

Ulic History

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Green Text, Page Numbers

Blue Text, Translation

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Ulic, Vasil Fedic, 1996

Translated by Bill Tarkulich, 2001

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Dear natives – my friend citizens!

This modest publication brings our remembrance up-to-date and the coming ULCANOM camaraderie, information about our forefathers, eminent personalities that have made a mark on life and development in Ulic in the time nearing our town's founding anniversary.

In Carpathian naturalistic reserve...

Let she shut myself to heart ozonom from wood forest,
furrow oracin, flower mountain grass-land,

Zvoncekami from pasture and effervescence beechwood, zurkotom stream, those flow
rough-and-tumble,
effortless flow to to Ulicky....

In the surrounding beautiful, but rugged countryside our ancestors had a history of very difficult survival. žili simple vibrant, surviving their injuries and oppression, but also with pleasure and endearment. They subsisted with difficult work in agricultural, woodcraft, weaving cloth, domestic, timber production and seasonal employment. However, everything was not always sufficient and many had to seek work in distant lands.

Make the most of labor , labour of our forefathers and indicate to them that this publication is our modest thank in jubilee celebration of our 545 year anniversary of the first written reference to Ulic, which is only partially describes the difficult living our forefather fellow-citizens, and also NAS.

A special great thanks to ours ancestors, who with their lifelong struggle developed the basis for our liberty. "Honor their memory." Thanks also to those who are credited with the post-war development Ulic and also the Ulic valley.

Therefore I appeal to the coming generation. Never forget the suffering, which our ancestors endured for us, and value their hard-works. Continue and initiate work to

The climate of the commune is effected by latitude, as well as variable terrain. According to Atlas, the climate of the village is temparate with **podoblastou rainy**.

Average season air temperature is 7,6 C. The longest month is July with average temperature 17,4 C and shortest is January with temperature -4C. In the community the median annual rainfall is 822 millimeters. The most precipitation is in July 103 mm, and least in February, 50mm.

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There are about 66 days with snow and 62 cloudy days.

Chotarom community flood river Ulicka which under commune has an inlet from the Zbojsky stream, originating in Bukovskych hills under summits of Durkovca, Mincola and Velkeho Bukovca. The Ulic stream leaves territory Slovakia and flows into Ukraine which empties into the river Uh.

In cadastral section Ulic we find a portion of the national naturalistic reservation ROŽOK. It is a significant animal habitat, including primeval forests of beech and maple, and farm activities. Roylohou Nevlka Public Reserve OSTRÁ, in which sometimes vegetable **spolocenstvo**

A remarkable variety of flora and fauna are found in in Ulicskej valley and to added to that, this areas spread across the bordland of west and eastern Carpathian mountains.

Local beauty is perhaps its singular quality and is relatively well-preserved. There is a coordinated protection of the lands in the eastern Carpathian. The Bukovske hills is a component of the multinational biosphere reservation UNESCO, which is spread across border region territories of Slovakia, Poland and Ukraine.

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Village History

Accidental archeological discovery **úštepov** from **menilitu**, included an axe and a gold rod from the Bronze Age in **chotári** village. This substantiates that despite the rugged type of terrain in the ULICSKEJ valley, humans had already arrived during the Neolithic Age 4000-2000 years ago. The rate of settlement varied **OBOBIACH** for various reasons. For example, in time young Ugrian (Hungarian) state there were no territorial boundaries in this area.

Some sources mention that the village is mentioned in early times under the names ULICSA property in territory Eodonfy from year 1420, although this is unproven.

The first documented reference to the village is in year 1451, early village names included Ulic /HULICS/HVLYDCH/

Near the stream Ulicka are the adjunct manor houses Breko and Jasenov.

It initially belonged to the regional Užkímu lands of Drugethovcov Sznovia Elenz, daughter of Mikuláša II. Drugetha died in 1407

A petition in year 1451 to separate NEVICKEHO and UZSKEHO manor-house, familz property, which together indicate that ULIC came into existence sometime at the end the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century in Walachian law.

Ulic consequently prospered in its endeavors under prominent feudal Lord DRUGETHOVCOV at his territory seat of Walachian farm KENEZOV - SOLTYOV.

