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## A contribution to the demographic characteristic of people who received the right of belonging to a gmina at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (as illustrated by the cases of Lviv and Cracow)

The article was based on the statistical data from “Wiadomości Statystyczne o Mieście Lwów” and “Statystyka Miasta Krakowa”. These sources can provide conclusions about groups which undertook migration, most often an internal one within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The analysis of statistical data suggests that Cracow was a city more open to admitting migrants to its gmina and admitted them more than Lviv. Both cities preferred men, middle-aged or older, married couples, with means of support, Austrian citizens from Galicia. Cracow made more exceptions to this rule by admitting people from other countries of the Monarchy and foreigners. The Lviv councillors’ preferences were more conservative; however, in this city they decided voluntarily, while in Cracow, most people were admitted on the basis of the prescription of the right of belonging.

**Key words:** right of belonging, the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Lviv, Cracow, statistics

The inhabitants of the Habsburg Empire received citizens’ rights based on the basic acts of 1862 and 1867. However, some of them were not executed since they were restricted by the pre-constitutional legal norms which had not been repealed as was the case with one of the most basic citizens’ right, i.e. the freedom of migration within a country, vested by the act of the 21<sup>st</sup> of December on the general citizens’ rights. The only restriction was the duty to serve in the army, while the necessity to possess a passport was removed (except for craftsmen and apprentices).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Historia państwa i prawa Polski*, red. J. Bardach, t. IV, K. Grzybowski, *Od uwłaszczenia do odrodzenia państwa*, uzupełnili i przygotowali do druku J. Bardach, S. Grodziski, M. Senkowska-Gluck, Warszawa 1982, s. 264–265, 353–357; A. Korobowicz, W. Witkowski, *Historia ustroju i prawa polskiego (1772–1918)*, wyd. 6, Warszawa 2017, s. 240–241.

Meanwhile, the act on the right of domicile of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 1863 gave the state in specific circumstances the possibility of compulsory deportation of a citizen to the gmina of their belonging. The belonging of a citizen was determined by the right of domicile, inherited from one's father or, in case of extramarital birth, from one's mother. It guaranteed the right to stay freely in a gmina and demand help in case of impoverishment. If a person belonging to another gmina suffers from material troubles, a given gmina could deport them there under compulsion (the so-called *szupas*), not to bear costs of maintaining outsiders. However, there were other circumstances allowing compulsory deportation: the inability to prove one's purpose of stay, source of income or legal earnings; creation of danger to the safety of people and property, offences against decency, and vagrancy. Such reasons were utilised in compulsory deportations of people defined as outsiders, while a participant in a gmina, although they did not belong to it, were not subject to deportation as they had an enterprise, a property or an occupation in it and paid taxed directly, so they made their contribution to the profit obtained by the gmina and did not pose a threat to the social order.<sup>2</sup>

Except for being born in a given place, the only way to obtain the status of belonging was the admission to a gmina which took this decision upon its own discretion and without any possibility of appeal. Changes were introduced by the amendment of the 5<sup>th</sup> of December in 1896 – the right of belonging could be obtained by people (Austrian citizens) who stayed in a given gmina uninterruptedly for 10 years, and in this time they did not take advantage of any material support.<sup>3</sup> Obtaining the right of belonging entailed covering certain fees.<sup>4</sup>

The relevant literature concerning the right of belonging to a gmina includes, first of all, legal acts regarding this issue. They may be found in collections of legal norms regulating various areas of life in the Habsburg Monarchy such as the publication prepared by Michał Koczyński (a continuation of the work by Jan Rudolf Kasperek), in which the author provided a list of legal acts related to specific legal terms in the alphabetical order, including the term “swojszczyzna” (right of belonging, right of domicile, homeland law).<sup>5</sup> Another publication dedicated only to the question of the right of belonging was published in 1899 by

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<sup>2</sup> *Historia państwa i prawa Polski...*, t. IV, K. Grzybowski, *Od uwłaszczenia do odrodzenia państwa...*, s. 307–309.

