Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego
Prace Etnograficzne 2023, 51, s. 87–116
doi: 10.4467/22999558.PE.23.006.20366
www.ejournals.eu/Prace-Etnograficzne/

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Selected Problems of Describing Cultural Phenomena in Contemporary Ethnographic Archival Studies, as Exemplified by Work on the Nomenclature of Rural Settlement and Vernacular Architecture

Abstract

The article addresses problems connected with describing selected cultural phenomena in contemporary ethnographic archival studies. These are presented using the example of the nomenclature of rural settlement and vernacular architecture, the organisation of which was one of the tasks in the mini-grant project carried out at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the Jagiellonian University. The article is composed of three parts. The first one draws attention to the need for ordering and classifying vocabulary related to rural settlement and vernacular architecture in Polish territory. The second presents a brief overview of the methodology for constructing lexical systematisations on the topic. The examples presented herein are the result of the team's efforts, and constitute "model" solutions to problems delineated in this article. Part three presents the method of searching for information concerning the aforementioned topics in Baza Karpacka (the Carpathian Database) of the Jagiellonian University, which is a collection of data regarding unpublished ethnographic sources from the region of the Carpathians.

Keywords: archival studies, ethnography, settlement, construction, nest system of entries, keyword vocabulary, database, the Carpathians

The present article is the outcome of the project entitled *Modernizacja systemu informacji o źródłach z dziedziny etnologii i antropologii kulturowej* [The Modernisation of Information Systems Pertaining to Sources on Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology], funded by a Jagiellonian University POB Heritage mini-grant (special edition: Digital Humanities). The task was undertaken by a team led by Monika Golonka-Czajkowska PhD from the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the Jagiellonian University. Among other things, the project resulted in compiling a nest system of terms pertaining to rural settlement and vernacular architecture, complete with an index of the related keywords. The tool will be useful i.a. in making descriptions of archival material in ethnographic databases.

Settlement and construction as the subject of ethnological research

Interest in rural architecture in Polish territory. A brief history

Polish authors analysing the development of scholarly interest in rural and small-town architecture are unusually aligned in their views. It is believed that the initial impulse for such studies came from a letter by the Polish educationalist Hugo Kołłątaj, sent in 1802 to his acquaintance Jan Mayer, a publisher from Kraków (Brzostowski 1972: 51; Midura 2004: 198–199). In it, Kołłątaj professed the need for academic monographic works on the culture of the Polish nation, including residential architecture. In 1804 Tadeusz Czacki presented that proposition at a meeting of the Warsaw Society of Friends of Learning, which subsequently (in 1807) announced a contest for documentation pertaining to vernacular architecture (Kutrzebianka 1948: 7). The Society also made its periodical *Rocznik Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk* [The Annual of the Society of Friends of Learning] open to works on peasant construction craft (Grabski 2012: 24). At the same time, the circles interested in the idea of the conservation of monuments debated the most suitable manner of professionalising various activities aimed at documenting examples of historical architecture, many of which were amateurish in nature. The person who made great contributions in that discussion was Karol Kremer, a member of the Kraków Society of Friends of Learning. He laid out his proposals in *Niektóre uwagi o ważności zabytków sztuk pięknych na naszej ziemi* [Some Remarks on the Importance of Monuments of Fine Arts in Our Land], and called for research and inventory efforts related to folk culture (Kremer 1849: 546–559). As he wrote:

If we recognise the importance of learning about our [country]folk through the medium of poetry, why would the activity of that same people manifested in

another field, even if less emphatically, be entirely disregarded and taken lightly [!?]. Indeed, what may prove most conductive to understanding our people is the study of the forms they cling to when throwing pots for their mundane daily needs, the ways they build and decorate their meagre abodes; the form the peasant builder will give to the House of the Lord, the bell tower, etc. […] [It is] a subject seemingly trivial, and an ostensibly thankless, fruitless pursuit, yet upon closer consideration we must admit how fascinating and significant it will be if it becomes a means of learning about our countryfolk (Kremer 1849: 554).[1]

In 1850 the Annual of the Kraków Society of Friends of Learning published Karol Kremer and Wincenty Pol's article entitled *Skazówka* [Guidelines], which presented not only a precise interpretation of the different kinds of movable and immovable cultural heritage, but also detailed instructions for making inventories to document works of non-elite architecture (Kremer, Pol 1850: 123–155). Thus, inventorying initiatives began to take the form of planned academic activities, which involved many prominent scholars and artists from the Kraków circle, i.a.: Władysław Dymytrykiewicz, Adam Gorczyński, Feliks Kopera, Karol Kremer, Józef Łepkowski, Wincenty Pol, Paweł Popiel, Marian Sokołowski, Tadeusz Spiss, Franciszek Stroński. Their efforts resulted in a comprehensive collection of measurements, drawings (and later also photographs) of structures found in small towns and villages. They also led to exhibitions presenting these works, such as the one entitled *Wieś i miasteczko* [The hamlet and the small town] organised in 1915, followed one year later by a richly illustrated publication (*Materiały do architektury polskiej*… 1916).

In the early days of Polish independence, one of the first decrees of the Regency Council, issued on 31 October 1918, pertained to the protection of monuments and the establishment of conservation services in the Polish Republic. Its provisions contain the statement that legal protection is extended over: "groups of structures of outstanding aesthetics, representative for entire towns, settlements, villages, or for the districts thereof" (Journal of Polish Law 1918).

In 1921, the Warsaw University of Technology opened the Department of Polish Architecture, established on the initiative of Oskar Sosnowski, who became involved in the great campaigns of professional inventorying of Polish rural architecture. Fortunately, the ample material survived the Second World War and is still used by academics, museum scholars, architects and conservators interested in architecture in the countryside (Grabski 2012: 71–72).

The late 19th century also saw the publication of first academic studies on rural architecture. Among them were works by Jan Karłowicz and Władysław Matlakowski (Karłowicz 1884, Matlakowski 1892). More monographs were issued in the first three decades of the 20th century (Puszet 1903; Gloger 1907, 1909; Moszyński 1920; Kutrzebianka 1931), yet it was not until after the Second World

[1] Translator's note: Unless otherwise stated, all citations from non-English-language sources were translated solely for the purpose of the present work.

War that the discipline truly flourished, producing publications that pertained to rural construction in all parts of Poland (Tłoczek 1958, 1980, 1985; Pokropek 1976; Czerwiński 2006; Czajkowski 2011) or in specific regions (Wróblewski 1961; Staszczak 1963; Klonowski 1965; Czajkowski 1969; Górak 1977; Gładyszowa 1978; Knyba 1987; Święch 2002, 2012; Lew 2003; Prarat 2012, Orzeł 2014). At present, the entire body of relevant literature comprises nearly two thousand texts: monographs, articles, studies, materials, albums, etc.

