

Central European Conference of Historical Geographers

Prague, Czechia / August 31 – September 2, 2016



| ABSTRACT BOOK

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Prof. Dr. Eva Semotanová, director

The Institute of History, Czech Academy of Sciences

Prof. Dr. Bohuslav Gaš, dean

Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague

Prof. Dr. Bohumír Janský, president

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Photo by Dana Fialová

Keynote Speech 1

Thursday, September 1, 2016 / 9.00 – 10.00 / Room 1

Strategies to “survive” as Historical Geographer in Germany after the scientific turn of geography in the late 1970s

Winfried Schenk

University of Bonn, Germany

Until the 1960s the historical-genetic approach formed a core area of German geographical research. With the scientific turn in geography during the 1970s, some of its questions had been seen as less problem-oriented and sometimes as societally irrelevant. To obtain the historical-genetic approach two strategies were pursued in Germany, an interdisciplinary (1), and an adaption to applied working fields (2) in the last decades. Today a young generation of historical geographers show a third way in the direction of the so-called “new cultural geography” (3).

1. The interdisciplinary strategy meant a slight distancing of the continuing historical and geographical work from mainstream geography in Germany, both in the working fields and in the research organization.
2. The strategy to adapt to applied fields had the aim to secure a place especially for the historical-genetic approach within the modernized geography.
3. The third way is marked by two conferences in 2014 and 2016 under the headline “Between history and geography, between time and space”. One can see that former borders of curricula seem to dissolve.

Keynote Speech 2

Thursday, September 1, 2016 / 10.30 – 11.30 / Room 1

Europe's cultural diversity as a problem for European integration

Peter Jordan

Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria

European integration is obviously impeded by the national and nation-state idea that is still vigorous and makes member states of the European Union (EU) refuse to cede powers to the EU or subnational levels. Recent events like the global economic crisis, the Euro as well as the migration crisis have, however, demonstrated that it is not just the national idea and the nation state that lets further integration appear very difficult, but that also fundamental differences in cultural attitudes in different parts of Europe are responsible for that. Thus, people in Southeast Europe look at state authorities and the public sphere at large with much more skepticism than in Western Europe, where cooperation with public authorities is less problematic and public engagement is much more popular. Attitudes like these are not just the result of Communism in parts of Europe. They can be traced back to earlier periods of history and have their roots in the fact that the West of Europe functioned since the early Middle Ages (the Franconian Empire) as the core of several innovation waves that reached other parts of Europe only to some extent or not all. In a cumulative way, they diversified Europe into parts with very divergent economic, social and political attitudes. These disparities are difficult to be equalized and rather accentuated by modern migration. The paper will highlight Europe's major cultural differentiation processes in history, hint at their current traces in economic, social and political attitudes and relate them to problems in European integration.

(Re)constructions of the past in the Czech-German borderlands: The case of the Krušnohoří / Erzgebirge mining area

Jakub Jelen, Zdeněk Kučera, Magdalena Kašková

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

Heritage as a form of imagination and representation of the past is often believed to be helping in understanding one's own identity and contributing to the feeling of rootedness in place. But what happens if this continuity between past and present is interrupted? After the World War II, Czech borderland witnessed almost total population exchange which also resulted in significant cultural change. The transfer of the Czech Germans broke the continuity of its settlement, cultivation and interpretation. New residents had to conform to living in for most of them new environment, some areas were reserved by the state powers to serve new purposes. After 1989 there has been growing interest of local communities in understanding the past transformations and rediscovering the heritage of their regions in the entire borderland. Many focused on its positive past. However, in many borderland areas it soon became apparent that also dealing with the dissonant heritage is unavoidable. These issues of identity and heritage (trans)formation are discussed on the case of the Krušnohoří / Erzgebirge area along the Czech-German border, the mining region which has been proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage sites list recently. Emphasis is put on different ways, practices and means by which the past and heritage of this region are being (re)imagined and (re)presented. The role of present as well as former inhabitants, various stakeholders and institutions in these processes is discussed. Particular attention is given to the Jáchymovsko area. This territory surrounding a Renaissance town Jáchymov / Joachimsthal is known for heritage of its silver mining era as well as for being a center of restricted uranium mining area where POWs and political prisoners had to work in harsh conditions in the late 1940s and during 1950s. Thus various positive and negative aspects of its past are still being negotiated, and represented with the help of different tools (traditional as well as "new" virtual media), by various stakeholders (from local to global) possessing and enforcing different imaginations of the area's past.

Problems and possibilities of mining heritage presentation: Visualisation of the Svornost work camp in the Jáchymovsko area

Martin Dolejš, Petr Meyer, Silvie R. Kučerová

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

Heritage presentation might include the presentation of past which evokes controversial, negative and tragic events and processes. As an example of this controversial history can be considered the heritage of uranium mining in the Jáchymovsko area (Northern Bohemia). The area was politically misused through the presence of work camps for prisoners of World War II and for the political prisoners of the Czechoslovakian communist regime after 1948. Although the elements still clearly visible in Jáchymov landscape referring to the mentioned former presence of work camps in the area are rare, in last years the efforts for the presentation of this kind of mining heritage and political-cultural heritage and their public mediation have strengthened. The paper follows the previous more general paper by J. Jelen, Z. Kučera and M. Kašková and discusses the utilization of computer-based visualization as a tool for demonstration of transformations and former appearances of places and their landscapes to a wide public. The paper presents a part of the broader project aimed at the visualization of the uranium mining heritage of the Jáchymovsko area which is solved by Department of Geography of Faculty of Science at J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem and by The CEVRAMOK Laboratory (Cave Automatic Virtual Environment) in cooperation with Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science and the Museum of Sokolov. The paper discusses the process of the 3D virtual reconstruction of corrective-work camp Svornost which was functioning between 1949 and 1954 upon the uranium mine in the town Jáchymov. The former objects in the Svornost work camp were modeled on the ground of current digital terrain model and according to documented historical materials (such as photographs, sketches, witnesses' narrations etc.). Although, the obvious and attractive computer-based visualization has been progressively used tool for heritage presentation, on the other hand, it might be too simplifying or even historically inaccurate. Especially in the case of the objects which are not present in the landscape nowadays and which are only scarcely documented.

3D reconstructions of abandoned landscape: Examples from various regions in Czechia

Přemysl Štych, Pavlo Kryshenyk, Josef Lastovička, Jan Jelének, Lucie Koucká

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

Landscape in Czechia has been affected by many political and socio-economic events. More than two thousand settlements have disappeared as a result of these factors. The most important factor has been related to the displacement of German minority and the establishment of the so-called Iron Curtain in border areas. Additional reasons were the enlargement of military zones, construction of water dams and coal mining. In the second half of the 20th century, there occurred also extensive changes in the structure of cities and villages because of unsuitable spatial planning when many valuable buildings or the whole quarters were demolished. GIS technologies and 3D bring a new dimension into the study and

visualization of the abandoned landscape. GIS allows reconstructing the abandoned settlements using a rich archive of maps and aerial photographs. The paper presents the main methodological approaches and the results of LUCC research team at Charles University in Prague. 3D models of several settlements have been designed until now. These models present the reconstruction of abandoned landscape due to the construction of Slapy and Lipno water dams, military areas, Iron Curtain or the redevelopment of Dobříš town during the communist period. Methodology is based on various data sources and GIS technologies, e.g. Google SketchUp, ArcGIS Arc Scene. 3D models can be used in various ways. They are useful especially for the study of long-term landscape changes. It is also useful for demonstration of GIS capabilities or as an educational tool. 3D models are attractive especially for the wide public. For this reason, results have been also published on the web site by using Google Earth technology.

The usage of new geoinformatics methods for identification and reconstruction of deserted settlements

Jan Pacina

J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czechia

The region of the North-West Bohemia (Czechia) is significant by the presence of a large number of deserted settlements. These settlements have been abandoned due to several reasons: open-cast brown coal mining, large water dam constructions or political situation caused by population transfers. The presentation focuses on deserted settlements in the Ore Mountains (Krušné hory / Erzgebirge) area by the border with Germany. Several areas of interest were processed by the "new methods of geoinformatics" including KAP (Kite Aerial Photography), Small Format Aerial Photography (SFAP) carried out by an aircraft and UAVs and 3D modeling based on historical documents. Thanks to these technologies we are capable of creating high spatial resolution orthophotos used for settlement residuals identification, precise Digital Surface Models showing settlement artifacts invisible on orthophotos or used for visualizations. Different methods were used as not all of above-mentioned data collection methods may be used under local conditions. The 3D modeling tools allow us to re-create the former shape of the deserted settlements and place it directly into the actual (virtual) landscape created from the SFAP images. All of the processed data are replenished with processed old maps and archival aerial photographs and are presented online as an interactive web-mapping application or 3D models.

The appellations of Slavic communities ('tribes') and the problem of geographical localization of denoted societies (the 10th – 11th centuries Eastern Slavs' example)

Aleksei Shchavelev

Institute of World History RAS, Russia

Traditional methods of history, historical geography, and philology assume that the majority of appellations of Slavic communities ("tribes") of the IX – XI centuries in the medieval texts were ethnonyms, most often endonyms, and designated only political or ethnographic territorial societies (H. Łowmiański). But the contemporary narrative and semiotic interpretations of medieval texts reveal the sophisticated connections between the name in the medieval text as a denotation and a designated object in the reality. Such attempts to make such analyses of the essential implications of the appellations and their denotations on the data of the different parts of the Slavic World ('Slavia') were made by D. Třeštík, M. Lysý, A. Buko, P. Urbańczyk, M. Kara, etc. The basic theoretical models were invented in the studies of the origin of German and other barbarian 'tribes' by R. Wenskus, H. Wolfram, R. Hachmann, and their contemporary followers like F. Curta, P. Geary, etc. Now the preliminary analyses of each case should include the definition of a type of an ethnonym in the text: was it a self-designation or a xenonym, or was it a name of political, linguistic, social, etc. group? The reconstruction of the contexts, where such appellation was found, should become the key moment of the historical interpretation. The next research step is the detection of the direct and indirect landmarks of the community in the different historical sources. And only then the spatial review of the landscapes and archeological objects in some lucky cases could allow us to determine the territory of the community and to clarify its type of organization and a level of the social development. But some cases will be interpretational dead ends. My analyses of the complex of texts, mentioned the names of the Slavic communities of Eastern Europe, revealed rather complicated situation. An overview of Old-Russian, Byzantine, Latin, Arabic and Jewish-Khazar texts of the 10th – the beginning of the 12th century, in which there are mentions of Slavic ethnonyms, which can be considered as the names of Slavic "tribal" communities, gave the clear evidence that most of them were mentioned in two or several independent narratives. My particular attention was focused on verifying and assessing the reliability of the historical and geographical information about Slavic "tribes" in the early Old Russian Chronicles. The comparison of the different narrative tradition allowed me to refute the popular now in the historiography hypothesis of the invention of the list of this "tribes" in the Russian Primary Chronicle (O. Tolochko, I. Danilevskiy).

These historical evidences ("Bavarian Geographer", the letter of the Khazar king Joseph, a treatise "De Administrando Imperio", Primary Chronicle and some others) were researched with the help of text's critics to define their historical authenticity and the verification of chronology. The chronology of this evidences gave no reason to date the emergence of any Slavic community much earlier fixing its name, the names of its leaders or other onomastic markers in the written sources, to wit – much earlier the beginning of the 10th century.

The collation of historical landmarks in the texts, nomenclature of toponyms and the map of synchronous archeological objects admit classifying some communities according to the models of political archeology. Some names of this list of medieval Slavic tribes in Eastern Europe denoted political unions like chiefdoms ('Severyane', 'Drevlyane', 'Vyatichi'), some – local communities ('Polyane', 'Ulich'), or special cult social network ('Krivichi'), or ethnopolitical or ethnosocial group ('Slovene'). But some of them in spite of the efforts of many researches (like H. Łowmiański or V. Sedov) it is impossible to identify and to localize according to the available data ('Drevlyane', 'Radimichi', 'Bushane').

Place identity and imaginary geography

Irina Konovalova

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The aim of the report is to discuss the identity-building capacity of the imaginary geographical objects and to trace their real geographical and cultural background. The discussion is based on the analysis of the Arab geographical treatises of the 9th–12th centuries written by Ibn Khurradadhbih, Ibn al-Faqih, al-Istakhri, Ibn Hawkal, al-Masudi, and al-Idrisi. These writings contain more or less detailed descriptions of several East European rivers ("The River of the Slavs", "The Russian River"), lakes ("Tirma"), islands ("The Island of the Rus"), and mountains ("Quqaya") that cannot be identified with any real geographical objects. All these toponyms designate imaginary objects that should be searched not in the real physical space but on the mental map of the Arab geographers. An attempt to extract pieces of reliable information out of the descriptions of these objects and place them on a modern map does not in itself allow to understand the meaning and function of geographic images created by medieval authors. The fact is that the information included in the story of this or that imaginary object was not a mechanical set of data but the organic unity, based on its geographical content — in the understanding of a medieval writer. Thus, the way of the Rus merchants from the Slavic lands to Khazaria was grasped by the Arabs as "The River of the Slavs"; in this connection, the first idea of the country of the Rus in the Islamic literature took the form of "The Island of the Rus". Inaccessible northern areas of the earth were presented by the image of snow-covered mountain "Quqaya" that stretched along the northern edge of the oecumene. The stories of "The Russian River" and of the lake "Tirma" combined various information about the northern Russian settlements of the 12th century with the idea of a great waterway connecting the northern and the southern regions of East Europe. In the eyes of the Islamic scholars such place names as "The River of the Slavs", "The Russian River", the mountain "Quqaya", the lake "Tirma" referred to single objects, but in fact, the semantic content of these toponyms is much wider. All these toponyms did not simply point out a place: they had been coined in order to embody the geographical ideas generalizing the human experience of space exploration and development of the East European waterways.

