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SPATIAL LAYOUTS OF THE JOSEPHINE VILLAGES IN GALICIA

Układy przestrzenne wsi józefińskich w Galicji

Abstract: The main aim of the article is to analyse the spatial layouts of selected settlement areas of the Josephine villages on the territory of former Galicia. After a short introduction on the legal aspects of demarcating of new villages, the primary forms of settlements were studied. In the first part of the article, the analyzes covered the following layouts of settlement areas: one-sided linear villages, two-sided linear villages and street-green villages. In the further part of the article, multi-road layouts were presented, including two-street layouts, radially -planned layouts, lattice chessboard layouts and cross-shaped layouts. The comparative analysis covers the discussion of all available types of settlement areas. Street layouts turned out to be the dominant pattern of settlement areas. After in-depth analyses, it is impossible to determine the regionalization of the linear villages' distribution, as they were located throughout Galicia. The situation is different with the location of multi-road layouts, which were designed only in Eastern Galicia in the vicinity of Lviv. In the implementation of the assumed research problem, cartographic materials and source documents in the form of the Josephinian Cadastre, the Franciscan Cadastre and the Galician Cadastre obtained during searches conducted at the National Archives in Krakow, State Archives in Przemyśl and the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv were used.

Key words: Josephine colonization, spatial layouts, village, settlement area, Galicia, historical geography

INTRODUCTION

The Josephine colonization was a planned settlement action carried out on the initiative of Emperor Joseph II in the area of the former Austrian partition. During the Josephine colonization between 1783–1789 130 new villages were created (Cepil 2020). The intention of the Josephine colonization was to create a new system of agricultural settlement, the germanization of the former Polish territories and the increase in the population of Galicia. Apart from new legal-ownership forms, the settlement action brought about new, previously unused layouts of rural settlements in this area (Tokarz 1909, Zimmermann 1915, Lepucki 1938, Schneider 1939, Burszta 1958).

The problems connected with the forms of settlement areas of the Josephine villages, were mentioned by, among others: Lepucki (1938), Burszta (1958), Szulc (1995) and in local research, e.g. in the vicinity of Nowy and Stary Sącz (Beiersdorf, Krasnowolski 1985, Grabski 1999, Iwańska 2006, Marecki 2010, Kiryk 2014), Ustrzyki Dolne (Augusty 2000, 2002, 2004) and Lviv (Гайиц 1996,

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Олешко 1996, Олешко, Гайиц 2016). So far, no one has attempted to analyse the spatial layouts of the Josephine villages in the territory of former Galicia, which is why the author decided to complete the missing gap. The main aim of this work is to analyse the shapes of settlement areas of the Josephine villages. The author, after an in-depth analysis of scientific literature and source materials, decided to verify the hypothesis put forward by herself: in the initial forms of settlement areas of the Josephine villages, linear villages dominate; other spatial layouts account for a small percentage.

RESEARCH METHODS AND SOURCE MATERIALS

In the article the morphological types of spatial layouts of the Josephine villages are distinguished. In the considerations a whole spectrum of methods commonly used in geographical and historical research was used. The basic ones are progressive and retrogressive methods, including the first mention method and the planning-retroversion method.

In the considerations, the monographic method was also used, i.e. literature, legal acts and cartographic sources (maps, village plans) related to the analysed subject were studied. For the purposes of the study, searches were conducted at the National Archives in Krakow, State Archives in Przemysł and the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv. The main source materials used in the article are: the plans of the Josephine villages from the end of the eighteenth century¹, the Josephinian Cadastre (Metryka Józefińska), the Franciscan Cadastre (Metryka Franciszkańska) and the Galician Cadastre (Kataster Galicyjski).

The Josephinian Cadastre, created for the whole of Galicia on the basis of the decree of Emperor Joseph II of April 12, 1785, was an extremely valuable source used in research on the initial forms of settlement areas and field layouts of the Josephine villages. The purpose of the Josephinian Cadastre was to accurately measure the entire territory of the country for tax purposes. Before starting the measurements, new territorial units, the so-called cadastral communities were created, which became the basis for the subsequent calculation of the land tax. For this purpose, small settlements, hamlets and individual homesteads were attached to larger villages, so that they consisted of at least 40–50 farms (Falniowska-Gradowska, Leśniak 2009). The Josephinian Cadastre did not have cartographic collections, only tables and descriptions (Styś 1932, Wolski 2000). Due to the state of preservation, the records are not made available to all villages; some of the archival units are illegible. The cadastre did not include all the Josephine villages, as the field works on the metric were carried out at the same time as the Josephine villages developed². Another source used in the doctoral dissertation is the Franciscan Cadastre created in the years 1819–1820, based on the patent of Emperor Francis II of December 23, 1817. It was created just like the Josephinian Cadastre for tax purposes³. All Josephine villages were included in the Franciscan Cadastre. Both collections are stored in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv. The data contained in the Josephinian and Franciscan Cadastre allowed the author, among others, to identify the number and size of homesteads in the analysed units. They also turned out to be necessary for the precise analysis of the number of parcels within the field layouts.