Open-air museums indubitably played a major role in the study and protection of rural architecture in Poland. The first such institution in the world was established by the Swedish ethnographer Artur Hazelius on the island of Djůrgarden in Stockholm. In 1891 he opened an exhibition there, built on the former site of a military training ground. It included earthworks – trenches – which in Swedish are called *skansen*. This is also the word Hazelius used to refer to the entire institution. This proper name, consciously chosen by the museum's founder, therefore carries a deep symbolic or even metaphysical meaning, since the site that had for many years been used for teaching the military 'craft' was transformed into an institution documenting the cultural heritage of the mostly anonymous inhabitants of the villages and small towns of Sweden (Czajkowski 1984: 258).

In Poland, the latter half of the 19th century was a time of rapid development for the regional movement, which significantly contributed to the creation of the first ethnographic collections and the emergence of numerous museum-making initiatives (some of which pertained to open-air museums). It should be noted that as early as in 1889 (sic!) Bronisław Dembowski presented a relevant project to the general meeting of the Tatra Society in Zakopane. It stipulated that, aside from the planned construction of a brick building for the Tatra Museum in Zakopane, an original highlander cottage (with all its furnishings) was to be moved to the site (Moździerz 1996: 71). Unfortunately, the project was never implemented, due to insufficient funding. The first person to make the idea of open-air museums in Polish territory into reality was Izydor Gulgowski. In 1906 he opened the Kashubian Museum located in Wdzydze Kiszewskie (Sadkowski 2002: 13). Its exhibits were housed in an 18th-century cottage, bought especially for the purpose. Gulgowski intended to expand the museum to include more structures, i.a. a historical barn, stables and a church. Such were the beginnings of the still extant (and still expanded) Kashubian Ethnographic Park, which in 2003 was named after its founders: Teodora and Izydor Gulgowski.

After the First World War, several interesting projects for open-air museums were presented in the newly reinstated Republic of Poland. The ones that deserve a mention include the plans for the Central Ethnographic Park 'Ogrodzieniec' in Młociny near Warsaw, which was to feature examples of rural and small-town architecture from across Poland, and the open-air museum in Vilnius, whose intended thematic scope encompassed the entire Duchy of Lithuania. Sadly, only one project from that period was successfully completed. The Kurpie Open-Air

Museum in Nowogród Łomżyński opened in 1927, owing to the efforts of Adam Chętnik. However, similarly to the Kashubian Ethnographic Park in Wdzydze Kiszewskie, the institution was nearly completely destroyed during the Second World War. It may therefore be argued that after 1945 the construction of open-air museums in Poland started essentially from scratch (Święch, Tubaja 2006: 57–65). The country's rural architecture had suffered heavy losses during the war, and – to make matters worse – the post-war period brought dynamic social and economic changes to the Polish countryside, some of which were expressed in thoughtless renunciation of its earlier cultural heritage. The resulting mindset led to the destruction of thousands of manor houses, cottages and farm buildings. Windmills, water mills, oil mills and fulleries, in turn, fell victim to the state monopoly on food production. Seeing the state of affairs, the circles of museum experts, ethnographers, conservators and architects began to discuss ways of protecting historical architecture in rural areas. The debate gave rise to many different concepts. Among those considered was the construction of the mentioned Central Ethnographic Park, yet such initiatives never moved beyond the planning phase, mainly for organisational reasons. What brought tangible effects were local initiatives supported by regionalists, museum experts and conservators of monuments, who often worked on a voluntary basis and regarded saving the cultural heritage of rural areas as their life's mission.[2]

[2] Thus, the Orava Ethnographic Park in Zubrzyca Górna was established 1955; the Kurpie Open-Air Museum in Nowogród Łomżyński reactivated in 1958; that same year Aleksander Rybicki began the construction of the Museum of Folk Architecture in Sanok; the Museum of Folk Architecture in Olsztynek resumed operation in 1962; in 1963 the first farmsteads were installed in the Museum of Slovinic Countryside in Kluki; the construction of the Upper Silesian Ethnographic Park in Chorzów commenced in 1964; and the Kashubian Ethnographic Park in Wdzydze Kiszewskie reopened in 1969. The 1970s and 1980s saw the inauguration of over thirty open-air museums in Poland: The Krzysztof Kluk Museum of Agriculture in Ciechanowiec, the Open-Air Museum of the Architecture of Ruthenian People in Białowieża, the Open-Air Museum in Dobczyce, the Museum of Mazovian Countryside in Dziekanowice, the Kurpie Open-Air Museum in Kadzidło, the Ethnographic Park in Kaszczorek, the Kujawsko-Dobrzyński Ethnographic Park in Kłóbka, the Folk Museum in Kolbuszowa, the Ethnographic Open-Air Museum in Konin, the Jamno Culture Open-Air Museum in Koszalin, the Museum of the Sudety Folk Culture in Kudowa-Zdrój Pstrążna, the Museum of the Lublin Countryside in Lublin, the Museum in Łowicz, the Museum of the Markowa Countryside in Markowa, the Łowicz Open-Air Museum in Maurzyce, the Museum of the Kielce Countryside in Tokarnia, the Gbur Homestead Open-Air Museum in Nadole, the Sądecki Ethnographic Park in Nowy Sącz, the Ethnographic Museum in Ochla, the Museum of the Opole Countryside in Opole, the Folk Culture Museum in Osiek nad Notecią, the Museum of the Radom Countryside in Radom, the Ethnographic Open-Air Museum and the Maria Dąbrowska Museum in Russów, the Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc, the Sieradz Ethnographic Park in Sieradz, the Open-Air Museum of the Podgórze Countryside in Szymbark, the Józef Żak Open-Air Museum in Zawoja, the Ethnographic Park of the Ethnographic Museum in Toruń, the Podlasie Museum of Folk Culture in Wasilkowo, the Museum of Folk Culture in Węgorzewo, the Vistula Ethnographic Park in Wygiezłów, the Open-Air Museum of folk Architecture of Western Wielkopolska in Wolsztyn (Sieraczkiewicz, Święch 1999: 8-192; Muzea na Wolnym Powietrzu w Polsce 2021: 9-256). In the

The characteristics of rural architecture

Rural architecture is a cultural phenomenon that has been shaped by four factors: physical geography, socio-political circumstances, the functional skill of a given community and its aesthetic preferences, combined with the creative work of local woodworkers. These factors are responsible for the diversity of settlement forms, the spatial configuration of villages, the layout of barns and other buildings, their shape and floor plan, the materials used for construction, the building techniques and decoration. Since a perfect convergence of the mentioned elements could not occur on any larger area, the image of Polish rural architecture is one of substantial diversity in local forms and solutions. Thus, a cottage of a Kashubian peasant could not have been constructed, for instance, in Podhale, or the other way around.

The thematic scope of issues related to rural construction is truly vast. It includes such areas as:

- settlement: legal aspects, spatial planning of settlements and arable land;
- peasant architecture: residential buildings, farm buildings, structures for livestock;
- industrial architecture: watermills, windmills, fulleries, lumber mills, oil mills, dye houses, shingle-making workshops, smithies;
- social and community buildings: inns, taverns, fire stations, schools, shops, community centres, cultural centres;
- ecclesiastical architecture: churches, parsonages;
- manorial architecture: manor houses, manor farms;
- minor structures: sacral, technical, border-marking, farmstead- and livestock-related.