<sup>3</sup> Releasing children from the payment of school fees, scholarships or temporarily offered support was not considered to be the maintenance of the poor. See: *Zbiór ustaw i rozporządzeń administracyjnych w Królestwach Galicyi i Lodomerji tudzież W. Ks. Krakowskiem obowiązujących, a w czasokresie 1889–1896 wydanych*, t. 3: *Proch strzelniczy, żywność, uzupełnienia*, opatrzył M. Koczyński, Kraków 1899, s. 1436; *Historia państwa i prawa Polski...*, t. IV, K. Grzybowski, *Od uwłaszczenia do odrodzenia państwa...*, s. 307.

<sup>4</sup> *Zbiór ustaw i rozporządzeń administracyjnych...*, s. 1437.

<sup>5</sup> Tamże, s. 1435–1438.

Leon Kruszyński, who juxtaposed provisions concerning this issue and added a commentary.<sup>6</sup> The description of the legal system of the Habsburg Monarchy was, first of all, performed by Konstanty Grzybowski.<sup>7</sup> Grzegorz Kądzielawski dedicated his article to the consequence of possessing the right of domicile in the context of the right to obtain Polish citizenship after regaining independence by Poland.<sup>8</sup>

Many people took the opportunity to obtain the right of belonging after the amendment in 1896. Who were those admitted into gminas, then? This issue can be clarified by the statistics of two leading cities in Galicia, Lviv and Cracow, prepared by the City Statistical Offices operating in them – since 1872 in Lviv under the management of Tadeusz Pilat, since 1884 in Cracow under the management of Józef Kleczyński.<sup>9</sup> Those institutions presented the results of their work in the form of publications: in Lviv – “Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie” (“Statistical Information about the City Lviv”), published in 1874–1939 (in three series: 1874, 1876 and 1877; 1886; seventeen volumes in 1892–1939)<sup>10</sup>; in Cracow – the most important publication was “Statystyka miasta Krakowa” (“Statistics of the City Cracow”) including 12 volumes from 1887–1912.<sup>11</sup>

The structure of the presented data was changed in the subsequent volumes and was not identical in Lviv and Cracow. Nevertheless, the possibility of comparing these two cities, after recalculation, provides data about people admitted into the gminas in 1908 and 1909, that is already after the amendment to the act on the right of domicile in 1896 and before WWI.<sup>12</sup> Thanks to the data it is

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<sup>6</sup> *Austryackie prawo przynależności: podręcznik dla użytku władz rządowych i autonomicznych*, zebrał i ułożył L. Kruszyński, Lwów 1899.

<sup>7</sup> K. Grzybowski, *Galicja 1848–1914. Historia ustroju politycznego na tle historii ustroju Austrii*, Kraków–Wrocław–Warszawa 1959; *Historia państwa i prawa Polski...*, t. IV, K. Grzybowski, *Od uwłaszczenia do odrodzenia państwa...*

<sup>8</sup> G. Kądzielawski, *Prawo swojszczyzny („Heimathrecht”) jako wyraz przynależności do gminy*, „Studia z Dziejów Państwa i Prawa Polskiego” 2014, t. 17, s. 169–181.

<sup>9</sup> H. Madurowicz-Urbańska, *Geneza i powstanie Miejskiego Biura Statystycznego we Lwowie (1872–1939)* [w:] *Rozwój myśli i instytucji statystycznych na ziemiach polskich: ogólnopolska konferencja naukowa z okazji 75-lecia Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego i 200-lecia statystyki polskiej, Kraków-Mogilany 24–25 maja 1993 r.*, Warszawa 1994, s. 72–75; K. Wnęk, L.A. Zyblikiewicz, E. Callahan, *Ludność nowoczesnego Lwowa w latach 1857–1938*, Kraków 2006, s. 22–25.

<sup>10</sup> K. Wnęk, „*Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie*” – wydawnictwo Miejskiego Biura Statystycznego we Lwowie (1874–1939) [w:] *Rozwój myśli i instytucji statystycznych na ziemiach polskich...*, s. 76–81.