One of the most important preserved cartographic sources necessary for the interpretation of rural systems was the Galician Cadastre. The land register was created for the purpose of calculating and distributing the tax for the whole of Galicia in the middle of the nineteenth century. The document consists of maps and descriptions of the so-called operators for individual administrative units (communes). For the author, the cadastre turned out to be a valuable source for determining the layout of settlement areas and the shape of the field layouts of the Josephine villages. It is worth mentioning

¹ The author used the village plans obtained through searches in the National Archives in Krakow from the following collections: Varia 2 – a collection of files and materials of various provenance (Varia 2 – zbiór akt i materiałów różnej proweniencji) and Teki Schneidra.

² Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre.

³ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Franciscan Cadastre.

that smaller hamlets are usually included together with the neighbouring villages on whose territory they were established. Currently, the Galician Cadastre is located in: The National Archives in Krakow (for the Małopolska region), the State Archives in Przemyśl, the State Archives in Rzeszów and in Sanok branch (for the Podkarpacie region) and for villages in the contemporary borders of Ukraine in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv.

SPATIAL LAYOUTS OF THE JOSEPHINE VILLAGES

The presented article is part of a wide-ranging research on spatial planning and changes in rural layouts in the area of former Galicia. When selecting the settlement units for the study, the necessity of including the representation of the basic morphological types of Josephine villages, the diversified level of population development, the availability of source cartographic materials and the author's visits in these areas was taken into account. As a result of the selection, the paper presents a representation of selected types of regular large street and multi-road layout villages. In the article, the author chose 20 spatial layouts for detailed analyzes from among 130 identified Galician Josephine villages (the vast majority in the form regular large street). Among the selected villages, in several cases, in order to better present the complexity of the morphological forms present, several spatial layouts were described, representing the same spatial type.

Josephine villages were located in large settlement clusters (Lepucki 1938). The first group of settlements was located near Bochnia. Then the villages were founded near Nowy and Stary Sącz. No village was established in the area from the Biała River to the San River, but only at the fork of the Vistula and San rivers. In the north, German settlements were established between Mielec and Leżajsk. The largest complexes of the Josephine villages were located east of the San near Dobromil, Jaworów, Lwów, Żółkiew, Sambor, Stryj, Kałusz and Lubaczów. The newly established settlements were also located on the Brzeżany–Stanisławów line. The distribution of the Josephine colonies was random (depending on the location of the lands taken over by the Austrian state) (Tokarz 1909). Currently, there are 70 settlement units on the Polish side of the border and 60 on the Ukrainian side.

The discussed rural settlements areas had geometric, regular shapes (Burszta 1958). The rural layouts of the Josephine villages were modeled on the colonization of the Banat, where new types of rural settlement patterns were created, the so-called "Schabrettdorf" or a geometric chessboard pattern (this term referred to the area of the entire village, not just the settlement area) (Lepucki 1938, Szulc 1995). With the colonization of the Banat in the second half of eighteenth century, Hungarian engineers who designed the housing estates reformed them in such a way that they used geometric regularity, both in the division of fields and settlement areas. In Hungary, however, first of all large settlements were created for which it was necessary to use a large number of streets. With the colonization of Galicia, these types of villages were used for it, too. In practice, the Hungarian formula could not be applied in the Galician lands. The difficulties resulted from the small sizes of the estates being set up. In most cases, all the developments of the single colonies could be located along one street (Lepucki 1938). Josephinian villages were characterized by such an arrangement of fields that from the entire area of the village land was first separated for the future development of the so-called settlement area, usually located in the central part of the settlement. The field was divided into as many parts as there were settlers. The most convenient area for development and living has been designated for the settlement area, that is close to flowing or standing water. The development space was compact, tight and dense (Burszta 1958). There were ditches on both sides of the streets. Originally, the houses were not separated from the street with fences; fruit trees and lime trees were planted along the streets and between the houses, which were an effective protection against fire and had decorative functions (Lepucki 1938).

Having analysed the available cartographic base, the author presented her own typologies of spatial layouts of the Josephine villages, based on the morphological forms described by popular rural

settlement researchers, i.e. Zaborski (1926), Burszta (1958), Chilczuk (1975), Szulc (1976, 1995) and Tkocz (1998). According to the author's own typology, the forms of rural settlements areas of the Josephine villages can be divided into:

1. Regular large street layouts:
 - a) One-sided linear villages
 - b) Two-sided linear villages
 - c) street-green villages
2. Multi-road layouts
 - a) A two-street layout
 - b) A cross-shaped layout
 - c) A lattice chessboard layout
 - d) Radially-planned layout

LINEAR VILLAGES

According to the conducted research, the most popular shapes of Josephine villages turned out to be regular street villages, the so-called linear villages (Szulc 1995) or row villages (Zaborski 1926, Lepucki 1938, Tkocz 1998). In the street layout, the buildings were evenly spaced from each other, on one or two sides of the road, forming a rectangular shape together with the backyard gardens. Street layouts were often formed in the vicinity of existing villages, creating a street hamlet (Tkocz 1998).

