jego mieszkańców*, Lublin 2001, pp. 157–162.
[9] R. Krajčovič, *Urbanonymia a dejiny*, in: *Urbanonymia. Zborník prednášok 2. celoštátneho onomastického seminára. Modra–Piesky 8–10 októbra 1986*, Bratislava 1988, pp. 21–27.

issue of urbanonym classification. The first of these is the system of onomastic terms developed by the Russian linguist Natalia V. Podolskaya,[10] in which she divides urbanonyms into linear ones and plane ones (streets names are linear and the names of squares, rings, parks, cemeteries and buildings are plane because they have an area). The second one is the dictionary assembled by the Ukrainian scholar Hanna Dydyk-Meush,[11] who analysed general names (denotata) of the 16th–18th century Ukrainian territory.

Urbanonyms are one of the most important sources of historical information in urban studies for both professional and amateur historians. On the one hand, historians have extensively studied street names in towns and cities in a manner similar to other disciplines of science. On the other hand, proper names have only partially been investigated and names have often been researched without attention paid to their generalising terms.

An analysis of available literature makes it possible to indicate six criteria for the classification of urbanonyms: morphological, etymological, semantic, spatial, chronological (time of emerging and functioning of the urbanonym), administrative/legal.

The analysis of urbanonym classification in accordance with the above mentioned branches of linguistic science shows that purely morphological, etymological, and semantic methods do not allow to investigate urbanonyms as a reliable historical source. In contrast, the chronological, spatial, and administrative/legal criteria provide the basis for historical methodological approaches. The three criteria – chronological, spatial, and legal – are all intrinsically linked. This connection derives from the legal status and standardised codification of proper names in the early modern and pre-modern times. The late 19th-century autonomy granted to the city of Lviv was a part of this process. The official names of streets and other places were designated by the executive body of the town hall. From the late 19th century until the early 21st century, items such as parks, cemeteries, hills and lakes have also received their legal proper names.

3. The concept of the term *traditional proper name*

Older urbanonyms can be called *traditional names*, because they describe places with reference to nearby infrastructural or natural features, without any legal significance or designation. Such urbanonyms appeared spontaneously, merely as a means for local inhabitants to orientate themselves and communicate locations between each other.

Towns and cities change their territory over time. From the perspective of spatial history, the town/city territory includes the entirety of land remaining under the jurisdiction of the town administration. In this case,[12] researchers have a clear vision of spatial arrangement within an urban settlement and are able to study the proper names of urban areas in a given period. For example, the legal scope of Lviv during the Austrian period included the downtown and four suburbs, with the outlying villages receiving independent status in the late 18th century.

From the geographical perspective,[13] a seemingly solid layer of proper names covering a whole city/town is evident. According to the linguistic classifications by Biletskyy[14] and Podolskaya,[15] urbanonyms

[10] Н. Подольская, *Словарь русской ономастической терминологии*, Москва 1978, pp. 7–15, 27, 50, 154, 160–161.

[11] Г. Дидик-Меуш, О. Слободзяник, *Українські краєвиди XVI–XVIII ст. Слово – текст – словник*, Львів 2015, pp. 17–354.

[12] М. Долинська, *Формування і розвиток території Львова: зміни адміністративно-територіального поділу міста в XIII–XXI століттях*, „Вісник Львівського університету. Серія історична", 10 (1), 2016, pp. 13–30.

[13] О. Афанасьєв, *Географічне дослідження топонімічної системи України*, Київ 2006, PhD thesis summary, the Maksymovych Scientific Library of the Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University, sign. D8v4, p. 5.

[14] І.А. Казимирова, *Ономастична термоносистема*, p. 406.

[15] Н. Подольская, *Словарь*, pp. 7–15, 27, 50, 154, 160–161.

are classes and subclasses of toponyms. Among the subclasses there are groups such as: hodonyms (street names); agoronyms (squares); horonyms (parks/cemeteries); and the names of buildings. However, this division reveals a certain inaccuracy, namely:

1. There is no essential difference between a square on the one hand and a park or a block of houses on the other. All of them are plane, which means that such items only exhibit a difference in function. Therefore, according to the spatial criteria of toponyms, horonyms and agoronyms are identical.