<sup>11</sup> B. Ogórek, *Niezatarte piętno? Wpływ I wojny światowej na ludność miasta Krakowa*, Kraków 2018, s. 18.

<sup>12</sup> „*Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie*” 1911, t. XIII, s. 70–72; „*Statystyka miasta Krakowa*” 1912, z. 12, s. 134–139.

possible to prepare a social-demographic characteristic of people who obtained the right of domicile in Lviv and Cracow. However, it has to be underlined that although the data from 1908 and 1909 were juxtaposed, still it cannot be the basis for jumping to conclusions about the researched phenomenon, since, basically, it refers only to one point in the timeline.

Lviv and Cracow, two cities being governed based on their own charters, showing some resemblance in the conditions of development, *went in different directions*<sup>13</sup> towards modernity, which is underlined by Jacek Purchla. Lviv at the outset showed characteristics typical of urbanisation: *dynamism, innovativeness and creativity, modernism and cosmopolitanism, finally multiethnicity and openness*,<sup>14</sup> which made it similar to Vienna and more receptive to news coming from metropolises. Cracow still had to overcome *stagnation, provincialism and parochialism, clericalism, traditionalism, ethnocentrism and caste system*<sup>15</sup> and under the rule of Juliusz Leo (1904–1918) gradually transformed into Great Cracow. It seems to be interesting whether the differences in heading for modernity were reflected in one of its aspects concerning the right of free choice of place of residence along with the full scope of citizens' rights vested in the inhabitants of this very place.<sup>16</sup>

The number of people admitted directly to the gmina in Lviv in 1908 equalled 92, one year later it went down to 87. In Cracow the corresponding values were much higher and went up: 140 people in 1908 and 221 in 1909. By taking the number of city dwellers in a given year as 100%<sup>17</sup> in Lviv people directly admitted into the gmina in 1908 constituted 0.05% of the inhabitants and almost 0.05% in 1909, which means that the values remained almost unchanged. In Cracow, in turn, this percentage was higher and equalled 0.14% in 1908 and 0.21% in 1909, which indicates minimal growth. People directly admitted into the gminas, were also received along with their family members who belonged

<sup>13</sup> J. Purchla, *Kraków i Lwów wobec nowoczesności* [w:] *Kraków i Galicja wobec przemian cywilizacyjnych (1866–1914). Studia i szkice*, red. K. Fiołek, M. Stala, Kraków 2011, s. 223.

<sup>14</sup> Tamże, s. 228.

<sup>15</sup> Tamże.

<sup>16</sup> More about the population of Lviv and Cracow and the history of these two cities; see: K. Wnęk, L.A. Zyblikiewicz, E. Callahan, *Ludność nowoczesnego Lwowa...*; L.A. Zyblikiewicz, *Kobieta w Krakowie w 1880 r. w świetle ankiet powszechnego spisu ludności. Studium demograficzne*, Kraków 1999; też, *Ludność Krakowa w drugiej połowie XIX wieku: struktura demograficzna, zawodowa i społeczna*, Kraków 2014; *Lwów – miasto, społeczeństwo, kultura: studia z dziejów Lwowa*, t. 9: *Życie codzienne miasta*, red. nauk. K. Karolczak, Ł.T. Sroka, Kraków 2014 (and previous volumes in this series).

<sup>17</sup> The following values were applied for the civil population: in Lviv 173 710 people in 1908 and 176 730 people in 1909; in Cracow 100 934 people in 1908 and 103 054 people in 1909. After: K. Wnęk, L.A. Zyblikiewicz, E. Callahan, *Ludność nowoczesnego Lwowa...*, s. 220; B. Ogórek, *Niezatarte piętno...*, s. 115.

to two categories: women and children. In both cities women admitted into the gminas with the head of the family constituted a half of the persons directly admitted into the gminas. The number of children admitted with the head of the family was two times higher than the number of people directly admitted into the gminas. In Lviv the proportionate participation of children was slightly higher than in Cracow, but in both cities it stayed more or less at the same level (230–235% in Lviv; 212–213% in Cracow). The participation of women admitted into the gmina together with the head of the family was higher than in Lviv and grew from 57 in 1908 to 77% in 1909, whereas in Cracow went down from 70 to 60%, respectively.