Opening up new lands and waters: Names of the White and Baltic Seas in the old Scandinavian literature

Tatjana N. Jackson

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This paper investigates the process of space development and naming new pieces of space through the study of place names preserved in the sagas, chronicles and geographical works written down in Iceland, Norway and Denmark in the 12th–14th centuries. Place names are important features of national and territorial identity. The paper demonstrates how the Scandinavians of that time imagined their lands and surrounding waters and how the toponyms reflected those geographical ideas. The inner bend of the Ocean pierces Denmark and passes on to border the southern quarter of Gotland in a broad curve; the outer sweep increases in breadth as it streams eastwards along the coastline of northern Norway till it is walled by an unbroken arc of land and terminates in a sea which our ancestors called Gandvik,” – this is how the Danish chronicler Saxo Grammaticus described Denmark and the northern part of the Ocean circling, in the Greek cosmological tradition, the Earth’s edge. The two bends of the Ocean are likely to be the waters washing in the south and the north the Scandinavian Peninsula, namely the Baltic Sea and the ambiguous Gandvik.

The latter name, which we also come across in the Old Norse-Icelandic literature (Gandvík), is understood by the majority of scholars as a designation of the White Sea. The author shows the fallacy of this conclusion, investigates its origin, an inappropriate rely on modern geographical maps being one of the causes, and shares Karl Tiander’s opinion that the whole Arctic Ocean to the north of the European shores had been understood as a gulf, sinus septentrionale, and called Gandvik, the geographical term gradually “narrowing” its meaning to function in some rare texts as a designation of the White Sea. Gandvík literally means “Magic bay”, what reflects the idea of the mythical and dangerous realm of the Far North.

The Baltic Sea, much better known to Scandinavian travelers, had been identified by them as the “eastern sea” because through it the way led to the often visited Eastern quarter of the oecumene, Austrhálfa. They even differentiated between its general name Austmarr, bearing the idea of “easterness”, and a special name Eystrasalt, the “more eastern sea”, referring to the central and eastern Baltic Sea (the Baltic Proper). The two names of this sea, no doubt, reflect good acquaintance of Scandinavians with the Baltic lands and territories far beyond it, such as Old Rus and Byzantium.

Session 1.3 / Research on Historical Natural Hazards and its Relevance for Current Risk Reduction

Wednesday, August 31, 2016 / 14:30 – 16:00 / Room 5

Reconstructing of flash flood in 1714

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Aside from the May flood of 1872, the flash flood that occurred at the turn of July and August 1714 in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands is probably the most important case of its kind in the Czech lands, and may likely be ranked among the most notable occurrences of extreme weather even within the larger Central European context. Within the catchment basin of the Sázava River, the headwater level rose about three meters above the highest floods on the hydrological record and 1.5m above the highest historical flood-mark. The flood caused tremendous material damage at the time, breaching e.g. about 70 fish ponds and destroying essentially all bridges; over 230 people were killed. It was revealed that the area of Žďárské vrchy (Žďár Hills) at the divide of the rivers Loučná, Chrudimka, Sázava, and Svratka which was impacted by the causative extreme precipitation may have measured 800 to 1000 square kilometers. Rough estimates of the headwater flow rate equal about four times current Q100 values. We, therefore, used the hydrological model Aqualog in order to determine whether an event of this scope was at all realistic. The goal was to assess whether it was realistically possible that precipitation may have been of such scope as to trigger a hydrological response of this intensity. The contribution brings at last but not least the information about the broader geographical context of a 1714 flood in Bohemia and in Central Europe.

Landslides and landslide phases on historical records: Examples from the Czech Carpathians

Michal Bíl, Martina Bílová, Jiří Sedoník, Jan Kubeček

CDV - Transport Research Centre, Czechia

Landslide calamities, which recently affected the Czech Republic (1997, 2006 and 2010), have caused significant property losses, but also motivated intensive landslide research. All these events have been thoroughly investigated over the following years. Numerous publications, reports and maps have been published and databases collected. The focus of the landslide researched consequently moved to the older events which occurred in this region up to the middle of the twentieth century. A direct comparison of these three newest landslide events with the older ones was still, however, rather difficult. Missing data on active landslides in the past was the main reason. Only important landslides, which caused losses to infrastructure or casualties, were predominately recorded previously, whereas every activated landslide is documented

at present. This research is of interest for several reasons: it demonstrates the importance of old data sources for landslide identification, it helps identify the unknown events which can also have a direct impact up to the present as the majority of landslides are often rejuvenated and might cause losses. We investigated old aerial photographs, maps and written sources to identify individual landslides and groups of landslides which formed landslide phases. These sources can help uncover the size and extent of the older landslide calamities. Each data source had its specific limitations. The success of landslide identification from aerial photographs largely depends on vegetation cover at the time the photograph is taken. Unfortunately, the majority of them were taken during the summer months. The largest inactive landslides were depicted on old maps during standard land use mapping. This was the case for the Stable Cadaster maps. The majority of landslides in the forests were, however, omitted. Written sources were strongly dependent on the person of the chroniclers and the geographic area. Chronicles, written in the areas of the former German population in southern Moravia, were maintained for a longer time and more accurately than in rest of the Carpathians. Only a few of these chronicles have been preserved, unfortunately, up to the present. Finally, we were able to identify at least six landslide phases which took place between 1900 and 1970 in the area of the Czech Carpathians. In addition, a number of individual landslide records extending up to the seventeenth century were also identified. The oldest written record on landsliding in the Czech Carpathians was recorded in the Pálava region in 1663.

Considerations on the long-term social vulnerability to natural hazards: Insights from the historical multihazard database for Northern Bohemia

Pavel Raška, Jakub Dubišar

J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czechia

While serious lacks in historical treatments on vulnerability may be seen in a social science perspective, the geoscientific study of natural hazards, in turn, is rather successful in completing the time-series but paying only a limited attention to the conditions underlying vulnerability. Therefore, the primary motive of this paper is to raise further discussion about connections between the geoscientific and social study of vulnerability. In particular, we use the newly established database of natural hazards for the latter part of the 19th Century in Northern Bohemia (Czech Republic) based on a thorough search in local newspapers (Aussiger Anzeiger; 1856-1902). The 599 found hazard events were analyzed in terms of their social impacts, namely fatalities, damaged/affected buildings, damaged/affected parcels, affected property. First, the frequency, recurrence and regularity of natural hazard events is being assessed. Second, social vulnerability to various combinations of natural hazard events (i.e. cascading and combined effect of hazard events) is evaluated using the established Impact score and Efficiency score for these natural hazards. Finally, the comparison of the results with other historical studies and with current databases highlights the demand for improved socio-cultural interpretation of long-term vulnerability assessments.

Transforming the green spaces in Kyiv

Iryna Kochetkova

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Green spaces for recreation in Kyiv formed historically and depend on the geographical location of the city. Other factors creating a network of green spaces for recreation is: Architectural planning, social, economic, organizational factors. The diachronic analysis method applied to isolate the phases of development of green spaces for recreation.

The first phase: mid XVIII – up 70-s XIX century. Since then, the green spaces are used for recreation. In the eighteenth century, Kyiv was one of the largest cities of the Russian Empire and the economic and cultural center of Ukrainian lands. At this time in Kiev, as in other European cities, parks were created. In 1748 was founded the first adjustable park.

The second phase: 70's XIX – up 20's. XX century. The period of active development of the city and the inclusion of the city limits of new territories. At this time, first developed special programs for greening the city.

The third phase: 20's XX – up 60's XX century. The period of further growth of the city, destruction of some parks during the 20-30's, and recovery of green spaces after the war. At this time, the parks were open to all visitors and free. In the USSR, visiting parks ceased to be a sign of belonging to the middle class. Changed shape and recreational activities. Parks became the centers of active leisure.

The fourth phase: 60's - 90's XX century. The period of intensive development of the city, the emergence of new residential areas on the right and the left bank, which were planned considering the creation of green spaces of common use.

The fifth phase: 90's - until today. The period of increasing building density in the central part of the city at the expense of areas of parks and gardens. Construction of the new arrays, which do not provide for the creation of green spaces for recreation. The growing influence of the Church promoted the construction of many churches in residential areas on the site of green space.

Local residents often use for recreation is not adapted territory.

Prague's industrial heritage as a potential for the visitor's deconcentration

Dana Fialová, Veronika Dumbrovská, Tereza Kůsová

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

In the past two decades, the capital of Prague saw a major increase in the number of visitors and foreign tourists in particular. In the course of a year, one can watch a change in the clientele depending on the countries of origin (Germany, Russia, Spain, China, etc.), the age structure and primary objectives of their visits (culture, knowledge, gastronomy, special cultural events, sports and congress undertakings, etc.). Nevertheless, the tourists never forget to visit the historic center: the UNESCO-listed Prague Heritage Reserve (especially the so-called Royal Way). There is their high concentration (when converted into the usable area and population number, there is one of the biggest burdens from among comparable urban destinations), accompanied by a number of risk phenomena (touristification, congestion, crime, etc.). One can observe some tension between the users of the space: the residents, visitors, and tourists. As a rule, the residents perceive the aforementioned phenomena negatively, while tourists are much more tolerant of them and are reconciled with the given situation, especially during their first visit to Prague. For the sake of sustainable tourism and also an easing of the existing tension it is necessary to try to make a guided dispersion of visitors/tourists also outside the historic center: (a) for the purpose of a reduced burden of the historic center; (b) to make the tourists visit the city repeatedly. A variety of opportunities is being offered in the close hinterland of the historic center especially in connection with a revitalization of former industrial districts in the inner town (Karlín, Smíchov, Holešovice) and with a trend in tourism, specifically an interest in the industrial heritage of the late 19th century and early 20th century. At the same time, one has to approach the redistribution in a guided fashion because the residents often perceive the current situation as "sacrificing" the historic center to tourists, considering their presence in other parts of the city undesirable and unsuitable. Based on quantitative data, the contribution documents the current enormous burden of the historic center and based on qualitative data, the way the burden by residents and tourists is perceived. The findings from a field survey make it possible to outline the options of tourists' guided redistribution just outside the historic core.

Tourism and land use change in mountain pastures: Case study the Eastern Black Sea Region, Turkey

Mehmet Somuncu

Ankara University, Turkey

Highlands and yaylas (Yayla: a temporary settlement in mountain pastures; plural: yaylas) possess rich cultural heritage in the Eastern Black Sea Mountains of Turkey. Therefore, Ministry of Culture and Tourism is promoting yayla tourism in the region. With the expansion of tourism industry, tourist activities have also gained momentum in some yaylas turning them into important tourism centers with increased tourism investments. This has also brought a rapid change in land use patterns and functions of yaylas along with the lifestyle of the local people. This shift has resulted in positive changes like development in the area on one hand and negative changes in environmental, socio-economic and cultural values on other. Therefore,

it is assumed that yayla tourism and protection of cultural heritage have correlation in terms of conflict and mutual benefits.

The first aim of this paper is to evaluate the development of tourism in the Eastern Black Sea Region highlands. The second is to evaluate changes in land use in the yaylas that depends on tourism in the same area. For this purpose, four different types of sample have been taken based on a research in 30 yaylas from three provinces of the Eastern Black Sea Region. Both quantitative and qualitative research techniques have been used in the study for collection of data. The change in the number of homes in the yaylas during years of 1973-2004 has been determined with the help of aerial photographs and geographic information system.

Primary data have been collected by survey during summer of 2010 in which 1350 people have participated. The qualitative data have been collected through personal observations and in-depth interviews with 45 local residents, visitors, managers and representatives of civil society organizations. Ultimately, all of the collected quantitative and qualitative data has been analyzed.

Because of rugged topography and scarcity of agriculture land, the life of the people living in rural areas of the Eastern Black Sea region is very hard. However, since the 1980s, development of tourism in the yaylas has provided new sources of income to the rural population of this region. In contrast to these positive developments, the growth of tourism in the highlands of the Eastern Black Sea region has also generated several problems regarding protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the area.

Environmental impacts of the conflict situation and their influence on the development of tourism

Galyna Zavarika

Volodymyr Dahl East-Ukrainian National University, Ukraine

The conflict situations caused great damage to the environment. This makes it impossible for the suitability of the territories for tourism development. The disruption of ecosystems and nature protected areas, destruction of environmentally hazardous industrial facilities, the deterioration of sanitary-hygienic drinking water sources indicators and disturbance of the geological environment are among the main negative impacts on the ecological status.

Place identity in street names: The case of six cities in Poland

Lucyna Przybylska

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There are six cities inhabited by 200-300 thousand people in Poland: Sosnowiec and Częstochowa in the South, Radom in central Poland, Białystok in the East and Toruń and Gdynia in the North. The history of these cities is different. In case of Toruń, Radom and Częstochowa it dates back to 13-14th century. Białystok comes from the late 17th century. Sosnowiec and Gdynia gained city rights in the beginning of the 20th century. The author raised two key research questions: How many streets associated with the name of each city (e.g. Toruń street, in Polish: ulica Toruńska) are there in Poland? Are there any regional differences in popularity of these cities in street names? Database TERYT of Polish Central Statistical Office is used to identify the number of streets. During desk research the following hypotheses were put forward: 1) The older the city the more street names originated from the name of the city 2) The more popular the city the more such street names in different regions 3) There is an interrelation between the number of street names originated from the name of the city and place identity.

Regional markedness of toponyms

Pavel Štěpán

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Toponyms, like other proper names, form a specific part of the lexicon. They often display strong regional specificities, though these specificities are of a different nature than those of common nouns (and words belonging to other word classes). Geographical areas of proper names differ substantially from areas of occurrence of common nouns.

The paper, both methodological and empirical, will be based on a geolinguistic approach. On the basis of theoretical onomastic background, the specificities of toponymic areas are to be discussed. On several examples, toponymic areas are to be compared to the corresponding common-noun areas, observing their mutual conformities and distinctions.

