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ARTYKUŁY I ROZPRAWY

**Ewa Horyń**

ORCID 0000-0001-5549-5977

Uniwersytet Pedagogiczny, Kraków

## Interwar period records from the Archive of the Cracow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka as a source for linguistic studies

**Key words:** lexis from the field of salt mining, onyms, the interwar records from the Cracow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka

**Słowa kluczowe:** leksyka z zakresu górnictwa solnego, onimy, *akta międzywojenne Muzeum Żup Krakowskich Wieliczka*

The archival material gathered during the search in the Cracow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka (MŻK Wieliczka), analysed by the author of the following paper in the monograph *Słownictwo z zakresu górnictwa solnego XVI–XVIII wieku na tle polszczyzny ogólnej*, became a motivating factor to look for similar records from the interwar period.

For many years, vocabulary from the field of salt mining has been a target of studies for mining historians, lexicographers and linguists. According to S. Gajda, H. Łabęcki (the author of a coursebook on mining and the history of mining, as well as the first Polish mining dictionary, entitled *Słownik górniczy polsko-rosyjsko-francusko-niemiecki i rosyjsko-polski*, published in 1868) „played a decisive role in the development of the official mining terminology” (Gajda 1976b: 9).

As for other historical lexicographic sources from this field, it is worth mentioning *Słownik górniczy niemiecko-polski* by H. Lichtenstein, which was released in 1871, *Słownictwo polskie górnictwa* by S. Olszewski from 1886, an extensive dictionary of mining law – *Słownik górniczy niemiecko-polski* and *Spis wyrazów górniczych używanych przez Czackiego, Kluka, Lindego, Łabędzkiego i innych* by J. Dębicki, which came out 13 years later (Gajda 1976b: 9).

Another work, which made an important contribution to recording salt mining lexis, was the new *Niemiecko-polski słownik górniczy* by F. Piestrak (1913), containing 20 thousand mining-related words. At the same time, a German-Polish part of *Słownik techniczny* by K.K. Stadtmüller (1913), was released, which, according to S. Gajda, “became a tool helpful in the attempts at polonizing technical terminology” (Gajda 1976b: 12). In 1934 *Przyczynki do słownictwa górniczego* by B. Ślawnicki came out, and in 1955 *Ilustrowany górniczy słownik encyklopedyczny*, by S. Gisman, was written.

Apart from specialized lexicographic works, including the encyclopaedia from the field of history of material culture, the following papers proved invaluable for the description of salt mining lexis: a monograph by S. Gajda, entitled *Rozwój polskiej terminologii górniczej* (1976b) and his articles connected with salt mining vocabulary: *Górnictwo wyrobisko. Z badań nad grupą leksykalno-semantyczną słownictwa górniczego* (1976a), *Analiza leksykalno-semantyczna górniczej leksyki specjalnej (na przykładzie grup tematycznych obudowa i transport)* (1977); „*Wyrazy górnicze*”, *czyli dawne słownictwo górnicze na terenie Królestwa Polskiego w XIX wieku* (2010) by A.J. Wójcik, as well as other publications concerning mining lexis by Polish linguists: G. Habrajska – *Słownictwo górnicze w południowej części okręgu częstochowskiego* (1983); E. Rudnicka-Fira – *O germanizmach w języku mówionym mieszkańców miast śląskich raz jeszcze (na przykładzie Rybnickiego Okręgu Przemysłowego)* (2008), *Jeszcze o profesjonalizmach górniczych (neosemantyzmy)* (2011), *Germanizmy w śląskim profesjolekcie górniczym* (2013).

Lexis from the area of salt mining has also been among my own interests for a few years, which has been mentioned in the introduction. My involvement in the topic has been reflected both in several papers<sup>1</sup> and in the recently published monograph on the analysis of salt mining vocabulary from the period of prosperity of *Żupy krakowskie* – between the 16th century and 1772<sup>2</sup>, when the company was taken over by Austrian administration, which also marked the ultimate end of royal industry in Poland that had lasted for a few centuries (Keckowa 1969: 8).

