

Umfeld bestehen zu können – und dieses Spannungsfeld „Verwaltung – Migration – Lebenswelt“ existiert nach wie vor.

Die zu untersuchenden Themen sind vielfältig, die Quellenlage jedoch sehr dürftig; und die Recherche gestaltete sich durchaus schwierig. Sch. konzentrierte sich auf Akten der städtischen Verwaltung sowie der Polizei. Zudem wurde sie auch in Zeitungsartikeln, die sie in bisher kaum genutzten Archivalien fand, fündig. Eine interessante Quelle sind sog. Hauszettel, die in Prag für Volkszählungen verwendet wurden und in denen die Vf. Informationen zur innerstädtischen Migration fand.

Die Veröffentlichung ist in sieben Kapitel unterteilt: Im einleitenden ersten Kapitel verweist die Vf. auf die städtebaulichen Perspektiven auf Migration. Der Wandel der Städte am Ende des 19. Jh. ist ebenso Teil der Untersuchung. Im vierten Kapitel werden u. a. die Bemühungen der Verwaltungen um die Aufrechterhaltung der sozialen Ordnung dargestellt. Hier werden auch bestimmte Formen der Zuwanderung, z. B. weibliche Migration und Prostitution, genauer betrachtet. Im fünften Kapitel soll eher die Perspektive der Migrant:innen auf das gesellschaftliche Gefüge aufgezeigt werden, im sechsten Kapitel hingegen wird der Blick auf „umstrittene“ Nachbarschaften (wie z. B. Straßenhändler) gelenkt. Diese abwechslungsreiche Schwerpunktsetzung dient dem besseren Verständnis der Netzwerke (S. 30). Auch die Auswahl der unterschiedlichen Netzwerke ist hilfreich, da so Redundanz und Überforderung des Lesenden vermieden werden, und ermöglicht einen tieferen Einblick in die jeweiligen Realitäten der Migrant:innengruppen.

Der Vf. wird es mit ihrem Werk gelingen, sowohl Stadthistoriker:innen und Migrationsforscher:innen als vor allem auch Ost- und Mitteleuropahistoriker:innen anzusprechen, zumal die Prager Binnenmigration bislang in dieser Form noch nicht untersucht worden ist und „im Schatten der historischen Migrationsforschung“ (S. 27) steht: ebenso liegen Studien zu innerstädtischen Mobilitäten in Prag im Untersuchungszeitraum bislang nicht vor.

Beeindruckend ist der Rechercheaufwand, den Sch. für ihre Untersuchung betrieben hat, um die spannenden (wenn auch nur wenigen) Archivalien aufzuspüren. Ein Kartenteil am Ende des Bandes hilft dem Leser, die im Band besprochenen Orte in der jeweiligen Stadt zu verorten. Die Vf. hat eine interessante und lesenswerte Studie zu den innerstädtischen Migrationsbewegungen in Berlin und Prag vorgelegt.

Neuruppin

Andreas Jüttemann

Interurban Knowledge Exchange in Southern and Eastern Europe, 1870–1950. Hrsg. von Eszter Gantner, Heidi Hein-Kircher und Oliver Hochadel. Routledge. New York – London 2021. 330 S., Ill. ISBN 978-0-367-60958-0. (£ 39,99.)

In 2017, Routledge Publishing launched the new series *Routledge Advances in Urban History*. Already, 18 books have been published here, with the book under review being the ninth. The editing rested in the hands of Eszter Gantner, Heidi Hein-Kircher, and Oliver Hochadel. Gantner was a renowned anthropologist and historian of cities, mainly those located in the multinational Habsburg Danube monarchy, who died prematurely in 2019 (the publication is also dedicated to her memory). Hein-Kircher is well known for her broadly received studies on the multi-ethnic and multicultural character of Lviv during the Habsburg era, especially her monograph, for which she received her habilitation at Philipps-Universität Marburg in 2018.¹ Hochadel, affiliated with the Barcelona-based Institución Milá y Fontanals de Investigación en Humanidades, has specialized, among other subjects including urban history, on the history of science at the turn of the twentieth century.

1 HEIDI HEIN-KIRCHER: Lemberg's "polnischen Charakter" sichern: Kommunalpolitik in einer multiethnischen Stadt der Habsburgermonarchie zwischen 1861/62 und 1914, Stuttgart 2020.

In the year 2013, Gantner and Hein-Kircher, both associated with Herder Institute in Marburg, initiated the research project “Emerging Cities” on knowledge production, its transfer, adaptation and practical use in modernization and urbanization processes. The first results of the team’s activities could be seen three years later. In 2016, in Helsinki, the “13th International Conference on Urban History” brought together researchers sharing their experience in the panel “Emerging Cities—Knowledge and Urbanisation in Europe’s Borderlands 1880–1945.” In turn, a scientific workshop in Barcelona, entitled “Urban peripheries? Emerging Cities in Europe’s South and East, 1850–1945,” followed. These initiatives made their participants aware of the need to develop research on knowledge production, its transfer, adaptation and practical use in modernization and urbanization processes. The most recent result of the work of the international team formed around Gantner and Hein-Kircher is the book under review here.

