

SUMMARY*

Sergei Suleak: Moldavia and the Russian World: History and the Present (in Commemoration of the 650th Anniversary of Moldavian Statehood). The Moldavian Orthodox Principality was formed in the middle of the 14th C. by Vlachs and Rusins. Initially Rusins comprised 40% of the population of Moldavia. Moldavian statehood was formulated along the lines of the Old Russian, Russian (Rusin) was the official language of the Principality up to the beginning of the 17th C. From the beginning of the 16th C. the Principality fell under the rule of the Ottoman Porte. In 1812 a part of the Moldavian Principality – Bessarabia – passed to Russia. In 1940 the Moldavian SSR was created, in 1991 Moldavia became an independent state. However, right from the first days of independence Moldavia became an area of encroachment by neighboring Romania, which finances pro-Romanian forces in Moldova. At the present time no less than 500 000 Rusins and their descendents live in Moldova.

Maksim Zhikh. Concerning the Problem of the Early History of the Slavs of the Carpathian Region (middle – second half of the 1st Millennium). In the middle of the 1st millennium during the Great Migration of Peoples, arises in the Carpathian and Upper Dniester regions, a strong ethno-political union – Great Chorvatia – Slavic in foundation but which had, judging by all accounts, an Iranian socio-political leadership. In the middle of the 6th C. during the Avar invasion, Great Chorvatia fell and a significant part of the populace disperse to the south and west. Another part remains and, by all indications, formulates its own ethno-political union, possibly not as significant, but which exists right up to the end of the 10th C.

Iurii Danilets. From the History of the Convent of the Nativity of the Theotokos in the village of Iza in the district of Khust. The process of the founding and development in Iza of the Convent in honor of the Nativity of the Theotokos is studied in the article. The author showed the role of hieromonk Ioann Sabov in the work of the Monastery and studied the socio-economic and religious aspects of its activity.

Roman Shapka. Communities founded by “die-hard” Rusins in Canada. The author researches the history of Orthodoxy in Canada from the end of the 19th C. when Rusins from Galicia and Bukovina began settling in Canada. At that time the historical lands of Galicia and Bukovina were part of Austro-Hungary. Settling in Canada, Rusins did not forget about spirituality. Orthodox churches were founded at Wostok, Bukovina, Krakow, Shishkovtsy, Skaro, Shandro, Shapka, Penno, Pakan, Toporouts, Chahor, Sochava, Kiselevo and in many other settlements. St. Tikhon, Confessor of Moscow, and Bishop Adam (Filipovskii) actively supported the opening of churches. One of the first churches was built at Star, Alberta – in its cemetery is buried Ivan Pylypow, the initiator of the Rusin immigration to Canada. 120 km. from Edmonton is located the “Shandro Museum” founded by W. Zazula. In its exposition are a number of structures, including one of the original Orthodox churches,

* annotations of the material published in the rubrics "History of the Rusins", "Famous Rusins" and "Linguistics".

constructed in Canada along with many artifacts brought to Canada by the Rusin immigrants. Many descendents of the Rusins continue to hold the Orthodox faith of their ancestors.

Dmitrii Daniliuk. A. Bachinskii (1732-1809) – the First Enlightener of Transcarpathia. The work of Bishop A. Bachinskii, a cultural and educational activist, is studied in the article. The author brings forth much data by historians, who highly regard the role of the bishop in the history of the Rusins of Transcarpathia.

Deacon Alexander Monich. The Work of the Last Orthodox Bishop of Ugol' Dosifei Feodorovich (1648-1733). The personality of Bishop Dosifei always attracted the attention of scholars of church history in our country. His work, which occurred during the time of the introduction of the Unia, focused on retaining Orthodoxy in the region. After the era of Bishop Dosifei Orthodoxy acquired a new format and its existence was dependent on the neighboring Orthodox Churches of Moldavia and Romania.

Roman Mirovich. Apologist of Orthodoxy before an Austrian Court Martial. In Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Mitred Archpriest Dr. Kassian D. Bogatyrets. The life and work of one of the leaders of the Rusin Renaissance, Mitred Archpriest Dr. Kassian Bogatyrets (1868-1968) of Austrian Bukovina, is recounted in the essay which was written in 1969 and published in the gazette "Free Word of Carpathian Rus' "(USA). The author pays special attention to the description of the work done by K. Bogatyrets during WW1 – the most tragic period in the life of the Rusins.

Roman Denisovich Mirovich. A short biographical essay about the life of one of the activists of the Rusin Renaissance, who remained faithful to his ideals during the Soviet period, was published in 1973 by V. Vavrik in his book "A Short Essay of Galician Rusin Literature".

Sergei Pozhar. A Famous Choirmaster and Composer – from a family of Bessarabian Rusins. Grigorii L'vovskii, born in the village of Lenkovtsy located in the northern section of the Bessarabian Gubernia, was one of the best-known composers of church music. He was choirmaster of St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg and directed the Metropolitan Choir of the Alexander Nevsky Lavra.

Mikhailo Feisa. Tendencies in the Development of the Standardization of the Rusin Language of the Voevodian Rusins. The author attempts to explain the appearance and codification of the Rusin language of Voevodian Rusins, who migrated to the area of Bachka in the middle of the 18th C. showing with this the tendencies in the development of the Rusin language to the appearance of the first orthography of the given language and after that, the period of its publication (N. Kochish. The Spelling of the Rusin Language 1971) and also in the contemporary period – during the time of publication of the New Orthographic Dictionary of the Rusin Language (M. Feisa and others).