**Tab. 1 People admitted into the gmina directly and as family members in Lviv and in Cracow in 1908 and 1909**

	Lviv		Cracow	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
<b>People directly admitted into the gmina</b>	92	87	140	221
Women admitted into the gmina together with the head of the family as family members	53	67	98	133
Children admitted into the gmina together with the head of the family as family members	214	205	297	471
<b>Total – people admitted into the gmina together with family members</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>825</b>
including:				
Austrian citizens	357	359	532	814
foreigners	2	0	3	11

Source: „Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie”, 1911, vol. XIII, p. 70; „Statystyka miasta Krakowa”, 1912, issue 12, p. 134.

The number of people admitted to the gmina together with family members in both researched years did not change in Lviv and equalled 359 people, i.e. respectively 0.21% in 1908 and 0.20% in 1909 of the total number of inhabitants. In Cracow the percentage was higher: 0.53% in 1908 (535 people) and 0.80% in 1909 (825 people). People admitted into the gmina (directly and as family members) were dominated by Austrian citizens, especially in Lviv where out of 359 admitted people in 1908 only 2 were foreigners. In Cracow their parti-

cipation was slightly bigger: an increase from 3 people in 1908 to 11 people in 1909. The statistics show, therefore, that Cracow was more open to new gmina members and admitted more of them (taking into consideration absolute values and relative values calculated with reference to the number of inhabitants) and was not restricted only to Austrian citizens but more often allowed foreigners to obtain full gmina rights.

People directly admitted into the gmina were subject to further analysis performed by the statistical offices of both cities: such people in Lviv obtained the right of belonging as a result of the decision of the city council which agreed to voluntarily admit them into the gmina. The arrangement of statistical table did not consider other possibilities.<sup>18</sup> In Cracow, in turn, two categories were introduced: for people who “obtained the right of belonging through voluntary admittance into the gmina of belonging by the City Council” and for people who “obtained the right of belonging through the recognition of the prescription of the right of belonging, claimed by the entitled person”. With reference to people directly admitted into the gmina in 1908 only two men (Austrian citizens) were admitted based on the decision of the City Council; the remaining 138 people by force of prescription of the right of belonging. The situation was different in 1909 – 67 people were admitted into the gmina through prescription of the right of belonging (48 Austrian citizens and three foreigners) and 154 people based on the voluntary admission to the gmina by the City Council.<sup>19</sup> Therefore, it may be assumed that in Lviv in 1908 and 1909 there were no persons who could apply for the right of belonging to the gmina based on its prescription since otherwise they would take advantage of it. Possibly they did so in the previous years as the act which allowed this opportunity came from 1896. This situation was favourable for the Lviv City Council which, in practice, was the only body able to grant the right of belonging to the gmina. In Cracow the situation was quite different: most admitted persons obtained the right of belonging through its prescription, which the Cracow City Council had to accept. It is possible to notice the marked participation of admitted persons based on the voluntary decision of the city council. In the structure analysed according to the sex of the directly admitted persons, men were the most numerous group: 59 per 92 persons in 1908 and 84 per 87 in 1909 in Lviv and 115 per 140 people in 1908 and 150 per 221 people in 1909 in Cracow. The participation of women admitted to the gmina was also different in both cities: in Lviv it went down from 36% in 1908 to merely 3% in 1909, while in Cracow it grew from 18% in 1908 to 32% in 1909.

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<sup>18</sup> „Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie” 1911, t. XIII, s. 70.

<sup>19</sup> „Statystyka miasta Krakowa” 1912, z. 12, s. 134.

