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Josephine Colonies – Relics of the Past in the Cultural Space of the Beskid Sadecki

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Abstract. Settlement of German settlers in the Carpathians was initiated by the Austrian emperor, Joseph II Habsburg. The name of this colonization, referred to as "Josephine" in Poland, originated from his name. It was a planned settlement action conducted at the end of the XVIII century, mainly in Galicia. The official goal of the campaign was to raise the economic quality of the agrarian economy and culture. The colonies in Eastern and Western Galicia differed in their development dynamics. The colonies in the Beskid Sądecki region developed rather poorly and in a short time there was not even a trace of quite a large number of colonies. In the Eastern Carpathians, by the end of the XIX century, there was a clear population growth, however, at the beginning of the XX century, the population has also decreased there. In principle, colonization was to be conducted on the basis of craftsmen and professionals, while in the final effect, relatively poor farmers and settlers, relying on state aid, constituted the vast majority. This settlement did not meet the assumed economic and political expectations, but it left behind the cultural heritage of settlers visible in the tradition and forms of the buildings. Colonist settlements were located next to the existing villages, with a separate urban layout, often in a chain layout or within the existing villages (in groups of no less than 6 families), expanding or extending their development. All buildings were built according to the established regulations, and their dimensions were dependent on the amount of land allocated to the colonist. Houses were built of brick, wood and "Prussian wall"; they were covered with straw or shingles. All residential buildings were located close to the road, and the stable and the house constituted the whole. The wooden or brick construction of the Josephine colonists, so much different from the development of native residents, will disappear from the Beskid landscape in the next decade in connection with the implementation of new technologies in construction and a change in the nature of the work of the owners of the buildings. The buildings of the colonies in Gołkowice Dolne and Stadła are still the only remaining legacy of the German settlement from the XVIII century in the village. Inventory of the remains of spatial structures in connection with the analysis of ownership systems and in relation to iconographic materials is an important contribution to getting to know the multicultural heritage of Beskid Sądecki. These works also have a chance to slow down or at least register the degradation process and capture the disappearing heritage of the German colonists.

1. Introduction

The settlement of German settlers in the Carpathians was initiated by the Austrian Emperor Joseph II Habsburg. The name of this colonization originates from his name, in Poland referred to as "Josephine". At that time, August Poniatowski sat on the throne of the Republic, and as a result of internal feuds and weakening of the state in 1772, the first partition of Poland took place, due to which the Austrians occupied the part of Polish lands – among others, the Sącz area (the area was then called the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria), [1]. Colonization activities in the areas taken over by the annexation are a planned settlement action carried out at the end of the XVIII century, which was initiated by the empress Maria Teresa. The first attempts at colonization were made by her in 1774. They had the character of urban colonization, where new areas of artisans, merchants and officials

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were resettled. The next stage was the colonization, which covered the agricultural areas and its beginning dates back to the decree (referred to the colonization patent) from 1781[1].

2. Area of research and conditions

The official goal of the campaign was to raise the economic quality of the agrarian economy and culture. Probably, germanization was also the goal, the desire to popularize the German language also in the basic settlement structures, meaning the villages. And perhaps also the location of "own" groups, on which you can rely in case of rebellion and liberation. The colonies in Eastern and Western Galicia differed in their development dynamics. The colonies in Beskid Sądecki region developed rather poorly and in a short time there was not even a trace of the many colonies. In the Eastern Carpathians, by the end of the XIX century, there was a clear population growth, however, the population has decreased even there at the beginning of the XX century. In principle, colonization was to be conducted on the basis of professionals, while in the final effect, the vast majority were the farmers-settlers, who were relatively poor and relied on state aid. This settlement did not meet the assumed economic and political expectations, but it left the cultural heritage of settlers visible in the tradition and forms of the buildings. In the Sącz area, 28 settlements were established during the colonization period, including 17 at its beginnings (table.1).

3. The analysis of forms and settlement structures today

Today, there are few traces of the culture of German colonists who came to the Beskid Sądecki area. Over time, they assimilated with the local population sharing the same agrarian problems with them (as farmers). Even a different confession and belonging to the Evangelical church did not separate them for long.