The first subtype of linear villages are one-sided linear villages, the first example of a one-sided linear village is the village of Steinfels (fig. 1) located near Ustrzyki Dolne. In 1784, 11 farms for German colonists were marked out in the newly designed settlement⁴. The houses were built in a row to the north of the road to Krościenko, and opposite there were the gardens and orchards of the settlers (Schneider 1939, Augustyn 2002)⁵. The settlement area of 20 identical homesteads situated along a winding road was designed in Deutschbach/ Polanka Horyniecka (Lubaczów district) (fig. 2). In this case the colonists' settlement area was "squeezed" between the villages of Nowe and Stare Brusno. The string of plots of land stretched in one line, on the east-west axis by the road from Podemsczyzna to Brusno Stare. It is interesting that half of the homesteads are on the southern side, the other half is on the northern side of the same road. It may be assumed that such an unusual shape is connected with the pre-existing road network (Mazur 2017)⁶. In Burgau/ Karolówka (Lubaczów district), which was built on the land of Młodów village, the land opposite the existing houses was intended for the German settlers. New houses were formed by the road in a one-sided way, forming its southern border (Lepucki 1938)⁷. A one-sided linear village layout was characteristic of Lednice Deutsch/Gdowska Street in Wieliczka (Wieliczka district) (fig. 3), where the settlement area developed along the east-west road (the road from Gdów to Wieliczka), and the houses were located to the south of the road (Lepucki 1938)⁸.

A one-sided linear village is represented by Ostrowiec/ 3-go Maja Street in Lubaczów (Lubaczów district) (fig. 4), developed south of the castle in Lubaczów. The development of buildings took place on the western side of the road, running from the castle farm towards the village of Lisia Jama. Ostrowiec was settled by 15 German families (Mazur 2017)⁹. Another example of this type of village is Prinsenthal/Смеречна (Lviv Oblast) (fig. 5), located to the west of Smereczna village on the former field *Na*

⁴ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XV-21.

⁵ State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 1592M.

⁶ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XIX-114; Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Franciscan Cadastre sygn. XIX-87; State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 142M.

⁷ State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 1069M.

⁸ The National Archives in Krakow, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 1191 i 1192.

⁹ State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 914M.

*Stepniu*¹⁰. In this case 9 farms appeared on the northern side of the road in an east-west line. The eastern border of the village is a river, which made it impossible to expand the development in this direction¹¹.



Fig. 1. Steinfels (1853). One-sided linear village

Source: State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 1592M

Ryc. 1. Steinfels (1853). Ulicówka jednostronnie zabudowana

Źródło: Archiwum Państwowe w Przemyślu, Archiwum Geodezyjne, sygn. 1592M



Fig. 2. Deutschbach (1854). One-sided linear village

Source: State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 142M

Ryc. 2. Deutschbach (1854). Ulicówka jednostronnie zabudowana

Źródło: Archiwum Państwowe w Przemyślu, Archiwum Geodezyjne, sygn. 142M

The second sub-type of Josephine villages specified by the author in the group of linear villages are the layouts with two-sided development. The first analysed example of a two-sided linear village is Neukalusz/Vulytsya Dmytra Vitovs'koho, Kalush (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast) (fig. 6), situated north of the city of Kalusz. According to the plan and available source materials, we can find out that the settlement area included 34 homesteads. Odd numbers were on the southern side of the road and even numbers on the northern one. There was only one road leading to the village from the town of Kalusz¹². According to the data found in the Josephinian Cadastre, the area of the settlement was

¹⁰ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XV-12.

¹¹ State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 1544M.

¹² The National Archives in Krakow, Cartographic collection, Plan von der angelegeten deutschen Colonie Neukalusz samt den zugetheilten Grundten, auf der Kaluzser Cameral Herrschafft, sygn. 640; Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XVI-141.

163,563 fathoms. The area of a single garden and home meadow ranged from 1 to 3 morgens¹³. The spatial form of a two-sided linear village and a regular settlement area on the east-west road was found in the Golkowitz/Gołkowice Dolne (Nowy Sącz district) (fig. 7) settlement unit (a hamlet of Gołkowice) (Grabski 1999), located on the right bank of the Dunajec River, 1 km from the riverbed. From the southern side, the village is closed by the Radziejowskie range, and from the east – a forested prominence with two peaks: Pańska Góra i Sokolnica (Rutkowski, Arvay-Podhlańska 1980). Field *Gurbielice* was designated as a settlement area for the colonists. According to the data contained in Josephine Cadastre, Golkowitz was inhabited by 10 German families, each of the colonists was given a house with a garden of the size of 534 fathoms¹⁴. The homestead plots located on the southern side of the road were the same, as opposed to the opposite ones, the irregularities of which were determined by the course of the stream and the terrain configuration (Rutkowski, Arvay-Podhlańska 1980).

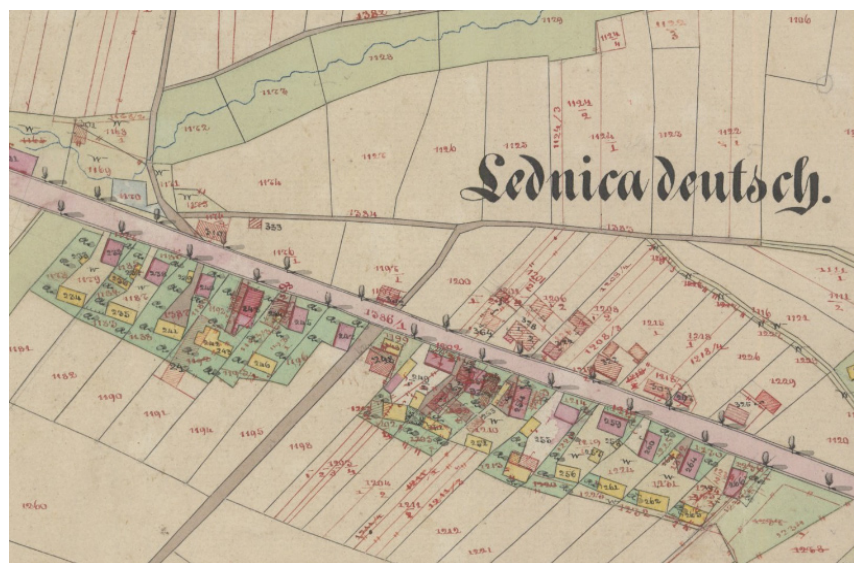


Fig. 3. Lednica Deutsch (1847). One-sided linear village

Source: The National Archives in Krakow, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 1191