The purpose of this paper is a detailed examination of other archival sources from MŻK Wieliczka, dating back to the interwar period, which have not been investigated so far.

The research has revealed that the interwar documents constitute a valuable source for investigating the salt mining profession. They enrich the current knowledge by a new layer of specialized vocabulary in an important period of history when „after the long period of servitude a reform of salt industry in reborn Poland” (*Dzieje żup krakowskich* 1988: 30) took place. These records are also a material bank for comparative analyses of old and contemporary salt-related terminology.

Historical data indicate that the resources include mainly typescripts of various official documents, correspondence related to regulations, lists, reports and addenda

<sup>1</sup> E. Horyń, *Leksem sól i jego derywaty w utrwalonych połączeniach wyrazowych*, [in:] *Parémie národů slovanských VII*, ed. E. Mrhačová E., U. Kolberová, Ostrava 2014, pp. 77–84; *Staropolska leksyka z zakresu górnictwa solnego*, „*Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis. Studia Linguistica IX*”, pp. 3–16; *Nazwy miejscowe będące świadectwem tradycji górnictwa solnego w Polsce*, [in:] *Dialog z tradycją*. Vol. 3, *Język – komunikacja – kultura*, ed. R. Dźwigoł, I. Steczko, Kraków 2015, pp. 293–304; *Źródła do dziejów leksyki górnictwa solnego w Polsce*, [in:] *Dialog z tradycją*. Vol. 5, *Językowe dziedzictwo kultury materialnej*, ed. E. Młynarczyk, E. Horyń, Kraków 2016, pp. 35–47; *Polskie nazwiska motywowane leksyką z zakresu górnictwa solnego*, „*Onomastica*” LX, 2016, pp. 163–174; *Nazwy ulic i placów Bochni i Wieliczki odzwierciedleniem tradycji górnictwa solnego w Małopolsce*, „*Małopolska. Regiony, Regionalizmy, Małe ojczyzny*” XVIII, 2016, pp. 23–31; *Germanizmy w profesjolekcie górnictwa solnego (na przykładzie małopolskich baśni i legend)*, „*Orbis Linguarum*”, Vol. 48, 2018, pp. 285–292.

<sup>2</sup> E. Horyń, *Słownictwo z zakresu górnictwa solnego XVI–XVIII wieku na tle polszczyzny ogólnej*, Kraków 2018.

books (*Dzieje żup krakowskich* 1988: 30). It should be noted that in those days financial matters and production costs were thoroughly registered, which is demonstrated by numerous statements of revenue and expenditure, the company's own manufacturing costs (*Dzieje żup krakowskich* 1988: 31), as well as preserved materials concerning the workforce and their living and housing matters. They comprise: statistical data concerning salt mine workers, notes about salary postulates, as well as resolutions relating to old-age pension of miners and commission for their families.

It should be added that so far it was mostly material culture historians, such as: K. Bukowski and A. Jackiewicz<sup>3</sup>, E. Windakiewicz<sup>4</sup>, J. Jurkiewicz<sup>5</sup>, J. Jaros<sup>6</sup> or K. Dziwik<sup>7</sup> (*Dzieje żup krakowskich* 1988: 32–33) who in their dissertations have paid the greatest attention to salt mines in Wieliczka and Bochnia, as well as mining technology from the beginning of the 20th century.

For the purposes of this paper, various texts found in MŻK Wieliczka have been chosen for the analysis. These include: salt account books, salt sales books, salt storage books, weekly reports etc., the traffic map of Wieliczka salt mine from 1939, as well as a historical report by A. Müller, a former director of the mine, from 1932, which has only been preserved in the typescript form and stored among special collections of the Museum.

