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Some Considerations Regarding the Cultural Built Patrimony of the Southern Part of Bukovina. A Literature Review of Relevant Contributions

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Abstract

The cultural landscape of the southern part of historic province Bukovina (situated in North-East of Romania) is a resource for a sustainable development of tourism in the area, being considered that the tourist product and service supply combine Bucovina's main assets: nature and culture [1]. Named the "Land of Beech", well known for its vast forests, Bukovina was the region where the woodworking craftsmanship has taken shape since ancient times.

Here we can talk about a real development of the wood culture (wood was used to build the house, the barn, the stables, the gate and the fence, to make the furniture inside the dwelling, for example the dowry chest, the table, the bed, the dish shelf, the kneading-trough, the barrels, the spoons, the loom, the spinning wheel, the spindle, the towing torch). This wood culture was influenced by historical and geographic factors, it had particularities from one area to another regarding the working techniques, especially due to the influence of the German, Polish and Slovak colonists, who came to Bukovina after its annexation by the Austrians (1774).

Recently, the preservation of cultural landscape, as a solution that contributes to a sustainable development of the region, was brought again to the attention of specialists. To have access to all written resources, could be a challenge, if we take into consideration that most of them were produced between 1960-1990, in a limited number, with a limited circulation. The present paper

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will result of the documentation work of the authors, that have centralized all bibliographic resources that are relevant for the material patrimony of Bukovina.

Keywords:

Cultural landscape, built patrimony, construction tradition, southern part of Bukovina.

1. Introduction

The positive effects of tourism are recognized for bringing into attention of visitors living cultures, for ensuring the economic growth of the area. On the other side, intensive tourism development leads to the alteration of traditions and cultural values [2].

The rural traditional landscape is one of the most important strengths of Bukovina and Romania tourism destinations[3], being promoted and interpreted to the tourists by local tourism guides or representatives of tourism and cultural institutions[4], being presented in the promotion messages of almost all incoming tour operators.

Despite the fact that cultural tourism gained more place among the tourism research themes, there is little research published on cultural landscape [5]. Over time, the historical region Bukovina, i.e. the northern part of Moldavia, which was annexed by the Austrians in 1774, was the subject of more than 60,000 works, studies, articles, monographs, document collections, which researched its history, culture, demography, economics, geology, geography, botany. Erich Beck collected the titles of these works in several volumes, i.e. the series *Bibliography on the Culture, History and Civilisation of Bukovina* (*Bibliographie zur Kultur und Landeskunde der Bukowina*).

The literature on Bukovina records several historiographical contributions to the cultural heritage of the province, which are important if we consider that "the patrimony of a nation represents a civilization's image built up over time" (Șerban Sturdza). These works, studies and articles deal with aspects related to the construction methods of rural houses, the planimetric evolution, the constructive systems, the traditional architectural elements, the ornamental motifs of the folk architecture.

2. Problem Statement. Aim of the paper.

The research on the built heritage (traditional houses) of the southern part of the historical region Bukovina has resulted in a vast specialized literature dealing with the folk architecture. In addition to these

researches, there are recent concerns about the preservation of Bukovina's built heritage, which were materialized through several cultural projects (here we mention the project coordinated by the Architects Order of Romania through its North-East Branch and the Heritage Association, entitled *Bukovina - a Cultural Landscape in Transformation*, carried out in the period 2009-2012; the project coordinated by the Association for Economic and Regional Development, entitled *Adopt a House! Save the Bukovinian Village!*, developed in the period 2011-2015 and based on a campaign of documentation and identification of traditional houses) or the emergence of guides, leaflets and disseminating brochures (such as: *Architecture guide to fit into local rural features. Southern Bukovina Area*; *The Bukovinian Village as a Tourist Destination. How to Protect and Promote It* [6]; *A Traditional Romanian House is a Valuable House* and so on). All these play a significant role in maintaining the local identity and the traditional cultural landscape of Bukovina (preserving traditional houses, promoting traditional architecture, rediscovering crafts and traditional occupations).

The investigation and documentation of the traditional architecture and its characteristics produced valuable books and manuscripts, that unfortunately are less known nowadays, some of them still existing in archives and in the libraries of public institutions.