Ryc. 3. Lednica Deutsch (1847). Ulicówka jednostronnie zabudowana

Źródło: Archiwum Narodowe w Krakowie, Kataster Galicyjski, sygn. 1191

The same morphological form with an irregular settlement area characterized Schomlau/Віжомля (Lviv Oblast) (fig. 8), being a hamlet of the Ozomla village. As in the case of Gołkowice, the settlement area is located in a latitudinal manner¹⁵. Schomlau had 61 farms of various sizes¹⁶. The settlement of Unterbach/Podrzecze (Nowy Sącz district), which is a hamlet of the village of Podrzecze, also developed along the east-west line¹⁷. Schönanger (Mielec district) located on the land of the Pławo village represents a form of an irregular two-sided linear village in the east-west system. Schönanger/Orłów is an example of a village inhabited by around 46 families. Within the settlement development, perpendicular to the main street, there is a narrower road leading to the settlers' fields¹⁸.

¹³ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XVI-141.

¹⁴ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. IV-30.

¹⁵ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 186/9/51.

¹⁶ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XIII-189 cz. 1.

¹⁷ The National Archives in Krakow, Varia 2 – a collection of files and materials of various provenance, sygn. 122 i 122.

¹⁸ National Library in Warsaw, Plan von dem, in der K:K: Kammeral Herrschafft Sendomir in den Tuszower Schlüssel bey Plawo angelegten Deutschen Kolloniste Dorf Schönanger, 1792, sygn. ZZK 2 033.



Fig. 4. Ostrowiec (1854). One-sided linear village
Source: State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 914M

Ryc. 4. Ostrowiec (1854). Ulicówka jednostronnie zabudowana

Źródło: Archiwum Państwowe w Przemyślu, Archiwum Geodezyjne, sygn. 914M



Fig. 5. Prinzenthal (1853). One-sided linear village
Source: State Archives in Przemyśl, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 1544M

Ryc. 5. Prinzenthal (1853). Ulicówka jednostronnie zabudowana

Źródło: Archiwum Państwowe w Przemyślu, Archiwum Geodezyjne, sygn. 1544M



Fig. 6. Neukalusz (1787). Two-sided linear village
Source: The National Archives in Krakow, Zbiór kartograficzny, *Plan von der angelegeten deutschen Colonie Neukalusz samt den zugetheilten Grundten, auf der Kaluszer Cameral Herrschafft*, sygn. 640

Ryc. 6. Neukalusz (1787). Ulicówka dwustronnie zabudowana

Źródło: Archiwum Narodowe w Krakowie, Zbiór kartograficzny, *Plan von der angelegeten deutschen Colonie Neukalusz samt den zugetheilten Grundten, auf der Kaluszer Cameral Herrschafft*, sygn. 640



Fig. 7. Gólkowitz (the first half of the nineteenth century). Two-sided linear village
Source: Grabski 1999, s. 27

Ryc. 7. Gólkowitz (I poł. XIX w.). Ulicówka dwustronnie zabudowana
Źródło: Grabski 1999, s. 27



Fig. 8. Schomlau (1853). Two-sided linear village

Source: Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 186/9/51

Ryc. 8. Schomlau (1853). Ulicówka dwustronnie zabudowana

Źródło: Centralne Państwowe Historyczne Archiwum Ukrainy we Lwowie, Kataster Galicyjski, sygn. 186/9/51

The village of Weissenberg/Добростани (Lviv Oblast) (fig. 9), designed with a square in the middle, had a street-green character¹⁹. Houses and farms were located along the road leading from north to south. There are 42 plots of land located within the settlement area²⁰. The settlement had an area of 28 morgens 260 fathoms²¹. The village of Hutweide/Gaj (nowosądecki district) (fig. 10) also had street-green features. Regular plots for settlers were marked around the rectangular square. Four roads led to the village²².

