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PLACE-NAME CHANGES IN THE TERRITORY OF PRESENT-DAY TRANSCARPATIA DURING THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC FROM 1919 TO 1938¹

Based on the relevant specialised literature and contemporary documents the academic article studies the history of present-day Transcarpathia between 1919 and 1938 when it was one of the provinces of the First Czechoslovak Republic under the name of Podkarpatská Rus.

In the first part of the article, we describe the way in which after the First World War the region was separated from the Kingdom of Hungary and attached to the First Czechoslovak Republic. We analyse the sections of the *Treaty of Saint-Germain* (signed on 10th September 1919) and the constitutional charter of the First Czechoslovak Republic (approved on the 29th of February 1920) that specified the adaptation of the region to the republic with wide-ranging autonomy. Besides, we also review the main modifications of the administrative division of the region that was carried out in the era of the First Czechoslovak Republic according to different governmental orders and the Administrative Reform Law number 125 (came into force on the 1st of July 1928).

In the second part of the paper, we survey place-name changes in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia during the First Czechoslovak Republic. Firstly we examine the law number 266 (signed on the 14th of April 1920) about *Naming cities, towns, places, and streets, standing place name signs and numbering houses/buildings*, the governmental order number 324 (signed on the 25th of August 1921), and other decrees that detailed the way of the national regularization of settlement names of the region. Secondly, we list several names of settlements to show the results of the place-name changes in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia that were implemented in the era of the First Czechoslovak Republic.

We can only find mentions in the specialised literature referring to the national regularization of settlement names in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia during the era of the First Czechoslovak Republic. Thus, the importance and actuality of the present

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academic article are that it aims to reveal such a historical event of the region which has not been studied in detail earlier.

Keywords: regularization, settlement names, administrative division, Transcarpathia, the First Czechoslovak Republic.

During the 20th century, several territorial and governmental changes occurred in the Carpathian Basin that caused several regularizations of settlement names by the authorities in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia – especially because of political and ideological purposes, without taking cultural traditions, historical backgrounds into consideration. In this way, settlement names have been changed about five times in the region²:

- 1) the first regularization of settlement names was between 1898 and 1912 when the territory of present-day Transcarpathia belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy;
- 2) the second one was during the period between the First World War and the Second World War when the region was integrated into the First Czechoslovak Republic from 1919 to 1938;
- 3) the names of the settlements were modified for the third time between 1938 and 1944 when the region became the part of Hungary again;
- 4) after the Second World War the settlement names were changed again, for the fourth time, when the territory of present-day Transcarpathia was attached to the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1991;
- 5) the fifth change of city, town, and village names began after the collapse of the Soviet Union when the region became part of independent Ukraine (1991).

The subject of the present academic article is connected to the second regularization of settlement names in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia that belonged to the First Czechoslovak Republic at that time.

The territory of present-day Transcarpathia was the part of the Kingdom of Hungary until the end of the First World War and it was administratively divided into four counties: Ung, Bereg, Ugocsa, and Máramaros. The region also included some settlements that belonged to other counties: Eszeny, Szalóka, Tiszaágtelek from the county of Szabolcs and Nagypalád from the county of Szatmár³. After the First World War, according to the *Treaties of Saint-Germain* (signed on 10th September 1919) and *Trianon* (signed on 4th June 1920), the territory was attached to the First Czechoslovak Republic under the name of Podkarpatská Rus (in English – Subcarpathian Rus)⁴.

² Dobos S. Changes of Place Names in the Territory of Present-Day Transcarpathia from 1898 to 2000. *Nyelvhasználat, kétnyelvűség: Tanulmányok a Hodinka Antal Nyelvészeti Kutatóközpont kutatásaiból II* / ed. K. Hires-Laszló. Ungvár: Autdor-Shark, 2016. P. 187–206; Dobos S. Magyar helységnevek Kárpátalján. Kodifikációs kísérletek és eredmények (1989–2000). *Határhelyzetek VII: Közösség és identitás a Kárpát-medencében* / eds. Cs. Fedinec, Sz. Szoták. Budapest: Balassi Intézet Márton Aron Szakkollégium, 2014. P. 454–479.

³ Molnár D. I. A hatalomváltások hatása Kárpátalja népességszámának alakulására 1869-től napjainkig: Egyetemi doktori (PhD) értekezés / Debreceni Egyetem, Földtudományok Doktori Iskola, Debrecen, 2013. P. 20–21. URL: https://dea.lib.unideb.hu/dea/bitstream/handle/2437/169062/Moln%20D_Istv%20E1n_%20C9rtekez%20E9s-t.pdf;jsessionid=CB760EDE2805A5DB338A1FC6971D9C23?sequence=6 (Last accessed: 7.18.2017).

