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Marta Kuc-Czerep, *Niemieckojęzyczni mieszkańcy Warszawy. Droga do obywatelstwa w osiemnastowiecznej Rzeczypospolitej*, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa 2021, ss. 444 + mapa

The research subject of the book under review: Marta Kuc-Czerep, *The German-speaking residents of Warsaw. The road to citizenship in the eighteenth-century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth*, is the portrayal of the situation of the German population settling in Warsaw in the 18th century and the analysis of their impact on the political, economic, cultural, and intellectual life as well as the demographic and spatial development of the Polish capital. The book comprises eight chapters, six of which deal with its central focus.

The first two chapters are introductory to the subject of the book. The first chapter, entitled *Warsaw on the map of migration movements of the modern republic*, shows the socio-legal circumstances surrounding migration movements within Warsaw. In the first part of this chapter, the author characterises the migration movement of the German-speaking population, which began as early as the 12th century. With a view to the number of people arriving in the territory of the Republic, she specifies three periods of increased migration intensity: 1) the 12th–13th centuries, when the migration movement was concentrated in Silesia, Lesser Poland, and Greater Poland, 2) the 16th–17th centuries, when the destination of migration was mainly Greater Poland, and 3) the 18th century, when the destination of migration was Greater Poland and Warsaw. In this chapter, the author presents War-

saw specifically from the perspective of the immigration issue. The latter period receives special attention from the author, and she discusses in greater detail the situation of the largest national groups settling in Warsaw in the 18th century, namely Germans, French, Italians, Hungarians, Greeks, and Swedes. Moreover, the author characterises the legal regulations concerning foreigners in Warsaw, particularly emphasising the legal situation of religious groups: Catholics, Evangelicals, and Protestants. The last three subsections of Chapter One deal exclusively with the migration of the German population. Detailing the situation of the German-speaking population, the author discusses the territorial origin, the population of immigrants, and the so-called migration networks, i.e. the entire set of circumstances influencing the decision to change the place of residence with special attention to the German diasporas and family ties existing at the time. The second chapter *Sociotopography of Warsaw immigration*, which is also introductory in nature, is a synthetic study of the development of Warsaw, taking into account the spatial development and administrative divisions of the city in the eighteenth century. Based on censuses of Warsaw residents, among other things, the author has created a map of locations of German-speaking population centres with a description of their social and professional positions.

The third chapter *Between the castle and the town hall* addresses the research subject proper of the book. Drawing on the findings made in chapters one and two, the author identifies two spheres where the German population was the most active: one associated with the king's court (the castle) and the other associated with the life of the bourgeoisie (the town hall). In characterising the German community associated with the royal court in Warsaw, the author distinguishes the various professional groups: architects, painters, artists, sculptors, medical professionals, members of the royal garrison, craftsmen, and people employed in the Warsaw Mint. Within each characterised group, the author introduces the most important figures, sketching their activity and involvement at the royal court. In this regard, it should be added that she devotes a lot of space to Germans associated with the courts of the elected King of Poland August II (August II der Starke) and his son August III. Also characterised in this chapter is the German population involved in the bourgeois life of eighteenth-century Warsaw. The author discusses their participation in the local authorities

of both Old and New Warsaw.¹ The third subsection, on the other hand, deviates from the main topic of the book and is related to the local government activity of towns located near Warsaw: Grzybowo and Bielino. A separate subsection characterises the activity of German immigrants in the local government authorities of Warsaw after 1791.

The subject of the fourth chapter is the impact of immigration on the economic situation of Warsaw. The author begins this chapter by outlining the organisational structure of Warsaw's trade and crafts in the 18th century. Particularly noteworthy is the analysis conducted on the ways in which religion determined membership in craftsmen's guilds and merchants' confraternities. The author presents the respective bylaws of the craftsmen's guilds, taking into account the provisions on nationality issues. Undoubtedly, the main achievement of Chapter Four is its last two subchapters on the participation of German merchants in Warsaw trade and the contribution of German craftsmen to the development of Warsaw crafts. The author has meticulously listed and presented a comparative analysis of the most important merchants and craftsmen.

Chapter Five examines the forms of religious life of the German-speaking immigrants. Two immigrant clusters are discussed: the St. Bruno Brotherhood, with its church and subordinate institutions, and the Protestant-Augsburg church with a description of its organisation and related institutions. In a separate section of this chapter, the author presents the forms of interfaith contacts, such as marriages between people belonging to different denominations and the question of religious conversion.

Chapter Six includes profiles of German residents of Warsaw who were forerunners of bourgeois enlightenment, as well as a description of places and institutions that were centres of the cultural life of the German population, such as private schools, printing houses, bookstores, reading rooms, and Warsaw coffee houses. The author also discusses the participation of the German intelligentsia in the Warsaw Freemasonry community. The next chapter is a continuation of this strand of research and deals with the

¹ The city of New Warsaw was founded in the early 15th century, north of Old Warsaw. The new city was a separate administrative and legal entity. New Warsaw was incorporated into the urban complex of Warsaw in 1791.

ideological programme of the bourgeoisie from Germany. First, the author discusses their activity, which was centred around the Warsaw press. Complementary to this part of the book is a characterisation of the bourgeoisie's ethics, divided into the following points: patriotism, wisdom (education), diligence (work ethos), religious tolerance, frugality, and temperance. As part of the chapter on the ideological programme, the author also presents the discourse that appeared in the eighteenth-century Warsaw press on the concept of citizenship, which also involved the German bourgeoisie.

The subject of Chapter Eight covers the causes, course, and consequences of the conflict in Warsaw Evangelical circles regarding the organisation of Evangelical churches in Poland. The participation of the German-speaking bourgeoisie in this conflict was characterised when discussing the general synods held in Leszno in 1775 and Węgrów in 1780, as well as the conclusion of the union in Leszno in 1776 and in Siedlce in 1776. Regardless of the discussion of the course of the conflict, the author outlines the implications of this dispute for the Warsaw Evangelical churches. An interesting point in this chapter is the discussion of the polemic concerning the rights of the bourgeois state, with an insight into the point of view of the nobles as well as the bourgeoisie.

When presenting Marta Kuc-Czerep's book, it is important to note that it contains numerous statistical data, presented in the form of tables and charts. The data include the territorial origins of people who were granted citizenship of Old and New Warsaw in the 18th century, the occupational structure of the German-speaking citizens of Old and New Warsaw, the occupational structure of the Lutheran population in 1791, and the specialisations of German craftsmen who were granted citizenship of Old Warsaw in 1696–1789. An interesting addition to the book is a graphic study depicting the location of clusters of Evangelical residents of Warsaw in 1791.

A merit of the book is that the author has based the research presented in it on a wide range of scholarly literature, both Polish and German, as well as on numerous source materials. Extremely interesting source materials used by Marta Kuc-Czerep are church books and registers, which are indeed relevant for reconstructing and discussing the denominational aspects of the German inhabitants of the city of Warsaw.

Thus, it can be concluded that the book under review is a valuable addition to the scientific discourse on the history of migration, especially the history of the German population living in Poland, the history of the ideas of the bourgeois Enlightenment, as well as the study of the issue of nationality and citizenship in eighteenth-century Europe.

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