UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY, 1917-1956
by Olexander Ohloblyn

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Ukrainian Historiography
1917-1956
by Olexander Ohloblyn
UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE DNIEPER UKRAINE

Restoration of Ukrainian statehood in 1917 opened new prospects for the development of Ukrainian historiography. The scientific research of the Ukraine’s past became a matter of national urgency. The tempo of historical studies quickened, particularly of problems of Ukrainian statehood in the past. The spotlight was turned on the history of the Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman State of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Out of this period comes a major work of Ukrainian historiography, Vyacheslav Lypynsky’s *Ukrajina na perelomi* (The Ukraine at the Turning Point). Ukrainian historical publications began to spread: *Zapysky Ukrayins’koho Naukovoho Towarystva u Kyyevi* (Proceedings of the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kiev) and *Ukrajina* (The Ukraine) renewed publication, and a new historical periodical, *Nashe Mynule* (Our Past) made its appearance in Kiev (1918-1919). In addition, there was a whole series of other publications, both in the capital and in the provinces, particularly in Kharkiv. The establishment of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev (November 14, 1918), of Ukrainian State Universities (in Kiev and Kamyanets-Podilsk) and a Department of History and Philology in Poltava, of Chairs of the History of the Ukraine and Ukrainian Law in the existing universities (Kiev, Kharkiv and Odessa), the establishment of the National Archives, the National Library and the National Museum—all this held out a bright future for Ukrainian historical science.

The Ukraine’s occupation by Soviet Moscow, however, and partition of Ukrainian territory among neighboring states, changed conditions much to the detriment of Ukrainian science. A number of Ukrainian historians were forced to flee abroad, and those who stayed home under alien rule were gradually deprived of the opportunity to engage in free, scholarly research. Even under such unfavorable circumstances, nevertheless, Ukrainian historical research went on, and even broadened in scope. The traditional
schema of the Ukrainian historical process, formulated and scientifically validated by M. Hrushevsky, was accepted and developed further when imbued with a new ideological (national) content and spirit; Ukrainian historians abroad, in Galicia and even in the Soviet-occupied homeland continued research begun during the period of the Third Ukrainian State (1917-1920) and carried it to new heights.

Ukrainian historical research developed most extensively in the Dnieper (Eastern) Ukraine. Old traditions of scientific research, activities of numerous learned societies and institutions, particularly of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the actual presence of prominent scholars of the older and younger generations, the wealth of archival material which became accessible to scholars after 1917, and finally, what is probably most significant, a broad national arena of historical thought and devotion; all this provided favorable conditions for the development of Ukrainian historiography in the nineteen-twenties.

In the field of Ukrainian history, scientific research went on in the old university centers (Kiev, Kharkiv and Odessa), as well as in provincial centers (Nizhen, Katerynoslav-Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava, Chernihiv and others), in which historical studies were tied organizationally with pedagogical institutes (in the nineteen-twenties they were called Institutes of Public Education),213 with archives, museums, national historical and cultural monuments, and local geographic societies, etc. In the larger university centers the work was of general significance to the whole Ukraine; in smaller centers it was local in scope. Both, however, working in ideo-scientific and frequently in organizational contact with each other (particularly in the area of publications), joined forces in contributing to a great upsurge of Ukrainian historiography in the nineteen-twenties.

The main center of Ukrainian historical studies in the 1920's was Kiev, particularly the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences

213 In 1920 the universities in the Ukrainian SSR were reorganized. Institutes of Public Education (Instytuty Narodnoyi Osvity—I. N. O.) were established.
Mykhaylo Hrushevsky, 1866-1934, (see supra), headed the historical center which was the most active. Hrushevsky returned from abroad in 1924 to continue his work in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He renewed the activities of the Historical Section of the Ukrainian Scientific Society which was merged with VUAN. Many commissions, chiefly historical, were established within the Section. The commissions were: Ancient Ukrainian History, History of the Cossack Period, Modern History of the Ukraine, Ukrainian Historiography and a whole series of commissions for regional studies of Ukrainian history, such as the Commission for Kiev and the Right-Bank Ukraine, the Commission for the Left-Bank Ukraine, the Commission for the Southern Ukraine, the Commission for the Western Ukraine, and others. In addition, M Hrushevsky headed one of the two Academic Chairs of the History of the Ukrainian People, headed the Historical and Archeographic Commission of VUAN and devoted much time to the Historical-Geographic Commission headed by his brother, Oleksander Hrushevsky.

M. Hrushevsky's establishment in Kiev of a Scientific Research Chair of Ukrainian history was of major importance. This institution, which gathered around it several well-known Ukrainian historians, was primarily concerned with educating new ranks of Ukrainian historians. During the period of its existence (1924-1930) the Chair prepared a series of candidates for independent scientific research and published three volumes of Studies in the History of the Ukraine, Kiev, 1926-1930, and several monographs, chiefly of seventeenth to nineteenth-century Ukrainian history, which came out in other VUAN publications.

Probably of greatest importance was the broad scientific-historical undertaking of publications, organized by M. Hrushevsky within the framework of the Government Publishing House of VUAN with its numerous historical institutions. The work of scientific research went on in several ideological-scientific centers.

This abbreviation will be used henceforth.
the Ukraine and VUAN in Kiev. The magazine of history Ukra-
yina which was re-established at that time (1924-1930) united
a majority of Ukrainian historians and played a leading part not
only as far as the Dnieper Ukraine was concerned, but also for
all Ukrainian historical science and even for all Ukrainian studies
regardless of political boundaries. This magazine published many
scholarly articles, monographs, materials, and chronicles, and
maintained a large department of review and bibliography, with
the active participation of M. Hrushevsky.

In addition, a whole series of other periodical and non-periodi-
cal publications appeared under Hrushevsky's editorship, all
of them important for Ukrainian historiography, in particular:
Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi VUAN (Scientific Col-
lection of the VUAN Historical Section), 6 vols., Kiev, 1924-
1929; Za Sto Lit (Over a Period of a Century), 6 vols., Kiev,
1927-1930; Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN
(Proceedings of the Historical-Philological Department of
VUAN); works of the Historical Section; collections: Kyyiv ta
yoho okolytsya (Kiev and its Environs), Kiev, 1926; Chernihiv
ta Pivnichne Livoberezhzhya (Chernihiv and the Northern Left-
Bank), Kiev, 1928;215 Kyyivs'ki zbirnyky istoriyi, arkheolohiyi,
pobutu i mystetstva (Kiev Collections of History, Archeology,
Customs and Arts), vol. I, Kiev, 1931;216 Ukrayins'kyi Arkhiv
(Ukrainian Archive), 4 vols., starting with 1929;217 Ukrayins'kyi

215 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der
216 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte,
vol. VIII, No. 1, Berlin, 1933.
217 Among these, publications to be noted are: "Heneral'ne slidstvo pro mayet-
nosti Starodubs'koho polku 1729-1731 r.r." (General Investigation of the Estates
of the Starodub Regiment for the years 1729-1731) in Ukrayins'kyi Arkhiv, vol. I,
Kiev, 1929, edited by K. Lazarevska; "Kodens'ka knyha sudovykh správ" (Kodnya
Book of Judicial Cases), ibid., vol. II, Kiev 1931, edited by O. Hermayze; "Perepys-
ni knyhy 1666 roku" (Census Reports for the Year 1666), ibid., vol. III, Kiev, 1931,
edited by V. Romanovsky; "Heneral'ne slidstvo pro mayetnosti Lubens'koho
polku 1729-1731 r.r." (General Investigation of the Estates of the Lubny Regiment
for the years 1729-1731), ibid., vol. IV, Kiev, 1931, edited by K. Lazarevska.
Also published was: Opys Novhorodsivers'koho Namistnichytstva 1779-1781 r.r.
Arkheohrafichnyi Zbirnyk (Ukrainian Archeographic Collection), 3 vols., Kiev, 1926-1930; Istorychno-Heohrafichnyi Zbirnyk (History and Geographic Collection), edited by O. Hrushevsky, 4 vols., Kiev, 1927-1931, and others. The following works were reprinted: Volume I of The Chronicle of S. Velychko, Kiev, 1926; the historical, ethnographical and journalistic articles of M. Kostomarov (in three volumes); research articles by I. Dzydyzhora from ZNTSH: Ukrayina v pervi polovini XVIII viku (The Ukraine in the First Half of the XVIII Century), Kiev, 1930. Publication of Tvory (The Works) of V. Antonovych was started (only the first volume has come out in Kiev in 1932). On the occasion of M. Hrushevsky’s sixtieth birthday and the fortieth year of his scientific and literary work, VUAN published Yuvileyny zbirnyk, pryvyachenyi Akad. M. S. Hrushevs’komu (Jubilee Collection Dedicated to Academician M. S. Hrushevsky) in three volumes, Kiev, 1928-1929 (volume III contains a bibliography of Hrushevsky’s works for the 1905-1928 period).

Along with this work of scientific organization and publication, M. Hrushevsky conducted great scientific-research work in the field of Ukrainian history, Ukrainian historiography, history of Ukrainian literature and folklore. He continued his major work Istorinya Ukrayiny-Rus’ (History of Ukraine-Rus’), bringing out its ninth volume, dealing with the history of the Khmelnytsky period between 1651 and 1657 (the first half-volume, Kiev 1928, the second, Kiev 1931). The last (tenth) volume of Istorinya Ukrayiny-Rus’ pertaining to the years 1657 and 1658 came out (Description of the Novgorod-Siversk Vicegerency for the Years 1779-1781), Kiev, 1931, edited by P. Fedorenko.


after Hrushevsky's death, edited by his daughter K. Hrushevska (Kiev, 1937).

Hrushevsky also continued his other major work which he had started abroad, Istoriya Ukrayins'koyi Literatury (History of Ukrainian Literature). Volumes one through five were published in Lviv and Kiev between 1923 and 1927. Subsequent volumes were not published.

In connection with his research on the Khmelnytsky period, Hrushevsky published several documentary studies in publications of the Ukrainian and Russian Academies of Sciences and in other publications, in particular: “K istorii Pereyaslavskoi Rady 1654 goda” (On the History of the Pereyaslav Council of 1654) in Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR (News of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), 1929.

Also of considerable importance to Ukrainian historical science were numerous articles by M. Hrushevsky on the subject of Ukrainian historiography (with reference to individual historical works or to prominent individual historians) of the Cossack-Hetman period, as well as of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Particularly deserving of mention are his sketches about M. Maksymovych, M. Kostomarov, P. Kulish, O. Lazarevsky, V. Antonovych and M. Drahomanov published in Ukrayina; and the publications from the last period of his life focused on Ukrainian historiography of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially: “Samovidets ‘Ruiny’ i ego pozdneishie otrazheniya” (Samovydets’ Ruyiny and Later Repercussions) in Trudy Instituta Sla-vyanovedeniya Akademii Nauk SSSR (Works of the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), v. i, 1932; and “Ob ukrainskoi istoriografiy XVIII veka. Neskol’ko soobrazhenii” (On Ukrainian Historiography of the XVIII Century. A Few Considerations) in Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1934, VII series, No. 3.

Hrushevsky gathered around the Historical Section of VUAN and its periodicals many Ukrainian historians, both from and outside of Kiev, and even those who lived beyond the Ukrainian SSR (particularly in Galicia). Several generations of scholars
gathered around his Scientific-Research Chair, among them V. Antonovych’s disciples—O. Hrushevsky, V. Danylevych, V. Shcherbyna; M. Dovnar-Zapol’sky’s disciples—P. Klymenko, O. Hermayze; new Kievan disciples of Hrushevsky and of his brother O. Hrushevsky, who worked as candidates of the scientific-research chair—O. Baranovych, M. Tkachenko, S. Shamray, S. Hlushko, V. Yurkevych and others.

Oleksander Hrushevsky (born 1877), assistant-professor at the universities of Odessa and St. Petersburg, subsequently professor of Kiev University, carried on studies of the social-economic history of the Ukraine and particularly of the Lithuanian and Cossack-Hetman period. His monograph *Goroda Velikago Knyazhestva Litovskago v XIV-XVI v. v., Starina i bor’ba za starinu* (Cities of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the XIV-XVI Centuries, Antiquity and the Struggle for Its Form of Life) was published in Kiev in 1918. Among his numerous research works and articles published in the 1920’s we must note ”Universaly ta hramoty livoberezhnym ratusham u XVII v.” (Seventeenth Century Universals (Proclamations) and Decrees Issued to City Halls of the Left-Bank) in *Yuvileynyi zbirnyk, prysvyachenyi Akad. M. S. Hrushevs’kому*, vol. I, Kiev, 1928.


Pylyp Klymenko (born 1880), professor of Kamyanets-Podilsk University, worked on the social-economic history of the Ukraine

*Osyp Hermayze* (born in Kiev, 1892), a graduate of Kiev University and later professor at Kiev University (INO), focused his attention on scientific research in the Ukrainian national-revolutionary movement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the social-political history of the Ukraine of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His *Narysy z istoriyi revolyutsiynoho rukhu na Ukrayini* ( Sketches from the History of the Revolutionary Movement in the Ukraine), vol. I, Kiev, 1926, was the first, and thus far the only, monographic study of the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP). He also published documentary materials, such as: *Nelehal’ni vidozvy z nahody Shevchenkovykh rokovyn* (Clandestine Proclamations on the Occasions of the Shevchenko Anniversaries), Kiev, 1925; and “Materiyaly do istoriyi Ukrayins’koho rukhu za svitovoyi viyny” (Materials on the History of the Ukrainian Movement During the World War) in *Ukrayins’kyi Arkheohrafichnyi Zbirnyk*, vol. I, Kiev, 1926; and others.

Hermayze also studied and wrote about the history of Decembrism in the Ukraine, particularly “Rukh dekabrystiv i ukrayin-
Hermayze's research in the history of the Koliyi Movement of 1768 is of a documentary character, especially his separate extensive study "Koliyivshchyna v svitli novoznaydenykh materiyaliv" (The Koliyi Movement in the Light of Newly-discovered Materials) in Ukrayina, vols. I-II, Kiev, 1924. He was the editor of the so-called "Kodnya Knyha sudovykh aktiv" (Kodens'ka Book of Judicial Cases), records of the Polish investigation and trial of participants in the Koliyi Movement, published in Ukrayins'kyi Arkhiv (Ukrainian Archive), vol. II, Kiev, 1931.221

Hermayze's study "Ukrayina ta Din u XVII st." (The Ukraine and the Don in the XVII century) in Zapysky Kyivskoho Instytutu Narodnoyi Osvity (Proceedings of Kiev Institute of Public Education), vol. III, Kiev, 1928, offers a detailed account of Ukrainian-Don relations during that period.

Noteworthy among other numerous writings of Hermayze are his historiographic articles, particularly "M. Drahomanov i Ukrayins'ka istoriohrafiya (M. Drahomanov and Ukrainian Historiography) in Ukrayina, vols. II-III, 1926; and his reviews of contemporary Ukrainian historiography.

In 1929 Hermayze was arrested for implication in the affairs of "Spilka Vyzvolennya Ukrayiny" (The Union for Liberation of the Ukraine) and deported. This interrupted his work in the field of Ukrainian historiography in which he had engaged on such a broad scale in the nineteen-twenties.

Among Hrushevsky's disciples and younger associates, the following achieved prominence:

Oleksa Baranovych, who studied the social-economic history of the Right-Bank Ukraine from the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries. He published the monograph Zalyudnennya Ukrayiny pered Khmelnychchynoyu. Volyn's'ke voyevodstvo (Pop-

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221 The book was published without the editor's foreword and without mention of his name. It was reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschicht, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 1933.
ulation of the Ukraine Before the Khmelnytsky Period. Province of Volinia), Kiev, 1913; and a series of documentary studies, notably: “Narysy magnats’koho hospodarstva na pivdni Volyni” (Sketches of the Magnate Economy in Southern Volinia) in Studiyyi z istoriyi Ukrayiny (Studies from the History of the Ukraine), vol. I, Kiev, 1926 and vol. III, Kiev, 1930; “Pans’ke hospodarstvo v klyuchi Volodars’kim za chasiv Koliyivshchyny” (Landlord Economy in the Volodarsky Estates During the Koliyi Movement) in Yuvileynyi zbirnyk, prysvyachenyi Akad. M. S. Hrushevs’komu, vol. I, Kiev, 1928; and others.222

Mykola Tkachenko worked in the field of the social-economic history of the Left-Bank Ukraine in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, studying the history of peasants in particular. He published “Narysy z istoriyi selyan na Livoberezhniy Ukra-
yini v XVII-XVIII v.v.” (Sketches from the History of Peasants in the Left-Bank Ukraine During the XVII-XVIII Centuries) in Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN, vol. XXVI, Kiev, 1931 and separately printed; and a series of studies and articles.223

Serhiy Shamray worked on the social-economic history of the Ukraine, mainly of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He published a monograph, “Kyyivs’ka kozachchyna 1855 roku. Do istoriyi selyans’kykh rukhiv na Kyyivshchyni” (Kiev Cossacks in 1855. On the History of Peasant Movements in Kiev Province)

222 The scientific work of O. Baranovych in the Ukraine was interrupted in 1934. Not until after World War II did his works begin to appear in Russian scholarly publications. Worthy of mention are: “Upadok goroda Rechi Pospolitoi (Starokonstantinov)” (Fall of the City of Rzecz Pospolita (Starokonstantinov) in Voprosy istorii (Problems of History), No. 8, Moscow, 1947; “Naselenie predstepnoi Ukrainy XVI st.” (Population of Cis-Steppe Ukraine in the XVI Century) in Istoricheskie zapiski (Historical Proceedings), No. 32, Moscow, 1950; “Fol’varki v yuzhnoi Volyni vo vtoroi polovine XVIII veka” (Estates in Southern Volinia in the Second Half of the XVIII Century) in Akademiku B. D. Grekovu ko dnyu semidesyatletiya (On the Seventieth Birthday of Academician B. D. Grekov), published by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, 1952; and others.

223 Following an interruption in the 1930’s, M. Tkachenko continues his scientific work in Kiev.
Viktor Yurkevych worked on Ukrainian history of the mid-seventeenth century and published a monograph, *Ukrayins'ka emihratsiya na Skhid i zaselennya Slobidshchyny za B. Khmelnyts'koho* (Ukrainian Migration Eastward and Settlement of Slobidska Province During the Khmelnytsky Period), Kiev, 1931.224

Fedir Savchenko studied the history of social and cultural movements in the Ukraine of the nineteenth century and, in addition to several studies and articles, published a monograph, *Zaborona ukrayinstva 1876 r. Do istoriyi hromads'kykh rukhiv na Ukrayini 1860-1870-kh r. r.* (Prohibition of Ukrainian Movement in 1876. On the History of Social Movements in the Ukraine in the eighteen-sixties and seventies), Kiev, 1930.225


Mykhaylo Karachkivsky worked on the social-economic history of the Right-Bank Ukraine, particularly the guilds, and published several studies and articles: “Statystychnyi i topohrafichnyi opys Podil's'koyi huberniyi 1819 r.” (Statistical and topographical description of Podolia Province in 1819) in *Studiyi z istoriyi U

Other scholars, without being formal members, were also associated with publications of the Historical Section. The following, in particular, published their works through the Section:


Hnat Zhytetsky (1866-1929) is the author of a series of studies and articles on the history of Ukrainian national thought and trends in the second half of the nineteenth century: “Kievskaya Starina za chasiv Lebedintseva” (Kievskaya Starina During the Times of Lebedintsev) in Ukrayina, vol. IV, 1925; “Pivdenno-Zakhidniy Viddil Rosiys’koho Heohrafichnoho Tovarystva v Kyyevi” (Southwestern Section of the Russian Geographic Society in Kiev) in Ukrayina, Nos. I-II, 1927; “Kievskaya Starina 40 rokiv tomu” (Kievskaya Starina Forty Years Ago) in Za Sto lit, vol. III, Kiev, 1928; Kyyivs’ka Hromada za 60-kh rokiv (The Kiev Hromada in the Sixties), Kiev, 1928; and others.

226 In addition, several of Hrushevsky’s associates, whose first works were devoted to Ukrainian history and were published by VUAN, subsequently dropped Ukrainian subjects and transferred their research activities to Russia (D. Kravtsov, O. Narochnytsky and others).
Volodymyr Miyakovsky, historian of literature and social ideas, archivist, director of the Antonovych Central Historical Archive in Kiev, author of numerous documentary studies on the history of Ukrainian liberation ideas and movement of the nineteenth century, particularly: Revolyutsiyni vidozvy do ukrayins'koho narodu v 1850-70 r. r. (Revolutionary Appeals to the Ukrainian People in the 1850-1870 Period), Kiev, 1920; "Z novykh materyaliv do istoriyi Kyrylo-Metodiyivs'koho bratstva" (New Material on the History of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood) in Ukraina, I-II, 1924; "Novi storinky z avtobiography V. B. Antonovycha" (New Pages from the Autobiography of V. B. Antonovych), Ukraina, I-II, Kiev, 1924; "Lyudy sorokopykh rokiv (Kyrylo-Metodiyivtsi v yikh lystuvanni)" (Men of the Forties—Members of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood in Their Correspondence) in Za Sto lit, III, Kiev, 1928; and others.


Studies of Academician Kost' Kharlampovych (1870-1932, see supra) of the history of the Nizhen Greek Brotherhood, from its archival material, are also noteworthy. Only part of his extensive monograph was published: "Narysy z istoriyi hrets'koyi koloniyi XVII-XVIII st. v Nizhyni" (Sketches from the History of the Greek Colony in Nizhen in the XVII and XVIII Centuries) in Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN, vol. XXIV, Kiev, 1929.