**Tab. 2 Persons directly admitted in the gmina in Lviv and Cracow in 1908 and 1909 according to sex and age.**

Age [years]	Sex	Lviv		Cracow	
		1908	1909	1908	1909
below 20	m	0	0	0	0
	f	0	0	1	0
20–30	m	21	1	3	0
	f	14	1	3	2
30–40	m	18	15	20	24
	f	11	0	4	5
40–50	m	12	41	55	70
	f	3	2	8	23
50–60	m	7	21	24	38
	f	5	0	4	12
60–70	m	1	4	8	18
	f	0	0	1	20
over 70	m	0	2	5	0
	f	0	0	4	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>221</b>

Source: „Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie”, 1911, vol. XIII, p. 71; „Statystyka miasta Krakowa”, 1912, issue 12, p. 136.

In Lviv it is possible to see a change in the age structure of men admitted into the gmina. In 1908 the biggest age brackets are 20–30 years old (23% with reference to all people admitted in a given year) and 30–40 years old (20%). In 1909 higher brackets are dominant: 40–50 (47%) and 50–60 (24%), while the participation of the bracket 20–30 years old (to 1%) markedly goes down. Cracow already in 1908 favoured slightly older men from brackets 40–50 (39%) and 50–60 (17%) and in 1909 this structure was retained (32% in the bracket 40–50 and 17% in the bracket 50–60, respectively). In both cities a slight increase in the participation of men from the bracket 60–70 could be seen (to more than 4% in Lviv in 1909 and 8% in the same year in Cracow).

With reference to women in Lviv in 1908 the biggest one was the bracket 20–30 years old (15% of all people admitted in a given year) and then 30–40 years old (12%). Few women admitted in 1909 can be qualified into the bracket

40–50 (2%). In Cracow in 1908 most admitted women also could be found in the bracket 40–50 (almost 6%) and, analogically, in 1909 (10%). Typically, in Cracow in 1909 women were more numerous in the bracket 60–70 (9%) and the bracket 70 and more years old (4%).

As a result, with reference to the sex of admitted persons, it is possible to notice an increased readiness of both cities to admit men, while the attitude to women is different – in Lviv the tendency to admit females decreases, while in Cracow it considerably grows. Both gminas in a similar way referred to the age of the newly admitted persons: initially Lviv favoured young people, however, later both cities admitted middle aged persons and older. The increase in the criteria of age can be seen in both sexes.

Consequently, Lviv and Cracow definitely preferred married people when admitting them to the gminas as the marital status which in those times signified that the individuals were settled down and, in case of men, that they had to undertake paid jobs to support their families and, as a result, showed respect for the environment and a lower tendency to undertake risky behaviour. Married people constituted over a half of the persons admitted to the gminas: in Lviv their participation grew from 52% in 1908 to 80% in 1909, while in Cracow went down from 73% to 64% in 1909. The participation of unmarried people in 1908 in Lviv was high and equalled 40%; in 1909 it went down to 13%. It was a value close to the percentage of unmarried people in Cracow which in 1908 equalled 12%, and in 1909 – 14%. The participation of widows and widowers in Lviv oscillated around 8% (1908) – 7% (1909), whereas in Cracow it was much higher and constituted 15% in 1908 and 22% in 1909.

**Tab. 3 Persons directly admitted to the gminas in Lviv and Cracow in 1908 and 1909 according to their marital status and denomination**

	Lviv		Cracow	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
<b>Marital status</b>				
1	2	3	4	5
Unmarried	37	11	17	32
Married	48	70	102	141
Widow/widower	7	6	21	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Denomination</b>				
1908	1908	1909	1908	1909
Roman Catholic	64	66	105	192
Greek Catholic	10	6	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
Evangelical	2	1	0	1
Eastern Orthodox	0	0	0	0
Judaism	16	14	35	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>221</b>

Source: „Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie”, 1911, vol. XIII, p. 71; „Statystyka miasta Krakowa”, 1912, issue 12, pp. 137–138.