The co-settlers in the original village received claim to possession of the property flour-mill, wash-basin, saw-mill, tavern, bond and hereditary tax collection – for these, they were exempt from feudal rent.

Near the original village a second wave settled: within the timeframe of the Walachian colonization, in which ends in the 14th and early in 15th century, Ruthenian population of Galicia., **Vladimírsko-volynska** with a portion of Poland and the original Walachian village.

Immigrants first cleared the **tunajšie** forest and developed agricultural land. Next, they devoted themselves to farming and Walachian cattle rearing. They were ignorant, but **tejto** activity. Archive material from 1492 shows that four people from ULICANOV quickly settled in ZBOJNICKEJ including Fedora Hlavatého and Russian Volovej.

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In 1577 there was an eight room manor house with property from which they drew tax. The oldest known residents from Ulic are from the year 1612. The records indicate that in the community there were two **šoltýsske gruntz**, fourteen farmers, twelve želiarov and a priest. Since 1631 Ulic belonged to the Humenne estate in the Snina district. In the seventeenth century the village received lady countess of Wandernathovocov, who came to open and take care of the manor-house residence in the summer.

Reaction to difficult living conditions early in the 18 century was for people to leave the village. Early in the year 1717 twenty fled and in year 1717-1728 the eleventh feudal lord owned the land. In that century the village had a ceremony for Princess Beaufort Spoutin Fridesova. In year 1720 here already was flour mill and fifteen families. The **zavedním terezianského urbára** in 1774 defined scope of obligation to the feudal lords. Apart from annual property responsibilities, obliged farmers were required to make payment of virtuous and extra contribution to the king. These responsibilities made living in Ulic exceedingly difficult, nevertheless they remained in force till the second half of the nineteenth century.

Pocet obzvatelov Number of people	1141	1284	960	1289	1409	1379	1180
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In 1921 of 903 inhabitants, 16 were Czechoslovak nationality, 824 Ruthenian nationality, 47 Jews. In commune was 20 Roman Catholic, 823 Greek Catholic, 52 Jews.

In year 1991 of 1,180 inhabitants, nationality Slovak 946 people, Czech 6, Ukrainian 71, Ruthenian 147. In commune was 24 Roman Catholic, 186 Greek Catholic and 571 Orthodox. In 280 cases it could not be determined.

Vital statistics themselves in commune began entry from year 1788. Records reveal a high death-rate, especially due to contagious disease. Ulic has remained a regional center neighbourhood till present-day.

After the creation of Czechoslovakia, the following led commune replacement, Polanský, J. Paplašcak, M. Kasic, M. Lovic, J. Psar, M. Kusin, M. Bobela, V. Roman, J. Popovic, J. Cokyna, J. Bobela, J. Telepjan, J. Bunca, V. Fedic, J. Macejka, J. Senko, M. Hrib, P. Chautu, M. Džupin, J. Telepjanová. J. Choma, Ing. S. Cogan a Ing. J. Repka.

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Work and After Work

Until the fiftieth year of the 20th century men were mainly breadwinners on ULICANOV soil. Central to economy was in rearing farm animals. A critical factor became producing hay. Though as far as require housing , rye, **žyto**, little wheat. And **pasekách** cultivate millet and its variety-**bor** and **pohanka**, **tatarka**, potato, which were known here from early in the 10th century. Supplementing was also collecting berry plants, cabbage, feed turnip, and in garden-plot cultivate gourd, carrot, onion, and garlic.

Soil creates employment and subsistence to a majority of inhabitants. Oftentimes in extreme circumstances, one must supplement the situation with more labor , labor in wood. The farthest sector of wood belong GROFSTVU, their final owner was count TIELEWINKLER. After considerable timbering the TUNAJSICH wood reach in time occupation **horthyovským** Hungary, then work on wood business "ERDOBIRTAKOSOK", Inc . in Budapest. On slope timber from year 1908 serve also UZKOKOLAJKA, from ULIC which joined VELKYM BEREZNZM. In CHOTARI village branch operation, one leg lead in the direction of ZBOJA, the second to KOLBASOVA

During the second world war, in connection with change of country boundaries, the narrow-gauge operation was discontinued. Rails were drawn and removed, scrap taken by employee population near construction site.