The research suggests that the interwar documents are an important contribution in learning a new class of vocabulary from the field of salt mining. A detailed investigation of the material also points to the fact that part of vocabulary comprises units that reflect continuity of lexis. Among the terms that belong to the linguistic heritage of old reality connected with salt business in the region of Małopolska there are words which belong to various thematic groups, such as names of salt: *solan-ka* 'a solution of sodium chloride (table salt) in water' (SJPD); *sól beczkowa* 'less pure salt, loaded into barrels'<sup>8</sup>; *sól szybikowa* 'small-grained white salt, which could only be accessed through a pit' (SJPD); *sól warzonka / sól warzona* 'evaporated salt obtained from saline water; the best type of edible salt' (SJPD); *sól zielona* 'coarse-grained variety of wielicka salt, tinged with silt, which gives it a greenish colour'; names of saline workers, e.g.: *górnika* 'a mine worker responsible for excavating or processing salt'; *szybgar* 'a worker managing mine works on the site'; *ważnik* 'who supervised weighing of salt in the mine'; names of salt companies: *warzelnia soli*

<sup>3</sup> K. Bukowski, A. Jackiewicz, *Sól i saliny polskie*, Warszawa 1926.

<sup>4</sup> E. Windakiewicz, *Solnictwo. Sole kamienne, potasowe i solanki, ich własności fizjograficzne, górnictwo i warzelnictwo*, vol. I–III, Kraków 1926; vol. IV, Kraków 1930; id., *Pogląd na warzelnictwo i przemysł solny w Polsce*, „Sprawozdania z czynności i obrad [...] Izby Przemysłowo-Handlowej w Krakowie za rok 1931”.

<sup>5</sup> J. Jurkiewicz, *Sól i jej produkcja*, Stalinogród 1954.

<sup>6</sup> J. Jaros, *Organizacja władz górniczych na ziemiach polskich w latach 1918–1945*, „Studia z Dziejów Górnictwa i Hutnictwa” V, 1960, pp. 89–146.

<sup>7</sup> K. Dziwik, *Zagadnienie nierentownych solin i koncentracji produkcji soli w Polsce międzywojennej*, „Studia i Materiały do Dziejów Żup Solnych” XI, 1982, pp. 101–115.

<sup>8</sup> The meanings of words, whose source is not provided, come from the book: E. Horyń, *Słownictwo z zakresu górnictwa solnego XVI–XVIII wieku na tle polszczyzny ogólnej*, Kraków 2018.

'an industrial plant, equipped with appliances responsible for evaporating brine pumped in the mine in order to obtain edible salt' (SJPD); *żupa* 'a salt mine'; names related to areas in the mine: *komora* 'a place in the mine which is the result of salt exploitation'; *podszybie* 'mineshaft bottom, the lowest point of the shaft; the place where drifts cross with extraction shafts' (SŁab 203); *przebitka gór.* 'the route of the drift in the mine: its last section before the whole is completed; a short drift' (SJPD); *szyb* 'an opening which leads from the surface into the mine'; *szybik* 'a narrow shaft which connects the floors inside the mine, not reaching to the surface' (Dobrowolska 1965: 344); *wieża* 'a wooden structure above boilers in which brine has been evaporated' (SStp X 208–209).

The overwhelming majority of terms which are found in the collected documents are words that describe the designatum itself, namely *sól*. We can find them in **weekly reports from the period 1919–1920**, where the lexemes *sól* or *miałczyzna* 'fine salt extracted from the mine *sól*' (Dobrowolska 1965: 343), were additionally described by means of attributives which provided information about shape, colour and crystalline structure of the raw material: *sól kryształowa* 'salt crystals' (Maślankiewicz 1965: 114); *sól mielona*; *sól mielona / w kawałkach*; *sól spiżowa* 'fine-grained salt with a substantial admixture of sand, containing silt and anhydrite' (Maślankiewicz 1965: 140); *sól szybikowa w kawałkach*; *sól szybikowa w kawałkach / mielona*; *sól topkowa* 'salt in the form of a small cone-shaped column with a cut top, with a mark providing information about its exact weight' (SJPD); *sól zielona*; *miałczyzna zielona* 'fine salt mixed with green silt'; *miałczyzna spiżowa* 'fine salt with substantial admixture of copper'; *miałczyzna szybikowa* 'fine salt extracted from a pit'; purpose: *sól bydłęca*; *sól jadalna*; *kainit* (fertilizer salt)<sup>9</sup>; *sól fabryczna*; *omok* 'hard limescale formed at the bottom of salt pans during the process of evaporation, which is made up mostly of salt and gypsum; it is used as bovine salt (the so-called salt lick)' (SJPD).