2. Hodonyms, as linear items, form a separate group of toponyms. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that people in the early modern period understood and explained the term *street* (Lat. *platea*, Pol. *ulica*) in two or even three distinct ways:

a) The analysis of the spatial scheme applied to a list of households from a mid--18th century street shows that the official responsible for the creation of the document assigned the proper noun of a street to a group of households separated from similar groups by various natural items.[16] Thus, the hodonym is also a plane item. This is why the sources have interpreted the term *street* as an aerial object, so it is reasonable to consider it a horonym from the urbanonymical point of view.

b) Early modern notes include some interpretations akin to the modern perception of the term *street*: "Z drugiey stroni Sikstowy ulicy" ('On the other side of Sikstowy Street'; note dating to 1603),[17] "Giblowkę uliczkę przestąpiwszy" ('Crossing the small Giblowka Street'; 1636).[18] Here, a street is a road (line) between two planes whose sides are marked by the facades of buildings.

c) Rarely, source data contains some strange interpretations in which an official describes a surface walk or ride: "Za tym slakiem ulica po oboiey stronie goscinca Wołoskiego" ('There is a street behind this road on both sides of Wołoski tract'; 1636).[19]

3. Scholars must bear in mind that there is a plethora of natural and artificial, man-made items overlapping upon the territory of a town. Every one of them (relief, water, wood, suburban settlement, field, garden, etc.) has some area, and thus it is possible to interpret these items as horonyms. Furthermore, most streets can be acknowledged as horonyms.

4. It is necessary to separately research street as a linear item. The analysis of the historical topography of Lviv between the 14th and the 19th century clearly shows that the town was a cluster of various spatial, social and cultural items. Their function in the urban space was reflected in the process of formation and use of proper names through the Late Middle Ages and the early modern period.

To summarise this part of the paper, a need arises to precisely classify proper names within urban area by their denotata by using the classification into items instead of proper nouns. This should be considered the essence of the discussed topic. The proposal of classification by items correlates to the idea of spatial turn[20] in contemporary history. This theoretical approach to the issue of the relationship between humans and space suggests studying not only the social processes in a town but also understanding that its territory is the result of human activity and imagination. From this methodological perspective, a researcher can view items as real objects within the territory of a town, and their proper names as the imagination or idea of the area. Using the term *items*

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[16] М. Долинська, *Історична топографія Львова XIV–XIX ст.*, Львів 2006, pp. 182–205.

[17] *Описи передмість Львова XVI–XVIII ст.*, ред. А. Фелонюк, Львів 2014, p. 132.

[18] Ibidem, p. 223.

[19] Ibidem, p. 210.

[20] H. Manikowska, *Główne nurty badań nad przestrzenią miasta średniowiecznego*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej," 2, 2015, pp. 189–199.

instead of *proper nouns*[21] makes it possible to divide suburban items of Lviv into natural and artificial ones. Manmade items include infrastructure, measurements, and virtual items (fig. 1). This classification allows for the description of some new features of proper nouns and their denotata.

4. The early modern perception of items (denotata)

There were two types of spatial perception of urbanonym items in Lviv during the Magdeburg period: 1. those that were proper names of features with exact boundaries; and 2. those that described a territory without exact borders – the ambiguous (fuzzy) notion of space. All real estate (*laneus*, gardens, fields, plots, cotes, etc.) or administrative units (suburbs, villages owned by the town) had exact borders. Places which were located in the vicinity of some noticeable natural or artificial objects and were named after their proper names did not have exact boundaries. An excellent example is the place referred to as *Kalicza gura* ('Hill of the Disabled') from the 15th to the early 19th century. Initially, disabled persons lived in huts around one of the three hills of the town ridge, and thus clerks and officers from the town started to describe this place as *Kalicza gura*. Later on, the name came to encompass the whole ridge and its neighbourhood, but the range of the application of the term was not consistent or stable, as each clerk used it to refer to a different area. Both types of items – those with exact boundaries and those with fuzzy borders – existed within the whole area of a town and were present among items having both natural and artificial origin.