Vasyli' Lyaskoronsky (1858-1928), historian, archeologist and numismatist, disciple of Antonovych, and former professor at the Nizhen Historical-Philological Institute (see supra), published some studies and articles, in particular: "Titmarovi povidomlennya pro Rus'ki spravy z pochatku XI stolittiya" (Titmar's Reports on Affairs in Rus' of the Early XI Century) in Yuviileynyi zbirnyk ... Hrushevs'koho, vol. I, Kiev, 1928.
Leonid Dobrovolsky, 1867-1929, (see supra), author of some studies on the history of Kiev and Kiev Region.

Kateryna Lazarevska, daughter of O. Lazarevsky (see supra) worked in the Archeographic Commission. She was a historian-archeographer, editor of several major publications of the Commission (see supra) and studied the history of Kiev guilds; a study on this subject appeared in the symposium Kyyiv ta yoho okolytsyta (Kiev and its Environs).

Veniamin Kordt, formerly associate professor at Kiev University, continued his studies of Ukrainian cartography (see supra) and foreign sources of Ukrainian history. He published: Chuzhozemni podorozhi po Skhidniy Evropei do 1700 roku (Travels of Foreigners in Eastern Europe Before 1700), Kiev, 1926; Materi­yaly do istoriyi kartohrajyi Ukrayyny (Material on the History of Cartography of the Ukraine), No. 1, Kiev, 1931; and “Materi­yaly z Stokhol’ms’koho derzhavnoho arkhivu do istoriyi Ukra­yny druhoiy polovyny XVII­pochatku XVIII st.” (Material from the Stockholm State Archive on the history of the Ukraine of the Second Half of the XVII and early XVIII Centuries) collected by N. Molchanovsky in Ukrayins’kyi Arkheohrajnyi Zbirnyk, III, Kiev, 1930.

The VUAN Chair of the History of the Ukrainian People was another historical center in Kiev in the twenties and early thirties. It was occupied by Academician Dmytro Bahaliy who divided his considerable scientific and organizing work between Kharkiv and Kiev. In VUAN in Kiev, during Bahaliy’s presidency, there was a Commission on the Social-Economic History of the Ukraine of the Seventeenth Through the Nineteenth Centuries, among whose members were many historians from Kiev and from other cities. Permanent members, in addition to Academician Bahaliy (see infra), were O. Ohloblyn (director of the Commission) and N. Polons’ka-Vasyleiko (scholarly secretary of the Commission), who were also members of the D. I. Bahaliy Kharkiv Scientific-Research Institute of the History of Ukrainian Culture. The Commission published two volumes of its Works, only one of which, Narysy sotsiyal’no-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayyny
(Outlines of the Social-Economic History of the Ukraine), Kiev, 1932, was released for distribution; it prepared for publication a collection of the works of Academician Bahaliy (see infra) and several monographs devoted mainly to the social-economic history of the Ukraine in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (a history of manufacturing and a history of labor), as well as the history of the Polish insurrection of 1831 in the Ukraine. In addition, works of Bahaliy's Kiev associates were published in other VUAN publications: Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid., Yuvileynyi Zbir-nyk na poshanu akad. D. I. Bahaliya (Jubilee Symposium Dedicated to Academician D. I. Bahaliy), Kiev, 1927; and others.

Oleksander Ohloblyn (born in 1899 in Kiev), graduate of Kiev University and professor at Kiev University (1921-1943) and at the Ukrainian Free University in Prague and Munich, (since 1944) concentrated most of his attention on research in the economic history of the Ukraine during the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries (the history of industry, commerce and transit), to the political history of the Ukraine during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (the Khmelnytsky period, the Mazepa period and the Ukrainian national-liberation movement of the second half of the eighteenth century), and to Ukrainian historiography (particularly the Samovydets' Chronicle and Istoriya Rusov).

Among his works published thus far, the following are the most important: Ocherki istorii ukrainskoi fabriki. Manufaktura v Getmanshchine (Outline of the History of Ukrainian Industry. Manufacturing in the Hetman State), Kiev, 1925; Ocherki istorii ukrainskoi fabriki. Predkapitalisticheskaya fabrika (Outline of the History of Ukrainian Industry. Pre-Capitalist Indus-

227 On what happened to these studies and publications, see Ukrayins'ki Bibliolo-
228 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in Suspil'stvo (Society), No. III-IV, Prague, 1926.

The following works on separate problems of economic history should be noted: “Rabochie na Topal’skoi manufacture v 1771 godu” (Labor in the Topal’ Factory in 1771) in Arkhiv istorii truda v Rossii (Archive of the History of Labor in Russia), Nos. VI-VII, Petrograd, 1923; “Arkhiv Kyyivo-Mezhyhir’s’koi fabryky” (Archive of the Kiev-Mezhyhir’ya Plant) in Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN, IX, Kiev, 1926; “Do istoriyi budnyts’koi promyslovosti Ukrayiny za chasiv Khmelnychchyny” (History of the Industry in Potassium in the Ukraine During the Khmelnytsky Period), ibid., X, Kiev, 1927; “Fabrychno-zavods’ki arkhivy Ukrayiny za kripats’koi doby” (Industrial-Plant Archives of the Ukraine During Serfdom) in Arkhivna Sprava (Archival Matters), VII, Kharkiv, 1928 and separately; “Arkhiv Bakhmuts’kykh i Tors’kykh solianykh zavodiv XVIII st.” (Archives of Bakhmut and Tor Salt Plants, XVIII Century), ibid., IX-X, Kharkiv, 1929; “Bavov-

229 The third (chronologically the second) volume of the history of Ukrainian industry devoted to “Ukrayins’ka kripats’ka fabryka XVIII–XIX st.” (Ukrainian Industry of XVIII and XIX Centuries Using the Work of Serfs) was printed in 1931 but was not released and the edition was destroyed by the Soviet censor.

The following studies were on the subject of Ukrainian political history: “Sprava Darahanenka (1728-1729 r. r.)” (The Darahanenko Case, 1728-1729) in Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN, X, Kiev, 1927; “Do istoriyi Ruyiny” (On History of the Ruin), ibid., XVI, Kiev, 1928; “Do istoriyi ukrayins’koyo politychnoii dumky na pochatku XVIII v.” (On the History of Ukrainian Political Thought in the Early XVIII Century), ibid., XIX, Kiev, 1928; “Borot’ba starshyns’kykh uhrupovan’ na Het’manshchyni v kintsi XVII st. i vystup Petryka” (Struggle among Officer Groups in the Hetman State at the End of the XVII Century and the Rise of Petryk) in Zapysky Istorychnoho ta Filolohichnoho Fakul’te-

230 The following monographs by O. Ohloblyn are as yet unpublished: “Ukrains’ka kripats’ka fabryka XVIII-XIX st.” (Ukrainian Industry of the XVIII and XIX Centuries Using the Work of Serfs); “Metalurhiya Pravoberezhnoyo Ukrayiny XVI-XIX stolitnya” (Metallurgy in the Right-Bank Ukraine in the XVI-XIX Centuries); “Het’man Ivan Mazepa ta yoho doba” (Hetman Ivan Mazepa and His Times); “Ukrayina v chasy het’maniv Ivana Skoropads’koho i Pavla Polubotka” (The Ukraine During the Times of Hetmans Ivan Skoropadsky and
A Seminar in the History of the Ukrainian Economy (with an archival seminar) was active under the directorship of O. Ohloblyn in Kiev in the twenties as a scientific center for research in the economic-social history of the Ukraine. Its attention was centered on the history of industry and of industrial labor (especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries), on the history of the landlord economy and of the cities in the Right-Bank Ukraine during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and on the history of Ukrainian economics ideas. Working in the seminar were:

*Kost' Antypovych* on the history of cities. Published study: “Kyyivs'ka mis'ka pechatka” (The City Seal of Kiev) in *Yuviileynyi zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Bahaliya*, Kiev, 1927; and several articles.

*Dmytro Bovanenko* on the history of economic ideas. Published studies: on Mykola Ziber in *Yuviileynyi Zbirnyk na poshanu akad. Bahaliya* and in *Naukovi Zapysky Kyyivs'koho Instytutu Narodnyoho Hospodorstva* (Scientific Proceedings of the Kiev Institute of National Economics), IX, Kiev, 1928; and on Serhiy Podolynsky in *Prapor Marksyzmu* (The Banner of Marxism), No. 2 (3), Kharkiv, 1928; and several articles.231

*Andriy Virnychenko* on the institution of so-called “free farmers” of Kiev Province in the first half of the nineteenth century (a study on this subject was published in *Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Viddilu VUAN*, XXI-XXII, Kiev, 1929).

*Vasyl' Kaminsky* on the history of the labor and the revolutionary movement; published the article “Do istoriyi reformy 1861 r. na Podilli” (On the History of the 1861 Reform in Podolia) in *Studiyi z istoriyi Ukrayiny* (Studies from the History of the Ukraine), II, Kiev, 1929.

*Ivan Krauchenko* on the economic organization of the large landowners’ estates in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Pavlo Polubotok); “Lyudy Staroiy Ukrayiny XVIII st.” (People of the Old Ukraine of the XVIII Century); “Opanas Lobysyevych, 1732-1805”; “Studiyi nad 'Istoriyeyu Rusiv'” (Studies on *Istoriya Rusov*).

231 D. Bovanenko's extensive monograph on Podolynsky remained unpublished due to the author's arrest and exile.
labor in sugar refineries and their organization in Smila, Kiev Province. Published study: “Yampil’s’kyi mayetok naprykintsi XVIII ta v pershiy chverti XIX st.” (The Yampil Estate at the End of the XVIII Century and in the First Quarter of the XIX Century) in Studiyi z istoriyi Ukrayiny (Studies from the History of the Ukraine), II, Kiev, 1929.232

Kindrat Kushnirchuk on the history of industry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Semen Pidhaynyi on the history of labor in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries;233 and others.

A greater part of the seminar’s works remained unpublished.

Natalya Polons’ka-Vasylenko (Morhun, nee Menshova, born 1884 in Kharkiv), graduate of Kiev University, professor of Kiev University and later of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague and Munich, used her scholarly activities mainly for research in the history of Zaporozhe and the Southern Ukraine. She wrote a series of studies and articles, published mostly in VUAN publications. The most important among them are: “Z istoriyi ostannikh chasiv Zaporizhzhya” (History of the Last Days of Zaporozhe) in Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN, IX, Kiev, 1926; “Manifest 3 serpnya 1775 r. v svitli tohochasnykh idey” (Manifesto of August 3, 1775, in the Light of the Ideas of the Period), ibid., XII, 1927; “Istoryky Zaporizhzhya XVIII st.” (Historians of Zaporozhe of the XVIII Century) in Yuviley-nyi Zbirnyk na poshanu D. Bahaliya, Kiev, 1927; “Pivdenna Ukrayina r. 1787” (The Southern Ukraine in 1787), Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN, XXIV, Kiev, 1929; “Mayno Zaporoz’koyi starshyny, yak dzerelo dlya sotsial’no-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny”

232 I. Kravchenko’s monograph on labor in the Smila sugar refineries of the Counts Bobrinsky in the nineteenth century, and his “Sketches from the History of the Polish Insurrection of 1830-31 in the Right-Bank Ukraine” were not published.

233 S. Pidhaynyi’s works: archeographic collection of documents on the Bakhmut and Tor salt plants in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and his study of labor conditions in the linen-textile factories in the first half of the eighteenth century were accepted for publication by VUAN, but were not printed because the author was exiled to Solovetsky Islands.
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In addition, N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko worked in the field of ancient Ukrainian history: "K voprosu o khristianstve na Rusi do Vladimira" (The Question of Christianity in Rus' Before Volodymyr) in Zhurnal Ministerstva Narodnago Prosveshcheniya (Journal of the Ministry of Public Education), IX, 1917; Kyyiv chasiv Volodymyra ta Yaroslava (Kiev in the Times of Volodymyr and Yaroslav), Prague, 1944, and others; on the economic history of the Ukraine, especially "Materiyaly do istoriyi hirnychoyi promyslovosti Donbasu" (Material on the History of the Donets Basin Mining Industry) in Pratsi Komisiyi Sotsiial'no-Ekonomichnoyi Istoriyi Ukrayiny (Works of the Commission of Social-Economic History of the Ukraine), I, Kiev, 1932; the following monographs as yet unpublished: "Istoriya Kyyivo-Mezhhir'koyi Fayansovoi Fabryky" (History of the Kiev-Mezhyhir'ya Faience Factory); "Robitnytstvo na Kyyivo-Mezzhir'skii Fayansovyi Fabriky" (Workers at the Kiev-Mezhyhir'ya Faience Factory). N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko also worked on the history of Ukrain-
ian culture, notably: *Kul'turno-istoricheskii atlas po russkoi istorii* (Cultural-Historical Atlas of Russian History), vol. I-III, Kiev, 1913-1914; on the development of social ideas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and on the history of the Ukrainian Church. She studied certain problems of Russian history, e. g., *Ideya III Rymu v XVIII-XIX st.* (The Third Rome Idea in the XVIII-XIX Centuries), Munich, 1952.

The work of some local researchers in the history of old industrial enterprises was closely related to the activities of the VUAN Commission of Social-Economic History of the Ukraine.

*Vadym Fesenko*, a historian-archivist, worked in Luhans’ke (Voroshylovhrad) studying the history of the old Luhans’ke Iron Foundry and its operations, on the basis of foundry files. He published several studies of the history of the City of Luhans’ke and its foundry, notably: “Arkhirv Luhans’koho lyvarnoho zavodu (1795-1887)” (Files of the Luhans’ke Iron Foundry, 1795-1887) in *Zapyisky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN*, XXI-XXII; *Persha domna Luhans’koho lyvarnoho zavodu* (The First Furnace of the Luhans’ke Iron Foundry), Luhans’ke, 1930; “Pochatok metalurhiynoyi promyslovosti na Ukrayini,” (Beginnings of the Metallurgical Industry in the Ukraine) in *Pratsi Komisiyi Sotsiya-Vno-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny*, I, Kiev, 1932; and others.234

Several historians in Kiev collaborated with Academician Bahaliy’s research center without formal membership in it, being close to it by virtue of their common interests.

*Viktor Romanovsky* (born 1890 in Hlukhiv County), a historian-archivist, graduate of Kiev University and subsequently director of the Kiev Central Archive of Ancient Documents, studied the history of the Hetman State of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the history of printing in the Ukraine. His main interest was archeography and old documents. In addition to a work on the economic status of the serfs of Lubetsky County (Chernihiv Province) owned by monasteries and pursuant to the *Rumyantsevsky Opys*, which appeared before 1917, he published:

234 V. Fesenko’s monograph about labor in the old Luhans’ke Foundry remains unpublished.
“Ivan Fedorov i drukars’ka sprava na Volyni v XVI st.” (Ivan Fedorov and Printing in Volynia in the XVI Century), as part of the series “350 rokiv Ukryayins’koho druku” (350 Years of Ukrainian Printing) in Bibliolohichni Visti (Bibliological News), No. 1-3, Kiev, 1924; “Khto buv ‘Samovydets’” (Who was “Samovydets’”) in Ukrayina, 5, Kiev, 1925; Ukrajins’ka Knyha XVI-XVIII st. (Ukrainian Books of the XVI-XVIII Centuries), Kiev, 1926; Narysy z arkhivoznaustva (Outlines from Archival Science), Kharkiv, 1927; “Do istoriyi byudzhetovoho prava Het’manshchyny za K. Rozumovs’koho” (History of Budget Laws of the Hetmanate During the Rule of K. Rozumovsky) in Yuviileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Hrushevs’koho, I, Kiev, 1928; “Dokumenty do istoriyi skarbu davny’yi Het’manshchyny—pro prybutky z orend v 1678 rotsi” (Documents on the History of the Treasury of the Old Hetmanate—Income from Leases in 1678) in Ukrayins’kyi Archeohrafichnyi Zbirnyk (Ukrainian Archeographic Symposium), III, Kiev, 1930; “Viyna 1735-1739 rokov ta yiyi naslidky dlya Ukrayiny” (The War of the Years 1735-1739 and its Consequences in the Ukraine) in Pratsi Komisiyi SotsiyaVno-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny, I, Kiev, 1932; and others. Romanovsky was the editor of “Perepysni knyhy 1666 roku” (Census Records for 1666) in Ukrayins’kyi Arkhiv (Ukrainian Archive), III, Kiev, 1931; and he prepared for publication an edition of the Magdeburg Decrees for the cities of the Left-Bank Ukraine in the sixteenth-eighteenth centuries (edited by Academician M. Vasylenko).235

Vasyl’ Bazylevych (1889-1942), graduate of Kiev University, published his first works prior to 1917. He studied the history of the city of Kiev and its monuments and the history of the Decembrist movement in the Ukraine. He published several studies and articles and the book Dekabrysty na Ukrayini (Decembrists in the Ukraine), Kiev, 1926.

Mykola Tyshchenko, graduate of Kiev University and historian-

235 Printing of this collection was not completed. Having returned from exile in the 1950’s, Romanovsky continued his work on the history of economy of the Left-Bank Ukraine in the second half of the seventeenth century.
archivist, was interested mainly in the economic history of the Ukraine of the eighteenth century. He published a series of documentary studies, particularly: “Hural’ne pravo ta pravo shyn­
kuvaty horilkoyu na Livoberezhiy Ukrayini do kintsya XVIII
st.” (Distillery Laws and the Right to Dispense Liquor in the Left-Bank Ukraine up to the End of the XVIII century) in
Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus’koho
ta ukrayins’koho prava (Works of the Commission for the Study
of the History of Western-Rus’ and Ukrainian Law), vol. III,
Kiev, 1927; “Sukonna fabryka Kyyivs’koho Prikaza Obshchest­
vennoho Prizreniya” (The Woolen Mill of the Kiev Department
of Social Welfare) in Istorychno-Heohrafichnyi Zbirnyk (His­
torical-geographic Symposium), I, Kiev, 1927; “Shovkivnytstvo
v Kyyivi ta na Kyyivshchyni v XVIII ta pershiy polovyni XIX
st.” (The Silk Industry in Kiev and the Kiev Region in the XVIII
and the First Half of the XIX Centuries), ibid., II, 1928; “Narysy
istoriyi torhovli Livoberezhnogo Ukrayiny z Krymom
u XVIII st.” (Outline of the History of Commerce Between the
Left-Bank Ukraine and Crimea in the XVIII Century), ibid.;
“Narysy istoriyi zovnishn’oyi torhovli Starodubshchyny v XVIII
st.” (Outline of the History of Foreign Commerce of the Staro­
dub Region in the XVIII Century) in Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Viddilu
VUAN, XXVI, Kiev, 1931.

The third historical center in Kiev in the nineteen-twenties
and early thirties was the VUAN Chair of History of Ukrainian
Law, headed by Academician M. P. Vasylenko, and, connected
with it, the Commission for the Study of the History of Western-
Rus’ and Ukrainian Law. M. P. Vasylenko since 1920 has been
also Chairman of the Nestor-Chronicler Historical Society
(merged with VUAN in 1924),236 and in this connection his
work, as well as that of his associates and students, was not con­
fined to strictly legal problems, but ventured into other fields
of historical research that acquired a quality of broad historiog­
raphic significance.

Mykola Vasylenko (1866-1935) represented the older genera-

236 Liquidated in 1930.

On the subject of nineteenth century history Vasyl'enko published: "Kreminets'kyi Litsey i Universytet sv. Volodymyra" (Kremenets Lyceum and St. Volodymyr University) in Zapysky

237 For his scholarly activities prior to 1917, see supra.
238 A collection of documents on monastic land holdings in the Left-Bank Ukraine during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries prepared by Vasyl'enko for publication, and a collection of decrees pursuant to the Magdeburg law for Ukrainian Left-Bank cities, edited by him (see supra), were not published.

In addition, Vasylenko wrote biographical-historical sketches dedicated to I. Kamanin and to O. Levitsky, ibid., vol. I, 1923, and to O. Lazarevsky, Ukrayina, IV, 1927.

Academician Vasylenko centered his main attention, however, on the Commission of the History of Western-Rus’ and Ukrainian Law, which was the chief center of Ukrainian legal history in the twenties, its influence reaching beyond the borders of the Ukrainian SSR. The Commission united older historians of law (in addition to Vasylenko, Academician Onikiy Malynovsky (see supra), Academician M. Slabchenko, Professor Mykola Maksymeyko) (see supra), as well as younger disciples and associates of Vasylenko (L. Okinshevich, I. Cherkasky, S. Borysenok, V. Novytsky, I. Balinsky, S. Ivanytsky-Vasylenko, Valentin Otamanovsky, P. Sosenko, Vasyl’ Hryshko and others). Working in the Commission were historians from Kiev (V. Romanovsky, see supra, M. Tyshchenko), as well as from outside Kiev (V. Barvinsky from Kharkiv, I. Krypyakevych from Lviv). The Commission published its Pratsi (Works) of which seven volumes came out in Kiev between 1925 and 1930.239

Lev Okinshevich (born 1898), studied under Academician Vasylenko, was subsequently professor of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague and Munich, and devoted his scientific activity mainly to the history of the government in the Cossack-Hetman Ukraine of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His published monographs are: "Heneral’na starshyna na Livoberezhniy Ukrayini XVII-XVIII vv." (High Officer Ranks in the Left-Bank Ukraine in the XVII and XVIII Centuries) in Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus’koho ta ukrayins’koho prava (Works of the Commission for Study of the History of Western-Rus’ and Ukrainian Law), vol. II, Kiev,

239 The last was volume VIII (Kiev, 1930), but volume VII, which had been printed, was not released.


Among Okinshevich’s publications on special problems of Ukrainian historiography, the following are noteworthy: “Diyariush Ivana Bykhovtsya” (The Diary of Ivan Bykhovets’) in Studiyi z Krymu (Studies from the Crimea), VUAN, Kiev, 1930; “Do pytannya pro avtora Litopysu Samovydtysya” (On the Question of the Authorship of the Samovydets’ Chronicle) in Pratsi Komisiyi Sotsiyal’no-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny

240 The first variant of this work, “Rada Starshyns’ka na Het’manshchyni” (The Officer Council in the Hetmanate) was published in Ukrayina, IV, 1924.
Okinshevich was, and still is, interested in the history of Byelorussia and of Byelorussian constitutional law. He collected and published parts of documentary materials on the repercussions of the Khmelnytsky period in Byelorussia in connection with the problem of the Byelorussian Cossacks in the mid-seventeenth century: "Kazatstva na Belarusi" (Cossacks in Byelorussia) in Polymya (Flames), I, Minsk, 1927. He also published a scientific-bibliographical study: The Law of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania—Background and Bibliography, New York, 1953, mimeographed.

