

ANNALES  
UNIVERSITATIS MARIAE CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA  
LUBLIN – POLONIA

VOL. XXXVII

SECTIO FF

1-2019

---

HENRYK DUSZYŃSKI-KARABASZ

Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5633-1675>

e-mail: [henryk\\_duszynski@interia.pl](mailto:henryk_duszynski@interia.pl)

From the Anthroponymy of Krajna. Given Names of the  
Inhabitants of Nakło Born between 1874 and 1875 (based  
on the records of the Civil Registry Office of Nakło Miasto)

---

Z antroponimii Krajny. Imiona mieszkańców Nakła urodzonych w latach  
1874–1875 (na podstawie akt Urzędu Stanu Cywilnego Nakło Miasto)

Nakło nad Notecią is a town located in the south-eastern part of Krajna, on the right bank of the Noteć River, near the connection with the Bydgoszcz Canal at the foot of the Vistula River valley (Jurczak and Trybuszewski, 1999, p. 5). The original name of the town was *Nakieł* with a later change of the masculine gender to the neuter *Nakło*. It is a name combined with the distinguishing element in the form of a prepositional phrase *nad Notecią* (Zierhofferowa, 2007, p. 339).

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Nakło was a multi-ethnic and multi-faith town, inhabited by Poles, Germans and Jews. Three religions coexisted in the town: Catholicism, Protestantism and Judaism. For this reason, Nakło is sometimes called “the town of three cultures and religions” (Sergott, 2016, p. 5). This state of affairs was influenced by the history of the town. Nakło was founded in 1299 under Magdeburg Law. Around 1500, Jews began to flow into the town. In 1772, Krajna, together with Nakło, was incorporated into Prussia. 80 years later, in 1852, an Old Lutheran parish was established in the town. It is estimated that in 1890 there were 4,200 Germans, 2,420 Poles and 580 Jews living in Nakło (Księski, 1990, p. 181). The coexistence of different cultures in Nakło was noticed by the linguist Krzysztof Kołatka, who wrote that “the Krajna people had coexisted with people of foreign origin since the Middle Ages. This state of affairs was a consequence of several

waves of German colonization, Teutonic invasions and many years of enslavement under Prussian rule” (Kołatka, 2016, p. 191).

Multilingualism and multiculturalism are reflected in the anthroponymy of the town. The subject of the article are names of people born in Nakło in the years 1874–1875. The names of Catholics, Evangelicals, Jews and so-called dissidents were analysed, taking into account the frequency of names and their origins, as well as the question of polyonymy. It is worth noting that the problem of polyonymy is more and more often arousing interest among onomasticians. One can recall works by Zofia Abramowicz (1993), Ewa Horyń (2009), Monika Kresa (2013), Elżbieta Rudnicka-Fira (2013), Ewa Majewska (2018), Elżbieta Umińska-Tytoń (2006), Henryk Duszyński-KarabasZ (2018). The anthroponomic material was extracted from the birth records of the Nakło Miasto Registry Office, kept in German, and made available by the State Archives in Bydgoszcz on the [www.genealogiawarchiwach.pl](http://www.genealogiawarchiwach.pl) portal. Names were written in a Latinized or Germanized form.

The names of 301 people were enumerated – 68 children born in 1874 and 233 children born in 1875<sup>1</sup>. Below is an analysis of the names given, including the division into denominations.

### JEWISH NAMES

| I name                 | II name  | III name |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Adolph                 |          |          |
| Aron                   |          |          |
| David                  |          |          |
| Ernest                 | Edward   | Joseph   |
| Herrmann               | Victor   |          |
| Hugo                   | (Israel) |          |
| Jacob (2) <sup>2</sup> |          |          |
| Joseph                 |          |          |
| Louis                  |          |          |
| Ludwig                 |          |          |
| Magnus                 |          |          |
| Martin                 | (Israel) |          |
| Max                    |          |          |
| Moritz                 |          |          |
| Salomon                |          |          |

<sup>1</sup> In total, the books contain 302 birth certificates of children, but one boy from a Catholic family was not given a name because he died shortly after birth.