The regional markedness of toponyms will be analyzed on several linguistic levels: phonological, morphological, and lexical; a great deal of attention is to be devoted to the level of the derivation of names, namely the territorial markedness of the individual derivational formants found in toponyms.

The individual factors influencing the territorial distribution of the individual names and linguistic means found in toponyms are to be analyzed: these factors are both linguistic (closely connected with local dialects) and extralinguistic (related to the character of the named objects).

The analyzed data are formed by three categories of toponyms (names of settlements, names of unsettled objects, as well as street names) from the territory of Czech Republic.

Also, the question of how regional markedness of toponyms can contribute to the identity of the region will be dealt with.

The thematization of proper names in travel literature (travelogues of visits to the USSR)

Jaroslav David, Jana Davidová

University of Ostrava, Czechia

The paper explores the thematization of proper names (personal names, chrematonyms, toponyms) in travelogues by Czech writers visiting Soviet Russia and the USSR. The study is based on 40 travelogues covering a period from 1917 to 1956. Its aim is to present proper names in these travelogues as a means of promoting Soviet society, values and ideology. The study also examines how the authors of pre-war and post-war travelogues presented and commented on proper names – especially in relation to the process of renaming in the context of historical changes.

Session 2.3 / Historical Personalities and their Impact on the Modern World

Wednesday, August 31, 2016 / 16:30 – 18:00 / Room 5

P.J. Safarik and his impact on Ukrainian national territorialisation

Anton Kotenko

National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Russia

This paper is a microstudy of by P.J. Safarik's 1842 "Narodopis" and "Zemevid" and their influence on a process of construction of Ukrainian national space. I argue that both texts had an immense impact on the emerging Ukrainian national movement both in Russian and Austrian Ukraines by providing the first verbal and textual scientific descriptions of Ukrainian modern national territory. Previously a number of scholars have considered both of them important for Ukrainians but have not provided any details of their career in the Habsburg and Romanov empires. By telling their story in full I would like to underline the entangled Central European story of Ukrainian cartography and nationalism in general.

Contribution of Leo Bagrow and Dmitry D. Rudnev to geography education in St. Petersburg/Petrograd (1906-1918)

Alexander Wolodtschenko

TU Dresden, Germany

The organization of higher geographical education in the St. Petersburg / Petrograd was repeatedly examined and described in articles of pre-Soviet times (Adler 1911, Lukashevich 1919). The articles of the Soviet period (e.g. Zolotnitskaya 1956, 1965; Bobkov, Grigoriev 1961, etc.) have been characterized by ideological restrictions.

This paper will be considered only some of the facts and events of the organization of higher geographical education in St. Petersburg / Petrograd during the period from 1906 to 1918, and the role of the nobilities Leo Bagrow and Dmitry D. Rudnev - two friends at the gymnasium Gurevich (1898-1901), geography students of the St. Petersburg university (1901 -1907), travelers and researchers of North Europe / Russian North (1911-1912).

What contributions did Leo Bagrow and Dmitry D. Rudnev in the organization of higher geographical education in St. Petersburg / Petrograd during the period from 1906 to 1918? They were initiators and organizers of Geographical student circle at the St. Petersburg University (1906); initiators of Geographic Bureau in 1910; co-organizers of Higher Geography courses (1916-1918) and Geographical Institute (1918).

From Christianity to Anarchism: The vitalist geography of the former Moravian brother Elisée Reclus

Simon Runkel

Heidelberg University, Germany

The biography of the geographer Elisée Reclus tells the story of a Christian becoming Socialist. He was socialized as Protestant Christian, studied theology with the Moravian Brethren and eventually sketched out a universal geography that largely draws on theological motifs. The paper critically examines Reclus' modern social geography and discusses to which extent a „religious undercurrent“ (Clark & Martin 2013) can be traced throughout his work. Further, how conservative or progressive is Reclus' idea of a Socialist and Vitalist conception of nature and culture? The paper discusses what geographers could gain from a renewed interest in Reclus' work from a post-anarchist perspective.

Session 3.1 / Changing Geographies of Religion I: Historical Context and Current Trends

Thursday, September 1, 2016 / 13:00 – 14:30 / Room 2

Transformation of religious structures in Masuria region (Poland)

Elżbieta Bilska-Wodecka

Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland

Masuria never formed a separate administrative unit either in terms of church or administration, because it is impossible to delimit the borders of this region. Therefore, in the cultural sense, this region may be an example of a formal region. The criteria for separating the region was the percentage of the Masuria people (Lutherans who speak Polish or Masurian). Before 1945 they were Germanized. In the postwar period were persecuted, which resulted in emigration to the Federal Republic of Germany or the German Democratic Republic.

The aim of the presentation is to analyze the political factors affecting the transformation of the religious structure in Masuria. In a scientific discussion, we will focus on selected aspects of the problem, including changes of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of religious structure and number of various religious associations.

In the analysis were used both historical issues concerning religious communities in the region as well as various statistical data, which indicate the size of the changes.

Religious structure in Masuria underwent several radical changes. The presence of religious associations has been dependent on many factors. The most important should include political factors, with special emphasis on church-state relations. Since the beginning of the sixteenth century the most important events shaping the denominational structure were: (a) the secularization of the Teutonic Order in 1525 and the related fact of the introduction of Lutheranism in the lands of his subordinate, (b) edict of Frederick the Great of 1774 guarantying religious freedom (c) the establishment of the Evangelical Church in Prussia 1817 (d) Kulturkampf in the years 1871 to 1878 r., (e) the end of WW II in 1945 and the new geopolitical situation associated with it and migrations, (f) the transition to democracy in Poland started in 1989 affecting, among others, the possibility of the formation and registration of new religious organizations and the operation of existing ones.

In the twentieth century, especially after the WW II, in many regions of Europe the rapid transformation of the religious structures is observed. Masuria is one of the areas in which these processes were particularly visible. Religious structure of this region, relatively stable since the mid-sixteenth century, were characterized by, among others, domination of Lutherans, mainly under the influence of political factors changed completely in the second half of the forties of the 20th c. Today, Masuria is dominated by the Roman Catholic Church, but there are also traces of the former presence of other religious organizations.

Religious landscape of Kyiv: Stages of formation and current status

Olga Liubitseva

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Kyiv is an ancient city, which is more than 1500 years. Kyiv also always been a religious center for the surrounding lands. In the formation of contemporary religious landscape of Kyiv, we highlight the following stages: 1) pre-Christian (until the tenth century) - Kyiv was a major center paganism; 2) Early Christian (from the adoption of Christianity in 988 - to the seventeenth century); 3) The revival of Kyiv as religious center (XVII - XVIII century); 4) industrial period (XIX - early XX century.) - Active construction, including churches of different confessionals; 5) Soviet (from the 1920s to the 1990s of the twentieth century.) - Bolshevik struggle with religion, the destruction of churches; 6) current period or since independence (since 1991) affected the revival of religious life in all its confessional diversity. Kiev is a multi-confessional center dominated by Christianity. In religious situation patters of Kyiv Orthodox constitute 41.4%, Catholics - 3.8%, Protestant - 39.1%, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Krishna and others - 15.7%. During 1990s – ninety-second Moscow Patriarchate interference to the affairs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church led to a split in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Recently Moscow Patriarchate induced artificial exacerbation of the conflict.

The sacred geography of the capital is marked by several regularities as follows: The most famous and honored temples of almost any belief are located in the down town of Kyiv. Almost all of them are architectural monuments and have the protection of the state, and two objects - UNESCO. Greek-Catholic and Protestant sacred centers actively develop during independence period in the semi-peripheral ring. Newly erected churches of Moscow Patriarchate and new charismatic churches appear mostly in the peripheral areas of the city.

The most current developments prove several trends: 1) revitalization of the Ukrainian Orthodox of Moscow Patriarchate activities with solid support from the Russian Orthodox Church. This is evident in the increasing number of religious communities and dynamic facilities construction. Often it is building in the parks and gardens (in the semi-peripheral ring) and sparking protests urban residents; 2) growth of both conventional Protestants (Evangelical Christians-Baptists, Pentecostals, Evangelical Christians) and charismatic churches of believers; 3) strengthening of Catholics' positions, Greek Catholics in particular (followed by move of their center to Kyiv and erection of the new cathedral); 4) some Ukrainians ""return"" to the ancient religious roots, promoting actually paganism (Native Ukrainian National Faith), rituals of which are reconstructed.

New trends in religious landscape during the post-secular era in Czechia

Tomáš Havlíček, Kamila Klingorová

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

Europe's and Czech religious landscape too has significantly diversified (Havlíček 2014) due to immigration as well as due to the decline of traditional Churches and the growth of smaller, predominantly Christian communities and the new religious movements. The presence of new religious communities that were established also results in the emergence of the new, often visually different, places of worship which transform mainly the urban space. Post-secularism also brings about a shift in the public perception of the

role and potential usefulness of religion in society. The post-secular society is more willing to live with religion and especially with new religious movements. This results, among other things, in the so-called post-secular rapprochement, crossing-over in the public arena between religious and the secular (Cloke, Beaumont 2013). The importance of religious organizations (FBOs) in a post-secular age is largely determined by their willingness to support citizens who have not succeeded in the neoliberal economic regime, e.g. the poor, disadvantaged, unemployed, and others the state fails to care about (Beaumont, Baker 2011). During the process of restitution of church properties (e.g. forest and arable land) are the religious institutions also an important player in the spatial patterns of land-use in Czechia.

Session 3.2 / Contestation of Space and Place

Thursday, September 1, 2016 / 13:00 – 14:30 / Room 3

Meanings of an urban space: The case of Vyborg

Kimmo Katajala

University of Eastern Finland, Finland

Vyborg is a town of about 80.000 inhabitants in Russia, nearby the Finnish-Russian border. The town grew near to the Vyborg Castle founded by the Swedes in 1293. Up to the year 1721, Vyborg was an important merchant town by the Gulf of Finland for the Swedish realm. Many trader families in Vyborg had their German origins in Hanseatic towns of the Baltic Sea. The administration and the military were mostly Swedish, the common folk was Finnish. In the Peace Treaty of 1721, Vyborg was left on the Russian side of the border. For a century, it became a Russian garrison town. A remarkable number of Russians did settle into the town. When Finland was annexed into the Russian Empire at the beginning of the 19th century, in 1812 Vyborg and the province around it were ceded to the autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland. At the end of the century, Vyborg began to industrialize and grow rapidly. When Finland gained its independence in 1917, Vyborg was the second largest town in the new state. In the WWII, Finland lost Vyborg to the Soviet Union in the treaty of 1944. Ever since, Vyborg has been a Russian town. All previous inhabitants of the town left to Finland and new inhabitants from different parts of Soviet Union settled Vyborg.

However, much of the milieu and many buildings from the previous phases of history have remained in the town center. The present-day Russian inhabitants of the town are living in a town space, which has influences of old Swedish merchant town to say nothing about the buildings of the Finnish national romantic and modern eras. These buildings have the dominating role in the town space of the town center. What do the present Russian inhabitants think about the non-Russian layers of the town space surrounding their daily life? On the other hand, the Finns have lots of memories about the town. What do the Finns think about the present town space of Vyborg? How were the historical layers of the town center formed? These, among others, are the questions studied in the project "Meanings of an Urban Space". The research is carried out through archival studies, survey questionnaires, interviews and geospatial analysis of historical maps. The aim of the presentation is to introduce this research project and the preliminary results gained in the project.

Ethnic visibility in contested spaces: Reinventing local heritage in Oradea

Ágnes Erőss

Geographical Institute RCAES HAS, Hungary

The relation between power and public space has been one of the main interest of geographical research in the last decades (Mitchell, 2003; Low and Smith 2006; Massey 1994, 2005). As it was described, the city offers a place for intermingling while at the same time serves as an arena challenged by contesting groups and imaginations about public space. Ethnically and culturally diverse settlements in Central Eastern Europe often witness local power-struggles along ethnic/linguistic boundaries that may center on the visibility of ethnic groups in public space. The local majority - as the possessor of power - is in a more favorable position to control and/or limit the access of minorities to be visually present in the cityscape, though contributing to the evolvement of alternative, ethnic-based city-texts, scenes and places. Such alternatives, often communicated via in-group codes, makes self-identification possible and safe, strengthening in-group cohesion at the same time.

Since the birth of modern nationalism, historical figures appearing in invented traditions of the nation are widely used by power for the purposes of symbolic space appropriation strategies. The list of such way codified characters are showing great vulnerability due to regime changes and to the fact that some of them might be not acceptable or even offensive for other nations.

The present paper aims to show how the symbolic appropriation of public space has taken shape in Oradea/Nagyvárad, a multiethnic city in the Romanian-Hungarian border region. The article pays special attention to describing how the public space gets re-structured and ethnicized by diverse symbolic appropriation strategies (e.g. street renaming, monuments). Based on interview data analysis, I argue that while heroes in the minority group's national pantheon often considered being uncomfortable or even offensive, persons of local importance (e.g. doctors, teachers, artists) are more acceptable for the majority community. Due to this more or less indirect external pressure, the minority has to look up its heritage, find persons with local importance to create ethnic content acceptable for visualization in public space for the majority as well. Such "reinvention" strengthens local identity and ethnic consciousness of minority group. Furthermore, the existence of asymmetric visibility might call into being rather hidden ethnic places that function as 'safe places' for the less visible minority group.

The use of former imperial bases during Israel's formative decade (1948-1957)

Arnon Golan

University of Haifa, Israel

One conspicuous spatial imprint of the British Mandate rule in Palestine was the over 350 military bases, most of which were built during World War II. Renown as "camps"; bases consumed large tracts of land and their spatial dominance inscribed a formidable symbol of British imperial power into the landscape. The retreat of the British and consequent 1948 Israeli-Arab war resulted in the use of tens of former British bases

by military units of both sides. Yet, as Jewish and Arab military formations were smaller and poorly equipped related to British counterparts, many bases were left unused and were either demolished or transferred to civil authorities, mostly for the absorption of hundreds of thousands of new immigrants that settled in Israel during the 1950s. Housing tens of thousands of impoverished Jewish immigrants many of which originated in the Middle East and North African countries turned former military British bases into immigrant transit camps. Harsh living conditions of immigrants turned them into a symbol of helplessness, frustration and discrimination. Social and cultural conflicts still pertinent in Israel originate in those days. No wonder Israeli authorities were anxious to demolish these bases following their evacuation by immigrants, to erase a spatial symbol of painful absorption from the landscape of the Jewish homeland.