Any project involving the study of rural construction must therefore be interdisciplinary in nature, and draw from the achievements of many academic fields: linguistics (Basara 1964), law (Krawczak 1975), settlement geography (Kiełczewska-Zaleska 1956), technical sciences (Pawlik 1984), architecture and urban geography (Chilczuk 1970; Szewczyk 2011), history (Baranowski 1977), history of art (Chrzanowski, Piwocki 1981), ethnology (Pokropek 1976; Czajkowski 2011), museum studies (Pelczyk 2002), monument studies (Prarat

first two decades of the 21st century new open-air museums were established, and their construction commenced. These included: the Museum of Pomeranian Folk Culture in Swołowo, the Żywiec Ethnographic Park in Ślemień, the Open-Air Museum of the Vistula Settlement in Wiączemin, the Open-Air Museim of the Pilica River Region in Tomaszów Mazowiecki, the Olender Ethnographic Park in Wielka Nieszawka. Regrettably, the map of open-air museums in Poland still features some white spots, most notably in Lower Silesia, Western Pomerania and Central Poland: the Kołbiel region, Kurpie Puszcza Biała, the Opoczno region, the Rawa region and the Wieluń region (Czajkowski 2001: 7–51; *Muzea na Wolnym Powietrzu w Polsce* 2021: 9–256). Translator's note: The form of the English-language names of the listed institutions has been standardised for the purpose of the present article, since an official translation into English was not always available.

2009), conservation of monuments and the preservation of cultural and natural heritage (Szałygin 2004). Each of these disciplines has developed its own language of description. Thus, monographs often contain a hybrid glossary of vocabulary terms, compiled for the purposes of that specific project. The terms presented there do not enter academic discourse on a permanent basis. What is more, ethnologists complicate the situation even further by adding dialectal vocabulary to the mix. The compilation of a nest system of terms and a vocabulary of keywords related to vernacular architecture has therefore become essential for a comprehensive description of this cultural phenomenon and its preservation, and for introducing reliable digital systems in the description of archival sources. Moreover, the material may also provide a good starting point for future work on a terminological dictionary.

Towards a structuralisation of the terminology and nomenclature of settlement and construction in ethnology and cultural anthropology

The need to re-examine the terminology and nomenclature used in ethnology and cultural anthropology stems, among other things, from the emergence of new methods of indexing documents and data on vernacular architecture, particularly (but not only) social indexing (Babik 2009, 2011a, 2011b, 2015b, 2018; Babik, Myszor 2018; Górska 2012). This development calls for new research and academic consideration regarding the processing of information in the relevant knowledge and data organisation system (Babik 2017). This, in turn, makes it necessary to perceive the field as well as nest systems of terms and keywords in terms of a network organisational structure of knowledge and information. The issue is noteworthy due to the use of keywords, especially in the WWW system, subject indexing, OPAC catalogues, full-text systems, and digital libraries. Keywords are now used as a means of organising data and information in information and search systems not only in structures based on folksonomy, but also in new ontological and taxonomical structures, as well as mind maps. This section of the article aims at identifying the role of keywords in the organisation of knowledge and information on settlement and construction.

Keywords vocabulary ‘in a nest structure’ as an element of the knowledge and data organisation system

A new solution, only recently introduced to keyword vocabularies, is an index of keywords supplemented with a terminological system in a nest layout (Babik

2015a). This manner of presenting the language of keywords, which provides even more information about its semantic structure, has already been applied to the keyword language developed for certain cultural categories. The language was created in, or rather has been created since 1993, first by the team led by professor Czesław Robotycki from the erstwhile Institute of Ethnology of the Jagiellonian University, in the course of their work on organising the terminology related to ethnology and cultural anthropology, and currently as a mini-grant project pertaining to vernacular architecture and settlement, supervised by professor Monika Golonka-Czajkowska at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the Jagiellonian University (IECA UJ). Recognising that terminology not only facilitates access to knowledge, but serves as a source of keywords that makes it possible for the content of ethnographic documents/sources to be mapped for information and search systems, the decision was made to combine this task with work on an index (or rather: indexes) of keywords for specific cultural categories. The indexes are to be used in the PROKES system of archival sources pertaining to the Polish Carpathian region, created and modernised by the Institute. In 1995, the original team published the results of their efforts as *Układ słów kluczowych do bazy danych o źródłach etnograficznych* (*Kultura ludowa Karpat Polskich*) (Keyword system for the ethnographic source database; Robotycki 1995). Further work by an extended team led to the publication of two volumes (thus far) of *Układ gniazdowy terminów i słownika słów kluczowych wybranych kategorii kultury* (Nest system of terms and keyword index of selected cultural categories; Robotycki, Babik 2002, 2005), which contain the successive parts of the index (indexes) of keywords from this field developed and presented with a uniform methodology. The first volume was limited to the following cultural categories: ethos, rituals, demonology, magic; the second is dedicated to folk medicine. As a whole, these indexes are designed with a faceted structure. This also applies to the part about settlement and vernacular architecture.

The organisation of terms on construction and settlement is composed of two elements: a system of terms in a nest structure, presenting a list of concepts related to this discipline of study in the form of a systematic index of terms placing them in relevant spaces determining their meaning and usage; and an alphabetic index of keywords (referred to as the keyword vocabulary), used to map and search for documents. The index is derived from the nest system of terms, but does not contain any direct indication of the relations that connect them. The two elements were integrated due to the unusual circumstances of the related terminology. This solution allows the user to connect content in the knowledge structures (Nest system…) with data presented in documents in a fragmentary fashion.

The list of keywords is supplemented by a separate index of terms in a nest system. These explicitly show the semantic categorisation of lexical units, as well as the elements of the paradigmatic structure of that language. They are essentially networks of associations connecting basic ethnological terms, which name

the principal subjects of study, with expressions that can be associated with them based on paradigmatic relations (the nature of which is not specified in the index). Such networks are very helpful for the user. However, lexicon presented in this manner is no longer a classic keyword language, which is characteristic for its inherently flat lexical structure, and whose paradigmatics implicitly lies in the user's competence in the given natural language. This certainly affects the indexing process. If not presented explicitly, the paradigmatics of the language cannot be used in the searching process, which is why this language does not have an automatic paradigmatic search capacity (Moreira, Mortimer-Avilo 2018).

The language under scrutiny is an example of such double presentation of the lexical system of the keyword language. This may be illustrated with the following excerpt from the nest system of terms, which is a part of the keyword vocabulary of settlement and vernacular architecture.