<sup>2</sup> The number in brackets indicates the number of persons to whom the name or, in the case of two religions, the forenames were given.

| I name      | II name   | III name |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Siegbert    |           |          |
| Anna        |           |          |
| Bertha      |           |          |
| Betty       |           |          |
| Caecilie    |           |          |
| Doris       |           |          |
| Elsbeth     | Henriette |          |
| Emma        |           |          |
| Esther      |           |          |
| Eva         |           |          |
| Flora       | Selma     |          |
| Frieda      |           |          |
| Helene      |           |          |
| Henriette   |           |          |
| Jenny       |           |          |
| Maria       |           |          |
| Pauline (2) |           |          |
| Pauline     | Perlchen  |          |
| Rebecca (2) |           |          |
| Rosa (2)    |           |          |
| Sally       |           |          |
| Therese (2) |           |          |
| Valerie     | (Sara)    |          |

In the years 1874–1875, 43 Jewish children were born in Nakło: 17 boys and 26 girls. The repertoire of male names (given as first, second or third names) consists of 19 forms, while female names – of 23.

As far as boys' names are concerned, there was only one case of trionymy (*Ernest Edward Joseph*) and three cases of dionymy (*Herrmann Victor*, *Hugo Israel*, *Martin Israel*). It should be noted, however, that *Israel's* name was written on the margin of the Civil Registry's record several decades after the document was drawn up. Most of the names occur once, and out of the first names only anthroponymic *Jacob* is noted twice. The name *Joseph* also appears twice, but once as first name, and once as third name. *Louis* and *Ludwig*, on the other hand, are different variants of one name. The children were given names of Germanic (8 names: *Adolph*, *Ernest*, *Herrmann*, *Hugo*, *Louis*, *Ludwig*, *Siegbert*, including the old English *Eduard*), Hebrew (6 names: *Aron*<sup>3</sup>, *David*, *Israel*, *Jacob*, *Joseph*, *Solomon*), and Latin origin (5 names: *Magnus*, *Martin*, *Max*, *Moritz*, *Victor*).

There are four cases of dionymy among girls (*Elsbeth Henriette*, *Flora Selma*, *Pauline Perlchen*, *Valerie Sara*). The middle name *Sara*, like *Israel* in boys, was written on the margins of the Civil Registry's record. Some of the first names of girls

<sup>3</sup> Egyptian etymology is also possible (Abramowicz, 1993, p. 384).

appear more than once. These are *Pauline* (3 entries), *Rebecca* (2), *Rosa* (2), *Therese* (2). The name *Henriette* also appears twice, but once as first name, and once as second name. The names given to the girls are of Hebrew (7 names: *Anna*, *Elsbeth* – this also includes the first name in the English version of the forename – *Betty*, *Eva*, *Maria*, *Rebecca*, *Sally*), Persian or Acadian (*Esther*), Germanic (7 names: *Bertha*, *Emma*, *Frieda*, *Henriette*, including Scandinavian *Selma*<sup>4</sup>, Yiddish *Perlchen*, English (*Jenny*), Latin (5 names: *Caecilie*, *Flora*, *Pauline*, *Rosa*, *Valerie*), and Greek origin (3 names: *Doris*, *Helene*, *Therese*).

### CATHOLIC NAMES

| I name    | II name                 |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Adam      | Stanislaus              |
| Alexander | Johann                  |
| Alexander | Michael                 |
| Alexander |                         |
| Andreas   | Johann                  |
| Andreas   |                         |
| Anton     | Franz                   |
| Carl      | Anton                   |
| Carl      | Johann                  |
| Clemens   | Andreas                 |
| Eduard    |                         |
| Felix     |                         |
| Felix     | Joseph                  |
| Franz (3) |                         |
| Franz     | Anton                   |
| Franz     | Johann                  |
| Franz     | Nicolaus                |
| Friedrich | Eduard                  |
| Jacob     | Felix                   |
| Johann    |                         |
| Johann    | Albert                  |
| Johann    | Carl                    |
| Johann    | Franz                   |
| Johann    | Joseph (2) <sup>5</sup> |
| Josefat   |                         |
| Joseph    | Franz                   |
| Leo       | Ignatz                  |
| Leo       | Wladislaus              |
| Ludwig    | Johann                  |
| Marcel    | Peter                   |

<sup>4</sup> Arabic and Turkic etymology is also possible (Abramowicz, 1993, p. 471).