Irynarkh Cherkasky worked on the subject of "Kopni" (communal) courts in the Ukraine in the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries, and on the judiciary of the K. Rozumovsky Hetmanate. He published a monograph "Hromads'kyi (Kopnyi) sud na Ukrayini-Rusy XVI-XVIII st." (Community Kopni Court in Ukraine-Rus’ in the XVI-XVIII Centuries) in Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rosovo-ta ukrayins'koho prava, vols. IV, V, Kiev, 1928, and separately; and several studies, particularly: “Slidy dominiyal’noho (pans’koho) sudu na Livoberezhniy Ukrayini naprykintsi XVII i pochatku XVIII v.” (Traces of Manor Courts in the Left-Bank Ukraine in the Latter Part of the XVII and Early Part of the XVIII Centuries), ibid., III, 1926; “Sudovi reformy Het’mana K. Rozumovs'koho’’ (Court Reform of Hetman K. Rozumovsky) in Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Bahaliya, Kiev, 1927; and "Chy vplyvav H. Teplov na Het’mana Rozumovs’koho’’ (Did H. Teplov Exert Any Influence on Hetman Rozumovsky?) in Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Hrushevs’koho, I, Kiev, 1928.

Stepan Borysenok worked on the history of the law of the Lithuanian-Rus’ State, and particularly on the Lithuanian Statute. He wrote studies and articles: “Utvorennya profesiynoyi advokatury v Lytovs’ko-Rus’kiv derzhavi” (Emergence of Professional Attorneys in the Lithuanian-Rus’ State) in Pratsi Komisiyi dlya

Viktor Novytsky worked on ancient Ukrainian history: “Davnye Lukomor'ya” (Old Lukomor'ya) in Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN, XXIV, Kiev, 1929; and on historiography: “Derzhavne mynule Ukrainy, yak predmet nauky” (Past State­hood of the Ukraine, As a Subject of Study) in Ukrayina, No. 36, 1929; “Istorychna pratsya prof. O. Ye. Presnyakova i roz­mezhuvannya velykorus'koyi ta ukrayins'koyi istoriohrafiiy” (The Historical Research of Professor O. Ye. Presnyakov and the Sepa­ration of Great-Russian and Ukrainian Historiography) in Ukra­yina, No. 2 (40), 1930.

Ivan Balinsky (1879-1927) worked on the history of feudalism in the Ukraine. He published the introductory part of an extensive work: “Narysy z istoriyi feodalizmu ta feodal'noho prava v Pol'shchi, Lytvi i na Ukrayini” (Outline of the History of Feudalism and Feudal Law in Poland, Lithuania and Ukraine) in Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus'koho ta ukra­yins'koho prava, v. II, Kiev, 1926.

Serhiy Ivanytsky-Vasilenko did research in Magdeburg Law in the Lithuanian-Rus’ State and wrote: “Zakony pro opiku nad
nedolitkamy v dzherelakh Magdeburz'koho prava Zakhidnoyi Rusi i Ukrayiny (Laws on the Custody of Minors in Sources of Magdeburg Law of Western Rus' and the Ukraine), in Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus'koho ta ukrayins'-koho prava, v. I, Kiev, 1925; and others. He worked on land tenure of the nobility in the Left-Bank Ukraine in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: “Derzhavs’ke zemlevolodinnia pol’s’koi shlyakhty na Het’manshchyni” (Lease on Land Tenure of the Polish Nobility in the Hetmanate), ibid., v. I, Kiev, 1925.

The fourth scientific center of historical research in Kiev in the nineteen-twenties was the Research Commission on the Ukrainian National Economy (a subsidiary of the Social-Economic Department of VUAN), headed by Academician Konstantyn Voblyi (1876-1947). He was an economist-historian, a professor of political economics in Kiev University who worked in the twenties on the history of the sugar industry in the Ukraine (and Russia). He published an extensive monograph, Narysy z istoriyi rosiys’ko-ukrayins’koi tsukro-buryakovoi promyslovosti (Outline of the History of the Russian-Ukrainian Sugar-beet Industry), vols. I, (in two parts),242 II and III, Kiev, 1928-1930.243 Voblyi headed scientific research in the area of history of the Ukrainian national economy (mainly of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries), which was conducted in two institutions of the Social-Economic Department: the Commission on the Ukrainian National Economy, composed of older scholars, and a Seminar for Research in Ukrainian National Economy in which Academician Voblyi’s students were active. Both institutions published their Pratsi (Works).

Members of the Commission:

Andriy Yaroshevych, economist, professor at the Kiev Institute of National Economy, published a monograph: “Kapitalistychna orenda na Ukrayini za pol’s’koi doby” (Capitalist Leasehold in

242 Volume I was also published in Russian: Opyt istorii sveklosakharnoi promyslennosti SSSR (Outline of History of the Sugar-beet Industry of the USSR), v. I, Moscow, 1928.
243 Volume IV of this monograph, ready for printing, was never published.
the Ukraine During the Polish Period) in *Zapysky Sotsiyal’no-Ekonomicchnoho Viddilu VUAN* (Proceedings of the Social-Economic Department of VUAN), V-VI, Kiev, 1927; and he prepared a monograph for publication: “Istoriya potashovoyi promyslovosti Ukrayiny” (History of the Potassium Industry of the Ukraine) which was not published.

*Yevhen Stashevsky*, historian-economist, former professor at Kiev University and Kamyanets-Podilsk University, did research in agriculture and agricultural markets of the Ukraine (mainly Right-Bank) during the first half of the nineteenth century. His study was: “Sil’s’ko-hospodars’kyi rynok Pravoberezhnoyi Ukrayiny za peredreformenoyi doby” (Agricultural Market of the Right-Bank Ukraine Before the Reform) in *Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya narodnyoho hospodarstva Ukrayiny* (Works of the Research Commission on the Ukrainian National Economy), v. 2, Kiev, 1929.

*Petro Fomin*, a Kharkiv economist, had close contacts with the Commission on the Ukrainian National Economy and with Academician Voblyi’s Kiev Economic-Historical Center. In the twenties Fomin published vol. II of his monograph, *Gornaya i gornozavodskaya promyshlennost’ Yuga Rossii* (The Mining and Metallurgical Industry of Southern Russia), the first volume of which was published in Kharkiv in 1915.

Also in close contact with Academician Voblyi’s center was the Russian economist and historian *Konstantin Pazhitnov* who worked in Kiev in the twenties. In that period he published *Ocherki po istorii rabochego klassa na Ukrainy* (Outline of the History of the Ukrainian Working Class), Kharkiv, 1927.

Among the student members of Academician Voblyi’s seminar, problems of the history of the Ukrainian economy were studied mainly by O. Plevako and S. Pidhayets’.

*Oleksander Plevako* did research in the history of the Ukrainian sugar industry of the first half of the nineteenth century and published the following studies: “Do materiyaliv z istorii tsukro-buryakovoyi promyslovosti Ukrayiny” (Material from the History of the Sugar-beet Industry of the Ukraine) in *Ukrayina*,
V, 1925; "Z materiyaliv do istoriyi tsukrovoyi promyslovosty na Ukrayini" (From Materials on the History of the Sugar Industry in the Ukraine) in Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. D. I. Bahaliya, Kiev, 1927; and one on the sugar industry of Ukraine according to data for 1848 and 1849, in Pratsi Seminaru dlya vyuchuvannya narodnyoho hospodarstva Ukrayiny (Works of the Research Seminar on the Ukrainian National Economy), v. II, Kiev, 1927.

Solomon Pidhayets' worked on the history of the Ukrainian grain trade in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He wrote a monograph: "Khlibnyi vyviz z chornomors'ko-ozivs'-kykh portiv do 60-kh rokiv XIX viku" (Grain Exports from Black Sea and Azov Sea Ports up to the Sixties of the XIX Century) in Works of the Research Seminar (see supra), v. III, Kiev, 1929, and separately.

Enumeration of the above scholarly centers does not by any means exhaust the scientific work in the field of Ukrainian history in the nineteen-twenties in Kiev. Certain problems of Ukrainian history were also studied by the VUAN Commission on Social Trends (Chairman — Academician Serhiy Yefremov) which did research in the history of Ukrainian national thought and movements, mainly during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The following institutions also worked in the field of Ukrainian history: the All-Ukrainian Archeologic Committee (VUAK) connected with VUAN, the Chair of Ukrainian History of Kiev University (at that time the Institute of Public Education), Archives (the Central Archive of Ancient Documents and the V. B. Antonovych Central Historical Archive), the All-Ukrainian Historical Museum in Kiev, the Lavra Museum, State Historical-Cultural Monuments, etc. Most of the publications issued by these institutions also contained historical studies (chiefly on the history of culture). Historians who collaborated with these institutions also published their works in various publications of VUAN’s Historical-Philological Department.

Another scientific-historical center of general Ukrainian importance in the twenties and early thirties was Kharkiv. Research
in Ukrainian history was primarily conducted in the Scientific-Research Chair of the History of Ukrainian Culture (Chairman—Academician Bahaliy) which was subsequently transformed into the Scientific Research Institute on the History of Ukrainian Culture. Other important centers of research work in Kharkiv were: the Central Historical Archive (subsequently the Kharkiv Central Archive of Ancient Documents), the Regional Archive, the Museum of Slobidska Ukraine, the Historical Section of the Kharkiv Scientific Society, the Chair of Ukrainian History of Kharkiv University (in the twenties—The Institute of Public Education). Finally, problems of Ukrainian history, especially of modern history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were also studied by the Historical Section of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

The Bahaliy Scientific Research Institute had among its members not only a majority of Kharkiv historians, students and associates of Academician Bahaliy, but also many historians from Kiev (O. Ohloblyn, N. Polons’ka-Vasylenko, V. Romanovsky), from Odessa (M. Slabchenko), from Poltava (M. Hnip), from Nizhen (M. Petrovsky, A. Yershov) and from other Ukrainian cities.244 The Institute’s associates worked on subjects of general Ukrainian interest, as well as on problems of the history of Slobidska Ukraine. The Institute (earlier the Chair) published its Zbirnyk (Collection), subsequently Naukovi Zapysky (Scientific Proceedings), of which ten volumes were published. In addition, works of the Institute’s associates came out in publications of VUAN, of the Central Archive, and of local (outside Kharkiv) scientific-academic institutions and societies.

Dmytro Bahaliy (1857-1932) carried on research work in the field of Ukrainian history, history of Ukrainian culture and historiography for many years (see supra). During this period of the twenties, Bahaliy was mainly interested in general, synthetic problems of Ukrainian history, as though he were summing up

244 Historian of law, Professor Mykola Maksymeyko (Kharkiv) and Professor Yuriy Maksymovych (Simferopol), former professor at Kiev University and of Nizhen Historical-Philological Institute (see supra) also worked in the Institute.
his prior scientific activities. He paid particular attention to social-economic processes. His major work of that period, *Narys istoriyi Ukrayiny na sotsiyaVno-ekonomichnomu gruntu* (Outline of Ukrainian History Against the Social-Economic Background), v. I, Kharkiv, 1928,\(^{245}\) is particularly endowed with those characteristics.

Other noteworthy works of D. I. Bahaliy of this period are: *Narys ukrayins'koyi istoriohraiyi* (Outline of Ukrainian Historiography), I-II, Kiev, 1923-1925; *Dekabrysty na Ukrayini* (Decembrists in the Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1926; *Ukrains'kyi man-drovanyi filosof H. S. Skovoroda* (The Ukrainian Wandering Philosopher H. S. Skovoroda), Kharkiv, 1926; *Materiyaly dlya biohraiyi V. B. Antonovycha* (Materials for a Biography of V. B. Antonovych), Kiev, 1929; and others.

In 1927 VU AN celebrated the seventieth birthday and fifty years of scholarly activity of D. I. Bahaliy.\(^ {246}\) In connection with this jubilee, the Government of the Ukrainian SSR approved publication of a collection of his main works at government expense. In the course of the following years, Bahaliy prepared four volumes of this collection for publication. They were: *Istoriya Slobids'koyi Ukrayiny* (History of the Slobidska Ukraine), much enlarged and supplemented by the author and his associates, particularly by Professor V. Barvinsky and M. Horban', in the first 1918 edition of this work: *Istoriya Poludnevoyi Ukrayiny* (History of the Southern Ukraine). This was a new edition of Bahaliy's *Zaselennya Pivdennoyi Ukrayiny* (Settlement of the Southern Ukraine) of 1920 (Kharkiv), with extensive additions by Prof. N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko; *Istoriya Ukrayiny* (History of the Ukraine), vol. I, (a reworked and supplemented edition of Bahaliy's *Narys istoriyi Ukrayiny na sotsiyaVno-ekonomichnomu*  

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\(^{245}\) Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der Slaven*, vol. VI, No. 2-3, 1931.

\(^{246}\) In connection with this jubilee, several scientific collections dedicated to Bahaliy were published. His autobiography and a complete bibliography of his works was published in *Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. D. I. Bahaliy* (VUAN Jubilee Symposium Dedicated to Academician D. I. Bahaliy).
gruntī (Outline of the History of the Ukraine Against the Social-Economic Background), without the historiographic part; and Ukrains'ka istoriohrafiya XIX-XX st. (Ukrainian Historiography of the XIX and XX Centuries), a much extended historiographic part of Outline of the History of the Ukraine Against the Social-Economic Background. These works were to be published by VUAN in 1931 and 1932 but the project never materialized.

Academician Bahaliy's students and associates active in Kharkiv were:

Viktor Barvinsky (see supra), professor of Kharkiv University, who studied the history of Left-Bank Ukrainian industry and the government finances of the Hetmanate, published the studies: "Zamitky do istoriyi manufaktury v Livoberezhniy Ukraini XVIII st." (Notes on the History of Manufacturing in the Left-Bank Ukraine of the XVIII Century) in Naukovyi Zbirnyk Kharkivs'koyi Naukovo-Doslidchoyi Katedry Istoriyi Ukrains'-koyi kul'tury (Scientific Symposium of the Kharkiv Scientific-Research Chair of the History of Ukrainian Culture), II-III, Kharkiv, 1926; "Do pytannya pro induktu ta evektu v Het'man-shchyni" (The Problem of Import and Export Duties in the Hetmanate), ibid., VI, Kharkiv, 1927; and others.

Natalya Mirza-Avak'yants (nee Dvoryanska), professor at Kharkiv Institute of Public Education and subsequently (in the thirties) of Kiev University, worked on the history of the judiciary in the Hetmanate of the second half of the seventeenth century, and on twentieth-century peasant movements in the Ukraine. She published a monograph: Selyans'ki rozrukhy na Ukrayini 1905-1907 r.r. (Peasant Riots in the Ukraine in the years 1905-1907), Kharkiv, 1925; and a series of studies and articles, particularly: "Z pobutu ukrayins'koi starshyny kintsya XVII viku" (Customs of Ukrainian Officers in the Late XVII Century) in Zapysky Ukrains'koho Naukovoho Tovarystva Dosliduvannya i Okhorony Pamyatok Starovyny ta Mystetstva na Poltavshchyni (Proceedings of the Ukrainian Scientific Society for Research and Conservation of Monuments of Antiquity and Art in Poltava
Province), v. I, Poltava, 1919;247 “Selyans’ki rukhy 1902 r. na Poltavshchyni” (Peasant Movements of 1902 in Poltava Province) in Chervonyi Shlyakh (The Red Path), Kharkiv, 1924, VII-X; “Narysy z istoriyi sudu na Livoberezhzhia druhoi polovyny XVII st.” (Outline of the History of Left-Bank Courts of the Second Half of the XVII Century) in Naukovyi Zbirnyk Kharkivs’koi Naukovo-Doslidchoyi Katedry, II-III, Kharkiv, 1926; and others.248 She also wrote the popular-scientific outline Istoriya Ukra­iny v zv’yazku z istoriyye Zakhidnoyi Evropy (History of the Ukraine in Relation to the History of Western Europe), Kiev, 1928.

The following younger students of D. I. Bahaliy did not begin their scientific activities until the twenties.

Mykola Horban’ worked mainly on the social-political history of the Ukraine (Left-Bank, Right-Bank and Slobidska) of the eighteenth century and on Ukrainian historiography of the eighteenth century. He published a series of studies, notably: Narysy z ukrayins’koi istoriohrafiyi (Outline of Ukrainain Historiography), No. 1; Novyi Spysok litopysu “Kratkoe opisanie Malorossii” (New Text of the Chronicle: Brief Description of Little Russia), Kharkiv, 1923; “Kil’ka uvah do pytannya pro avtora Istoriyi Rusov” (Some Notes on the Question of the Authorship of Istoriya Rusov) in Chervonyi Shlyakh (Red Path), VI-VII, 1923; “‘Zapiski o Maloi Rossi,‘ O. Shafons’koho” (“Notes on Little Russia” by O.Shabonsky) in Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoi Sektsiyi VUAN za rik 1926 (Scientific Symposium of the Historical Section of VUAN for the Year 1926), Kiev, 1926; “Haydamachyna 1750 r.” (The Haydamak Movement of 1750) in Naukovyi Zbirnyk Kharkivs’koi Naukovo-Doslidchoyi Katedry Istoriyi Ukrayins’koi Kul’tury (Scientific Symposium of the Scientific-Research Chair of the History of Ukrainian Culture), II-III, Kharkiv, 1926; “Lyst Petra Myrovycha do bat’ka-mazepyntsya”

248 N. Yu. Mirza-Avak’yants also worked on the history of Zaporozhe, but the work was not completed due to her arrest and deportation.
(Letter of Petro Myrovych to his Father, Follower of Mazepa) in *Ukrayina*, V, 1927; “Hlukhivs'ki sutychky 1750 roku” (The Hlukhiv Skirmishes of 1750) in *Ukrayina*, III, 1928; and others.

Horban’ also wrote a monograph on the repercussions of the Haydamak movement in the Hetmanate and the Slobidska Ukraine, but they were not published. His other major work, about the first Little Russian Collegium (1722-1727), was not finished and only a small part of documentary material collected by him was utilized by the author in other publications of his.249

*Ol'ha Bahaliy-Tatarinova* (1888-1942), daughter of D. I. Bahaliy, was engaged in research on the history of military settlements and the Decembrist movement in Ukraine. She published several studies on these subjects which came out in *Naukovi Zapysky Kharkivs'koiy Katedry* (Scientific Proceedings of the Kharkiv Chair) in the Symposium “Dekabristy na Ukrayini” (Decembrists in Ukraine), I, II, Kiev, 1926, 1930, in *Arkhivna Sprava* (Archive Affairs) and in other publications.

*Antin Kozachenko* worked on the economy of large estates in the Left-Bank Ukraine in the first half of the nineteenth century, e.g., the Princes Repnin’s estate, based on material from the Yahotyn estate archive; and he published several studies.250

*Dmytro Solovey*, historian and statistician, worked on the history of commerce in Slobidska Province in the nineteenth century. He also wrote a study: “Zahal’nyi istorychnyi ohlyad viv-charstva Poltavshchyny” (a General Historical Outline of Sheep-breeding in Poltava Province) in “*Naukovi Zapysky Naukovo-Dsolidchoyi Katedry istoryyi Ukrayins’koiy Kultury*” (Scientific Proceedings of the Scientific-Research Chair of the History of Ukrainian Culture), VI, Kharkiv, 1927.251

249 M. Horban’s scientific activity in the Ukraine was interrupted by his arrest and deportation in the early 1930’s. Later he worked as historian-archivist in Kazakhstan and published several works on the history and documents of Kazakhstan, as well as on the history of Western Siberia.

250 A. Kozachenko subsequently moved to Moscow and devoted himself to studies of Russian history.

251 As an émigré, D. Solovey, who is at present in the United States, works mostly in the field of Ukrainian political history of the twentieth century.
Oleksa Nazarets' studied the history of labor and of the labor movement in the Left-Bank Ukraine during the nineteenth century. He published a study: "Iz pervopochyniv robitychnoho rukhu na Ukrayini (Livoberezhhia)" (About the First Steps of the Labor Movement in the Ukraine, Left-Bank) in Chervonyi Shlyakh, 1929, XII.