Measuring items were demarcated, meaning that land was divided into plots according to the measurements used at that time. For example, Lviv experienced spatial expansion from the late 13th century until 1607. During this period, the kings donated 100 *lanei* (*mansi*) and non--demarcated (common) lands called *obszary* to the town. Two suburbs (Halickie and Krakowskie) and four villages belonging to Lviv occupied an area of 100 *lanei*. Three villages owned by the town were raised within *obszary*.[22] After measuring lands by *lanei* and their division into administrative/legal units, it was not possible for the naked eye to notice any *lanei* or *obszary* within the suburban area, as there were mostly no landmarks between them. Their existence is evidenced only through data included in sources, in particular in the register from 1570 mentioning 100 *lanei*.[23] However, these invisible *lanei* simultaneously existed in the imagination of the inhabitants as a human perception of suburbs and villages.[24]

The perimeters of suburbs and villages were separated from one another and from other territories by established borders with landmarks. The landscape of suburbs and villages was very similar to the countryside. Beside *laneus* and *obszary*, the new term (and item) *jurydyka* appeared at the turn of the 17th and the 18th century. *Jurydyka* referred to the raising of large private areas of land; the landowners were nobles, exempt from paying any rent to the town treasury. Subsequently, parts of these new items (*jurydyka*) were divided into smaller parts, following different rules at different times. Most lists of such small, invisible, demarcated items date back to the period between the 16th and the 18th century, with data contained therein including the following terms: *plac* ('plot'), *zagroda* ('homestead'), and *grunt* ('small holding').

[21] M. Dolynska, *Some principles of interdisciplinary investigation for recreating the historical topography of urban spaces*, "Studia Geohistorica," 6, 2018, p. 181.

[22] М. Долинська, *Історична топографія*, pp. 88–95.

[23] M. Dołyńska, *Przestrzenny model miasta na prawie niemieckim: rzeczywistość i nowożytna recepcja na przykładzie Lwowa*, in: *Przestrzeń – prawo – pismo. Studia nad elementami kultury miejskiej*, ed. A. Buczyło, A. Maleszka, J. Możdżeń, Toruń 2018, pp. 31–32.

[24] Центральний державний історичний архів України у Львові [hereafter: ЦДІАУЛ], ф. 52: Магістрат міста Львова, оп. 1, спр. 108, fols. 10–18v.

Superimposition of various items over an outline of the town demonstrates that the early modern perception and understanding of the meaning of these items varied from what would be typical for today. There were no standardised definitions of even the most basic terms such as *street*, *road*, *plac*, *grunt*, etc. Thus clerks and officers conceptualised and described them at their own discretion. Furthermore, a clerk could use different denotata to describe the same place; for example, various denotata were available to refer to a group of households: *osada*, *vulka/wulka/wólka* or even *ulica* ('street').[25] Consequently, early modern denotata were variable and multi-valued.

The perception of denotata changed overtime. The term *laneus* was a medieval measure of area (approximately 100 m wide and 2,300 m long). The perception of this term had changed since the early modern times and in the early 17th century, it was taken to refer to a large private property owned by a certain person or institution.[26] In some portions of Lviv's municipal data, every denotatum used with the term *laneus* received a possessive proper name with a mark of quantity: "Dwa łany y czwierć Szpitala S. Ducha" ('Two and a quarter *lanei* of the Holy Spirit Hospital'), "Pułtora łanu p. Doctora Noucampiana Pawła" ('One and a half *lanei* of Doctor Paweł Noucampian'), "Półszosta łanow Freiborkowskich" ('Five and a half of Freiborkowski's *lanei*') – all above notes date to 1608.[27]

One of the examples of a demarcated item is the concept of a suburb.[28] Two suburbs of Lviv (Halickie and Krakowskie) were legal/administrative parts of the late medieval and early modern town. They were formed on the area of *lanei*, but the interpretation of non-critical data suggests that a suburb consisted of separate parts of settlements, streets, mills, brick-yards, etc. scattered among the *lanei*: "Sixtustow łan ieden przeciwko niemu część przedmieścia Sokolnickiego" ('One Sixtus' *laneus* opposite a part of Sokolnickie suburb') or "przeciwko łanu w osadzie przedmieyskiey iest ulica Pretermementowska, [...] przeciwko nim [łanu Piruszyńskiego] cegielnia mieyska [...] przeciwko niemu [łanu Piruszyńskiego] ulica Czarna Hanuszowska" ('Opposite the *laneus* in the suburb there is Pretermementowska Street [...] there is a municipal brickyard opposite it [Piruszyński's *laneus*] [...] opposite it [Piruszyński's *laneus*] there is Czarna Hanuszowska Street'; both notes date back to 1570).[29] This complex perception of the term *suburb* was formed as a result of misinterpretation of the definition of the term *laneus*. On the other hand, early modern clerks sometimes used the denotatum *suburb* for other proper names, such as smaller items which were described in other terms. This could be a settlement: "Czynszownicy na przedmieściu Porzycze" ('Tenants in Porzycze/Porzecze suburb'; 1768)[30]; real estate: Denys Zubrytskyi (2002) wrote that Franciszek Jordan had taken away an estate in Zielone suburb in the year 1702[31]; noble estate: "koło drogi z Zniesienia na przedmieście Tarnawka idącey"[32] ('near a road leading from Zniesienie to Tarnawka suburb'; 1778). At the same time, the proper name *Tarnawka* was described both as a plot ("gruntem Tyrnawskim") and as a street ("ulica Tarnawska") in two notes included in the same late 17th-century manuscript.[33] Yosyf Gronskyy, a famous amateur of the history of Lviv, assumed that these proper names were identifications adopted from the 13th-century ducal suburb (Ukr. *поділ* –

