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Krajina a urbanismus na rukopisných plánech z 18. století – Landscape and Urbanism in Manuscript Plans from the 18th Century. Translokační plány židovských obydlí v zemích Koruny české v letech 1727–1728 – Translocation plans of Jewish Settlements in the Lands of the Bohemian Crown from the Period of 1727–1728

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An extensive, representatively-conceived, Czech-English collection of studies, the work by a team led by Filip Paulus and Šárka Steinová, professionals working at the National Archive in Prague, is focused on a significant collection of archival documents – Jewish settlements translocation plans in the Lands of the Bohemian Crown in 1727–1728. Having importance for local, national and general histories, the collections of these plans deposited in the National Archive in Prague, the Moravian Regional Archive in Brno, the Regional Archive in Opava and the State Regional Archive in Litoměřice acquired the “archival cultural heritage status” under Nos. 172–175 in 2018, at the present time, they are aspiring to be put on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.

The publication summarizes the outcomes of an interdisciplinary methodical study of these unique sources. Their origin related to implementing so-called Familianten or Familiant Law,

the laws from 1726 and related translocation rescript. The genesis of these broadly conceived documents is presented in two introductory contributions by Ivana Ebelová. The first of them sums up peripeteia of coexistence of Jews and Christian population in the Czech Lands from the beginning to the late 17th century. The next chapter details interventions in the coexistence of Jewish and Christian population during the reign of Charles VI (1685–1740), especially the establishment of the Jewish Committee (1714) and introduction of the so-called Familiant law in 1726 aiming to regulate the number of Jewish population in the crown lands. They forbade rural Jews from moving to Prague, introduced the *numerus clausus* and regulated the natural growth of Jewish people by restriction of granting them wedding concessions so possibility to start a family. Also the register and check on respecting the set number of families were introduced.

The essay describes the period steps restricting the possibility of placing Jews freely in the areas delimited for them by the ruler's agreement, the regulation in the sphere of obtaining *Inkolat* (the right to settle in the country), and the ban on free movement and residency in the country without a valid passport. The set of measures included regulation of conducting craft, trade and business related to the ban on running mills, breweries, distilleries, sheepfolds, potash factories, tanneries, and the like by the Jewish population, on Jewish rents, duties and tolls, and trade in selected types of goods, and more.

Virtually, the so-called translocation rescript regarding displacement of the settled Jewish population came into force at the same period, in 1727. It followed the medieval principles of segregation between Jewish and Christian populations. The translocation rescript determined places of residency for the Jewish population. Jewish habitations close to churches, Christian towns and villages had to be removed from their proximity. So the practice of ghettos, separated streets, Jewish dwellings separated by a high wall, windows walling up and the like was re-established. The regulations applied to approximately 30,000 Czech and 20,000 Moravian Jews. However, it should be noted that the translocation rescript, as a consequence, was not effective, and had not ever been fully enforced nowhere, except some localities.

The fundamental deed as to implementing this regulation was drawing

over two hundred plans of Czech and Moravian localities and Silesian Osoblaha (Hotzeplotz). Their contents, restoration, digitizing and making them accessible by a form of a Web application are dealt with in further studies of this reviewed collection. The final, most extensive part of the publication consists of their catalogue added by quality reproductions.

The translocation plans derived from activities of land and aristocratic authorities in Bohemia and Moravia. They ordinarily depict the overall picture of the given locality or area with exactly marked Jewish habitations, synagogues and cemeteries and their distance to churches. A portion of plans also pictures construction appearance of single buildings. The execution of most plans goes back to 1727–1728, some of them come from the 1730s–1740s. Single plans and maps were co-drawn by land surveyors, military engineers, urban builders on one side, and town or aristocracy's scribes or laymen on another. The plans demonstrate a variable quality ranging from perfectly created works to schematic sketches. Anyhow, the plans present the collection of tremendous value giving a reliable image of the interior development of settlements and their typography, as well as they document economic and social conditions of Jewish population in the Czech lands.

The comparison of the translocation plans with other sources described in one separate chapter of this collection, especially with indicative sketches of the stable land register,

enables to trace the development of the Jewish settlement within over one century (until the mid-19th century). However, the plans reproduced in the final section of this publication have far greater importance. They present a reliable image of the interior development of settlements and their topography. They are used for history of architecture and urban planning, and for identifying minute immovable relics.

It also serves to analyse the settlement structure, to discover the history of landscape and garden architecture since they contain new findings about

landscape interventions that no longer exist, and changes only preserved in relics or terrain indications. Besides economic history they are used for art history, history of cartography, ethnography, paper manufacture, and the like.

The reviewed publication is an extraordinary work devoted to the exceptional collection of sources, which are used by a range of researches in many different spheres. It is worth home and foreign professional public's attention.

Michal Wanner