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## ***Polish Name-Based Toponyms from Historical and Cultural Perspective***

1. Transonymizing relations between two classes of onyms: toponyms and anthroponyms have two sides to their character. Personal names are at the basis of many geographical names, and toponym derivatives can be among anthroponyms (mainly names and nicknames). In this article I am going to discuss the settlement names of Poland within its current territory, derived from names. The findings presented will be based on the results of research done to date, as well as my own exploration and observations; however, in many of the cases they are not intended as decisive conclusions. These will become possible as soon as the project *Imiona jako podstawy nazw geograficznych Polski* (Names as Basis of Polish Geographical Names), initiated at the Institute of the Polish Language at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow, is finished.

2. I am going to present a general outlook of these generally accepted concepts, leading to an, as full as possible, description of the name-derived group of Polish toponyms. Until the present, no study encompassing all name-based toponyms has been published. However, many regional monographies and studies of particular semantic and suffixal types of settlement names, which also make note of anthroponym-derived oikonoms (see e.g. ROSPOND 1983, RYMUT 1973) should be mentioned, as well as drafts concerning toponyms motivated by a specific group of names or particular names (e.g. BIJAK 2001: 125–135, CZOPEK-KOPCIUCH 2011: 227–245, 2017: 43–51, GÓRNY 2007: 101–117, 2011: 65–76, 2017b: 129–141, KARPLUK 1955: 111–160, KOPERTOWSKA 1993: 44–48, WÓJCIK 2017: 303–322).<sup>1</sup>

The concept, worked out as a preliminary stage, takes as its premise two levels of analysis of Polish names: the anthroponymic and the toponymic. It means that attention is focused on personal names, which constitute the linguistic base for geographical names, as well as on toponyms based on names. However, it is oikonoms that are the starting point (the older stratum, until the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, as well as a newer one, from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century),<sup>2</sup> and the

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<sup>1</sup> Interest in the anthropocentric model of name formation within the scope of toponymy has also been shown in other Slavic countries (see e.g. TOROKAR 2013a: 111–128, 2013b: 64–65, 2016: 143–157).

<sup>2</sup> The more recent stratum of names may contain information of the culture-conditioned popularity of names used in the naming process (e.g. turn to native names and naming tradition).



essence of the study is going to be constituted by those aspects of the toponyms' function which can shed light on the shaping of the naming system during the history of the Polish language, the geography of names, and the participation of different name groups in particular semantic types of toponyms.

The toponymic material is available thanks to the onomasticon *Nazwy miejscowe Polski. Historia. Pochodzenie. Zmiany* (Place Names of Poland. History. Origins. Changes, 1996–2016, v. I–XIII), which has been edited by the Institute of the Polish Language at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow for several years, as well as the files created for that dictionary (NMPol). The two-way aspect of the research, used as its basis, will allow the exposition of both the scope and degree of dissemination and productivity of particular group names in the toponymic name-forming process and in particular semantic types of oikonyms, the name basis' chronology and geography, and the frequency, spread, and chronology of anthroponym-based toponyms, taking into account the number of morphological structures and semantic types, and their variance from a diachronic perspective. The name formation base of Polish toponyms are: Slavic compound names of Indo-European origin, Christian names (including East Slavic forms), short forms of two-component compound names, derivatives of Christian names and other names, brought in for e.g. by German colonists, which are not Christian ones. The interpretation of place names with personal names (e.g. two-component compound names or a short form) or appellative phrases as their base may be confusing. The determination of the exact base of an oikonym (name- or appellative-derived) in such cases necessitates an in-depth analysis, and in many cases can only remain within the area of hypothesis.