4. Research Methods

The research methods used in obtaining data for this article were the following: the analytical method, the comparative study of the sources and the multiple perspective method. We used these methods to obtain a general view upon the level of the actual anthropological and ethno-folkloric researches regarding the cultural built patrimony (i.e. the traditional houses) of the southern part of Bukovina. The research covered the months July-October 2018, it was made by a team of 5 researchers and it included both sociological investigations on the field, and documentary research in national archives and libraries.

5. Presentation of literature findings

In Bukovina, the raw material for the construction of the dwelling house and annexes was wood. Over the years, techniques have been developed for a comfortable living, the solutions found for joining beams or making roofs (with shingles of different sizes) with two or four sloping sides being some of the elements of authenticity of the traditional Bukovinian

architecture. From a single-room dwelling with a porch house, the traditional wooden house evolved to a "room-passage-room" type of house, with a veranda, an arbour in front of the house and a pantry on the back. The shape, materials, dimensions and construction technique of the doors and windows, the use of natural building materials for the foundation of the house (cut and shaped stone blocks, without any mortar to bind them) complete the harmonious appearance of the traditional Bukovinian house. The decorations of the houses (often fretwork patterns like rosettes, squares, rhombuses, rectangles, moose, ropes, birds, "trees of life") are characterized by sobriety and include symbols specific to the spirituality of the place. The roofs also have decorative elements like the so-called "beetles", or fumigants and pins on the top. Some of the fences, made of beech or plank, have roofs with two slopes, with decorative elements (carving or fretwork) on pillars and gates. Regarding the household annexes (stable with barn, cellar or pantry, summer kitchen) - these are positioned around the house and are built of the same materials as the house.

On these topics related to the Bukovinian folk art⁶, i.e. the structure, evolution and functions of the constructions in the traditional household, a

⁶ Among the works of general character (signed by historians, architects, ethnographers) concerning the Romanian folk art, we mention: Răzvan Theodorescu, *The Civilization of the Romanians between the Medieval and the Modern (Civilizația românilor între medieval și modern)*, vol. I-II, Bucharest, 1987 [7]; Ion Vlăduțiu, *Romanian Ethnography (Etnografia românească)*, Bucharest, 1973 [8]; Valer Butura, *Ethnography of the Romanian People (Etnografia poporului român)*, Cluj, 1978 [9]; Emilia Pavel, *Romanian Ethnology Studies (Studii de etnologie românească)*, Iași, 2006 [10]; I. Voinescu, *Monuments of Peasant Art in Romania (Monumente de artă țărănească din România)*, Bucharest, 1912 [11]; Pamfile Tudor, *Romanian Household Industry. Its Past and Its Present State, contributions of art and folk technique (Industria casnică la români. Trecutul și starea ei de astăzi, contribuțiuni de artă și tehnică populară)*, Bucharest, 1910 [12]; Boris Zderciuc, Paul Petrescu, Tancred Bănățeanu, *Folk Art in Romania (Arta populară în România)*, Bucharest, 1964 [13]; Monica Budis, *Rural Household in Romania (Gospodăria rurală din România)*, vol. I, Muntenia, Oltenia, Dobrogea, Bucharest, 2004 [14]; Sebastian Moraru, *House, Village and Evolution in the Romanian Tradition (Casa, satul și devenirea în tradiția românească)*, Bucharest, 2011 [15]; Grigore Ionescu, *History of Romanian Architecture (Arhitectura populară românească)*, Bucharest, 1937 [16]; Grigore Ionescu, *Romanian Folk Architecture (Arhitectura populară românească)*, Bucharest, 1957 [17]; Grigore Ionescu, *Architecture in Valahia, Moldova and Transylvania in the XII-XIX Centuries*, Bucharest (Arhitectura în Valahia, Moldova și Transilvania în veacurile XII-XIX), București, 1966 [18]; Grigore Ionescu, *Architecture on the Territory of Romania over the Ages (Arhitectura pe teritoriul României de-a lungul veacurilor)*, Bucharest, 1982 [19]; Gheorghe Patrascu, *Architecture and Folk Technique (Arhitectura și tehnica populară)*, Bucharest, 1984 [20]; Georgeta Stoica, *Romanian Folk Architecture (Arhitectura populară românească)*, Bucharest, 1989 [21]; Paul Petrescu, *Wooden Peasant Architecture in Romania (Arhitectura țărănească de lemn din România)*, Bucharest, 1974 [22]; Radu Octavian Maier, *Peasant Architecture and its Decorative Elements in the West of the Country (Arhitectura țărănească și elementele ei decorative în vestul țării)*, Arad, 1979 [23]; Cornel Irimie, Florentina