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[25] М. Долинська, *Історична топографія*, pp. 173–175, 205.

[26] M. Dołyńska, *Przestrzenny model*, pp. 30–33.

[27] ЦДІАУЛ, ф. 52, оп. 1, спр. 108, fols. 11–11v.

[28] M. Dołyńska, *Przestrzenny model*, pp. 33–35.

[29] ЦДІАУЛ, ф. 52, оп. 1, спр. 391, fols. 22–24.

[30] Ibidem, оп. 2, спр. 811, fol. 652.

[31] Д. Зубрицький, *Хроніка міста Львова*, Львів 2002, pp. 404.

[32] ЦДІАУЛ, ф. 52, оп. 1, спр. 523, fol. 7v.

[33] *Описи передмість*, pp. 292–293.

podil).[34] Thus, the roots of the proper name are very old, with the local inhabitants having lost knowledge of the etymology and meaning of the original item. Over time, the proper names have irradiated on various new items at the same location.

The analysis of the perception of objects sheds a light on some features, groups, and properties of items.

4.1. Features
4.1.1. Multi-valued denotata
There are various examples of applying the same proper nouns to different denotata. The author of the above cited document from 1570 who identified a Sokolnickie suburb, used this proper noun for the following denotata: *town*, *way*, *street*: "łan ieden Piotra Hand[l]a poczyna się z drugą stroną miasta Sokolnickiego od forty mieyskiey" ('Piotr Handel's *laneus* has its beginning at the city gate on the opposite side of the Sokolnickie town'), "od Łanu Syxtusowego, który iuż poszdł pod cegielnią na gościniec Sokolnicki" ('from Sixtusowy *laneus* near the brickyard to the Sokolnicki tract'), "Pełczynski łan ieden, preciwko niemu ulica Sokolnicka przedmiescia Halickiego" ('Opposite Pełczyński's *laneus* [there is] Sokolnicka street of the Halickie suburb').[35] It can be assumed that each of these items referenced the same spatial location. Such processes resulted in the irradiation (diffusion) of the meanings of a name, whereby the proper noun was passed from one object to another.

4.1.2. Irradiation of items
The interpretation of the term *hill* is an excellent example of irradiation and variability in early modern denotata. It could be assumed that each user referred to the word *hill* (*gora, gura*) in its exact meaning. However, some examples from the 17th--century data: "Gury kamienne y wapienne piece"

('Stone hills and lime ovens'; 1608),[36] "Gorzy do łamania kamieni" ('Hills for breaking stones'; 1636)[37] demonstrate that at times officials used the same term to refer to a quarry.

4.1.3. Similar perception of different items
Further problems can be encountered among early modern references to items. For example, the terms *plac* ('plot') and *grunt* ('small holding') often overlap with one another. The concept of a *plac* could denote a place where a house was built: "Zbudowali się w iednym placu" ('They have built [their houses] on the same plot'; 1636),[38] or where no building was erected and there was only empty space: "Pusty plac, zwano go Pająkowskim" ('Empty plot named Pająkowski'; 1636).[39] In another example: "Tymko obiął plac na ogrod" ('Tymko took a plot to [plant] a garden'; 1636),[40] the *plot* refers to the place where the owner wanted to plant a garden.