Other texts, such as the **Books of salt accounts and monitoring of product turnover run by Zarząd Państw Żupy Solnej in Wieliczka from 1925** are a record of salt names connected only with its production and distribution. They include word groups, like: *solanka handlowa* 'brine used in trade', *solanka do ługowania*, i.e. 'dissolving salt with fresh water in order to obtain brine' (Maślankiewicz 1965: 72; SJPD); *sól bydłęca męta skażona*; *sól jadalna*; *sól jadalna kruchowa*; *sól jadalna męta*<sup>10</sup>; *sól kamienna* 'pure transparent or white salt' (Maślankiewicz 1965: 31); *sól kryształowa*; *sól przemysłowa czysta*; *sól przemysłowa skażona*<sup>11</sup>. Similar terminology is also found in a source from 1925, namely **the book of salt products from 1925**. There are the following names: *solanka handlowa*; *sól bydłęca męta skażona*; *sól kruchowa bydłęca*; *sól kryształowa*; *sól jadalna kruchowa* 'in crispy form'; *sól jadalna męta*; *sól przemysłowa czysta*; *sól kamienna*; *warzonka*.

A slightly more extensive record of specialized vocabulary is found in the **Rough balance sheet of Zarząd Państwowej Żupy Solnej containing a statement of salt**

<sup>9</sup> This type of salt was first implemented in the interwar period.

<sup>10</sup> *Męta* 'ground'.

<sup>11</sup> *Skażona* 'contaminated'.

**and brine production, as well as own costs of Zarząd Żupy Solnej in Wieliczka (1924).** There are also numerous names of salt types: e.g. names of raw materials for processing: *sól bydlęca*; *sól bydlęca skażona*; *sól jadalna kruchowa*; *sól jadalna męta*; *sól kamienna*; *sól kamienna w kruchach*; *sól kryształowa*; *solanka*: *tony/hektolitry*; *sól przemysłowa skażona*; *sól warzona*.

There are also names of activities: *robocizna* 'physical work'; *mełcie soli*; *pompowanie soli*; as well as words connected with transporting salt: *przyjazd*; *wyjazd*. Compared to earlier sources, this document is not merely a record of salt types, as it also contains extracts related to social life of saline workers. We can find here a lot of information about salaries, deductions, spendings, allowances, commissions, investment capital, turnover capital, as well as turnover of salt products.

**The book of salt sale from 1936** provides exact data concerning the quality and place of sales of a particular raw material, hence characteristic vocabulary: *sól bydlęca w kraju / za granicą*; *sól kamienna kuchenna / sól kuchenna kamienna: w kraju w kruchach / we workach, za granicę*; *sól mielona czysta luzem/ worki*; *sól przemysłowa czysta: we workach / luzem*; *sól przemysłowa skażona: we workach / luzem*; *sól przemysłowa w kraju: mielona czysta, mielona skażona (we workach, luzem)*; *sól warzonka w kraju: w kartonach / we workach*; *sól warzonka za granicę*; *złamki* 'contaminated salt obtained after gunpowder explosion, used for manufacturing brine' (Dobrowolska 1965: 345).