<sup>5</sup> Such a record means that two boys were named Johann Joseph.

| I name      | II name       |
|-------------|---------------|
| Martin      | Stanislaus    |
| Paul        | Franz         |
| Paul        | Julius        |
| Paul        | Richard       |
| Stanislaus  |               |
| Stanislaus  | Anton         |
| Stanislaus  | Felix         |
| Stanislaus  | Franz (2)     |
| Stanislaus  | Johann        |
| Stanislaus  | Leonhard      |
| Stanislaus  | Theophil      |
| Valentin    |               |
| Victor      |               |
| Agnes       |               |
| Agnes       | Wanda         |
| Anna        |               |
| Antonie     |               |
| Caroline    | Helene        |
| Clara (2)   |               |
| Clara       | Emma          |
| Emilie      |               |
| Ezbeta      |               |
| Felicia     |               |
| Francisca   |               |
| Francisca   | Antonie       |
| Francisca   | Paulina       |
| Hedwig (3)  |               |
| Hedwig      | Helene        |
| Hedwig      | Theresia      |
| Josepha     |               |
| Josepha     | Rosina        |
| Leocadia    |               |
| Leocadia    | Clementine    |
| Ludovika    |               |
| Maria       |               |
| Maria       | Anastasia     |
| Maria       | Francisca (2) |
| Marie       |               |
| Martha      |               |
| Pauline (2) |               |
| Pauline     | Marie         |
| Pelagia     |               |
| Theodora    |               |
| Ursula      |               |
| Valeria     | Bronislawa    |
| Valeria     | Therese       |
| Valleria    |               |
| Victoria    |               |
| Victoria    | Catharina     |
| Victoria    | Francisca     |

The names of 89 Catholic children – 47 boys and 42 girls – were excerpted. The repertoire of male names (given as first, or second names) consists of 32 forms, while female names – of 31.

As many as 35 cases of dionymy were recorded among boys (74.5%). Twelve boys (25.5%) were given only one name. As for the first names, the most popular were *Stanislaus* (8 uses), *Franz* (6), *Johann* (6); three uses for the names: *Alexander*, *Paul*, two uses for: *Andreas*, *Carl*, *Felix*, *Leo*. The most common second names were: *Franz* and *Johann* (6 uses each), *Anton* and *Joseph* (3), *Felix* and *Stanislaus* (2). Boys of the Catholic faith were given names of Latin (10 names: *Anton*, *Clemens*, *Felix*, *Ignatz*, *Julius*, *Marcel*, *Martin*, *Paul*, *Valentin*, *Victor*), Germanic (7 names: *Albert*, *Carl*, *Franz*, *Friedrich*, *Ludwig*, *Richard*, including the old English *Eduard*), Hebrew (6 names: *Adam*, *Jacob*, *Johann*, *Josefat*, *Joseph*, *Michael*), Greek (6 names: *Alexander*, *Andreas*, *Leo*, *Nicolaus*, *Peter*, *Theophil*), Slavic (2 names: *Stanislaus*, *Wladislaus*), and Latin-German origin (*Leonhard*).

The tendency to give two names is different in girls. Only 17 were given a second name (40%). The most frequent first names were: *Hedwig*, *Maria* / *Marie* (5), *Clara*, *Francisca*, *Pauline*, *Valeria* / *Valleria*, *Victoria* (3), *Agnes*, *Joseph*, *Leocadia* (2). The most popular second names were: *Francisca* (3), *Helene*, *Therese* / *Theresia* (2). Girls of the Catholic faith were given names of Latin (10 names: *Antonie*, *Clara*, *Clementine*, *Emilie*, *Felicia*, *Paulina* / *Pauline*, *Rosina*, *Ursula*, *Valeria* / *Valleria*, *Victoria*), Greek (8 names: *Agnes*, *Anastasia*, *Catharina*, *Helene*, *Leocadia*, *Pelagia*, *Theodora*, *Therese* / *Theresia*), Hebrew (5 names: *Anna*, *Ezbeta*, *Joseph*, *Maria* / *Marie*), Germanic (5 names: *Caroline*<sup>6</sup>, *Emma*, *Francisca*, *Hedwig*, *Ludovika*), Slavic (*Bronislawa*), and Aramaic origin (*Martha*). The etymology of the name *Wanda* is unclear.