⁴ Vidnyánszky I. Csehszlovák diplomáciai siker. *Kárpátalja 1919–2009 történelem, politika, kultúra* / eds.: Cs. Fedinec, M. Vehes. Budapest: MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézete; Argumentum

Based on the *Section 10–13* of the *Treaty of Saint-Germain* the Czechoslovak Republic promised that the region would get autonomy. *Section 10* stated that the area to the south of the Carpathian Mountains inhabited by the Rusyns/Ruthenes, within borderlines determined by the Allied and Associated Powers, would be integrated into the Czechoslovak Republic as a self-governing region that would get the most wide-ranging autonomy in agreement with the unity of the Czechoslovak state. *Section 11* specified that the territory to the south of the Carpathian Mountains inhabited by the Rusyns/Ruthenes would have its own assembly, legislation in its own language, its own public education, its own religion, its own local administration. That section also stipulated that the region would have a governor appointed by the president of the Czechoslovak Republic and accountable to the local assembly of the region. *Section 12* included that the officials of the territory of the Rusyns/Ruthenes would be chosen and appointed among local inhabitants. Finally, *Section 13* stated that the region would have locally selected representatives who could take part in the work of the National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic.⁵ The *Treaty of Saint-Germain* was ratified by the First Czechoslovak Republic on the 10th of November 1919⁶.

On the 29th of February 1920, the interim constitution being in force since November 1918 was replaced and the constitutional charter of the Czechoslovak Republic was adopted⁷. The constitutional charter of the First Czechoslovak Republic (Chapter I, Paragraph 3, Section 1–9) confirmed that the self-governing territory of Podkarpatská Rus, «based on its own decision» according to the *Treaty of Saint-Germain*, became the part of the unitary and indivisible Czechoslovak Republic and the most wide-ranging autonomy would be given to it under the leadership of the governor who would be appointed by the president of the Czechoslovak Republic and accountable to the assembly of Podkarpatská Rus⁸.

However, according to the *Treaty of Saint-Germain* and the constitutional charter of the Czechoslovak Republic, the establishment of autonomy was promised to Podkarpatská Rus it was not created by the government of the First Czechoslovak Republic. In connection with the postponement of the establishment of the autonomy, the Czechoslovak government gave such an explanation that the Rusyns/Ruthenes were not capable of having autonomy and they should be educated and prepared for self-government. The real autonomy was given to Podkarpatská Rus only in November of 1938 when the existence of the First Czechoslovak Republic became quite doubtful⁹.

Kiadó, 2010. P. 47; Fedinec Cs. A kárpátaljai magyarság történeti kronológiája 1918–1944. Galánta; Dunaszerdahely: Fórum Intézet; Lilium Aurum Könyvkiadó, 2002. P. 14.

⁵ A Csehszlovákia függetlenségéről és a kisebbségek védelméről szóló szerződés. Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 1919. szeptember 10. *Iratok a Kárpátaljai Magyarság történetéhez (1918–1944): Törvények, rendeletek, kisebbségi programok, nyilatkozatok* / ed. Cs. Fedinec. Dunaszerdahely: Fórum Intézet; Lilium Aurum, 2001. P. 54–57.

⁶ Fedinec Cs. A kárpátaljai magyarság... P. 57.

⁷ Ibid. P. 59.

⁸ A Csehszlovák Köztársaság alkotmánylevele (részletek). Prága, 1920. február 29. *Iratok a Kárpátaljai Magyarság történetéhez (1918–1944): törvények, rendeletek, kisebbségi programok, nyilatkozatok* / ed. Cs. Fedinec. Dunaszerdahely: Fórum Intézet; Lilium Aurum, 2001. P. 61–63.

⁹ Tokar M., Panov A. Közigazgatás. *Kárpátalja 1919–2009: történelem, politika, kultúra* / eds.: Cs. Fedinec, M. Vehes. Budapest: MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézete; Argumentum Kiadó, 2010. P. 54.

After the territory of present-day Transcarpathia was attached to the First Czechoslovak Republic under the name of Podkarpatská Rus its administrative structure was modified several times.

On the 18th of November 1919 in Užhorod (Ungvár) «Generálny Statutum» (in English: «General Statutes») was announced.¹⁰ According to that document, the territory of Podkarpatská Rus was divided into four administrative units called župa/county of Užhorod (Ungvár), Mukačevo (Munkács), Berehovo (Beregszász) and Marmaroš (Máramaros)¹¹. Župa/counties consisted of smaller administrative units called okres/districts¹²:

- 1) Župa/county of Užhorod (Ungvár) – okres/districts of Užhorod (Ungvár), Perečín (Perecseny), Seredné (Szerednye), Velký Berezny (Nagyberezna);
- 2) Župa/county of Mukačevo (Munkács) – okres/districts of Mukačevo (Munkács), Dohé (Dolha), Svalava (Szolyva), Roszvegovo (Oroszvég), Nižní Verecky (Alsóverecke), Volové (Ökörmező);
- 3) Župa/county of Berehovo (Beregszász) – okres/districts of Berehovo (Beregszász), Chust (Huszt), Iršava (Ilosva), Kosino (Kaszony), Sevluš (Nagyszőlős);
- 4) Župa/county of Marmaroš (Máramaros) – okres/districts of Veliký Bočkov (Nagybockó), Rachov (Rahó), Teresva (Taracköz), Tačovo (Técső).