work of reference is the one written by Tancred Bănățeanu [30]. There also have been published some other works, which we mention chronologically: Lucia Cireș, Vasile Adăscăliței, *Mural Decorations of the Peasant Dwellings in the Surroundings of Suceava* (*Elemente decorative murale la locuințele țărănești din împrejurimile Sucevei*), Bucharest, 1969; Maria Cioară, *The Ethnographic Area of Rădăuți* (*Zona etnografică Rădăuți*), Bucharest, 1979; Nicolae Cojocaru, *The Old Wooden House in Bukovina. Folk Architecture* (*Casa veche de lemn din Bucovina. Arhitectura populară*), Bucharest, 1983; Gheorghe Bratiloveanu, Mihai Spânu, *Monuments of Wooden Architecture in Suceava County* (*Monumente de arhitectură în lemn din ținutul Sucevei*), Bucharest, 1985; Mihai Spânu, Gheorghe Bratiloveanu, *The Ethnographic Area of Suceava* (*Zona etnografică Suceava*), Bucharest, 1987; Dumitru Rusan, Marcel Zahariciuc, *The Ethnographic Area of Câmpulung Moldovenesc* (*Zona etnografică Câmpulung Moldovenesc*), Câmpulung Moldovenesc, 1996; Paul H. Stahl, Paul Petrescu, *People and Houses on the Valley of Moldova (1928-1953)* (*Oameni și case de pe Valea Moldovei (1928-1953)*), Bucharest, 2004; Aurel Prepeliuc, *Dowry Chests belonging to the Ethnographic Patrimony of the Bukovina Museum* (*Lăzile de zestre din patrimoniul etnografic al Muzeului Bucovinei*), Suceava, 2012; Mihai Camilar, *Traditional Culture and Civilization in the Ethnographic Area of Humor* (*Cultură și civilizație tradițională în zona etnografică Humor*), Câmpulung Moldovenesc, 2011; Mihai Camilar, *Bukovinian Folk Architecture* (*Arhitectura populară bucovineană*), Suceava, 2014.

Among the studies and articles related to the Bukovinian folk architecture and the traditional peasant household, we recall those signed by Mihai Camilar: *Bukovina's Folk Architecture – a General Perspective* (*Arhitectura populară bucovineană - privire generală*), in "Ethos" (Suceava), no. 2, 1991, pp. 25-26; *The Bukovinian Folk Architecture - Planimetrics, Constructive Systems and Decorative Elements* (*Arhitectura populară bucovineană - planimetrie, sisteme constructive și elemente de decor*), in "Datini" (Bucharest), no. 5 (10-11), 1994, pp. 34-35; *The Bukovinian Folk Architecture. The Custom of the House* (*Arhitectura populară bucovineană. Obiceiul casei*), in "Suceava Treasures". Cultural Information Journal (Suceava), no. 4-5, 1995, pp. 35-37; *The Folk Architecture of the Dornelor Depression - Overview of the Living House* (*Arhitectura populară din*

Dumitrescu, Andrei Paleolog, *Romanians' Art of Wood* (*Arta lemnului la români*), Bucharest, 1973 [24]; Andrei Pănoiu, *About Wood Architecture in Romania* (*Din arhitectura lemnului în România*), Bucharest, 1977 [25]; Paul Petrescu, Georgeta Stoica *Romanian Folk Art* (*Arta populară românească*), Bucharest, 1981 [26]; Georgeta Stoica, Paul Petrescu, *Folk Art Dictionary* (*Dicționar de artă populară*), Bucharest, 1997 [26]; Cornel Irimie, Marcela Necula, *The peasant art of wood* (*Arta țărănească a lemnului*), Bucharest, 1983 [27]; Boris Zderciuc, Georgeta Stoica, *Wood Notches in Romanian Folk Art* (*Crestături în lemn în arta populară românească*), Bucharest, 1967 [28]. For Selected Bibliography, see Tancred Bănățeanu, *Bukovinian Folk Art* (*Arta populară bucovineană*), Suceava, Guidance Center of Folk Creation and Artistic Mass Movement of Suceava County, 1975, pp. 433-440 [29].