Roman Catholics constituted the majority of people admitted into the gminas in both cities; their numbers increased in Lviv from 70% in 1908 to 76% in 1909, in Cracow from 75% to 87% in 1909. The second place in terms of percentage was held by followers of Judaism: in Lviv it oscillated around 17% (1908) – 16% (1909), in Cracow it significantly decreased from 25% in 1908 to 12% in 1909. Moreover in Lviv a bigger group was constituted by Greek Catholics (11% in 1908, 7% in 1909), a considerably smaller one – Evangelicals (2% in 1908, 1% in 1909). In Cracow both groups marked their presence with a fraction of a percent in 1909.

Consequently, Lviv favoured citizens whose guarantee of stability and provision of support was marriage, while Cracow took more risk and admitted unmarried people and widows/widowers, still appreciating the benefits of admitting married couples. The denomination of the admitted people was the reflection of the denominational structure of both cities.

Except for one person (a foreigner from America) the remaining people admitted to the gminas in Lviv (91 in 1908 and 87 in 1909) are Austrian citizens coming from Galicia. In Cracow also this group was the most numerous although six Austrian citizens from outside Galicia could be found in 1908 (three people from Silesia, one from Moravia, Czech and Carinthia) and four in 1909 (from Silesia, Moravia, Lower Austria and one unknown affiliated country). Two foreigners admitted to the gmina in Cracow in 1908 came from the Kingdom of Poland and France, while seven in 1909 – from the Kingdom of Poland (four persons), the Grand Duchy of Pozen (two people) and France (one person). One question remains to be answered whether Cracow was more attractive for newcomers from other countries of Austro-Hungary and from outside the monarchy or the city opened its gates wider for them than Lviv.

The categories assumed by the two cities concerning the structure of employment are different and make it impossible to compare them directly. In Lviv the most numerous group of admitted people were craftsmen (38% in 1908, in 1909 a marked decrease to 21%), merchants and industrialists (23% in 1908, in 1909 a small decrease to 19%) and owners of houses (a similarly small de-

crease: 15% in 1908, 11% in 1909). Moreover, clerks marked their presence (a small decrease from 10% in 1908 to 7% in 1909) along with teachers (more than double growth from 4% to 9%). Capitalists constituted in 1908 a small percentage (4%), which in 1909 decreased even more to 1%. The participation of another category "Other occupations" increased from 5% in 1908 to 31% in 1909, which might be a consequence of the deepening differentiation of the occupational structure.

**Tab. 4 Persons directly admitted to the gminas in Lviv and Cracow in 1908 and 1909 according to the previous place of belonging**

	Lviv		Cracow	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
Austrian citizens:	91	87	138	214
Including Galicia	91	87	132	210
Other Austro-Hungarian countries	0	0	6	4
Foreigners	1	0	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>221</b>

Source: „Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie”, 1911, vol. XIII, p. 72; „Statystyka miasta Krakowa”, 1912, issue 12, p. 133.

**Tab. 5 Persons directly admitted to the gminas in Lviv and Cracow in 1908 and 1909 according to occupation**

Occupation		
Lviv	1908	1909
Clerks	9	6
Teachers	4	8
Craftsmen	35	18
Merchants and industrialists	21	17
House owners	14	10
Capitalists	4	1
Other occupations	5	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>

<b>Cracow</b>	<b>1908</b>	<b>1909</b>
Agriculture	0	0
Industry, commerce, transport	52	73
Day labourers	19	18
White-collar professions	17	15
Army		1
Public and private servants	35	76
Capitalists, house owners and person without particular occupation	6	6
Unknown occupations	11	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>221</b>

Source: „Wiadomości statystyczne o mieście Lwowie”, 1911, vol. XIII, p. 72; „Statystyka miasta Krakowa”, 1912, issue 12, p. 139.

In Cracow people employed in commerce, industry and transport were the biggest percentage, maintained at the same level in both cities in the researched years (37% in 1908 and 33% in 1909). The second group in terms of numbers was public and private servants, the participation of which grew from 25% to 34%. This category includes persons of various statuses although private servants had an incomparably lower status to that of public servants. Also day labourers were represented in high numbers (however, their participation decreased from 14% in 1908 to 8% in 1909) as well as white-collar professions (also decrease from 12% in 1908 to 7% in 1909). Capitalists and house owners, like in Lviv, constituted a small percentage (4% in 1908 and 3% in 1909). The participation of the category defined as “Unknown occupations” grew from 8% to 14% in 1909. The army had only one representative in 1909, while agriculture was not represented at all, although the classification included this category.

