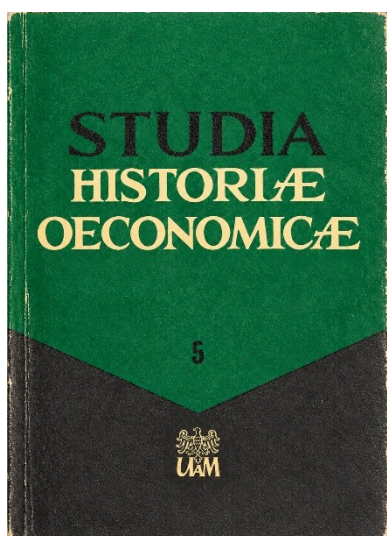




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Nauki II

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THE SPATIAL ASPECT IN AGRARIAN HISTORY RESEARCH

1. When one considers the rich and extensively developed research in agrarian history in Poland, a problem is brought to one's mind which is not new, to be sure, but full of interest and of open questions. I mean the share of the spatial aspect in the historical analysis, I mean the share in that analysis of elements of spatial structure, particularly when some specific problems of rural history are concerned, i.e. where rural history overlaps the problems of the history and geography of settlement¹. This aspect enlarges the scope of the socio-economic research by a sphere of questions which results from the deep interconnections between the organization, structure and function of a definite branch of production and of the economic activity of man on the one hand and the specific conditions of the geographical environment on the other hand. This, as we know, finds its anthropogeographical expression to be found, among other things, in the character and forms of settlement, which, after K. Buczek's definition, we understand as "spatial economic organization". This is, in due turn, connected, within the treatment of data, with the assessment of cartographic materials² and with their practical utilization.

It is difficult to establish whether the historians dealing with social and economic problems of the village are fully convinced about the value of cartographic materials. It seems that even if they are, it is not widely enough

¹ K. Buczek: O teorii badań historyczno-osadniczych (*On the Theory of History of Settlement Research*). In: Kwartalnik Historyczny, 1958, pp. 72 - 73.

² Recently particular attention was paid to it by S. J. Tymowski: Zagadnienia przestrzenne w regulacji dóbr ziemiańskich w epoce Oświecenia (*Problems of Spatial Regulation of Squires' Estates in the Age of Enlightenment*). In: Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej 1960, pp. 501 - 517; K. Łonczyńska: Mapy Referendarii Koronnej w drugiej połowie XVIII wieku (*The Maps of Polish Royal 'Referendaria' Court in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century*). In: Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej 1964, pp. 411 - 429; K. Górka-Gołąska: Pomiary gruntowe w Wielkopolsce 1793 - 1861 (*Ground Surveys in Great Poland 1793 - 1861*). Wrocław 1963; and also in the review of that book, A. Falniowska-Gradowska, (Kwartalnik Historyczny 1966, pp. 725 - 726), who moreover attaches great importance to cartographic materials in her publications.

reflected in their practice. This may be demonstrated in most so called agrarian researches³ — which constitutes a contrast to e.g. French historiography in which research practice is traditionally deeply connected with that type of sources and in which the conceptions of “géographie humaine” are deeply imbedded.

It is obvious that we cannot confuse the historians of rural economy with the historians of settlement, and particularly with the representatives of the historical-geographic researches in rural settlement. The latter, in spite of the fact that they have been engaged in the discussion of the value of cartographic materials for many years — never fail to utilize those materials in their practice, because those materials are simply indispensable to that group of researchers⁴.

The significance of the cartographic materials and consequently of the spatial aspect in economic research was appreciated to a much higher degree, I think, by the older generation of our agrarian historians with K. Potkański, Fr. Bujak, K. Dobrowolski and W. Styś and in the inter-war and post-war period with K. Buczek, K. Dobrowolski and W. Styś in the forefront. But the interests of those students have always been much more extensive and the history of settlement has always been recognized as an indispensable element of our economic history⁵.