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Many articles of commonplace needs are now manufactured in Ulic for trade. Wooden utensil for homestead are manufactured either by themselves field-folk. Crafts from these settlement also include carpenter wheelwright, wood joiner and cooperage. Less important handicraft was **konosti** and small farming operation. Forge hearth called "little by water." State-of-the-art forgemen are George Macejka, John Roman, Jaan Holub, and Zid Spielman. Pottery and shoemaker's products, fabric and others household article are sold by Ulicania on the market in nearby city Bereznom.

Neither soil nor wood but townspeople commune sustain illness. For all that many leave for seasonal jobs in the south frequentlz Zemplinskej zupy (Hungary). Digging potato, gathering corn - refracting **tengericu** -, cultivating turnips AND **najvýznamnejšie** they were harvesting jobs - on **vuzen**. After three weeks labor, labour, when daily work starts the third hour in the morning till the tenth hour at night, they return with an average three yardage wheat.

From the eightieth year of the 19th century many people departed for work overseas. They travelled across Poland and Germany till they made the "Big splash". Few of them bothered with travel passports. They crossed the village border with Poland, which then belonged to Austria, where just as in as in Germany, no one understood Magyar-written documents, which eased the emmigration journey to America. Individuals had to generally only possess a card with livestock rédyja, or any banking reference with endorsement and fee stamp
(Ed. Note: reference http://www.iarelated.com/hung1903/chap_14.htm for background information)

Photo Caption-

Neither heavy labor, labour afield or in household keep many Ulic women from endeavour to beautify their modest homes with embroidery on home-made cloth. These are generation-to-generation transfer "specimens" (samplers?), which demonstrate their beautiful style and different designs.

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Jansi Ruzanic and Vasil Labanc travelled beyond border of Ulic. Emigrants labored in the mines and metalworks. The work was particularly unskilled jobs and the most difficult physically labor. It was not a bed of roses, as the lyrics of a song George Justika and John Kocan sang in the tavern when they came back from America:

„Tuta Amerika krajina velika,
naj do noj nechodyt, chto neznat jazyka.
Bo ja po nuj chodyv dovhy rocki,
Až mi popadali z cižmicok talpocki.

Talpocki odpali šata sa pudrali,
A mene ciloho slzicki zalali.
Tu v našomu kraju, tak, lude dumavut
Že v Americi lem dolari zhartavut.
Byv ja v Americi treba tažko robity,
Po sto dvasto metru popud zemlu chodtz“

Between the 19th and 20th centuries there was nary a village family who didn't have someone in the Americas and for some as many as three. The first half of the 20th century impacted the lives of everyone living in village. Into this already difficult life, came the outbreak of war. Men of productive age were required leave their families and enter the Austria-Hungary army. Also, the valley was the site of the front lines, which made for another difficult struggle. Those fallen of unknown nationality buried in the local cemetery.

At the end of the war, with the disintegration of Austria-Hungary a new country was created for the time, Czechoslovakia, in which Ulic became a component. From 1921 it was township incorporated into the SNINA region. This has not change, and the difficult ULICANOV living remains the same. Another wave of emigrants seeking work peaked in the years 1926 -1933. They departed to France, Belgium, Argentina and Canada. In a district report, authorities in SNINE indicate that from the region at least five to six people leave per day, which anually constitute more than 2,100 people. Most of those departed from the ULICSKEJ and UBLIANSKEJ valleys.

In this period the community had a two political party, Agrarian and Communist. In 1934 a strike was organized by forest workers at EISCHLER company. In 1920 tavern owner kremz Juraj Jultik, Zidia ármin tilek Fuksa, Samuel Gross, Jozef Schächter. Simon Reiss was a shoemaker and Jakob Kesler was a carpenter

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Residences

Houses of large size reflected the manner of life **tunajsich** inhabitant. Through the end of 1940, the wooden two-space home was most prevelant, eventually three-space house, covered with thatched straw. Family life centered in only one habitable room about an area of 25-30 square meters, which served twelve to fifteen dwellers. About a quarter of the residential space is consumed by the oven. Chimneys were found only on some houses. Floors were made of clay and the windows were small.

Sufficient quantity of superior building timber facilitated the construction of inexpensive and at the same time dry dwellings. Foundations consisted of a common stone retain-wall, on brick with mud grouting or alternatively thin clay. Farm space, a shed for **rožný**

livestock stable and a barn pelevna contained under a common roof with residential **pristoromi** and they were positioned lengthwise down the building.