Three settlements had municipal status: city of Užhorod (Ungvár), Mukačevo (Munkács), Berehovo (Beregszász). The «Generálny Statutum» also confirmed that the official name of the region was Podkarpatská Rus and Rusinsko could be used as another name of it as well¹³.

On the 15th of October 1921, the decree of the Minister of Home Affairs signed on the 26th of August 1921 came into force that modified the administrative structure of Podkarpatská Rus.¹⁴ According to that decree the number of the župa/counties of the territory was decreased into three župa/counties which were the followings¹⁵:

- 1) župa/county of Už (Ung), county seat: city of Užhorod (Ungvár), county okres/districts: Užhorod (Ungvár), Perečín (Perecseny), Seredné (Szerednye), Velký Berezny (Nagyberezna); city: Užhorod (Ungvár);
- 2) župa/county of Berež (Bereg), county seat: city of Mukačevo (Munkács), county okres/districts: Mukačevo (Munkács), Nižní Verecky (Alsóverecke), Svalava (Szolyva), Iršava (Ilosva), Kosino (Kaszony), Roszvegovo (Oroszvég). Cities: Mukačevo (Munkács) and Berehovo (Beregszász);
- 3) župa/county of Marmaroš (Máramaros), county seat: Chust (Huszt) (temporarily Sevluš (Nagyszőlős) until Office Buildings would be finished in Chust (Huszt)), county okres/districts: Chust (Huszt), Tačovo (Técső), Teresva (Taracköz), Veliký

¹⁰ Fedinec Cs. A kárpátaljai magyarság... P. 57.

¹¹ Botlik J. Közigazgatás és nemzetiségi politika Kárpátalján. I. kötet. Magyarok, ruszinok, csehek és ukránok 1918–1945. Nyíregyháza, 2005. P. 144–145.

¹² Statistický lexikon obcí v zemi Podkarpatoruské: úřední seznam míst... / vyd. Ministerstvem Vnitřní a Státním Úřadem Statistickým na základě výsledků u sčítání lidu. Praha, 1937. P. 33–35; Tokar M., Panov A. Közigazgatás. P. 51–52.

¹³ Kiáltvány (Generalny Statutum) Podkarpatszka Rusz berendezkedéséről. Užhorod, 1919. november 8. *Iratok a Kárpátaljai Magyarság történetéhez (1918–1944): Törvények, rendeletek, kisebbségi programok, nyilatkozatok* / ed. Cs. Fedinec. Dunaszerdahely: Fórum Intézet; Lilium Aurum, 2001. P. 58–60.

¹⁴ Fedinec Cs. A kárpátaljai magyarság... P. 94.

¹⁵ Statistický lexikon obcí... 1937. P. 33–35; Tokar M., Panov A. Közigazgatás. P. 52.

Bočkov (Nagybocskó), Rachov (Rahó), Dovhé (Dolha), Volové (Ökörmező), Sevluš (Nagyszőlős).

On the 31st of January 1923, the district of Kosino (Kaszony) was cancelled and the settlements of that districts were attached to the three neighbour districts:¹⁶ 1) Kosino (Kaszony), Hetin (Hetyen), Šom (Som), Žapson (Zápszony), Harangláb (Kisharangláb) got to the district of Berehovo (Beregszász); 2) Malá Dobroň (Kisdobrony) and Veliká Dobroň (Nagydobrony) got to the district of Užhorod (Ungvár); 3) Baťovo (Bátyu), Barkasovo (Barkaszó), Boutraď (Bótrágy), Serné (Szernye), Čomonin (Csomonya/Csongor), Rafajново (Rafajnaújfalu) went to the district of Mukačevo (Munkács).

The operation of authorities of administration and the administrative status of the settlements in Podkarpatská Rus were regulated by two governmental orders number 113 and 171 signed in 1923. According to them, cities of Užhorod (Ungvár) and Mukačevo (Munkács) could keep their municipal status, but the city of Berehovo (Beregszász) was demoted to the status of a single large settlement¹⁷.

In 1926, according to the governmental order number 84 signed on the 4th of June administrative structure of Podkarpatská Rus was changed for the third time. The governmental order stated that the three župa/counties of the territory – Už (Ung), Berež (Bereg) and Marmaroš (Máramaros) – would be merged into a «velka župa/big county» whose county seat would be the city of Mukačevo (Munkács). All members of the Czechoslovak National Assembly locally selected in Podkarpatská Rus were strongly against that order because it meant the further postponement of the establishment of the autonomy. But that order was put into force on the 1st of July 1926 and Podkarpatska Rus became a «velka župa/big county» with the capital city of Mukačevo (Munkács)¹⁸.