³ There are surely laudable exceptions just to mention for example: K. Dobrowolski: *Dzieje wsi Niedźwiedzia w powiecie limanowskim do schyłku dawnej Rzeczypospolitej* (*The History of the Niedźwiedzia Village in the Limanowa County till the Decline of the Commonwealth of the Gentry*). In: *Studia z historii społecznej i gospodarczej poświęcone Prof. dr. Franciszkowi Bujakowi*, Lwów 1931, pp. 479-563; W. Styś: *Drogi postępu gospodarczego wsi. Studium szczegółowe na przykładzie zbiorowości próbnej wsi Husowa* (*The Roads of Economic Progress of the Country-side. A Detailed Study Using the Example of the Experimental Village Husów*). Wrocław 1947; I. Rychlikowa: *Klucz wielkoporski Wodzickich w drugiej połowie XVIII wieku* (*The Wielka Porsba Demesne of the Wodzicki Family in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century*). Wrocław 1960.

⁴ There were recently many interesting notes on the subject in the articles of K. Buczek and the subsequent discussion — K. Buczek: *O teorii...*, and also S. Zajęczkowski: *W sprawie przedmiotu i problematyki badań nad dziejami osadnictwa* (*On the Objectives and Problems in Settlement History Research*). In: *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1956, pp. 205 - 239; by the same author: *Z zagadnień teoretycznych historii osadnictwa* (*On Some Theoretical Problems of Settlement History*). In: *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1960, pp. 361 - 372; Also K. Buczek: *Kilka uwag o zagadnieniach teoretycznych badań historycznych w ogóle, a historyczno-osadniczych w szczególności — w odpowiedzi Prof. Stanisławowi Zajęczkowskiemu* (*Some Notes on the Problems of Theoretical Research in History in General and on those of History of Settlement in Particular — a reply to professor S. Zajęczkowski*). In: *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1962, pp. 13 - 31. Cf., foreign researchers like W. Maas: *Z nowszych badań nad dziejami osadnictwa w Niemczech* (*On Some Recent Researches in the History of Settlement in Germany*). In: *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1959, pp. 87 - 117.

⁵ The notes on the subjects made in recent years by T. Lalik, to be found in his review of J. Waręzak's article on the settlement of the Łowicz castellany are particularly worth attention. Cf.: *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1954.

Under the auspices of the extensive agrarian research of today this can be associated with a different and from the methodological point of view more general version of that problem. Inspiration here is provided by the very interesting commentaries made by K. Buczek concerning research in the history of settlement, the theoretical expression of which is demonstrated in the genetical-functional approach to research. When expanding his definition and at the same time his conception of settlement understood as spatial economic organization, K. Buczek stated: "It cannot be denied that the founding of rural settlements (...) has always aimed and still aims at the economic organization of an area (...) Agricultural stock-breeding work organizations (or agricultural and stock-breeding) as opposed to industrial workshops, are characterized by a need of large areas; as a result of that feature the operational-technical organization is in their case strongly linked with the organization of settlement and administration. One of the reflections of that state of affairs is the inclusion of the land ownership system into the researches concerning settlement. The question arises whether a historian of settlement is obliged to take into consideration in his research that system, a problem which seems to belong rather to the domain of operational-technical organization? Because there is no doubt he is entitled to do so. He is obliged to do so only, if he investigates the development of settlement in some small area..."⁶.

Let us reverse the problem and the question. Whether a historian who investigates the economic condition of rural areas in the past, i.e. investigating among other things the land ownership system and other elements of the agrarian system, together with various domains of the socio-economic structure of the village, is obliged to take into consideration the basic elements of the spatial structure of the village and its settlement landscape? There is no doubt that he is entitled to do so. I should like to formulate the answer in a more rigorous way. He is obliged to do so not only in case of investigating the agrarian relations in a small area and in a short span of time, but also when he analyses the investigated problem in the long run and upon a larger area and when he introduces some generalizations into the results of his research. He is obliged the more, because, following further K. Buczek, the problem of the agrarian-spatial system is strictly connected at a certain stage with the operational-technical organization of rural economy which is a problem particularly familiar to a historian of economy.