Food and feed products were stored in loft and residential portion of house. Grain, of which there was very little, was specially stored in the wainscoting of the wall. Throughout the past fifty years domestic housing made an incredible shift.

Photo Caption Historical residence.

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Seventy new homes mainly four way , **desiatky** gave they were reconstructed from the ground. Within the scope of capital construction were fifty one dwellings. Subsequent housing was built by the state for workers of Tunajšieho Lesopolnohospodárskeho lands and Tvarony companies. In this period they built 342 family houses and 105 flats.

Photo Caption Contemporary family homes.

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Military Events

In the year 1939 Ulic was annexed to Hungary. There was the installation of a strict police regime which further tightened in the year 1942. During that time carried away to the jailhouse in Uzhorode were Ulic communists and various other people from village, they conducted brutal torture and threats of execution. In the jailhouse was John Hlivka, who was murdered. Also from Ulic was Rudolf Winer, who was brutally tortured and died in June 1942 and in the end was executed. In 1975 in Ulic dedicated a memorial tablet to R. Winerovi with a relief.

In the struggle against fascism more than thirty citizens engaged with weapons in hand. From the front lines conflict, the following citizens did not return“ Mical Roman senior, Michal Kandrak, Vasil Kocan, Michal Coma, Ján Hrib, Mikuláš Hlivka, Ján Voloch, Vasil Hríb, Stanislav Labanc, Peter Polanský, Stanislav Rusn, Vasil Michalka, Mikuláš Michhalka, Peter Kopinka and Mikuláš Kovalčík.

Victims of the war also included village civilians: Zahznul Muchal Stanko, Gabriel Hríb, Jaán lach, Juraj Jacko, Michal šanta, Júlia Košanová, Stana Michalková, Mikuláš Fediš, and three children of Stanislava Michalka. Many people suffer from permanent after-effects.

The village was liberated by 1st division, 4th Army, Ukrainian front. That event was commemorated in a memorial tablet with caption „The village Ulic was liberated by a heroic unit of Soviet Army 26 October 1944.“ The dedication was made on the 30th anniversary of liberation.

Photo Caption “ Rudolf WINER“

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Post-war Community Development

A slow, isolated farming base, subsistence inhabitants, war suffering events created disadvantage. The main obstacle near spring employment in year 1945 was the community's isolation.

A hopeless economic base required residents to seek work outside of their birth-place, especially to Czech lands. There were two or three departures from every family and sometimes several.

Some families depart to the village Kralovskeho Chlmca and some left in 1947 to Ukraine.

In 1947 the Administration National Forest Enterprise was established in Ulic, and about year later commenced with harvesting wood material. In 1949 arrived the first delivery of equipment - one škoda model automobile and two TATRA 111 trucks. As work expanded, the Forest Enterprise employment increased and employed not only Ulicanom, but also others from the surroundings. In 1963 people came here to apply for ninety permanent and two hundred and sixty seasonal workers.

Beginning January 1, 1973 the forest enterprises substantial property holdings began to change. The forest was merged with the forest enterprise in Snina and also incorporated socialistic agricultural land from the villages of Nová Sedlica, Zboj, Ulic-Krivé, Ulic, Kolbasov, Ruský Potok, Topola, Runina, Prislop, Ostrutnica and Zvala. During that time period the agri-business in Ulic

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employed 1,028 workers. In 1986 come about **odcleneni** from Vychodoslovenskych national forest Kosice and established the independent forest-agri business in Ulic. Long-time workmen specialist in the business was Ing. M. Poliscuk, who laid the foundations for safekeeping nature in the region. Already in 1957 there was an administrative district protection organisation with the village of Ulic.

Also during that period there was work at the LPM Ulic factorz, employing 450 workers. After period fewer than 50 years, the managers included: Turan, Longauer, V. Špak, Ing. J. Miškovic, J. Grosiar, š. Malinak, G. Laclav work in Ulic from year 1955, manager be in rkoč 1970-1990, and Ing. R. Dudic.

Specific region forest belong since the 19th century to the **Urbárskej** community Ulic. It was dissolved in 1952 and returned in restitution in 1991. President of the community section restitution was John Chatur.