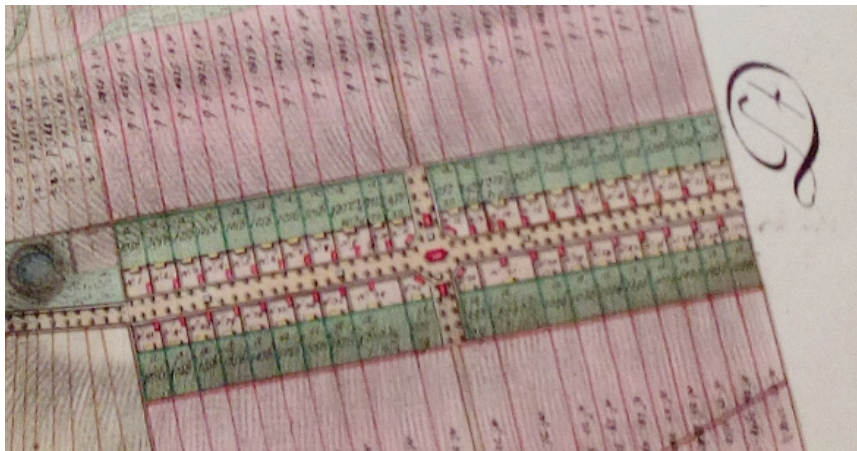


Fig. 9. Weissenberg (1786). Street-green village

Source: The National Archives in Krakow, Teki Schneidra, *Geometrischer Plan des neuanzulegenden Dorfs Weissenberg bey dem Meyerhof Kamienobrod in der k. k. Cameral – Herschaft Grodek*, sygn. 2637

Ryc. 9. Weissenberg (1786). Wieś ulicowo-placowa

Źródło: Archiwum Narodowe w Krakowie, Teki Schneidra, *Geometrischer Plan des neuanzulegenden Dorfs Weissenberg bey dem Meyerhof Kamienobrod in der k. k. Cameral – Herschaft Grodek*, sygn. 2637

¹⁹ The National Archives in Krakow, Teki Schneidra, *Geometrischer Plan des neuanzulegenden Dorfs Weissenberg bey dem Meyerhof Kamienobrod in der k. k. Cameral – Herschaft Grodek*, sygn. 2637; H. Lepucki, *Działalność kolonizacyjna...*, s. 88.

²⁰ The National Archives in Krakow, Teki Schneidra, *Geometrischer Plan des neuanzulegenden Dorfs Weissenberg bey dem Meyerhof Kamienobrod in der k. k. Cameral – Herschaft Grodek*, sygn. 2637.

²¹ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XII-130.

²² The National Archives in Krakow, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 2706.



Fig. 10. Hutweide (1847). Street-green village
 Source: The National Archives in Krakow, *The Galician Cadastre*, sygn. 2705
Рис. 10. Hutweide (1847). Wieś ulicowo-placowa
 Źródło: Archiwum Narodowe w Krakowie, Kataster Galicyjski, sygn. 2705

MULTI-ROAD LAYOUTS

Multi-road morphological layouts appeared in the early stages of colonization processes (Tokarz 1909). According to the plans, villages consisting of more than 50 farms should not be built in one row, because it would be too far for the colonists living on the outskirts of the newly established settlement to get to the centre and to a common pasture (Lepucki 1938). The only exception were the villages in the Sandomierz estates of Hohenbach/Czermin (Mielec district) and Steinau/Kamień (Rzeszów district), where the regular large street system housed over 50 homesteads²³. In larger settlements, in addition to the main street, the designs also included narrower transverse streets (Lepucki 1938). This is why, during the expansion of the Josephine villages, geometric, open, untypical forms of rural systems arose (Szulc 1995).

One of the first examples worth discussing is the two-street layout that characterizes Hortfeld/Речичани (Lviv Oblast) (fig. 11). The settlement consists of two latitudinal roads. The first (northern) road has the character of a two-sided linear village, the second (southern) one is a one-sided linear village²⁴. Both roads are interconnected by two streets running in a longitudinal system²⁵.

A cross-shaped layout was taken on by the village of Falkenstein/Фалькенштайн (Lviv Oblast) (fig. 12), settled by the Mennonites (Bachmann 1934). The central place in the colony was occupied by a square-shaped square with four diverging streets of the same width at which the colonists' farms were located. The farms were laid out on a regular two-sided basis. Initially, 34 settlers inhabited the village. Falkenstein was planned latitudinally on the road from Szczercz to Jastrebków (Lepucki 1938)²⁶. The shape of an irregular cross characterized the village of Kaisersdorf/Калинів (Lviv Oblast). The main road ran from the north-east to the south-west. Kaisersdorf was originally inhabited by 80 families (Lepucki 1938)²⁷. The villages of Wiesenberg/Мервичі (Lviv Oblast), Bruckenthal (Lviv Oblast) and Ugartsthal/Сівка-Калуська (Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast) also had a cross-shaped layout²⁸.

²³ State Archives in Przemyśl, *The Galician Cadastre*, sygn. 296M and sygn. 1593M.

²⁴ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, *The Galician Cadastre*, sygn. 10/150.

²⁵ National Library in Warsaw, Gründ Riess von den Dorff Deutsch Rzeciczanz der Kayss: Königl:- Kammeral Herrschafft Jaworow geherig, sygn. ZZK 2 035; СРАНУЛ, Катастер Галицький, sygn. 10/150.

²⁶ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, *The Galician Cadastre*, sygn. 8/1037.

²⁷ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, *The Galician Cadastre*, sygn.10/583.

²⁸ <https://mapire.eu/de/map/secondsurvey-galicia/?layers> [29.11.2020 r.].