2. I am not concerned in the present article with the various interesting problems of settlement history, such as e.g. the development and the chronology of settlement or the dislocation and network of settlement. I am interested only in those elements of settlement which are most closely connected with

⁶ K. Buczek: *O teorii...*, pp. 75 - 76.

the socio-economic structure of the village and with the agrarian system⁷, i.e. in those problems which emerge from the spatial structure and settlement landscape of the village. What comes to the forefront is undoubtedly the lay-out of the land of a village which combines spatial, topographical, geographic and economic aspects, at the same time delimitating the shape of the territory of a village. The lay-out must be differentiated strictly from the problem of land structure considered as the structure of land allotment (peasant farms and other lands), a structure changing with the size of the allotments and their dislocations. Apart from those two elements which are often subject to confusion detrimental to research, our attention is also focussed upon the situations of lands in common utilization, the shape of the settlement, including houses and farm buildings and at last the road network.

We have to emphasize, however, that the duration in time of the particular elements of the system of settlement of the village on the one hand and that of the social system and of the socio-economic structure of the village on the other hand, is very much different. Not all the elements of the agrarian system influencing the essential components of the spatial structure of the village undergo the same, and the same kind of evolution and the dynamics of the transformations may be varied. There is no room here for the presentation of the number of reasons which cause that heterogeneous and heterogeneously dynamized state of affairs. In general, with the demographic element removed, not always justly, from the forefront of the analysis (the demographic element is continuous and basically orientated in one direction), the objective here are the main phases of change in the settlement of the Polish territories as they were tied up above all with the changes of our economy. Thus: the phase of the German colonization and the colonization based on the German law, changing in areas already colonized the more primitive system of Polish settlement or settlement based upon Polish law; the chronologically later phase of changes connected with the development of the manor and of the manorial-corr  e system; subsequent or simultaneous phases of further colonizations resulting from the intensifying settlement processes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Also some settlement transformations connected with the regulation of the estates, more pronounced in the second half of the eighteenth century, becoming more and more intense at a later period, till the more radical transformations which the Polish village underwent in the nineteenth century.

Nevertheless there are within those processes some problems which cannot escape our attention. This is the question of the geographical range of the particular phases of settlement transformations, and even more important, the

⁷ I understand the concept of agrarian system as the principles of ownership and utilization of land, its division into farms, the internal organization of those farms and their mutual relations.

question of the geographical range of the most radical changes in settlement and the range of the least pronounced settlement changes. In other words this is the problem of the geographic range of the strongest and the weakest deformation of the spatial structure, a deformation caused by subsequent phases (more or less numerous in a given territory) of settlement transformations combined with the changes in the development and character of the economic potential of those territories. From that point of view there will be differences in the stratification of those changes in a territory characterized by a strong development of rural economy, or in a territory characterized by a feeble agrarian economy and by a small interest on the part of big land ownership in the formation of manors. The situation will be different in territories utilized by big land ownership for mining and metallurgical production or forestry, i.e. in territories engaged to minimal degree in agricultural production and if so, then only for the needs of the peasant allotment. When we consider here only the rural settlement in the period of the Polish feudalism, we find that our knowledge in the above mentioned spheres is very incomplete, sometimes just insufficient and that some generalizations are not properly well founded⁸.

Thus there is a rich ground of problems essential to the spatial-agrarian analysis. In the search for sources we find the cartographical material, above all maps of lands. The assessment of that group of cartographic materials and their usefulness for the researches of an agrarian historian largely depends on his knowledge and his valuation of the complexity of the particular situation under investigation, both within the range of the agrarian and economic system of the village and within the range of settlement transformations.

3. Land maps which are described sometimes as estate maps or farm maps, are the result of surveying small areas (lands) executed in large scales (1 : 500, 1 : 10 000) with the utilization, generally, of simple measuring instruments⁹. When we follow what specialists have established, the chronological delimitation is rather simple. Apart from earlier exceptions, land maps¹⁰ emerge in Poland in the seventeenth century and become common in the eighteenth and are produced on a large scale in the nineteenth century¹¹. This is connected, as we know, with the development of cartographic and

⁸ I follow here the ideas of S. Inglot expressed during a discussion at the 8th Congress of Polish Historians in Cracow, in: "The Economic History of Poland". Warszawa 1960, pp. 153, 157.

⁹ Quoted after K. Górska-Gołaska: *Pomiary gruntowe...*, p. 5.