Since 17 July 1948 a regular regional bus route connected Snina-Ulic-Zboj. Although it was only a truck converted to carry people, it was important step for ULICNOM, who up until now had to walking or take a horse cart to Snina. (Ed. Note: ULICNOM refers to the people of Ulic.)

Photo Caption Ulicania in trade ends 40th year.

Photo Caption Mode of brick production"

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Fund "U-U"

The defining moment in the development of Ulic and the main valley was the cSSR (Czecho Slovak Socialist Republic) government resolution, **cislo** 1105 dated 29 December 1961, which, required the increase of economic development for the area, in a fund called „Fund U-U“ which is „Fund Ubla-Ulic“.

About four year later on 2 May 1965 the cornerstone was laid for a factory to produce small wooden products. The plant building was completion in 1967.

The plant was named TVARONA Ulic. At its opening Tvarona employed more than three hundred workers, mainly from the nearby surroundings. Here they produce furniture parts, handles and dowls. In 1973 the plant was sold to n. P. Piloimpregna Kosice. Simultaneously created was S. Piloimpregna Košice branch Ulic which employs workers. In individual leg plant rule Ing. Milan škut, Ing. Mikulaš Sedlák, Jozef Ujlaky, František Pavlicko, Ing. Dušan bootmaker Michal Kasic.

Additional job openings came to Ulicania throughout 1970s in various Humenne plant division, and other employment came also from so-called weekly for central commonwealth. Especially on building construction work.

Various job openings were created areas besides the construction in our community. Where the Zbojsky stream and Ulicka creek meet, they built a culture house and a new elementary school. A new shopping centre and restaurant Jednotz were introduced. A neighbourhood health center was also constructed. Constructing housing considerably improved residential buildings in whole community.

In seventieth year was constructed a complete water-supply, partial village sewage and water dam. Many things in the community were

Photo Caption TVARONY Construction

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established by Fund "Z". Among others that was already mentioned brickworks association **medzicasom**, two bridges, area and building telovychovnej association, local school built, and at the same time various other institutions and space located to build up-to-date tourist lodging.

Photo Caption...Building local schools.

Within this program themselves the primary school-house added a gymnasium and dining-hall, built access path to graveyard and for quite meditation. Within building program was also other things, shed, housing, economic building LPM, gasoline pump, ski-lift and Slovak Republic Border Patrol police department building.

Photo Caption...By-law housing home...

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Educational system, culture, sport and health service

Until 1907 there was only a church school in the village. A schoolhouse was already established in 1873. During the school year 1906-1907 one hundred-seventy children attended. Other than religion only elementary, fundamental basics were taught. At school teaching was only **sporadický**, and only in wintry months. From school year 1906-1907 when community education was established, a public school house was established.

The teaching language was Hungarian. With the creation Czechoslovakia republic they were instructed for Slovak. Children education was for four year maximum. In years 1939-1944 Ulic instruction was both in Hungarian and Ruthenian, besides Ruthenian in the classroom there were two hours per week taught in Hungarian. After the war they taught in Slovak and Russian at the school-house.

In year 1959 be in **areáli** former manor-house and equipment was expropriated to establish the primary school-house. It was completed in 1961. From early in the 1960s the community established regular regular school-house operations. In the small space were two preschool institution, one belong to people's committee, the to the second forest administration. They merged and removed to new space in 1986.

The principal training was done by schoolmasters P. Coranicovej, Girdasovej, F. Pastoorka, PhDr. J. Fena a M. Kocanovej ten substitute teachers, who have a wide range of knowledge, and by great measure developed culture in community.

They were primary organiser theatrical leaders. Creativty and self-sacrifice leadership, spare-time to create, primarily theatrical and Folklore Mochnac, Tovcimak, Fenová, Slivková, and Hrib, which at commune performance demonstrate very nice results. Under the direction of I. Stebilu is a greatly successful Folklore minstrel group.

