

INTERNATIONALISATION THROUGH CONVEYING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF POIENILE DE SUB MUNTE

L'INTERNATIONALISATION PAR LA TRANSMISSION DE L'HERITAGE CULTUREL DE POIENILE DE SUB MUNTE

INTERNAȚIONALIZAREA PRIN TRANSMITEREA PATRIMONIULUI CULTURAL AL LOCALITĂȚII POIENILE DE SUB MUNTE

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Abstract

The purpose of this work is to make known the cultural, religious and historical heritage of the beautiful Poienile de Sub Munte, located in Poienile de Sub Munte Depression, at the foot of the Maramureș Mountains. We have focused our attention on this locality because this is the largest Ukrainian settlement in Romania. At the 2011 census, the population of the commune was 10,073 inhabitants, of which 91.90% were Ukrainians. We presented the protected areas of the locality and the anthropic tourist attractions existing here. Archaeological testimonies and constructions dating back to the First World War (1914-1917) are both described and illustrated in pictures.

Résumé

Le but de cet article est de faire connaître le patrimoine culturel, religieux et historique de la belle localité Poienile de Sub Munte, située dans la Dépression de Poienile de Sub Munte, aux pieds des Montagnes du Maramureș. Nous avons porté notre attention sur cette localité car elle possède la plus grande communauté d'ethnie ukrainienne de Roumanie. Lors du recensement de 2011, la population de la commune était de 10 073 habitants dont 91,90% d'Ukrainien. Nous avons présenté les zones protégées de la localité et les objectifs touristiques anthropiques existants ici. Les témoignages archéologiques et les constructions datant de la période de la Première Guerre Mondiale (1914-1917) sont tant décrites ainsi qu'illustrées par des photos.

Rezumat

Scopul acestei lucrări este să facem cunoscut patrimoniul cultural, religios și istoric al frumoasei localități Poienile de sub Munte, așezată în Depresiunea Poienile de Sub Munte, la poalele Munților Maramureșului. Ne-am îndreptat atenția asupra acestei localități deoarece aceasta este cea mai mare așezare ucraineană din România. La recensământul din 2011, populația comunei a fost de 10.073 locuitori dintre care 91,90% ucraineni. Am prezentat zonele protejate ale localității și obiectivele turistice antropice existente aici. Mărturiile arheologice și construcțiile care datează din perioada primului Război Mondial (1914-1917) sunt atât descrise cât și ilustrate prin poze.

Keywords: terminal, protected areas, ammunition deposit, chapel, cemetery

Mots clés: terminal, zones annexées, dépôt de munitions, chapelle, cimetière

Cuvinte-cheie: bornă, zone protejate, depozit de muniție, capelă, cimitir

The commune called Poienile de Sub Munte is located in the Depression Poienile de Sub Munte, at the foot of the Maramures Mountains. The commune is bordered by Ukraine and the following localities: Repedea, Vişeu de Jos and Vişeu de Sus. It is the largest Ukrainian settlement in Romania.

The commune Poienile de Sub Munte, with the Ukrainian name “Poliane”, is documentary certified in 1353. The well-known academician Dr. Ioan Mihalyi of Apsa, in his work titled „Maramureş Diplomas from the 14th and 15th centuries”, notes: „The Rowsykopolana village was part of the Cuhea domains, belonging to the Walachia Princes: Stefan and Ioan Iuga” (MIHALYI DE APSA, 1900, 23).

The historian Alexandru Filipascu, in his work „History of Maramureş”, mentioned that “a group of Ruthenians entered into Maramures, at the end of the 14th century, in the land dominated by the voivode Ion de Rozavlea, who colonized them along the river „Apa Rusului” where they founded Ruthenian villages: Poienile de Sub Munte, Repedea and Ruscova” (FILIPAŞCU, A. 1940, 54)

Protected areas

The **Maramureş Mountains Natural Park**, IUCN category V, the administrative territory of Poienile de Sub Munte is 100% included in the park.

The **Farcău - Lacul Vinderel - Mihailecu Reserve**, IUCN category IV, is a mixed one - geological, floral, fauna and landscaping. The reservation is situated on the administrative territory of Repedea and Poienile de Sub Munte and has an area of 100 ha.

The anthropic tourist objectives on the territory of the locality:

Triplex Confinium – landmark on the Stogu Peak

The landmark is located on the Stogu Peak - 1651 m (Stih, Стір) in the Maramureş Mountains, on the state border, between Romania and Ukraine, on the administrative territory of Poienile de Sub Munte, Maramureş county.

The landmark was Triplex Confinium (from Latin „triple border”), meaning a border boundary between three states: Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland.



Fig.3.Landmark divided into three

The terminal has a height of 100 cm of which 20 cm socket and 80 cm terminal. The socket is round and has a diameter of 60 cm. The terminal is round and has a diameter of 40 cm.



Fig.2.Triplex Confinium — landmark on the Stogu Peak

The landmark is made of very rare white granite and is divided into 3 parts, each country having a side. Originally, the country's coats were sculpted, but they were destroyed over time, only traces can be seen today.



Fig.3. The place where the coat of arms of Romania was

Archaeological Testimonies and Constructions of the First World War 1914-1917

Trances of the First World War

The border of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the Maramures Mountains was defended by the regiment III German Troops, consisting of German, Hungarian, Austrian, Slovak and Romanian soldiers. Between 1916-1918, the regiment arranged the front line in the Maramures Mountains at altitudes of 1.000-1.800 m. At the border with Poland (now Ukraine) the defense trenches were dug in order to defend the border of the empire against the Russian army of the Tsarist Empire. The trays are zigzag and have a length of a few kilometers. Currently, these trenches are very well preserved in Mihailec Mountain, Runea area.

The First World War - Ammunition Deposits

The German army dug in the rock in 1916-1917, three ammunition storage areas in the Luhei area of Poienile de Sub Munte. These weaponry storage areas keep weapons and ammunition for the German army. The deposits have a length of about 20 m.



Fig.4. Ammunition deposits

Chapel and German Cemetery

The German army set up a military cemetery in Poienile de Munte in 1917, in which 90 German, Austrian, Hungarian, Romanian and Slovak military were buried.

In the cemetery, the German army built a 1.8m / 1m chapel, which features an icon with St. Mary and an inscription on white marble in German and Hungarian „After heroic battles, rest quietly! The gratitude of our hearts keeps your sleeping forever! Remember with mourning the heroes of the First World War 1914-1917. With our pain to our King of Peace and our King!”



Fig.5. Chapel and German Cemetery

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