Vasyl' Dubrovsky (born in Chernihiv in 1897), graduate of Nizhen Historical-Philological Institute and associate scholar of the Bahaliy Institute, worked mainly on the history of the Left-Bank Ukraine of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (history of the peasants and peasant movements, history of industry and commerce, etc.), as well as on the history of Ukrainian-Crimean and Ukrainian-Turkish relations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He published the following studies: Selyans'ki rukhy na Ukrayini pislya 1861 r. Chernihivs'ka hub. (1861-1866) (Peasant Movements in the Ukraine after 1861, Chernihiv Province, 1861-1866), v. I, Kharkiv, 1928; Persha fabryka na Ukrayini (The First Factory in the Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1930; "Selyans'ki vtechi na Livoberezhniy Ukrayini naprykintsi XVIII st. (1782-1791)" (Escape of Peasants in the Left-Bank Ukraine at the Close of the XVIII Century, 1782-1791) in Chernihiv i Pivnichne Livoberezhhia (Chernihiv and the Northern Left-Bank), Kiev, 1928; "Pro Hilyans'kyi pokhid 1725 r." (On the Hilyansky March of 1725) in Yuvenileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Hrushevs'koho, vol. I, Kiev, 1928; "Do pytannya pro mizhnarodnyu tohirivlyu Ukrayiny v pershiy polovyni XVIII st." (On the Problem of International Trade with the Ukraine in the First Half of the XVIII Century) in Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN, XXVII, Kiev, 1931; Ukrajina i Krym v istorychnykh vzayemynakh (Historical Relations Between the Ukraine and the Crimea), Geneva, 1946; and others. V. Dubrovsky did not finish his extensive work on the history of D. Apostol's Hetmanate due to his arrest and deportation in 1933.252

The Kharkiv historical center ceased its activities on orders of Soviet authorities in the early thirties. The Bahaliy Institute.

252 He is an emigré at present.
was liquidated and many of its members were either deported or deprived of opportunities to continue scientific research. Historical studies were resumed in Kharkiv only in the late thirties (by I. Boyko and S. Korolivsky, graduates of the Bahaliy Institute), but on a much narrower scale and, what is most significant, under circumstances quite unfavorable to Ukrainian historiography and to free historical research in general.

Another, and quite separate historical center in Kharkiv in the twenties and early thirties, was the Historical Section of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, in the thirties called "Vseukrayins'ka Asotsiyatsiya Markso-Lenins'kykh instytutiv" (The All-Ukrainian Association of Institutes of Marxism-Leninism), abbreviated to VUAMLIN. Heading the Section, and for a certain time also the entire Institute, was M. Yavorsky. The Section was connected with the Ukrainian Society of Historian-Marxists (established in 1928). The Institute of Marxism-Leninism was the central ideological institution of the Communist Party in the Ukraine, and hence it was particularly favored by the Soviet authorities. The Institute’s official publication was Prapor Marksyzmu (The Banner of Marxism) and that of the Historian-Marxists Society Istoryk-bil’shovyk (The Historian-Bolshevik), of which only one issue came out—No. I, in 1934. In addition, works of the Institute’s associates were published in the official journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (bolshevik) of the Ukraine: Letopis’ Revolyutsii (Chronicle of the Revolution), 1922-1927, (changed to the Ukrainian Litopys Revolyutsyi between 1928 and 1933); and in other party publications.

Matviy Yavorsky (born in Galicia in 1885), lawyer, graduate of Lviv and Vienna Universities, subsequently (1929-1930) full member of VUAN, was in the twenties the official leader of Communist historiography in the Ukraine. In addition to numerous popular outlines of Ukrainian history and of the history of revolutionary movements in the Ukraine, completely worthless from the scholarly viewpoint—such as Istoriya revolyutsionnogo dvizheniya na Ukraine (History of the Revolutionary
Movement in the Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1922; *Revolyutsiya na Ukrayini v yiyi holovnishykh etapakh* (The Main Stages of the Revolution in the Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1923;253 *Korotka istoriya Ukrayiny* (A Short History of the Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1923; *Ukrayina v epokhu kapitalizmu* (The Ukraine in the Era of Capitalism), I-III, Kharkiv-Poltava, 1924-1925; *Istoriya Ukrayiny v styslomu narysi* (History of the Ukraine in Brief Outline), Kharkiv, 1928, etc.; and other publications, chiefly of a critical and polemic nature—Yavorsky also wrote several scientific works on the revolutionary movement in the Ukraine in the nineteenth century, particularly the monograph *Narysy z istoriyi revolyutsiynoyi borot'by na Ukrayini* (Outline of the History of the Revolutionary Struggle in the Ukraine), vol. I, Kharkiv, 1927 and vol. II, Part I, Kharkiv, 1928; and a study, “Ems’kyi akt 1876 r.” (The Ems Act of 1876) in *Prapor Marksyzmu* (The Banner of Marxism), 1927, I.254

Yavorsky’s students and associates were:


Mykhaylo Svidzinsky worked on Ukrainian history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Studies and articles: “Do istoriyi kozachchyny 1812 roku” (On Cossack History of 1812) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk naukovo-doslidchoyi katedry istoriyi ukrayins’koyi kul’tury* (Scientific Symposium of the Scientific-Research Chair of the History of Ukrainian Culture), V, Kharkiv, 1927; “Zems’ka militsiya na Ukrayini 1806-1808 rokiv” (Land Militia in the Ukraine in the Years 1806-1808) in *Prapor Marksyzmu*, I, 1927, and II, 1928; “Selyans’ki spilky na Ukrayini v revolyutsiyi 1905 roku” (Peasant Unions in the Ukraine during the 1905 Revolution) in *Litopys Revolyutsiyi*, VI, 1928; and others.


254 Yavorsky’s works were pronounced “nationalist” in 1930; he was expelled from the Party, deprived of the degree of Academician and exiled beyond the borders of Ukraine. Later he was arrested and deported to the Solovetsky Islands.
Trokhym Skubytsky worked on the history of labor and of the labor movement in the Ukraine.

The Historical Section of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism also had close ties with Communist historians who worked in the Central Bureau of Archives of the Ukrainian SSR, particularly with:

Mykhaylo Rubach, who was mainly interested in Ukrainian history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, wrote studies and articles: “Ot narodnichestva i narodovol’chestva k marksizmu v Khar’kove” (From Populism and the “Narodnaya Volya” Movement to Marxism in Kharkiv) in Letopis’ Revolyutsii, I, 1924; “K istorii grazhdanskoi voiny na Ukraine” (On the History of the Civil War in the Ukraine), ibid., III-IV, 1924; “K istorii konflikta mezhdu Sovnarkomom i Tsentral’noi Radoi” (On the History of the Conflict Between Sovnarkom and Central Rada), ibid., I, VI, 1926; “Agrarnaya revolyutsiya na Ukraine v 1917 godu” (Agrarian Revolution in the Ukraine in 1917), ibid., V-VI, 1927 and I, 1928; “Federalisticheskie teorii v istorii Rossii” (Federalist Theories in Russian History), about M. Kostomarov, in Russkaya istoricheskaya literatura v klassovom osve-chshenii (Russian Historical Literature in Class Aspect), vol. II, Moscow, 1930; “Iz istorii krest’yanskikh vosstanii nakanune oktyabrya 1917 goda” (From the History of the Peasant Uprising on the Eve of October, 1917) in Istorik-Marksist, 1934, III; and others.

Mykola Ryedin worked on the history of the 1917-1918 revolution: “Do istoriyi vseukrayinskogo zelaychnogo strayku 1918 r.” (On the History of the All-Ukrainian Railroad Strike of 1918) in Litopys Revolyutsii, V, 1928; and others.

Ruvim Shpunt worked on the history of the 1905-1907 revolution. He wrote the study: “Do metodolohiyi vyvchennya selyans’-

255 The Central Bureau of Archives of the Ukr. SSR (TsAU) published an historical-archival journal (or strictly speaking, a collection) under the title Arkhivna Sprava (Archive Affairs) between 1925 and 1930, and later Arkhiv Radynskoi Ukrayiny (Archive of the Soviet Ukraine), which also published works of non-members of TsAU.
kykh rukhiv v revolyutsiyi 1905-1907 rokiv” (On Methodology of Study of Peasant Movements in the 1905-1907 Revolution) in Prapor Marksyzmu, III-IV, 1928; and others.

With few exceptions, such as publication of archival material, a majority of these works was not on the level of scholarly research.

The Odessa historical center, headed by M. Slabchenko, embarked upon wide activities in the twenties.

Mykhaylo Slabchenko (born in 1882 in Odessa), graduate of Odessa (“Novorosiysky”) University and of the St. Petersburg Military-Juridical Academy, professor at Odessa University (subsequently Institute of Public Education) occupying the Chair of Ukrainian History (1919-1929), full member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (since 1929), began his scholarly career prior to 1917 (see supra). His first major works—Malorusskii polk v administrativnom otnoshenii (The Little Russian Regiment in Its Administrative Aspect), Odessa, 1909; and Opyty po istorii prava Malorossii XVII-XVIII st.” (Study of the Legal History of Little Russia of the XVII and XVIII Centuries, Odessa, 1911—indicated the author’s special interest in problems of Ukrainian legal history of the Cossack-Hetman State period. Slabchenko’s subsequent studies and works pursued the same direction: Protokol otpusknikh pisem za getmana Apostola 1728 goda (Record of Grants of Release by Hetman Apostol of 1728), Odessa, 1913; Tsentral’nyya uchrezhdennyia Ukrainy XVII-XVIII st. (Central Institutions of the Ukraine in the XVII and XVIII Centuries), Odessa, 1918; Pro sud”ivnytstvo na Ukrayini (On the Judiciary in the Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1920; and others. Slabchenko paid particular attention to problems of a historical-legal nature in all subsequent works.

In the early twenties, Slabchenko devoted his interest to the history of Ukrainian economics. The object of his research was to provide an outline of Ukrainian economic history from the Khmelnytsky period to World War. I. These first two volumes of Slabchenko’s Organizatsiya khozyaistva Ukrainy ot Khmel-nichchiny do mirovoi voiny (Organization of the Ukrainian
Economy from Khmelnytsky to the World War) appeared in Odessa in 1922 (in Russian). The works *Khozyaiство Hetman-shchyny v XVII-XVIII stolet’yah* (Economy of the Hetmanate in the XVII and XVIII Centuries) — vol. I, *Zemlevladenie i formy sel’kogo khozyaiства* (Land Tenure and Forms of Peasant Economics) \(^{256}\) and vol. II, *Sud’by fabriki i promyshlennosti* (Fate of Factories and Industry) — were devoted to agriculture and forms of land tenure and industry in the Ukraine during the Hetmanate of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The third volume of this work appeared in Odessa in 1923, as *Ocherki torgovli i torgovogo kapitalizma* (Outline of Commerce and Commercial Capitalism) in the Hetmanate, and the fourth volume (in Ukrainian) appeared in Odessa in 1925, devoted to “State Economy” in the Hetmanate. These four volumes contain a history of the national and state economy of the Ukraine in the Hetmanate of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Slabchenko devoted his subsequent research to the social-economic history of Zaporozhe. His “Sotsiyal’no-pravova orhanizatsiya Sichi Zaporoz’koyi” (Social-legal Organization of the Zaporozhian Host) in *Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus’koho ta ukrayins’koho prava*, VUAN, III, Kiev, 1927, and separately; and “Palankova orhanizatsiya Zaporoz’kykh Vol’nostiv” (Organization of the Fortified Zaporozhian Free Settlements), *ibid.*, VI, Kiev, 1929, and separately, represent detailed research, based on archival sources (the author utilized the archives of the Zaporozhian Host) of the social-economic history of Zaporozhe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries — the first such works in Ukrainian historiography.

Slabchenko’s special studies of the history of Ukrainian law and economics were closely related in the twenties to his extensive research in Ukrainian history, both modern—the main work was *Materiyaly do ekonomichno-sotsiyal’noyi istoriyi Ukrayiny XIX st.* (Material on the Economic and Social History of the

\(^{256}\) Volume I also came out in Ukrainian, under the title *Hospodarstvo Het’manshchyny XVII-XVIII st.*, vol. I, *Zemlevolodinnya ta formy sil’s’koho hospodarstva*, Odessa, 1923.
Ukraine in the XIX Century), vols. I, and II, Odessa, 1925 and 1927—and earlier times, e.g., Feodalism na Ukrayini (Feudalism in the Ukraine), Odessa, 1929, mimeographed. His Materiyaly, in particular, was the first scientific attempt at an outline of nineteenth-century Ukrainian history and one of the first attempts to create a scheme of the Ukrainian historical process of the nineteenth century.257

Among Slabchenko’s numerous works published in the twenties, the following should be noted: “Eskizy z istoriyi ‘Prav, po kotorym suditsya Malorossiiskii narod’” (Sketches from the History of “Laws by Which the Little-Russian People are Tried”) in Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VU AN na poshanu akad. D. Bahaliya, Kiev, 1927; Borot’ba za systemy zemlevolodinnya i formy hospodarstva v Ukrayini XIX-XX stolitty (Struggle for the Systems of Land Tenure and Forms of Economy in XIX and XX Centuries in the Ukraine), Odessa, 1927; and others.258

M. Slabchenko was the founder and director of the new Odessa Ukrainian historical center which followed Kiev and Kharkiv in order of importance in the twenties. In addition to his University Chair and Seminar, Slabchenko headed the Odessa Scientific-Research Chair of Ukrainian History and developed the extensive work program of the Social-Historical Section of the Odessa Scientific Society, which published three issues of its Zapysky (Proceedings), Odessa, 1927-1928.259 The following of Slabchenko’s students achieved prominence through their scientific works:

Oleksander Varneke, author of several studies of the history of Ukrainian economics and economic ideas of the nineteenth

257 Slabchenko’s later studies of modern Ukrainian history were not completed. Vol. III of his Materiyaly, devoted to Ukrainian history of the twentieth century up to 1917, was not released. Only an outline of this work was made public in mimeographed reproduction in Odessa in 1929.

258 Slabchenko’s study of General Military Courts was printed in vol. VII of Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus'koho ta ukrayins'koho prava, but, following the arrest and sentencing of the author, this volume was not released.

259 In addition, works of Odessa historians were published in other publications, many in those of VUAN.

I. M. Brover, author of the two-volume work Ukrayina na pere­lom do promyslovoho kapitalismu (The Ukraine at the Turning Point on the Road to Industrial Capitalism), Odessa, 1931.


Oleksander Pohrebynsky, monograph: Stolypins’ka reforma na Ukrayini (The Stolypin Reform in the Ukraine); the study: “Agrarna sprava na Ukrayini v svitli II Derzhavnoyi Dumy” (The Agrarian Problem in the Ukraine in the Light of the Second Duma) in Zapysky Odes’koho Naukovoho Tovarystva pry VUAN. Sektsiya Sotsiyal’no-istorychna, No. II, Odessa, 1928; and others.

Semen Kovbasyuk, who worked on the history of military settlements in Southern Ukraine and on twentieth-century Ukrainian history.

260 I. Brover and O. Pohrebynsky subsequently worked in Russia on problems of Russian economics and economic history.
261 Another of Slabchenko’s pupils was Professor Nikolai Rubinshtein, (Mykola Rubinshteyn), contemporary Russian historian, author of Russkaya Istorio­grafiya (Russian Historiography), Moscow, 1941, and of a series of studies of eighteenth-century Russian economic history. In particular, he wrote the study: “Do istoriyi sotsiyal’nykh vidnosyn Kyyivs’koyi Rusy XI-XII st.” (On the History of Social Conditions in Kievian Rus’ of the XI and XII Centuries), in Naukovi Zapysky Naukovo-Doslidnyoi Katedry istoriyi Ukrayins’koi kul’tury (Scientific Proceeding of the Scientific-Research Chair of the History of Ukrainian Culture), IV, Kharkiv, 1927.
M. Slabchenko's arrest late in 1929 (in connection with the trial of members of SVU (The Union for Liberation of the Ukraine)) and his exile interrupted his scientific-academic activities and destroyed the Odessa historical center which he had created. Historical research work in Odessa ceased for a long time—a great loss to Ukrainian historiography in general.

The following also worked on Ukrainian history in Odessa in the twenties:

Ye. Zahorovsky, professor at Odessa University (I.N.O.), whose research was in the history of the Southern Ukraine of the second half of the eighteenth century.262

O. Ryabinin-Sklyarevsky, historian-archivist, author of the study "Kyyiv'ska Hromada 70-kh rokov" (The Kiev Hromada of the Seventies) in Ukrayina, I-II, 1927; "Z zhyttya Zadunays'koyi Sichi" (From the Life of the Trans-Danubian Sich), ibid., IX, 1929; and others.

F. Petrun' who worked on the historical geography of the Southern Ukraine during the Lithuanian period.

S. Borovoy, author of the study: "Evrei v Zaporozhskoi Sich" (Jews in the Zaporozhian Sich) in Istoricheskii Sbornik. Trudy Istoricheskoi Komissii Akademii Nauk SSSR (Historical Symposium. Works of the Historical Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), I, 1934; and others.

Among provincial historical centers of the twenties Nizhnen achieved the greatest prominence. The traditions of the Nizhnen Historical-Philological Institute (formerly the Prince Bezborod'ko Lyceum) which became the Institute of Public Education (I.N.O.) in 1920, the existence of a Scientific-Research

262 Even before 1917, Ye. Zahorovsky did research in the history of foreign colonization and administration of the Southern Ukraine in the second half of the eighteenth century. He wrote the following studies: "Slavyanskaya kolonizatsiya Novorossiiskogo kraia" (Slavic Colonization of New Russian Land) in Voennom-Istoricheskii Vestnik (War-History News), Kiev, 1910; "Organizatsiya upravlennyia Novorossi pri Potemkine v 1774-1791 godakh" (Organization of the Government of New Russia under Potemkin in the Years 1774-1791) in Zapiski Odesskago Obshchestva Istorii i drevnostei (Proceedings of the Odessa Society of History and Antiquity), XXXI, Odessa, 1913; and others.
Chair, publication of *Zapysky Nizhyns'koho I.N.O.* (Proceedings of the Nizhen I.N.O.) (a total of twelve volumes came out in Nizhen between 1920 and 1932), close research ties with the Historical Section of VUAN and with the Bahaliy Kharkiv Institute, and especially the work of Professor M. Petrovsky—these contributed to the development of the Nizhen historical center.

Mykola Petrovsky (1894-1951), born in Chernihiv Province, graduate of Nizhen Historical-Philological Institute, professor of the Nizhen I.N.O. and later (in the forties) at Kiev University, and corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, devoted his scientific studies to the history of the Khmelnytsky period and the Ruin in the second half of the seventeenth century, and to the historiography of the Cossack-Hetman period. His major work was: *Narysy z istoriyi Ukrayiny, t. I. Doslidy nad Litopysom Samovydtsya* (Outline of Ukrainian History, Vol. I. Research of the Samovydets’ Chronicle), Kharkiv, 1930. It is not only a detailed monograph on this notable monument of Cossack historiography, but also a documentary research of many important subjects of Ukrainian history of the second half of the seventeenth century.

Another major work by Petrovsky, *Vyzvol'na viyna ukrayinskoho narodu proty hnutu shlyakhets'koyi Pol'shchi i pryvedannyya Ukrayiny do Rosiyi. 1648-1654 r.r.* (The Ukrainian Peoples’ War of Liberation Against Oppression by the Polish Nobles and the Unification of the Ukraine with Russia, 1648-1654), Kiev, 1940, is also based on documentary sources and, notwithstanding some tendenciousness in commenting on historical events (particularly Ukrainian-Muscovite relations of that period), dictated by demands of official Soviet ideology and censorship, it has a certain documentary value in the historiography of the Khmelnytsky period.

Numerous documentary studies by Petrovsky, devoted to sep-

263 Volume 11 and 12 came out as *Zapysky Nizhyns'koho Instytutu Sotsiyal'noho Vyhovannya* (Proceedings of the Nizhen Institute of Social Education).

raphy of Ivan Bohun) in Zapysky Nizhyn's'koho I.N.O., X, Nizhen, 1930; “Do istoriyi derzhavnoho ustroyu Ukrayiny v XVII v.” (On the History of the State Structure of the Ukraine in the XVII Century), ibid., XI, 1931; “Z istoriyi klassovoi borot’by na Ukrayini v XVII st. (Zmova Detsyka)” (From the History of the Class Struggle in the Ukraine in the XVII Century—Detsyk’s Plot), ibid., XII, 1932; and others.

Petrovsky’s numerous publications of the forties, written in the spirit of Soviet historical propaganda, are beyond the scope of Ukrainian historiography and, in general, have no scientific value.

Anatol' Yershov worked in close connection with the Nizhen historical center. He devoted his main attention to research of Ukrainian historiography of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and to the economic history of the Left-Bank Ukraine of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In particular, he published the following historiographic studies: “‘Letopisnoe povestovanie’ O. Rigelmana i ‘Kratkaya letopis’ Malyya Rossii’ vydana V. Rubanom” (“Narrative Chronicle” by O. Rigelman and “A Short Chronicle of Little Russia” published by V. Ruban) in Zapysky Nizhyn's'koho I.N.O., VII; “Pro dzherela, chas skladannya i avtora ‘Povesti prostrannoi’” (On Sources, Time of Composition and Author of “Povest’ Prostrannaya”) in Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN, XI, Kiev, 1927; “Storinka z ukrayins'koho dzhereloznavstva” (A Page from Science of Ukrainian Sources) in Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Bahaliya, Kiev, 1927; “Do pytannya pro chas napysannya ‘Istoriyi Rusov’, a pochasty i pro avtora yii” (On the Question of the Time of the Writing of “Istoriya Rusov” and Something About its Author) in Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk na poshanu akad. Hrushevs'koho, I, Kiev, 1928; “Pro litopysni dzherela istorychnykh prats’ Stepana Lukoms'koho” (On Chronicle Sources of Stepan Lukomsky’s Historical Works) in Zapysky Nizhyn's'koho I.N.O., VIII; about O. Shafonsky in Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi VUAN za rik 1928 (Scientific Symposium of the VUAN Historical Section for the Year 1928),
Kiev, 1928; “Koly i khto napysav Hustyns’kiy litopys?” (When and by whom was the Hustyn Chronicle written?) in ZNTSH, vol. C, No. 2, Lviv, 1930.


