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EU funds in balancing urban transport infrastructure in Poland, 2004-2006 : [abstract]

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Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

MAPPING CULTURAL HERITAGE – CARPATHIAN EXPERIENCE

Introduction

The following paper presents the approach applied to present spatial differentiation of cultural heritage in Carpathians. It was made within the INTERREG III CADSES “Carpathian Project “. The task, which project leaders posed to the authors was “ *General characteristic, delimitation of cultural sub-regions, appointment of the culture based factors for the social and economic development (traditional skills, products, jobs)*. So, any cartographic presentation was necessary at least for the delimitation of cultural sub-regions. Differently from other international projects this time it was not based on any administrative units but the effort was made to delimit sub-regions in their real spatial shape.

Delimitation of Cultural Sub-regions

The wide term “Cultural” heritage covers a variety of tangible and intangible goods, which have at least one common characteristic: they are perceived as important components of the culture and therefore are worthy of the protection.

The variety of traditional culture in Carpathians with numerous common elements occurring, disappearing and emerging surprisingly along the mountain range together with complicated political history of the area accompanied with voluntary and forced migrations in 19th and 20th centuries have led to the situation where any attempt to delimitate cultural regions of Carpathians can be easily questioned. Therefore lines separating regions of traditional culture presented on the enclosed map should be treated as approximate layout of transitional zones rather than precisely defined borders.

Moreover, in spite the visible influence of Walachian migrations of 15th century along the whole mountain range and in spite of numerous other common cultural features the common Carpathian identity has never developed among inhabitants of these mountains. Instead the highland identity of distinct ethnographic groups developed relatively well in predominantly plain countries such as Ukraine (Lemko, Boyko, Hutsul) or Poland (gorale). These groups are usually conscious of the difference between them and other groups living at the foothills of the mountains and on plains. Where the whole country is located in Carpathians the Carpathian identity may equal to national identity e.g. Slovakia. As regards Hungary and Romania the pattern of local identities is not so closely related to the relief.

The present delimitation of regions of traditional culture is based on ethnographic subdivisions developed separately in Carpathian countries. As different research approaches were adopted in different countries delimitation criteria are far from being homogenous. In case of some countries regions are delimited as areas inhabited by distinct ethnographic

groups (Ukraine, Poland, Czech Republic) whereas in other countries more historic units were delimited (Slovakia). Agricultural traditions with particular emphasis on viticulture were used as main criteria for delimitation of Hungarian regions whereas traditional costumes, music and dance were used in case of Romania. The cultural subdivision of Serbian part of Carpathians follows geomorphologic structure of the mountains. The small part of Carpathians belonging to Austria has been also marked on the map.

The following main sources of information were used to compile the presented map:

- Kutrzeba-Pojnarowa A. „Struktura Etniczna i Grupy Etnograficzne” in: Wielka Encyklopedia Powszechna PWN vol.9 item: Poland, PWN Warsaw 1967
- Benuskova Z. A kol. „Tradicna Kultura Regionov Slovenska” 2. doplnene vydanie, Veda, Bratislava 2005
- FolklorWeb.cz <http://www.folklorweb.cz/regiony>
- Folklorni Sdruzeni Ceske Republiky <http://www.fos.cz/encyklopedie>
- Balassa Gy. Ortutay (ed.) „Hungarian Ethnographical Groups and regions in the Carpathian Basin (1979): Magyar neprajz. Budapest, Corvina Kiado
- Kuzela Z. „Ukrainian Tribal Divisions and ethnographic Groups” in: Ukraine - a Concise Encyclopedia, Shevchenko Scientific Society 1963-1971
- Mellish L., Green N. „Romania Ethnographic zones clickable map” <http://www.eliznik.org.uk/RomaniaEthno/ethno-map.htm>
- <http://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regiuni> istorice ale Romaniei ,

Surprisingly enough, in spite of different criteria used, borders of cross-border international cultural regions (e.g. Bucovina/Bukowyna, Spiš/Spisz) turned out to be relatively compatible on both sides of national borders. The draft map was consulted with project participants from all countries concerned. Moreover some experts from outside the project team have also consulted the preliminary version of the map. Namely Ivan Roventshak from the University of Lviv supplied his remarks for the delimitation of Ukrainian regions and Borislav Stojkov provided necessary information about Serbian Carpathians. The contribution of the latter was essential due to the lack of any Serbian project partner.

As a result the following regions have been delimited in each country:

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Slovácko
2. Valašsko
3. Lašsko
4. Těšinsko/Śląsk Cieszyński

POLAND

5. Śląsk Cieszyński/ Těšinsko
6. Górny Śląsk
7. Region Krakowski
8. Region Góralski
9. Pogórze
10. New region developing on relics of Lemko and Bojko culture
11. Orawa/Orava
12. Spisz/Spiš

SLOVAKIA

13. Orava/Orawa
14. Spiš/Spisz