## EVANGELICAL NAMES

| I name | II name  | III name | IV name |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| Adolph | Albert   |          |         |
| Adolph | Ernst    |          |         |
| Adolph | Gustav   |          |         |
| Adolph | Heinrich |          |         |
| Adolph | Julius   |          |         |
| Adolph | Richard  | Julius   |         |
| Albert | Paul     | Oscar    |         |

<sup>6</sup> According to Józef Bubak, the female form of the name *Karol* was created on the basis of Italian and French (Bubak, 1993, p. 170).

| I name    | II name       | III name  | IV name |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| August    | Gustav        | Franz     |         |
| Carl      | August        |           |         |
| Carl      | Ferdinand     |           |         |
| Carl      | Friedrich     |           |         |
| Carl      | Heinrich      |           |         |
| Carl      | August        | Friedrich |         |
| Carl      | Friedrich     | Otto      |         |
| Carl      | Ludwig        | Herrmann  |         |
| Carl      | Victor        | Alexander |         |
| Christian |               |           |         |
| Eduard    | Georg         |           |         |
| Eduard    | Julius        |           |         |
| Eduard    | Paul          |           |         |
| Emil      | Friedrich (2) |           |         |
| Emil      | Ludwig        | Herrmann  |         |
| Emil      | Otto          | Wilhelm   |         |
| Ernst     | Waldemar      |           |         |
| Friedrich | Carl          |           |         |
| Friedrich | Ewald         |           |         |
| Friedrich | Gotthilf      |           |         |
| Friedrich | Richard       |           |         |
| Friedrich | Wilhelm (3)   |           |         |
| Friedrich | Albert        | Wilhelm   |         |
| Fritz     | Hugo          | Oswald    |         |
| Georg     | Friedrich     |           |         |
| Georg     | Paul          |           |         |
| Gottlieb  | Erdmann       |           |         |
| Gustav    |               |           |         |
| Gustav    | Adolph (3)    |           |         |
| Gustav    | Rudolph       | August    |         |
| Hans      | Carl          |           |         |
| Heinrich  | Oswald        |           |         |
| Heinrich  | Wilhelm       |           |         |
| Herrmann  | Carl (2)      |           |         |
| Herrmann  | Julius        | Theodor   |         |
| Hugo      | Friedrich     |           |         |
| Hugo      | Reinhold      |           |         |
| Johann    | Julius        |           |         |
| Johannes  | Franz         | Albert    |         |
| Julius    | Arthur        |           |         |
| Julius    | Wilhelm (2)   |           |         |
| Julius    | Friedrich     | Georg     |         |
| Oscar     | Carl          |           |         |
| Otto      | Eduard (2)    |           |         |
| Otto      | Emil          |           |         |
| Otto      | Herrmann      |           |         |
| Otto      | Julius        |           |         |
| Otto      | Leopold       |           |         |
| Otto      | Louis         |           |         |

| I name    | II name    | III name | IV name |
|-----------|------------|----------|---------|
| Otto      | Paul       |          |         |
| Otto      | Reinhold   |          |         |
| Otto      | Richard    |          |         |
| Otto      | Wilhelm    | Arthur   |         |
| Otto      | Eugen      | Adalbert | Louis   |
| Paul      | Gustav     |          |         |
| Paul      | Hugo       |          |         |
| Robert    | Waldemar   |          |         |
| Robert    | Wilhelm    |          |         |
| Theodor   |            |          |         |
| Theodor   | Gustav     |          |         |
| Theodor   | Wilhelm    |          |         |
| Wilhelm   | Johann     |          |         |
| Wilhelm   | Traugott   |          |         |
| Adeline   | Wilhelmine | Emilie   |         |
| Alma      | Johanna    |          |         |
| Amalie    | Ottilie    |          |         |
| Amalie    | Marie      |          |         |
| Amanda    | Auguste    |          |         |
| Amanda    | Helene     |          |         |
| Anna      | Elise (2)  |          |         |
| Anna      | Martha     |          |         |
| Anna      | Selma      |          |         |
| Anna      | Therese    |          |         |
| Anna      | Johann     | Emilie   |         |
| Auguste   | Hulda      |          |         |
| Auguste   | Minna      |          |         |
| Bertha    | Auguste    |          |         |
| Bertha    | Marie      |          |         |
| Charlotte | Emilie     | Alwine   |         |
| Clara     | Martha     |          |         |
| Clara     | Rosalie    |          |         |
| Clara     | Anna       | Martha   |         |
| Clara     | Bertha     | Ida      |         |
| Clara     | Henriette  | Emilie   |         |
| Dorothe   | Elise      |          |         |
| Ella      | Modesta    |          |         |
| Elsa      | Anna       | Ida      |         |
| Emilia    | Julia      |          |         |
| Emilie    | Bertha     |          |         |
| Emma      |            |          |         |
| Emma      | Emilie (2) |          |         |
| Emma      | Ida        |          |         |
| Emma      | Louise     |          |         |
| Emma      | Martha     |          |         |
| Emma      | Elisabeth  | Marie    |         |
| Emma      | Emilie     | Anna     |         |
| Emma      | Ottilie    | Clara    |         |
| Erdmuth   | Wilhelmine | Elsbeth  |         |