The concept of place and its transformations in London, Berlin and Prague

Tomáš Možr

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

This comparative paper deals with the concept of place. The place is represented by American Bar. An institution that was newly entrenched cultural element in the first half of the 20th century, especially during the interwar period. The phenomenon of the American bar, which gradually penetrated into European society, was chosen quite deliberately because it can be considered as one of the emerging model examples "American" century. The paper focuses on the issue of whether the American Bar symbolized a manifestation of Americanization in Europe, which is manifested a little bit different in each location, and whether the wave of Americanization reflects the increasing standard of living and social progress. I am seeking through the comparison of three cities the answer to the question whether it was just an extraordinary manifestation of transatlantic relations and to which extent is possible to observe the interaction of individual societies. It can be assumed that in the European context, the original American concept was modified. The paper has been prepared with the support of the GAUK project 962216: The concept of place in the context of transatlantic transformation: socio-cultural aspects of changes in selected cities during the 20th century.

Reconstruction maps and digital landscape modelling in archaeology

Martin Kuna, David Novák

Institute of Archaeology CAS, Czechia

Modern archaeology is deeply involved in the creation and use of reconstruction maps and digital modeling of the past landscapes. In a sense, all archaeological maps represent models (reconstructions) of the past reality – the contents of reconstruction maps are, however, usually much wider than archaeological sites in the form they were discovered. One of the most important issues in this field is connected to the reconstruction of the past environment and the consequent location analysis. The techniques of geographical information systems make possible to join and display various environmental attributes (altitude, geology, vegetation cover) and to accomplish them with features which may be further derived from them (slope gradient, water stream network, cost surfaces, etc.). All this data appears as crucial in the study of the past settlement behavior for which the term “predictive modeling” is commonly used. Beyond this, archaeology also aims at a more complex imaging/analysis of the past landscape. Nature processes, as well as social and symbolic aspects of the landscape, are modeled: soil erosion/accumulation, floodplain extent, optimal path connections, visibility of monuments, etc.

Cartographic aspects of creating reconstruction maps

Růžena Zimová, Tomáš Janata

Czech Technical University in Prague, Czechia

The paper discusses common features of reconstruction maps from a cartographic point of view. This term is often used in the community of non-cartographers. Within disciplines as history, archaeology, geography, historical geography, landscape ecology and others, the role of reconstruction maps in research and work has become more and more significant. The authors can reflect their experience gained during cartographic work within the project of the Academic Atlas of the Czech History (published in 2014) and present some notes concerning a follow-up project initiated in 2016 in cooperation with experts from the Institute of History, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Mapping change of Japanese-Canadian enclaves across the 20th century

Sonja Aagesen

Simon Fraser University, Canada

The Landscapes of Injustice project is an interdisciplinary project dedicated to grappling with the injustices of dispossession associated with the forced sale of Japanese-Canadian-owned property in Canada during the Second World War. This presentation highlights how GIS and geovisualization methods are being used as part of the Landscapes of Injustice project to examine socio-spatial changes in Vancouver's Powell Street neighborhood during the twentieth century through the digitization of historical maps, the development of a temporal map animation, and the construction of an interactive 3D virtual environment.

Session 4.1 / Changing Geographies of Religion II: Influences, Relations and Spatial Patterns of Religiosity in the Society

Thursday, September 1, 2016 / 15:00 – 16:30 / Room 2

Contextualizing religious affiliation: Old and new statistics on Europe's religious traditions "The Swiss Metadatabase of Religious Affiliation in Europe (SMRE)"

Antonius Liedhegener, Anastas Odermatt

University of Lucerne, Switzerland

Religion in Europe is historically a highly territorial feature of the social structure. Orthodox Christianity, Roman Catholicism, Lutheran and Reformed Protestantism have shaped countries, regions and communities profoundly. Apart from war times, it was only after the mid to the 20th century that these foundations of the religious landscape of Europe started to change considerably by long-term social change, political developments and more recently global migration. Today's religions – may they be century old churches or rather young religious bodies and communities – have to face a pluralized situation. However, how religiously pluralized is Europe really? A basic measurement must start with data on religious affiliation. The paper takes up this crucial question and will demonstrate that our knowledge of this religious context of congregations is still limited. Although data on religious affiliation are regularly brought forward in debates about the strength, predominance and acceptance of various religious groups, we face serious data problems especially when it comes to Western Europe. The «Swiss Metadatabase of Religious Affiliation in Europe (SMRE)» has been set up to change this situation. Thus far, it includes 50 European countries (including Turkey) covering two periods of reporting, namely 2000 (1996-2005) and 2010 (2006-2015). The proposed paper will present the current research problems, the methodology of the SMRE, its new web application (www.smre-data.ch) including new updates, its possible contributions to comparative research on religion, and it invites country and regional experts to join the new SMRE web application for doing collaborative scientific "crowd research".

Correlation between nationality and religiosity on the example of Vilnius region

Maciej Trojnar

Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland

The poster presents a correlation between nationality and religiosity of nations that inhabit a common area. The research was conducted in Archdiocese of Vilnius, inhabited by Polish and Lithuanian catholic communities. The base of the research are indicators dominicantes and communicantes that were evaluated during field studies separately for both national communities.

Patriarchal stereotypes in women's perception of space

Kamila Klingorová

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

An important part of Christian culture is formed by patriarchal values. The concept of patriarchy is essential especially to capture the different aspects of women's subordination and can be developed in such a way as to take account of the different forms of gender inequality over time. Gender inequalities, which are key factors in shaping the everyday experience of women, are then partly formed by the religious patriarchal power. Religion in general (re)produce women's places of inclusion, exclusion and restriction, however, it is historically variable. In contemporary society, the role of religious values and religious identity of people increase, even in secular Czechia. The position of women in (Christian) social hierarchy, family or public space is therefore changing. The aim of the paper is to discuss historical roots of patriarchy and its influence on the present everyday lives of women in Czechia and verify this relation in the case of young women.

Czechoslovakia as a colonial power?

Jiří Martínek

Institute of History CAS, Czechia

At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 discussed numerous proposals for new world order. One of the most obvious points was also dealing with colonies of defeated countries (especially Germany). Besides the powers interested in them some smaller countries (considered an ally of the winners) - Czechoslovakia as well as Poland and Norway. Were these ideas realistic? Could really Togo become a part of Czechoslovakia?

The perception and delimitation of Central Europe in the mental maps of individuals from selected European countries

Jan D. Bláha¹, Aleš Nováček²

¹ *J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czechia*

² *University of South Bohemia, Czechia*

The paper deals with the issue of perception and delimitation of Central Europe (CE). The first part introduces and discusses basic concepts and conception of CE which might be found in the selected parts and might be considered crucial in this respect. Attention is then focused on the possible differences in the perception of CE from the perspective of individual nations and to interpret what might cause these differences. The following empiric part of the study compares previous theoretical knowledge and assumptions of real results of the research. The research was carried out through a questionnaire survey to collect the mental maps of selected individuals. The respondents of the research were senior high school students and first-year university students from eight CE countries. Their task was to mark the borders of CE based on their subjective perception onto the European map. A total of 490 mental maps were taken, analyzed, and aggregated into the GIS map outputs. The final part compares and interprets the results, i.e. map outputs which were obtained through this probe of individual countries. The authors reflect on the questions of how and why the results differ in individual states and to what extent they match hypothetical assumptions of the "national" perception of CE space.

Mental mapping the opinions and attitudes of the population of the Czech borderland toward the German history of their region

Václav Jaroš

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

This contribution presents a subjective perception of current inhabitants of Czech borderland toward the issue of German history of the region. Although the region of Czech borderlands was historically inhabited by German-speaking population, they were displaced after the events of World War II. This event is reflected in a regional research aiming to find out what is the contemporary inhabitants awareness about the region they are living in and what is their relationship to the history of this area, its symbols and its original inhabitants.

Contribution focuses on rootedness of the population in the area, their general relationship with the region and the subjective interpretation of some historical events based on the background of the concept of collective memory closely related to the development of regional identity and the overall cohesion of society.

Quantitative research was conducted in the Karlovy Vary region. One of the main outcomes of the research are mental maps of the region. Through these maps is presented the subjective perception of space compared with the real situation. The author aims to explain how do the inhabitants of the region perceive the space around them and how do they identify with it.

The role of “kraje” in the reproduction of historical lands in the Czech Republic

Petr Marek

Masaryk University, Czechia

The lands as administrative units were abolished in the area of present day Czechia at the end of the year 1948. Nevertheless, these regions can be met up to the present day – Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia are very common terms in everyday life – in regular talks, in the news, in marketing etc. We meet them daily thanks to their symbols (Bohemian lion, Moravian eagle and Silesian eagle), too. It is obvious from the analysis of the main news broadcast of the Czech Television (called Události) that especially kraje, administrative units which replaced ceased lands, have significant importance in the reproduction of the Czech lands. It is caused by the fact that names of some kraje reminiscent of these lands. However certain oscillatory regions and even schizoid regions with a split regional (historical land) identity can be identified as a result of different delimitation of the (old and new) kraje and the historical lands. Besides Události of the Czech Television, the opinions of common people about kraje and their reproduction of the lands were analyzed. These opinions were obtained by online questionnaires.

Terrestrial globes in relation to regional maps 500 years ago

Harald Gropp

Universität Heidelberg, Germany

There was an important step concerning the materialization of spatial imagination 500 years ago in Central Europe. The first globes were manufactured, and a new kind of maps was produced, maps for only a region in Europe instead of mappamundi.

The globes which have still survived until today or which were lost and have been found again are the so-called Erdapfel of Behaim, the Laon globe, the Hunt-Lenox globe, the ostrich's egg, the Jagiellonian globe as well as the globes of Waldseemüller and Schöner

Concerning the regional maps of Central Europe, the discussion will be focused on the maps of Cusanus, Claudianus, Aventinus, Lazarus, and Honterus.

Last but not least, the globes and the maps will be related to texts such as world chronicles, regional histories and reports of discoveries of distant parts of the world. The discussion will be on how geographical information on nearby and far away worlds is displayed, how this information supports trade relations, the mobility of people and diplomatic relations between rulers. Moreover, the question of general transfer of knowledge is addressed.

500 years ago the "discovery of new worlds" and the related new definition of the "old world" was an important impact and challenge for the development of new techniques.

Moreover, the question of how in our days, i.e. 500 years later, these topics are discussed in academic circles and in the broader interested public.

Concerning the involved scholars 500 years ago there is a huge network of relations between people, academic institutions such as universities, the developing business of printers in several towns in Central Europe, but also the close relations between Central Europe and the European countries which are mainly involved in the beginning of world voyages such as Spain and Portugal.

Mapping Via Verchaturensis: Siberian travel writings, its visualization and early Siberian cartography, 1666-1771

Sergei Rasskasov

Tyumen University, Russia

The report is concerned in the case of 'Via Verchaturensis' or Verkhoturys-Tyumen road history and geography in 17th and 18th centuries and breaks fresh ground in the history of Siberian communications. The study is based on 40 sources, represented by early modern maps and travel writings. Critique of sources helps to distinguish more trustful travel writings from early Siberian large-scale cartography often based on the secondary and heterogeneous information. Nevertheless, complex using of cartographical and narrative sources leads to recognizing of the most part of place names picked up by travel writings authors. Exactly the result of the recognizing becomes a foundation for 'Via Verchaturensis' schemes as a most appropriate type of sources visualization. The last step in the process is drawing up illustrative maps, which however must be transparent for reader's critique, and online mapping, that helps to combine schemes and illustrations.

Ethnic mapping in tsarist Russia ca. 1850-1900 and its role to the formation of national identities (case of the Latvians and the Estonians)

Imants Lavins

The Latvian National Museum of Art, Latvia

The first mapping of Western provinces of the Russian Empire was carried out only in the mid-19th century. It was the time when the fundamental research Slovánský národopis, written by Pavel Jozef Šafárik, became available to Slavic Studies academicians. This particular research, supplemented by maps, described and visualized areas inhabited not only by the Slavs but showed also ethnic space inhabited by the Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians, as well as other Russia's borderland nationalities. Having realized the great scientific and political impact of this kind of research, scholars and statisticians of the Russian Empire launched similar kinds of research based on census data. In the period from 1850 to 1900 the Russian Empire experienced a remarkable increase of research activities and numbers of published ethnographic maps swelled. These maps were important to the formation of national identities during national awakening movements; they helped scholars to define the ethnolinguistic areal inhabited by every nation. Afterward these ethnographic and cartographic materials were used for the building of new states, which emerged after the First World War and the disintegration of the Russian Empire in consequence.

Until now this material has not been explored, an exception is only the territory of Lithuania (researched by Vytautas Petronis).

Municipal emblems – unique source of historical-geographical information: The case of municipalities in the Liberec Region (Czechia)

Miroslav Šifta

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

The paper analyzes the role of graphic symbols as a unique source of historical-geographical source of information. This information can be used by territorial development actors for territorial identity building as well as for presentation and representation of the territory.

In the first part of the paper, general approaches to the study of the symbolism of territories are discussed. Concepts of territorial identity, institutionalization of territory (mainly phase of symbolic shape formation), place and regional branding and marketing are taken into account of the research. Also, knowledge of sociology, history, heraldry, vexillology is important for the topic and enter to the analysis.

