

Българите в Северното Причерноморие

ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ И МАТЕРИАЛИ

ТОМСЕДМИ

INTRODUCTION

In this volume are included 61 articles. They are written by well-known university professors and scholars from Bulgarian and foreign universities and institutions as well as by some doctoral and graduate students. The authors have presented their ideas at the Seventh International Conference (University of Veliko Turnovo, November 5-6, 1999). The organization of this year's conference has been related to the celebration of the 65th anniversary of Professor Peter Todorov, the founder and director of the academic project "Bulgarians in the Black Sea Region." The readers have the opportunity to get acquainted with the most recent achievements in the fields of archaeology, political history, ethnology, folklore studies, linguistic studies, history of literature, as well as with some political, cultural and legal problems of the Bulgarian Diaspora in Moldavia and Ukraine. In addition, in answer to the increasing needs and expectations of the scholarly audience, the volume includes a bibliography, which will enable further research in the topics above noted.

1. **R. Rashev** - On anthropomorphic image in the North Black Sea region during the Early Middle Ages. Discusses the problem of continuity and differences in presenting human face in the North Black Sea steppes from the Sarmatian to the Bulgar period.

2. **P. Georgiev** - Pliskova-Pliskov and the Bulgars in the Eastern Azov and North Black Sea regions. Analysis of the authentic forms of the name of the first Bulgarian capital-Pliskas, Pliskova, Pljuska grad and Pliskova, shows that it is not of Slavic origin but rather had been brought by the Bulgars who used traditionally such a name for designating their main center occupied by the ruler's residence. Thus, the author aims at reconsidering historical, archaeological, and toponymic data for the permanent settling of the Bulgar tribes in the Azov and Dniepr regions. The analysis of the data leads to the conclusion that the capital of Great Bulgaria of Khan Kubrat was situated in the vicinity of Tmutorakan and was called Kara Bulgar and Pliskova. The name itself indicates the character of the capital as a town of a "campus" type. Russian medieval Pskov received its name exactly from Azov Pliskova. The name of the Ukrainian town Pliskov suggests another starting point for a discussion on the ethno-cultural situation in the region of North Dniepr and Southern Bug in the 6th -10th c. The comparison of written sources and their correlation with archeological data provide a serious reason to suggest the hypothesis about existence of a state center of the Bulgars in the region of the upper flow of the river Ross.

3. **B. Ivanov** - Belt elements of "Nevolino" type on the territory of Bulgaria. The article presents belts appliques found accidentally on the territory of Northeastern Bulgaria. Such a

type of appliques are known mainly from the East-European steppes. Their characteristic ornament is a palmetto with elongated pointed leaves alternating with thin, volute-shaped leaves. Belt appliques bearing such an ornament are known as "Nevolino" type after the name of the corresponding culture from the 7th-8th c. After a thorough analysis and overview of the main opinions in the scholarship the author concludes that the appearance of these belt appliques along the frontiers of the steppe at the end of the 7th c. should be related to the resettlement of population from the Great Bulgaria and their impact on neighboring people.

4. **V. Pletnjov** - Strap appliques of "Saltovo" type from Northeastern Bulgaria. The author presents several strap appliques found accidentally in Northeastern Bulgaria, now kept at the Archaeological Museum of Varna. On the basis of their peculiar shape they can be related to the Saltovo-Mayatsk culture. The small number of such finds on the territory of Bulgaria implies that the contacts between the Saltovo-Mayatsk culture and the Bulgarians on the Danube were not very intensive. If there were considerable resettlements towards Bulgaria on the Danube, they would not have affected the central regions of the state. Most probably the settlers from Saltovo were accommodated in the borderlands of the First Bulgarian kingdom, that is the territory of present-day Moldavia. The author assumes also that so-called "Saltovo" type products of metalwork might have been brought in Northeastern Bulgaria by the Magyars in the time of their invasion in 896 AD.

5. **I. Baranov, V. Majko** - Bulgar horizons at Sudak fortress from the middle of the 8th and the first half of the 10th c. The article can be considered a first attempt at a thorough analysis of some materials from the Saltovo structures at Sudak fortress dated to the second half of the 8th-the first half of the 10th c. On the basis of excavations conducted by the authors in 1993-1994 are distinguished two periods in the Bulgar culture in the fortress, which were not related to any ethnic change of the population. The first period lasted from the second half of the 8th to the first half of the 9th c. and the second, from the second half of the 9th to the first half of the 10th c. The so-suggested conclusion is confirmed further by materials from excavations of other sectors of the fortress. In addition, analysis is made of the main aspects of material culture characteristic for the Bulgar-Saltovo period of Sudak fortress.