Analysing today's state of preservation of German colonies on the Sącz key, the colony can be divided into four basic groups (table.2):

- GROUP1 – Colonies where relics of the past have been preserved in the spatial layout[2] and structure
- GROUP2 – Colonies where relics of the past have been preserved in the layout with single historical objects
- GROUP3 – Colonies where relics of the past have not been preserved, neither in the layout nor in substance
- GROUP4 – Colonies where relics of the past have not been preserved, neither in the layout nor in substance, but in the immaterial heritage.

Colonist settlements were located next to the existing villages, with a separate urban layout, often in a chain layout or within the existing villages (in groups of not less than 6 families), expanding or extending their development. The farms of the former crown estates and the lands of the abolished monasteries (with time and the influx of colonists, wetlands and wastelands, as well as other areas less suitable for agricultural crops were included) were most often designated for parcelling. The settlement operations were accompanied by parcelling and bringing engineers supervising construction activities. All buildings were built according to the established regulations, and their dimensions were dependent on the amount of land allocated to the colonists. Houses were built of brick, wood or "Prussian wall"; they were covered with straw or shingles. All residential buildings were located close to the road, and the stable and the house constituted the whole. Settlement activities were not fully

[1] "Emperor Joseph II has also founded 2 Jewish colonies in Galicia in 1780, and thus before the German colonization, namely in Dąbrówka (which later passed into the hands of German colonists to eventually become a district of Nowy Sącz with a much more obvious name of Kaduk), Neu-Jerusalem and near Bolechów Neu-Babilon. Probably an attempt to use it for the purpose of improving the economic condition of this part of Galicia with the help of the Jewish community failed. The Jewish farmers failed the imperial expectations. The condition of these settlements devoted to Jewish colonists fell into ruin and they were expelled due to the imperial order thus making space for German colonists, [3]

[2] Including also the cadastral system, despite the secondary divisions.

efficiently organized, and some colonists, after arriving in the settlements, were left without a roof over their heads and in poor conditions had to wait for their place of residence (table 1).

Table 1. Beginnings of the colonization of the Old Sącz lands. Source: based on [2] p. 31.

BEGINNINGS OF THE OLD SĄCZ LAND COLONIZATION							THEIR CURRENT STATE
No.	**MODERN NAME OF THE TOWN**	**THEN NAME OF THE TOWN**	**YEAR OF FOUNDATION OF COLONY**	**YEAR OF ESTABLISHME**	**NUMBER OF COLONIST**	**NUMBER OF PREPARED OBJECTS FOR RECEIPT OF**	**PLACES THAT PROVE THE FORMER RESIDENTS - COLONISTS**
1.	Biegonice	Laufendorf	x		8	0(1)[4]	
2.	Chełmiec	Hundsdorf	x		17	3(10)	
3.	Gaboń	Deutsch-Gabon		x	8	1(5)	x
4.	Gaj	Hutweide	x		7	no data	
5.	Gołkowice D.	Deutsch-Golkowitz		x	20	17	preserved urban layout
6.	Kadcza	Kadschau		x	4	no data	
7.	Łacko	Wiesendorf		x	16	13	x
8.	Moszczenica	Morau		x	3	no data	x
9.	Naszacowice	Naschatowitz	x		8	1(6)	x
10.	Olszanka	Ollschau	x		7	no data	
11.	Podegrodzie	Zaundorf	x		5	1	
12.	Podrzecze	Unterbach	x		16	2(9)	preserved urban layout
13.	Stary Sącz	Alt Sandec	x		18	no data	
14.	Strzeszyce	Wachendorf	x		11	0(12)	x
15.	Szczereż	Ernsdorf	x		4	1(4)	
16.	Świerkla	Tannendorf	x		6	no data	
17.	Żbikowice	Bikowitz	x		10	0(5)	

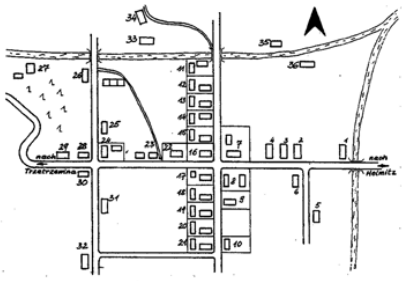
The wooden or brick construction of the Josephine colonists, so different from the development of native residents, will disappear from the Beskid landscape in the coming decade due to the implementation of new technologies in construction and a change in the nature of the work of the owners of the buildings.