The next part justifies the selection of the studied region (borderland region, a region with many times changed society and landscape in modern history). Its situational analysis is presented, focusing mainly on the social phenomena and elements which could play a role of symbols for the territory. The paper is focused predominantly on a local level, a benefit of the municipal emblems mainly for the local development is described, but also potential of these emblems for influencing the symbolic shape of territories on a larger-than-local scale (micro-region, region) is observed.

Following part pays attention to the analysis of the content of municipal emblems of the region according to their types (natural and landscape, historical, administrative). It may be assumed that, even in localities with completely changed society, in localities where the collective memory was lost, the historical symbols still play an important role in local symbolism.

Also, the use and perception of the municipal emblems by local development actors (municipal representatives) are evaluated according to the results of a corresponding survey which was conducted among all of them.

Despite the fact that municipal emblems have not yet been used to their full extent, on the basis of the research conducted in the region it can be assumed that they fulfil, at least partially, the role of linking, mediating and activating factors of local development, taking part in the formation of the symbolic shape of locality.

Hydrometeorological extremes and their impacts reconstructed from documentary evidence in the Jihlava region in the 1651–1880 period

Lukáš Dolák, Rudolf Brázdil, Kateřina Chromá, Hubert Valášek, Monika Bělinová, Ladislava Řezníčková

Masaryk University, Czechia

Different documentary evidence (taxation records, chronicles, insurance reports etc.) and secondary sources (peer-reviewed papers, historical literature, newspapers) are used for reconstruction of hydrometeorological extremes (HMEs) in the former Jihlava region in the 1651–1880 period. The study describes the system of tax alleviation in Moravia, presents an assessment of the impacts of HMEs with regard to a physical-geographical characteristic of the studied area, presents up to now non-utilized documentary evidence (early fire and hail damage insurance claims) and application of the new methodological approaches for the analysis of HMEs impacts. During the period studied more than 500 HMEs were analyzed for the 19 estates (past basic economic units) in the region. A thunderstorm in 1651 in Rančířov (the Jihlava estate), which caused damage on the fields and meadows, is the first recorded extreme event. Downpours causing flash floods and hailstorms are the most frequently recorded natural disasters. Together with floods, droughts, windstorms, blizzards, late frosts and lightning strikes starting fires caused enormous damage as well. The impacts of HMEs are classified into three categories: impacts on agricultural production, material property and the socio-economic impacts. Natural disasters became the reasons for losses of human lives, property, supplies and farming equipment. HMEs caused damage to fields and meadows, depletion of livestock and triggered the secondary consequences as lack of seeds and finance, high prices, indebtedness, poverty and deterioration in field fertility. The results are discussed with respect to uncertainties associated with documentary evidence and their spatiotemporal distribution. The paper shows that particularly archival records, preserved in the Moravian Land Archives in Brno and other district archives, represent a unique source of data contributing to the better understanding of extreme events and their impacts in the past.

500 years of spring/summer temperature variability reconstructed from grape harvest dates

Martin Možný, Rudolf Brázdil, Petr Dobrovolný, Miroslav Trnka

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Systematic phenological observations from Bohemian wine-growing region (NW part of the Czech Republic, CR) since 1845 onwards and various sources of documentary evidence prior to this date were used to compile uninterrupted series of grape-harvest dates (GHDs) for the 1499–2012 period. The GHDs series and mean Czech instrumental temperature series starting in 1801 were used to reconstruct mean April–August CR temperatures for the last 500 years. We characterize various documentary sources such as chronicles, records kept by town authorities, records of aristocratic origin, ecclesiastical documentary records, farming calendars, personal diaries, farming records and financial records kept for Bohemian viticulture. Then we explain two methods: ordinary least square (OLS) regression and variance scaling (VS) that were used for calibration of the GHDs to air temperatures. Verification results proved that the OLS does not underestimate temperature variability significantly and captures extremes well. The GHDs explain 79 % of temperature variability in overlapping period. The 1971–2012 period, consistent with recent global warming, was identified as the warmest during the past five centuries. The highest April–August temperatures were reconstructed for the year 1540, which was warmer than two last very warm and more recent seasons in 2000 and 2003. The coldest period occurred at the beginning of the 20th century (1900–1929). The new reconstruction shows good agreement with existing Central European reconstructions that are based on different proxies. Finally, we discuss main uncertainties of GHD reconstructions associated with changes in varieties, viticulture techniques, climatic impacts on vines at interannual and decadal scales, and missing data.

Windstorms in the Czech Lands during the past 500 years

Rudolf Brázdil, Petr Dobrovolný, Oldřich Kotyza, Hubert Valášek, Lukáš Dolák, Ladislava Řezníčková

Masaryk University, Czechia

Windstorm may be ranked with floods and droughts as the most serious of weather extremes to lead to material damage and loss of human life. A combination of windstorm information from various documentary historical climatology sources for the pre-instrumental period, and modern strong wind events extracted from wind speed measurements and calculation of storminess based on sea-level pressure fields in the instrumental period are used to compile a 500-year chronology of windstorms and their impacts in the Czech Lands. This topic is solved in the project no. 15-11805S of the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic (2015–2017). This study presents basic types of documentary sources with examples of windstorm information and basic methodological considerations related to interpretation and elaboration of this data for the analysis of spatial-temporal windstorms variability. Information of detected windstorms with respect to their type, extent a character of damage is presented as Czech long-term chronologies from AD 1501. Separately are reported also results related to the occurrence of tornadoes in the Czech Lands.

"Windstorms of the century", documented by maximum documentary sources and huge damage over the Czech territory, are presented with respect to their characteristics, features and impacts for 20 December 1740, 7 December 1868 and 26–27 October 1870 as case studies. Finally, for comparison with historical data, recent storminess is documented on series of maximum wind gusts from 1961 for selected meteorological stations of the CHMI. This is followed by a discussion of uncertainties related to use of documentary and instrumental data for the description of windstorm patterns and some concluding remarks with outlines of the future research.

Documentary and instrumental-based drought indices for the Czech Lands back to AD 1501

Rudolf Brázdil, Petr Dobrovolný, Miroslav Trnka, Ulf Büntgen, Ladislava Řezníčková, Oldřich Kotyza, Hubert Valášek, Petr Štěpánek

Masaryk University, Czechia

This study addresses the reconstruction of four slightly different drought indices in the Czech Lands (recent Czech Republic) back to 1501 AD. Reconstructed monthly temperatures for central Europe that are representative for the Czech territory, together with reconstructed seasonal precipitation totals from the same area, are used to calculate monthly, seasonal and annual drought indices (SPI, SPEI, Z-index, and PDSI). The resulting time-series reflect interannual to multi-decadal drought variability. The driest episodes cluster around the beginning and end of the 18th century, while 1540 emerges as a particularly dry extreme year. The temperature-driven dryness of the past three decades is well captured by SPEI, Z-index and PDSI, whereas precipitation totals show no significant trend during this period (as reflected in SPI). Data and methodological uncertainty associated with Czech drought indices, as well as their position in a greater European context, are critically outlined. Further discussion is devoted to comparison with fir tree-rings from southern Moravia and a spatial subset of the "Old World Drought Atlas" (OWDA), which reveals significant correlation coefficients, of around 0.40 and 0.50, respectively. This study introduces a new documentary-based approach for the robust extension of standardized drought indices back into pre-instrumental times, which we also believe has great potential in other parts of the world where high-resolution paleoclimatic insight remains as yet limited.

The institutionalization of the Swedish-Russian borderland in 1743

Jenni Merovuori

University of Eastern Finland, Finland

In this presentation, I am addressing the process of institutionalization in the 18th century on the Swedish-Russian borderland, focusing on the border established in the Peace Treaty of 1743. This borderland between the two realms of the 18th century is located in the territory, which forms the present-day eastern Finland. I am analyzing the acts of the central power to see, how they attempted to institutionalize the borderland. The main question asked is: what were the first measures of institutionalization in establishing the new borderland? And further, did some deinstitutionalization appear in the process?

In institutionalization, the role of a region is established in an administrative system. In addition, the process consists of defining the territorial, symbolic and institutional shape of the region. Once institutionalized, the region becomes an entity placed in a governmental tier, and it is familiarized in the social consciousness. Though the region is once established, the process is ongoing and constantly renewed by individuals and the society until the region is deinstitutionalized, thus merged into another region or disintegrated. Hence, a region – understood as a historical process – can be defined with a beginning and an end. Significant changes in the shape of a region can be considered contradictory to the local identity, and they may promote some counter identities opposing the process.

According to the peace treaty of 1743, the border between Sweden and Russia was moved westwards ribboning through the religiously uniformed countryside. On the newly formed borderland, altogether seven parishes were split in half by the state border. I am focusing on the situation of these parishes divided by the border. The peace treaty presented the state border in four sections. Firstly, the border departed from the northern shore of the Gulf of Finland as a natural boundary, following River Kymi northwards. Continuing along the century-old county borders, the customary demarcation operated as the second section of the state border. The third section – described as the 'new border' – located at the Saimaa lake district, followed no customary borders. This border section was to circle from the western side of the strategically important Olavinlinna fortress at a range of two Swedish miles. The transcript defines the approximate course of the borderline intersecting directly across the landscape. This is why five of the seven parishes became divided. The fourth section started from the south-eastern side of the fortress following the former state border of 1721.

Contesting regional identities in the historical context of the borderlands

Borna Fuerst-Bjeliš, Branimir Vukosav

University of Zadar, Croatia

Along the course of history, the present territory of Croatia has often been a contact zone of various political subjects, cultures and religions. Within the last 500 years, for instance, it was an area where several European and Eurasian political forces – such as the Habsburg monarchy, the Venetian Republic and the Ottoman Empire – as well as various „worlds“, traditions, cultures and religions such as Christianity and Islam – often conflicted and overlapped. In essence, the bordering territory of Croatia has for centuries been a zone of cultural contacts, conflicts and exchanges, that have caused its prominent multiculturality.

Deconstructing the symbolical layer of historical maps, it is possible to find out how place names and notions of space in the borderlands reflected the multiculturality of space. The analysis has been applied to historical regions in the borderlands that had formed and had existed due to certain historical circumstances – Morlacchia (Morlakija), Turkish Croatia (Turska Hrvatska) and Minor Wallachia (Mala Vlaška). With the disappearance of their forming circumstances, these regions have undergone two different processes – dissolution and translation (a shift of name/meaning).

The research has shown that the mechanism of creating these border regions was based on perception and consciousness of the dissimilarities and „otherness“ of various social groups in relation to the dominant population. The dissimilarity primarily implies a social, cultural and religious difference, as well as a difference in the way of life. Thus, it was due to the consciousness and the appreciation of dissimilarities and uniqueness through the processes of territorialization that the spatial images and regional identities have been formed.

Thus, place names and notions of space formed within a multicultural area of the borderlands raise the basic identity issues from individual to collective and territorial levels.

On the formation of nationalist enabling environment in inland Catalonia: A model of historical institutionalization

Martin Lepič

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

Nationalism is often apprehended as a unifying phenomenon whose emergence and success are, from the scientific perspective, explainable by an appreciation of orthodox socioeconomic and cultural variables (language, unemployment, social status, etc.). In my previous research on the occurrence of Catalan nationalism in social and spatial terms, I have, however, found out that neither assumption is propped up by the data. Instead of a cohesive or at least increasingly unified territory as regards the support for nationalism, there were several distinct spatial modes identified within the territory according to the level of expression in favor of nationalism. Moreover, the sources of support for Catalan nationalism in the spatial mode titled 'nationalist heartland' weren't explainable solely by the effect of usual quantitative variables.

For these reasons, the paper introduces a theoretical model of the enabling environment formation for maintenance and amplification of nationalism in some places. It utilizes a concept of the institutionalization of regions developed by Anssi Paasi. More specifically, the four stages by which the region is institutionalized within the spatial structure of a political unit are employed and it is argued that if a nationalist ideology is already present during the institutionalization process, the institutionalization takes the hierarchically stratified form. Such hierarchy of places within the region is the result of the significance of places for nationalist intentions. All this is enabled by the appropriation of historical events in the narrative of a nationalist ideology because the main objective the ideology is to create an illusion of the ancient roots of a nation. Together with Eric Hobsbawm and Ernest Gellner, I hold that nationalism, a fairly modern phenomenon, must nationalize historical events, myths, and legends in order to historically justify its very existence. Since these events are always linked to some specific spaces and landscape features, the importance of the events, therefore, brings about the importance of the accordant places. As a result, an enabling environment can be formed.

The model was inductively built on the evidence from the Catalan case. As I suggest, it can provide a structuring, although not necessarily causal, the effect on the political affiliations and, possibly, voting behavior. At the same time, it is far from being determinative. Finally, I stress the need for further research in order to test the external validity of the model.

Session 5.3 / Values of Historical Landscape

Friday, September 2, 2016 / 09:00 – 10:30 / Room 5

Baroque Landscape: Vanished reality, the ideal and symbol

Robert Šimůnek

Institute of History CAS, Czechia

The "Baroque landscape" belongs to categories that drew a curve typical for most of the trendy terms. Suddenly, there were too many of them and it seemed that we could not do without them; they were used excessively, thus quite arbitrarily, resulting in contextual vagueness that developed into inflation of the term and subsequent withdrawal from the limelight. If we revert to the term "Baroque landscape" today, we approach it from the opposite perspective than it was common some twenty or ten years ago. We refer to the "Baroque landscape" as something that truly existed - not its current remains, which we declare Baroque on the basis of a surviving Baroque pilgrim site of garden adjoining a Baroque palace.

And this is the basic question: are we, in fact, able to reconstruct the Baroque landscape at least virtually? At first sight, the answer is simple - with reference to numerous cartographic and mainly iconographic sources for the 17th/18th century. The surrounding space could be captured in three ways: by textual description, cartographically (a map or plan) or iconographically (a picture). This basically applies even today. Projection of modern perception into the older period, however, is problematic - old maps reaching deep into the 18th century are in fact just more or less credible drawings of the landscape, and what is more, selective. Iconographic sources are analogous - whatever they captured, they were always stylized,

always selective. And the landscape description? Often a hard-to-decipher amalgam of reality and imagination, greatly affected by the reading of guide books or perhaps some poetry.