As far as the abundance of source material is concerned, the most extensive document, ***Plan ruchu żupy solnej w Wieliczce od 1 stycznia 1938 do 31 grudnia 1939***, which contains names that reflect civilization changes in the technology of salt extraction and spatial development of mines, dates back to the end of the interwar period. There are words connected with electricity, which was first used in mines at the beginning of the 20th century (light at the lowest floors – starting with shaft bottom) (Walczy 2002: 53), hence *lampy karbidowe* (a type of gas lamps); *lampy benzynowe*; *lokomotywa elektryczna*; *sygnalizacja szybowa*; related to new methods of material exploitation<sup>12</sup> – the so-called dry and wet methods – *ługowanie / robota ługownicza*; *natryski*<sup>13</sup> – 'a method applied in drilling out drifts or pits or shaping chambers'; *strzelka* 'a technique implemented in mining salt by means of blasting: this method consisted in loosening the material from the rock mass, at this point undisturbed by mineworks, which was already used in the 19th century' (Dobrowolska 1965: 344), *podszadanie* 'covering the excavation site with sand or cinder' (*Dzieje żup krakowskich* 1988: 318), as well as *przebitka do szybików, wręby kopane* 'the method of mining salt by means of cutting around a salt block and tearing it off using wedges and rods' (Dobrowolska 1965: 344); or vocabulary connected with types of

<sup>12</sup> At the beginning of the 20th century, extraction of salt was continued – this time using the method of mechanical notch with blasting. In turn, the last stage of extracting salt from the excavation site is wet exploitation, namely the method of spray leaching (Maślankiewicz 1965: 185).

<sup>13</sup> Spray system consisted in: „water spurting from diffusers, hitting a salt wall and dissolving it, streaming down in the form of brine solution to an open-cast drift, stopping at the built loam threshold. Then the brine is transferred to a chamber [...], and next to central reservoirs, from which it is pumped to the surface of the saltworks” (Maślankiewicz 1965: 191).

extracted salt: *sól zielona, sól spiżowa, sól szybikowa, złamki* and its forms: *bryła soli*; as well as distribution: *sól jadalna* (gray), *sól bydłęca* i *sól przemysłowa*.

In these texts we can also find lexis reflecting a new system of exploitation of green solid salt, as well as deposits of bronze salt and shaft salt: *Miejsce robocze; Poziom [...] ilość prelim. soli w danym roku: 1. Chodnik w pokł. soli szybikowej; Poprzecznia; Pochylnia; Chodnik w pokł. soli szybikowej; Chodnik odb. soli w pokł. soli spiż. Kniaziołucki; Chodnik odb. w pokł. soli spiż. Gałęcki II komora soli*, which consisted in cutting a lump of salt at the higher level – *chodnik górny* and the lower level – *chodnik dolny*.

Other extracts provide information about the stage of mineworks, such as *przedbudowa (Przyjmując, że z przedbudowy uzyska się soli w roku 1938 – 41300 t. to pozostaje do odbudowy 166900 ton), odbudowa pokładów soli (Opis przeprowadzanych zmian w poszczególnych polach odbudowy w zależności od wyczerpania się niektórych miejsc roboczych i od konieczności eksploatacji odmiennych gatunków soli) or wyrób solanki*, as well as other mining activities, like *odwadnianie, wentylacja, ratownictwo*.

The recently documented vocabulary included in the investigated archives also comprises names of machines and devices used in the exploitation or transportation of the raw material (lifting or lowering): *dźwigary szybowe; kołowrót elektryczny; liny stalowe; lutnie zsykowe* ‘wooden drainpipes used for discharging water from the mine’ (Dobrowolska 1965: 343); *maszyna wyciągowa; pompy solankowe, przenośniki taśmowe; rynny potrząsalne* ‘device used for transporting excavated material’; *stłupowe wrębiarki powietrzne* ‘air-driven manual equipment’; *świdry do młotów; taczki; urządzenie maszynowe; wiertarki; wózki; zgarniacze*; as well as names of explosive materials: *kapiszony, zapalniki*.

Apart from typical professional names connected with the extraction of the material, such as: *górnik; robotnik; sztygar; gospodarz warzelni; eskpedytor soli warzowej* or *sztygar zmianowy*, these texts also provide information about the functions served by particular workers responsible for auxiliary activities in a mine. These included: *markowy* ‘a worker in charge of receiving marks, which had the shape of a triangle with the number of a worker’. The following quotation was excerpted from a map of the mine:

Markownia. Każdy z robotników posiada markę zjazdową numerowaną na bieżąco oraz marki na lampy karbidowe i benzynowe, których numeracja odpowiada numeracji marki zjazdowej. Marki wszystkie to jest zjazdowe i marki na lampy są zawieszane w markowni na numerowanej tablicy. [...] Markownię obsługują dwaj **markowi** (p. 49).