¹⁰ E. g. St. Alexandrowicz: *Mapy majątkowe północnego Podlasia z XVI w. (Sixteenth Century Estate Maps of Northern Podlasie)*. In: *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1955, pp. 279 - 305.

¹¹ K. Górska-Gołaska, *Pomiary gruntowe...*, p. 5.

surveying activities, enhanced by the needs of the Modern state¹², and also with the development of the surveyor's profession, with the increase of the role and significance of that profession, things which are documented in a very interesting way in the publications of S. Tymowski, J. Gołaski, K. Górską-Gołaska¹³. The plans and maps mentioned here, however, do not constitute a wholly integrated collection. The different provenance and sources of development affect not only the technical standard of those materials (which does not interest us at the present moment), but make some material differences as well. This makes it possible to arrive at an internal division and classification, which we tentatively demonstrate in the present article for the use of an agrarian historian¹⁴.

The land surveying operations as a result of which we are in possession of estate maps and plans were conducted at a request or order of state authorities, state and public institutions or private persons, mainly big land-owners. They were made for practical, i.e. economic, judicial-administrative, judicial-penal and tax purposes.

The discussed collection comprises also the whole surveying material connected with the establishment of the cadaster in the Polish territories after the first partition and later¹⁵. The circumstances of their origin brought about

¹² This was already established in the elementary literature of the subject, i.e. in the works of K. Buczek: *Prace kartografów pruskich w Polsce za czasów króla Stanisława Augusta na tle współczesnej kartografii polskiej (The Work of the Prussian Cartographers in Poland in the Times of King Stanislas Augustus as Seen against the Background of Contemporary Polish Cartography)*. Kraków 1935; and B. Olszewicz: *Polska kartografia wojskowa — Zarys historyczny (Polish Military Cartography — a historical outline)*. Warszawa 1921; by the same author: *Kartografia polska XVIII wieku. Przegląd chronologiczno-bibliograficzny (Polish Eighteenth-Century Cartography — a chronological and bibliographical survey)*. Lwów 1932.

¹³ S. Tymowski: *Zagadnienia...*; J. Gołaski: *Technika rozgraniczania dóbr ziemskich w końcu XVI i w XVII wieku w świetle poznańskich ksiąg podkomorskich — Z badań nad staropolską techniką mierniczą (The Technique of Demarcation of Land Estates at the Close of the Sixteenth and in the Seventeenth Centuries in the Light of the Poznań Chamberlains' Record Books — from the researches in Old-Polish surveying practice)*. In: *Przegląd Geodezyjny* 1959, pp. 449 - 455. By the same author: *Technika inwentaryzacji i podziału gruntów w XVI i XVII wieku w świetle poznańskich ksiąg grodzkich i ziemskich — Z badań nad staropolską techniką mierniczą cz. I (The Technique of Stock-Taking and Land Demarcation in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries in the Light of the Poznań City and Land Record Books — from the researches in Old-Polish surveying practices)*, part I 1962, pp. 267 - 271; part II ib. pp.389 - 393; K. Górską-Gołaska: *Pomiary gruntowe...*

¹⁴ Some suggestions in this respect were to be found already in the above quoted publications by: K. Łonczyńska, K. Górską-Gołaska, J. Gołaski, and S. Tymowski.

¹⁵ Cf. the discussion of Austrian cadasters: W. Styś: *Metryki gruntowe józefińskie i franciszkańskie jako źródło do historii gospodarczej Galicji (Land Cadaster Records of the Times of Emperor Joseph and Emperor Francis as a Source for the Economic*

it seems, their particular and important characteristic feature. The surveying documents comprise maps and land plans (from mere sketches to elaborate copies) and surveying descriptive materials which are their integral part and which comprise various types of registers¹⁶. This particular feature makes them different from any other category of cartographic materials and informs their uses for the researches of an economic historian. There are two different groups to be observed within the sphere of those materials. They differ in their documentation value.

(a) Survey materials which reproduce the actual status for a definite date, proper or characteristic of a given stage of the development of the land and settlement relations of the area under investigation, of one village or even of only a part of a village. This group comprises a variety of inventory, assessment, and cadaster maps. Apart from any consideration of the objectives of a given surveying operation, it may constitute in these conditions an essential point of departure for retrogression or progression. A point from which starting we shall have to make a properly wide time circle which will comprise one or more stages of change in the land-settlement and spatial structure of the area under investigation.