Sometimes the term *grunt* is synonymous with the term *plac* and carries the same meaning: "Dom y grunt Haza Bełzecki kupił" ('Haza Bełzecki bought a house and a small holding'; 1636).[41] Furthermore, in other cases, the term *grunt* was used for items with an undefined or variable function:
– "Z gruntow Pełczynskich łanow" ('From small holdings of Pełczynskis' *lanei*'; 1645)[42]; the data's context suggests that the official was describing a land estate without any information on its function;
– "z gruntu pod Młynowcami, gdzie pasieka iego iest" ('from small holding near Młynowce where his bee-yard is located'; 1645)[43]; in this instance, the

34 М. Долинська, *Історична топографія*, p. 130.
35 ЦДІАУЛ, ф. 52, оп. 1, спр. 108, fols. 24–25.
36 Ibidem, оп. 2, спр. 718, fol. 223.
37 *Описи передмість*, p. 209.
38 Ibidem, p. 215.
39 Ibidem, p. 213.
40 Ibidem, p. 208.
41 Ibidem, p. 223.
42 Ibidem, p. 229.
43 Ibidem.

term *grunt* points to the exact location of some item (here – a bee-yard);

– "Grunt Niedoperzowski otrzymał Andrzey sitarz y kazdego roku zasiewa" ('Sieve-maker Andrzey received a small holding and sows it every year'; 1685)[44]; the whole surface of the *grunt* was used as arable land;

– "Grunt Kmieczyszyn od kilku lat pusty" ('The Kmieczyszyn small holding has been empty for some years'; 1685)[45]; this suburb's *grunt* was empty, it had no function at the time when the record was made;

– "Grunt, na ktorym folwark Alembekowski" ('The small holding where Alembek's manor estate is located'; 1691)[46]; some part of Alembek's *grunt* was occupied by farmland, so this "small holding" was not quite so small.

One example has been found (dating to 1678–1679) where the term *grunt* exhibits a dual value in a single note; first, it is a general concept of an area and in the next instance, it denotes plots of precisely defined sizes: "Grunt Cegielnia iedenascie gruntow" ('The Cegielnia small holding [includes] 11 small holdings').[47] Consequently, when the term *grunt* is used, it does not inherently convey any exact information on the function or size of the item.

4.1.4. Onimisation of appellatives

It is impossible to provide an accurate translation of the denotatum (concept of an object) *vulka* because it is a distorted or modified word derived from the old Ukrainian *воля* (*volya*) and the old Polish *wola* (meaning 'will' or 'independence').[48] The term primarily referred to a settlement which was not subject to any rent. A landlord would invite peasants to found a settlement and cultivate fields, vegetable gardens, graze cattle on his own land, etc. Such areas were wild, and settlers or tenants were exempt from taxes for some period, typically for 20 years. Small *volyas* came to be called by the diminutive *volka* with its written form *wulka* or *wolka*. In Polish, the term was originally spelt *wolia*, the diminutive – *wolka*. It can therefore be concluded that the word *wulka/wólka* is a synonym for the word *settlement*, and there are many instances where the word *wulka* has transformed into a proper name. For example, the proper noun *Wulka* appears in a register from Lviv dating to the 18th century.[49] The linguistic process in which a denotatum becomes a proper noun is defined as the onimisation of appellatives.

4.2. Groups. Ambiguous (fuzzy) notion of meaning
4.2.1. Protonotions or descriptive names

The experience of studying the 16th–18th century historical topography of Lviv shows that earlier records include pieces of information pointing to the exact location of real estate or describe an official way from one point to another.[50] For example, the following notes appear in a document from 1590: "Platea s. Anne ad s. Crucem" ('St. Anna Street to H. Cross') and "Ab alia parte" ('From the other side').[51] The terminology used in the notes changed over time and later transformed into normal street names (with the proper name and the 18th-century denotatum), although some records would occasionally include relict notes, for example a document from 1759: "Początek od kościoła P[anny] M[aryi]. Ulica od fary" ('It begins at St. Virgin Mary Church. The Main Church street').[52]

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[44] Ibidem, p. 253.

[45] Ibidem, p. 254.

[46] Ibidem, p. 258.

[47] Ibidem, p. 242.

[48] Z. Zierhofferowa, *Nazwy typu „Osiek Mały", „Koźminek" i inne derywowane od nazw miejscowych na przykładzie materiału z dawnego województwa kaliskiego*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków–Gdańsk–Łódź 1989, pp. 38–41.