Fairly important work in the field of Ukrainian history was conducted in the twenties in Dnipropetrovsk (formerly Katerynoslav). Here, historical research was associated with the Dnipropetrovsk Scientific Society, the Institute of Public Education (replacing the former Katerynoslav University established in 1918), the Scientific-Research Chair, and the local Museum and Archive which continued in the tradition of the old Katerynoslav Archive Commission (see supra). Local historians published their works in Zapysky Dnipropetrovs’koho I.N.O. (Proceedings of the Dnipropetrovsk Institute of Public Education) and in publications of VUAN.

Dmytro Yavornytsky (Evarnytsky), 1855-1940, director of the Museum and later (1929) a full member of VUAN, carried on many years of research in the history and archeology of Zaporoze and the Southern Ukraine (see supra). He published several works, particularly, Dniprovi porohy (The Dnieper
Rapids), Dnipropetrovsk, 1927; and Do istoriyi Stepovoi Ukrainy (On the History of the Steppe Ukraine), Dnipropetrovsk, 1929.

Volodymyr Parkhomenko, who continued his work on the history of the Kievan State (see supra), published a series of studies; of special interest are the monograph Pochatok istorychno-derzhavnoho zhyttya na Ukrayini (The Beginnings of Historical National Life in the Ukraine), Kiev, 1925;265 the study “Oleh ta Ihor. Do pytannya pro vzayemovidnosyny” (Oleh and Ihor. On the Question of Their Mutual Relations) in Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN, IV, Kiev, 1924; and others.266

Vasyl' Hrekov, historian-archivist, who studied the history of the eighteenth-century Zaporozhe and published documentary studies: “Bunt siromy na Zaporizhzi v 1768 rotsi” (Mob Riot in Zaporozhe in 1768) in Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN, IX; “Zaporiz'kyi Kish ta Koliyivshchyna” (The Zaporozhian Camp and the Koliy Movement) in Ukrayina, IV, 1928; and others.

The City of Poltava was also an important center of Ukrainian historiography in the twenties. The traditions of such institutions as the Poltava Archive Commission (see supra), and the Ukrainian Scientific Society of Research and Conservation of Monuments of Antiquity and Art in Poltava Province (existing since 1918), continued in the scientific activities of the Poltava Scientific Society and the Institute of Public Education (historians

265 This work was also published in Russian under the title U istokov russkoi gosudarstvennosti (The Sources of Russian Statehood), Leningrad, 1924.
266 V. Parkhomenko was ordered to leave the Ukraine in 1929 (in connection with the trial of the Union for Liberation of the Ukraine) and his subsequent scientific work continued in Russia, lately in Leningrad. Among his later works, the following should be noted: “K voprosu o normanskom zavoevanii i proiskhozhdenii Rusi” (On the Problem of the Norman Conquest and the Origin of Rus') in Istorik-Marksist, No. 4, Moscow, 1938; “Pervaya izvestnaya data sushchestvovaniya gosudarstva Rusi” (The First Known Date of the Existence of the State of Rus'), ibid., No. 6; and “Kharakter i znachenie epokhi Vladimira, prinavshego kristianstvo” (Character and Significance of the Era of Volodymyr who Accepted Christianity) in Uchenye Zapiski Leningradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta (Scientific Proceedings of Leningrad State University), VIII, Leningrad, 1941.
working here were: V. Parkhomenko, P. Klepatsky, and I. Rybakov, and at the Poltava Historical Archive: M. Hnip and M. Buzhynsky. Historians of Poltava published their works in Zapysky Poltavs'koho Naukovoho pry VUAN Tovarystva, and in Zapysky Poltavs'koho I.N.O. (Proceedings of the Poltava Institute of Public Education), in publications of VUAN’s Historical Section and of the Bahaliy Institute in Kharkiv, with which these historians had close ties.

Pavlo Klepatsky, graduate of Odessa University (see supra), professor at Kamyanets University and later at Poltava I.N.O., worked in the twenties in the field of nineteenth-century Ukrainian history, mainly economic research on the economy of huge estates, particularly of the Princes Kochubey (on the basis of the Dykan’ka estate files). He was also interested in Ukrainian historiography of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He published a series of studies and articles. The following should be mentioned: “Lystuvannya O. A. Bezborod’ka z svoyim bat’kom, yak istorychne dzherelo” (Correspondence of O. A. Bezborod’ko with His Father, As an Historical Source) in Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Hrushevs’koho, I, Kiev, 1928; “Dvorians’ke zems’ke opolchennya (Kozaky) 1812 r. na Poltavshchyni” (Landlords’ Mobilization (Cossacks) in Poltava Province in 1812) in Za Sto Lit, V, Kiev, 1930; and others.

Ivan Rybakov worked on the history of the Ukraine of the first half of the nineteenth century. He wrote studies: “Do istoriyi Malorosiys’koho Tayemnoho Tovarystva” (On the History of the Little Russian Secret Society) in Ukrayina, VI, 1925; and “Sovisnyi sud na Ukrayini” (Equity Courts in the Ukraine) in Naukovyi Zbirnyk Leninhrads’koho Tovarystva doslidnykiv Ukra­yins’koi istoriyi, pys’menstva ta movy (Scientific Symposium of the Leningrad Society of Students of Ukrainian History, Literature and Language), VUAN, I, Kiev, 1928.

Mykhaylo Hnip worked on the history of the Ukrainian movement of the eighteen-sixties and published a monograph: Politychnyi rukh 1860-kh rr. na Ukrayini. Kn. I. Poltavs’ka Hromada
Mykhaylo Buzhynsky published new materials on the biography of Vasyly Lukashevych in Za Sto Lit, III, 1928.

In Chernihiv, work on historical science in the twenties went on in connection with the activities of the Historical Archive and the Historical Museum, which continued the tradition of the Chernihiv Archive Commission and of the Scientific Society. Noteworthy among the historians were:

Valentin Shuhayevsky, author of several works on Ukrainian numismatics.

Pavlo Fedorenko, graduate of Kiev University, director of the Chernihiv Archive, studied the economic history of monasteries in the Hemtane and the history of the iron-ore industry in Chernihiv Province during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He published several studies and articles in publications of the Historical Section of VUAN. Under his editorship the Archeographic Commission of VUAN published: Opys Novhorodsivers'koho namisnychestva, 1779-1781 rr. (Description of the Novhorod-Siversky Vicegerency in the Years 1779-1781), Kiev, 1931; but his monograph Rudni Chernihivshchyny XVII-XVIII st. (Smelteries of Chernihiv Province in the XVII and XVIII Centuries) which he readied for publication was never printed.

Scientific work in the field of history, chiefly local and based on local archival materials, was conducted also in Kamyanets-Podilsk, Vinnytsya, Zhytomyr, Mykolayiv, Luhans'ke and in other Ukrainian cities which had higher institutions of learning, museums, historical and cultural monuments, and scientific land study societies. Most of these local centers were associated with general Ukrainian scientific institutions (primarily with VUAN) which published the works of local researchers. Sometimes their works appeared also locally, e.g., in Zapysky I.N.O. (Proceedings

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of Institutes of Public Education), in the works of scientific societies, in publications of the Vinnytsya Branch of the National Library of the Ukraine, etc.

Ukrainian historiography in the Dnieper Ukraine of the twenties clearly indicates several trends which sometimes took on the characteristics of certain scientific “schools” (in Kiev the cultural-historical or sociological but actually neo-populist school of M. Hrushevsky; in Kharkiv: the social-economic school of D. Bahaliy; the historical-economic school; the historical-legal school of M. Vasylenko; the Marxist school).

Each of these trends had (or created) its own ideo-methodological traditions, its sphere of scientific interests and selection of subjects, its organizational centers, its periodicals, and finally, its circle of community, political and personal-group relationships. With the exception of the Marxist trend, however, all the others maintained scientific or scientific-organizational contacts with one another in some form.

This was primarily due to the fact that the entire Ukrainian historiography of the twenties in the Dnieper Ukraine, in Galicia and abroad, stood on identical ideological Ukrainian national positions, centering its main attention and its research on the problem of Ukrainian statehood in its historical development in all its manifestations: political, economic, cultural and national.

Whereas the historical-legal school, in the nature of things, placed at the head of its scholarly interests the historical forms and institutions of Ukrainian constitutional law, the historical-economic school believed its main duty to be to study those historical-economic processes and phenomena which determined historical Ukrainian economics as a separate, independent (autonomous) economic body. Even the social-economic and cultural-historical schools which were founded on old popular tradition could not avoid the influence of statehood ideology. Besides, even the Marxist school (particularly in the works of M. Yavorsky), to the extent that it stayed within the framework of Ukrainian historiography, could not deny the role and signi-
ficance of the national-state factor, both in Ukrainian history and in contemporary times.

This spirit of statehood and this national character were precisely the fundamental features of Ukrainian historiography in the Dnieper Ukraine in the twenties.

The development of Ukrainian historiography in the Dnieper Ukraine in the twenties (and subsequently) went on under extremely complicated and generally unfavorable political conditions, for which the rule of Moscow Bolshevism in the Ukraine was primarily responsible. Sooner or later, Ukrainian historical science had to be subjected to the tasks and purposes of Soviet policy.

In this undertaking, however, the Soviet authorities encountered serious obstacles. The position of Ukrainian historical science and the tempo of its development in the twenties, set by reestablishment of Ukrainian statehood in the years 1917-1920, were such that the Communist authorities were compelled to proceed slowly. At first they introduced financial restrictions, censorship pressure, control in regard to certain subjects, official criticism of some trends in Ukrainian historiography and of certain works and publications and their authors, or editors. But the end of the decade brought a series of heavier blows upon Ukrainian historical science: the trial of the Union for Liberation of the Ukraine (SVU) in 1929-1930, the political purge of VUAN in 1930, deportation of M. Hrushevsky to Moscow (1931) and his death (1934), arrests of many historians, and official condemnation of scholarly activities of historical institutions and of prominent Ukrainian historians (1930-1932).

Then new measures were undertaken by the Soviet authorities directed toward further destruction of Ukrainian historical science. During the first half of the thirties, historical institutions of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences were liquidated268 and the Academy was changed to the Academy of Sciences of the

268 Only one historical institution remained within VUAN—The Institute of History of Material Culture, but opportunities for scientific research in the field of Ukrainian history were extremely restricted.
Ukrainian SSR. Scientific-Research Chairs (Odessa, Dnipropetrovsk, Kiev, and Nizhen) and institutes (particularly the Bahaliy Institute in Kharkiv) were abolished. Reorganized archives and museums had to abandon virtually all kinds of scientific activity, and they became inaccessible to any scientific work. Even the main center of official Communist historical science, the VUAMLIN Historical Institute (transferred in the meantime from Kharkiv to Kiev) was liquidated in the 1935-1936 period. Universities in the Ukrainian SSR which had been reestablished in 1933 and 1934 did not engage in historical research to any appreciable extent until the end of the thirties.

Publication of the literature of historical science was stopped. Numerous scientific works already printed, and others ready for printing, never saw the light of day and most were lost without a trace.  

269 Specifically, in VUAN alone, the following works ready for publication were lost completely: the Collection of the Historical Section of VUAN—Poludneva Ukrayina (The Southern Ukraine); Za Sto Lit (Over a Period of 100 Years), vol. VII; the last (43rd) issue of Ukrayina for 1930; volume II of Pratsi Komisiyi Sotsiyal'no-Ekonomichnoyi Istoriyi Ukrayiny (Works of the Commission of the Social-Economic History of the Ukraine); volume VII of Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus'koho ta ukrajins'koho prava (Works of the Research Commission on the History of Western-Russ' and Ukrainian Law); volume IV of Ukrayins'kyi Arhеografichnyi Zbirnyk (Ukrainian Archeographic Collection); volume V of Ukrayins'kyi Arkhiv (The Ukrainian Archive) containing “Heneral'ne Slidstvo Poltavs'koho polku 1729 roku” (A General Investigation of the Poltava Regiment in 1729); a collection of decrees granting Magdeburg Law to Ukrainian cities in the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries; a collection of archival material of Ukrainian history of the mid-seventeenth century, gathered by the Lviv historian V. Herasymchuk; a whole series of D. Bahaliy's works; “Ukrayins'ka kripats'ka fabryka XVIII-XIX st.” (Ukrainian Serf-worked Factories in the XVIII-XIX Centuries) by O. Ohloblyn; volume IV of Istoriya tsukro-buryakovoi promyslovosti Ukrayiny (History of the Sugar-beet Industry of the Ukraine) by K. Voblyi; two volumes (VI and VII) of Istoriya Ukrayins'-koiy Literatury (History of Ukrainian Literature) by M. Hrushevsky; Materiyaly Polis'koi istorychno-ekonomichnoyi ekspedytsiyi 1932 r. (Materials of the Polissya Historical-economic Expedition of 1932); and many other monographs, collections of articles and archival materials. The same fate befell many historical works in Kharkiv, Odessa and other scholarly centers.
In 1937 and 1938 (the so-called Yezhov period), many historians of the older as well as of the younger generation were arrested, deported, executed or tortured during interrogations, or perished in exile. Others were removed from scientific institutions and prohibited from engaging in scientific activities, or compelled to leave the Ukraine and abandon scientific work in the field of Ukrainian history forever or for a very long time. Their works were strictly forbidden by the censor, their books removed from libraries, their manuscripts and materials destroyed, and even their names were removed from scholarly references.

Certain, albeit very restricted, possibilities for scientific research in the field of Ukrainian history reappeared in the late thirties in connection with the establishment (late 1936) of the Institute of Ukrainian History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Institute of Ukrainian History (in Kiev, with a branch in Lviv during the 1939-1941 period) comprised several older and younger historians, who managed to survive the difficult thirties, and several candidates who were preparing themselves for a scholarly career under the direction of older scholars (O. Ohloblyn and M. Petrovsky in Kiev, I. Krypyakevych in Lviv). Although the basic purpose of the Institute was to prepare auxiliary scientific material, text books, as well as popular-propagandist historical literature, the Institute nevertheless also conducted scientific research work, some results of which were published in the forties.

The following is a far from complete list of Ukrainian historians persecuted by Soviet authorities: M. Slabchenko, O. Hermayze, V. Parkhomenko, O. Hrushhevsky, P. Klymenko, N. Mirza-Avak'yantz, Ye. Stashevsky, I. Cherkasky, A. Yaroshchuvych, V. Barvinsky, V. Romanovsky, F. Savchenko, S. Shamray, S. Hlushko, V. Novytsky, S. Borysenok, V. Otamanovsky, M. Yavorsky, M. Horban', L. Okinshevich, V. Dubrovsky, V. Miyakovsky, V. Bazylevych, O. Ryabinin-Sklyarevsky, F. Petrun', O. Plevako, D. Bovanenko, V. Kaminsky, S. Pidhaynyi, K. Kushnirchuk and many others. Only a very few of them could return to scientific work, and that, either outside the Ukrainian SSR or as emigres.

Of such type were, for example, Narisy z istoriyi Ukrayiny (Outlines of the History of the Ukraine) published by the Institute between 1939 and 1941.
Working in the Institute of Ukrainian History in Kiev until the outbreak of World War II were: O. Ohloblyn, M. Petrovsky, N. Polons’ka-Vasilenko (for their works, see supra), K. Huslystyi, F. Yastrebov, I. Premysler, M. Suprunenko, M. Marchenko, K. Stetsyuk, V. Dyadychenko, F. Los’ and others.

Kost’ Huslystyi, who began his scientific career in the Bahaliy Institute in Kharkiv, worked on the history of eighteenth-century Ukrainian political movements and on Ukrainian history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He wrote the following documentary studies: Z istoryi klasovoyi borot’by v Stepoviy Ukrayini v 60-70-kh r.r. XVIII st. (From the History of the Class Struggle in the Steppe Ukraine in the Sixties and Seventies of the XVIII Century), Kharkiv, 1933; Turbayiv’ske povstannya (The Turbayiv Insurrection), Kiev, 1947; two volumes of Ná­rysy z istoriyi Ukrayiny (An Outline of Ukrainian History), a major publication of the Institute; vol. II, Ukrayins’ki zemli pid lytos’kym panuvannyam i zakhoplennya yikh Pol’shcheyu z XIV st. po 1569 rik (Ukrainian Lands Under Lithuanian Rule and Their Conquest by Poland Between the XIV Century and 1569), Kiev, 1940; vol. III, Ukrayina pid panuvannya Pol’shchi v XVI-XVII st. (The Ukraine under Polish Rule in the XVI and XVII Centuries), Kiev, 1941; the sketch Koliyivshchyna (The Koliyi Movement), Kiev, 1944; and other publications.

Fedir Yastrebov, graduate of Kiev University (INO), worked on the history of nineteenth-century Ukrainian revolutionary movements, with particular attention to documentary material about Ustym Karmelyuk. He also published two volumes of sketches from Ukrainian history: vol. I, Kyyivs’ka Rus’ i feodal’ni kniazivstva (Kievan Rus’ and Feudal Duchies) in co-authorship with K. Huslystyi, Kiev, 1939; vol. VIII, Ukrayina v pershiy polovyni XIX st. (The Ukraine in the First Half of the XIX Century), Kiev, 1939.

Illya Premysler worked on the history of revolutionary movements in the Ukraine in the early twenties.

Mykola Suprunenko worked on Ukrainian history of the 1917-1920 period and published a series of studies, particularly: Ukra-
Mykhailo Marchenko worked on Ukrainian history of the
B. Khmelnytsky and I. Vyhovsky period.

Kateryna Stetsyuk worked on Ukrainian history of the second
half of the seventeenth century. She wrote a monograph: Vplyv
povstannya Stepana Razina na Ukrayinu (Repercussions of the
Stepan Razin Insurrection in the Ukraine), Kiev, 1947.

Vadym Dyadychenko studied the Mazepa period, particularly
the activities of Semen Paliy. He published several articles about
the events of 1708-1709 in the Ukraine, but his monograph on
S. Paliy was not printed.

Fedir Los' worked on the social-economic history of the Uk­
raine of the early twentieth century. He published a monograph
about the Stolypin agrarian reform in the Ukraine and several
articles, particularly on the problem of the emergence of a work­
ing class in the Ukraine, in Voprosy istorii (Problems of His­
tory), II, Moscow, 1951.

Among scientific publications of the Institute of the prewar
period, those worthy of mention are the works of the Moscow his­
torian of law, Professor Serafim Yushkov, corresponding member
of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR: Narysy z istoriyi
feodalizmu v Kyyivs'kii Rusi (An Outline of the History of
Feudalism in Kievan Rus'), Kiev, 1940; and Rus'ka Pravda, Kiev,
1939 (texts edited by Yushkov).272

The Institute of Ukrainian History published Korotkyi kurs
istoriyi Ukrayiny (A Short Course in Ukrainian History), Kiev,
1941, a collective work, with Serhiy Belousov, Director of the
Institute, as chief editor; and volume I, Istoriya Ukrayiny (His­
tory of the Ukraine) edited by M. Petrovsky, Ufa, 1942.273

272 The work was begun by the Archeographic Commission of VUAN during
the time of M. Hrushevsky.

273 Under the editorship of K. Huslystyi, L. Slavin (an archeologist) and F.
Yastrebov, "Narys Istoriyi Ukrayiny" (An Outline of the History of the Ukraine)
was published in Ufa in 1942.
Scientific activities of the Institute of Ukrainian History and all works in the field of history in the Soviet Ukraine were supposed to proceed along the lines of so-called "Marxist-Leninist" methodology, under strict Party supervision with respect to ideology, and even phraseology, according to certain (fairly limited) imposed subjects. The prescribed basis of the Institute's scientific work was the official idea of "Soviet patriotism" and its concomitant idea (widely propagated following the war) of leadership of the "great Russian nation" in all branches of social life—political, economic and cultural—in all territories of the USSR, and throughout the existence of the Russian State. As applied to Ukrainian history, this constituted a theoretic justification of Moscow's centralist policy of the tsars and Soviets in the Ukraine, with the end result of leveling down all Ukrainian national interests, special characteristics, and traditions.

Under these circumstances which, following a short breathing-spell during World War II, have become even more acute (and continue to grow more acute) since the war, Ukrainian historiography throughout the Ukrainian SSR has lost its Ukrainian character and tradition. The very few historical works (and these stem from the previous period), which appeared in the Ukraine during the latter part of the forties and early fifties, with the exception of some publications of archival documents, are actually outside the scope of real historical science.

In addition to the Institute of Ukrainian History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, scientific work in the field of Ukrainian history was also conducted during the 1938-1941 period (although in very limited volume) by the appropriate chairs of the universities in Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa and Lviv (1939). Volume I of *Trudy istoricheskogo fakulteta Kievskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta im. T. G. Shevchenko* (Works of the Faculty of History of T. H. Shevchenko State University in Kiev) came out (in Russian) in 1939 (1940); and volume I of *Zapysky Istorychnoho i Filolohichnoho Fakul'tetiv Uivivs'koho Derzhavnoho Universytetu im. I. Franka* (Proceedings of the Faculties of History and Philology of I. Franko State University in Lviv) came out in 1940.

The following publications are worth mentioning: *Ukrayina перед vyzvol-'noyu vynoyu 1648-1654 r.r.* (The Ukraine Before the War of Liberation of 1648-1654), Kiev, 1946; *Ukrayins'kyi narod u vitchyznyaniy viyni 1812 r.* (The
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Official reports of VUAN and of its separate institutions, publications of scientific-research chairs and institutes, the Central Bureau of Archives of the Ukrainian SSR, individual archives, museums and historical-cultural monuments, scientific and geographic societies; Chronicles and bibliography in scholarly historical periodicals, particularly in the periodical *Ukryaina* during the periods 1917-1918, 1924-1930 and 1932, Kiev; *Knyhar*, 1917-1920, Kiev; *Khiborobs'ka Ukryaina*, vols. I-V, Vienna, 1920-1925; *Stara Ukryina*, Lviv, 1924-1925; *Arkhivna Sprava*, Kharkiv, 1925-1930; *Arkhiv Radyans'koi Ukryiny*, Kharkiv, 1932-1933; *Letopis' Revolyutsii* (after 1928 *Litopys Revolyutsii*), Kharkiv, 1922-1933; *Prapor Marksyzmu*, Kharkiv, 1927-1930; *Chervonyi Shlyakh*, Kharkiv, 1923-1936; *Visti Vseukrayinskoi Akademiyi Nauk*, Kiev; *Visti Akademiyi Nauk USSR* (Ukrainian SSR), *Visnyk Akademiyi Nauk URSR* (Ukrainian SSR); *Kwartalnik Historyczny*, Lviv; and others.