6. **V. Majko** - Pottery complex of the 8th-10th c. from the Bulgar fortress of Tepesen, Southeastern Crimea (a preliminary typology). The article is a first attempt at a complex presentation of the pottery from the Bulgar fortress at the Tepesen' plateau, Southeastern Crimea. Three main groups are distinguished: storage pottery, tableware, and kitchenware. Generally the pottery found in the fortress is typical for the Saltovo-Mayatsk sites in Crimea. The pottery complex, however, has a number of peculiar features and unique forms. The preliminary typology allows the author to make additions and corrections of the typology of the Saltovo-Mayatsk pottery in Tavria from the second half of the 8th-the first half of the 10th c.

7. **I. Tesslenko** - A drawing of a ship on a medieval vessel wall from the excavations of a Christian church on the northeastern slope of the fortress of Aju-Dag, Crimea. The article is dedicated to a drawing of a ship (northern type) together with a human figure made on a vessel wall dated to the 9th-10th c. The drawing has analogs with drawings found in Bulgaria. The author proposes that it reflects one of the Vikings' campaigns in North Black Sea region.

8. **R. Kostova** - The rock-cut monastery of Basarabi (North Dobrudja): some problems of interpretation. A first attempt at architectural and functional analysis of the rock-cut monastery of Basarabi, North Dobrudja in order to determine the approximate date, chronology, and

identification of the complex. It is suggested that the monastic settlement appeared in the deserted limestone quarry near Tomi (Constana) in the first half of the 10th c. The monastery grew around two hermitages by forming gradually two functional zones: central zone, dominated by the main church B-4, and a memorial zone. Most probably the monks, few in number, followed lavriotic practice. The monastery was supported and visited frequently by laymen and clerics. In conclusion the author emphasizes the role of the rock-cut monastery as the most important religious and pilgrimage center in North Dobrudja.

9. **I. Tesslenko**, Glazed pottery complex from the site of a shipwreck dated to the second half of the 13th c. near Sudak, Crimea. The article presents a unique complex of glazed pottery from a merchant ship, which sunk along the coast of Sugda (present-day Sudak) in the second half of the 13th c. Such vessels are among the mass categories of pottery imported from the Mediterranean and North Black Sea region in the second half of the 13th-first half of the 14th c. It might be that Nicea (present-day Iznik) was the center of production of this type of pottery.

10. **S. Zelenko**, A shipwreck from the 13th c. near Soldaj. The article deals with underwater excavations of a shipwreck from the 13th c. near Sudak (medieval Soldaj). In light of preliminary data the cargo consisted of pithoi, amphorae, tableware, kitchenware, glazed pottery, and glass objects. The archeological material shows that the ship sunk as a result of fire.

11. **K. Popkonstantinov**, Two medieval amulets from Dobrudja. The author presents two unpublished amulets from Dobrudja inscribed with Cyrillic inscriptions. According to paleographic data and archaeological context, they can be dated to the 10th c. The texts are defined as prayers-incantations against a disease, fever (травница, огньница) composed as imperative appeals to it. Though the textual analysis shows similarities with canonical and non-canonical prayers in Byzantine and Slavic written tradition as well as with popular magical practices, the two amulets should be considered original evidence for the practical popular medicine and religiosity in medieval Bulgaria.

12. **K. Totev**, Once again about the processional cross from the medieval fortress of Vetren on the Danube. The subject of the article is a processional cross inscribed with the name O found in the fortress near the village of Vetren identified as medieval Vetren on the Danube. The author opposes some basic aspects of the interpretation of the find suggested by G. Atanasov, namely the classification of this type of objects, attribution, technology of the production and decoration, origin and dating. The comparative analysis of the cross from Vetren and other similar finds from Bulgaria and Byzantium leads to the conclusion that the cross belonged to the group of the bronze Byzantine processional crosses, most probably produced in Constantinople in the 11th-12th c. It was used as a top of a gonfalon presumably bought for a church dedicated to St George located at Drstr or the fortress of Vetren.

