

Summary

The dissertation presents the results of the study of the Old Warsaw from the close of the 15th century to 1569, with the research focusing on its urban space and a community of residents with full citizenship rights. The sources for the analyses undertaken in the work are the entire bulk of surviving urban documents dating back to that period, including first and foremost the aldermen and councillors' books as well as *album civium*. On the basis of the information collected from these source materials, a prosopographic study into the citizens has been carried out, and a neighbour network for particular streets has been recovered. The analyses resulted in the conclusions which enabled further discussion organised into three major parts. The first part of the dissertation focuses on development and transformations of the urban space understood as an area under the jurisdiction of the authorities of the Old Warsaw. Starting with the process of forming the boundaries of that territory and its functional transformations in time, from the city's foundation to the beginning of the period under study, the chapter progresses on to discuss the development of the city's onomastics, the differing categorisation of private space and the phenomenon of social valorisation of the urban space. The second part of the dissertation presents the results of the sociotopographic study with a special focus on two problems. First, the chapter provides a comprehensive discussion of distribution of representatives of particular professions within the urban space, which has been enabled by the prior recovery of the society's professional structure together with the above-mentioned establishment of the neighbour street layout. Second, on the basis of the very data concerning the location of those people's properties, the chapter attempts to establish a hierarchy of wealth among the professional groups active in the city. The third part of the dissertation provides a characterisation of a group of Warsaw's new citizens, with the discussion organised around four main aspects. The first issue to be examined is the dynamics of the process, or the relation between the trends observable in fluctuations of an annual number of new entries in *album civium* and the well-known events in the city's history. The second question is that of the origin of new citizens which is discussed with the use of some parameters (such as the median distance) as well as the spatial analyses. Third, the professional spectrum represented by this group of citizens is characterised, which is accompanied by an analysis of the relation between the profession performed and the given citizen's origin. Fourth and last, the chapter progresses to introduce a problem rarely raised in

prior studies, which is the question of location of new citizens' properties within the boundaries of the centre place of their choice.

The findings concerning the urban space presented in the dissertation help correct a number of errors appearing in prior literature, originating in the wrong application of names used in the 15th and 16th centuries to concrete streets. The dissertation demonstrates a number of mechanisms that had an impact on the process of development of the system of street-naming. Within the realm of the sociotopographic studies, this work's main conclusions appear to undermine the proposition suggested previously, namely that in the Old Warsaw there were no distinct areas of concentration of representatives of one particular craft. As far as the analyses of the influx of new citizens are concerned, of utmost importance seem to be the findings about the distribution of their properties within the urban space. The properties were scattered rather evenly all over the city's territory, and the prospect of acquiring such a property was not explicitly affected by the differences in either one's origin or a performed profession, even though these factors obviously determined the place of settlement itself.