The above-mentioned administrative structure of Podkarpatská Rus was in force for only two years because on the 1st of July 1928 the Administrative Reform Law number 125 signed on the 14th of July 1927 came into force. According to that Law (Part II, Paragraph 1), the administrative structure of the First Czechoslovak Republic was reorganized and unified by dividing its territory into four administrative units called provinces. They were the followings: Čechy/Bohemia (capital city: Prague), Morava/Moravia (capital city: Brno), Slovensko/Slovakia (capital city: Bratislava) and Podkarpatská Rus/Subcarpathian Rus (capital city: Užhorod (Ungvár)). Administration became two-tiered: on the level of the provinces provincial (national) offices while on the level of districts district offices coordinated the administration. In Podkarpatská Rus, according to the governmental order number 103 signed on the 15th of July 1927, beside the head of provincial (national) office, there was a governor of the province who kept on participating in the management of the region¹⁹.

According to the Administrative Reform Law of 1927 number 125, the definitive (final) administrative division of Podkarpatská Rus was established. Its earlier administrative structure that still kept several administrative units like counties and districts dating

¹⁶ Statistický lexikon obcí... 1937. P. 33–35; Fedinec Cs. A kárpátaljai magyarság... P. 94.

¹⁷ Statistický lexikon obcí... 1937. P. 33–35; Fedinec Cs. A kárpátaljai magyarság... P. 18.

¹⁸ Fedinec Cs. A kárpátaljai magyarság... P. 20; Tokar M., Panov A. Közigazgatás. P. 52; Botlik J. Közigazgatás és nemzetiségi... P. 162–163.

¹⁹ Tokar M., Panov A. Közigazgatás. P. 52–54; Fedinec Cs. A kárpátaljai magyarság... P. 21.

back to the era of the Kingdom of Hungary was cancelled²⁰. «Velka župa/big county» was liquidated and the number of okres/districts was decreased. Instead of nineteen okres/districts twelve ones were established that were the followings²¹: okres/districts of Berehovo (Beregszász), Velký Berezny (Nagyberezna), Chust (Huszt), Iršava (Ilosva), Mukačevo (Munkács), Perečín (Perecseny), Rachov (Rahó), Sevluš (Nagyszőlös), Svavala (Szolyva), Tačovo (Técső), Užhorod (Ungvár) and Volové (Ökörmező). The cities of Užhorod (Ungvár) and Mukačevo (Munkács) kept their municipal status. The city of Užhorod (Ungvár) became the capital city of the province of Podkarpatská Rus²².

The new administrative division of Podkarpatská Rus was absolutely against the establishment of the wide-ranging autonomy which was promised to the Rusyns/Ruthenes in the Treaty of Saint-Germain and the constitutional charter of the Czechoslovak Republic. The members of the provincial (national) office consisted of 18 persons: 12 of them were elected by the local inhabitants while 6 of them were appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs of the First Czechoslovak Republic. The head of the provincial (national) office was appointed by the government of the Republic and in this way, he was not accountable to the members of provincial (national) office elected by the local inhabitants. Due to the Administrative Reform Law of 1927, the region was integrated into the administration of the Czechoslovak Republic in order that the government of the republic could implement a centralized policy and could have total control over Podkarpatská Rus²³.

During the era of the First Czechoslovak Republic, the Government supervised and modified the place names in Podkarpatská Rus as well. The national regularization of settlement names was specified as early as 1920 by the law number 266 signed on the 14th of April about *Naming cities, towns, places, and streets, standing place name signs, and numbering houses/buildings*²⁴. The way of carrying out that law was detailed by the governmental order number 324, signed on the 25th of August 1921. That governmental order came into force on the 6th of September 1921 and consisted of three chapters²⁵:

- *The First Chapter* was about the names of cities, towns, and places. Its *Section 1* stated that each city, town, and place (town part) would be given such an official name by the Minister of Home Affairs that was created in the Czechoslovak language. According to *Section 2* in case of cities, towns, places, and headquarters of

²⁰ Kárpátalja településeinek nemzetiségi (anyanyelvi) adatai (1880–1941) / eds.: J. Kepecs, Z. Czibulka, D. Dányi. Budapest: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1996. P 11.

²¹ Statistický lexikon obcí... 1937. P. 33–35.

²² Ibid.

²³ Tokar M., Panov A. Közigazgatás. P. 52–54; Botlik J. Közigazgatás és nemzetiségi... P. 163–165.

²⁴ Sbirka zákonů a nařízení státu československého. Praha, Ročník 1920. P. 595–596; «A városok, községek, helységek és utcák elnevezéséről, községeknek helységtáblával való megjelöléséről és házak számozásáról» szóló 1920. évi 266. számú törvény. *A Slovenskón és Podkarpatská Rusban hatályos magyar és csehszlovák jog rendszerbe foglalása. Igazságügyi, közigazgatási és pénzügyi (bankügyi) hármass mutató* / writ. K. Kemenczky. Košice: Athenaeum, 1924. P. 172.

