

SUMMARY

Leontii Voitovich

Forecarpathia in the second half of the first millennium AD: the beginning phases of state existence.

On the basis of the analysis of medieval sources the author localizes the territory of Great Chrovia extending from the mid Pruth and Dniester Rivers in the East to the Upper Visla and Elbe in the West along the Carpathian, Tatra and Sudet Mountains. It was from here in the mid 6th C. that the migration of part of the Chrovat tribes began to Pannonia and Dalmatia. In the first third of the 11th C. the Transcarpathian lands, united to Hungary, were populated by Rusins, the direct descendents of the Carpathian Chrovats, who settled the Galician lands of Kievan Rus'. Together they formed one united ethnic group. The ethnic unity was so strong that despite being part of the Hungarian state for more than 9 centuries, undergoing unpreventable assimilation in such situations, they preserved their language, which remained East Slavic, and their great original culture, which in essence preserved the ancestral Chrovat archaic features.

Aleksandr Maiorov

The Transfer of the Relics and Cult of St. Onuphrius the Great in Galician-Volynian Rus' and Western Europe.

Like the Byzantine emperors, the Galician-Volynian princes as with the rulers of the Slavic states in the Balkans, endeavoured to acquire the relics of highly-venerable saints. The Relics of Saint Onuphrius, which were located in Sambor, Galicia and recorded in the Register of Russian Cities, were most likely, the same which Dobrynia, a pilgrim from Novgorod, saw in Constantinople in 1200 AD. The Relics didn't end up in the possession of the crusaders and weren't taken to the West but probably left the Byzantine capital prior to 1204 AD. The head of St. Onuphrius, as with most other relics, most likely was brought to Galich from Constantinople, by the new wife of Roman Mstislavich, daughter of the Emperor Isaac II. Afterwards other such relics would be discovered in Galicia-Volynian Rus'.

Mikhail Nesin

Concerning the origin of Galich.

The transformation of the old Dniestrovian Chorvat settlement into a city happened at the same time as the appearance of princely rule of it in the middle of the 10th C. Originally Galich was under the rule of Peremyshl'. When these lands were subjected to Kiev, Galich ended up in the shadows, although it was significant enough for Ivan Vasil'kovich and Vladimir Volodarevich to transform it into a powerful princely center. The strengthening of Galichina in the system of Old Russian lands called for the growth of the political role of the local council. Galicians preserve a good memory of Vladimir as prince, who had done much for the strengthening of Galichina. They humbly accept his powerful return to Galich even after the disagreements with him.

Jurii Danilets

One of the episodes in Soviet history of Orthodox monasteries in Transcarpathia.

The author publishes documents that relate to the policy of Soviet power in relation to the Orthodox monasteries in the Transcarpathian region. Documents published for the first time.

Victor Kichera

The Main Sources and the Literature of the Economic History of the Transcarpathian Greek Catholic Monasteries.

This investigation is concentrated on the study sources and literature of economic situation of the monasteries. It has been ascertained that monastery estates originated from the foundations and constant material wealth (land in the first place). Besides, economy attached to the monasteries, such as farming, animal husbandry, gardening, different manual crafts and trades, was being developed. Some monasteries (as the one in Mukachevo, for example) owned whole villages and settlements in the Hungarian period. Financial incomings were being replenished due to the rent, goods sale (such as wine, cattle), money gifts etc. On the whole, the economic state of the Basilian monasteries in all the periods was quite stable (the only exception can make the period of the reform in 1920 – 1932, which required considerable costs).

Jurii Danilets, Tatiana Gornichar

From the history of the Orthodox movement in Verhny Orlik Swidnickie District in Slovakia.

The authors publish the paper, which concerns the history of the Orthodox movement among the population Verhny Orlik in Slovakia. The document was given an introductory article and the comments made.

Sergei Suleak

The Russian Language in Moldavia.

The Russian culture and Russian language in Moldavia have centuries-old roots. The Moldavian Princedom was formed on the lands, which formerly were part of Galician Rus'. In the middle of the 14thC. the Russian population (the Rusins) comprised 39.5% of the population of the country. Russian was the official language of the Moldavian Princedom until the beginning of the 18thC.

Tatiana Sologub-Kotsan

Ornamental Motifs of Hutsul Folk Embroidery in Transcarpathia in the XIXth - first half of the XX C. (For example, embroidery designs in the villages of the Velikobychkovsky Region - from the collection of Maria Hrycak).

In this study the authors analyzed samples of apparel embroidery Velikobichkovskoe hutsuls from the collection of Mary Hrycak. People ornamentation Velikobychkovskogo Transcarpathian region is characterized by the dominance of Huzulschina geometric ornamental motifs. The spread of new ornamental motifs by deepening neighborly relationship with the Romanian and the Ukrainian-Romanian villages, dolinyanam Teresvyanskoy Valley, did not significantly affect the people's traditional embroidery.

Vasillii Kotsan

Traditional Male Folk Dress of the Hungarian Population in the Transcarpathian Region at the end of XIXth - first half of the XX C.

In the present investigation the peculiarities of the folk clothes of the largest ethnos of the region – Hungarians is characterized. On the example of original models and available sources the author separately describes the male clothes. In the investigation the influence of the Hungarian folk clothes on the development of the folk clothes of the Maromoroshchin's valley population is analyzed. As the result of analyzed available material it came to light that years old staying of the Hungarian ethnos in the surroundings of other nations promoted the variety