SCOTI, CIVES CRACOVIENSES: THEIR ETHNIC AND SOCIAL IDENTITY, 1570–1660

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This study examines how much the Scots who lived in Little Poland in 1570–1660 identified themselves and were perceived as a separate ethnicity. To answer this question, we must analyse how ethnic and territorial identity formed the immigrants’ ties with their immediate environment and how those ties influenced their social integration. Thus, the discourse must comment on the Scots’ relationships with the local authorities as well as on professional and family interactions. These issues will primarily be presented by referring to the exceptionally rich archives of the city of Cracow. Ethnic identity and social integration can be traced by analysing the individuals who introduced the Scots into the urban corporation, besides the people whom the immigrants appointed as executors of their testaments, as guardians and godparents of their children, and with whom they entered into commercial enterprises. Other important issues, like marriage preferences, religion and language, can only be addressed briefly at this stage of research. Moreover, little has been discovered to date about the ethnic and social identity of the Scots who were citizens of other Polish towns, so integration processes other than those within the Cracow agglomeration will only be referred to occasionally in this study. Contextualisation includes legal and ethnic relations in the late medieval and early modern central European city as well as the networks the Scots made at home and abroad.¹

Scots were not documented in Cracow in large numbers prior to the 1560s, although they had long settled there by that decade, as merchants and, much less frequently, as craftsmen (goldsmiths and clothiers). Followers of the teachings of the Swiss reformers prevailed. By 1573, James and Martin Morrison, father (1509) and son (1546), had been accepted into the urban corporation, while in 1544, Anna, once the wife of the late Fabian Russell, had presented her testament to the city authorities. However, according to the registers of the admitted, between 1573 and 1655, seventy-eight Scots were granted citizenship, including immigrants’ children born in Poland as well as those for whom the capital was not the first Polish city they had settled in. Nevertheless, the official registration is far from complete, as other sources mention about twenty Scots and Cracow citizens not confirmed in the *libris juris civilis Cracoviensis*. Indeed, at the turn of the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries, the Scots could have composed even ca. 0.7% of the whole urban population of Cracow. According to estimates based upon surnames, over 27,000 Poles (77%) lived in the entire agglomeration, which included Cracow and its satellite towns, Kleparz and Kazimierz, the Wawel castle and the suburban areas. The

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