²⁵ 1921. évi 324. számú kormányrendelet «A városok, községek, helységek és utcák elnevezéséről, községeknek helységtáblával való megjelöléséről és házak számozásáról» szóló 1920. évi 266. számú törvény végrehajtásáról. *Cseh-Szlovák törvények és rendeletek gyűjteménye* / ed. E. Pálesch. Prešov (Eperjes), 1921. P. 841–845; 1921. évi 324. számú kormányrendelet «A városok, községek, helységek és utcák elnevezéséről, községeknek helységtáblával való megjelöléséről és házak számozásáról» szóló 1920. évi 266. számú törvény végrehajtásáról. *A Slovenskón és Podkarpatská Rusban hatályos magyar és csehszlovák jog rendszerbe foglalása. Igazságügyi, közigazgatási és pénzügyi (bankügyi) hármass mutató* / writ. K. Kemenczky. Košice: Athenaeum, 1924. P. 172.

the court and the authority where the rate of the national minority population was at least 20 % the Minister of Home Affairs could determine minority-language place names as official names of settlements as well. But minority-language place names should be original, historically authenticated, and administrative or other important reasons should not be inconsistent with them. Its *Section 3* stipulated that the official place names should be used by all courts, state, and public authorities, organs, institutes, firms, and by all clients in the communication with them as well. That section also specified that courts, state, and public authorities, organs, institutes, and firms should use the official names of settlements of the Czechoslovak Republic created in the Czechoslovak language when they made announcements written in non-state languages towards foreigners. But in the announcements written in minority languages beside the official place names created in the Czechoslovak language the minority-language place names should be used as well. Finally, *Section 4* stated that governmental order would sanction for non-compliant use of settlement names, as submissions containing place names used incorrectly were sent back to the client for correction.

- *The Second Chapter* included regulations in connection with the naming of streets and squares (public spaces). It consisted of *Section 5* which stipulated that councils of settlements had the right to decide about the naming of streets, squares (public spaces), and the language in which they should be indicated as well. It also specified that in settlements where the Czechoslovak population rate was at least 20 %, street, and square (public spaces) names should appear in the state language of the Czechoslovak Republic, namely the state language in the first place. Finally, *Section 5* stated that in case of decisions of settlement councils that would not follow the regulations of that governmental order the authorities had to defer them and to take necessary actions in order to implement the compliant naming of streets and squares (public spaces).
- *The Third Chapter* detailed the place name signs of cities, towns, and villages. Its *Section 6* stipulated that the texts on the place name signs of cities, towns, and villages should be written in the state language but they could be also indicated in other languages based on the decisions of settlement councils. *Section 7* specified the material, size, shape, colour of place name signs and their texts. The place name signs had to be made of rolled iron sheets and fixed on iron frames. The sizes of them: monolingual signs (they are signs on which texts are placed only in the Czechoslovak language) 61x81 cm; bi- and multilingual signs (they are signs on which texts are placed not only in the Czechoslovak language but also in other languages) 68x90 cm. The shape of them should be an ellipse. At the upper part of the place name signs to the left the county name while to the right the district name (in case of settlements situated close to borderline the name of the customs district as well) had to be indicated. At the lower part of the signs, the word *settlement* (in Czech – *obec*) and the settlement name should be shown. On bi- or multilingual place name signs, texts in minority-language had to be placed under texts in the Czechoslovak language. The colours of signs: dark blue, red and white. The surface of place name signs should have a dark blue background with red frame lines while all the texts had to be indicated in white on them. *Section 8* stated that place name signs had to be placed on the walls of

the houses situated along the roads near the border of settlements and in case of the lack of that houses they should be fixed on stakes (poles). *Section 9* specified that the settlements should be obliged to obtain and install place name signs in compliance with that governmental order at their own expense. Finally, *Section 10* stipulated that the implementation and the observance of the regulations of that order were under the supervision of the governmental authorities and if it was necessary the governmental authorities could take necessary actions at the settlement's expense.

The matter of place name signs was considered so important to the Ministry of Home Affairs that it also issued Circular number 68.133/14 on the 9th of September 1921. The Circular stated that special emphasis should be laid on the task of displaying place name signs of towns and villages immediately. In addition, it specified that it was also necessary to act on the requirements of Chapter II of the governmental order number 324 signed on the 25th of August 1921 so the naming of streets and squares (public spaces) be implemented in the most possible urgent way, particularly, it should happen in those cases in which the way of making was the subject of complaints and grievances. Finally, the Circular also stipulated that by the end of 1921 it should be reported how much progress was made in the implementation of that regulation²⁶.

According to the above-mentioned law number 266 signed in 1920, to implement the national regularization of settlement names, the Ministry of Home Affairs established a national consultative board called *Standing Commission for Determination of Official Place Names in the Czechoslovak Republic* (in Czech – *Stálé komise pro stanovení úředních názvů míst v republice Československé*). That commission was headed by the Minister of Home Affairs or the representative appointed by him²⁷.

In 1923, the sub-commission of *Standing Commission for Determination of Official Place Names in the Czechoslovak Republic* was founded in Užhorod (in Hungarian: Ungvár) to make suggestions for the Ministry of Home Affairs to supervise settlement names of Podkarpatská Rus. The members of that sub-commission were national and local officials and experts (linguists of the Czech, Hungarian, and Rusyn/Ruthene languages, historians, etc.)²⁸.