Literature in Chronological Order:


Ukrainian People in the Patriotic War of 1812), Kiev, 1948; *Ustym Karmelyuk*, Kiev, 1948: *Selyans'kyi rukh v 40-kh r.r. XIX st.* (The Peasant Movement in the Forties of the Nineteenth Century), Kiev, 1949; and others.

276 A flagrant example of this is *Istoriya Ukrayins'koi RSR* (History of the Ukrainian SSR), the first volume of which was published in Kiev in 1954 by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR (this is the present name of the former Institute of Ukrainian History), edited by O. Kasymenko (chief editor) and V. Dyadychenko, F. Los', F. Shevchenko and F. Yastrebov.
UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY IN GALICIA

In Galicia, circumstances accompanying the development of historical sciences were different. Polish rule over West-Ukrainian territories, with denial of any kind of autonomy and existing hostility between the authorities and the Ukrainian population, did not favor Ukrainian science at all, particularly historical science. Ukrainian Chairs in Lviv University were abolished. The Shevchenko Scientific Society was deprived of all state subsidy for a long time. Only voluntary aid from the Ukrainian community, both moral and financial, and dedicated work on the part of Ukrainian scholars accounted for the fact that Ukrainian historical science not only did not die out in this area, but continued growing and created new values. What is more, following the purge of Ukrainian historical science in the Ukrainian SSR in the thirties, Galicia became the only Ukrainian territory where Ukrainian historians could work in freedom more or less.

What favored this development was the fact that the Polish authorities, although alien and hostile, did not interfere in the internal affairs of Ukrainian science nor in its methodological fundamentals, as was the case in the Ukrainian SSR. Ukrainian historiography in Galicia maintained the best traditions of pre-war historical science, and its leadership remained in the hands of those historians who had been part of the M. Hrushevsky school. It was equally important that the traditional center of free Ukrainian science, the Shevchenko Scientific Society (see supra), survived and assumed the leadership of all scholarly work in the field of Ukrainian history in Galicia. It was precisely thanks to
the Shevchenko Scientific Society that Ukrainian science in Galicia, deprived of its own universities, managed to create and develop its own centers of scientific research.

The work of Ukrainian historians in the Dnieper Ukraine and abroad exerted considerable ideological influence upon Ukrainian historical science in Galicia. The high standards of Ukrainian historiography in the Dnieper Ukraine in the twenties influenced Ukrainian historians in Galicia with respect to scientific ideas and organization. Here the activities of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and of its Historical Section, headed by M. Hrushevsky, were particularly influential. Galician historians not only published their works in publications of VUAN and of its Historical Section, but even directly participated in the activities of the latter. M. Hrushevsky, in the spirit and tradition of united Ukrainian historiography, set the common efforts of Ukrainian historians toward solving the general problems of Ukrainian history above state boundaries and above regimes. And when in the early thirties the all-Ukrainian center in Kiev was destroyed and Ukrainian historiography in the Ukrainian SSR was stifled, Galician Ukrainian historians continued the work, keeping in contact with Ukrainian emigre scholars in Prague, Warsaw, Berlin and Paris.

This situation determined the special role of Galician historians in developing modern Ukrainian historiography and made possible not only mutual understanding among Ukrainian historians throughout the whole Ukraine during World War II, but also common undertakings by emigres throughout the whole free world.

The main center of Ukrainian historical science in Galicia continued to be the Shevchenko Scientific Society, especially its Historical-Philosophical Section headed by Professor I. Krypyakevych. The Section had among its active members both older historians who had begun their scholarly activities in the days of M. Hrushevsky (B. Barvinsky, V. Herasymchuk, F. Holiychuk, D. Korenets’, I. Krevetsky, F. Sribnyi, O. Terletsky and others) and younger scholars who first appeared on the scientific scene in
the twenties and thirties (M. Andrusiak, I. Vytanovych, R. Zubyk, and others). A new generation of historians made their appearance in the thirties, drawn to work in the Shevchenko Scientific Society by Professor Krypyakevych (I. Karpynets’, T. Kostruba, O. Pritsak and others).

The need for specific work and for establishment of a series of commissions became evident as the Shevchenko Scientific Society developed its historical research in the thirties, and united within its ranks older and younger researchers as well as promising young students. Accordingly, in 1938 the following historical commissions were active in the Historical-Philosophical Section: Ancient Ukrainian History (Chairman I. Krypyakevych), Modern Ukrainian History (Chairman I. Vytanovych), Historical Sources (Chairman O. Terletsky). Research work was devoted mainly to local history (the Galician-Volynian State of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Galicia between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries, etc.), but the researchers’ interest and attention frequently reached beyond local matters and embraced problems of general Ukrainian significance. The tradition of the times of M. Hrushevsky favored this trend, which was continued by his Galician disciples. Particularly influential in this respect was the personal scientific interest of the older generation of historians, especially of I. Krypyakevych who successfully carried on his studies of the history of the Cossack period and of the Cossack-Hetman State. This trend took further root after the liquidation of the Kiev historical center in the early thirties, when the Lviv center again assumed a general-Ukrainian character.

It was of great importance that the principal publication of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, its Zapysky (ZNTSH, Proceedings (also referred to as Memoirs)), and other publications of the Society and of its Historical-Philosophical Section included for the most part historical studies of Galician scholars as well as those of emigres, and (in the 1920s) even of Ukrainian Soviet scholars. Here were published works of M. Andrusiak, B. Barvinsky, M. Chubaty, M. Korduba, I. Krevetsky, I. Krypyakevych, M. Voznyak and others from Galicia; and of V. Bidnov, I. Bor-

Along with the Shevchenko Scientific Society publications there was an attempt to publish an historical (or historical-philological) periodical of a broader nature which would contain scientific studies, scientific popularizations, documentary material, scientific chronicles, reviews and bibliography. The first and very successful attempt was the monthly *Stara Ukrayina* (The Old Ukraine) edited by I. Krevetsky. It had, however, a life of only two years (1924 and 1925). The second periodical was *Syohochasne i Mynule* (The Present and the Past) edited by I. Rakovsky and V. Simovych. It was started in 1939 and its publication was interrupted by the war and the Soviet occupation; only three issues came out.²⁷⁷

Religious and scientific-theological institutions and societies also devoted much attention to historical research, chiefly in the field of Ukrainian Church history. Especially noteworthy is the Ukrainian Theological Scientific Society in Lviv with its publications, among them the quarterly *Bohosloviya* (Theology) published between 1923 and 1939 under the editorship of Fr. Yosyf Slipyi,²⁷⁸ and *Pratsi Bohoslov's'ko-Naukovoho Tovarystva* (The Works of the Theological-Scientific Society), and particularly the publication of the Basilian Fathers, *Zapysky Chynu Sv. Vasyliya Velykoho* (Proceedings of the Order of Saint Basil the Great) which came out in Zhovkva between 1924 and 1939, edited by Fr. Josaphat Skruten', OSBM. *Zapysky ChSVV* became a very important publication in Ukrainian studies, mainly in the field of Church history and general Ukrainian history and the history of culture, gathering around this publication a series of Ukrainian scholars both from Galicia and from the Carpathian Ukraine (M. Andrusiak, B. Barvinsky, V. Hadzhe-

²⁷⁷ The Shevchenko Scientific Society renewed publication of *Syohochasne i Mynule* abroad. Two issues came out in 1948 and 1949 under the editorship of Z. Kuzelya.

²⁷⁸ Subsequently Archbishop of Lviv and Metropolitan of Galicia.

Also worthy of mention are the publications of Lviv Stavropygia, (particularly materials on the history of the Lviv Brotherhood of the eighteenth century) and of the Ukrainian National Museum: Litopys Natsional'noho Muzeyu (Chronicle of the National Museum), 1933-1939, edited by I. Syventsitsky, and separate publications on the history of Ukrainian art, printing, etc.

Much historical material of a local nature was printed in publications of local museums and land-study societies: Litopys Boykyivshchyny (Chronicle of the Boyko Region) in Sambir, ten volumes between 1931 and 1939; Nasha Bat'kivshchyna (Our Fatherland); and others.

Many historical studies (and materials), mainly of a scientific-popular nature were published by various Ukrainian community and private publishing enterprises, either in the form of journals or collections, or in separate, often extensive, publications. To be noted in particular are: Litopys Chervonoiy Kalyny (Chronicle of Chervona Kalyna), a journal (1926-1938) of the publishing house of the same name, which contained many articles and much material, mostly memoirs from the history of the Ukrainian liberation struggle in the twentieth century; and collections, Ukrayins'ka Knyha (The Ukrainian Book), edited by Ye. Yu. Pelensky (Bystrytsya Publishing House) of which five volumes came out between 1937 and 1943; also Literaturno-Naukovi Visnyk (Literary-Scientific News), 1922-1932, and Visnyk (News), 1933-1939, edited by Dmytro Dontsov; Zhyttya i Znannya (Life and Knowledge), 1927-1939, and others.

279 Cf. Index Analectorum OSBM, Series prima, vol. I-VI, Roma, 1949. A total of six volumes were published, but issues 3-4 of vol. VI were lost due to the war and Soviet occupation in 1939. In 1949 in Rome the Basilian Fathers renewed publication of Analecta OSBM (mostly in Latin).

The historical chapters of *Ukrayins'ka Zahal'na Entsyklopediya* (Ukrainian General Encyclopedia), edited by I. Rakovsky (vols. I-III, 1930-1935), the collective work of Ukrainian historians from Galicia and of emigres, should also be noted.

Problems of Ukrainian history and primarily the history of West Ukrainian territories occupy an important position in Polish historiography, especially in Galicia and Volynia. The Polish Historical Society in Lviv, in its principal publications, such as *Kwartalnik Historyczny* (Historical Quarterly) and *Archiwum Towarzystwa Historycznego* (Archive of the Historical Society), published, in addition to studies by Polish scholars dedicated to Ukrainian history, also studies of Ukrainian scholars (S. Tomashivsky, M. Korduba, B. Barvinsky, M. Andrusiak and others). This Society also published the journal *Ziemia Czerwieńska* dedicated to the history of Galicia. The Legal-Historical Society of Lviv published *Przewodnik Historyczno-Prawny* (A Historical-Legal Guide) with Ukrainian scholars (M. Chubaty, V. Zayikyn, and others) also participating. The journal *Biblioteka Lwowska* (Lviv Library) contained many Polish studies of the history of Galicia and Lviv. *Rocznik Wołyński* (Volynian Annals) was published in Rivne (Volynia), containing studies of Volynian history and culture.280

Ivan Krypyakevych, born 1886, has been the most brilliant Galician Ukrainian historian. He came of an old family of clergy-men from Kholm Province. A student of M. Hrushevsky at Lviv University, he devoted himself to the history of the Cossacks in the seventeenth century, the history of Galicia and the his-

280 Only the most significant publications are noted here.
torical geography of West Ukrainian territories. He began publishing his studies, mainly source-research, as early as 1904 in ZNTSH (see supra). In 1919 he was appointed associate professor at Kamyanets-Podilsk University, but during the Polish period he was compelled to work as a high-school teacher, and for several years even had to be outside Galicia. Notwithstanding his inability to engage in official academic-research activities, I. Krypyakevych not only did not abandon scientific research work, but managed to establish in Lviv, around the Shevchenko Scientific Society, a circle of young students of Ukrainian history. In 1939, I. Krypyakevych was appointed to the Chair of Ukrainian History at I. Franko State University in Lviv and headed the Lviv Branch of the Institute of Ukrainian History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. Subsequent events interrupted professorial activities, but I. Krypyakevych continued his research work and directed a group of Ukrainian historians in Lviv in 1943 and 1944. Present political conditions existing in Lviv have restricted I. Krypyakevych's work to a great extent, and he has been severely censured for his adherence to the so-called "Hrushevsky school," but this venerable Ukrainian historian, a member of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, has not stopped working to this day.

Most of Krypyakevych's attention was focused on the history of the Khmelnytsky period, particularly on the process of the establishment of the Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman State. His Studiyyi nad derzhavoyu Bohdana Khmelnyts'koho (Studies of the Bohdan Khmelnytsky State),281 which he published in separate

281 I, "Rada" (Council), II, "Heneral'na Starshyna" (High-Ranking Officers), ZNTSH, v. CXXXIX - CXL; III, "Derzhavni mezhi" (State Boundaries), IV, "Dorohy" (Highways), ibid., v. CXLIV - CXLV; V, "Het'mans'ki universaly" (Universals (Proclamations) of the Hetmans), VI, "Sud" (Courts), ibid., v. CXLVII; VII, "Viys'ko (Armed Forces), VIII, "Kataloh polkovnykiv 1648-1657 r.r." (Catalogue of Colonels, 1648-1657), IX, "Derzhava Bohdana Khmelnyts'koho (zahal'ni uvahy)" (Bohdan Khmelnytsky's State, General Remarks), ibid., v. CLI.

In the same series, but not included by the author in Studies: "Serby v ukrayins'komu viys'ku 1650-1660 r." (Serbs in the Ukrainian Army 1650-1660), ZNTSH, v. CXXIX; "Ukrayins'kyi derzhavni skarb za Bohdana Khmelnyts'koho" (The Ukrainian State Treasury Under Bohdan Khmelnytsky), ibid., v. CXXX;
studies in ZNTSH in the twenties and thirties (also in separate reprints), were based on a wealth of documentary material which he had collected in Ukrainian, Polish and Russian archives, and which constitute a major contribution to the historiography of the Khmelnytsky period.

In addition to this main activity, I. Krypyakevych published a great many scientific treatises, articles, materials and reviews. He also wrote many interesting popular articles on various subjects of general Ukrainian history (particularly of the seventeenth century) and on the history of the Western Ukraine, primarily Galicia and Lviv. Notable among them are works of a historiographic nature (general and special, on certain historians).

In his scientific works of the twenties and thirties I. Krypyakevych appears as a representative of the statehood trend in Ukrainian historiography, who simultaneously fully recognized the roles of the social and the economic factors. It is characteristic of Krypyakevych that he not only goes into deep analysis of certain historical phenomena, but that, on the basis of this analysis, he

"Do istoriyi ukrayins'koho derzhavnoho arkhiva v XVII v." (On the History of the Ukrainian State Archive in the XVII Century) ibid., v. CXXXIV-CXXXV; "Vol'nyi port u Starim Bykhovi 1657 r." (The Free Port of Staryi Bykhiv in 1657), Naukovyi zbirnyk istorychnoyi sektsiyi VUAN za rik 1929 (Scientific Symposium of VUAN Historical Section for the Year 1929), Kiev; "Z ukrayins'ko-moskov's'koi pohranichnoyi perepysky" (From the Ukrainian-Muscovite Correspondence on Border Matters), ZNTSH, v. CL.

The following studies stand somewhat apart: "Skarby Khmelnyts'koho" (Treasures of Khmelnytsky), ZNTSH, v. XCVI; "Z kozats'koi sfragistyky" (From Cossack Sphragistics), ZNTSH, v. CXXXI-CXXXIV; "Uchytel' Bohdana Khmelnyts'koho (Andriy Hontsel' Mokrsky)" (Bohdan Khmelnytsky's Teacher, Andriy Hontsel Mokrsky), ZNTSH, v. CXXXIII; "Monety B. Khmelnyts'koho i P. Doroshenka" (Coins of B. Khmelnytsky and P. Doroshenko), Stara Ukrayina, 1924; "Ostafiy Astamatiy (Ostamatenko), ukrayins'kyi posol v Turechchyni 1670-kh r.r." (Ostafiy Astamatyi (Ostamatenko), Ukrainian Envoy in Turkey in the 1670's), Ukrayina, vol. VI, Kiev, 1928, and others.

During the last war Krypyakevych continued his study of the State of Bohdan Khmelnytsky. Recently he published the monograph, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Kiev, 1954.
looks for historical synthesis within the framework of Ukrainian history as a whole. He also wrote a series of general academic courses in Ukrainian history.

While I. Krypyakevych's activities were centered mainly in the Shevchenko Scientific Society, two other Ukrainian historians, older students of M. Hrushevsky—S. Tomashivsky and M. Korduba—represented Ukrainian historiography chiefly in the outside scientific world.

Stepan Tomashivsky (1875-1930), associate professor of the Chair of Austrian History at Lviv University, whom World War I and reestablishment of Ukrainian statehood separated from scholarly activities (see supra) and even from Galicia for a certain time, became an associate professor in 1926 and a professor in 1930 of the History of the East at Jagellonian University in Kraków. His scholarly works of that period are mainly on history of the Ukrainian Church and on the Princely period. The most important are: "Predtecha Izydora. Petro Akerovych, neznanyi mytropolyt rus'kyi (1241-1245)" (Precursor of Isidore, Petro Akerovych, an Unknown Metropolitan of Rus', 1241-1245) in Zapysky Chyna SVV, vol. II, Nos. 3-4, 1927, and separately; Petro, pershyi uniyats'kyi Mytropolyt Ukrayiny-Rusy (Petro, the first Uniate Metropolitan of Ukraine-Rus'), Lviv, 1928; "Boyaryn chy ihumen?" (Boyar or Abbot?), Zapysky Chyna SVV, v. III, Nos. 1-2, 1928; "Do istoriyi Peremyshlya i yoho yepyskops'koyi katedry" (On the History of Peremyshl and its Episcopal Cathedral), ibid.; and "Vstup do istoriyi Tserkvy na Ukrayini" (Introduction to the History of the Church in the Ukraine), Zapysky Chyna SVV, vol. IV, Nos. 1-2, 1932; second edition came out in Philadelphia, Pa., in the early forties. Other noteworthy works by Tomashivsky of that period are: "Do istoriyi perelomu Khmelnychchyny" (On the History of the Khmelnytsky Upheaval), Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. D. I. Bahaliya, Kiev, 1927 and separately; and "Nowa teoria o poczatkach Rusi" (New Theory About the Beginnings of Rus'), Kwartałnik Historyczny, vol. 43, I, and separately, Lviv, 1930 (regarding the concepts of V. Parkhomenko).
S. Tomashivsky is, along with V. Lypynsky, the founder of Ukrainian statehood historiography.

Myron Korduba, 1876-1948, former professor at Chernivtsi University, was engaged in scientific and academic activity on a broad scale (see supra). He became professor of Warsaw University and this position gave him an opportunity to present Ukrainian historiography before the Polish as well as the foreign scientific world. He took an active part in congresses of historians, both Polish (in the state-territorial sense) as well as international, disseminating detailed information about the development of Ukrainian historical science in all Ukrainian areas and abroad. Korduba wrote outlines of modern Ukrainian historiography for the International Conference of East-European Historians in Warsaw of 1928, and for the following International Historical Congresses: VII, Warsaw, 1933 and VIII, Zürich, 1938. These outlines were published in French. In addition, Korduba published many historical articles and reviews on Ukrainian historical subjects in Polish, German (Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte) and French (Le Monde Slave) periodicals. M. Korduba conducted part of his scientific research work in the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw with the Commission for Study of Ukrainian-Polish Problems which published the weekly Biuletyn polsko-ukrain'ski (Polish-Ukrainian Bulletin), and devoted his work mainly to the history of the Galician-Volynian State and to the Western Ukraine in general. He published a study, “Zakhidne pohranychchya Halyts'ko-Volyns'koyi derzhavy v XIII st.” (The Western Boundary of the Galician-Volynian State in the XIII Century), ZNTSH, vols. CXXXVIII-CXL, Lviv, 1925; and a series of other studies, his outline Istoriya Kholmshchyny i Pidlyashshya (History of Kholm and Pidlyashshya Regions), v. I, coming out in 1941 (Kraków). Korduba was also interested in the Cossack period and published a study, Bohdan Khmelnytsky u Belzchyni i Kholmshchyni (Bohdan Khmelnytsky in the Belz and Kholm Districts), Kraków, 1941; he was also the author of a chapter on the history of the Commonwealth of Poland during the Khmelnytsky period: “The Reign of John Casimir: part I, 1648-54” in

During World War II M. Korduba moved to Lviv where he continued his studies of the history of Western Ukrainian territories of the medieval period. Hardships of the German occupation and persecution by Soviet authorities interrupted his scholarly work and hastened his death.

Among other historians of the older generation (see supra) we should name the following:

Ivan Krevetsky, 1883-1940, worked mainly in the field of Ukrainian historiography. A particularly important article was: “Ukrajins’ka istoriohrafiya na perelomi” (Ukrainian Historiography at the Turning Point), ZNTSH, vols. CXXXIV-CXXXV. He worked also in historical bibliography.

Bohdan Barvinsky carried on studies of the Mazepa period. He published the studies, “Slidamy het’mana Mazepy” (In the Footsteps of Hetman Mazepa), ZNTSH, v. CXXIX, 1920 and v. CXLIV, 1926; “Do pobutu Orlyka v Stanyslavovi” (On Orlyk’s Stay in Stanyslaviv), Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. M. S. Hrushev’s’koho, Kiev, 1928; and a genealogical study “Konashevychi v Peremys’kiy zemli v XV-XVI st.” (The Konashevyches in the Peremyshl Area in the XV and XVI Centuries), ZNTSH, v. C.