The scope of issues taken up within the project is wide, and its realization is supposed to bring us answers to a number of questions related to the emergence of the anthropocentric model of name formation in toponymy, and the functioning of name-derived oikonyms. Basic issues related to names as the linguistic basis of toponyms are, as was indicated above, related to the number and productivity of names in various toponymic structures, and the chronological continuity of name basis (their documentation in historical sources or toponym-based reconstructions). Approximately 100 compound names were reconstructed on the basis of place names, and surely the list is not exhausted. What is more, there is a potential possibility of expanding the base of names preserved in toponyms, defining the collection of components in compound names and the syntactic relations between them, and demonstrating the collection of derivatives of two-component compound names and Christian

names preserved in toponyms<sup>3</sup>. Another goal of this project is to demonstrate the cultural, religious, and socio-economic causes favouring the presence of particular name groups and their particular realizations in the toponymic stratum. The spellings of place names can, in turn, contribute to the (re) interpretation of phonetic and morphological phenomena occurring in names. Within the research conducted, chronology and frequency of toponyms will also be indicated, taking into account the relation: name-related oikonyms – geographical object (here: the constancy of onyms related to the existence of an object, disappearance of a name related to the disappearance of an object, changes related to the emergence of a new object: reduplication of a toponym by the addition of a differentiating component). One of the more important task is the cartographical study of name-derived toponyms, showing their geographical distribution, as well as the spread of particular semantic and structural types of place names (possessive, patronymic, and ancestral). Name-related oikonyms are found in all districts of old Poland, however their dissipation is varied. It has already been shown in studies, e.g. of toponyms motivated by compound names with an initial *B-* in the first component (GÓRNY 2007: 101–117), ones based on names with the components *mir*, *miro*, *bor*, *woj* (GÓRNY 2011: 65–76), or Mazovian oikonyms derived from two-component names (WÓJCIK 2017: 303–322). According to the last article, research methodologically situated within the scope of genetic analysis, which allows the description of relations between form, original meaning, and function in proper names, is the most valuable type of study related to toponyms formed from compound names. The method makes a “reconstruction” of the information preserved in place names, both of a linguistic and extralinguistic nature (e.g. from the area of settlement history or the existence of names of small tribes) possible.

Therefore, the issues taken up within the project are closely connected to the history, culture, and civilizational development of Poland. The scope of onomastic and linguistic inquiry must broaden the perspectives of cultural studies, history (e.g. toponyms formed from compound names and their relation to the extent of Slavic settlement or the area of research related to the emergence of the Piast monarchy), anthropology (e.g. explanation of the semantics of name compounds preserved in place names).

**3.** Name-derived toponyms, described within the project, belong to three groups of names identified in W. Taszycki’s categorization used in the research of Slavic toponyms (TASZYCKI 1946 [1958]: 228–268). These are possessive, patronymic, and ancestral names. Possessive oikonyms were motivated by

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<sup>3</sup> The group of short forms of Slavic compound names in the antroponymic plane is not clearly defined, either. According to M. MALEC (1982) there are 2800 of them, while A. BAŃKOWSKI (1984: 267–284) indicates almost 6000 can be identified.



anthroponyms related to particular people, while the basis of patronymic and ancestral names preserve group anthroponyms (referring to dynastic or family groups).

Among the possessive names created by the use of the suffixes *\*-jb*, *-ja*, *-je*, *-ow-* ~ *-ew-*, *-in*, *-ina*, *-ino*, *-sk(o)*, *-ka*, *-ówka*, pointing to the owner of the object identified, names with the *\*-jb* element of the type *Dobiesław*, *Jaćmierz*, *Radsuł*, *Czędomierz*, *Tęgobórz* (see ROSPOND 1983) are chronologically the oldest and most studied. They are identified with local fortified settlements, since they occur in former settlement centres. Their basis are mostly compound names and short or diminutive forms of two-component names, with the almost complete absence of Christian names. These are, in turn, dominant in names with the suffixes *-ow-* ~ *-ew-* (e.g. *Jadamowo*, *Andrzejów*), which were created mainly in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is the period of the most significant change in the history of onomastics, that is, the overtaking of compound names by Christian names, identified with the cult of saints and Christian symbolism (the number of toponyms derived from the names of saints also grew in this period). Possessive names with other suffixes belong to the younger onomastic strata (with exceptions), and were mostly derived from appellative-related personal names (RZETELSKA-FELESZKO 1998: 203–209).