This group also comprises names of professions, like: *technik zmianowy, magazynier magazynu podręcznego, magazynier worków brudnych*.

The sources contain not only names of salt companies: *żupa* and *kopalnia*, but also words connected with the space in a mine, e.g.: *filar* ‘part of the deposit which remained after exploitation so as not to weaken the resource’; *kaszt* ‘the support of the excavation roof’; *ługownia* ‘a chamber filled with water or unsaturated brine’, *rewir* ‘part of the mine which constitutes an organizational whole under the supervision of sztygar rewirowy’ (Dobrowolska 1965: 344); *zielona komora* ‘a chamber

from which green salt is extracted'; *szybikowa komora* 'a chamber from which shaft salt is extracted'; *spiżowa komora* 'a chamber from which bronze salt is extracted'; *pochylnia* 'an inclined corridor excavation connecting two drifts at different levels' (Dobrowolska 1965: 343); *podszybie*; *poziom* 'a complex of interconnected drifts and chambers situated more or less at the same depth' (Dobrowolska 1965: 343); *szybik*, as well as *lampiarnia* 'a room used for storing mining lamps'; *markownia* 'a place operated by markowi'; *pakownia* 'a place where salt is packed', *susznia* 'drying room'; *workownia* 'a room where salt is packed into bags'.

Also, the work **Historia saliny wielickiej** (1932), written by Antoni Müller, a former director of Wieliczka Salt Mine, is of great significance to the exploration of the history of salt lexis. This publication has been preserved until today only in the typescript form and is stored in the Special Collections of the Museum. It is a complement not only to the lexis from the 19th century, connected with the „development of mining technology and salt production in the era of Galician autonomy” (*Dzieje żup krakowskich* 1988: 27), but also the first two decades of the 20th century.

Both old texts, from 16th–18th centuries, and the ones dated to the interwar period, constitute a material database for conducting onomastic studies. The collected material provides information about nomenclature units, which are not found in the Polish corpus of onyms. As can be concluded from the presented sources, these onyms relate mostly to mine space<sup>14</sup>. These words are distinguished by their own naming specificity, they are varied both in motivational and formal terms. In the previously mentioned **traffic map of the mine from 1938–1939**, the following words have been reported:

- proper names of shafts, commemorating żupniks (mine managers) or people connected with salt mining: *Szyb Górsko* 'the shaft was located just behind the walls of the city, at the time when Andrzej Górski (treasurer of the Crown, voivode of the Mazowiecki region, castellan halicki and kamieniecki) held the function of the żupnik, and was appointed the administrator of żupy wielickie in 1620' (Horyń 2016: 24); *Szyb zjazdowy Daniłowicza* 'the shaft named after Jan Mikołaj Daniłowicz, treasurer of the Crown and a future żupnik' (Międzobrodzka, Krokosz 2013: 79);
- proper names of shafts and chambers, strictly connected with local history and regional tradition, as well as salt mining: *Szyb wydobywczy Regis*<sup>15</sup>, first mentioned in 1368; the shaft was deepened by order of Kazimierz Wielki; *komora Regis* 'regis' royal; *Szyb wydobywczy św. Kingi*<sup>16</sup> 'named in honour of Saint Kinga – the patron saint of miners, known from stories and legends as the one who discovered salt in Wieliczka and Bochnia' (Łeńska-Bąk 2002: 170).

<sup>14</sup> In sources from 16th–18th c. we also find proper names of other excavation sites, chambers and shafts, which are discussed in a separate paper.

<sup>15</sup> The name of this shaft was restored in 1918 and 1990; from 1861 to 1918 it was called *Franciszek Józef* in honour of the ruling emperor; in the period 1945–1990 it was called *Stefan Okrzeja* (Międzobrodzka, Krokosz 2013: 20).

