

Abstract

This dissertation is focused on the transfer of citizens of German nationality after the Second World War from the borderlands of the North Moravian Velké Losiny village as well as on the impact of this transfer on the current community in Velké Losiny.

The goal of this dissertation is to learn whether the transfer of the former German community from Velké Losiny and the resettlement with new residents influences the newly created community and how. A comparative study was created to support this goal and compare the originally populated Bludov village and the newly populated Velké Losiny village. Their development was analysed in seven periods (to 1918; 1918-1938; 1938-1945; 1945-1948; 1948-1960; 1960-1989; 1989 until today) and in eleven categories (population, nationality, regional origin, political orientation, administration, settlement type, living conditions and architecture, popular culture, languages of daily communication, relationship towards their home). These categories were selected on the basis of studies and research undertaken in the North Moravian, South Moravian and Bohemian borderlands describing the influence of the resettlement of the German population. Data used to describe the development of these villages has been collected from chronicles and other annals deposited in the Regional State Archive in Šumperk, and from printed and digital publications of the Czech Statistical Office as well as from literature dedicated to the description of the two villages from authors Bartoš and collective (1974), Doubravský (In Gába, Berková, 2001), Jašš (In Gába, Berková, 2001), Jašš (2007), Spurný and collective (1979). These data were completed using interviews and experience gained within the Velké Losiny and Bludov communities; mainly experience from categories like population nationality, regional origin, citizenship, popular culture and languages of daily communication.

The comparative study showed that the transfer of the original German community influenced contemporary popular culture (pilgrimages and feasts have not been preserved, but several tradition of the original German community have been renewed after 1989), languages of daily communication (the use of German expressions in general speech and Czech with hints of Haná and Lašany accents) and the relationship of citizens to their home (non-identified patriotism as in Bludov). The economy and local administration were more influenced by the communist regime than by the transfer of the German community. The regime deformed these areas until 1989.

Key words: transfer of citizens of German nationality, originally populated village, resettled village, German community, Czech community