Depresiunea Dornelor - privire generală asupra casei de locuit), in "Suceava". The Yearbook of the Bukovina Museum", XVII-XVIII-XIX, 1990-1991-1992, pp. 258-264; *Ornament in Bukovinian Folk Architecture from the Upper Land (Ornamentica arhitecturii populare bucovinene din Țara de Sus)*, in "Datini" (Bucharest), no. 11 (26), 1998, pp. 48-51; *The Old House of Bukovina (Casa veche din Bucovina)*, in "Romanian Language" (Chișinău), no. 1-3, 2001, pp. 248-253; *The Traditional Bukovinian Dwelling. Planimetric Evolution and Constructive Systems (Locuința tradițională bucovineană. Evoluția planimetrică și sisteme constructive)*, in "Făt-Frumos". Yearbook of the Ethnographic Museum of Bukovina, 3rd year, no. 3, 2001, pp. 15-51; *The Traditional Peasant Household in Bukovina (Gospodăria țărănească tradițională din Bucovina)*, in "Suceava Treasures" (Suceava), 1994, pp. 51-57; *The Traditional Household of the Hutsuls from Bukovina (Gospodăria tradițională a huțulilor din Bucovina)*. in "Datina" (Constanța), no. 22, 2001, p. 6; *The Old Hutsul House (Casa veche huțănească)*, in "Datina" (Constanța), no. 21, 2001, p. 2; *Popular Water-powered Technical Installations in the Humor Ethnographic Area (Instalații tehnice populare acționate de apă, din zona etnografică Humor)*, in "Făt-Frumos". Yearbook of the Ethnographic Museum of Bukovina (Suceava), year I, no. 1, 1999, pp. 71-85.

Here are other contributions, published in "Făt-Frumos". Yearbook of the Bukovina Ethnographic Museum: Nicolae Cojocaru, *Romulus Vuia's Researches in Moldova and Bukovina (Cercetările lui Romulus Vuia în Moldova și Bucovina)* (2nd year, 2000, pp. 129-132); Aurel Prepeliuc, *Habitat and Folk Architecture in Valea Moldoviței (Habitat și arhitectură populară pe Valea Moldoviței)* (2nd year, 2nd year, 2000, pp. 121-128); Ion Cruceanu, *Ethnographic Research Report. Dornelor Area (Raport de cercetare etnografică. Zona Dornelor)* (3rd year, 3rd year, 2001, pp. 135-198); Nicolae Cojocaru, *House Mythology and Folk Customs in Bukovina (Mitologia casei și obiceiurile populare în Bucovina)* (1st year, 1, 1999, pp. 25-40); Maria Mărgineanu, *Wooden Art in the Ethno-Cultural Space of the Bukovinian Dynamic Tradition (Arta lemnului în spațiul etno-cultural al tradiției dinamice bucovinene)* (1st year, 1, 1999, pp. 49-69); Nicolae Cojocaru, *Phenomenon of Establishment of Pastoral Settlements in Bukovina (Fenomenul de întemeiere a așezărilor pastorale în Bucovina)* (2nd year, 2, 2000, pp. 63-66); Nicolae Cojocaru, *"The Holy Wood" in the Romanian Art and Tradition („Lemnul sfânt” în arta și tradiția românească)* (2nd year, 2, 2000, pp. 151-157); Maria Mărgineanu, *Ornamental Wooden Objects in Bukovina (the Wooden Folk Art Ornament of Bukovina) (Ornamentica obiectelor de lemn în Bucovina (ornamentica artei populare în lemn din Bucovina)* (2nd year, 2, 2000, pp. 139-150); Maria Olenici, *Sun and Sun Eclipses in Architectural Ornamental Art in Suceava County (Soarele și eclipsele de soare în ornamentica arhitecturală din județul Suceava)* (3rd year, 3, 2001, pp. 77-85).

In the magazine entitled “The Village. A journal for the promotion of tradition and culture in rural areas” (Brașov), several articles about the traditional houses in Bukovina, signed by Alina Gașler, appeared: *Establishment of a Traditional Peasant Household (Intemeierea unei gospodării țărănești tradiționale)* (3rd year, 8th, 2011); *Traditional Architecture in Moldova Region (Arhitectura tradițională din zona Moldovei)* (4th year, 11th, 2012); *The Traditional Peasant Dwellings in Bukovina (Locuințele tradiționale țărănești din Bucovina)* (year IV, 12, 2012). Also, Otilia Bălinișteanu published the article *Treasures of the Folk Architecture of the Land of Wood (Comori ale arhitecturii populare din Țara Lemnului)*, in “Lumina”, (Bucharest), IX, February 15, 2013. We also mention the contributions of Paul Petrescu, *Popular Architecture in Suceava Region (Arhitectura populară în regiunea Suceava)*, in “Architecture”, Bucharest, 1956.