[3] The average number of people in the family of settlers was about 5 people
[4] Objects under construction are in brackets

Table 2. Analysis of the preservation status of cultural values of the colonies, own research

TOWNS FROM THE JOSEPHINE COLONIZATION PERIOD		HERITAGE			
		MATERIAL			IMMATERIAL
		GROUP 1	*GROUP 2*	*GROUP 3*	*GROUP 4*
1.	BARCICE	●			
2.	BICZYCE DOLNE			●	
3.	BIEGONICE			●	
4.	CHEŁMIEC			●	●
5.	DĄBRÓWKA		●		
6.	GABOŃ		●		●
7.	GOŁKOWICE DOLNE	●			●
8.	GAJ			●	
9.	JURASZOWA		●		
10.	KADCZA			●	
11.	ŁĄCKO		●		●
12.	MOKRA WIEŚ			●	
13.	MOSZCZENICA NIŻNA		●		
14.	MYSTKÓW		●		
15.	NASZACOWICE		●		
16.	OLSZANKA			●	
17.	PIĄTKOWA			●	
18.	PODEGRODZIE			●	
19.	PODRZECZE		●		●
20.	RYTRO			●	
21.	STADŁA	●			●
22.	STARY SĄCZ			●	
23.	STRZESZYCE	●			●
24.	SZCZEREŻ			●	
25.	ŚWIERKLA			●	
26.	ŚWINIARSKO			●	
27.	ZAGORZYN		●		●
28.	ŻBIKOWICE			●	

The settlement of colonists was most often in Galicia in a terraced arrangement, but the colonization also introduced a type of village in the shape of geometric figures unknown in Poland (of course, at larger settlements). They were in the shape of quadrangles or, e.g., in the form of a cross (figure 1), [6]. Some of the settlements did not have a clear layout (figure 2).



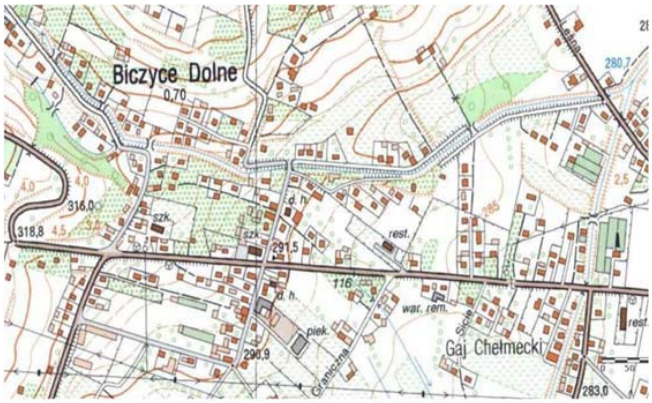


Figure 1. a) Biczyce Dolne – the state of preservation of the layout and structure of the settlement of the German colony. Source: conographic material from [4] page 230

b) – the existing state – a fragment of the raster map from www.geoportal2/Biczyce, [5]

The smallest colonies that were not separate assumptions were established on a straight line – along the street (e.g. Gołkowice (figure 2), Gaj, Biegonice, Gabon, Barcice,). During the colonization period, over 14 000 settlers from Germany arrived [7], of which almost 40% came from the Palantinate.