RODZAJE WŁASNOŚCI ZIEMSKIEJ
- DOBRA KRÓLEWSKIE
- DOBRA KOŚCIELNE
- DOBRA PRYWATNE
- MAJĄTEK SKARBU PAŃSTWA

JEDNOSTKI OSADNICZE
- CHARAKTER ROLNICZY
  - WIEŚ
  - OSADA FOLWARCZNA = WIEŚ FOLWARCZNA
  - KOLONIA
  - PRZYSIÓŁEK
  - CHUTOR
  - ZAGRODA SAMOTNICZA
- CHARAKTER POZAROLNICZY
  - MIASTO
  - MIASTECZKO = OSADA TARGOWA
  - PRZEDMIEŚCIE
  - OSADA PRZEMYSŁOWA
  - OSADA LEŚNA
  - OSADA RYBACKA
  - OSADA ROMSKA
  - UZDROWISKO = ZDRÓJ

TYPY PRZESTRZENNE WSI
- OKOLNICA = OKÓLNICA
- OWALNICA
- WIEŚ O PLACU TRÓJKĄTNYM
- ULICÓWKA
- WIDLICA

ŁAŃCUCHÓWKA = WIEŚ ŁANÓW LEŚNYCH
SZEREGÓWKA
RZĘDÓWKA
WIELODROŻNICA
WIEŚ O KSZTAŁCIE REGULARNYM
WIEŚ ROZPROSZONA

Translation:

TYPES OF LANDED PROPERTY
ROYAL PROPERTY
ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY
PRIVATE PROPERTY
STATE PROPERTY
SETTLEMENT TYPES
AGRICULTURAL IN NATURE
VILLAGE
LATIFUNDIUM SETTLEMENT = LATIFUNDIUM VILLAGE
COLONY
HAMLET
KHUTOR
SOLITARY FARMSTEAD
NON-AGRICULTURAL IN NATURE
CITY
TOWN = MARKET TOWN
SUBURB
INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT
WOODLAND SETTLEMENT
FISHING SETTLEMENT
ROMANI SETTLEMENT
RESORT TOWN = SPA TOWN
RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS
ROUND VILLAGE = RUNDLING
SPINDLE-TYPE VILLAGE = ANGERDORF
VILLAGE WITH TRIANGULAR GREEN
LINEAR VILLAGE = STRAßENDORF
FORK AND LADDER-TYPE VILLAGE
CHAIN VILLAGE = WALDHUFENDORF
ROW VILLAGE = REICHENDORF
SINGLE ROW VILLAGE = ZEILENDORF
MULTI-STREET VILLAGE

REGULAR VILLAGE
DISPERSED SETTLEMENT

The hierarchical system presented above reveals the paradigmatic structure of that language, which differs from paradigmatic relations in the natural language (terminology) observable between natural language terms equivalent with keywords. Here is an excerpt from the lexicon of keywords from the related index.

ALKIERZ
ALTANA
AMBONA
ANASTYLOZA
ANGIELKA
AR
ARANŻACJA
ARCHITEKTURA NAWIĄZUJĄCA DO TRADYCJI LOKALNEJ
ASORTYMENT BUDOWLANY
ASORTYMENT DRZEWNY
ASORTYMENT DRZEWNY
ASORTYMENT KAMIENNY
ASORTYMENT METALOWY
ASORTYMENT SŁOMIANY
ASORTYMENT TRZCINOWY
BABA
BABINIEC
BACÓWKA
BAL
BARAK ROBOTNICZY
BELKA
BETON
BĘBEN
BIAŁA KARTA
BICZYSKO
BIEGUN (drewniany zawias)
BIEGUN (kamień młynny)
BIELENIE
BIELENIE CAŁYCH ŚCIAN
BIELENIE MSZENIA
BIELENIE MSZENIA I OSTATKÓW
BIELENIE OSTATKÓW
BIELENIE Z ULTRAMARYNĄ

BIURO BADAŃ I DOKUMENTACJI ZABYTKÓW
BLACHA
BLAT
BLOCZEK
BŁĘKIT
BOISKO = GUMNO, KLEPISKO
BONIOWANIE
BRAMA
BRĄZ
BROWAR
BRÓD
BRÓG
BRUZDY
BRYGADA BUDOWALNA
BRZOZA
BUDA [psia]
BUDOWA = WZNOSZENIE, STAWIANIE
BUDOWA GEOLOGICZNA
BUDOWA NA JASKÓŁKĘ
BUDOWA Z PACY
BUDOWLE HYDROTECHNICZNE
BUDOWNICZY = BUDOWLANIEC, BUDARZ
BUDULEC
BUDYNKI GOSPODARCZE
BUDYNKI INWENTARSKIE
BUDYNKI MIESZKALNE

Translation:
ALCOVE
ALTANA
PULPIT
ANASTYLOSIS
CAST IRON STOVE
ARE (unit of area)
ARRANGEMENT
ARCHITECTURE WITH REFERENCES TO LOCAL TRADITION
ASSORTMENT OF BUILDING MATERIALS
ASSORTMENT OF WOOD
ASSORTMENT OF STONE
ASSORTMENT OF METAL
ASSORTMENT OF STRAW

ASSORTMENT OF REED
BABA (turnstile for rotating a post mill)
CHURCH PORCH
BACÓWKA (shepherd's hut)
LOG
WORKERS' CABIN
BEAM
CONCRETE
BĘBEN (windmill brake rope reel)
MONUMENT RECORD SHEET
BICZYSKO (part of the braking system in a mill)
HARR HINGE
RUNNER STONE
WHITEWASHING
WHITEWASHING ENTIRE WALLS
WHITEWASHING MOSS WALL INSULATION
WHITEWASHING MOSS WALL INSULATION AND LOG ENDS
WHITEWASHING LOG ENDS
WHITEWASHING WITH ULTRAMARINE PIGMENT
OFFICE FOR HISTORICAL MONUMENTSTUDY AND DOCUMENTATION
SHEET METAL
BED (face of brick)
CERAMIC BLOCK
SKY BLUE
THRESHING FLOOR
RUSTICATION
GATE
BROWN
BREWERY
FORD (river crossing)
HAY BARRACK
FURROWS
CONSTRUCTION TEAM
BIRCH
KENNEL [for dogs]
BUILDING = CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION
GEOLOGICAL MAKEUP
MUDWALL
MUDBRICK CONSTRUCTION
HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
BUILDER = CONSTRUCTOR
BUILDING MATERIAL

FARM BUILDINGS
STRUCTURES FOR LIVESTOCK
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

It is apparent that the nest system of terms and the keyword vocabulary were compiled according to the same principles of selection and presentation of the lexicon (the same methodology) as in the previous volumes. Once again, the terminology is arranged into a nest system, in which specific terms may be organised into groups that determine their meaning and usage. The interconnections between terms are expressed by appropriate indentation, which is not intended to reflect hierarchical relations, but, depending on the kind of nest of terms, shows various types of associations not specified precisely. Some entry terms are provided with synonyms, appearing after a comma, e.g. *SZNUR = WĘŻYSKO* (ROPE = CORD), *PLAC WIEJSKI = MAJDAN* (VILLAGE SQUARE). Square brackets [ ] are used for additional explanations, e.g. *MIARY POWIERZCHNI [stosowane przy opisie wsi]* (UNITS OF AREA [used in descriptions of villages]), supplementary descriptions, e.g. *PRĘT [kwadratowy]* (ROD [square]) or precise terms e.g. *WIATRAK [pompowanie]* (WINDMILL [pumping]). Cross references, marked by 'see' / = were used to indicate equivalence, e.g. *USTĘP = WYCHODEK, SŁAWOJKA* (OUTHOUSE = PRIVY), *OKOLNICA = OKÓLNICA* (ROUND VILLAGE = RUNDLING), *OSADA FOLWARCZNA = WIEŚ FOLWARCZNA* (LATIFUNDIUM SETTLEMENT = LATIFUNDIUM VILLAGE), *UZDROWISKO = ZDRÓJ* (RESORT TOWN = SPA TOWN).