Patronymic names with the suffix *\*(ow)itjo*, pointing to members of a community (perhaps a small tribe), identified by a name originally derived from the name of the founder of a dynasty, are most frequent in the area of the oldest Slavic settlement (Lesser Poland, Silesia, eastern Greater Poland). They were created since the earliest period until the 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> centuries, among others from two-component names (e.g. *Ściborzyce*, *Bogusławice*, *Przybysławice*), Christian names (already present since the 10<sup>th</sup> century), e.g. *Abramowice*, *Jędrzejowice*, *Grzegorzewice*, *Michałowice*, from derived name forms: *Boguszyce*, *Zbyszyce*, *Zdzieszzyce*, as well as from genetically German personal names, e.g. *Ulrychowice*, *Zygartowice*.<sup>4</sup> During a later period, the toponymic suffix *-(ow)ice* fulfils only a structural function, and the same applies to suffixes of primarily possessive function (see e.g. RYMUT 1973, RZETELSKA-FELESZKO 1998: 199–201).

The greatest increase in the number of ancestral names in plural forms (without a name-forming suffix) occurred in the 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>5</sup> Such names occur in all regions of Poland, however they are identified mainly with Mazovia, and their emergence in that region is to be linked with settlement events (13<sup>th</sup> century: defence against Baltic tribes and the 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> centuries: second wave of colonization under German law). Names of small settlements, usually

<sup>4</sup> However, appellative-derived patronyms are the most frequent basis of patronymic names.

<sup>5</sup> Since the 12<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> centuries they occurred mainly in the Sieradz-Łęczycza region.

founded by minor nobility, are original collective anthroponyms, which have been toponymized into place names. Names such as *Cibory*, *Dobrogosty*, *Mściwuje*, *Klimki* can be mentioned here, as they usually preserve in their basis the names or nicknames of family patriarchs. They were chosen by the family themselves or given by their closest neighbours (see RZETELSKA-FELESZKO 1998: 201–203, WÓJCIK 2017: 309–310).

4. After a short description of the project's objectives and presentation of the semantic-structural types of place names of anthroponymic origins, it is now time to present selected issues in detail.

One of the pioneering studies of toponyms based on names is M. KARPLUK's (1955) paper, which presents the frequency, chronology, geography, and structure of more than 800 names motivated by female names. Gyneconymic names appeared much later than analogous toponyms based on male names, which has to be associated with the social situation of women in Poland in the past: their lack of rights to property or legal autonomy. The oldest of such names is *Jagnin* in the Opatowski district (in the current Świętokrzyskie Province), which had been noted for the first time in 1440. Others appear in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. *Alźbiecino*, *Hanczyno*, *Helszczyna Wola*, *Orszulewo*), their number increased in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. *Annopole*, *Jadwisin*, *Katarzynowo*, *Zofibór*, *Zofiowo*), while they become common only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The acquisition of right to property by women, as well as the ameliorating social position of noblewomen since the 16<sup>th</sup> century have been favourable to the gradual appearance of possessive and memorial oikonoms. Toponyms based on female names were frequently created by men, who commemorated their wives or daughters in that way. Among these, the most productive are ones with the suffixes *-in* (*Sabinin*, *Urszulin*, *Wandzin*), *-ow(o) ~ -ew(o)* (*Elżbietów*, *Agnieszkowo*, *Elizewo*), and toponyms with forms identical to female names (*Aniela*, *Brygidka*, *Delfina*).

Oikonoms based on the Christian female name *Maria* and its derivatives (such as *Maryna*, *Marynka*, *Marynia*, *Maryla*, *Maryśka*, etc.) have been preserved in ca. 100 currently occurring place names, and are described in BARBARA CZOPEK-KOPCIUCH's article (2017: 43–51). The oldest in this group is the name *Marymont* (see *Marie Mont* 'Mary's mountain'), formerly a small palace and suburban farm founded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by Maria Kazimiera Sobieska, currently a district of Warsaw. Gyneconymic place names are relatively recent. The earliest mentions of toponyms motivated by the name *Maria* (and its derivatives) as baptismal name occurred in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. They are found mainly in central and northern Poland, with an almost complete absence in the southern regions and Pomerania. They mostly preserve name forms referring to wives and daughters of the localities' founders, or commemorate