The structure of the book is based on three main parts. The first is entitled “Building a Modern City: Networks in Urban Planning.” It consists of four texts covering the topic of adaptation of scientific and architectural achievements and their transfers by using selected European examples. In the article by Cathleen M. Giustino, the reader learns about the particularly intriguing history of the modernization of Prague’s urban space from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1930s. She captures the issue of the transformation of the most important Czech city in terms of sanitation and the health policy, which involved a break with Prague’s previous planning policies, following, for instance, a plan appearing under the telling title “Finis Ghetto.” The author concludes her considerations by describing the project of rebuilding Prague (mainly the Hradčany area) undertaken by a prominent Slovenian architect associated with the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, Jože Plečnik.

The following text by two Ukrainian historians, Igor Lyman and Victoria Konstantinova, deals with the “port city of Berdyansk” which was a part of the Russian Empire in the nineteenth century. The authors explain the paths of modernization of the city in a clear way, pointing out the good practices responsible for its progress. Gantner not only introduces the renowned Hungarian architect, sculptor, and painter Géza Maróti, but above all the artist’s famous global (and local) projects from Milan and Budapest to Detroit. An interesting perspective on the exchange of experiences in the field of architecture and urban planning is presented by Tamara Bjažić Klarin. She shows the exchange of theories and practices related to urban planning concepts in the Austro-Hungarian province, using Zagreb as a case study. Interestingly, she demonstrates that urban planners with origins outside the center of the Habsburg monarchy, including France, were to a large extent influential in the spatial changes of Central and Eastern European cities.

In my view, without diminishing the value of the earlier and later texts, most interesting is the second part devoted to the vision of a “healthy city” and good practices for its implementation. This part is the most modest, as it includes only three articles, including those by Anna Mazanik, Hein-Kircher, and Celia Miralles Buil. Mazanik presents Moscow in the period 1870–1910 as a culturally “backward” city (mainly in terms of health and sanitation policy), but also a rapidly “learning” city. Significantly, this learning came to the Muscovites from the cities of the broader West, such as Warsaw, Berlin, Oxford, and Hitchin, but above all from the then small US-American city of Memphis, with a population of only 40,000. The inspiration the Russians drew from Tennessee was the “separate sewage system” (p. 130).

Hein-Kircher focuses her attention on the health conditions and their improvement in Lviv around 1900, which was then dominated by ethnic Poles; hence the article is titled “Best Practices from a Polish Perspective.” The text introduces the European reader to the specifics of Lviv and Galicia as an Austrian province. It focuses primarily on the sanitation process in Lviv, which in the nineteenth century was regarded as an extremely disadvantaged city in terms of health. But in the period leading up to the outbreak of World War I, there was a marked improvement in the health-promoting policies of the municipal authorities. Hein-Kircher presents the issue of knowledge transfer in the field of public health

from Germany (Dresden, Berlin, Düsseldorf) amongst others to Lviv. Lviv residents also drew inspiration on health issues from London and other British cities. Materials stored in the Austrian State Archives (Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv) in Vienna might have been helpful in explaining the complex issues of public health in Lviv at that time. Although the title of Buil's article "Improving Health in a Mediterranean City: Barcelona and the European Network (1931–1937)" leads one to believe that the author will focus on the period of the Second Spanish Republic (up until the Civil War), the text actually presents broader contexts. It uses retrospectives going back to the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century, when an epidemic of tuberculosis raged in Barcelona (as it did in other parts of Europe), known at the time, not without reason, as the "white death."

The third part "The New Urban Space: Experiences and Institutions" is the most comprehensive in terms of volume. It is impossible in a short review to summarize the contents of all five texts. However, it is important to signal that they present multifaceted experiences of transforming urban space in a selection of European cities (Warsaw, Barcelona, Bucharest, Milan, Wrocław, Budapest, Stockholm, but also in the small farmstead of Pilawin located near Zhytomyr in present-day Ukraine). In my opinion, particularly interesting results are presented in a cross-sectional text by Hochadel entitled "Going East: Gustave Loisel and the Networks of Exchange Between Zoological Gardens before 1914," in which the author outlines the development and importance of zoological gardens in Europe before World War I. He refers to the concepts of Paris-based Loisel the world's most prominent zoologists of the time.

All the articles in this book have a common denominator in that they use a case-study method, which makes them of great value. Despite the fact that they deal with a selected, strictly limited (usually spatially and temporally) research object (a city), the authors present individualized mechanisms of intercity knowledge exchange that are relevant to specific political, economic, cultural, and even communication conditions. The "Afterword" with the telling title "Goodbye to Center and Periphery" by Cor Wagenaar is a valuable addition to the book. Not only does it provide a complementary summary of the whole, but it is above all an exposition of the author's own position on the meaning of the terms center, periphery and peripherality, while at the same time preserving the references to urban studies at the turn of the twentieth century. In his argument, Wagenaar raises the issue of the difficulty of compartmentalizing the modernizing transformations that took place during the *Belle Époque* period, as well as in the years between the wars, and after World War II.