(b) To the other group belong such surveying operations which are actually plans of changes in the land-settlement structure of a larger area, of one village or a part of a village. Those are plans of regulation, designed to change the particular elements of the spatial structure and agrarian structure of rural areas in a more or less radical way, when compared to the initial situation¹⁷. To that category belong plans of the regulation of landed estates (village), i.e. partial or complete regulation, plans of partial or complete parcelling, plans of land integration and plans of changes in the dislocation of boundaries., For the conclusions concerning the character and degree of the significance of the changes it is necessary to know the socio-economic premisses accompanying in those changes the policies of big land-ownership or state authorities or institutions. Hence the importance of that group of surveying materials for the analysis of social conditions.

But the above mentioned group of materials requires particular care and attention on the part of the researcher. Caution is particularly desirable in

History of Galicia). In: *Rocznik Dziejów Społ. i Gosp.* Vol. 2: 1932 - 1933 pp. 57 - 92; E. Barwiński, M. Wąsowicz: *Reformy Józefa II i jego następców i ich pozostałości archiwalne (The Reforms of Joseph II and his Successors and the Archive Materials Extant)*. In: *Ziemia Czerwińska*, 1935; Z. Wzorek: *Galicyjskie plany katastralne (Galician Cadaster Plans)*. In: *Prace Instytutu Urbanistyki i Architektury*, 1951, No. 1, pp. 87 - 29.

¹⁶ Cf. note 15.

¹⁷ We often find in particular regulation cases a plan showing the previous condition of the object which was to undergo regulation. Cf. K. Górską-Gołaska: *Pomiary gruntowe...*, p. 61.

the assessment of the documentation value of those sources in the land-settlement situation of rural areas above all in their former status, because the latter, according to how radical were the planned changes, correspond in a varying degree to the conditions on the basis of which the plan was to be implemented. We must also estimate what elements of the agrarian structure and spatial structure of the rural area would undergo a change resulting from the project. If land regulation or other plans or projects entailing changes in the land-settlement structure of the rural area or village were actually implemented (establishing these things is a basic duty, particularly when we investigate actual changes and not their premisses), such a surveying material will be to a great extent an important element, particularly in progressive researches.

Apart from the above presented there may be also other ways of classifying those materials, depending among other things also on the development of surveying techniques, from primitive methods comprising only simple elements (e.g. the demarcation of boundaries) to more sophisticated operations. The sorting out and valuation of such materials for the uses of a historian from that point of view cannot be done without the technical assistance of a geodesist¹⁸.

4. Before the two successive volumes of the Central Catalogue of Cartographic Collections in Poland are published¹⁹ — i.e. Nos. 5 and 6, comprising maps from the fifteenth till the eighteenth centuries and maps of the years 1801 - 1875 respectively, our information concerning the quantity of the discussed groups of cartographic materials is only fragmentary and originates mainly from our knowledge of (mainly unpublished) catalogues and catalogue publications and articles discussing archive collections of that sort²⁰. This, however, does not enable us to arrive at a detailed assessment of those archive collections. One must point out, nevertheless, that they are not negligible, even as far as the second half of the eighteenth century is concerned, not

¹⁸ Cf. the very valuable publications of Z. Traczewska-Białkowska, among other things, *O metodyce analizy geodezyjno-kartometrycznej planów (map) miejskich oraz o wynikach badań zabytków kartograficznych miasta Krakowa (On the Method of Geodesic-Cartometric Analysis of Plans (Maps) of Cities and on the Results of Research in the Cartographic Relics of the City of Cracow)*. In: *Materiały IV Konferencji Katedr Geodezji*. Zegrzynek near Warsaw 1965.

¹⁹ *Centralny Katalog Zbiorów Kartograficznych w Polsce. Z. 1 - 4. (The Central Catalogue of Cartographic Collections in Poland)*, No. 1 - 4, Warszawa 1961 - 1967.