The occupational structure of persons admitted into the gminas in Lviv and Cracow showed similarity in terms of the size of participation of those employed in industry, commerce and craftsmanship. The participation of white-collar occupations in Lviv was higher than in Cracow, similarly a much higher participation of house owners and capitalist could be seen in this city. In Cracow a separate category was created for day labourers, substantially marking their participation, which was not seen in Lviv. In both cities the participation of collective categories increased – in Lviv showing the growing diversification of the structure of occupations, in Cracow – difficulty in obtaining information about them or the lack of specific occupation or workplace of people admitted into the

gmina. Lviv preferred persons who had occupations commonly identified with a higher material status. Cracow took into the ranks of its citizens also those living on a lower level such as house servants or labourers.

As a result of the analysis of data describing persons admitted to the gminas in Lviv and Cracow in 1908 and 1909 from the social and demographic perspective, it can be inferred that the city which is more open to newcomers was Cracow. The number of people admitted into the gmina in this city was higher than in Lviv, both in terms of absolute values and in comparison to the number of city dwellers. Both cities preferred men. In Cracow the number of admitted women in 1909 was higher than in 1908, while in Lviv – lower. In both cities persons admitted to the gminas were middle-aged or older (in Lviv the participation of younger people in 1909 was lower than in 1908). Both Lviv and Cracow trusted married people more as they could ensure better support for their families and adjustment to the existing social order but it was Cracow which took the risk more often by admitting also persons who were widows or widowers. In terms of denomination the religion of the admitted persons reflected the existing denominational structure in the cities. Austrian citizens coming from Galicia were the most numerous group of admitted persons but more exceptions from this rule occurred in Cracow where foreigners and Austrian citizens from other countries of the Monarchy arrived. First of all, those persons were admitted who, thanks to their profession or social status, could have a guarantee of material existence, although in Cracow there was a category of people whose fate was uncertain (day labourers, house servants). The preferences of the councillors in Lviv regarding the criteria of admission to the gmina seem to be clearly stated and have conservative nature. In case of Cracow the criteria seem to be more progressive; it has to be mentioned, however, that they were not necessarily the expression of the convictions of councillors from Cracow but resulted from the necessity of recognition of the prescribed right of belonging to the gmina – it is not known what decisions they might take if they had the possibility of free choice.

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### **Przyczynek do charakterystyki demograficzno-społecznej osób, które otrzymały prawo przynależności do gminy na początku XX w. (na przykładzie Lwowa i Krakowa)**

#### *Streszczenie*

Artykuł oparto na danych statystycznych publikowanych na łamach „Wiadomości statystycznych o mieście Lwowie” i w „Statystyce miasta Krakowa”. Źródła te pozwalają wnioskować o grupie, która podejmowała migrację, najczęściej wewnętrzną, w obrębie Monarchii Austro-Węgierskiej. Z analizy danych statystycznych wynika, że miastem bardziej otwartym na nowo przynależnych do gminy był Kraków, który przyjął ich więcej niż Lwów. W obydwu miastach preferowano mężczyzn, osoby w sile wieku lub starsze, pozostające w związku małżeńskim, mające zapewnione podstawy utrzymania, obywatele austriackich pochodzących z Galicji. W Krakowie częściej czyniono odstępstwa od tych reguł na rzecz mieszkańców innych krajów monarchii i obcokrajowców. Preferencje radnych Lwowa miały bardziej zachowawczy charakter, aczkolwiek tam radni decydowali dobrowolnie, podczas gdy w Krakowie większość osób przyjęta została na podstawie zasiedzenia prawa przynależności.

**Słowa kluczowe:** prawo przynależności, początek XX w., Lwów, Kraków, statystyka