The layout of the book is clear in principle. One may wonder whether some of the articles have been adequately assigned to the right parts. For example, Giustino's opening article fits well with the second part on the subject of health. Nevertheless, this comment is a debatable matter, due to the fact that the profile and themes of the articles converge on many levels. An important chord that must resound in this review concerns the originality of the research presented. The articles do not bear the hallmarks of epigonism. Research results are supported by numerous source searches made in archives and libraries specializing on the particular issues. For example, Elena Canadelli refers to the collections of the Archives of the Italian National Museum of Science Technology Leonardo da Vinci of Milan, while Mazanik uses the Central State Archive of Moscow, and Hein-Kircher, treating Lviv as an urban laboratory for her research, drew on resources located in two Lviv archives, namely: the State Archive of the Lviv Region and the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine. Also worth mentioning is the high degree of erudition of the authors, who have made a successful attempt to compare the results of their research with the previous findings of world and European historiography.

To conclude this discussion, it should be emphasized that the selection of the editorial team guaranteed the high quality of this volume. It is the result of several years of research into the modernization processes of urban societies. Great value lies in the comparative method applied, which enables the reader to become acquainted with various perspectives,

from those of Western Europe through Central Europe to those of Eastern Europe. It must be stated with complete conviction that the book under review is a bibliographical work of fundamental importance for researchers on the history of cities at the turn of the twentieth century, and in particular for historians, art historians and urbanologists concerned with modernization processes in the broadest sense.

Kraków

Konrad Meus

Catherine Horel: *Multicultural Cities of the Habsburg Empire 1880–1914*. Imagined Communities and Conflictual Encounters. Central European University Press. Budapest 2023. 574 S., Ill. ISBN 978-963-386-289-6. (€ 116,—)

Catherine Horel, a renowned historian of Habsburg Central Europe, embarked on a formidable task—to write an urban history of Austria-Hungary. Her expertise in urban history, focus on Transleithania (still rare in all-Habsburg scholarship), and language skills made her a perfect candidate for the task. But how to maneuver in a field where so much literature has been produced in the last 20 years, let alone older scholarship? How to present the entanglement of the urban and the nationalist revolution that took place in the last decades of the empire's existence? And, finally, how to find a common denominator in such a diverse area?

H. decided to solve this dilemma by choosing twelve cities, six from the Hungarian and six from the Austrian part of the dual monarchy: Arad, Brünn (Brno), Czernowitz (Cernăuți, Cernivci), Fiume (Rijeka), Lemberg (Lwów/Lviv), Nagyvárad (Oradea), Pozsony (Preßburg, Prešporok; today Bratislava), Sarajevo, Szabadka (Subotica), Temesvár (Timișoara), Trieste (Trst), and Zagreb. The very enumeration of these cities including the various versions of their names points to the common trait H. is most interested in—their multicultural character. Consciously excluding metropolises such as Vienna, Budapest, or Prague, she focuses on what she calls “midsize cities”—usually provincial capitals or statutory cities. Building upon modern studies of multilingualism and multiculturalism, she presents the social landscapes of the respective cities in their full diversity, not limited to the alleged national conflicts or the nostalgic picture of peaceful coexistence.

In her analysis, H. focuses on different aspects of multicultural urban life: religious and cultural institutions, schooling, local politics, urban development, and local identity issues. The study, based mostly on the author's research in the press and her use of the existing scholarship, introduces local contexts and the most prominent actors. This thematic structure unfortunately requires presenting examples from all twelve cities in every chapter which may sometimes feel tedious to readers, especially when concrete cases amount to a highly diverse picture rather than a unified one. In certain subchapters, the cities simply prove incomparable and so deeply rooted in local contexts that the analysis turns into an enumeration of facts, not a way to connect them. Despite the apparent similarity of their neo-Renaissance representative buildings, the rich and well-connected Trieste can hardly be compared to the remote capital of an impoverished region, such as Czernowitz, and the challenges faced by local politicians in Sarajevo differed strongly from those in Brünn. On the other hand, it is precisely the diversity of the Habsburg Monarchy that the book praises and aims to describe. In this sense, the apparent inconsistency may come from the very nature of the researched object.

A similar query can be raised regarding the thematic scope of the reviewed book. Given that the nineteenth century is broadly considered the age of the cities and that Horel decided to cover topics ranging from industrialization to national politics, and from cultural associations to the structure of the military, one could rightfully ask: Isn't it a socio-cultural history of the last thirty years of the Habsburg Empire more than just a history of its cities? And isn't it a textbook rather than a monograph? After all, Pieter Judson in his history of the empire used a similar method when dealing with the same period (1880–1914)—his examples supporting the general argument come from different urban settings