Fig. 11. Hortfeld (1801). A two-street-layout

Source: National Library in Warsaw, Gründ Riess von den Dorff Deütsch Rzeciczan der Kayßs: Königl:- Kammeral Herrschafft Jaworow geherig, sygn. ZZK 2 035

Ryc. 11. Hortfeld (1801). Wieś dwuulicowa

Źródło: Biblioteka Narodowa w Warszawie, Gründ Riess von den Dorff Deütsch Rzeciczan der Kayßs: Königl:- Kammeral Herrschafft Jaworow geherig, sygn. ZZK 2 035

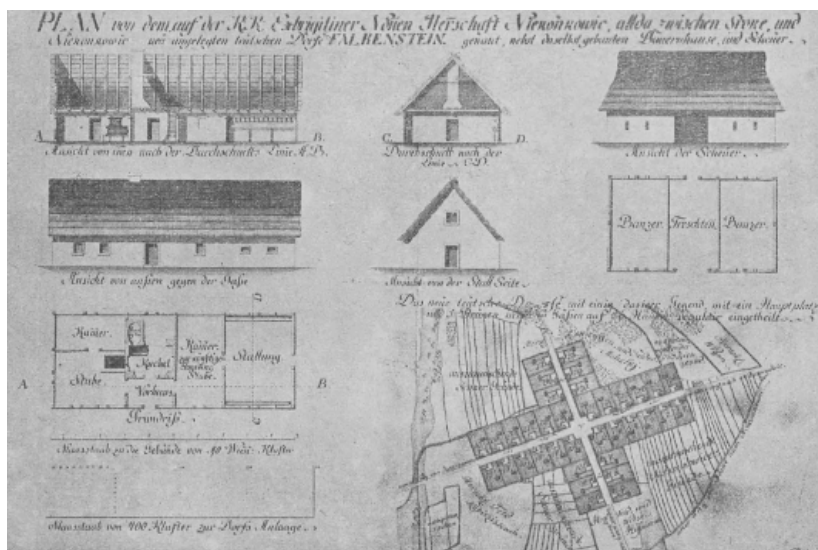


Fig. 12. Falkenstein (the end of eighteenth century). A cross-shaped layout

Source: Lepucki 1938, s. 186

Ryc. 12. Falkenstein (koniec XVIII w.). Układ krzyżowy

Źródło: Lepucki 1938, s. 186

Dornfeld/Тернопілля (Lviv Oblast) (fig. 13) assumed the layout of a lattice chessboard (Chiczuk 1975)²⁹. This layout was based on the intersection at right angles (Drexler 1921) of a series of parallel streets with the other row of streets, thus creating rectangular sides. Dornfeld was one of the largest of the Josephine villages, it had the characteristics of a city founded according to the German tradition from the fourteenth century. The settlement area was closed in a regular square (Олешко, Гайиц 2016). In the middle of the village there was a square where the church was designed. There were four roads leading to the square from each side of the world (Пегришин, Олешко

²⁹ National Library in Warsaw, Plan des in der Kameral Herrschafft Szczerzec angelegten deutschen Ansiedlungs - Dorfes Dorn Feld : nebst Grundriss, Aufriss und Profil eines Hauses und Scheuer, wie auch der Ansicht eines Brunne / Quirsfeld, ok. 1786, sygn. ZZK 2 036.

1996; Олешко, 1996). Dornfeld developed on the field *Łany Dworskie* belonging to the village of Dobrzany. According to the first plans, an area of 1218 morgens and 46 fathoms was allocated to Dornfeld, of which 31 morgens and 1358 fathoms were allocated to the settlement area³⁰. In the 20s of the nineteenth century the settlement area in Dornfeld had an area of 68 morgens and 991 fathoms, where 88 plots were located³¹.

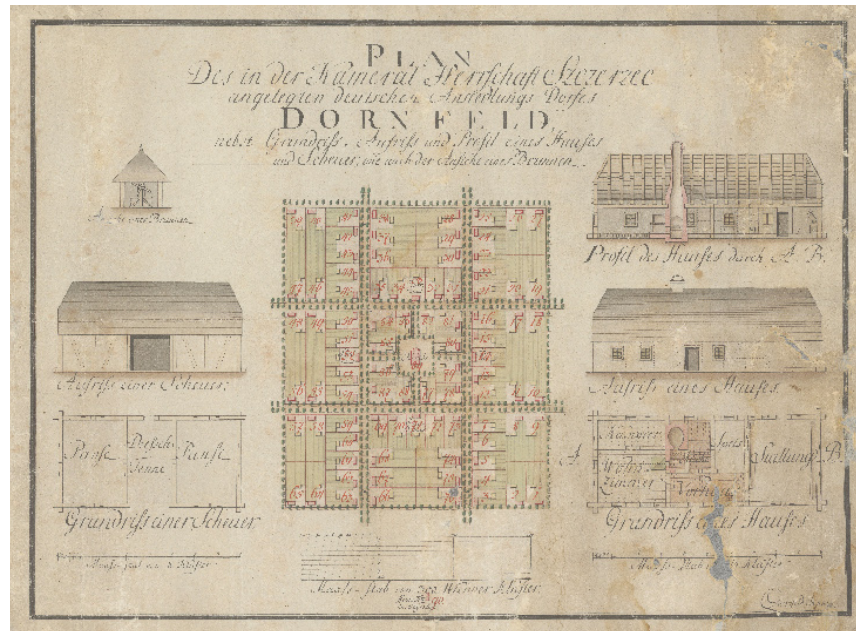


Fig. 13. Dornfeld (1786). A lattice chessboard layout

Source: National Library in Warsaw, *Plan des in der Kameral Herrschaft Szczerzec angelegten deutschen Ansiedlungs - Dorfes Dorn Feld : nebst Grundriss, Aufriss und Profil eines Hauses und Scheuer, wie auch der Ansicht eines Brunne / Quirsfeld*, ok. 1786, sygn. ZK 2 036