13. **J. Aleksiev**, On wine vessels in medieval Bulgaria. The article presents wine vessels from the periods of the First and Second Bulgarian Kingdoms. They are divided into three types according to the form related to the change in their function from individual storage vessels to tableware. Generally this type of vessels were not frequent in the Middle Ages and therefore, their use as wedding attributes in Modern Times provide some reason for the author to suggest that the wine vessels had a temporary ritual function in the period of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom either.

14. **Tsv. Stepanov**, Ruler, doctrine, and title practice in Eastern Europe in the 6th-9th c. The article sheds light upon the rulership institution in Eastern Europe on the basis of comparative analysis of the Khagans' institution according to material from Kievan Russ' and the First Bulgarian kingdom. The analysis leads to the conclusion that the main goal of the Russ' and Bulgarians in the 9th c. was to establish themselves in the course of the struggle with two powerful empires, Byzantium and the Khazar Empire. The success they achieved was due to their strategies, which included borrowings of titles and doctrine from their enemies. In this way, the Bulgarians on the Danube and the Russ' in spite of some differences chose almost similar manners for self-establishment.

15. **St. Jordanov** - On the socio-political organization of Kubrat's Great Bulgaria: III. Administrative organization of "Old Great Bulgaria" and tripartite tribal division of Bulgaria at Volga. The article continues further the study, started by the previous two articles of the same author, on the administrative-political organization of Kubrat's Bulgaria in comparison to the structure of Bulgaria at Volga-Kama and Asparuch' Bulgaria. A subject of analysis is written evidence of Arabian authors according to which the population of Bulgaria at Volga-Kama consisted of three ranks: Bersula, Esegel, and Bulgar. It is assumed that the ranks designated respectively the eastern (left), the western (right) borderlands, and the heartland of Bulgaria at Volga-Kama. In addition, the author points out data, which show similar designation of these parts of the state-administrative structure of Bulgaria of Kubrat and Bulgaria of Asparuch.

16. **A. Nikolov** - On Byzantine historical topoi: "Bulgarians-Scythians", "Slavs-Scythians". The present study is dedicated to the problems of the use of the information provided by Byzantine sources regarding ethnocultural situation in the Barbarian North and precisely, those concerning the Bulgarians and Slavs. Attention is paid once again on the fact that the Byzantine toponymic and ethnonymic nomenclature as well as some descriptions of ethnocultural characteristics of the barbarian world reflect cursorily the real ethnocultural situation. Most frequently they were borrowed from the ancient toponymic and ethnonymic nomenclature, traditional for the Byzantine literature, as well as from the group of topoi stemming from the ancient literature. It is accepted that even the Bulgarian Apocryphal Chronicle under the influence of the Byzantine literature transmitted a version of the so-called "Scythian legend" which can be followed from Herodotos through Michael the Syrian to Leo the Deacon. The impact of the ancient ethnonymic nomenclature used by the Byzantine authors in the way they presented the Bulgarians and Slavs depreciated some evidence considered by the current scholarship a real description of the ethnocultural image of these people.

17. **St. Mihajlov, N. Hrisimov** - Bulgarian-Byzantine Relations (the end of the 7th -the beginning of the 8th c.). The article deals with the treaties between Bulgarian and Byzantium from 681, 705 and 716 AD. The authors prove that the first treaty does not concern the problem about the territory concurred by the Bulgarians. Bulgarians are given status of allies (foederati) with the treaties of 705 and 716 AD. In addition, it is argued that the name of Zagora designated the territory north of Stara planina.

18. **G. Atanasov** - How and how long did the Genoese rule Kaliakra in the beginning of the 15th c.? The author opposes the suggestion of Sh. Papakosta that Kaliakra, the capital of the Bulgarian despotate of Dobrudja at the end of the 14th c., was under the rule of Genoa in 1380s. On the basis of written sources and archaeological evidence it is argued that Kaliakra was dominated by the Genoese around one month after June 28, 1402 and that most probably

the Bulgarian tsar Constantine was a co-ruler of Dobrudja together with the Hungarian vassal Mircho I until 1417.