The index of terms in a nest system, created earlier, was subsequently used to generate a classic index of keyword language. The index of keywords constitutes one of the components of the keyword language for ethnology. It is intended to have a utilitarian purpose, and be used to describe and browse through the ethnographic material gathered at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the Jagiellonian University. The keywords are presented in alphabetical order. Most of them are nouns, but there is a theoretical possibility to also include adjectives if no equivalent nouns exists. All keywords are marked with capital letters. In the case of some keywords, their 'unusual' form, rarely seen in lexical units of this type, stems from the nature of the terminology of their specific field, e.g. *ARCHITEKTURA NAWIĄZUJĄCA DO TRADYCJI LOKALNEJ* (ARCHITECTURE WITH REFERENCES TO LOCAL TRADITION). Some keywords are accompanied by various additional words that serve a number of functions. The nature of such additional descriptions is mostly related to the 'folk' origins of ethnographic terminology. Words and phrases appearing in round brackets ( ) constitute an integral part of the keyword and should be included in the search patterns, for instance *BABA (system obrotu wiatraka*) (BABA (turnstile for rotating a mill)), *BIEGUN (kamień młynny)* (RUNNER STONE), *BIEGUN (drewniany zawias)* (HARR HINGE). Certain keywords are accompanied by phrases in square brackets [ ],

containing definitions and explanations clarifying their meaning, e.g. *BLACHA [materiał]* (SHEET METAL [material]) and/or associations, e.g. *JARZMO [młyn]* (YOKE [mill]), more modern terms, e.g. *MOKRADŁO [bagno]* (BOG [marsh]), words specifying the category, e.g. *BUDA [psia]* (KENNEL [for dogs]), *KOLEJ [normalnotorowa]* (RAILWAY [standard-gauge]). Terms with equivalent scope were connected with cross-referencing 'see' / = directing to the appropriate lexical unit appearing in the language, e.g. *LEŚNICZÓWKA* = *GAJÓWKA* (FORESTER'S LOGDE = GAMEKEEPER'S LODGE), or whenever a folk term can be redirected to other lexical unit, e.g. *PIWNICA* = *DÓŁ, LOCH, SKLEP* (all mean: BASEMENT) or *BOISKO* = *GUMNO, KLEPISKO* (all mean: THRESHING FLOOR). It was assumed that the order of the terms in cross referencing is not indicative of lexical preferences.

All remarks made in connection with the group of previously published indexes were taken into account in the creation of the new group. There is a clearly observable trend towards broadening the scope and array of unspecified paradigmatic relations, which is mainly due to the inclusion of more associative relations.

From terminological ontology (nest system of terms/nests) to keyword vocabulary

Completing the mini-grant project in its ethnolinguistic and information science aspects involved:

a. developing a systematic network for the following cultural categories: vernacular architecture and settlement;
b. designing nest systems of terms related to vernacular architecture and settlement;
c. generating keyword vocabulary for this thematic scope.

As noted above, these tasks were carried out using the methodology employed in the previous grants awarded to the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the Jagiellonian University (Babik 2014). Due to the earlier work of the Institute, it was deemed necessary to maintain the uniformity of the studies produced. The methodology used to create the mentioned linguistic structures is described in the prefaces to these publications, as well as in a separate article included in the volume in memory of professor Czesław Robotycki (Babik 2015a), and in works listed in the bibliography of the present publication. The networks of terms (a kind of a terminological thesaurus) related to the given discipline were compiled in a way that included the current state of the terminology. In the case of settlement and vernacular architecture, the terminology was considerably dated, with regard to the nature of terms, the relations between them and the methods of their presentation. In accordance with the adopted thematic scope (settlement and vernacular architecture), the team made a selection of vocabulary terms from

that area that had also been included in glossaries for other areas of culture. The 'nest system of terms' takes into account the changeability and evolution of both the terminology and nomenclature, and the relations that are the basis for nest structures. Such an approach required introducing changes to the paradigmatic system. Work on the nest system included creating a comprehensive list of vocabulary and nomenclature used in the field of vernacular architecture and settlement, and subsequently making the compiled lexical units more precise to create semantic groups for nesting, so that the chosen words were semantically adjacent to the abstract (terminology) or material (nomenclature) concepts they represented. That process consisted in searching for adjacency in the form of linguistic relations, which became the instrument for making these lexical units more precise (Kuznetsov, Kuznetsova 1998). The next stage after creating the nest system of terms, namely work on the keyword vocabulary, involved not only seeking the indicated adjacency of terms and selecting words that would be useful when searching for information and/or items, but also narrowing the content of the lexical units, taking into account the potentially specific syntax adopted for the grammar of keywords. This operation required making the terms more dense and (if possible) less vague, so that they constituted the best possible equivalents of the words used to name topics, issues and objects. In both cases it was paramount to maintain discipline in the presentation of the vocabulary, in terms of their chosen form and the principles of their description, as well as include the necessary details of the adopted methodology of construction of nest systems and keyword indexes. Looking only at the two aspects of culture under scrutiny (vernacular architecture and settlement), one may easily see that, aside from the need for expanding them internally, in most cases the work was limited to a simple intellectual (not automatic!) transformation of the classifying structures (nest system of terms) into an alphabetic index of keywords. It proved necessary to transform both the status of the lexical units appearing in the thesaurus, as well as the indicators of relations creating the terminological nest groups. It should be added that work on the project was facilitated by the use of *Tezaurus polskiej ludowej kultury materialnej* (Thesaurus of Polish folk material culture) in the version generated in Microsoft Excel (Kopczyńska-Jaworska, Niewiadomska [s.d.], Babik 2022).

To conclude, it should be emphasised that, when using keywords related to settlement and vernacular architecture, we are mostly dealing with terminology and nomenclature in the natural language in its meta-informative function, and not merely with an artificial keyword language in which systems using keywords have a poorly developed structure (Babik 2010). This is because, in this case, the organisation of information and knowledge using keywords is based on indexing practices, i.e. is done 'from the bottom up'.