Рис. 13. Dornfeld (1786). Укiлад шаховниці kratowej

Źródło: Biblioteka Narodowa w Warszawie, *Plan des in der Kameral Herrschaft Szczerzec angelegten deutschen Ansiedlungs - Dorfes Dorn Feld : nebst Grundriss, Aufriss und Profil eines Hauses und Scheuer, wie auch der Ansicht eines Brunne / Quirsfeld*, ok. 1786, sygn. ZK 2 036

Another morphological example of a Josephine village with a lattice checkboard layout is Josepshberg/Коросниця (Lviv Oblast). The village was divided into eight identical rectangles in which the settlers' houses were located. There was a square in the middle of the main road of the village running in a latitudinal way. The main axis of the composition is separated from the main axis at regular intervals by three roads at which the settlers' plots were located. Roads diverged to the north and south. Josepshberg was well connected with seven roads leading to the village (Пеґришин, Олешко 1996)³². In 1789, Josepshberg was inhabited by 86 families (Лепуцьки 1938). The village of Brigidau/Ланівка (Lviv Oblast) (fig. 14) had the features of a typical lattice chessboard layout. The settlement consisted of three parallel streets running in a latitudinal system, where the settlers lived. In the middle of the village, a central square was designed, with four streets running from each of its sides (in all directions of the world). All streets intersect at right angles to form separate rectangular residential areas. The settlement area had the shape of a regular square (Пеґришин, Олешко 1996)³³, consisting of 125 plots. The area of the settlement was 84 morgens, 1328 fathoms³⁴.

³⁰ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv., The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XII-66.

³¹ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Franciscan Cadastre, sygn. XII-129.

³² Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 186/10/550.

³³ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Galician Cadastre, sygn. 186/10/157.

³⁴ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XIV/214.

In the typology of the morphological systems of the Josephine villages, the radially-planned layout of the village of Königsau/Рівне (Lviv Oblast) (fig. 15) plays a special role. It is a symmetrically polygonal, star-radial and circular layout, a reflection rarely found in a settlement structure (Szeligowska, Szewczyk 2019). The radially-planned layout consists in concentrating a combination of radial (centripetal) streets (Drexler 1921). According to H. Szulc (1976), such a form, due to its morphological character, can be described as: a central village with a concentric layout. The proper pentagon layout was designed by the Austrian architect Burgalar. It was characteristic of urban settlements (Drexler 1921; Гайиц 1996). The settlement unit consists of a central area, the so-called village green (Szeligowska, Szewczyk 2019), where the church was located, and five streets running from the corners. Village green had the shape of a regular pentagon. Five roads led to the village. There was a free space around the church. The roads where the settlers lived were marked out in a parallel way between the central square and the roads closing the settlement development. The colonists' houses were on both sides of the streets. The rows of houses were compact. The first 24 houses were built in 1784. A year later, as many as 78 families (300 people) lived in Königsau (*Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego I innych krajów słowiańskich 1883*, t. IV; Schuster 1998, 2012). According to the Josephinian Cadastre (1788), 98 plots of land were designed in the settlement; 81 families had agricultural land and 17 plots belonged to the craftsmen and the church³⁵. In 1820, there were already 96 German homesteads in the Königsau colony (Пегришин, Олешко 1996)³⁶. It can be assumed that the shape of Königsau was determined by the existing road network³⁷.

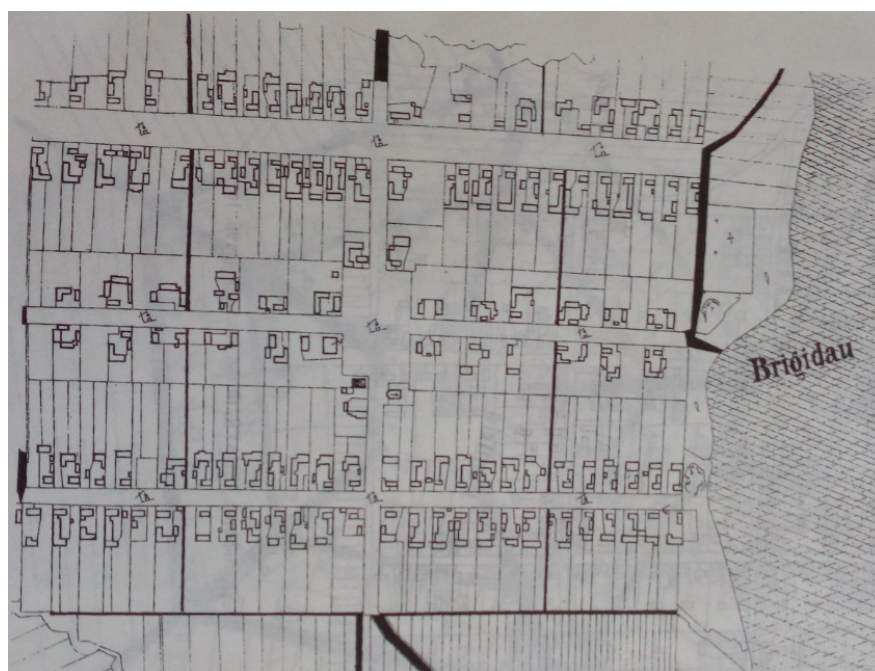


Fig. 14. Brigidau (1853). A lattice chessboard layout

Source: Пегришин, Олешко 1996, s. 323

Рис. 14. Brigidau (1853). Układ szachownicy kratowej

Źródło: Пегришин, Олешко 1996, s. 323

³⁵ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv., The Josephinian Cadastre, sygn. XIV-211.