| I name     | II name    | III name   | IV name |
|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Ernstine   | Emilie     |            |         |
| Hedwig     | Elisabeth  |            |         |
| Hedwig     | Mina       |            |         |
| Hedwig     | Wilhelmine | Hulda      |         |
| Helene     | Margarethe | Gertrude   |         |
| Hildegard  | Meta       | Lydia      |         |
| Hulda      | Therese    |            |         |
| Ida        | Agnes      |            |         |
| Ida        | Auguste    |            |         |
| Ida        | Bertha     |            |         |
| Ida        | Marie      |            |         |
| Ida        | Mathilde   |            |         |
| Ida        | Auguste    | Sedania    |         |
| Irma       | Paula      | Magdalena  |         |
| Julianne   | Emilie     |            |         |
| Julianne   | Marie      |            |         |
| Laura      | Serene     |            |         |
| Laura      | Martha     |            |         |
| Laura      | Martha     | Helene     |         |
| Louise     | Maria      |            |         |
| Margarethe | Emma       |            |         |
| Margarethe | Marie      |            |         |
| Maria      | Amalie     |            |         |
| Maria      | Anna       |            |         |
| Maria      | Bertha     |            |         |
| Maria      | Martha     |            |         |
| Maria      | Margaretha | Johann     |         |
| Marie      | Elise      |            |         |
| Marie      | Hedwig     |            |         |
| Marie      | Mathilde   | Henriette  |         |
| Martha     | Emilie     | Marie      |         |
| Mattilde   | Alvine     |            |         |
| Meta       | Auguste    |            |         |
| Minna      |            |            |         |
| Minna      | Adele      |            |         |
| Olga       | Hedwig     |            |         |
| Otilie     | Ida        |            |         |
| Otilie     | Gottfriede | Gertrud    |         |
| Pauline    | Justine    |            |         |
| Selma      | Martha     | Florentine |         |
| Sophie     |            |            |         |
| Wilhelmine |            |            |         |
| Wilhelmine | Rosine     |            |         |

The names of 158 Catholic children – 78 boys and 80 girls – were excerpted. The repertoire of male names consists of 43 forms, while female names – of 57.

Among boys, one case of quadronymy (*Otto Eugen Adalbert Louis*), 16 of trinymy, 58 of dionymy and only three cases of mononymy were reported. As for

the first names, the most popular were *Otto* (11 entries), *Carl*, *Friedrich* (8), *Adolph* (6), less frequently the names *Gustav* (5), *Emil*, *Julius* (4), *Eduard*, *Herrmann*, *Theodor* (3), *Georg*, *Heinrich*, *Hugo*, *Johann* / *Johannes*, *Oscar*, *Paul*, *Robert*, *Wilhelm* (2). Forms most often used as second names: *Wilhelm* (9), *Friedrich* (7), *Carl*, *Julius* (5), *Gustav*, *Paul* (4), *Adolph*, *Richard* (3), *Albert*, *August*, *Eduard*, *Heinrich*, *Hugo*, *Ludwig*, *Reinhold*, *Waldemar* (2). Boys of the Evangelical faith were given names of German (30 names: *Adalbert*, *Adolph*, *Albert*, *Carl*, *Erdmann*, *Ernst*, *Ewald*, *Ferdinand*, *Franz*, *Friedrich*, *Fritz*, *Gotthilf*, *Gottlieb*, *Heinrich*, *Herrmann*, *Hugo*, *Leopold*, *Louis*, *Ludwig*, *Oscar*, *Oswald*, *Otto*, *Reinhold*, *Richard*, *Robert*, *Rudolph*, *Waldemar*, *Wilhelm*, including old English *Eduard* and Swedish *Gustav*), Latin (5 names: *August*, *Emil*, *Julius*, *Paul*, *Victor*), Greek (5 names: *Alexander*, *Christian*, *Eugen*, *Georg*, *Theodor*), Hebrew (*Hans*, *Johann* / *Johannes*), and Celtic origin (*Arthur*).