²⁰ Cf.: *Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych w Warszawie, Przewodnik po Zespołach. I. Archiwa Dawnej Rzeczypospolitej (The Main Old Records' Office in Warsaw — A Guide. I. The Archive of Pre-Partition Poland)*. Warsaw 1958, pp. 349 - 360; And also H. Kisiel: *Akta Zarządu Dóbr Państwowych w Radomiu (Records of the Administration of the State Demesne in Radom)*. In: *Archeion* 1962. K. Łonczyńska: *Mapy Referendarii...*

to speak of the whole period discussed by the author of the present article, extending to the sixties of the nineteenth century²¹.

Of course, I do not think that every subject of our research is supported and will be supported by a cartographic documentation corresponding to present-day research requirements, either in subject-matter or chronology. That is why attention must be turned to their essential role in the investigation of certain model types of structures²². This is even more important, because the formulation of types of spatial structures is correlated in its more advanced stages of analysis with the tendency towards classification according to the type of the spatial and economic structure of the area under investigation.

5. When we discuss the usefulness for research purposes and the source value of surveying materials, we cannot treat as indifferent the question of which domain of historical geography and which period is involved. This is a general problem of source-research which is larger than the scope of the present article. In the case of rural settlement and particularly within the range of researches concerning the formation of the various elements of the rural settlement landscape in Modern Times, such a discussion (usually on the

²¹ I supply only some examples. According to the "Guide of the Old Records' Office" (see above), pp. 358 - 360, there were 7 land maps extant made by order of the Assessor Court in the years 1775 - 1791; there are 63 such maps made by order of the Referendary Court in the years 1761 - 1793, 63 maps made by order of the Chamberlain Courts, there are also 52 plans of villages and manors and whole estates. The maps are of various origin. According to the information obtained from the Cracow State Archives (cartographic department) the number of land maps from the eighteenth century amounts to circ. 100. Quantitative data for the first half of the nineteenth century is to be found in H. Kisiel's publication quoted above (pp. 99, 100.: "The maps and plans of Estate Stewards are partly separated into a special cartographic collection (circ. 4000 as above)... Rural plans comprise 50 per cent of the whole cartographic collection from the nineteenth century. A part of them made in the twenties of the nineteenth century contains situational plans of villages and manors of the Church and of private owners taken over by the state. The enfranchisement period is characterized by a rich cartographic documentation. According to the information of the catalogue of the Cracow State Archives there are extant circ. 100 land maps from the first decades of the nineteenth century. The cartographic records of Great Poland comprising several thousand items and originating from the period of the sixties of the eighteenth and the whole nineteenth century are discussed by K. Górska-Gołaska: *Pomiary gruntowe...*, pp. 13 - 14 and the same author is responsible of the publication and commentary to the Catalogue of the plans of Towns and Villages of Greater Poland, No. 1, Poznań 1961. As far as Silesia is concerned information may be found in H. Szule: *Typy wsi Śląska Opolskiego na początku XIX wieku i ich geneza. (Types of Silesian Opole Region Villages at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century and Their Origin)*, Warszawa 1968, pp. 17 - 18.

²² This was already mentioned by S. Tymowski: *Zagadnienia...*, p. 504. He writes: "Maps are of tremendous importance as a supplementing material for descriptive comments and make it possible to understand the latter even in cases when they do not directly pertain to those descriptive materials by reconstructing just some typical spatial patterns".

margin of monographs)²³ was taking place both among geographers and historians of settlement. The economic historians engaged in agrarian problems have not, as yet, participated in it in any remarkable way. Nevertheless they can profit from it, because of overlapping research problems.

In general terms one can note an impression that the significance of that source (long established in historical geography) gathers momentum. We are informed about it by e.g. the latest articles of M. Kielczewska-Zaleska²⁴ and H. Szulcówna²⁵. Nevertheless, the platform of criticism is more vivid and rich and one can recognize here several more general tendencies.