Materials related to settlement and vernacular architecture in *Baza Karpacka* UJ (The Carpathian Base of the Jagiellonian University)

Baza Karpacka is a digital repository of knowledge on the folk culture of the Polish part of the Carpathian Region. It is managed by the team of the Section for Ethnographic Documentation and Information at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the Jagiellonian University. The database contains information on materials kept in the archives of its parent institution, as well as the Seweryn Udziela Ethnographic Museum in Kraków, the Tytus Chałubiński Tatra Museum in Zakopane, and the Sądecki Ethnographic Park (a branch of the Regional Museum in Nowy Sącz). It comprises various categories of sources, including: fieldnotes, transcripts of interviews, drawings, photographs, musical notation, letters, statistical summaries, etc. At present (as of March 2023) it encompasses 23 257 records.[3] The database may be accessed online at: baza-karpacka.uj.edu.pl.

The idea to create such a data bank was conceived at the International Committee for the Study of Carpathian Folk Culture (Godyń 2014: 21). The experience of that academic body indicated that the creation of any work of comparative and/or synthesising nature required an extensive knowledge of the numerous archival sources scattered around many different institutions in Poland and abroad. These included centres of learning, academic societies, museums, conservation studios and other cultural institutions, as well as many valuable private collections. The first efforts towards creating a centralised catalogue of ethnographic materials from the Carpathian region were started in 1983, on the initiative of Mieczysław Gładysz. The task was carried out by a working group set up at the Chair of Slavic Ethnography of the Jagiellonian University, and led by Anna Zambrzycka-Kunachowicz and Elżbieta Duszeńko-Król. Due to the limited financial resources, it was postulated that sources from Poland (in its current borders) would be recorded first. The team hoped to expand the project in the future to include materials from other countries in the Carpathian region. The original concept involved the creation of a digital database, which was an innovative solution in humanities at the time. The aspects of the project related to information technology were supervised by Krzysztof Heller from the Chair in Computer Science of the Jagiellonian University. The resulting system was named PROKES – short for *Program Katedry Etnografii Słowian* (Program of the Chair of Slavic Ethnography). The following documents were designed for the database: a model infromation card of sources, a subject catalogue (for folk culture) compiled by Ewa Hanak and Konstanty Miodowicz, a formal classification (types of materials) and a geographic glossary

[3] A total of 23 756 catalogue cards were produced, yet some of the records were deleted as a result of technical issues that arose during the system's modification. Work is currently underway to fill in these lacunas and add new entries.

(localities within the administrative system) developed according to Wiesław Oracz's concept. The general principles for using these tools were presented in the instruction (Duszeńko-Król, Heller 1988).

The arduous work on the database was spread over a period of several years.[4] A large number of documentalists, recruited mostly from among students and graduates of the Ethnography Department in Kraków, were employed to complete source descriptions. The number of archival units entered into the database gradually increased over time. The final source descriptions were made in 2010. Nevertheless, the need to improve the database searching tools was noticed as early as in the 1990s. It turned out that, in practice, in many cases the subject catalogue was not sufficiently detailed. Moreover, descriptions of the content of sources created by different people did not offer a precise identification of the phenomena of interest to the users, especially in the context of the ambiguity of the terms employed (Kopczyńska-Jaworska 1995: 123). Thus, efforts were taken to create nest systems of terms for selected cultural categories, coordinated by Czesław Robotycki from the Institute of Ethnology of the Jagiellonian University. The first volume, published in 1995, organised entries from the categories of: ethos, rituals, demonology, magic and medicine (Robotycki 1995). A two-part re-edition of that volume was prepared in 2002 and 2005, under the supervision of Wiesław Babik from the Institute of Library and Information Science of the Jagiellonian University. Aside from an amended hierarchical structure, the new edition also included keyword vocabulary (Robotycki, Babik 2002, 2005). Furthermore, since 1994 steps have been taken to create historical profiles for localities in the Carpathian region, taking into account e.g. administrative and ecclesiastical divisions, land ownership, the nationality of the inhabitants and the basic social infrastructure at any given period. That task was given to the historian Helena Kręt.

With the progress of technology, the originally adopted IT solutions were no longer sufficient, In 1995 Marcin Mrowiecki (then a student at the Information Technology Department of the AGH University in Kraków) presented his proposal for the reorganisation of the functioning system (Mrowiecki 1995), which he then implemented in the course of the modernising works (i.a. switching from the DOS operating system to Windows). After 2005, as the Internet became more widely accessible, there came the idea to make the PROKES database available for the public. In 2015 Beata Łącka (a student at the Institute of Library and Information Science of the Jagiellonian University) proposed introducing certain changes to the user interface (Łącka 2015). The information architecture was updated to fit the current UX standards in 2022, as a part of the POB Heritage mini-grant of the Jagiellonian University (special edition: Digital Humanities). At the same time, it was also decided to officially change the name of the system

[4] For a detailed outline of the successive stages of the project see: https://etnologia.uj.edu.pl/instytut/archiwum/projekty (accessed: 1.00.2024).

into Baza Karpacka / Carpathian Database (which was already in colloquial use), replacing the semantically vague term PROKES.

How to search for materials

The tool designed for topic-based searches is the subject catalogue, displayed in the system interface as 'subject'. The list is arranged into a tree structure of five levels. Initially, each entry was composed of two elements: a brief verbal description, sometimes accompanied by an explanation in the form of an open catalogue (in brackets), and a numerical code representing the term's position on the classification tree.[5] In the applied relational database model, each entry is assigned a unique ID number, making the originally adopted coding method redundant in the proper operation of the system. During the most recent modifications to the system, the need to improve the responsiveness of the interface was identified. To make the subject catalogue easier to browse through on mobile devices, it was decided to reduce the length of catalogue items by removing the numerical codes (which took up space and were incomprehensible to the average user). For the same reason, the explanations added in brackets were removed, as they were more suited to feature in the instructions for creating the database content than in the search bar. Moreover, several entries required linguistic editing. Errors in the form of missing nests were removed (2 cases). At present, the subject catalogue comprises 235 items.

The classification tree thus prepared comprises eight thematic sections (roots), the largest of which is 'ethnography' (195 entries). In the case of the Carpathian Database, ethnography is understood as the culture of rural and small-town communities. The remaining sections are auxiliary in nature and organise phenomena pertaining to the context of the emergence of cultural phenomena ('auxiliary disciplines') and the processing of information related to them ('scientific ethnographic institutions and societies', 'regional movement', 'state of research', 'museum studies', 'tourism', 'cultural trends and fashions'). Navigating the drop-down menu, the user may find information on material related to the network of settlements and construction craft in a broad understanding of the term. Directly under 'ethnography' they might find the subcategory of 'settlement'. In the original version of the database, that entry included the additional specification of 'land layout, village types, regulations, etc.). Significantly, in the tree structure of the database, the entry is a leaf node (it does not have any sub-nodes below it). Selecting it, the user is presented with 470 records in the form of information cards of sources.