Each source, old map or a city view including leaflets can be "read" on several levels. The basic level is the "verbatim" statement of the mapped / illustrated reality and simultaneously a reflection of stereotypes related to seeing and imaging or projection of the broad pattern into capturing of the particular space. The concept (form) of the landscape was one of the expressional features of self-representation towards the surrounding world, declaration of one's own status through an access to the controlled (and controllable) space. An attempt to reconstruct the real form of "Baroque landscape" leads through contemplations on the sense of the image of the landscape, which was rarely purely documentary, through adaptation of the image to the ideal norms. We will try to find the answers on pictorial maps of manor estates, paintings and graphics from the period of 1650-1750.

When a village becomes a pile of stones: Reconstructing cultural landscapes of Kłodzko region

Agnieszka Latocha

University of Wrocław, Poland

The study presents the landscape transformations that occurred in the Kłodzko region (Sudety Mountains, SW Poland) within the last 150 years. The transformations are the results of both socio-political and economical changes, such as state border changes, substantial depopulation and changes in land use, which were especially pronounced in the region in the post-war period. The traces of past human activities, such agriculture, mining, industry, water management and settlements are still well visible in the contemporary landscape and can be seen as witnesses of the former cultural landscape. Properly interpreted they can become a vital component of the process of rebuilding the regional identity, which was almost completely lost after the World War II. The study aimed to reconstruct the past land use, settlement network and economic activity in the region, as well as to provide a detailed survey, evaluation and interpretation of traces of past human activities, which are still visible in the contemporary landscape. The study was based on numerous research methods, involving several disciplines, such as history (archives and old statistics data), cartography (old and modern maps and aerial photographs, ortho-photo maps and Lidar data), landscape ecology (landscape and land use changes), geomorphology (field surveys and mapping of old anthropogenic landforms and features), geography (spatial relationships between processes and phenomena), cultural anthropology (the study of landscape memory and local identity based on landscape features).

Identification of historical and associative values of the cultural landscape

Markéta Šantrůčková

Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Czechia

The UNESCO distinguishes three main categories of a cultural landscape: landscape designed and created intentionally by man, organically evolved landscape, and associative cultural landscape. Each of these categories could be defined by a specific set of landscape features. The paper presents methods of identification of historical and cultural values and presentation of these values by landscape analytical maps of the Landscape Conservation Areas and garden art monuments. The main part of the paper will focus on the associative cultural landscapes, their typology and sources for their easy and clear identification. This large category is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent. For this reason, the associative landscape is less studied than other categories of the cultural landscape (designed and organically evolved). The category "associative landscape" involves a wide range of landscape associations that need to be classified for further scientific studying. Our preliminary typology distinguishes four different types: 1) landscapes of historical events, 2) landscapes connected with important persons, 3) religious landscapes, and 4) landscapes with important cultural characteristics. Each of these types could be further divided into several subtypes and the division will be presented in the paper for scientific discussion. Aggregated historical geographical data could be used for delimitation of the associative landscapes; e.g. ethnographical maps that visualized ethnographical regions, historical maps that visualized historical events, religious maps that visualized centers of the pilgrimages. Advantages and disadvantages of the proposed data sets for different types of the associative landscapes will be discussed.

Session 6.1 / Environmental Extremes and Challenges

Friday, September 2, 2016 / 11:30 – 13:00 / Room 2

Environmental crises caused by weather anomalies in the Carpathian Basin during the Little Ice Age, 1500-1900

Lajos Rácz

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Carpathian Basin's climate turned wetter and cooler on the time of the Little Ice Age, and the weather anomalies turned to frequenter one. We examined the "worst-case crop failure" meteorological situations between 1500 and 1900. The agrarian society living in Carpathian Basin was harmful prolonged wet spells at sowing time in autumn reduced the amount of area sown and lowered the nitrogen content of the soil. Cold spells in September and October lessened the sugar content of vine-must. Cold periods in March and

April of the subsequent year decreased the volumes of the grain harvest and dairy forage production. Wet mid-summers affected all sources of food production. Most importantly, the simultaneous occurrence of rainy autumns with cold springs and wet mid-summers in subsequent years had a cumulative impact on agricultural production. The economically adverse combination of climatic patterns Christian Pfister and Rudolf Brázdil labeled as Little Ice Age-type Impacts (LIATIMP). Moreover, in the 16th and 17th centuries, the front line of the war between Habsburg and Ottoman Empire crossed over the Carpathian Basin. The database of our research is made from temperature and precipitation time series created from documentary sources (with the help of method of weighted indices), and time series of meteorological observations, though. The frequency of the extreme meteorological situations grew in Carpathian Basin on the turning of the 16th and the 17th centuries, in the last third of the 17th century, and the first and the last third of the 19th century. The story of human vulnerability to climate, told along a chain of causation running from natural forcing to economics and to the level of political and social decision-making, requires a change from the macro-scale of generalization to the micro-scale of case-studies. Comparisons of case-studies would, in a sense, entail that some common properties are found between the cases.

Cold winter season 1783–1784 in Slovakia based on documentary data

Marián Melo, Peter Pišút, Pavel Matejovič, Peter Viglaš

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

Measured meteorological data series are temporally limited (meteorological stations in Slovakia started observations during the nineteenth century). Instrumental data can be prolonged by documentary data from historical sources in archives.

According to Brázdil et al. (2010), winter season 1783–84 was characterized by low temperatures, frozen soils, icebound watercourses and high rates of snow accumulation across much of Europe. Our contribution deals with knowledge gained by studies of historical materials regarding the weather during the winter season 1783–84 in Slovakia as reflected in the contemporary local press (*Preßburger Zeitung*, *Presspúrske nowiny*, *Wiener Zeitung*,) and also in studies of other historical records (flood marks, old books). Based on these documentary data the exceptionally cold winter season 1783–84 also in Slovakia can be inferred. This work was supported by the Slovak Research and Development Agency under Contract No. APVV–0089–12.

Walthère Victor Spring, a forerunner in the study of the greenhouse effect, at the University of Liège, Belgium

Gaston R. Demarée, Rosiane Verheyden

Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium, Belgium

In 1886, an article by Walthère Spring and Léon Roland, two scientists from the University of Liège, dealing with the carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere in Liège, appeared in the *Memoires couronnés* of the Royal Academy of Belgium. In order to explain the difference between the temperatures in the city of Liège and the ones observed in the environment of this city, the authors involved the high level of atmospheric CO₂. The authors explained the high content of atmospheric CO₂ by the massive use of coal for heating homes and in the steel industry. A second reason was that the soil of Liège contains coal and its slowly burning was thought to be responsible for the high soil temperatures. The main component of this burning process is methane (CH₄), a prevalent greenhouse gas. Spring used the speaking image that "the atmosphere charged with water vapor and CO₂ protects the earth against a cooling as does a greenhouse". Although the climatological data used by Spring were rather weak, the arguments advanced to invoke a local impact of the greenhouse effect are correct. It is obvious that Spring can be viewed as a precursor of Svante Arrhenius who, in 1896, foresaw a global warming. Therefore, Walthère Spring merits to take his place, for a too long time forgotten and unnoticed, in the histories of the greenhouse effect and of the global climate change.

Session 6.2 / Role of Nobility in the Formation of Historical Landscape

Friday, September 2, 2016 / 11:30 – 13:00 / Room 3

Circumitio in medieval Central Europe

Markéta Marková

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This article discusses the circumvention (*circumitio et circumequitatio*) the possessions' borders in the Middle Ages and in the early modern period. It concerns the so-called linear boundary because the margin has not been precisely defined and was in fact formed by a band of unsettled space penetrable with difficulties only. Circumventing the boundary was associated with checking the milestones. Borders or their sections were also perambulated in resolving disputes over boundaries. There were also some associated rituals (i.e. so-called oath in the grave). The initial groove (*sulcus primigerius*) and Roman celebrations in honor of the god Terminus, held in the late winter or early spring, as well as periodic perambulations of boundary signs in medieval Central Europe, is also discussed here. Boundary signs were of multiple species (natural, artificial, elements of the cultural landscape) in the Middle Ages.

Forms of rural and urban settlements founded by State of the Teutonic Order in present-day Polish territory

Tomasz Figlus, Łukasz Musiaka

University of Lodz, Poland

The Teutonic Order was invited in the thirteenth century by the Polish Duke Konrad to ensure the safety for Mazovia, from the attacks of pagan tribes and to develop the action of Christianization. On the granted or conquered lands Teutonic Knights began to create their own monastic state. The Order initiated the process of colonization and economic development in the new territories. This process lasted about three ages. As a result of the intense settlement action, there were about 96 cities and approximately 1,400 villages erected or rebuilt on the southern Baltic Sea shore. They were mostly founded under so-called the Prussian or Chelmino law. Some of them were managed by local bishops and diocesan chapters. New towns and villages formed a dense and well-connected settlement network. Teutonic urban and rural settlement have specified physiognomy, characterized by a significant unification of architectural forms and regularity of layouts. Despite the apparent similarity, they present some variation of size and proportions of public squares and plots, communication systems, the location of sacred objects or spatial relationships between castles and towns. Apart from the new spatial layouts with chessboard streets, we can find the comb-shaped urban forms and street layouts with elongated city squares. Significant variations also present rural settlement, dominated by a regular, main street and squares based spatial layouts. Medieval urban and rural fabric proved to be very durable. Until the early nineteenth century, these settlements underwent a small spatial transformation. A great part of the architectural resource and most of the urban and rural layouts have survived to our times. They are still visible in the rural landscape and today's city centers. Despite years of archeological, historical and geo-historical research, many aspects concerning the genesis and spatial planning of Teutonic towns and villages, still require explanation. The main purpose of this study is to present genesis, a process of development, morphological and functional diversity and to determine the resource of historic spatial systems, which are the remains of the State of the Teutonic Order in the Middle Ages.

The aquatic resources of the royal lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in times of the last Jagiellonians

Anna Kołodziejczyk

University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

The analysis of legal regulations concerning the exploitation of aquatic resources of the royal lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th century is not a frequently mentioned subject. Although historians studying the Grand Duchy of Lithuania has repeatedly characterized its legislation, they have not actually analyzed it in terms of the exploitation, administration and protection of the aquatic resources. It is essential to emphasize that since the second decade of the 16th century Grand Dukes became more and more interested in the economic efficiency of royal lands in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, including the exploitation and protection of aquatic resources. The reason for this situation was the increasing financial

needs of the Lithuanian Treasury due to the Moscow wars as well as economic activities of Queen Bona and Sigismund II Augustus. Legal regulations, signed by the rulers and regarding the Lithuanian estates owned by them, not only show increasing diligence in making sure the estates function properly, but also in fair management on the part of the officials.

Historical residences in Czechia and Poland as a development indicator

Marek W. Kozak

University of Warsaw, Poland

An analysis of secular residences may give a lot of information on the development of former historical regions and a country as a whole. The main objective of the paper is to analyze the applicability of these data for the assessment of regional disparities. The key research question – apart from basic diagnostics data – refers to factors, which influenced the residences in both countries. The complexity of the research goal calls for an application of differentiated methods and techniques.

The presentation consists of three parts: data review on regional situation, the analysis of relevant factors and a general summary. Statistical data come from 2004 (Poland) and 2014 (Czechia). The data are not identical, but qualitatively similar enough to carry out the general assessment.

Nowadays, the number of historical residences is bigger in Poland (4976) than in Czechia (1794), but in Poland residential landscape is dominated by small palaces and manor houses (due to the fact that nobles constituted ca. 10% of the population). Only in Silesia, the percentage of noblemen was close to that in Austria (or Bohemia after 1618). Relatively equal density of historical residences is characteristic to Czech regions, while in Poland the regional differences are bigger.

Among the key differentiating factors between the situation in both countries are the following: historical (till 1945) and contemporary (post-1945). The first period was influenced by differences in the social structure (as mentioned, up to 10 times more noblemen in Poland than in Czechia) and the development level. In the second period main factors were differences in war losses (larger in Poland than in Czechia); the area in Western Poland given to Poland by the Allies' decision; shortage of civil servants and - as a result - a shortage of regulations and strategy on what to do with nationalized historical residences. Interestingly, the regions that had more residences in the past are also more affluent today.

Mapping of historical fishponds in four different regions in the Czech Republic

Václav David, Tereza Davidová, Karel Vrána, Jiří Štáštka, Lucie Hausmannová, Jan Smutek

Czech Technical University in Prague, Czechia

The contribution focuses on the changes in number and dams of fishponds in four different areas in the Czech Republic which is the part of the research project with a title „Conservation, reparations and monitoring of historical pond dams as our cultural heritage“, no. DG16P02M036. The project aims in the investigation of methods for reconstruction and maintenance of dams of historical fishponds as they are an important part of our cultural landscape. As a part of the research, the mapping of historical fishponds in different time periods within selected areas is carried out. The areas selected for case studies are: the area around Kostelec nad Černými Lesy, upper catchment of Blanice River, the area around Blatná and Třeboň region. The fishponds should be considered as an important factor forming our cultural landscape through centuries and thus it is important to investigate the changes in its number and spatial distribution. Also, the shape and state of the dams are important when researching the procedures for their reparation or maintenance. The research was based on the analysis of old maps from different time periods as well as on the analysis of present detail elevation data having an origin in LIDAR. The results of the research carried out up to the present with the emphasis put on water bodies demonstrate the different development of the land use and the landscape structure in case study areas. There are variations in the changes of a number of fishponds in the case study areas which can be explained by different conditions in these areas. However, the changes also follow the trends which can be observed in the entire area of present Czech Republic. These general trends are usually driven by socio-economic changes, political changes and wars. With respect to the shape of dams, the general trend consisting in the application of milder slopes of dams was demonstrated on the example of several dams.