[49] М. Долинська, *Історична топографія*, pp. 90, 136–137, 152, 154, 173–175, 201, 216.

[50] K. Handke, *Dzieje*, p. 31.

[51] *Описи передмість*, p. 118.

[52] Ibidem, p. 394.

4.2.2. Proper names without any denotatum (ellipsis)

It can be argued that this phenomenon is specific to the Polish language, because no notes of similar kind can be found in Latin or German records of Lviv. Kwiryna Handke defines this process as ellipsis. That is, a writer kept in the subconscious the whole structure of the proper name (a proper notion + denotatum),[53] so an official and reader of that time understood what item was described. Unfortunately, the contemporary researcher has no access to this early modern subconsciousness, so only through context is he or she able to infer what item (denotatum) the clerk had in mind. What follows are some examples of the phenomenon:

– Note from a 1618 register: "Z Jastrzempskie[g]o Jacub sichtirz gr. 12" ('Jacub sichtirz of Jastrzempskie [pays] 12 gr.')[54] – the excerpt probably refers to a *grunt*, although it is impossible to exclude a *plac*.

– Another note from the same manuscript: "Na szpitalnym" ('On [property] of the hospital')[55] – researchers of early modern Lviv know that it is a proper noun assigned to the denotatum *laneus*.

– A note from 1680: "Mieszka u Koryt" ('[The person] lives near Koryta [narrow part of the river]')[56] – the meaning is unclear, but after comparing it with a note made by the Emperor Joseph II cadastre in 1788: "Tąż ulicą Koryta zwaną nazad" ('Back along the street known as Koryta'; 1775)[57] and using the method of retrospective recreation of historical topography of urban spaces,[58] one may reach the conclusion that it is a place which on the contemporary map of Lviv is located between three

streets (Volynska, Zhovkivska and Promyslova).

– A note from 1692: "na Zelyasce" ('on Iron'),[59] and a caption on a map from 1841: "*Eisenbrund*" ('iron brand')[60] – the site located nearby was called Zelazna Woda ('Iron Water') in Polish during the first half of the 20th century; nowadays, it is known as the park Zalizni vody (Залізні води – 'Iron Water'). Therefore, it may be argued that the proper noun without the denotatum referred to an area with several springs issuing water with iron content.[61]

– Is the phrase "pod pannami" ('under maidens') in the note "Dom Tomasza Tkacza pod pannami" ('Tomasz Tkacz's house under maidens')[62] – a proper name? The same term is also used in reference to another real estate (a *grunt*, to be exact) located in Shyroka Street and named "na gruncie pp. katarzynek" ('on the small holding of Sisters – literally: maidens – of Saint Catherine').[63] Historians of Lviv claim that both phrases are proper names, referring to the primary Estate Church of Dominican nuns; the first term is the proto-name of what came to be known as "Vulka Panianska" ('Maidens' Settlement').

5. Properties of names

Another factor in the process of changes of proper names is the urbanonym's life time. Until the late 16th – early 17th century, real estate (buildings, fields, mills, etc.) was named after the first name or surname of its owner. The denotatum remained constant, but the proper noun would be

[53] K. Handke, *Dzieje*, p. 32.

[54] *Описи передмість*, p. 188.

[55] Ibidem, p. 193.

[56] Ibidem, p. 245.

[57] ЦДІАУЛ, ф. 19: Йосифінська метрика, оп. 12, спр. 4, fol. 31v.

[58] M. Dolynska, *Some principles*, pp. 169–184.

[59] *Описи передмість*, p. 285.

[60] М. Долинська, *Маловідома літографічна карта Львова першої половини XIX ст.*, in: *Історичне картознавство України. Збірник наукових праць*, ред. Я. Дашкевич et al., Львів–Київ–Нью-Йорк 2004, pp. 266–270.

[61] Eadem, *Функціонування хоронімів на території Львова впродовж середини XIX – початку XXI ст.*, "Місто: історія, культура, суспільство," 1, 2016, pp. 196, 202.

[62] *Описи передмість*, p. 261.

[63] Ibidem.

changed after the sale or bequeathing of a *laneus*, house, field, or any other item. One example of corrections made after such changes is the following 1636 register note: "Jan Popieluch, ktory od Jana Włocha kupieł [grunt]" ('Jan Popieluch had bought [a small holding] from Jan Włoch').[64] Taking into account the context of the note, it can be concluded that it was a *grunt* whose previous owner had been Jan Włoch and which was later acquired by Jan Popieluch. The note demonstrates the process of proper name generation. It also shows that most urbanonyms in Lviv had a possessive character. Consequently, compiling an inventory of owners' surnames can help to create a list of various specific items and uncover the origins of their denotata and changes which they have undergone.