The Czech Academy of Sciences and Arts was also involved in the revision of settlement names by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The main task of the academy was to review the suggestions of the sub-commission of the national consultative board on the regularization of settlement names in Podkarpatská Rus²⁹.

In 1924, the governmental order number 324, signed on the 25th of August was approved in connection with the place names of Podkarpatská Rus. It stipulated that settlement names of the region for official use should be determined in the official Czechoslovak

²⁶ A hely nevei, a nyelv helyei. A kisebbségi nyelvi jogok története Szlovákiában 1918–2012 / ed. Ö. Orosz. Somorja: Fórum Kisebbségkutató Intézet, 2012. P. 57–58.

²⁷ Sbírka zákonů... P. 595–596; «A városok, községek, helységek és utcák elnevezéséről, községeknek helységtáblával való megjelöléséről és házak számozásáról» szóló 1920. évi 266. számú törvény. *A Slovenskón és Podkarpatská Rusban hatályos magyar és csehszlovák jog rendszerbe foglalása. Igazságügyi, közigazgatási és pénzügyi (bankügyi) hármass mutató* / writ. K. Kemenczky. Košice: Athenaeum, 1924. P. 172.

²⁸ Statistický lexikon obcí v zemi Podkarpatoruské. Praha, 1928. P. X; Kárpátalja településeinek... P. 11.

²⁹ Statistický lexikon obcí... 1928. P. XI.

language and in the «Russian (Little Russian)»³⁰ language. That order also specified that the official Czechoslovak language in Podkarpatska Rus was Czech except in its three settlements (*Ašvaň*³¹, *Malé Rátovce*³², *Velké Rátovce*³³) which were under the management of Slovakia (in Slovak: Slovensko). Those three settlements were situated to the east of the demarcation line³⁴ and Slovak was the official Czechoslovak language in them³⁵.

On the 8th of March 1927, the Czech Academy of Sciences and Arts reviewed the suggestions of the sub-commission of *Standing Commission for Determination of Official Place Names in the Czechoslovak Republic* on the regularization of settlement names in Podkarpatská Rus. After it, on the 8th of April 1927, the national consultative board discussed the results of the review of the academy and in compliance with the governmental order number 324 from 1924 determined definitely all place names of Podkarpatska Rus for official use in Czech and in the Rusyn(Ruthene) language, for example: *Mukačevo* (in Czech)–*Мукачево* (in Rusyn/Ruthene), *Užhorod*–*Ужгород*, *Nížní Remety*–*Нижні Ремета*, *Velký Berezny*–*Великий Березный*, *Koštrina*–*Кострина*, *Užok*–*Ужок*, *Chust*–*Хуст*, *Iršava*–*Иршава*, *Vyšní Korolec*–*Вышний Коронець*, *Perečín*–*Перечин*, *Rachov*–*Рахов*, *Jasína*–*Ясѣня*, *Tačovo*–*Тячово*, etc.³⁶ (See Table 1 that includes several place names illustrating regularizations of settlement names in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia during the era of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the First Czechoslovak Republic as well).

According to the above mentioned governmental order number 324, signed on the 25th of August 1921, in case of settlements where the rate of the Hungarian minorities was at least 20 % besides official Czech and Rusyn (Ruthene) settlement names Hungarian place names could be used as well³⁷, for example: *Berehovo* (in Czech)–*Берегово* (in Rusyn/Ruthene)–*Beregszász* (in Hungarian), *Veliká Běhaň*–*Велика Бѣгань*–*Nagy-Bégány*, *Mužijovo*–*Мужіюво*–*Muzsaly*, *Som*–*Шом*–*Som*, *Vary*–*Варѣ*–*Vári*, *Dryšina*–*Дрисина*–*Dercen*, *Serně*–*Серне*–*Szernye*, *Bekeň*–*Бекень*–*Bökény*, *Ďakovo*–*Дяково*–*Nevetlenfalva*, *Saloka*–*Сальоки*–*Szalóka*, etc.³⁸ (See Table that includes several place names illustrating regularizations of settlement names in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia during the era of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the First Czechoslovak Republic as well).

³⁰ The Russian (Little Russian) language is the another name of the Rusyn (Ruthene) language.

³¹ Before the First Czechoslovak Republic in the era of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy its official place name was *Tiszaásvány*.

³² Before the First Czechoslovak Republic in the era of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy its official place name was *Kisrád*.

³³ Before the First Czechoslovak Republic in the era of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy its official place name was *Nagyrád*.

³⁴ The temporary borderline between Podkarpatská Rus and Slovensko that was finalized in 1927. Source: *Statistický lexikon obcí...* 1928. P. 31.

³⁵ *Statistický lexikon obcí...* 1928. P. XII, 31.

³⁶ *Ibid.* P. XI, 3–30.