women distinguished in the field of culture. Older toponyms based on the name *Maria* (genetically German, later on polonized or replaced after 1945 with new official names), noted in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, are names of objects in the territory occupied by the Teutonic Order (Elbląskie, Olsztyńskie Province), and their motivation comes from the Holy Virgin Mary, the Order's patron, as well as from numerous churches. These names are, among others: 1276: *Malbork*, 1407: *Marwald*, 1303: *Mariendale* (currently *Baniewice*), 1834: *Marienhagen* (currently *Oświno*), (1304–12) 1333: *Marienfelde* (currently *Marianka*).

Onomastic literature has definitely paid more attention to toponyms formed from male names, especially names motivated by the chronologically oldest stratum of names, that is Slavic compound names. The studies of this group of toponyms have not been synthesised till now; however, they seem to be reaching that stage. Recently, a comprehensive article was written by U. WÓJCIK on Mazovian oikonoms motivated by compound names (2017: 303–322). It demonstrates to which point a proper interpretation of settlement names and the methodology of research applied (genetic interpretation of toponyms) allow a study to reach the extralinguistic issues related to e.g. names of small tribes, or names of people historically related to the Mazovian region and its localities. The author assumes that, despite a lack of mentions in source material, most settlements with names based on compound personal names were created in the early medieval period, and she connects the earliest ones with the beginning of Slavic settlement in Mazovia. Possessive, patronymic, and ancestral names were motivated by particular or collective anthroponyms (names of family or clan communities). Toponyms with *\*-jb*, considered the oldest ones (see ROSPOND 1983) are the names of local fortified settlements. Other, chronologically later, possessive names with the suffixes *-ow-*, *-in-*, two-component names occur much less frequently, since they were gradually being replaced by Christian names (15<sup>th</sup> century). In patronymic names with the element *\*-itjo*, situated in the region of the oldest Slavic settlements, the compound names have to be related to clan progenitors. This group of names contains most frequently formed toponyms from appellative-based names or short forms of two-component names. However, the personal names preserved in those toponyms may be the names of so-called small tribes (ancestral communities). Chronologically the most recent ancestral toponyms originate from the names of groups of people, who were founders of a given settlement (usually the name of the family patriarch), and are connected to organized settlement events (13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> centuries: the first and second settlement).<sup>6</sup> In names of this type, compound names occur as parts of larger compounds (especially in northern Mazovia),

<sup>6</sup> U. WÓJCIK (2017: 309–310) links Mazovian ancestral names with 13<sup>th</sup> century settlement, when a defensive perimeter was created against the Baltic tribes. The hypothesis is corroborated by the geography of those oikonoms.

usually indicating a specific clan (family), and less frequently the direction of colonization. In total, the author has demonstrated 111 oikonyms motivated by 77 Slavic names in Mazovia<sup>7</sup> (26 are reconstructions based on toponyms, e.g. \**Będrog*, \**Lutostan*, \**Męciżyr*, \**Żeligost*), among which the largest percentage is constituted by names with the element *-j-* (49), which might indicate the defensive purpose of places named according to this pattern, especially that such names mostly occur in old settlement centres in areas adjacent to territories held by Baltic tribes (e.g. 1411: *Będziszław*, (1346) XVI: *Borzysław*, 1432: *Dobiesław*, 1386: *Lubowidza*, 1580: *Mysłogoszcz*, 1373: *Niedroź*). The material quoted here also suggests that the most frequent basis of oikonyms are compound names with the elements *-sław*, *-bor*, *-mir*; whose semantic meaning points to values important in the Middle Ages, such as peace, war, and fame.