In addition to these, there exist multivariate spellings of proper nouns in Lviv manuscripts. For example, officials wrote down the name of the village Kulparkiv in the following ways: *Gotlperkow*, *Kolpark*, *Kolperkow*, *Kolparkow*, *Kulparkow*.[65]

Duplication of proper names occurred when the same owner possessed two or more of items of the same type. There were two mills named Canonichyy in Lviv's suburbs, for example.[66]

Conclusions

1. The research of historical urbanonymy is impossible without the knowledge of historical topography.

2. Traditional names of places within a city (urbanonyms) were established and changed during the late medieval and early modern period. They describe places with reference to nearby infrastructural or natural features without any legal significance or designation.

3. Each urbanonym (proper name) has a dual structure (proper noun + denotatum); the denotatum is a general name given to a place or an object. Such places have an area, and thus it is possible to interpret these objects as horonyms.

4. In order to use urbanonyms as a historical source, one needs to classify a town's proper names by their denotata, more precisely by using items (places, objects) instead of proper noun classification. This is the essence of the method used by the author in the present paper.

5. The above classification shows that suburban items can be divided into natural items and manmade items. The latter, manmade items include infrastructure, measurements, and virtual items.

6. There were two types of spatial perception of urbanonymical items during the Magdeburg period in Lviv: the first concerned proper names of features with exact boundaries; and the other described territories without exact borders – the ambiguous (fuzzy) notion of space.

7. The analysis of the early modern perception of urbanonyms has demonstrated that the meaning of these items was conceived in a different way than what would be typical for today. Over time, proper names have irradiated on some new items at the same location (irradiation of proper nouns).

8. The early modern denotata exhibit some common features, such as: multi-valued denotata, irradiation of items, similar perception of different items, onimisation of appellatives.

9. The separate category of items with ambiguous (fuzzy) notion of meaning consists of two groups: protonotions or descriptive names, proper names without any denotatum.

10. Properties of urbanonyms: urbanonym's life time, multivariate spellings of proper nouns, duplication of proper names.

Scholars dealing with the issue of urbanonyms have to keep all these features in mind when researching historical urbanonymy. To avoid any complications, researchers should follow the two steps below:

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[64] Ibidem, p. 222.
[65] М. Долинська, *Історична топографія*, pp. 89–90, 109, 128, 299.
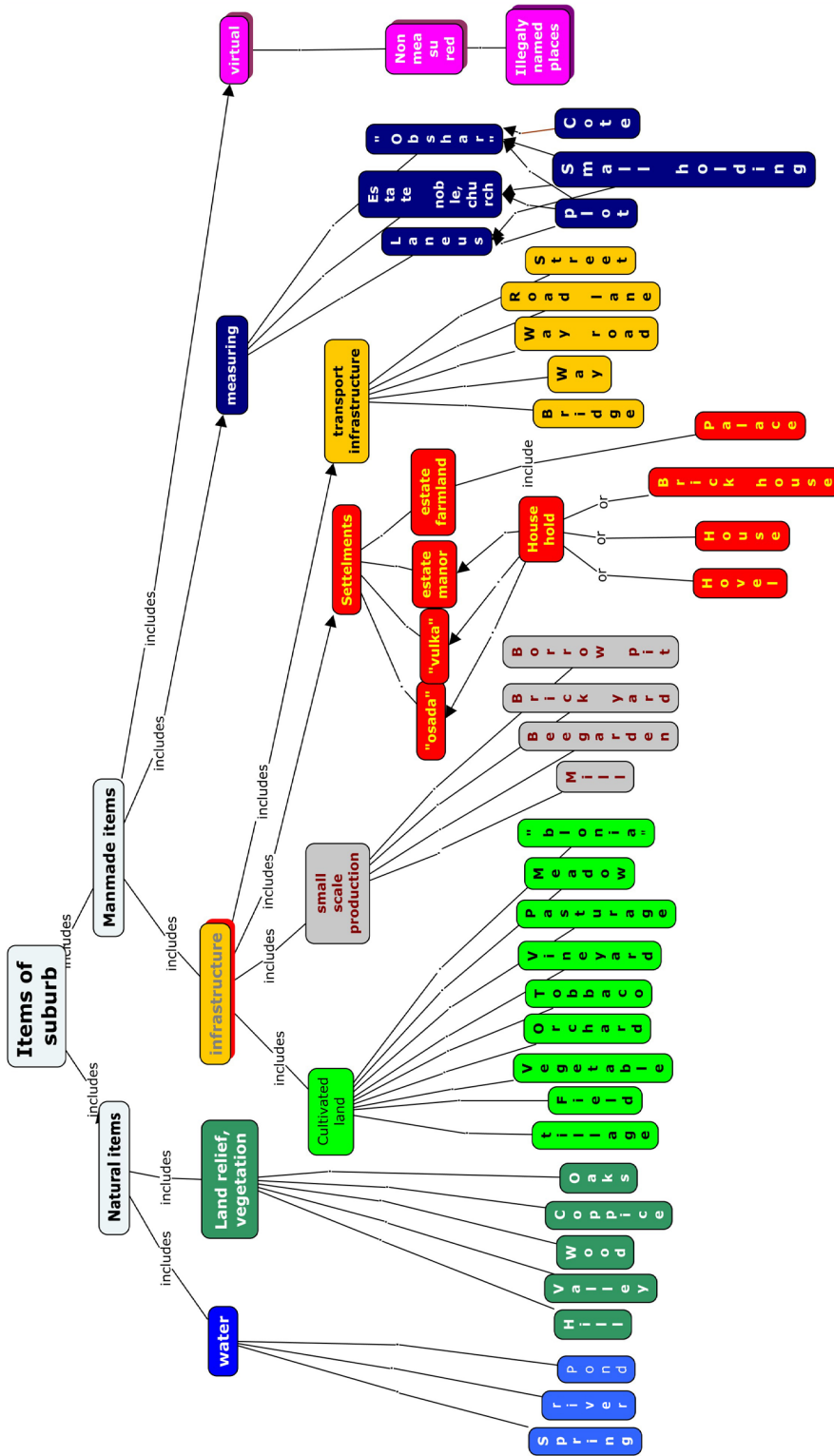[66] Ibidem, pp. 212, 218.

Fig. 1. Classification of spatial names in Lviv.
Source: author's own elaboration

Classify items and draw a hierarchic graph which will encompass all categories and classes of items from the area of a town (natural, artificial, and demarcated) and demonstrate connections between their levels.

As it is impossible to depict some features of urbanonyms by means of hierarchic graphs, it is useful to superimpose the obtained data on items in a town with the proper nouns included in the GIS. Such a map would allow to align the proper names with the items they refer to and obtain information on their characteristics, properties, and exceptions, as well as gain access to the source base and secondary literature. Such visualisation should considerably facilitate the study of urban history. ∎

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Nowa metoda klasyfikacji urbanonimów występujących na przedmieściach Lwowa od XVI do XVIII w.

Streszczenie

Cele badawcze. Artykuł ma na celu przedstawienie nowej metody klasyfikacji nazw obiektów w przestrzeni miejskiej. Można ją opisać na przykładzie studiów nad urbanonimami we Lwowie okresu nowożytnego, mieście przejawiającym szereg cech charakterystycznych dla miejscowości lokowanych na prawie magdeburskim.

Główna teza. W artykule opisano sześć kryteriów klasyfikacji urbanonimów: morfologiczne, etymologiczne, semantyczne, przestrzenne, chronologiczne (czas powstania i funkcjonowania urbanonimu), administracyjne/prawne. Zwrócono też uwagę na podwójną strukturę urbanonimów, na którą składają się nazwa własna oraz denotat. Na podstawie tych stwierdzeń przedstawiona została hierarchiczna klasyfikacja obiektów nazewniczych.

Wnioski. Sposób klasyfikacji opisany w artykule bierze pod uwagę szereg atrybutów obiektów nazewniczych. Należy podkreślić, że badanie historycznych urbanonimów jest niemożliwe bez wiedzy z zakresu topografii historycznej. Wyniki wszelkich badań prowadzonych w tej dziedzinie powinny być przedstawiane w sposób wyważony, ze świadomością nieprecyzyjnej natury danych historycznych i konceptów definiujących przestrzeń. ∎

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