³⁷ 1921. évi 324. számú kormányrendelet «A városok, községek, helységek és utcák elnevezéséről, községeknek helységtáblával való megjelöléséről és házak számozásáról» szóló 1920. évi 266. számú törvény végrehajtásáról. *Cseh-Szlovák törvények és rendeletek gyűjteménye* / ed. E. Pálesch. Prešov (Eperjes), 1921. P. 841–845.

³⁸ *Statistický lexikon obcí...* 1928. P. XII, 3–30.

Table

Regularizations of place names in the territory of present-day Transcarpathia during the era of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the First Czechoslovak Republic (illustrating with several names of settlements)

Country	Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1867–1918)		The First Czechoslovak Republic (1919–1938)		
	No.	Place names in 1900 before the regularization of them based on the 4 th article of the Act from 1898	Official place names that were determined based on the 4 th article of the Act from 1898	Official place names that were determined based on the law no. 266 from 1920, governmental order no. 324 from 1921, governmental order no. 324 from 1924	
			in Czech	in Rusyn (Ruthene)	in Hungarian (non-official)
1.	Ungvár	Ungvár	<i>Užhorod</i>	<i>Ужгород</i>	–
2.	Munkács	Munkács	<i>Mukačevo</i>	<i>Мукачєво</i>	–
3.	Bátyú	Bátyú	<i>Bat'ovo</i>	<i>Батьово</i>	<i>Bátyú</i>
4.	Bökény	Tiszabökény	<i>Bekeň</i>	<i>Бекєнь</i>	<i>Bökény</i>
5.	Bilazovicza	Bagolyháza	<i>Bélasovice</i>	<i>Бѣласовиця</i>	–
6.	Beregszász	Beregszász	<i>Berehovo</i>	<i>Берегово</i>	<i>Beregszász</i>
7.	Bukócz	Ungbükkös	<i>Bukovcová</i>	<i>Буковцьова</i>	–
8.	Huszt	Huszt	<i>Chust</i>	<i>Хуст</i>	–
9.	Nevetlenfalu	Nevetlenfalu	<i>Ďakovo</i>	<i>Дяково</i>	<i>Nevetlenfalu</i>
10.	Derczen	Derczen	<i>Drysina</i>	<i>Дрисина</i>	<i>Derczen</i>
11.	Holubina	Galambos	<i>Holubinné</i>	<i>Голубинное</i>	–
12.	Ilosva	Ilosva	<i>Iršava</i>	<i>Иршава</i>	–
13.	Makkos-Jánosi	Makkosjánosi	<i>Janošovo</i>	<i>Яношово</i>	<i>Jánosi</i>
14.	Körösmező	Körösmező	<i>Jasína</i>	<i>Ясѣня</i>	–
15.	Tisza-keresztúr	Tiszakeresztúr	<i>Kerestúr</i>	<i>Керестур</i>	<i>Keresztúr</i>
16.	Kabolapolyána	Gyertyánliget	<i>Kobylecká Polana</i>	<i>Кобьлєцка Поляна</i>	–
17.	Mező-Kaszony	Mezőkaszony	<i>Kosino</i>	<i>Косино</i>	<i>Kaszony</i>
18.	Kosztrina	Csontos	<i>Kostrina</i>	<i>Кострина</i>	–
19.	Kis-Kupány (Mála Kopánya)	Alsóveresmart	<i>Malá Kopaňa</i>	<i>Мала Копаня</i>	–
20.	Nagy-Muzsaly	Nagymuzsaly	<i>Mužijovo</i>	<i>Мужійово</i>	<i>Muzsaly</i>
21.	Alsó- Hrabonicza (Hrábonica, Hrábonic)	Alsógereben	<i>Nižní Hra- bovnice</i>	<i>Нижня Гра- бовниця</i>	–

22.	Alsó-Remete	Alsóremete	<i>Nížní Remety</i>	НижнѢ Ре- мета	–
23.	Perecseny	Perecseny	<i>Perečín</i>	<i>Перечин</i>	–
24.	Péterfalva	Tiszapéterfalva	<i>Petrovo</i>	<i>Петрово</i>	<i>Péterfalva</i>
25.	Rahó	Rahó	<i>Rachov</i>	<i>Рахов</i>	–
26.	Szalóka	Szalóka	<i>Saloka</i>	<i>Сальоки</i>	<i>Szalóka</i>
27.	Szernye	Szernye	<i>Serně</i>	<i>Серне</i>	<i>Szernye</i>
28.	Nagy-Szöllős	Nagyszöllős	<i>Sevluš</i>	<i>Севлюш</i>	<i>Szöllős</i>
29.	Som	Beregsom	<i>Šom</i>	<i>Шом</i>	<i>Som</i>
30.	Técső	Técső	<i>Tačovo</i>	<i>Тячово</i>	<i>Técső</i>
31.	Uzsok	Uzsok	<i>Užok</i>	<i>Ужок</i>	–
32.	Mező-Vári	Vári	<i>Vary</i>	ВарѢ	Vári
33.	Nagy-Bégány	Nagybégány	<i>Veliká Běhaň</i>	<i>Велика БѢгань</i>	<i>Nagy-Bégány</i>
34.	Nagy-berezna	Nagyberezna	<i>Velký Berez- ný</i>	<i>Великий Березный</i>	–
35.	Ökörmező	Ökörmező	<i>Volové</i>	<i>Воловое</i>	–
36.	Visk	Visk	<i>Výškovo nad Tisou</i>	<i>Вышково над Тисою</i>	<i>Visk</i>
37.	Felső- Hrabonicza	Felsőgereben	<i>Vyšní Hra- bovnive</i>	<i>Вышняя Гра- бовница</i>	–
38.	Felső- Schönborn	Felsőkerepecz	<i>Vyšní Koro- pec</i>	<i>Вышний Ко- ропецъ</i>	–