In 1996 the community already had organized 27 year Folklore festivals. Festival culture and sport, whose main organiser is the municipal office, is a festival all the Ulic valley. Also here is organized soccer team. It began in the intermilitary period, KED regularly plays with the well known team from RUNINY. Primary supporter TUNAJŠIEHO football they were czech CETNICI and finance. Under chaplet TELOVYCHOVNA association LESZ and TELOVYCHOVNA in association TVARONA ULIC work FUBALOVY division especially in II. rank district competition. GUBIKA work ULICANIA two SEZONZ too in and B rank. In SUCASNOM period work TELOVYCHOVNA association in II rank district competition. In their best years Ulic mimo-

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Subsequently competes in a cup district football union match. In the years 1992-1996 they were champions four times. At Ulic football demonstrate they are a zealous people. You may remember J. Cogana, J. Lacha, V. Legdana, M. Popovica, M. Kasica, Ing. M. Hriba, Ing. J. Repku, V. Matušika, M. Hutku, and the talented performance they gave. In past period themselves the community very successfully developed table-tennis, volleyball and also competitive chess. Under lead teacher ZS Mrs Bajcurovej, schoolchildren in ski racing succeeded with good results.

About medical care in the community until the second war we practically cannot speak. Doctor called on the ill seldom, and only attended to dying

Critical care was established here for a changing front. Considerable malnourishment, a high child death-rate and epidemics caused people here to die every day. The plight was so serious that Poverenictvo Slovak National advised taking action to eliminate the epidemic. In Ulic valley a counter-epidemic team was established. Excerpts from messages from the program administrator, the situation involve immense suffering citizen. The primary doctor, who remained a long time in Ulic was MUDR. Emil špánik.

Doctor themselves here oftentimes rotated and situation was not stabilized until year 1965, when the health centre was built. For a long time MIDR. Lubor Kupco, MUDR. Biserka Kupcová, MUDr. Pavol Záhradníček, MUDr. Mzron Malý, MUDr. Eva Malá, husband and wife Yambovi and pharmacist J. Fric worked here.

Photo Caption...Theatrical group

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On January 1, 1996 a medical center was established in Ulic. Operation is possible only in collaboration with the Ulicskej valley communities and businesses. To the community came MUDR. Marián Antolík, MUDr. Valír Hajduk, MUDr. Monika Rzbaková and dentist MUDR. Ondrej Blichá. Longer staff centre compose health sisters and driver ambulance.

Photo Captions “health care

Photo Captions “futbalove team 70s year

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From early in the 20th century the community needed a volunteer force of firemen. Before World War II in **nom** actively work J. Švajka for war J. Macejka, neskoršie M. Bobela, M. Topolancik, J. Makorovic, J. Jurco a J. Bobela. In total there are 23 members.

In Ulic Mrs. Vokulicová, Tarkulicova successfully labor in the common library

Photo Caption .Singing group POLONINA

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Tourist resources Ulic and surroundings

Our surroundings offer quantity tourist activities for everyone all year long. With quality resources for a personal or family vacation, **hreibenové etapové pochodz**, mountain tourism, cycle touring and likewise. In the winter answer be in commune to downhill ski tow, as well as very good terrain for tobogganing. In summer all of the Ulic valley is an ideal setting for a family rest and regeneration outing. Ecological cleanliness of the environs allow collection woodland fruit, chiefly **mushrooms** and provides resources to bath at water Zbojskeho Stream. Athletic facilities are available at the primer school-house athletic recreation ground and health association.

In immediate Ulic surroundings it is possible to admire national culture monument, in Kalnej Roztoke, Topoli, Ruskom Potoku, and Ulic-Krivom, a rare baroque wooden church.

Only in Ulic will you find the St. Mikuláša Greek Catholic Church, neo-Baroque, built in 1867, painted in 1887 and restored in 1927. In 1985 the Orthodox church was built. From the twentieth year 20 century in community these clergy have officiated: Chira, st. Rogovský, Chira ml., Beloruský, Kundrat, Munder, Cuckov, Cima, cornanic, Rosic, cabinak a Bartoš.

In the community is a reliable regular bus, telephone, telegraph and post office. You will find here a branch office of Slovak Savings, a gas filling station, restaurant, catering, grocery and sundry consumer goods, culture-social premises and health care. Should your village trip require, Ulic provides modern accommodation in public housing that offers day-long relaxation for single families and groups.

When you rest from civilized hustle and commotion, you will leave having benefited, remembering Ulic and its surroundings, Ulic valley is very good place, where know that it is truly nice.

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Contact: Fedic Ján, Ulic c. 42, roc. 1921