There were 22 cases of trionymy, 54 cases of dionymy and only four cases of mononymy among the girls of the Evangelical faith. The most frequently given first names were *Emma* (9 uses), *Maria* / *Marie* (8 entries), *Anna*, *Ida* (6), *Clara* (5), *Hedwig*, *Laura* (3), *Amalie*, *Amanda*, *Auguste*, *Bertha*. *Emilia* / *Emilie*, *Julianne*, *Margarethe*, *Minna*, *Ottilie*, *Wilhelmine* (2). Among the so-called second names, the most popular were *Emilie*, *Martha* (7 uses), *Maria* / *Marie* (6), *Auguste* (5), *Bertha*, *Elise* (4), followed by *Anna* (3), *Elisabeth*, *Hedwig*, *Ida*, *Johanna*, *Margaretha* / *Margarethe*, *Mathilde*, *Mina* / *Minna*, *Ottilie*, *Therese*, *Wilhelmine* (2). As third name, the anthroponym *Emilie* appears most often (3 times) in the material. The names given to girls have Germanic (24 names: *Adele*, *Adeline*, *Alvine* / *Alwine*, *Amalie*, *Bertha*, *Charlotte*<sup>7</sup>, *Emma*, *Erdmuth*, *Ernstine*, *Gertrude* / *Gertrude*, *Gottfriede*, *Hedwig*, *Henriette*<sup>8</sup>, *Hildegard*, *Hulda*, *Ida*, *Irma*, *Louise*, *Mathilde* / *Mattilde*, *Minna* / *Mina*, *Ottilie*, *Wilhelmine*, including Scandinavian – *Olga*, *Selma*), Latin (16 names: *Alma*, *Amanda*, *Auguste*, *Clara*, *Emilia* / *Emilie*, *Florentine*, *Julia*, *Julianne*, *Justine*, *Laura*, *Modesta*, *Paula*, *Pauline*, *Rosalie*, *Rosine*, *Serene*), Hebrew (8 names: *Anna*, *Elisabeth*, *Elise*, *Ella*, *Elsa*, *Johanna*, *Maria* / *Marie*), Greek (7 names: *Agnes*, *Dorothe*, *Helene*, *Margaretha* / *Margarethe*, *Meta*, *Sophie*, *Therese*), Greek-Latin (*Lydia*), and Aramaic etymology (*Martha*).

<sup>7</sup> Name in the French variant, cf. also the form *Caroline*.

<sup>8</sup> Name in the French variant.

## LUTHERAN NAMES

| I name | II name   | III name |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| Bertha | Clara     |          |
| Lydia  | Elisabeth | Mathilde |
| Max    | Reinhold  |          |

A separate subgroup in the vital records were children, as written in the documents, of the Evangelical-Lutheran faith. The names of three such children – two girls (who were given two and three names, respectively) and one boy (two names) – were excerpted. The Lutheran anthroponyms are of Germanic (*Bertha*, *Mathilde*, *Reinhold*), Latin (*Clara*, *Max*), Greek-Latin (*Lydia*) and Hebrew provenance (*Elisabeth*).

## NAMES OF CHILDREN OF MIXED-FAITH MARRIAGES

| I name   | II name   | III name |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Amanda   | Elisabeth |          |
| Anna     | Luise     | Marie    |
| Julius   | Otto      |          |
| Bertha   | Auguste   |          |
| Heinrich | Paul      |          |
| Hugo     | Otto      |          |

There have been six cases of children born in mixed-faith marriages. In the first three cases from the table, the father was an Evangelist, the mother a Catholic, while in the remaining three cases, the mother was an Evangelist and the father – a Catholic. All the names given to these children have already appeared in the group of Evangelical names.