19. **St. Dojnov** - The First Bulgarian military-agrarian settlements in Russia in the 18th c. On the basis of documentary evidence the author clarifies the appearance of military-agrarian settlements founded by a great number of Bulgarian fugitives who came from their native settlements in Turkey (Turnovo, Sofia, Silistra, Nikopol, etc.). The settlements were founded in the Russian borderlands behind Dniepr, along the rivers Chivalric, Toura, Kamenka, and Omelnik. Two military-administrative regions were formed there, Nova Serbia and Slavjanoserbia. In addition, the author provides data about the Bulgarian regiment.

20. **E. A. Batinskaya** - Bulgarians in the Cossack formations in South Ukraine at the end of the 18th -19th c. The article discusses the question about Bulgarian population in the Cossack formations in South Ukraine, their role in populating the region in the 18th -19th c., and their military and cultural traditions. The author traces the formation of Bulgarian Cossack units and lists the names of Cossacks of Bulgarian origin. Attention is paid also on the place and participation of the Cossack formations in the Russian-Turkish wars in the 18th and the beginning of the 19th c.

21. **Chr. Glushkov** - A french document about Bulgarian settlements in Bessarabia in the middle of the 19th century". In May 1856 the French consul in Gala sent to the minister of Foreign Affairs a report on the state of the Bulgarian emigrants in Bessarabia. According to him, they were under the political influence of the Russian government, which provided them with land and many privileges. The Bulgarian emigrants were distinctive with their diligence and thriftiness and according to the consul, their settlements were in perfect economic condition.

22. **N. Karaivanov** - The Bolgrad school in the Bulgarian Renaissance Press. The article discusses the attitude of the Bulgarian renaissance press to the Bolgrad gymnasium (Bolgrad, Ukraine) founded in 1859. The author analyzes 25 records/articles, reports, announcements, that concern the foundation, function and everyday school problems of the gymnasium. It is concluded that the renaissance press reflected correctly the development and the problems of the first Bulgarian high school.

23. **M. Solomenko** - G. S. Rakovski-a protector of the Bulgarians in Bessarabia. The article presents some aspects of the relations between the great Bulgarian revolutionary G. S. Rakovski and the Bulgarians in Bessarabia. Special attention is paid on the support provided by G. S. Rakovski for the foundation of the Central school in Bolgrad and his attitude toward the outrages of the Romanian authorities against the Bulgarian population in Bessarabia in 1860-1861.

24. **A. Andreev** - The BOARDING HOUSE of Todor Minkov and his relations with the Moscow Slavophilies and the Bulgarian emigration. The author traces the efforts of Todor Minkov for restoring the boarding house at the town of Nikolaev (Ukraine), which offered high-school education to young people from the Balkan countries and, mostly to Bulgarians. The article outlines the contacts of the school founder with leading Russian politics and the leaders of the Slav committees. An emphasis is put on the relations of T. Minkov with Bulgarian organizations in Odessa, Romania and Istanbul and their help for the house. It is argued that the foundation and support of the boarding house was not only a Russian enterprise but to a great extent it was a merit of the Bulgarian emigration either.

25. **V. Tonev** - The gagauz and the national liberation struggles during the Renaissance. The author supports the idea that the Gagauz, a specific demographic group of Turkish-speaking Bulgarian population, participated actively together with the rest of the Bulgarians in the movement for national education and church until the 1860s. Later they came under the influence of chauvinistic Greek propaganda. As a result, the Gagauz zealously supported the Greek Patriarchy and took a stand against the claims for autonomous Bulgarian Church. However, they acted together with the rest of the Bulgarians in extreme situations (e. g. the revolt in Kavarna in 1877).

26. **N. Chervenkov** - Bulgarian subjects in Bessarabia. The article presents a first attempt at determining the number and livelihood of the Bulgarians, subjects of Bulgaria, who settled in Bessarabia at the end of the 19th -the beginning of the 20th c. In addition, the author discusses a document about reprisals against such Bulgarians carried out by the Russian governorship in Bessarabia in 1916.

27. **P. St. Petkov** - The Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the detachment of North Dobrudja from the diocese of the Exarchate (1877-1879). On the basis of a considerable source material the article discusses the problems about the transfer of North Dobrudja from the diocese of the Bulgarian Exarchate to the Romanian Orthodox Church. The author corrects some irrelevant interpretations of the matter in the current scholarship. The analysis traces the activity and efforts of Bulgarian high- and low-ranking clergy throughout the studied period to keep North Dobrudja within the diocese of the Exarchate. It is assumed that the main reasons for the permanent detachment of North Dobrudja from the Bulgarian lands and the Bulgarian Orthodox Church are the political decisions and international treaties signed at San Stefano and Berlin in 1878. Another reason certainly was the abnormal international status of the Exarchate, which impeded even the use of the limited alleviations postulated by clause 62 of the Berlin Treaty.