Development of the defunct pond system in the Lubina river floodplain and the options of restoration the historical ponds

Petr Hůla

Palacký University Olomouc, Czechia

The aim of this contribution is to describe the historical development of the defunct pond system in the Lubina river floodplain and try to identify a suitable location for a possible restoration of the ponds. The contribution also includes a description of the reasons for the extinction of ponds, as well as the current state of land use of these areas, the state of surface drainage and basic characteristics related to soil fertility in the areas of defunct ponds. The system of defunct ponds is located in the Lubina river floodplain close to the city of Koprivnice (in northern Moravia in the Czech Republic). The Lubina river is a right tributary of the Odra river. In the past, there was situated 11 ponds and the largest of them had an area of 9.3 hectares. These ponds were founded in the first half of the 16th century and were used until the last quarter of the 19th century when they were drained and converted to the field or meadow. To these days has not been preserved any of these ponds, there are only parts of the dikes and flume. The research is based on a study of historical maps, aerial photographs, literature, historical sources and field survey. Dikes of defunct ponds are largely preserved, in certain cases it is possible to reconstruct the historical flood areas in the current surface, using digital terrain model derived from the digital terrain model data 4th generation. On the basis of the analysis of the terrain, morphology is possible to create the characteristic lines expressing the relationship between the volume of stored water and water level in the reservoir. Subsequently, using the basic hydrological analysis of this area it is possible to propose a site where it would be appropriate to restore the water reservoir.

From "Puszta" into a colonial landscape

Gábor Máté

University of Pécs, Hungary

Puszta is a widely known phenomenon that primarily denotes a deserted countryside and not the flat areas, vegetation, cattle grazing and some picturesque landscape items what it is usually associated with. In South-Transdanubia, which was on the borderline between the Turk and the Hungarian rule for 143 years, settlement desertion became a crucial and overwhelming factor from 1543 to 1686. My paper deals with the age of reorganization (1686-1720), closely after the Turks were defeated, and focuses on the land use and the general appearance of the land. There are two major views about this situation. Some historians state that the elaboration took place in a scarcely populated and „wild”, naturalistic area, thus the process of colonization was inevitable. Meanwhile, other scholars, who dealt with local archival sources, have pointed out that fairly enough families survived, whose livelihood changed during the Ottoman occupation, but they fulfilled the land with human activities. Of course, it resulted in another type of land structure, which was far from the so-called medieval landscape.

In my paper, I take up the second theory and depict the landscape in a minor area on the basis of archival data. I analyze the practices of land use in order to show the way „puszta” existed and how it did not. I also investigate the key factors that affected a new landscape shift, which brought about the colonial landscape.

Changing of farming types in Czechia in the second half of 20th century in European context

Veronika Eretová, Vít Jančák

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

In 1989, the fall of the communist regime in Central European countries also changed the political situation in the former Czechoslovakia. The process of transition from the communist centrally - controlled economy to the economy based on market principles was started. Transformation of economy and society in Czechia as well as in other post-totalitarian states is a quite unique process.

Czech agriculture has gone through a long development and many changes have been influenced by the political situation and economic development of the country. After 1948 agriculture underwent collectivization, there were changes in land ownership and agriculture operation. Large agriculture enterprises such as cooperation farms and state farms were established and started to play the dominant role in Czech agriculture. After stabilization of conditions in 1989 the agriculture sector changed especially in the production structure - the amount of livestock was reduced, the number of employees decreased significantly and many legislative changes were undertaken. The structure of agricultural holdings changed deeply.

In the paper, we would like to focus on characteristics of the main changes and development trends of the agricultural sector in Czechia in the second half of 20th century. The main objective of this paper is to describe and explain the development of agriculture sector by an example of changes of farming types in Czechia from the second half of 20th century up to the present.

We would like to compare the transition process with all its changes and specifics in Czechia (or former Czechoslovakia) and in other Central European countries – Hungary and Poland. In these countries agriculture sector has had a long tradition, has played an important role in the employment of the inhabitants and has had a great economic significance.

Attention will also be paid to the question how the transition of agriculture of each country has influenced the future development of the agrarian sector and integration to the European agriculture. Due to the specific evolution of agrarian sector, some important differences between agriculture in Central European countries and other EU member states can be distinguished and these play an important role up to now.

Poster Session with a cup of coffee

Friday, September 2, 2016 / 10:30 – 11:30 / Stairs, second floor

Long-term development of the Slovak cultural landscape types and its recent trend

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The Constantine Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia

The paper is focused on a long-term development of the selected Slovak cultural landscape types (plains, basins, uplands, highlands, and mountains) in approximately 200 years. This period shaped the main land use features as well as on the recent transformation trends. The land use development analysis showed that several distinct periods can be distinguished. Each of these periods was characteristic for certain types of land use changes depending both on the landscape character or the socioeconomic situation. The recent trends as land use intensification (intense agriculture, sub-urbanization, industrial construction) or extensification (agricultural land overgrowing) are considered to be common for the whole Slovak territory. Special transformation trends reflect more local conditions, human needs and preferences (construction of water reservoirs, wind calamities or tourism resorts) and though they are spatially isolated and small they influence the majority of Slovak inhabitants.

The City of Zlín as seen by historical cartographers

Eva Chodějovská

Institute of History CAS, Czechia

The poster provides several examples from the 28th volume of the Historic Towns Atlas of the Czech Republic, which deals with the city of Zlín. The city has undergone a transformation from a small town in eastern Moravia to a unique factory town - the center of business, and social, urban and architectural experimentation of Baťa family. The city was then, in the period 1949-1989, symbolically called Gottwaldov. Its development is unique in the Czech Republic. Following the rules of the International Commission for the History of Towns, besides the initial study summarizing the historical, architectural and urban development of the city, selected old maps and plans, old and modern photographs, old postcards, aerial views and thematic - reconstruction maps including digital models of landscape are included in the atlas.

Land use changes of a settlement Marcelová

Edina Csákvári, Dénes Saláta

Szent István University, Hungary

We examined the temporal changes of the land use of a Hungarian settlement in Slovakia. Marcelová, between the rivers Váh and Hron, as study area was chosen. Currently, the agriculture characterized by intensive farming as large-scale crop production. Due to the intensive land use and the large estate structure, the agricultural population has only seasonal access for work, so the secure sources of income are not insured continuously.

In addition to the socio-economic difficulties, the anthropogenic impacts mean other environmental problems. The homogenous mono-cultural landscape does not full ecological function, the biodiversity of the area is low. Due to the intensive land use only small natural and semi-natural habitats have remained as residues of sandy oak forests, sandy grasslands, desiccating wetlands, willows and poplars patches. The largest threat to them is the plowing, the expanding of black locust, the inappropriate forest management and the lack of conservation management. In addition, the contamination in soil and in water is high.

The main aim of the research is to study the real agricultural history background of the area based on field work, photographs and historical sources as maps and even material relics, verbal memories. For this purpose, we have also collected and processed the literature sources. On the one hand, the study describes the land use and the agriculture in the past, on the other hand through to this describe the present modern production which is oriented mostly by profit. The study aims to point out the lack of balance between the intensive agriculture and the sustainable management, as well needs of small and medium-sized farms.

Tourism and recreation in historical geography

Dana Fialová, Iveta Čtveráková, Anna Čtvrtníková, Veronika Dumbrovská, Tereza Kůsová, Jiří Vágner

Charles University in Prague, Czechia

Tourism and recreation, which are presented and perceived today as an integral part of contemporary social life, were formed as a product during the period of industrialization and urbanization. Their features (tourist infrastructure, visitor's spatiotemporal behavior, etc.) significantly affect the urban as well as the rural environment. The impacts have been evident not only in the terms of physical changes in the landscape, such as modification of river banks and water reservoirs, reshaping of terrain for sports recreation (skiing, golf, etc.), but also in terms of buildings for public recreation and second homes, which changed the character of rural settlements, giving them a new, specifically recreational function. The changing function of a landscape on the different hierarchical levels, especially the changes of agricultural and later industrial function to a recreational one, significantly transform the overall environment. This research follows two main directions: (1) identification of tourism and recreational impacts on landscape and society, and (2) heritage interpretation and tourism product creation. The main presumption of the research is the fact that the tangible and intangible heritage provides basic location factors for tourism development. Both research directions are documented by specifics case studies from Czechia.

Changing of quantity and function of water bodies in rural built-up areas (from 19th to 21st century)

Jindřich Frajer, Jan Kopp, Marie Novotná

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Water bodies like fire reservoirs, fishponds, kettle holes, meres etc. were a significant part of rural settlements of the Czech lands. They were used for variable purposes connected with human rural economic activities. Many of these water bodies disappeared due to social and economic changes in the rural areas during the 19. and 20. Centuries. They had to give way to new buildings, public spaces or they lost their function because of new agricultural technology. At the dawn of the new millennium, new temporary water bodies proliferate in rural settlements – garden swimming pools. This study is focused on the changing of areas of water bodies in selected villages in the Pilsen region. We chose several different types of villages (suburban, periphery etc.) and three-time horizons (1838, 1950 and 2011). With the help of old maps, orthophoto maps and GIS we evaluate and discuss the changes in water bodies in rural settlements.

Digitizing historical town space of Vyborg

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The town of Vyborg was originally founded by the Swedes during the late medieval period. Russians conquered it during the Great Northern War in 1710. In 1812, after Russia had conquered Finland from Sweden in 1809, Vyborg was attached to the autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland. During the decades preceding WWI, Vyborg grew rapidly due to industrialization. After Finland declared her independence, Vyborg became the second largest city of the Republic. Vyborg was ceded to the Soviet Union in WWII. Nowadays the city is a part of Leningrad oblast in Russian Federation.

To study the evolution of Vyborg town space, a variety of maps made for different purposes were used. The work began with a collection of scanned maps. After that, the map image files were georeferenced using a modern-day georeferenced satellite picture. The maps were transformed onto modern coordinates with different rubber sheeting methods in ArcMap 10.1, but the affine transformation proved the most reliable, as there is a lack of evenly distributed control points. Some of the maps were further transformed into vector-format shapefiles in a geodatabase containing layers of key features, such as buildings or cadastral plots. When attribute data such as plot number or building material was available, it was added to the geodatabase. Creating such data was made possible by the small size of Vyborg Old town.

Vector files equipped with attribute data can be used for numerous purposes. One simple task is the flexible creation of thematic maps. Another use is comparisons between maps of different eras. For example, by placing 19th-century cadastral map on top of 17th-century maps of unregulated town space, one can see the continued existence of pre-modern plot borders to modern day. Digital vector layers also make integrating multimedia features with maps and publishing them on the Internet possible. In this project,

ESRI's ArcMap Online was used to share map data with the public. In further research, it will be possible to use the map files as a basis of more sophisticated geospatial analyses. This poster is based on the work done in the project Meanings of an Urban Space, Past and Present, funded by Academy of Finland and the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Historical development of water areas and other land use categories in the Blanice river basin

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The aim of the contribution is to assess the development of water areas and other land use categories in the Blanice river basin near Vlašim, Czech Republic. The contribution also focuses on the assessment of driving forces that affected termination or restoration of water areas in this region. The research is based on old topographical maps from 1844-1850, 1877-1878, 1953-1955, 1989-1990 and 2010-2015. The Blanice river basin is 543 km² large and is covered mainly by blocks of arable land and forest complexes that are regularly spread.

The long-term development of land use categories shows a significant decrease of permanent grassland and gradual increase in forest area. As such it reflects observed land use changes from other parts of the Czech Republic.

Water areas were most widespread in 1844-1850 as they occupied ca. 470 ha of the basin. A large number of water areas was later terminated or downsized, resulting in the decrease of the total area to 310 ha in 1953-1955. Recently, the total area has slightly increased again (to 370 ha). As was already mentioned, the size of individual water areas changed also. While in 1844-1850 16 water areas with the size larger than 5 ha were recorded in the basin, nowadays there are only 8. A similar trend was noted for water areas in the size range 1-5 ha; in 1844-1850 there were 89 water areas while nowadays only 69 water areas in this size range are present. The research showed that if the water areas are restored or if new water areas are constructed in the basin, their area is usually smaller than that of terminated water areas.

Landscape Archetypes as regional identities

Juraj Hreško, Regina Mišovičová

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Landscape archetypes are entire synthetic spatial structures divided in hierarchic and logic series characterized by social-economic and natural conditions. They represent the territories which reflect the close relationship between land use and natural conditions by their physiognomy – textures, regularity patterns and configuration. The decisive factor for forming of landscape textures, patterns and shapes and

their configuration is georelief and its attributes (morphometric, positional, morphodynamic and morphostructural and their combinations). Relief is also the relevant criteria for categorization of archetypes especially its genesis and based thereon landscape processes. Spatial delimitation of archetypes represents the system of regionalization from above, it relates from attributes of secondary landscape structure which are subsequently interpreted. This method is based on interpretation of aerial photos and their postprocessing in GIS (Hreško, Kanásová, Petrovič, 2010). Model archetypes are categorized by landscape types (lowland, highland and alpine) and by the functional landscape types (viticulture, traditional agricultural and cultural-settlement landscape) which also fit the geoeological types by Miklós, Izakovičová et al. (2006). In Slovakia there were identified followed types of archetypes: a) plains and floodplains (example Komárno, Plaveč a Rad), b) lowland hill lands (example Nitra, Trnava, Kráľovský Chlmec, Brhlovce), c) basin hill lands (example Oravská Polhora), d) undulated plains and uplands (example Čajkov, Rybník), e) landscape of erosion furrows (example Becherov), f) pediment piedmonts and hill lands (example Levoča), g) upland and subalpine relief (example Ždiar, Malá Franková, Jezersko), h) in plain-fork relief (example Hriňová, Hradisko, Miroľa), i) erosion furrows in highland relief (example Liptovská Teplička), j) uplands in border of karst plains (example Jabloňov nad Turňou), k) landscape of karstless plains in border of subalpine relief (example Strelníky). Selected archetypes represent the specificities and differences of natural conditions and land use forms in the regional level. Hriňová municipality is an example of cultural-settlement archetypes of dispersed settlement under Poľana hill which was formed in conditions of erosion-denudation relief with ridges in 450 – 750 m alt. Land use form creates a united type with the high heterogeneity of texture, characteristic mosaic of irregular patterns and their large orderliness in the direction of contour lines. Svätý Jur municipality is an example of viticulture landscape with an expressive horizontal connectivity of landscape elements of valley alluvial cone and adjacent ridges and slopes of Malé Karpaty Mts. This unique structure is historical and natural phenomenon in Slovakia. Levoča town represents a unique isolated archetype of historical town with preserved historical structure of surrounding medieval landscape in forms of narrowstrip arrangement of agricultural landscape elements. The importance of archetypes is an inclusion of Landscape Convention in legislative and landscape planning documents.