Vasyl’ Herasymchuk, 1880-1944, carried on work on the period of B. Khmelnytsky and I. Vyhovsky, the most important study being: “Do pytanna pro statti B. Khmelnyts’koho” (On the Problem of the Articles of B. Khmelnytsky), ZNTSH, v. C. His collection of material on the history of the Khmelnytsky period from Polish sources, prepared for the Archeographic Commission of VUAN, did not see publication.

Omelyan Terletsky worked on the history of Galicia of the nineteenth century, particularly of the year 1848.

Mykola (Nicholas D.) Chubaty, born in 1889, professor at the Ukrainian University (clandestine) and of the Theological Academy in Lviv, investigated subjects of history of Ukrainian law and of the Ukrainian Church. He published a monograph: “Derzhav-

In addition, M. Chubaty wrote university courses on the history of Ukrainian law: Ohlyad istoriyi ukrayins'koho prava. Istoriya dzherel ta derzhavnoho prava (An Outline of the History of Ukrainian Law—History of Sources and Constitutional Law), vols. I, II, Lviv, 1921; second edition, Lviv, 1922; third edition, Munich 1947 (mimeographed); and on Ukrainian Church history: Istoriya ukrayins'koi Tserkvy (History of the Ukrainian Church), parts I and II, Schloss Hirschberg, 1946, mimeographed. Prof. Chubaty has been living in the United States since 1939, working in the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and since 1944 editing the periodical The Ukrainian Quarterly. He continues his study of church history.


Mykhaylo Voznyak (1881-1954), historian of literature, devoted much work to unsolved problems of Ukrainian history and Uk-

Fr. Josaphat-Ivan Skruten’, OSBM (1894-1951), was particularly interested in problems of the history of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. He published, mainly in Zapysky ChSVV (Proceedings of the Order of St. Basil the Great), a series of source studies and articles on the biography of Saint Josaphat Kuntsevych and the history of the Order of Saint Basil in Ukraine. Particularly noteworthy are his studies on biographies of the Basilian Fathers (on the basis of a collection of manuscripts of the Metropolitan Lev Kyshka): Zapysky ChSVV, I-IV, 1924-32; on the Synopsis of the Pidhirtsi Monastery, Zapysky ChSVV, I, III, IV; and the outline Un demi siècle d’Histoire de l’Ordre des Basiliens (A Half Century of the Order of Basilians), Warsaw, 1933.

Fr. Teodosiy-Teofil Kostruba (1907-1943), a prematurely-deceased historian, published a series of studies and articles on Ukrainian Church history of the Princely Period, part of which is contained in his collection Narysy z tserkovnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny X-XIII stolitty (Outline of Ukrainian Church History of the X to XIII Centuries), Lviv, 1939, second edition, Toronto, 1955. Fr. Kostruba also did research in the history of the Galician-Volynian State and Galician history, publishing (following 1929) the results of this research in Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva im. Shevchenka (v. CL), in Zapysky ChSVV, Bohosloviya, and others. He was also the translator of “Halyts’ko-Volynsky Litopys” (The Galician-Volynian Chronicle) into modern Ukrainian (an-
notated) in two parts (Lviv, 1936). His major work, however, on the sources for history of the Galician-Volynian State, remains unpublished. Among other publications of Fr. Kostruba, we must note the article "Het'man Ivan Skoropadsky 1709-1722," Lviv, 1932.

Fr. Roman Stepan Lukan’ OSBM (1907-1943), worked on specific problems of Ukrainian Church history (the history of monasteries) and on the history of culture (press and bibliography).

Illya Vytanovych (born 1899) devoted his work to subjects of economic and social history of the Ukraine, notably Istoriya i suchasnyi stan Zakhidno-ukrayins’koho sela (History and Present State of the West-Ukrainian Countryside), Podebrady, 1935, mineographed; and studies on the history of Ukrainian social-political ideas of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—about O. Rusov, M. Tuhan-Baranovsky, V. Navrotsky and others.

Ivan Karpynets’ worked in the same field, e.g., his study “Halyts’ki zalizni huty ta yich produktsiya v r.r. 1772-1848” (Galician Iron Smelters and their Production Between 1772 and 1848), ZNTSH., vol. CLIV, 1937.

Roman Zubyk worked on history of prices in the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries.

Omelyan Pritsak (born 1919) worked on the political history of the Mazepa period. Representing the youngest generation (before World War II) of Galician historians, a student of Professor Krypyakevych, he published a study “Ivan Mazepa i knyahynya Anna Dol’ska” (Ivan Mazepa and Princess Anna Dol’ska), Maze­pa vol. II, and compiled a detailed bibliography on Mazepa and his period for vol. III of the Mazepa collection, which was not published, however, due to the war. The Mazepa period was

282 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas, 1937, No. I.
283 In 1948 O. Pritsak published a study “Soyuz Khmelnyts’koho z Turechchynoyu 1648 r.” (Khmelnitsky’s Alliance of 1648 with Turkey), ZNTSH, vol. CLVI, Munich, 1948. Subsequent research by O. Pritsak is along different lines, chiefly oriental studies.
also studied by Fr. Dr. Pavlo Khrushch who published some results of his research in Zapysky ChSVV (VI,1-2).\textsuperscript{284}

We should also note the works of Adriyan Kopystyansky, publisher of material on the history of the Lviv Stavropygia in the eighteenth century\textsuperscript{285} and of Fr. Andriy Ishchak (1887-1941) on church history: “Uniyni i avtokefalni zmahannya na ukrayins’kykh zemlyakh vid Danyla do Izydora” (The Uniate and Autocephalous Strivings in Ukrainian Lands from the Times of Danylo to Isidore), Bohosloviya, Lviv, vols. I, II, V, 1923, 1924, 1927; “De Zacharia Kopystenskyj eiusque Palinodia” (On Zacharia Kopystensky and His Palinodia), Bohosloviya, vols. VIII, IX, 1930-1931.

Mykola Holubets’ (1892-1942) published many studies on Ukrainian history and the history of Ukrainian art. He was the author of Velyka Istoriya Ukrayiny (Great History of Ukraine), published by I. Tyktor, Lviv, 1935; second edition, Winnipeg, 1949.

In addition, scientific, scientific-popular and general periodicals and books in Galicia in the period of the thirties and forties contained numerous studies, outlines and material on Galician history and particularly on the Galician-Ukrainian national renaissance. Here we should note the works of several authors: Ambrosiy Androkhovych, “I. Lavrivsky, odyn iz pioneriv ukrayins’koho vidrodzhennya v Halychyni” (I. Lavrivsky, One of the Pioneers of the Ukrainian Renaissance in Galicia), ZNTSH., vol. CXXVIII, 1919; Ivan Bryk, “Slovyans’kyi z’yizd u Prazi 1848 r. i ukrayins’ka sprava” (The Slavonic Congress in Prague in 1848 and the Ukrainian Problem) ibid., vol. CXXIX, 1919; Kyrylo Studynsky, “Materiyaly dlya istoriyi kul’turnoho zhyttya v Halychyni v 1797-1857 rr.” (Material for the History of Cultural Life in Galicia Between 1797 and 1857), Ukrayins’ko-Rus’kyi Arkhiv, XIII-XIV, Lviv, 1920; Fr. Tyt Voynarovsky, Das Schicksal des ukrainischen

\textsuperscript{284} His monograph “Ivan Mazepa do het’t’manstva” (Ivan Mazepa Before his Hetmanate) is as yet unpublished.

\textsuperscript{285} He also published a popular edition of Istoriya Rusy (A History of Rus’), vols. I-III, Lviv, 1931-1933.
World War II brought about great changes and hardship in the circumstances of Ukrainian historical science in Galicia. During the first Soviet occupation (1939-1941) the rights of Ukrainian science and higher education were formally recognized in Galicia. The Polish John Casimir University in Lviv was changed to the I. Franko Ukrainian State University and Ukrainian professors, whom Polish authorities had deprived of opportunities to teach in universities, were appointed to its faculty. I. Krypyakevych was appointed to the Chair of Ukrainian History and the faculty also included the historians O. Terletsky (the Chair of World History), M. Andrusiak (for a short period) and others. This provided an opportunity to assemble young students of historical science in Lviv University, who worked in the Historical Department under I. Krypyakevych. Lviv State University began publication of Zapysky Istoriychnoho ta Filolohichnoho Fakul'tetiv (Proceedings of the Faculties of History and Philology) which printed the works of Ukrainian historians of Lviv and Kiev. This fact had a certain importance for the further development of Ukrainian historiographic science.

But along with this, Soviet occupation brought great destruction to Ukrainian science, particularly historical, in Galicia. First of all, all prewar publications were padlocked, and many publications ready for printing and even some in print were destroyed. A whole series of Shevchenko Scientific Society's publications were lost, especially the then current volume of Zapysky (ZNTSH, vol. CLVI, Works of the Historical-Philosophical Section) and

286 Particularly studies by N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko and by O. Ohloblyn.
287 Volume CLVI of ZNTSH appeared subsequently (in 1948) abroad, but with different content.
of Syohochasne i Mynule (vol. IV). New publications of the Ukrainian Theological Academy and of the Theological Scientific Society were destroyed. Also lost were current issues of Zapysky ChSVV (vol. VI, Nos. 3-4). A similar fate befell private publications.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society was changed early in 1940 to the Lviv Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, of which the Institute of Ukrainian History (officially the Branch of the Kiev Institute), headed by Prof. I. Krypyakevych, was a part. O. Terletsky, V. Herasymchuk, Yosyp Pelensky, F. Sribnyi, Fedir Holiychuk, I. Karpynets' and others worked in this Institute. The members of the Institute worked mainly on the history of Western Ukrainian territories (particularly of the nineteenth century), and also gathered material for appropriate chapters of a large history of the Ukraine, which was at that time a project of Kiev Institute. Scholars of Lviv Institute took part together with Kiev historians in the Session of the Historical-Philological Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, which was held in Lviv in the spring of 1941.

Scientific work in Lviv Institute was to proceed within the framework of "Marxism-Leninism" and was under strict control of Soviet authorities.

The position of historical science was not much different during the German occupation of Galicia between 1941 and 1944. Lviv University was liquidated. The Branch of the Academy of Sciences was kept intact, but any kind of scientific activity was prohibited. The Shevchenko Scientific Society was not permitted to reopen even in the form of a scientific research institute. The German occupation authorities prohibited publication of any historical works with the very restricted exception of textbook literature.

Even under such difficult circumstances, however, historians in Lviv did not cease their work. Taking advantage of the framework of a professional association of scientific workers, the Historical-Philosophical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society renewed its scientific activities. The most lively work went on in the Historical Sub-Section and in the Historical Cabinet (un-
der Prof. Krypyakevych). Scholarly meetings of the historical group were held in 1943 and 1944 under the chairmanship of Prof. Krypyakevych, with the participation of all Ukrainian historians who were in Lviv at the time (B. Barvinsky, S. Biletsky, F. Holiychuk, I. Karpynets', M. Korduba, I. Levkovych, Fr. R. Lukan', V. Matsyak, F. Sribnyi, O. Terletsky, I. Vytanovych and others), as well as historians from the Dnieper Ukraine who were then in Lviv (V. Dubrovsky, O. Ohloblyn, N. Polons'ka-Vasylchenko).

Many scientific studies were prepared for publication at that time, but they could only be printed in the form of short articles or notices published in existing newspapers and in the literary journal Nashi Dni (Our Days), (Lviv, 1942-1944). The only major work which the group managed to publish was an historical-archeological monograph by Prof. Yaroslav Pasternak, Staryi Halych (Old Halych), Kraków-Lviv, 1944. Besides this there were some scientific-popular histories (especially works of Prof. Korduba) and textbooks (republication of D. I. Doroshenko’s Istoriya Ukrayiny (History of the Ukraine), Kraków-Lviv, 1942).

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HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE CARPATHIAN UKRAINE

A short survey of historical works on the Carpathian Ukraine is offered here, since this subject was not touched upon in D. Doroshenko's A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography.

Carpathian Ukrainian historiography had its beginnings in the late eighteenth century. The first historian of the Carpathian Ukraine (Rus') was Chief Abbot of the Basilian Monastery in Mukachevo, Ioannikiy Basylovych (1742-1831), author of Brevis notitia fundationis Theodori Koriathovits pro religiosis Ruthenis in monte Csernek ad Munkacs (Brief Notes of the Theodor Koriyatovych Foundation for Ruthenian Theologians in Mount Czernek near Munkacs), vols. I-IV, Cassoviae, 1799-1804.

In the nineteenth century problems of the history of the Carpathian Ukraine and its Church were studied by: Fr. Mykhail Luchkay whose chief work was Historia Carpato-Ruthenorum sacra et civilis, four volumes (left in manuscript form); Adolf Dobryansky, 1817-1902; Fr. Oleksander Dukhnovych (1803-1865): Istoriya Pryashevskoi eparkhii (v Ugorskoi Rusi) (History of the Pryashiv Eparchy in Hungarian Rus'), translated by Fr. K. Kustodieiev, 1877; Fr. Ivan Dulishkovych: Istoricheskiya cherty ugro-russkago naroda (Historical Features of the Hungarian-Rus' People), vols. I-III, Uzhhorod, 1875-1877; Fr. Yuryi Zhatkovych (1855-1920), whose main work was Etnografichna istoriya Uhro-russou (Ethnographic History of the Hungarian Rus' People),
1895, a part of which was published by Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1905. There were also other authors, not to mention Hungarian and German researchers, e.g., H. J. Bidermann and others.


Following World War I there was a noticeable increase in
studies of the history of the Carpathian Ukraine. These studies were conducted both in the Carpathian Ukraine and beyond its borders. The center of these studies in the Carpathian Ukraine was the “Prosvita” (Education) Society in Uzhhorod which published much historical material in its Naukovyi Zbirnyk (Scientific Symposium), of which fourteen volumes came out. Many studies, articles and much documentary material on Carpatho-Ukrainian history were published in Zapysky ChSVV and in other Galician and foreign publications.

Working on Carpatho-Ukrainian history were: Professor Oleksiy Petrov (deceased 1932), Karpatoruské pomistni názvy z po­lo­v. XIX. a počátku XX st., (Carpatho-Rus’ Place-Names of the First Half of the XIX and Early XX Centuries), Prague, 1929; Drevenishiya gramoty po istorii Karpatorusskoj Tserkvi i ierarkhii, 1391-1498 (The Oldest Documents Concerning History of the Carpathian Church and Hierarchy), Prague, 1930; Zadachi Karpatorusskoj istoriografii (Tasks of Carpatho-Rus’ Historiography), Prague, 1930; Antoniy Hodynka, “Documenta Kortovicsiana et fundatio Monasterii Munkaciosensis” in Analecta Ordinis S. Basilii Magni, series II, section II, vol. I (VII), Fasc. 2-3, 4, vol. II (VIII), fasc. 1-2, Rome, 1950, 1953, 1954; Ilarion Svyentsitsky, “Kul’turno-natsional’nyi rukh na Zakarpatti i v Halychyni v XVIII-XIX v.” (The Cultural-National Movement in Trans-Carpathia and Galicia in the XVIII-XIX Centuries), Syoho­chasne i Mynule, I, 1939; Yevhen Perfetsky, professor at the University of Bratislava, on the history of Transcarpathia during the Middle Ages, the study of sources and historiography, particularly

290 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der Slaven, vol. VI, Nos. 2 and 3, 1931.
Sociálně-hospodářské poměry Podkarpatské Rusi ve století XII-XIV (Social-Economic Conditions in Carpathian Rus' in the XII Through XIV Centuries), Bratislava, 1924; “Nejdůležitější studie o dějinách Podkarpatské Rusi” (The Most Important Studies of the History of Carpathian Rus’), Sborník filozofickej fakulty univ. Komenského v Bratislavě, (Collected Papers of the Faculty of Philosophy of Komensky University in Bratislava), Nos. 1-8, 1922, etc.; Fr. Vasyl’ Hadzhega (1864-1938) on the ancient history of Trans-Carpathia and church history, particularly, O pere­selenennu Knyazy Fedora Koriyatovycya do Madyarshchyny (On Immigration of Prince Fedor Koriyatovyčh to Hungary), Uzhhorod, 1929; Knyaz’ Fedor Koriyatovych i Marmorosh (The Prince Fedor Koriyatovych and Marmorosh), Uzhhorod, 1930-1931; see also Zapysky ChSVV, vol. IV, Nos. 1-2; Fr. Hlib Kynakh, OSBM, on church history, ibid., vol. I, Nos. 2-3, vol. II, Nos. 1-2, vol. III, Nos. 3-4, vol. IV, Nos. 1-2; Oleksander Mytsyuk, professor at the Ukrainian Free University in Prague, Naris sotsiyal’no­ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Pidkarpat’skoji Rusy (Outline of the Social-Economic History of Sub-Carpathian Rus’), I-III; Vasyl’ Pachovsky (1878-1942), author of a scientific-popular history of Trans-Carpathian Ukraine, Istoriya Podkarpat’skoji Rusy, Uzhhorod, 1921; second edition, Istoriya Sribnoyi Zemli (History of the Silver Land), Uzhhorod, 1939; the third edition, Istoriya Zakarpattya (History of Trans-Carpathia), Regensburg, 1947; and others. Also of a scientific-popular nature is M. Andrusiak’s article “Narys istoriyi Karpats’koji Ukrainy” (Outline of the History of the Carpathian Ukraine), in the collection Karpats’ka Ukraina (The Carpathian Ukraine), Lviv, 1939.

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Since the position of Ukrainian historiography in the Dnieper Ukraine over the period of the last several decades was more and more dependent on the role of political factors—the anti-national and anti-democratic policy of the Soviet authorities—and because the development of Ukrainian science in Galicia was subject to political pressure and economic restrictions on the part of the Polish government, Ukrainian historical science abroad has assumed particular importance. Although financially its field of operation has been very much restricted and uncertain, both as regards research and publications, it has been, however, almost completely free in the political, academic and ideomethodological sense. True, it was uprooted from its own soil and deprived of access to primary historical sources which were within the territory and under the authority of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Poland. On the other hand, however, emigre science alone could freely utilize foreign historical and documentary materials, heretofore very little known or completely unknown to Ukrainian historiography, and, what was of inestimable importance for the future, it established contacts with Western European and world historical science. Following World War II, Ukrainian historiography was able to develop freely only beyond the borders of the homeland, under emigre conditions. For this reason an outline of Ukrainian historical science abroad must be divided into two periods: prior to, and following World War II.

In connection with circumstances of resettlement of Ukrainian emigres in the twenties and thirties, the main centers of Ukrainian science of history beyond the borders of Ukraine were: Prague, Warsaw, Berlin and to a certain extent Paris and Rome. First place among them belongs without question to Prague, with a concentration of the best forces of Ukrainian emigres and with legal and material aid on the part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, which did not impose on Ukrainian science any political
or ideological restrictions or undue obligations. The existence of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague (established in Vienna in 1921 and transferred to Prague later the same year) constituted a solution to the problem of educating new academic ranks of Ukrainian historians. There was a Chair of History of the Ukraine at the Ukrainian Free University, headed for a long time by Professor Dmytro I. Doroshenko (1921-1926, 1931-1936, and 1939-1945), with other Ukrainian historians working as professors, associates and assistants (V. Bidnov, B. Krupnytsky, S. Narizhnyi, P. Fedenko, M. Andrusiak and others) and the Chair of History of Ukrainian Law (A. Yakovliv, R. Lashchenko, O. Haymanivsky). The University published *Naukovyi Zbirnyk* (Scientific Symposium), of which four volumes came out up to 1945, and the university courses of its professors, particularly *Ohlyad ukrains'koyi istoriyohrafiyi* (A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography) by D. I. Doroshenko.

The real center of scientific research in the field of Ukrainian history was, however, the Prague Ukrainian Historical-Philological Society established in 1923. Its permanent chairman was the historian of art, Professor Dmytro Antonovych (1877-1945), son of Volodymyr Antonovych; and its secretaries were Professor Vasyl' Bidnov (until 1929), Symon Narizhnyi (1929-1944), and Volodymyr Miyakovsky (1944-1945). During the Society's twenty-two years of existence in Prague, it had among its members not only Ukrainian historians living in Prague, but historians from all emigre centers, those from Galicia, and later emigres from Dnieper Ukraine. Most of the papers read at the Society's meetings were on the subjects of Ukrainian history and historiography. The Society published its *Pratsi* (Works) of which five volumes came out, with most of the articles appearing also in separate reprints. It also published some collections on individual subjects (particularly the collection devoted to a discussion of the beginnings of the Ukrainian nation: *Otkoudu yes' poshla Ruskaya zemlya* (How Did the Rus' Land Come About), Prague, 1931, and the collection *Pamyati Prof. Vasyla Bidnova* (In Memory of Prof. Vasyl' Bidnov), Prague, 1936).
A SURVEY OF UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Scientific research in history also went on in Prague in the Museum of the Liberation Struggle (established in 1925), in the Drahomanov Ukrainian High Pedagogical Institute (1923-1933) which published its Pratsi (Works), of which three volumes came out, in the Ukrainian Law Society (beginning in 1923), in the Ukrainian Historical Cabinet (1930-1940), in the Ukrainian Sociological Institute (subsequently the Institute of Social Studies), to some extent in the Ukrainian Husbandry Academy (established 1922, and subsequently called the Ukrainian Technical Husbandry Institute) in Podebrady (problems of economic history), and in other institutions and societies. Ukrainian historians collaborated with some Czech scientific institutions, having their works published by the latter (e.g., in Časopis Národního Musea (News of the National Museum)).

Ukrainian scholarly congresses in Prague were also of some importance to Ukrainian historiography. Two such congresses were held in 1926 and in 1932. Proceedings of the First Congress were published in Prague in 1928 in the form of a report; and of the Second as the 2 Ukrayins'kyi Naukovyi Z'yzd u Prazi (Second Ukrainian Scientific Congress in Prague), Prague, 1934.