Therefore, settlement names motivated by compound names allow for a reconstruction of the scope of occurrence of Slavic settlement (oikonyms with the element *-j-* indicate the spread of defensive settlement, and patronymic names the extent of clan communities), and on the other hand they can, for example, provide an idea of the Slavs' social existence, their culture, beliefs, and the sphere of their ideas and values: that is, elements important to social or family relations. It is another aspect of research, which has been covered as far as the anthroponymic stratum is concerned (KALETA 1996: 7–13, MALEC 2000: 313–322, NALEPA 1991: 87–97, 1992: 9–15). Similar research, taking into account the toponyms formed from compound names containing the lexemes \**mir*, \**bor*, \**woj*, \**gost* (e.g. 1416: *Kupimierz*, (1234): *Ludźmierz*, 1356: *Tęgobórz*, 1238: *Bydgoszcz*, 1508: *Radgoszcz*) (GÓRNY 2011: 65–76) have shown a large presence of names with the elements *mir* (\**mirь* 'peace' 'good') and *bor* (\**borti* (*se*), \**boriti* (*se*) 'to fight,' \**borь* 'fight'), in oikonymy, which indirectly suggests that the idea of peace and the inclination to war are two opposite, but at the same time intermingled, spheres of human existence, which were also closely related to the lives of Slavs in distant historical epochs. For the oldest toponyms created from compound names with the element *bor* (such as *Cibor*, *Ścibor*, *Przybor*, *Myślbor*, *Racibor*) it is most frequent in northern Mazovia (former Łomżyńskie, Ciechanowskie Province) and in Greater Poland, and lower in Lesser Poland and Silesia. Toponyms motivated by names of the type: *Chwalimir*, *Dobromir*, *Lubomir*, *Niedamir*, *Nieznamir*, *Radomir*, *Skarbimir*, \**Bromir*, \**Warcimir*, reflecting the value of maintaining peace, central to Slavs of the period, occur mostly in central Poland and Greater Poland. The oldest oikonyms, originating from names which can be placed on the antonymic scale *peace* – *war*, identify objects in former settlement centres.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary research has shown approximately 1000 such toponyms in Polish territory. They are based on a few hundred compound names. In the area of place names, approximately 100 two-component names have been reconstructed, but the list is still open.



It is worth adding that one of the most common names in the Piast dynasty, later on taken up by the Jagiellonians and the House of Vasa, was *Kazimir* (later reinterpretation: *Kazimierz* ‘he who destroys peace’), which belongs to the group of Slavic compound names, and since the 16<sup>th</sup> century functions as a Christian name. The name, as well as its derivatives, are identified as the basis of more than 60 separate settlement units (BIJAK 2001: 125–135). The chronologically older stratum of toponyms, mainly of a commemorative character (here, among others, we find references to kings Casimir I the Restorer and Casimir III the Great) is formed by names with the suffixes *\*-jb*, *\*-ja* (e.g. 1212: *Kazimierz*, 1298: *Kaźmierz*, (1063): *Kazimierza Mała*) occurring in Lesser Poland, Greater Poland, and Silesia. Much more numerous are the oikonyms noted only as late as the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (when the names were popularised, as opposed to the Middle Ages when it was used mainly in royal and noble families) of the type: *Kazimierz*, *Kaźmierz* (with no toponymic suffix), *Kazimierzów*, *Kazimierzewo* (with the suffixes *-ów*, *-ew*, *-ewo*), *Kaźmierek*, *Kaźmierki* (formed from surnames or derivatives of the name *Kazimierz*), *Kazimierów*, *Kazin* (from the female name *Kazimiera*?). Their localization within the borders of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania is, according to the author, related in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to planned colonization, development of industry, as well as to the enfranchisement of peasants (BIJAK 2001: 133).