Edited by Sándor Dobos based on sources³⁹.

The Czechoslovak government had a lot of provisions, which took very deep effects on the political, administrative, economic, social, and cultural life in Podkarpatská Rus. One of these provisions was the national regularization of settlement names that were specified by the law number 266 signed in 1920 on «*Naming cities, towns, places, and streets, standing place name signs and numbering houses/buildings*». The way of carrying out that law was detailed by several governmental regulations: 1) Governmental order number 324 signed on the 25th of August 1921, 2) Circular number 68.133/14 issued on the 9th of September 1921, 3) Governmental order number 324 signed on 25th of August 1924. The main principle was to replace the Hungarian names of all settlements with Czech and Rusyn/Ruthene names and the Minister of Home Affairs of the First Czechoslovak Republic had the right to supervise it.

The national regularization of settlement names was completed in the territory of Podkarpatská Rus by 1927. As a result, each city, town, and village of Podkarpatská Rus was given official names established in two languages: firstly in Czech, secondly

³⁹ A történeti Magyarország városainak és községeinek névváltozatai az Országos Községi Törzskönyv-bizottság iratanyaga alapján (1898–1913) / ed.: A. Jeney, Á. Tóth. Budapest: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1998. 554 p.; Statistický lexikon obcí... 1928. 70 p.; Melléklet a 14.500/1939. B. M. számú rendelet 1. §-ának (2) bekezdéséhez: «A kárpátaljai terület községeinek jegyzéke», *Belügyi Közlöny*, 44(6th of July 1939)/30. P. 781–802.

in Rusyn/Ruthene. Thanks to the governmental regulations of the First Czechoslovak Republic, in case of settlements where the rate of the Hungarian minorities was at least 20 % besides official Czech and Rusyn(Ruthene) settlement names Hungarian place names could be used as well.

Though by the national regularization of settlement names the Czechoslovak government aimed to strengthen the unity of the Republic and further the efficient control of the central management, the local minorities, especially the Hungarian community considered it as an offense and a way to cancel the historical backgrounds of their ethnic territory.

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ЗМІНИ В ТОПОНІМАХ НА ТЕРИТОРІЇ СУЧАСНОГО ЗАКАРПАТТЯ У ПЕРІОД ПЕРШОЇ ЧЕХОСЛОВАЦЬКОЇ РЕСПУБЛІКИ З 1919 ПО 1938 РІК⁴⁰

На основі релевантної літератури та тогочасних документів досліджено історію сучасного Закарпаття у 1919–1938 рр., коли територія була однією з провінцій Першої Чехословацької Республіки під назвою «Podkarpatská Rus».

У першій частині описано, як територію відірвано від Угорського королівства та приєднано до Першої Чехословацької Республіки після Першої світової війни. Проаналізовано статті Сен-Жерменського мирного договору (підписано 10 вересня 1919 р.) і параграфи Конституційної хартії Першої Чехословацької Республіки (прийнято 29 лютого 1920 р.), які визначали інтеграцію регіону в склад Чехословацької Республіки з широкою автономією. Описано основні зміни адміністративно-територіального устрою регіону, виконувани згідно з різними урядовими постановами та Законом № 125 про адміністративну реформу (затверджено 1 липня 1928 р.) Першої Чехословацької Республіки.

У другій частині статті досліджено зміни назв населених пунктів на території сучасного Закарпаття у період Першої Чехословацької Республіки. Проаналізовано Закон № 266 «Про назви міст, сіл, поселень і вулиць, а також про встановлення знаків

⁴⁰ Дослідження виконано за підтримки Міжнародного Вішеградського фонду у 2016–2017 рр.

із такими назвами та нумерацією вулиць» (підписано 14 квітня 1920 р.), постанову уряду № 324 (прийнято 25 серпня 1921 р.) та інші документи, у яких деталізовано порядок державного регулювання назв населених пунктів регіону. Опубліковано декілька назв населених пунктів із метою показати результати змін у топонімах на території сучасного Закарпаття, здійснені під час Першої Чехословацької Республіки.

Ключові слова: регулювання, топоніми, адміністративно-територіальний устрій, Закарпаття, Перша Чехословацька Республіка.