## NAMES OF DISSIDENTS

| I name    | II name |
|-----------|---------|
| Elisabeth | Martha  |
| Gustav    | Theodor |

The last group consists of the names of the so-called dissidents (*dissidentische Religion*). Only two people have been excerpted. The girl was given a name of Hebrew (*Elisabeth*) and Aramaic (*Martha*) etymology, and the boy was given Scandinavian (*Gustav*) and Greek (*Theodor*) names.

In total, the names of 158 children of the Protestant, 3 Lutheran, 43 Jewish, 89 Catholic, 2 of so-called dissidents and 6 persons from families with mixed denominations of the Catholic and Evangelical faith were extracted from the books of the Nakło Registry Office from the years 1874–1875. The differences in the anthroponymy of the three faiths – Jews, Catholics and Protestants – are visible. The followers of Judaism are characterized by uniformity. Among Catholics, they are more gender-related. Dionymy is more prevalent among the boys, and mononymy – among the girls. Evangelicals, on the other hand, usually gave children two or, less frequently, three names. There are few cases of mononymy in this group. As for the origin of the names given to children in Nakło in the 1870s, the following trends can be observed. The majority of Evangelicals are of Germanic anthroponymical origin (boys – 30 forms, girls – 24 forms), and Latin names are quite numerous in girls (16). Anthroponyms of Latin provenience are the most numerous group in Catholic names (10 different names for boys, 10 for girls), slightly less common are Greek, Hebrew or Germanic anthroponyms (from 8 to 5 forms). Slavic names were rarely given. In Jewish children the proportions are balanced, with a slight predominance of Germanic forms in boys and Hebrew and Germanic forms in girls.

The onomastic analysis carried out shows that every religious group in Nakło in the 1870s, developed its own anthroponymic system, despite the fact that it drew on a common personal resource. This conclusion can also be applied to the anthroponymy of other multi-confessional towns at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. For example, in Białystok at that time, the multinomiality in the Protestant community was very widespread, affecting almost 80% of children (Abramowicz, 1993, p. 70). The phenomenon of polyonymy was also present in Catholics, albeit to a small extent (Abramowicz, 1993, p. 51), as well as among the followers of Judaism, where there were double names with or without a liaison, e.g. *Арон-Давид*, *Арон Вольф*, *Абел-Ицко* (Abramowicz, 2010, pp. 42–43). In the 19<sup>th</sup>-century metric books from Germany, Belgium and Holland, dionymy are common among Protestants and Catholics alike (Majewska, 2018, p. 99).

There is no doubt that more light on the specificity of anthroponymy of Nakło can be shed by the results of my planned onomastic studies, which will deal with both the names of the inhabitants of Nakło in a longer period of time (from the 1870s to the end of World War I), and also by comparison with the anthroponymy of other towns in south-eastern Krajna, such as Mrocza, Sadki or Wyrzysk.

*Translated into English by Marek Robak-Sobolewski*

## LIST OF SOURCES

Civil Registry Office of Nakło Miasto, Wyrzysk District, vital records – first copies, birth records: 1874 (ref. 1), 1875 (ref. 4), [www.genealogiawarchiwach.pl](http://www.genealogiawarchiwach.pl) (access: 31.12.2018).