28. **V. Lechev** - Foundation and opening activity of the Austro-Hungarian military-transport department on the Danube river in 1914-1915. The activity of the Austro-Hungarian merchant fleet in 1914-1915 passed throughout three periods. During the first period (July 28-November 1, 1914) the steamship companies consigned their navigable fleet to the military commanding at the Serbian front in accordance with the law from 1911. The lack of centralization, however, led to the completely ineffective use of the merchant fleet. The establishment of the Military-Transport Service at the town of Sabadka, which partially centralized the activity of the merchant fleet, marks the second period (November 1, 1914-the beginning of July, 1915). Nevertheless, the efforts for transport of weapons from Germany and Austro-Hungary to Bulgaria and Turkey failed. Important changes in the functions of the merchant shipping on the Danube appeared during the third period (the beginning of July-the end of December, 1915). Because of the serious difficulties in the food supply and the necessity for transport of weapons to Bulgaria and Turkey, the Common Ministry Council of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy decided to establish Central Military-Transport Department at Vienna. After the foundation of the department and the defeat of Serbia in the autumn of 1915 Austro-Hungary took back its positions on the Danube.

29. **I. Radev** - On the patronage of Hadji Vikentij Zografski. The article is an attempt on searching and summarizing the facts about the patronage of Hadzhi Vikentij Zografski. His activity is related to the material support of persons who studied in Odessa and later partici-

pated in the educational movement, such as Konstantin Ikonovich, Sava Tsanev Mihajlovski, and Zahari Knyazheski.

30. **L. Georgiev** - M. Radoslavov - a graduate of the Bolgrad school and a revolutionary. The article outlines the main moments in the life and revolutionary activity of Minko Marinov Radoslavov (1849-1935), a participant in the struggles for liberation of the Bulgarian people and the establishment of the restored Bulgarian state after 1878.

31. **K. K. Kalchev** - The retired general Stefan Iv. Ljubomski-the officer with "unknown" fate. The article describes the most important moments of the activity of St. Ljubomski as a Bulgarian officer. On the basis of solid documentary evidence the author rejects the opinion that the general was among the officers who dethroned Prince Alexander Batenberg.

32. **N. Prodanov** - The forgotten Bulgarian Historians. 1. Gavril Zanetov (1863 - 1934). The article throws light upon the bibliographical facts and analyses the researches in the field of history of Gavril Zanetov - a bessarab bulgarian, a state employee with many years of service in the low system in Bulgaria. The inference that was drawn is that Zanetov's historical studies identify him as a representative of the transitional period in the development of bulgarian historiography.

33. **Bl. Nyagulov** - The "Bulgarian iridenta" in Bessarabiabetween fiction and reality. During the period of 1918-1940 when Bessarabia had been annexed by Romania, representative of Romanian police characterized the aspirations of the thousand-numerous Bulgarian population as "Bulgarian iridenta" The author uses documents (e.g. a report of the police chief of Ismail from March 16, 1939) to prove the tendency for exaggerating the "Bulgarian danger" on one side, and on the other, the real hostile attitude not only of the Bulgarians but also that of the Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, and Moldavians toward the Romanian policy.

34. **H. Hapner** - The capital in Southeastern Europe. The article offers an overview of the capitals in Southeastern Europe from the Early Middle Ages to the present. The author defines the main factors, which determine the development of the capital cities. Special attention is paid on the approach of the West European scholarship to the topic.

35. **R. Malchev** - The Old Bulgarian amulets-horses ridden by a male head and the folklore texts about saints without heads from the Western Bulgarian lands. The author compares the folklore legends from the Western Bulgarian lands about saints-heroes without heads and the Old Bulgarian amulets-horses ridden by a male head. It is suggested that the amulets originated from a similar beliefs of tribes and people the cultural milieu of whom born the Bulgars. The coincidence of the areas where the legends have been recorded with the areas where the amulets are found proves the relation between the two.