There is, however, still a rather strong prejudice against that kind of sources. It is accompanied by opinions on the dangers resulting from the retrogressive method in general and in particular when the period to which we finally go back is very remote from the starting point²⁶. Thus the analysis of the usefulness of surveying materials with the application of the method of retrogression has to take into account the dynamics of the changes till the moment when the map was made and the value of the material is often limited to a period directly following or preceding the making of the map. The complementary character of that kind of sources is also emphasized. Such an opinion, which is obvious to historians, is strongly expressed by geographers²⁷. Cartographic materials, in our case a particular group of such materials (surveying materials and maps) should be always accompanied by other sources thus providing for a wider basis of verification of the results. It may be noted that this estimate is strictly connected with the increasing appreciation of the historical character of settlement conditions research. There is an opposition, too, against generalizations which are too remote from the particular situations under investigation.

There is in this context of the estimate of the source value of surveying materials and spatial analysis a range of problems which are more detailed

²³ For the purposes with which are directly concerned the above quoted publications on 'Josephine' cadasters and the data and discussion in the above quoted publication by K. Górską-Gółaską are of different significance, and particularly chapter III, pp. 107 - 148 entitled *Treść planów gruntowych* (*The Content of the Land Plans*). Cf. also: publications by St. J. Tymowski and K. Łonczyńska.

²⁴ M. Kielczewska-Zaleska: *Nowe kierunki studiów geograficzno-historycznych nad osadnictwem wiejskim* (*New Directions in the Historio-Geographic Studies in Rural Settlement*). In: *Przegląd Geograficzny* 1963, pp. 3 - 19.

²⁵ H. Szulc; *O nowych drogach badań w geografii historycznej* (*The New Ways in the Historical Geography Research*). In: *Czasopismo Geograficzne*, 1964, pp. 22 - 27.

²⁶ Hence a term often heard in discussions and publications "Earlier stages" should be more strictly described.

²⁷ Latest information on the subject: H. Szulc in works cited above. Also much on the subject can be found in M. Maas's article; *Z nowych badań nad dziejami osadnictwa w Niemczech* (*From Recent Researches in the History of Settlement in Germany*) In: *Rocznik Historii Kultury Materialnej*, 1959, pp. 87 - 117.

and are connected with the agrarian and agricultural structure of the village. Here are the most important examples. The dislocation of grounds of a village which affects in an essential way the main outlines of the ground structure of peasant and other farms and partly also the directions of its evolution. Those processes are different in villages with dispersed plots of ground, in villages with forest plots and in villages with blocked grounds dislocation. If we have not to deal with ground plans and maps which are projects of change and radical change at that, the unravelling of that element of the spatial structure of the village will be of great importance. The dislocation of the grounds of a village belongs to one of the most enduring elements of this structure. Metrological considerations connected with the *fief* or *feud* (Pol. *łan*) as the basic arable ground unit and its ground structure are also interesting. K. Dobrowolski says that the problem of the feuds was different in the villages with dispersed grounds and in the villages characterized by forest feuds. This does not, however, pertain to differences in size. "Actually the size difference between the feuds of villages with dispersed grounds and those with forest feuds was not always essential, because each feud in a village with dispersed dislocation included the right to use a common pasture and forest. And villages with forest feuds in most cases did not have common pastures and forests, yet, each feud included individual pastures and forests"²⁸. This was of much consequence in the case of directions of change in the ground structure of ground allotments of peasant and other farms. The situation of the common grounds (forests and pastures etc.) was of basic importance. Also important is the spatial layout of the allotments of the individual farms. The directions in which those plots were running very often affected the evolution of the changes²⁹ in conjunction with the road system which develops around the basic primary outlines.

We come now to the problem of a new settlement the form of which is functionally connected with the ground dislocation of a village, anyway in early stages of development. Maps and ground surveys are here an essential source of research. It is connected, too, with studies in the types of settlements as a corollary to their economic function. There is no doubt that the shape (spatial form) of the settlement itself and its situation in the village belongs to the more fluctuating elements of spatial structure. Here the reading of a map ground is very often of limited importance in terms of time. Nevertheless, one can discover the directions of change as defined by the initial forms and by the subsequent stages of transformation and this is one of the reasons why investigations of that sort with the aid of cartographic material are also of great significance.

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²⁸ K. Dobrowolski: *Najstarsze osadnictwo Podhala (The Oldest Settlement of the Podhale Region)*, p. 42.

²⁹ This is very well demonstrated by W. Styś: *Metryki...*, maps I - VI.