Thinking of the cultural reasons for the productivity of certain two-component names in the creation of place names, it is feasible to mention oikonyms motivated by the name *Bolesław* (‘he who will attain fame’, ‘one destined for greater fame’), known in many Slavic languages. In medieval Poland the name was given to princes of the Piast dynasty, and outside of its borders, to members of the Czech Přemyslid dynasty. It is possible that Dąbrówka, the daughter of Czech prince Boleslaus I the Cruel, mother of Bolesław I the Brave contributed to the dissemination of the name. It is the basis of seven toponyms noted until the 16<sup>th</sup> century with the element *\*-jb* (1. (1279)1445: *Bolesław*, 2. 1377: *Bolesław*, 3. 1327–1342: *Bolesław*), with *-ec* (1. 1201: *Bolesławiec*, 2. (1266): *Bolesławiec*), and with the suffix *-ice* (1. 1253: *Bolesławice*, 2. 1308: *Bolesławice*) (as well as many later ones). These oldest (possessive and patronymic) refer mainly to objects in southern Poland, especially Silesia, and some of them commemorate particular people, such as representative of the Lesser Poland line of the Piast dynasty, Bolesław V the Chaste (*Bolesław* (1), former Katowice Province) or Greater Poland prince Bolesław the Pious, the founder of *Bolesławiec* (2) in the former Kalisz Province (see GÓRNY 2017a: 259).

One of the most interesting branches of Polish toponymy is the one of names motivated by protective names, including anthroponyms containing negation by the element *nie* ‘no’. Such names are known in Slavic anthroponymy (e.g.





southern Slavic, Czech), and have been described in detail in the studies of M. MALEC (e.g. 1975b: 259–307, 1978: 183–213, 1999: 124–130). They are linked with the belief in the existence of evil forces, which can cause an illness or death of a child, and the resulting practice of using substitute names instead of real ones. Such names have been preserved in place names of many of the districts of historical Poland. Their high frequency in a way provides a glimpse into the world of old beliefs and shows the importance of such perception of the world and the related type of interpersonal relations to people of that age. However, it should be born in mind that each of the toponym basis contains an anthroponym relating to a particular person or tribal community. Toponyms originating from the names *Niedamir* (1401: *Niedamirowice!*), *Niemoj* (1298: *Niemojew*, 1419: *Niemojewice*, 1470–80: *Niemojowice*, 1418: *Niemojewo*), *Niesuł* (1281: *Niesułeków*, 1446: *Niesułowice*) can be quoted as examples. As early as the 1970s M. MALEC had determined that names with negative elements preserved in Polish settlement names extend the collection of names of that type known from other sources by at least 50 examples (MALEC 1975a: 280–291). The material available today may supplement this group with further reconstructions based on toponyms. Names containing negation elements already reconstructed by researchers include ones like \**Niemysł* ((1262) 1646: *Niemysłów*, ca. 1300: *Niemysłowice*), \**Niewiad* (1403–71: *Niewiadowie*, (1283): *Niewiadów*), \**Nielub* (ca. 1300: *Nielubia*), \**Niedrog* (1373: *Niedróż*), and many more.

The oldest mentions of place names can be used to determine the geography of names and their phonetic variants. According to L. BEDNARCZUK (2001a: 13–21, 2001b: 189–217), the mentions of geographical names such as: *Sieradza* (village, Lesser Poland Province), *Sieradzka* (former village, currently a hamlet), *Sieradzice* (village, Świętokrzyskie Province), *Sieradz* (city, Łódź Province), *Sieradowice* (settlement and lake, Świętokrzyskie Province), *Szaradowo* (village, Kuyavian-Pomeranian Province), situated throughout Poland's territory, however most frequent in Lesser Poland, in the valleys of the middle Vistula and Dunajec, may help in the determination and linguistic form of the name *Świerad* (from compound name *Wszerad*). Mentions what has been previously stated and analogous toponyms in historic sources present a certain range of phonetic variants because of the varying realization of the beginning of the words: *vš-* (e.g. *Wszeradowo*), *šv-* (e.g. *Swssaradza*), *š-* (e.g. *Szeradowo*), *ś-* (e.g. *Swiradzicze*). Toponyms can be the basis of an indication of the area of occurrence of the name *Wszerad* during the pre-Polish era as the tribal territory of the Vistulans between the valley of Dunajec, Świętokrzyskie Mountains, and Warta (BEDNARCZUK 2001b: 199). The origin of those toponyms cannot be linked to the character of St. Świerad, an anchorite living in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. However, the phonetic variations of the Slavic name *Wszerad* with the alternation



vš- > śv- > ś (strongest in Lesser Poland) and the greatest concentration of toponyms with the śv- at the beginning in Lesser Poland (5 names) do point to the southern Polish origin of St. Świerad's name.