36. **K. Rangochev** - Mountains and Seas in the Bulgarian Heroic Epics. The subject of the study is a part of the epic space outlined by the "Bulgarian heroic epics" (С6НУ, 53) which covers mountains and seas. The frequency of the toponymy for their designation shows their different correlation towards horizontal and vertical organization of the epics. The horizontal Indo-European cosmography is represented through the mountains, the most frequent of which are Pirin and Stara planina. While the color characteristic of the seas (White, Black and Blue) is a sign for the vertical differentiation.

37. **Al. Prigarin** - The traditional Social-Territorial structure of the Bulgarian villages in Bessarabia. On the basis of material collected in the course of ethnographic fieldwork the article provides analysis of the social-territorial organization of the Bulgarian villages in

Bessarabia. The author defines the functions of the neighborly unites of a mahala (quarter) type and discusses the questions of their origin and development in the 19th -20th c. Attention is paid on the parallel existence under one and the same name of micro-units of the ethnic structure, which differ in their nature: neighborly-clan units of families living in one quarter of the settlement; and, a large (sometimes monogamous) part of the village, which reflects the specific historical origin or ethno-cultural peculiarity of the population. It is proved that the two variants of this phenomenon played an important role in the process of reproduction of the Bulgarian people in the region by performing a number of social functions.

38. **Al. Ganchev** - Peculiarities of the matrimonial relations of the Bulgarians in South Bessarabia. By using ethnographic material from the village of Evgenovka, Tarutinski district, Odessa region the author analyzes the social problems of the marriage in the Bulgarian villages in South Bessarabia. The article discusses the pre-marital relations of the young people, choice of a partner, marital age, and prohibitions related to them. Special emphasis is put on the transformation, which happened in that particular sector of the culture of the Bulgarian emigrants under the influence of various factors in the 20th c.

39. **Sv. Topalova** - Family rites of the Bulgarians from Chijshijski villages in Bessarabia. The material for the study is collected personally by the author between 1995-1997. According to the data provided by several informants from the so-called chijshijski villages in Bessarabia, Chijshij (Ogorodnoe), Banovka, Imputsita (Vladichen), Kamenka and Kalchevo are presented the family rites of the Bulgarian population concerning the birth giving period. On the basis mainly of ethnographic data it is argued that the tradition rites for these settlements are of East Bulgarian provenance transmitted from the mother country in the new motherland and kept more or less until the present. The ethnographic material is supported by a considerable quantity of dialect vocabulary, which makes the study useful for the students in the Bulgarian accents in Bessarabia.

40. **N. Strezeva** - Christmas customs and blessings in Danube Bessarabia as a source for Bulgarian popular culture. The author makes a description of Christmas customs and rites of the Bulgarian population of seven villages in Bessarabia on the basis of field work. Presents a comparison with the Christmas rites of the population in Bulgaria in order to trace the survival of the tradition. As a result it is concluded that former elements of Christmas customs and rites had been dropped out. Defines the place of the innovations in the rites of the Bulgarians in the villages under discussion.

41. **T. A. Agafonova** - Clothing in the family rites of the Bulgarians in South Bessarabia. The author studies the role and symbolism of clothing in the customs and rites related to three main moments of human life-birth/childhood, marriage, and death/burial. Thorough analysis is made of the semantic meaning of clothing, its apotropaic function in a number of family customs and rites as well as of the role of clothing in the transition from one social status to another.

42. **Y. Yankova** - The vocal folklore, musical education and national identity of the Bulgarians in South Moldavia. The aim of the study is to shed light upon the national vocal tradition of the Bessarabian Bulgarians in present-day conditions of Russian and Romanian assimilation. The article includes an overview of the literature regarding the interest toward the Bessarabian vocal folklore as well as investigation of its status in the current political and ethno-cultural conditions of the Bulgarian settlements in South Moldavia. For the first time the

author discusses the interrelation between the Bulgarian vocal folklore, musical education and national self-consciousness in the education of children of Bulgarian national origin. On the basis of the results of the present study and her own experience as a teacher at the town of Taraklia, the author suggests a complex program for musical education which will contribute to the survival of the national self-consciousness through revival of the folklore vocal tradition of the Bessarabian Bulgarians.

43. **D. Borimechkov**, Renaissance of Bulgarian calendar feasts in Bessarabia. The article presents the important topic about the survival of the Bulgarian traditions in Bessarabia through their renaissance in now days. The exact subjects of the study are several winter and spring customs.

