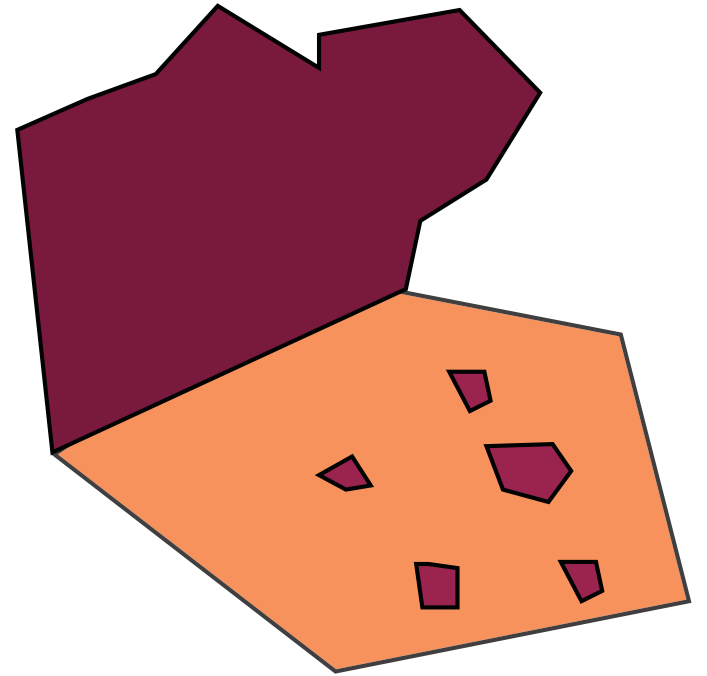
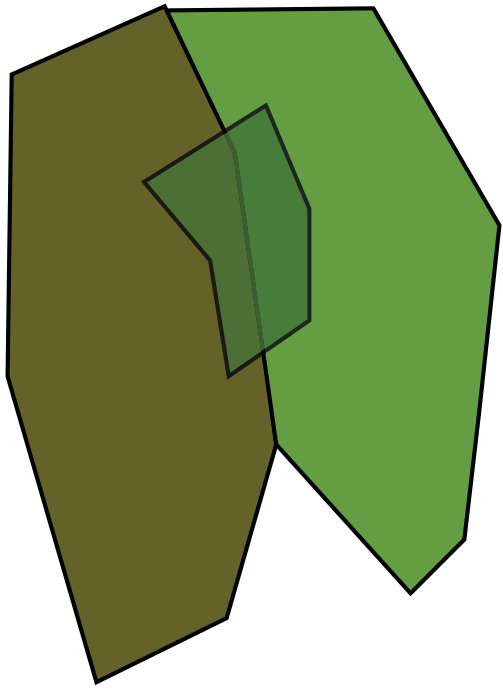




Conservation across borders, conservation of conflicting cultures within borders

Kersti Berggren
Torsby Finnkulturcentrum









سنة الف الف
والله اعلم
بما كنا
نعمت
بفضل
الله
العليم

كلام الله على من
نعمت
بفضل
الله
العليم





- The “Finn Forest” area has been extensively used since prehistoric times, more intensively during the last 400 years.
- Most probably the “Finn Forest” was not permanently inhabited before 1650.
- The use of land, agriculture and forestry, keeps up the long historical traditions.



Researchers and collectors like Nils Keyland, Albert Hämäläinen och Ilmar Talve.
Öretjärnshöjden from Lekvattnet (above) moved to Skansen 1950th

Public responsibility

- Committee 1950, conservation proposal 1954
- Local open air museums
- The municipality buys Kvarntorp and uses it as a place to visit





Listed buildings - Juhola, Ritämäki and Kvarntorp



Cultural and natural reserves

Ownership

- Private - Juhola
- Local open air museum - Ritämäki
- Municipality - Kvarntorp
- Company - Rikkenberg (right)



The mayor challenge ?

- 1890 the three small “villages” Ulvsjön, Boseberg, Runnsjön had 296 inhabitants
- 1990 the three small “villages” Ulvsjön, Boseberg, Runnsjön had 16 inhabitants



- Inventory 1999
- Interreg 2008 - 2011

“Village” Viggen

- Part of the Inventory 1999
- Established around 1650
- 200 inhabitants 1880
- 28 farms at the time of the inventory, with 12 inhabitants
- 81 persons (at least) emigrated to USA from 1875 to 1928
- First permanent road 1930
- School from 1862 to 1949
- At least three persons spoke finnish 1949

“Village” Medskogen

- Part of the inventory 1999
- Established 1657
- Trading timber during the 18th and 19th centuries
- Keeping of “summer farmsteads”
- Permanent road from early 19th Century
- School from 1830, closed 1956

Categories of Heritage

- Individual buildings
- Groups of buildings, farms, patterns
- Biological heritage
- Cultural landscape
- The Intangible Heritage