[5] The contents of the subject catalogue in its original form was published in Polish (Duszeńko-Król, Heller 1988: 112–116), German (Duszeńko-Król 1986a: 33–38) and English (Duszeńko-Król 1986b: 203–206).

Entries related to construction are deeper in the structure. The form of the subject catalogue was inspired by the trichotomy of culture, as described by Kazimierz Moszyński. A large segment of entries (87 in total) is found under the node of 'material culture'. It includes 'construction' – originally with the annotation 'general publications' (342 records). Selecting it will reveal the following sub-category entries: 'residential construction' (3651 records), 'farm buildings' – originally with the annotation 'within homesteads' (2055 records), 'shepherding construction' (102 records), 'industrial construction' (93 records), 'religious buildings' (177 records), 'small religious architecture' (804 entries) and 'other types of construction' (253 records).

It should be noted that a given source card may be linked to more than one entry from the subject catalogue. Moreover, as is apparent from the above-presented example, the choice is not limited to leaf nodes. In order to avoid excessive multiplication of identifiers, it was assumed that if a record was catalogued using a more precise category from lower down the tree, then the more general categories (parent nodes) should no longer be linked to it. The same rule is applied in reverse. The choice of a node from a more general category is justified in cases where the content of the source presents a comprehensive overview of the issue, touches on it only indirectly, or does not match any of the sub-categories. In practice, however, it turned out that the guidelines specified in the instruction had not been followed to the letter. It must be emphasised that the descriptions of sources were written for existing ethnographic materials, created in varying circumstances and very diverse in form. Furthermore, they were prepared by a group of people employed in a number of different institutions, completing their task at different times. The mentioned lack of consistency becomes apparent if one browses through the base using the logical conjunction option. The query: 'construction' – 'residential construction' yields 111 records, even though the intersection of these two sets should contain no elements. In contrast, there are no substantive reasons to avoid connecting entries that are on a parallel level of the tree structure. For instance, the query 'shepherding construction' – 'industrial construction' – 'religious buildings' produces a single result, a source card pertaining to the list of monuments from the Nowy Targ County inventoried by the Tatra Museum in 1958–1961. The same search using the logical disjunction option yields 364 records.

Naturally, browsing the subject catalogue using only the dedicated subject categories may produce unsatisfactory results. For instance, sources that contain data on the local toponymy, important in the study of the spatial layout of rural settlements, are usually filed under the category of 'onomastics' – previously '*nomina propria* (nomenclature). Materials on the construction of wooden cottages may be classified under 'carpentry', which is a subcategory of 'wood, bark and strand processing', which in turn is an element of the larger set of 'cottage industry and craft' (originally 'homemade goods and crafts'). The layout of a house may be categorised under 'residential interiors and household items'. However, to obtain

information pertaining e.g. to decorative motifs on carrier beams (*tragarze*), one needs to find the category of 'architectural decoration', which is a subcategory of 'decoration', nested in 'art' (originally 'artistic creativity').

The problem with the subject catalogue lies not only in its structure, but also in the terminology used. Polish ethnographic literature distinguishes between 'construction' (*budownictwo*), which is rooted in tradition and practiced by local builders, and 'architecture' (*architektura*) designed and executed by professionals. Older monographs on rural areas predominantly use the former term, the only exception being 'small religious architecture' (*mała architektura sakralna*), even though it is much more likely to have local features than its 'large' counterpart. The latter term is problematic, since it was never used in colloquial speech, but was artificially coined by scholars interested in the topic, who wanted to create a single category encompassing such structures as chapels, statues and crosses. The use of adjectives may also cause problems. The Polish term *gospodarcze* (which may be translated as 'homestead/farm-related') has no direct equivalent in English. Moreover, when used in connection with structures, it sometimes appears in its variant form *gospodarskie*. To make matters worse, academic literature distinguishes between *gospodarcze* structures in the narrow meaning of the term (i.e. buildings mainly used for storage of produce and farm tools, such as barns, cellars, granaries), and buildings for keeping livestock (stables, pigsties, chicken coops, etc.), described as *inwentarskie* (livestock-related).

This brief overview presented above implies the need to reconstruct the existing subject catalogue of the Carpathian Database, and to verify its use in relation to specific source cards. Nevertheless, such steps will not eliminate the fundamental defects of such indexing tools. One viable solution would be to apply an efficient full-text search engine, which would pull results from the text areas of the source cards, particularly from the descriptions of their content. Using regular expressions, which would nullify certain limitations of the natural language (e.g. inflection and grammatical conjugation in Polish) would also be useful. It should, however, be noted that, in such a model, searchability improves as long as the terminology is used consistently – much of which depends on adherence to adequately prepared lexical resources: nest systems of terms and keyword vocabulary.

Summary

The above-presented reflections on vernacular settlement and architecture give ample grounds to advocate for the creation of a consistent terminological system that would encompass the entirety of our current knowledge on ethnology and anthropology, including topics associated with folk culture (in Poland). This system may be considered on three levels, the first of them being a general subject index for the basic classification of content within a given academic discipline. It

would be used primarily to search for field-related keywords (works of culture). The index should be intuitive by design, its structure related to the typical narrative of relevant literature, and thus not overly complex. The main subject index should be complemented by field-related nest systems of terms and keyword vocabulary (which would be partially identical). Their primary purpose would be to provide the lexical background for creating consistent descriptions of ethnographic documents (literature, archival material, museum artefacts). In principle, these tools would be designed to be used by people who are well-acquainted with the given subject, which is why the level of detail represented in them (which stems from the current state of our knowledge) need not be artificially limited. The third and final level would consist in devising adequate field-related reference works of encyclopaedic nature, in which lexemes would be provided with definitions, examples of use, cross-references, dialectal synonyms, translations into foreign languages and, if needed, also with illustrations. Naturally, work of this scope must be consistent in its use of the terminology employed at the two higher levels of the system. Due to its explicative nature, it should serve as a kind of compendium for academic researchers, regionalists, archivists and museum professionals.[6] In undertaking the tasks outlined above, one must also take into account the challenges of modern science, including the tendency to create open repositories of research data, which are only useful if they are indexed in a consistent and reliable manner. The same applies to the use of Artificial Intelligence, which may become a helpful tool, provided that it uses high-quality data as its base. Achieving such ambitious goals would, however, require the cooperation of a larger team of specialists and adequate project financing.