Observations of toponyms motivated by the two-component name *Cz(ś)cibor* (GÓRNY 2017b: 129–141) lead to certain findings concerning the geographical spread (within Polish territory) of the phonetic variants of the compound name with a verbal topic as its first component (*cz(ś)ci-*, *ści-*, *tei-*, *ci-*, see \*čbstiti 'praise, show praise or respect' and čbstb 'praise; honour, reputation, virtue, privilege') and the post-verbal noun *-bor* (see OCS. *borja*, *brati* 'to fight', *boriti* 'to fight', also Proto-Slavic *borb* 'fight', MALEC 1971: 59, 69) as the second component. In this instance, I am thinking of the phonetic variants *Ścibor* and *Cibor*, originating from the simplification of the consonant group *cz(ś)ci-*. The toponymic material, encompassing almost 40 names: older ones created between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, and newer ones from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as ones officially created after 1945), clearly indicates the Mazovian origin of the variation *Cibor*.<sup>8</sup> The oldest, medieval oikonyms mainly identify localities in northern and north-eastern parts of the historical Mazovia (former Łomża and Ciechanów Province) and in Silesia. In Mazovia, ancestral names dominate (including more than a dozen compound names), preserving the phonetic variant *Cibor*, while in the southern regions patronymic names formed from the name *Ścibor* are chronologically the earliest. Among the name-forming structures, patronymic names noted in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (*Ciborowice*, formerly *Ściborowice*, *Ściborowice*, *Ściborzyce*) are the oldest ones. Ancestral names of the type: *Cibory*, *Cibory-Chrzony*, *Cibory-Krupy*, are somewhat later (15<sup>th</sup> century), and related to organized settlement events in Mazovia. Among the collection of a dozen or so 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup>-century names, there are two toponyms created by official bestowing of names after 1945: *Cibórz* (1934: *Tiborlager*), *Ściborki* (1796–1802: *Stobrigkehlen*, 1938: *Stillheide*).

5. The content presented in the article shows the scale of topics and problems which need to be covered in a monograph study of toponymy based on personal names. The topic has already been described in many positions within the scope of Polish onomastics. Toponyms based on Slavic compound names are most researched, however the material is fragmentary. There are approximately 1000 such names in the country (in Mazovia itself more than 100), and their name-forming basis allow us to distinguish a few hundred compound names (including ones reconstructed from place names). A study of all the anthroponym-originated oikonyms could illuminate many of the issues related to culture, history, and development of the old Polish territory: oikonyms with \*-jb and

<sup>8</sup> It is also confirmed by anthroponyms, especially by the high frequency of names originated from the variant *Cibor* in Mazovia.

the defensive character of objects thus named; patronymic names and extents of a small ancestral community, Slavic wish-bestowing names in toponyms as a trace of old beliefs and values. One of the objectives is also to pay attention to: name changes, onymic variation, polyreference of toponyms (names used for many designates).

### References

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### Abstract

The article shows, with selected examples, transonymic relations between the two classes of onyms: toponyms and names, and presents the semantic-structural types of Polish place names of anthroponymic origins. The paper also draws attention to a broader research project which aims to present an overall perspective of the anthroponymic motivation of geographical names from onomastic-linguistic, historical, demographic, geographical and frequency-based aspects. This study will focus upon a variety of topics, such as: chronology, frequency, geography of name-based toponyms, their onomastic variants and morphological structure. Moreover, the following issues will be indicated: the spread of these naming structures, the survivability and productivity of certain name groups in the toponymic nomination process. Cultural, religious and social causes which favour the production of certain types of names will be indicated. All of the toponyms are taken into consideration: from the earliest times to nowadays.

**Keywords:** anthroponyms and toponyms, historic relations, chronological-territorial and socio-cultural relations