³⁶ Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv., The Franciscan Cadastre, sygn. XIV-144.

³⁷ <https://mapire.eu/en/map/europe18centuryfirstsurvey/?layers> [03.08.2019 r.]; <https://forgottengalicia.com/konigsau-galicias-pentagon-shaped-german-colony/> [03.08.2019 r.].

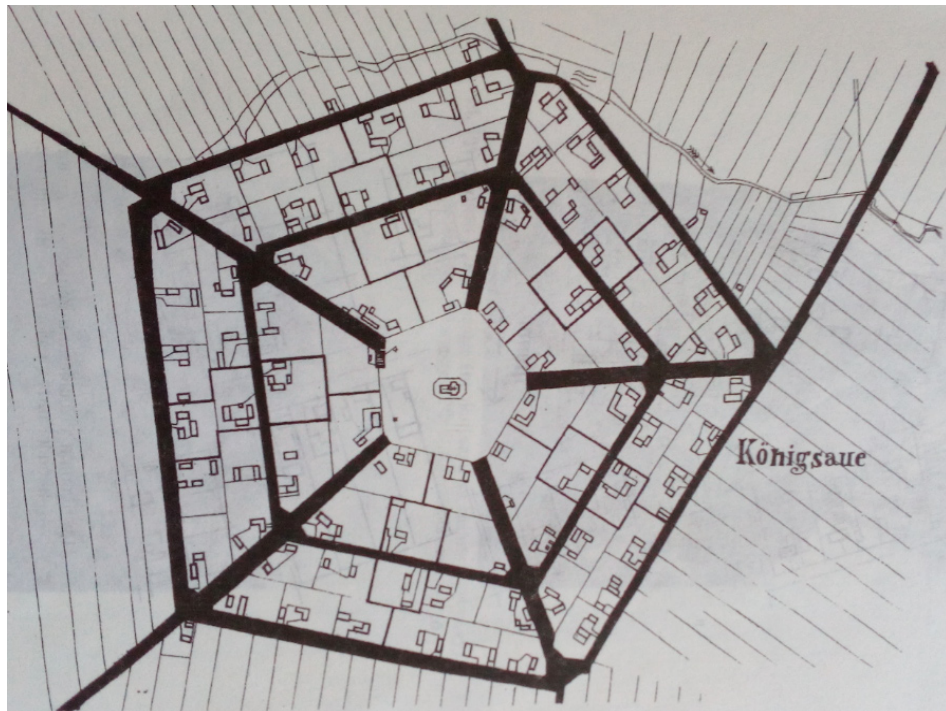


Fig. 15. Königsau. (1854). Radially-planned layout

Source: Г. Пегришин, О. Олешко, *Містобудівельно – Архітектурний аналіз німецьких колоній в Галичині*, [w:] *Німецькі Колонії в Галичині. Історія-Архітектура-Культура (Deutsche Siedlungen in Ostgalizien. Geschichte-Architektur-Kultur)*, Lwów 1996, s. 335

Рис. 15. К*o*нігс*а*у. (1854). Ук*л*ад концент*р*ично-промен*і*ст*ь*

Źródło: Г. Пегришин, О. Олешко, *Містобудівельно – Архітектурний аналіз німецьких колоній в Галичині*, [w:] *Німецькі Колонії в Галичині. Історія-Архітектура-Культура (Deutsche Siedlungen in Ostgalizien. Geschichte-Architektur-Kultur)*, Lwów 1996, s. 335

CONCLUSIONS

In the above article the author presented her own typology of the layouts of settlement areas of the Josephine villages, distinguishing the following forms: one-sided and two-sided linear villages, street-green villages and multi-road village layouts including: cross-shaped, two-street, lattice chessboard and radially planned. Linear village layouts turned out to be the dominant pattern of the settlement areas. After in-depth analyses, it is impossible to determine the regionalization of the linear villages' distribution, as they were located throughout Galicia. The situation is different with the location of multi-road layouts, which were designed only in Eastern Galicia in the vicinity of Lviv. According to the regulations issued by Joseph II, the linear villages should not consist of more than 50 farms; with greater number of households, non-standard shapes were designed (multi-road layouts). This principle was fulfilled in most villages, with a few exceptions constituting the minimum percentage of the analysed settlements. The author also noticed that the settlement areas of the Josephine villages were determined by natural factors, such as the river or hills, which often inhibited the development of two-sided development of the linear villages. The existing road network was an important factor in the design of the Josephine villages, because the main compositional axis of the settlement areas of the analysed villages was the road, which was sometimes widened. The rural layouts of the Josephine villages are an example of a homogeneous settlement unit with a closed, concentrated and organized settlement. The research undertaken in the article is preliminary and constitutes a part of the research undertaken by the author on the subject of the Josephine settlement in Galicia.

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