Another important historiographical sources related to Bukovina's built heritage are the monographs dedicated to some Bukovinian settlements, because they offer information about ethnography and folklore, architectural evolution of dwellings and peasant households, domestic industry, craftsmen⁷ etc. Of these monographs, we mention those signed by Dimitrie Dan, *Straja Village and Its Inhabitants. Historical, Topographic and Folkloric Study* (with 9 illustrations, the author's portrait and a map of the village) (*Comuna Straja și locuitorii ei. Studiu istoric, topografic și folkloric*, cu 9 ilustrațiuni, portretul autorului și o harta a comunei), Cernăuți, 1897; Nicolae Cojocaru, *Pârteștii de Sus - a Settlement from Bukovina (Pârteștii de Sus - o așezare din Bucovina)*, Bucharest, 1980; Dragoș Luchian, *A Village on the Suceava Valley. Frătăuții-Vechi (Un sat de pe Valea Sucevei. Frătăuții-Vechi)*, Bucharest, 1986; Ilie Colban, *Horodnicul de Jos, the Ancient Village of Bukovina. Monographic Pages (Horodnicul de Jos, străvechi sat bucovinean. Pagini monografice)*, Bucharest, 1989; Gheorghe Rusu (coordinator), *Sadova, "the Village with Beautiful People". Monographic Notes (Sadova, „satul cu oameni frumoși”. Însemnări monografice)*, Câmpulung, 1999; Filon Lucan, Dimitrie Rusan, *Fundul Moldovei, a Settlement from Câmpulung District (Fundul Moldovei, o așezare din Ocolul Câmpulung)*, Câmpulung, 2000; Valerian I. Procopciuc, *Sucevița, a Village from Obcinele Bucovinei and a Burial Place of the Noble Movilești Family (Sucevița, sat al Obcinilor Bucovinei și grobnită a Movileștilor)*, Rădăuți, 2003; Paraschiva Abutnariței, Ioan Abutnăriței, *Monograph of Poiana Stampei Village (Monografia comunei Poiana Stampei)*, Suceava, 2006; Ion Aforei, Maria Mamischi, Alin Iulian Șorodoc, *Moldova Sulița, a Village in the Mountains of Bukovina - Monograph (Moldova Sulița, o comună din munții Bucovinei - studiu monografic)*, Suceava, 2008; Ion Cernat, In

⁷ A list of the works, studies and monographs devoted to the Bucovinian settlements is made up of Vasile I. Schipor, *Final Word (Cuvânt de încheiere)*[31], in the volume written by Vasile Procopciuc [32].

the Valley of Dunavăț. Lunca, a Village of the Bukovinian Refugees (Pe valea Dunavățului. Lunca, sat al bejenarilor bucovineni), Iasi, 2009; Ion Aflorei, *Izvoarele Sucevei, a Village in the Mountains of Bukovina. Monographic Study (Izvoarele Sucevei, o comună din munții Bucovinei. Studiu monografic)*, Suceava, 2009; Franz Pieszczech, *Mănăstioara or Sf. Onofrei (Mănăstioara sau Sf. Onofrei)*, Suceava, 2010; Gheorghe Cega, *Ulma - a Village of Hutsul ethnic origin. A Monographic Study (Ulma - o comună de origine etnică huțulă. Studiu monografic)*, 2nd edition, Suceava, 2014; Elisaveta Teleagă, *Straja. Source of Bukovinian Tradition (Straja. Izvor de tradiție bucovineană)*, Constanța, 2017.

Of interest to the subject is the volume of documents about the village Fundu Moldovei, edited by Paula Popoiu [33], published at the 80th anniversary of the monographic campaign of Professor Dimitrie Gusti, developed in the settlement mentioned above⁸. A multidisciplinary team of 60 specialists (anthropologists, economists, musicologists, plastic artists, architects, geographers, doctors etc.) researched the Romanian, Ruthenian and German peasant household with its components: the inventory of each room, the economic construction and the specific objects, the household and construction plan, habits related to the construction of the house, the organization of the family. Monographs' sheets include interesting data on: the traditional way of building a house, transmitting the household and inheriting the land; the anthropic landscape of the village and the traditional way of organizing it; changes in rural society that have an impact on traditional life and the heirs' customs; the self-administration of the village; the situation of religious cults; social behavioural norms; population records by degree of education etc.