44. **Iv. A. Stoyanov**, A substratum element in the toponymy of the Bessarabian Bulgarians. A detailed study of the old name of the village of Kalchevo (in the district of Odessa, Ukraine) the Sheds makes it possible for the author to hypothesize a substratum element in many place names in Bessarabia. According to the author, the 'name' originates from the Turkish word for shed, which was borrowed in Bulgarian language and has become completely naturalized. The author gives proof quoting historical sources (Evliya Chelebi), place-names of the whole Balkans-Slav area, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Tadjikistan.

45. **V. Kolesnik**, Shepherds' terminology in the Bulgarian dialect in Bessarabia: semantics and word-building paradigm. The author proposes a complex method of studying dialect material by means of typical word-building patterns and key-words. The method is applied on a paradigm built around the key-word 'sheep'. The large quantity of specialized lexis related to sheep-breeding and the suppletive forms of Turkish origin in the word-building paradigm of the key-word 'sheep' are considered to prove the existence of a nomadic society in the district of Bessarabia which are inhabited by Bulgarian people.

46. **El. Stoyanova**, The appearances of diglossia and bilingualism interpreted in a Fiction text. The article analyses the text of the novel "On the golden earth" by Nikolaj Fuklev (Kiev, 1934), a Bulgarian from Tavria. The appearances of diglossia and bilingualism typical for the Bulgarian settlers in the Azovian region are determined with a number of examples. Brief biographic notes about N. Fuklev (1905-1938) and a piece of the unpublished second part of the novel are presented in the appendix.

47. **Tsv. Georgieva**, Identification "native" ("fatherland") in the poetry of the Bessarabian Bulgarians. Attention is paid on the expressions and topics as "fatherland," "native," "homeland," "village (native village)," "mother," "land", etc. which are used by the Bulgarian poets in Bessarabia to define their own relation and that of the Bulgarians of the region in general with the land of origin Bulgaria. The authors quotes texts from the poems of Petr Burlak-Vlkanov, Georgi Barbolov, Michail Bchvarov, Dimitr Penchev, Niko Stoyanov, Tatyana Tanasova, etc.

48. **Sv. Georgieva**, Tense in the Bulgarian dialect spoken in the village of Zarya in the district of Odessa, Ukraine. The present paper focuses in the temporal system of the Bulgarian dialect spoken in Zarya. The system which consists of 9 forms. This system lacks the most complex tense form future perfect in the past. The formation and temporal semantics of all 8 forms is discussed.

49. **Z. Barbolova**, Phonetic and morphological doublet forms in the Bulgarian speech in Ternovka quarter at the town of Nikolaev, Ukraine. The study of the speech in the village of

ernovka, now a quarter of the town of Nikolaev (Odessa region, Ukraine), proves that in general this language system is not homogenous. Though it has been isolated about 200 years from the rest of the dialectic systems, the non-homogenous character of the speech appears at phonetic, morphological and lexical level.

50. **N. Todorov** - Problems of social-linguistic study of the language of the Bulgarians in Bessarabia. The article proves that the literary Bulgarian language and the regional language of the Bessarabian Bulgarians are united with respect to the impact of the Russian language on them. In order to recognize the linguistic result of this impact on the language of the Bulgarian emigrants it is necessary to do the following: a/ establishment of objective, scholarly based criterion of linguistic identity; b/ confirmation of the selection of the informants with the purpose of the social-linguistic studies. It is argued that the method of collection of numerous and occasional informants is not effective.

51. **T. Todorova** - On some forms of Russian influence on the language of the Bulgarian periodicals at the end of the 20th c. The article presents some characteristics of Russian influence on the language of the Bulgarian periodicals in Bessarabia in 1980s and 1990s. The forms of Russian influence in political journalist texts are analyzed as follows: a/ loans; b/ loanwords (calci) or expressions incorrectly translated from Russian; c/ appearances of linguistic interference.

52. **V. Terzi** - On the teaching of Bulgarian language in conditions of bilingualism. The article shows the wide spread of the bilingualism among the Bulgarians in Odessa region, Ukraine. The author emphasizes the necessity to keep eight methodological principles in teaching Bulgarian language as well as the great difficulties caused nowadays by the introduction of the Ukrainian language as a state language and the lack of a sufficient number well prepared teachers and textbooks.