## REFERENCES

- Abramowicz, Zofia. (1993). *Imiona chrzestne białostoczan w aspekcie socjolingwistycznym (lata 1885–1985)*. Białystok: Dział Wydawnictw Filii UW w Białymstoku.
- Abramowicz, Zofia. (2010). *Antroponimia żydów białostockich*. Białystok: Trans Humana Wydawnictwo Uniwersyteckie.
- Bubak, Józef. (1993). *Księga naszych imion*. Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich.
- Duszyński-Karabas, Henryk. (2018). Die Mehrnamigkeit in den Kirchenbüchern der orthodoxen Gemeinden von Ostkujawien und Dobriner Land an der Wende vom 19. zum 20. Jahrhundert. *Österreichische Namenforschung, Beihefte*, 6, pp. 325–336.
- Horyń, Ewa. (2009). Zjawisko wieloimienności na przykładzie miechowskich ksiąg urodzeń z lat 1918–1939. *Małopolska. Regiony – regionalizmy – male ojczyzny*, 11, pp. 271–278.
- Jurczak, Stanisław, Trybuszewski, Henryk. (1999). Opracowanie historyczne. In: *Atlas historyczny miast krajeńskich. Nakło nad Notecią*. Nakło nad Notecią: Wydawnictwo Pagina.
- Kołatka, Krzysztof. (2016). Ojkonimy świadectwem językowego, kulturowego, historycznego i przyrodniczego dziedzictwa Krajny. In: Artur Gałkowski, Renata Gliwa (eds.), *Nazwy terenowe i miejscowe w przestrzeni fizycznej* (pp. 189–203). Łódź: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego.
- Kresa, Monika. (2013). *Antroponimia historycznego pogranicza mazowiecko-podlaskiego w XVIII wieku na przykładzie parafii Stoczek w ówczesnym dekanacie kamieńczykowski*. Warszawa: Bel Studio.
- Księski, Janusz. (1990). Nakło w okresie zaboru pruskiego. In: Jerzy Danielewicz (ed.), *Nakło nad Notecią. Dzieje miasta i okolic w latach 1299–1989. Część I* (pp. 160–208). Nakło nad Notecią: Krajeńskie Towarzystwo Kulturalne w Nakle.
- Majewska, Ewa. (2018). Mehrnamigkeit in deutschen, niederländischen und flämischen Taufregistern des 19. Jahrhunderts in Bezug auf konfessionelle Unterschiede. *Österreichische Namenforschung, Beihefte* 6, pp. 295–324.
- Rudnicka-Fira, Elżbieta. (2013). *Imiennictwo krakowian od XVI do XVIII wieku na tle historii i kultury*. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego.
- Sergott, Anna. (2016). *Nakło – Miasto Trzech Kultur. Szlak turystyczny śladem zabytków Nakła nad Notecią*. Nakło nad Notecią: Muzeum Ziemi Krajeńskiej w Nakle nad Notecią.
- Umińska-Tytoń, Elżbieta. (2006). Imiona podwójne na tle tradycji imienniczej XX wieku (najnowsze tendencje). In: Alina Naruszewicz-Duchlińska, Mariusz Rutkowski (eds.), *Nowe zjawiska w języku, tekście i komunikacji* (pp. 120–127). Olsztyn: Instytut Języka Polskiego UWM.
- Zierhofferowa, Zofia. (2007). Nakło nad Notecią. In: Kazimierz Rymut (ed.), *Nazwy miejscowe Polski. Historia – Pochodzenie – Zmiany*. Vol. VII Mą – N (p. 339). Kraków: Wydawnictwo Pandit.

## ABSTRACT

The paper examines the given names of people born in Nakło (south-east Krajna region) between 1874 and 1875. The anthroponymic material was extracted from the records of the Civil Registry Office of Nakło Miasto. The sources mentioned were written in German. In this paper, proper names of Catholics, Evangelic and Jewish people are analysed, with special focus on their etymology, frequency, and polyonymy. The aim is to show the similarities and differences in the anthroponymy of these groups. The analysis has shown that each religious group in Nakło in the 1870s, despite common onomasticon, established its own anthroponymic system.

**Keywords:** anthroponymy, given name, polyonymy, Nakło, Krajna

## ABSTRAKT

Przedmiotem artykułu są imiona osób urodzonych w Nakle (południowo-wschodnia Krajna) w latach 1874–1875. Materiał antroponimiczny został wyekscerpowany z akt Urzędu Stanu Cywilnego Nakło Miasto, prowadzonych w języku niemieckim. Analizie uwzględniającej etymologię i częstotliwość antroponimów, a także wieloimiennosc poddano imiona katolików, ewangelików i żydów. Ukazano podobieństwa i różnice w antroponimii wymienionych grup. Przeprowadzona analiza dowodzi, iż każda grupa wyznaniowa w Nakle w latach 70. XIX wieku, mimo iż czerpała ze wspólnego zasobu imienniczego, rozwinęła swój własny system antroponimiczny.

**Słowa kluczowe:** antroponimia, imię, wieloimiennosc, Nakło, Krajna

---

Article submission date: 02.02.2019

Date qualified for printing after reviews: 22.07.2019