<sup>16</sup> Until 1918 this shaft was called *Cesarzowa Elżbieta* – in honour of the wife of the ruling emperor Franciszek Józef I; after regaining independence in 1918 the name was changed into *szyb Kinga* (Międzobrodzka, Krokosz 2013: 66).

The interwar period records also contain proper names of mine facilities (which are no longer preserved), such as the old *Szyb Lois* 'a shaft deepened in the period 1577–1579 for the needs and at the cost of the Lois Family from Torun, a private salt-making company operating since 1572' (Międzobrodzka, Krokosz 2013: 83).

In the investigated archival interwar material, we can also find a metaphorical name of a 17th-century shaft *Boża Wola*, whose name is most probably connected with the fact that the shaft took over the function of *Boner*, the shaft which had burnt (Międzobrodzka, Krokosz 2013: 45). The documents also contain some proper names of space in the mine which were motivated by a name itself, e.g. *podłużnia Antonia III*.

The researched texts also contain names of shafts derived from surnames of people who contributed substantially to the development of the Republic of Poland, for example *Szyb zjazdowy Paderewskiego* 'the shaft was named in 1918; used by crew and tourists' (Międzobrodzka, Krokosz 2013: 77–78); *szyb Wilson* 'named after Woodrow Thomas Wilson, the president of the United States'<sup>17</sup>; *Szyb wydobywczy i wentylacyjny Kościuszko* – the name has been used since 1918 (previously called *Szyb Cesarza Józefa*)<sup>18</sup>; *komora „Witosa”*; *poziom J. Słowackiego*.

Also another source, *Spis czynnych, prowizowanych, względnie pensjonowanych podurzędników, sług i robotników salinarnych z 1920*, which comprises extracts with an alphabetical list of people (with names of personal cards) – name and surname of a salinary worker, points to the possibility of onomastic research.

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Although the archival material constitutes only part of the preserved sources from the interwar period, they open up a number of research opportunities. On the basis of analysed lexis, we can recreate the elements of picture of the world – connected with cultural-historical reality of that period.

The cognitive value of the interwar period documents (which differ substantially from older texts<sup>19</sup>) can be supported by the fact that on the one hand, they illustrate the permanence of lexis – as they preserved the corpus of old names related to the activity of salt mines from the period 16th–18th c., on the other hand, they are characterised by changeability – since they enrich the scope of vocabulary and collocations by new lexical units, which, so far, have not been fully explored by language researchers. Obviously, it is connected with the changes in mining reality that occurred in the 20th century, when „the character of salt product targeted at the market was transformed significantly: ground rock salt and evaporated salt in paper containers took the place of old salt types, such as salt-blocks, salt lumps and fine-grained salt in barrels” (Walczy 2002: 53).

<sup>17</sup> <http://muzeum.wieliczka.pl/w-90-rocznice-odzyskania-niepodleglosci-przez-polske/> (dostęp: 5.06.2018).

<sup>18</sup> It is the first shaft in Wieliczka, deepened by the administration of the town.

<sup>19</sup> They included inspections, royal commissions, instructions, directives or regulations.



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### **Akta międzywojenne z Archiwum Muzeum Żup Krakowskich Wieliczka jako źródło do badań językoznawczych**

#### **Abstract**

Artykuł przedstawia nieopublikowane dotychczas dzieła rękopiśmienne zgromadzone w Archiwum Muzeum Żup Krakowskich Wieliczka, powstałe w okresie dwudziestolecia międzywojennego. Teksty te stanowią cenny i interesujący materiał dla analiz językoznawczych, poszerzają bowiem zasób naszej wiedzy o nowszą warstwę słownictwa zawodowego z zakresu górnictwa solnego w Polsce, której brak we wcześniejszych opracowaniach tekstowych. Na akta międzywojenne składają się m.in. księgi rachunków solnych, księgi sprzedaży soli, księgi magazynowania soli, zestawienia tygodniowe itp., a także plan ruchu żupy solnej w Wieliczce z 1939 r., publikacja z 1932 r., która zachowała się jedynie w postaci maszynopisu, autorstwa Antoniego Müllera – byłego dyrektora kopalni wielickiej.