Works on the traditional peasant household, the Bukovinian folk architecture, the topographical description of the settlements in Bukovina can be found in German historiography⁹. At the end of the 19th century

⁸ The interdisciplinary research campaigns organized by Dimitrie Gusti in Bukovina in 1928 and 1938 (în Fundu Moldovei, Bușoia, Capu Codrului, Cărlibaba, Ciocănești, Gura Humorului, Iacobenii, Negrișoara, Sadova, Stulpicani, Valea Seacă, Vatra Dornei, Voroneț) contributed to the knowledge of the realities of the interwar Romanian village, demonstrating the importance of folk culture and civilization for the history of the Romanian people. For details, see [34].

⁹ Karl A. Romstorfer, *Settlements and Housing (Ortsanlage und Wohnungen)*, pp. 338-353 [35]; Ion Sbiera, Simeon Florea Marian, *The Romanians (Die Rumänen)*, pp. 191-227 ; Dimitrie Dan, *The Lipovans (Die Lippowaner)*, pp. 282-294; Dimitrie Dan, *The Armenians (Die Armenier)*, pp. 320-329; Alexander Manastyrski, *The Ruthenians (Die Ruthenen)*, pp. 228-270; Raimund Fr. Kaindl, *The Hutsuls (Die Huzulen)*, pp. 271-281; Johann Polek, *The Germans (Die Deutschen)*, pp. 295-305; Raimund Fr. Kaindl, *The Poles (Die Polen)*, pp. 306-313; Johann Polek, *The Hungarians and the Slovaks (Die Ungarn und die Slovaken)*, p. 314-319; Dimitrie Dan, *The Gypsies (Die Zigeuner)*, pp. 330-337.

there appeared two extensive works on Bukovina¹⁰. One of them, entitled *Bukovina*, appeared in the encyclopaedia *The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Image* (*Die österreichisch-ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild*), Vienna, 1899 (the encyclopaedia itself has 24 volumes, the one referring to Bukovina being the 20th). The book offers readers a rich and interesting informative material about the geography and history of the province, its inhabitants, customs, culture and economic activities. The second work presents some data on the topographical description of the Bukovinian settlements and is entitled *Bukovina. A General View upon Its History and Civilisation* (*Die Bukowina. Eine allgemeine Heimatkunde*, Cernăuți, 1899¹¹).

Besides these, we can mention other contributions, some of which appeared in various newspapers of the time: Johann Polek, *The Magyar colonies Andrasfalva, Hadikfalva and Joseffalva in Bukovina* (*Die magyarische Ansiedlungen Andrasfalva, Hadikfalva and Joseffalva in der Bukowina*), Czernowitz, 1899; Alfred Klug, *The Colony of Boureni* (*Die Besiedlung von Borj*), Czernowitz, 1935; Franz Adolf Wickenhauser, *The German Colonies in Luka and Kiperestie* (*Die deutschen Ansiedlungen in Luka und Kiperestie*), in "Czernowitzer Zeitung", 1881; Wilhelm Schmidt, *The Village of Meretzzi in Bukovina* (*Das Dörfchen Meretzzi in der Bukowina*), in "Mitteilungen der K. K. Zentralkommission für Kunst und Historische Denkmale", Wien, 1891; Johann Polek, *Radautz*, in "Bukowiner Bote", Czernowitz, 1898; Johann Polek, *Karlsberg*, in "Bukowiner Bote", Czernowitz, 1899; Karl Adolf Romstorfer, *The German Colony and the Peasant House in Karlsberg / Gura Putnei* (*Die deutsche Kolonie und das Bauernhaus in Karlsberg*), in "Wiener Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung", 1899; H. Rump, *Dorna-Kandreny*, in "Czernowitzer Zeitung", 1901; Raimund Friedrich Kaindl, *Czernowitz*, in "Wiener Zeitung", 1908 and in "Deutsche Arbeit", Prague, 1915-1916.

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¹⁰ For details on these works, see [36].

¹¹ Eduard Fischer, Ladislaus Zurkowski, Topographic Description of the Settlements (Topographische Beschreibung der Siedelungen), p. 191-246 [37].

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