53. **E. Kirilova** - The activity of Dr. Vasil Andreev Manov. The article presents important moments of the teaching, research and popularizing activity of V. Manov (1875-1946), doctor of the University at Yena, Germany, in the field of the Bulgarian education and pedagogical science.

54. **L. Stoichkova** - On Balanov's concept of "Beauty in Language. This paper is based on the assumption that Balanov conceived Modern Bulgarian to be polydialectic. He argued that the dialect of the Bessarabian Bulgarians is a formation, which exhibits phonetic and morphological peculiarities of the whole territory inhabited by Bulgarian-speaking people. That was a united Bulgarian language, which can serve as a model of codified norm, representing the Bulgarian nation in the ethnic and cultural unity.

55. **R. Mandjukova** - Instances of Syntactic Interference in the Speech of Children from Bessarabia. The children from Bessarabia as well as the rest of population of this region speak a peculiar Bulgarian dialect. Its origin is north-east dialects in Bulgaria, preserved at their state of about 200 years ago. However, this proposition holds true as much as the can be neglected the long linguistic contacts with Romanians (1856-1878 and 1918-1940) and with Russians. This gives an opportunity to treat the local dialect from the viewpoint of the sociolinguistics. Especially interesting period for investigation of the bilingualism is the childhood, the time when the linguistic systems are in process of formation.

The pupil's speech was studied with respect to the formation of their linguistic habits under bilingualistic circumstances and particular social situation. Subject of the present study

were the linguistic habits of the pupils from village Loshchinovka, Izmail's region, Odessa district, Ukraine. Subject of the presentation is the phenomenon interference on a syntactic level between Bulgarian and Russian languages in the everyday life speech. A brief overview of the linguistic situation in the investigated region is also presented. The forms of the interference is presented on 2 syntactic levels - simple sentence and complex sentence. It is underlined the necessity of treatment of such results also in terms of sociology i.e. to study the correlation between social-demographic characteristics of the tested persons.

56. **E. Milanov** - Dynamics of the identity of the Gagauz in Bessarabia. The author argues that until the beginning of 1920s the ethno-cultural group of the Gagauz (emigrants from Bulgaria to Bessarabia in the 18th -19th c.) had Bulgarian national self-consciousness. During the next two decades when Romania annexed Bessarabia the attempts on imposing Turkish culture on the Gagauz became evident. From 1960 the USSR followed a policy of creating of Gagauz nationality. After the disintegration of the USSR the state authority of Moldavia restores the efforts for imposing the Turkish culture on the Gagauz with the help of Turkey.

57. **S. Tashev** - Processes of re-emigration among the Bulgarians in the north Black Sea region (1989-1999). On the basis of prognostic data it is shown that 650 000-700 000 people out of 4 000 000 ethnic Bulgarians living outside Bulgaria would like to settle permanently in Bulgaria. However, in present-day conditions their number will be about 200 000-300 000 people. The author points out the state institutions, which should perform some activities related to the process of re-emigration as well as the program developed by the Agency for Bulgarians abroad affiliated to the Government.

58. **E. Aleksandrov** - Spiritual union of the Bulgarians in the Black Sea region with the Motherland (legal problems). The article describes the basic principals and legal norms of the universal international law, of European international law, and the legal acts in Ukraine, Russia and Moldavia arranging the rights and freedom of the Bulgarians living outside Bulgaria and particularly, in the three states above listed. Aleksandrov pays attention on the violence of the national-minority rights and freedom of the Bulgarians in Moldavia and Ukraine.

59. **K. Chelak** - Area researches about Bulgarians and Gagauz in Bessarabia. The article offers information about the area researches in the region: from their beginning in 1950-60's; during the second period (1970-80's) when many well-known scholars give their contribution to the area studies. Since 1990's there have started complex researches of the settlements.

60. **I. Grek** - Current ethnic-national problems of the Bulgarians in Moldavia and Ukraine. The author makes an analysis of the recent situation of the Bulgarian diaspora in Moldavia and Ukraine from the point of view of political sciences. He points out conceptual approaches for independent national-cultural development particularly in Moldavia.

61. **J. Koleva, D. Gotseva** - Bulgarians in Moldavia and Ukraine. A Bibliography. Bulgarian literature (1878-1995). Presents studies and publications of sources with scholarly character as well as popular literature with factual data. The materials, all together 1105 titles, are collected de visu.