200 years since REINVENTING ROMANIA and its subsequent drive for Mitteleuropa in cartographic works

Gabriel S. Jivanescu

independent scholar, Romania

In 1816 Dimitrios Daniil Philippidis, a representative of the Late Greek Enlightenment and former teacher at the Princely Academies in Bucharest and Iasi (the capitals of the then Danubian Principalities), published in Leipzig, Saxony his Greek-language "Istoria tis Roumounias", followed by the "Geographikon tis Roumounias", or, as translated into English, "Geographical account of Roumounia for a more precise and full comprehension of her history", accompanied by three maps. These books are considered to introduce the term of modern Romania to designate the area inhabited mainly by the Romanians, thus encompassing not only what he clearly states in the title of the "History of Roumounia" to be the Romanian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, but also the Great Principality of Transylvania and parts of the Kingdom of Hungary and of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, plus the territory between the rivers of Dniester and Pruth annexed by Czarist Russia prior to the printing of his work. This was a time in which, following one hundred years of infringement by the suzerain Ottoman sultans of the right of the two principalities to elect their own local princes by appointing as hospodars members of the Greek elite in Phanar, Constantinople,

their lands were seen as Nea Ellada, and just five years before the national uprising in Wallachia, which restored the old customs. It took another hundred years for the cartographic representations of Romania to shift from the space of Turkey in Europe (which is not properly reflecting its status in Dar-al-ahd, the "House of safety or peace" of the Ottomans, who eventually unsuccessfully tried to redefine her as a privileged province according to their Constitution of 1876) to an extension of Central Europe, mainly after gaining independence in 1877, a move that is emphasized by the reproduction of some maps up to WW I. Attention should be paid to the fact that unlike Romania, which narrowly escaped in the 19th century the incorporation into Novorossija, the scholar who is acclaimed by the Romanian historiography for proclaiming the country's name preferred to leave the principalities with the retreating Russian occupation forces in 1812, and instead of rejoining his newly independent Greece, to go back to Bessarabia in 1830, just to end his life there in 1832.

Geographical approach to research of cultural monuments

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Cultural monuments are the theme typically dealt with by historians or art/culture specialists. The scientific interest is normally very narrowly fixed and focused on a certain segment, such as the historical development, artistic value or the technical state of the particular monument and the research is usually involved with archiving or protection/restoration of the monument. In the majority of cases, it is abstracted from the environment or place where the monument is set. A more comprehensive approach is now being developed in which, though it is interdisciplinary, prevails the geographical aspect. It is carried out by a geographer who perceives the monument as an element amidst the historical cultural landscape which transforms in time and space.

The modern geographical research avails itself of methodical tools applied to a more broadly conceived research of historical cultural landscape interpreted as a type of cultural landscape created in the past in different cultural, economic and social conditions from those that shape the present cultural landscape. Larger and smaller segments historical cultural landscape surviving in the present cultural landscape represent an ever diminishing subtype of the landscape while for various reasons this process of reduction accelerates. Elements of the historical cultural landscape (cultural monuments) often lost their function in the present landscape or they assumed other functions that are in conflict with the original one. It is the reason why the aim of this research is the collection of materials and reasons for a feasible inclusion of monuments into the functional present cultural landscape in accord with sustainable development principles of the given region.

Gathering of information and data about cultural monuments and their purpose-bound systemization for future use in various evaluation procedures is the mission of the geographical research. Evaluation records classified into three basic groups are compiled. The most important group is that of the POSITION. It contains the knowledge of geographical (situational) features of investigated monument. It is obtained by proper field research. The other two groups contain information from sources and databases outside the frame of geography. The part referred to as VALUE brings the relevant knowledge of cultural, historical, artistic and aesthetic quality of the monument and the part STATE concentrates on the property/legal and technical aspects of the monument. This methodology has been verified in different model landscape territories of Slovakia. Support from the VEGA-SAV 2/0023/15: Analysis of temporal-spatial dynamics of the selected cultural landscape structures in Slovakia, their protection and sustainable use.

Roman Catholic Church administration in the Czech Lands in 1715 as a geographic information system

Pavel Seemann

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The poster presents results of spatial reconstruction of the Roman Catholic Church Administration in the Czech lands in the early modern period and methods of geographic information systems, which have been utilized to determine the status of the old parish network. The source of historical data is written and cartographic documents from the 18th and 19th century. The main research outcome is old-state church administration database, from which is derived interactive online map presented on the portal cirkevniMAPY.cz. Freely accessible web mapping application provides, in addition to the church administration layer, other auxiliary layers such as Müller's map of Bohemia from 1720, the Second Military Survey maps of Czech lands from the years 1836–1852 and current topographic maps. This map mashup is designed to promote the acquisition of historical knowledge by means of maps confrontation. In short, there are also mentioned background technologies of ArcGIS platform.

Czech Baroque Landscape as a historical-geographic phenomenon – yes or no?

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Landscape of the 17th and 18th century Czech Lands has not yet been systematically studied as the background or stage of social events. The existing findings are fragmented and often varied. The shape of the landscape, its components and transformations contain many unknown facts, namely the space (the nature), the investors (accelerators of transformations in the sense of ideas and finances) and the creators (artists, architects, builders and other personalities or nameless individuals).

It can be perceived from many perspectives - especially as a space for the exercise of power, a background of everydayness or as nature in the sense of ecosystems and their development. Its characteristic features have survived in the current landscape to some extent. However, the landscape traces are declining with the deepening past and in some cases, especially if the landscape is strongly damaged, the image of the Czech Baroque completely disappears from the landscape. Its study and reconstruction are therefore rather difficult; it requires an analysis and interpretation of the various types of historical sources using interdisciplinary approaches.

As soon as the impacts of the Thirty Year War were at least partly removed in the second half of the 17th century, the process of landscape transformation continued. It was largely affected by political transformations, new economic trends and advance of science and technology. More and more new manufactures appeared in the landscape. Spiritual ideas and effects together with the Baroque lifestyle, architecture and art contributed to the rise of a landscape phenomenon known as the Czech Baroque landscape, which is roughly set within the mid-17th and mid-18th century.

Although the concept of Baroque landscape has taken root in the Czech professional literature, comprehensive understanding of this phenomenon is still far away. We are facing numerous questions: Is the "Czech Baroque landscape" something specific? Why did the Baroque period become a symbol of landscape transformations, which still appeal to the present people? Why is the term Czech landscape in the Baroque period not used? Can other landscapes be named after ideological trends or artistic styles - the Czech Gothic or Czech Renaissance landscape? Czech Neo-Classical landscape mingling with ideals of enlightenment? Czech industrial landscape? Is the adjective Czech valid only for the Baroque landscape? Did it actually exist?

The questions still cannot be clearly answered. The Czech Baroque landscape was affected by cultural events and spiritual aspects much more than by events that preceded and followed it. Images of different landscapes were created by the effect of ideas, investors and creators. Landscapes with huge and small water areas. Landscapes filled with work of glass-makers, miners or ore smelters. Landscapes with pastures on the hillsides and small villages in valleys with churches, chapels, crosses and wayside shrines. Landscapes of stately homes - Baroque architectural gems. Joined together, unique, because different in the sense of comparison with the medieval or modern-time landscape, it creates the charisma of the Czech Baroque landscape and shapes its main features.

Do land use change processes differ between military and non-military regions? Example of Libavá and its surroundings

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Foundation of military regions can drastically disrupt natural land use development and transform the region into some sort of a peripheral area. Such region experiences vast depopulation resulting in either slow decay or forced demolition of settlements, rapid decrease of agricultural land and expansion of grassed and forested areas. These processes can be in contrast to regions surrounding the military region. This hypothesis was tested on the example of Libavá military region. This region was founded in 1950 but the decision about its foundation occurred already in 1946. We have compared land use development in the Libavá military region with land use development in settlements bordering with the region. The comparison was based on topographic maps and aerial photographs from eight-time steps covering period 1837-2014.

The comparison showed that Libavá region was predominantly forested while the surrounding region was agricultural. Both experienced increase in arable land, built-up areas and other area and decrease in permanent grassland at the end of the 19th century. Surprisingly, general trajectories of both compared regions were quite similar. The only distinct exception was found for built-up areas which were significantly diminished in the military region as a consequence of population transfer between 1947 and 1952 while in the surrounding region built-up areas gradually spread. Other dissimilarities concerned the rate of change of individual land use categories (e.g. increase in permanent grassland between 1948 and 1956 in the Libavá region was 26 times higher than in the surrounding region, the increase in the forest cover in Libavá between 1963 and 1995 was four times higher); and the start of increase or decrease in the land use category (e.g. the process of grassing connected with slow transformation to ecological agriculture began

in the surrounding region already at the beginning of the 21st century while in the Libavá it was vastly applied in recent years). To conclude, we found that general trajectories of land use change in a military region and its surroundings were not significantly different but the intensity and the time of occurrence were.

Multiculturalism and multiethnicity in the cityscape: The case of the Białystok religious landscape

Izabela Sołtan, Julia Sołtan, Justyna Liro

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Białystok is the capital of a voivodeship in northeastern Poland. The city's borderland location combined with historic and political developments were decisive for its national and religious diversity. Lithuanians, Poles and Jews lived here for centuries. In terms of religious denominations, there were Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, Protestants, Jews and Muslims. Those communities shaped the city's religious landscape, its changes and identity. The strongest and the best visible qualitative changes were seen after the Second World War. Today the picture of the city does not reflect its situation a hundred years ago. This presentation shows the changes in the city's sacred landscape. Białystok was selected because of two reasons: on the one hand, the city in some way shares the historical experience of other Polish towns, whilst on the other hand, multiculturalism is still its asset. The most spectacular change was an almost complete destruction of Jewish heritage. The Jewish community, which in the early 20th century accounted for nearly 50% of Białystok's total population, has disappeared. It was the result of the Nazi policy of extermination, and anti-Semitic policy of post-war Polish authorities until the late 1960s. From among almost 60 synagogues and prayer houses which were here before the war, only three have survived, but they have not been in use for religious service for a long time. The post-Jewish landscape has become invisible and silent. The local government changed its policy towards history and its attitude to Jewish heritage no earlier than post-1989. It was assisted by local associations, so among other things, projects aimed at documentation and remembrance have been carried out.

Today's religious landscape of Białystok is mostly created by Christian churches, both Roman Catholic and Orthodox, because the largest Orthodox community in Poland lives in the city. As a result of the city's demographic and spatial development, the number of churches has grown significantly as compared to the inter-war period. In 1939 the city had two Roman Catholic churches and two Orthodox churches, now there are thirty Catholic churches and parish chapels, as well as eleven Orthodox churches. The city is the seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese and the Orthodox Diocese. Projects aimed to construct new sacred buildings developed intensely with the decline of communism and has continued throughout the years of the system transformation.

The Muslim community, which for centuries consisted mainly of Polish Tatars, is increasingly visible in the city. The community has its own prayer house which serves as a mosque and the seat of Muslim religious organization. A mosque and a Muslim culture center are planned to be built.

The city's multicultural character is still reflected in its landscape which consists of sacred and religious buildings of various religious communities. Their coexistence marks the path to tolerance and mutual respect, also to the communities which are no longer here. Forgotten places become places of remembrance more and more often.

Floods and flood defences in the Odra catchment area with Wrocław floodway systems as an example

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The Odra is one of the biggest rivers in Central Europe, where people have lived since ancient times and they are exposed to floods. In upper and middle course of the Odra river, on the border between cultures, arose a rich land – Silesia/Śląsk/Slezsko/Schlesien. In Wrocław, the capital of Silesia, from the beginning of the city about 1000 were build hydraulic structures for flood protection as well as for economic uses (transportation, mills, forges). The first notice of waterway shipping concerns the privilege to the Cistercian monastery in Lubiąż, which was granted in 1211 by prince Henry I from Piast dynasty.

The systematic works on the regulation of the Odra river have been started in the second half of the eighteenth century. They consisted of straightening the river channel, strengthening coasts and building a spur, removing barrages, impeding sailing and the construction of barrages and embankments. The great flood in 1854 caused that people began to wonder whether regulation works and sewerages river channels had caused catastrophic floods. Therefore, they start to pay more attention to flood protection object and need to plan to save passage flood wave through the city.

The most important works were made during so-called first (1888–1897) and second (1907–1922) regulation of the Odra river. As a result of the historic transformation of the network of streams and rivers in the Odra basin, the Odra river was shortened about one-fifth of its original length. The largest transformation of the network was conducted in the city of Wrocław where was created so-called Wrocław floodway system (Polish: wrocławski węzeł wodny – WWW) one of the largest flood protection and water transportation system in Europe. The system is working to this day supported by many technically advanced systems based on spatial analyses, GIS and UAV, for example HydroProg system built at the University of Wrocław, Poland.

Remarkable source for information about the historic transformation of river and streams network within WWW is Prussian topographic map 1:25,000 (so called Messtischblatt). The next steps of the creation of WWW identified in the map and analyzed in GIS will be presented in the poster.

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