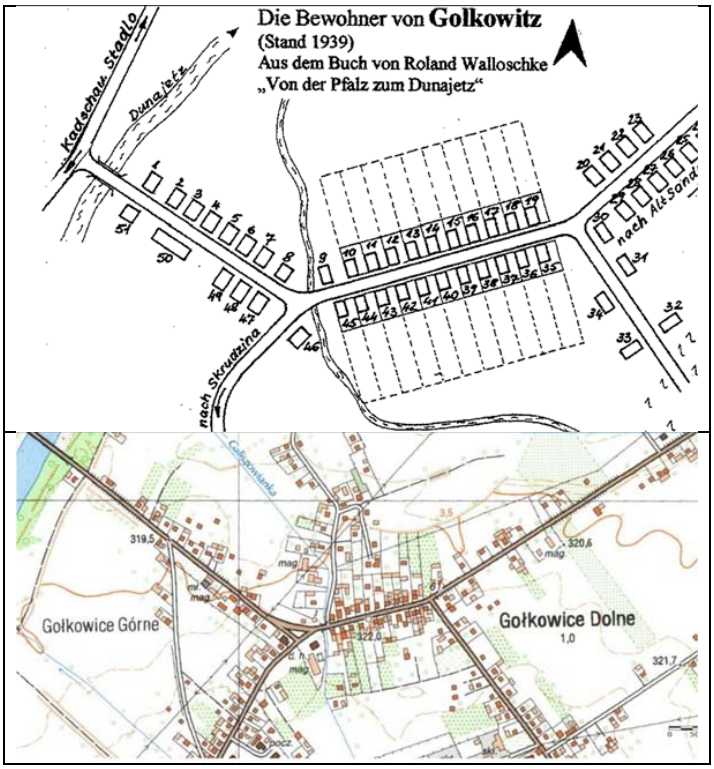


Figure 2. Gołkowice Dolne – the state of preservation of the layout and structure of the settlement of the German colony. Source: a)- iconographic material from [4] page 229; b) – the existing state – a fragment of the raster map from www.geoportal2/Gołkowice [5]

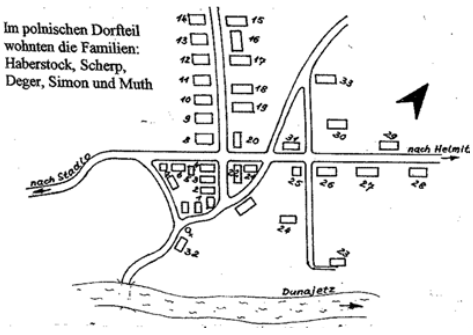




Figure 3.a) Podrzecze – the state of preservation of the layout and structure of the settlement of the German colony, source: iconographic material from [4] page 231;

b) – the existing state – a fragment of the raster map from www.geoportal2/Podrzecze[5]

Table 3. Colonization in Galicia in numbers. Source: [8]

DISTRICT	Towns in which the number of settler families did not exceed:							Total
	10 families	20 families	30 families	40 families	50 families	60 families	80 and more	
BOCHNIA	6	5	1	x	x	x	x	**12**
BRZEŻANY	2	3	1	x	x	x	x	**6**
LWÓW	2	6	6	1	1	x	x	**17**
PRZEMYŚL	1	1	1	1	x	1	x	**5**
RZESZÓW	2	4	3	2	4	2	x	**17**
SAMBOR	3	4	1	3	x	x	5	**15**
SANOK(LESKO)	4	x	2	3	x	x	x	**9**
NOWY SĄCZ	18	9	x	x	x	x	x	**27**
STRYJ	2	x	x	3	1	x	x	**6**
ŻÓŁKIEW	3	5	2	1	2	x	x	**13**
Total	**43**	**37**	**17**	**14**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**127**

The development of the colony in Gołkowice Dolne is still the only remaining legacy of German settlement from the XVIII century in the Sącz village[5]. The inventory of the remains of spatial structures in connection with the analysis of ownership systems and in relation to iconographic materials is an important contribution to knowledge of the multicultural heritage of the Beskid Sądecki. These works also have a chance to slow down or at least register the degradation process and capture the disappearing heritage of the German colonists.