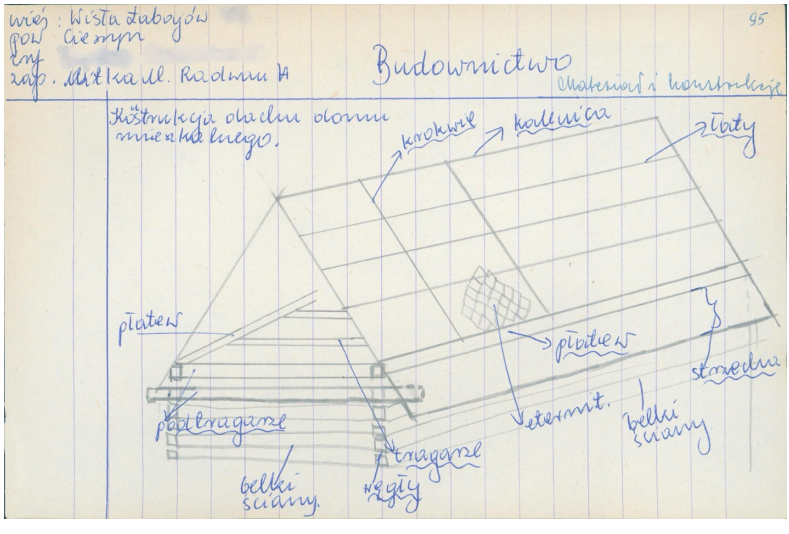
[6] The need for creating such a work is evident from how warmly the idea of compiling a lexicon of traditional vernacular architecture in Poland was received among the staff of open-air museums (the first steps towards that goal were taken in November 2023).

Appendix

Example sources from the collection of the Section for Ethnographic Documentation and Information at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the Jagiellonian University

Notes:
The documents presented below contain both professional and dialectal terms.
Detailed location data of the inventoried objects, as well as the personal data of the informants, have been blurred.
The authors of the materials own the copyrights to the created descriptions and drawings (applies to their commercial use).
The authors of source descriptions in the Carpathian Database are not the authors of the presented sources.

The 1st example:
Identification number: arch. mat. teren. nr 3119 f
Subject: cultural transformation in 1945–1971: construction
pp. 95/132



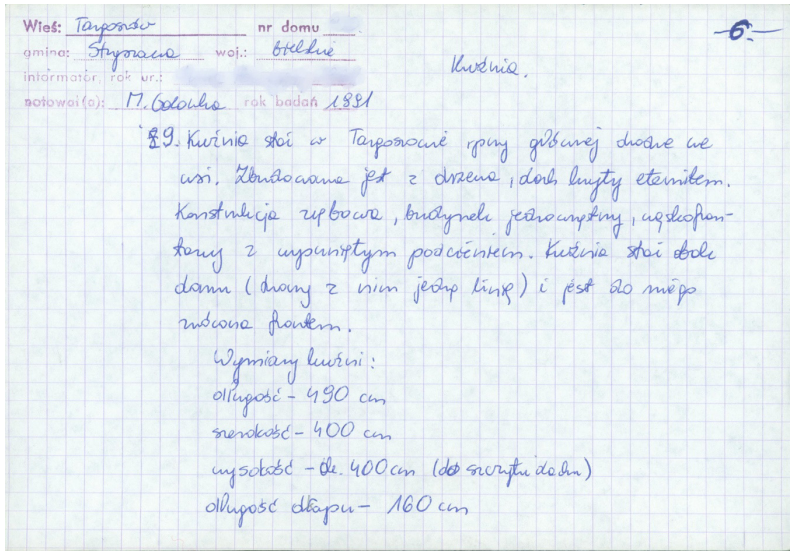
Translated transcript:

wieś: Wisła-Łabajów …… powiat: Cieszyn informator: …… zapisali: Mitka M., Radwan A. Budownictwo: materiał i konstrukcje	village: Wisła – Łabajów [redacted] county: Cieszyn informant: [redacted] recorded by: Mitka M., Radwan A. Vernacular architecture: material and construction
Konstrukcja dachu domu mieszkalnego: belki ściany, węgły, podtragarze, tragarze, płatew, krokwie, łaty, kalenica, eternit, strzecha [w znaczeniu: okap]	Construction of a roof in a residential structure: wall logs, corners, beams supporting roof carrier beams, ceiling beams, purlin, rafter, battens, ridgepole, fibre cement, eave

ource description in the Carpathian Base (nr ID: 726)

Residential and farm structures within the informant's farmstead:
- farmstead layout,
- description of all structures,
- construction of walls,
- heating appliances,
- drawings of the farmstead layout, floor plans of the residential and farm buildings, details of construction.

The 2nd example:
Identification number: arch. mat. teren. nr 9565,
Subject: inventory of wooden vernacular architecture of highlanders from the Żywiec region: smithy
p. 6/19


Wieś: Targoszów nr domu
gmina: Stryszawa woj.: bielskie
informator, rok ur.:
notowała: M. Golonka rok badań 1991

Kuźnia.

6

§9. Kuźnia stoi w Targoszowie przy głównej drodze we wsi. Zbudowana jest z drzewa, dach kryty eternitem. Konstrukcja zrębowa, budynek jednownętrzny, wąskofrontowy z wysuniętym podcieniem. Kuźnia stoi obok domu (tworzy z nim jedną linię) i jest do niego zwrócona frontem.

Wymiary kuźni:
długość - 490 cm
szerokość - 400 cm
wysokość - ok. 400 cm (do szczytu dachu)
długość okapu - 160 cm

Translated transcript:

wieś: Targoszów, nr domu ……, gmina: Stryszawa, województwo: bielskie, informator, rok urodzenia …… notowała: M. Golonka, rok badań 1991 Kuźnia	village: Targoszów, house no. [redacted] commune: Stryszawa, voivodeship: Bielsko informant, year of birth [redacted] recorded by: M. Golonka, date of research 1991 Smithy
9. Kuźnia stoi w Targoszowie przy głównej drodze we wsi. Zbudowana jest z drzewa, dach kryty eternitem. Konstrukcja zrębowa, budynek jednownętrzny, wąskofrontowy z wysuniętym podcieniem. Kuźnia stoi obok domu (tworzy z nim jedną linię) i jest do niego zwrócona frontem. Wymiary kuźni: długość – 490 cm szerokość – 400 cm wysokość – ok. 400 cm (do szczytu dachu) długość okapu – 160 cm	9. The smithy is located in Targoszów, by the main village road. It is a wooden structure with fibre cement roofing. Log-frame structure, single-room building, narrow-fronted with a protruding porch. The smithy stands next to a house (aligned with it) and is facing it. Dimensions of the smithy: length – 490 cm width – 400 cm height – ca. 400 cm (to the rooftop) length of eaves – 160 cm

The source description in the Carpathian Base (nr ID: 12405)

Inventory of wooden vernacular architecture of highlanders from the Żywiec region. Information on blacksmithing craft in the village at present and before the 2nd World War. Acquiring professional skills. Acquiring raw materials and remuneration of smiths. Smithy from ca. 1930. Location of the smithy, construction, dimensions of the structure. Tools in the smithy. Description of the process of shoeing a horse. Blacksmith's work 'on commission'.

7 drawings:
– general view,
– detail of metalwork,
– floor plan of the smithy,
– anvil,
– blacksmith's tools,
– hand-cranked pillar drill,
– v-groove spanner.

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