The colonial house usually consisted of a spacious living room, a chamber, a hallway with a kitchen, and a small chamber for equipment. The size of residential buildings was dependent on the size of the farm, which affected the size of the barn and stable (usually one farm had about 6-8 pieces of cattle). The stable almost always formed a whole with the house. In the village of Gołkowice, the colonist buildings stretch on both sides of the road, in the top system with the entrance gates and smaller pedestrian gates (figure 4) connecting the facilities. The farm plots were originally identical (with small deviations on the north side resulting from the terrain's shape and morphology). The original size of the farm plots is 66 acres, and the average farm size is about 9,9 ha. Colonization was accompanied by a proprietary multi-lane system of land. Gołkowice Dolne did not develop very dynamically, in 1900 the village had 152 inhabitants. The fire in 1905 destroyed the buildings of the colony, the shingled roofs and interiors were burned down. However, it was rebuilt in its former character in a short time, but with the simplification of detail and the introduction of ceramic tiles. [6]

The layout of settlements, lands allocated to colonists and the layout of the buildings on the plot corresponded to the trends at that time, where the Franconian system widespread in Austro-Hungary, later adopted in Poland, was the popular type of building. This is the layout presented by Gołkowice Dolne. The compact buildings, tight with adjacent economic facilities gave the chance to create internal courtyards in the Sącz region referred to as "sports fields".

[5] The system along with the objects has been entered into the register of monuments. The building complex (from no. 24-42) – B. "A"- 154, Dec. 154/84 of 03.09.1984.
[6] The sizes are quoted on the basis of publication, [10].



Figure 4. Gołkowice Dolne ; a)- from the period of 1918-1933. Source [9];
b) - today, 2017, Source – the author's photo



Figure 5. Gołkowice Dolne- a) – A fragment of the drawing of the Local Spatial Development Plan from 2012 [11]; b) - A study of historical tissue accumulation [10] p. 202

The combination of iconographic materials makes it possible to compare the structure of the building and the condition of the settlement system in the period of over 30 years (figure 5.). There are visible objects newly built at the back of the southern plots, but lying beyond the impassable building line for new objects that protect the readability of the spatial layout. Revaluation of homesteads in strict conservation protection is a necessity due to poor technical condition. Such activities must be planned comprehensively, because in addition to the exchange of substances (more than 50% of buildings require the replacement of structural components), this functionality also requires a sewerage, gas or heating network, and land drainage. The provisions of the Local Development Plan for Gołkowice Dolne do not ensure safe development for the protected area, because the records are very flexible in relation to the area marked on the drawing of the plan as 1.MN as very flexible:

"3. Areas of single-family housing marked with symbols:

1.MN– area of 1,47 ha,2.MN – area of 3,44 ha. The following rules for land development apply:

…6) The conversation reconstruction and restoration of the buildings listed in the register of monuments is allowed;

7) It is allowed to implement new single-family residential buildings located only outside the "non-extendable building line for new buildings" designated in the drawing and the extension or expansion of the existing monuments of single-family residential buildings not entered to the register of monuments, as follows:

a) realizations of buildings in the detached construction or in the case when the width of the plot is 16 m and below in a compact semi-detached construction,

b) the cubature of a single-family residential building up to 1000m3.

The above-mentioned cubature does not include the added farm building, garage, c) implementation of single-family residential buildings up to 7 metres high, d) in the implementation of new buildings and the extension or expansion of the existing buildings, the obligation to implement the roofs as gable or multi-pitched roofs with the inclination angle of the swathes between 30°– 45°, e) when expanding buildings, it is allowed to implement roofs as single-pitched, gable, four-pitched or multi-pitched roofs with the inclination angle of main swathes from 10° to 45°" [11].

Such provisions of local law allow for significant transformations both in the structure of objects and in the appearance of the entire assembly, because the impassable building line will not protect the scenic view with the background, which instead of being tracts accompanying the historical farm buildings, will become a modern housing estate in the protected landscape zone.

4. Summary

The multicultural heritage of the Sącz village is a good and an achievement that is extremely sensitive to economic, commercial, social and political changes. Insufficient understanding of the issues of protection of cultural heritage in connection with the processes of democratization and economic growth threaten urban relics, such as the remains of German colonization from the colonization period. In the general consciousness, the landscape of the village does not function as a public good, which protection is a right and obligation of each and every one of the local community, and only a burden for the residents. For this reason, fitted, thoughtful provisions in local law are a salvation for the space, in which cultural heritage is so valuable.

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