It should also be noted that Ukrainian publishing houses (both public and private) in Prague published a series of works of Ukrainian history. Noteworthy among them is the Naukova Biblioteka (Scientific Library) of the Yuriy Tyshchenko Publishing House.

Another important center of Ukrainian historical research abroad was Warsaw. Among the faculty of Warsaw University there were several Ukrainian scholars. Since 1924, there was, as part of the University, the Orthodox Theological Faculty (formally Studium) with Ukrainian historians and lawyers among the faculty (V. Bidnov, D. Doroshenko, O. Lototsky, V. Zayikyn); it published a journal 'Ελπίς (Hope).

Highly commendable work on behalf of Ukrainian historiography was performed by the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw, headed by O. Lototsky (and later by A. Yakovliv), established in 1928 (formally in 1930) "for the purpose of promot-
ing those branches of Ukrainian science for which conditions of free development do not exist in the Soviet Ukraine.”


A new Ukrainian scientific association was formed in Warsaw in 1938—The Ukrainian Mohyla-Mazepa Academy of Sciences, headed by Professor Stepan Smal-Stocki (President) and Professor Andriy Yakovliv (General Secretary). The Department of Ukrainian Studies of the Academy published, as volume III of its Pratsi (Works), M. Voznyak’s monograph “Psevdo-Konysky i Psevdo-Poletyka (‘Istoriya Rusov’ u literaturi i nauk)" (Pseudo-Konysky and Pseudo-Poletyka—“Istoriya Rusov” in Literature and Science), Lviv-Kiev, 1939.

Considerable activity was developed by the Ukrainian War-Historical Society in Warsaw which published nine volumes of collections, Za derzhavnist’ (For Statehood), 1925-1939, devoted to the history of the Ukrainian liberation struggle. The Ukrainian journal of military science Tabor (The Camp) published in Kalish in the beginning of 1923 a series of studies, articles and materials on Ukrainian military history, particularly the works of O. Pereyaslavsky (Shpilinsky), S. Siropolko Jr., and others.

Nasha Kul’tura (Our Culture), scientific popular monthly, published in Warsaw between 1935 and 1937 and edited by

292 Volume II of Orlyk’s Diary (Pratsi, vol. 50) was not completely printed and was lost in the printing shop during the war in 1939.
293 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in “Syohochasne i mynule,” II, Lviv, 1939.
Professor Ivan Ohiyenko,\textsuperscript{295} also carried scholarly works in Ukrainian history.

Finally, some historical works appeared in publications of the Ukrainian Black Sea Institute, founded in 1940: \textit{Chornomors’kyi Zbirnyk} (Black Sea Collection).

There was some collaboration among Ukrainian and Polish historians in Warsaw, too. Ukrainian historians took part in Polish scientific institutions and in scientific meetings, printing their works in Polish scholarly publications. On their part, some Polish historians collaborated with the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw (particularly with the Commission for Research in Polish-Ukrainian Problems, which was part of the Institute) and published their works there.

The third center of Ukrainian historical science abroad was \textit{Berlin}, notably the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin (1926-1945). Established as a Ukrainian-German and subsequently, after 1934, a German state institution, the Institute’s aim was “dissemination of authentic information about the Ukraine among German scholars, transmission of achievements of German and European science and culture to the Ukraine, and aid to Ukrainian students who were completing their studies at German higher institutions of learning.”\textsuperscript{296} The Institute thus combined scientific, academic and informational services.

During the first period of its existence, under the directorship of D. I. Doroshenko (1926-1931), the Institute was primarily concerned with scientific research and publications, as well as the education of young scholars. In the second period, under the directorship of Professor I. Mirchuk, an historian of Ukrainian philosophy and culture (1931-1945), the Institute, continuing its scientific work, developed scientific-informational activity on a

\textsuperscript{295} Since 1940, Ilarion, Archbishop of Kholm and Pidlyashshya. At present Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada.

Metropolitan Ilarion renewed publication of \textit{Nasha Kul’tura} and it came out in Winnipeg in 1951 through 1953.

very large scale. Transformation of the Institute into a German
state institution did not change its essential Ukrainian character.

The Chair of History in the Institute was occupied by such
distinguished scholars as V. Lypynsky and D. I. Doroshenko. Among contributing members of the Institute were such historians as S. Tomashivsky, L. Krypyakevych, I. Krevetsky, V. Bid-nov, V. Zayikin and others. The Institute educated new ranks of Ukrainian historians: B. Krupnytsky, D. Olyanchyn, I. Losky, V. Kuchabsky, M. Antonovych and Fr. Petro Verhun (church history).

Beginning in 1927, the Institute published its Zapysky (Ab-
handlungen—Proceedings) of which three volumes came out under the editorship of D. I. Doroshenko (Berlin, 1927, 1929, 1931), containing studies, articles, reviews (in Ukrainian and German) by D. Doroshenko, B. Krupnytsky, D. Olyanchyn and others, and Zvidomlennya (Mitteilungen—Reports) of which two issues came out in 1927 and 1928, with special articles by D. I. Doroshenko. In 1932 the Institute began publication of Beiträge zur Ukrainekunde (Notes on Ukrainian Studies), one issue of which (III) was dedicated to M. Hrushevsky: “Prof. Michael Hruschevskyj. Sein Leben und sein Wirken” (Prof. Mykhaylo Hrushevsky. His Life and Work), Berlin, 1935.

Toward the end of its existence, during World War II, the Institute began publishing (mimeographed) monographs and studies in Ukrainian and German. Historical works published were: L. Okinshevich’s monograph Znachne Viys’kove Towar-
ystvo (A Distinguished Military Company); and B. Krupnytsky’s study Beiträge zur Ideologie der “Geschichte der Reussen” (Isto-

The first encyclopedic work about the Ukraine in German, Handbuch der Ukraine (Handbook of the Ukraine) under the editorship of Prof. I. Mirchuk (Leipzig, 1941), was compiled by associates of the Institute.297 On the request of the Institute, Prof.

297 The Ukrainian Free University in Munich published this work in 1949 in English, Ukraine and its People (with some changes and additions), edited by I. Mirchuk.

Individual historians engaged in the study of Ukrainian history in Paris and Rome. Working in Paris were: Professor E. Borschak (see *infra*), V. Prokopovych (see *infra*) and Prof. Oleksander Shulhyn of the Ukrainian Free University, a specialist in world history who is at present working on subjects of modern Ukrainian history. Working in Rome was Yevhen Onatsky, historian and historian of culture, and author of the studies: “Pokhodzennya Poletyk” (Origin of Poletyks) in *Ukryina*, 1917; and “Shche pro avtora Istoriyi Rusov” (More about the Author of *Istoriya Rusov*) in *Nashe Mynule* (1918, I). He also published a work in Italian: *Studi di storia e di cultura Ucraina* (Studies of Ukrainian History and Culture), Rome, 1939.

Ukrainian emigre historians can be divided into several generations of scholars. The first generation are historians who began their scientific careers in the Ukraine and managed to achieve a certain, frequently quite important, position in Ukrainian historiography even before 1917. In this category belong first of all V. Lypynsky and D. I. Doroshenko; we can also include in this category V. Bidnov and O. Lototsky (church history), A. Yakovliv, R. Lashchenko and S. Shelukhyn (legal history), and V. Prokopovych (sphragistics).

The second generation of historians developed or began their scholarly activities abroad. Some of them went abroad having already prepared for a scientific career in the Ukraine; others prepared for it abroad in the 1920’s. In this category belong E. Borschak, V. Zayikin, as well as Lypynsky’s and Doroshenko’s students—B. Krupnytsky, D. Olyanchyn, S. Narizhnyi and others.

The third generation appeared in the field of Ukrainian historiography in the 1930’s. They were the younger students of the first generation of scholars, and were mostly graduates of the Ukrainian Free University. Warsaw University or the Ukrainian

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298 Professor Ye. Onatsky is living in the Argentine at the present time.
Finally the fourth generation of Ukrainian historians appears on the scene of scholarly activities after World War II.

The older generation of Ukrainian emigre historians continued the scientific research begun in the homeland. Their scientific works were devoted chiefly to problems of synthesis in Ukrainian history and historiography, as well as to scientific popularization. In these fields of scholarly endeavor they accomplished a good deal. In particular, they managed to acquaint Western European scholarly circles with the achievements of Ukrainian historiography. Cut off from basic archival sources, they could engage in scientific research only to a limited degree, chiefly in the field of Ukrainian political history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (based primarily on Polish source material), in church history and legal history. They had, however, full opportunity to formulate a statehood-concept of the Ukrainian historical process and, thanks to their widespread and prolific academic activities, they managed to educate new ranks of Ukrainian historians in the same spirit and thus create a statehood school in modern Ukrainian historiography.

First place in Ukrainian emigre historiography along with preeminence in Ukrainian historical science in general is unquestionably shared by V. K. Lypynsky and D. I. Doroshenko. While the principal historical works of Vyacheslav Lypynsky (1882-1931) belong to the pre-revolution period (see supra), he did center his attention in the 1920's upon problems of historiosophy and sociology, but due to poor health and his premature death he was able to engage in scientific-academic work for only a short time (in the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin). There is no doubt, nevertheless, that Lypynsky's ideological influence determined the entire development of Ukrainian historiography of the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The scientific and academic activity of D. I. Doroshenko, on the other hand, developed to full maturity abroad.

Dmytro Ivanovych Doroshenko (1882-1951) was born on April
8, 1882 in Wilna, but his home was Hlukhiv County in the Province of Chernihiv. He came of an old family of Cossack-Hetmans which had given the Ukraine two Hetmans—Mykhaylo and Petro Doroshenko—in the seventeenth century, many Cossack patriots of the eighteenth century and several civic and cultural leaders of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. D. I. Doroshenko finished secondary school in Wilna and studied at the universities of Warsaw, St. Petersburg and Kiev, graduating from the latter in 1909. Even before World War I he distinguished himself as a Ukrainian civic and political leader, publicist, and pedagogue-historian. He worked in St. Petersburg (which had a large number of Ukrainian residents), in Kiev, Katerynoslav, and then again in Kiev. His scholarly work was connected with the Katerynoslav Archival Commission (see supra) and with the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kiev (see supra) where he was secretary and editor of its Ukrayins'kyi Naukovyi Zbirnyk (Ukrainian Scientific Symposium), published in 1914 and 1915. During World War I, D. I. Doroshenko engaged in community relief work on a large scale as delegate of the "Association of Cities" in the area of Galicia and Bukovyna occupied by Russian troops. Following the 1917 revolution the Russian Provisional Government appointed him Regional Commissioner (Governor-General) of Galicia and Bukovyna. That same year he was elected a member of the Ukrainian Central Rada which appointed him chief of the Secretariat-General of the Ukraine (Prime Minister of the Ukrainian Government) but he refused this position and was elected Governor of the Chernihiv Province. In 1918 D. I. Doroshenko became Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Government. In 1919 he was appointed assistant professor at Kamyanets-Podilsk University, but had to emigrate abroad later that year. From 1921 until his death, D. I. Doroshenko was professor of the Ukrainian Free University (in Vienna, Prague and Munich), occupying the Chair of Ukrainian History. Between 1926 and 1936 he was also professor of Ukrainian History at Charles University in Prague. Between 1926 and 1931 Doroshenko was director of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin, and between
1936 and 1939 professor of Church History on the faculty of Orthodox Theology of Warsaw University. During the 1945-1951 period he was president of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences abroad. D. I. Doroshenko was a full member of many scientific societies, both Ukrainian and foreign, notably, corresponding-member of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies of the University of London (elected in 1923 along with M. Hrushevsky and the philologist O. Kolessa). D. I. Doroshenko died in Munich on March 19, 1951.

D. I. Doroshenko left a huge heritage of scientific and literary works. From 1899 on, he published about 1,000 scientific, academic, scientific-popular and journalistic works on Ukrainian history, historiography, the history of Ukrainian culture, church, literature, the history of Ukrainian cultural and political relations with Western Europe (chiefly with Germany), Slavonic studies and Ukrainian historical bibliography in the following languages: Ukrainian, Russian, Byelorussian, Polish, Czech, Serbian, English, French, German, Italian and Swedish.299


299 Cf. *Bibliohrafiya prats' prof. D. Doroshenka za 1899-1942 roky* (Bibliography of Prof. D. Doroshenko's Works for the Years 1899-1942), Prague, 1942 (804 Titles). There is as yet no bibliography of his works for the 1943-1951 period.

D. I. Doroshenko wrote an extensive monograph about Hetman Petro Doroshenko which was not published in full due to the circumstances of World War II. Only some chapters of this work were published, e.g., “Pochatok het’manuvannya Petra Doroshenka 1665-1666” (Early Days of the Hetmanate of Petro Doroshenko, 1665-1666) in Pratsi Ukrayins’koho Istorychno-Filohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi (Works of the Ukrainian Historical Philological Society in Prague), vol. IV, Prague, 1942, and separately, Prague, 1941; “Pols’ko-ukrayins’ka viyna 1671 roku” (The Polish-Ukrainian War of 1671) in Naukovyi Zbirnyk Ukrayins’koho Vil’noho Universytetu v Prazi (Scientific Collection of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague), vol. IV, Prague, 1942, and separately, Prague, 1942; “Stepan Opara, nevdalii het’man Pravoberezhnoyi Ukrayiny” (Stepan Opara, Unsuccessful Hetman of the Right-Bank Ukraine) in Pratsi Ukrayins’koho Istorychno-Filohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi, vol. II, Prague, 1939, and separately, Prague, 1937.

In the field of Ukrainian historiography D. I. Doroshenko wrote: Ohlyad ukrayins’koyi istoriohrafiyi (A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography), Prague, 1923, the first and thus far the only complete course of Ukrainian historiography from the beginnings of Ukrainian historical works until 1923; monographs about M. Kostomarov,300 P. Kulish,301 V. Antonovych,302 studies about Istoriya Rusov,303 J. B. Scherer,304 D. Bantysh-Kamensky,305

301 P. O. Kulish. Yoho zhyttya i literaturno-hromads’ka diyal’nist’ (P. O. Kulish. His Life and Literary-Civic Activity), Kiev, 1918; Panteleymon Kulish, Leipzig, 1923.
302 Volodymyr Antonovych. Yoho zhyttya i naukova ta hromads’ka diyal’nist’ (Volodymyr Antonovych. His Life and Scientific and Civic Activity), Prague, 1942.
303 “Istoriya Rusiv, yak pamytky ukrayins’koyi politychnoi dumky drugoyi polovyny XVIII stol.” (Istoriya Rusov as a Monument of Ukrainian Political
M. Drahomanov,306 V. Horlenko,307 V. Lypynsky308 and a series of articles and reviews.


304 “Schererovy Annales de la Petite Russie a jejich misto v ukrajinske historiografi” (Scherer’s Annales de la Petite Russie and Their Place in Ukrainian Historiography) in Sbornik, věnovaný J. Bidlovi (Collection dedicated to J. Bidlo), Prague, 1928.

305 “Knyaz’ N. Repnin i D. Bantysh-Kamensky” (Prince N. Repnin and D. Bantysh-Kamensky), Pratsi Ukrayins’koho Vysokoho Pedahohichnoho Instytutu imeny M. Drahomanova (Works of the M. Drahomanov Ukrainian High Pedagogical Institute), vol. I, Prague, 1930. D. I. Doroshenko’s monograph about D. Bantysh-Kamensky, which was being printed in ZNTSH in Lviv, did not come out because that volume was destroyed by the Soviet censor in 1939.


In addition to a series of articles, D. I. Doroshenko wrote a book on Ukrainian church history, *Pravoslavna Tserkva v mnyulomu i suchasnomu zhyti ukrayins'koho narodu* (The Orthodox Church in the Ukrainian People's Past and Present), Berlin, 1940.

In the field of historical bibliography D. I. Doroshenko wrote *Ukazatel' istochnikov dlya oznakomleniya s Yuzhnoi Rus'yu* (A Guide to Sources for Knowledge of South Rus'), St. Petersburg, 1904; and a series of outlines of scientific-historical literature and a great number of reviews of works on Ukrainian history and publications on its sources, both in Ukrainian and in foreign historical journals (particularly in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, 1931-1934).

The memoirs of D. I. Doroshenko are also a valuable contribution to Ukrainian historiography. They were published in the form of numerous articles and in separate publications: *Moi spomyyny pro davnye-mynule* (1901-1914 roky) (My Recollections of the Distant Past: the Years 1901-1914), Winnipeg, 1949; *Moi spomyyny pro nedavnye-mynule* (1914-1920) (My Recollections of the Recent Past: 1914-1920), vols. I-IV, Lviv, 1923-1924.

D. I. Doroshenko's work in popularizing Ukrainian history among Ukrainians and in scholarship in general is highly commendable. Of primary significance is his popular course (textbook) in Ukrainian history which was published in four editions.309 His sketches of local history of the following areas are also very interesting: Katerynoslav,310 Chernihiv,311 Podolia,312 Galicia,313 Carpathian Ukraine314 and others; also of local history: *Po rid-

309 *Kurs istoriyi Ukrayiny dlya vyshchykh klas serednikh shkil* (Course in the History of the Ukraine for Higher Grades of Secondary Schools), Kiev-Vienna, 1921; *Korotkiy kurs istoriyi Ukrayiny* (Short Course in the History of the Ukraine), Katerynoslav-Leipzig, 1923; *Istoriya Ukrayiny* (History of the Ukraine), Kraków-Lviv, 1942; *Istoriya Ukrayiny* (History of the Ukraine), Augsburg, 1947.
310 *Z mnyuloho Katerynoslavshchyny. Korotka istoriya krayu i yoho zaselennya* (From the Past of Katerynoslav Province. A Short History of the Land and of its Settlement), Katerynoslav, 1913.
312 *Pro mynuli chasy na Podillyu* (Koroten'ka istoriya krayu) (About the Old Days in Podolia—A Very Short History of the Land), Kamyanets-Podilsk, 1919.
nomu krayu (Over Our Own Land), Kiev 1919, second edition, Lviv, 1930, third edition, New York, 1956. Particularly important were D. I. Doroshenko's numerous scientific-informative articles in foreign periodical and non-periodical publications, especially in The Slavonic Review and in The Slavonic and East European Review, e.g., "Ukrainian History since 1914" (The Slavonic Review, London, 1924, No. VII); in Historisk Tidskrift, "Svensk-u krainska förbindelser under 1600-och 1700-talen i belysning av den nyaste ukrainska historieskrivningen" (Swedish-Ukrainian Relations in the 1600-1700 Period in the Light of the Most Recent Ukrainian Historical Research), Stockholm, 1937, No. 2; in Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte (Berlin); Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der Slaven (Breslau); Zeitschrift für slavische Philologie (Berlin); Slavische Rundschau, Germano-Slavica (Prague); Slovanský Přehled (Prague); Časopis Národního Musea (Prague); Przegląd Współczesny (Warsaw); Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas (Breslau); Kyrios (Königsberg); and others.

One must fully agree with D. I. Doroshenko's biographer, Professor L. Biletsky, that the work of D. I. Doroshenko is "a great and important page of Ukrainian national history for society, in culture, in politics and science."315

In Ukrainian historiography especially, Doroshenko occupies one of the most prominent places. As the bearer of the finest traditions of Ukrainian historiography of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, he was the first among Ukrainian historians to compile a scholarly outline of Ukrainian history from the earliest times to our own days, not merely as a process of the historical development of the Ukrainian people, but also as a process of the development of Ukrainian nationhood.

313 M. Zhuchenko (D. Doroshenko) "Galitsiya i eya proshloe" (Galicia and its Past), Ukrainskaya Zhizn' (Ukrainian Life), 1914, VIII-X;
314 M. Zhuchenko (D. Doroshenko) "Ugorskaya Rus'" (Hungarian Rus'), Ukrainskaya Zhizn', 1914, V-VI; D. D., Uhors'ka Rus' (Hungarian Rus'), Kiev, 1914; D. Doroshenko, Uhors'ka Ukraina (The Hungarian Ukraine), Prague, 1919.
315 L. Biletsky, Dmytro Doroshenko, Winnipeg, 1949, p. 16.
Noteworthy among emigre historians of the older generation are also V. Bidnov and O. Lototsky.

Vasyl' Bidnov (1874-1935), professor at the Ukrainian Free University (1923-1929) and the Orthodox Theological Faculty of Warsaw University (1929-1935), carried on studies in the history of the Southern Ukraine and church history. A series of his studies and articles was published by the Ukrainian Free University, the Ukrainian Historical-Philological Society, the Shevchenko Scientific Society (in its Zapysky) and in others, notably: “‘Ustnoe povestovanie zaporozhtsa N. L. Korzha’ ta yoho pokhodzhennya i znachinnya” (The Origin and Significance of the Storytelling of the Zaporozhian N. L. Korzh), in Pratsi Ukrayins’koho Istorychno-Filohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi (Works of the Ukrainian Historical-Philological Society in Prague), vol. I, Prague, 1926, and separately, Prague, 1925; “Apolon Skal’kovsky, yak istoryk Stepovoyi Ukrayiny” (Apolon Skal’kovsky as Historian of the Steppe Ukraine), in Naukovyi yuvileynyi zbirnyk Ukrayins’koho Vil’noho Universytetu v Prazi, prysvyachenyi Masarykovi (The Scientific Jubilee Symposium of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague Dedicated to Masaryk), vol. I, Prague, 1925; “Sichovyi arkhymandryt Volodymyr Sokal’sky v narodniy pamyati ta osvitlenni istorychnykh dzherel” (Volodymyr Sokal’sky, Archimandrite of Sich, in National Memory and in the Light of Historical Sources), ZNTSH, vol. CXLVII, Lviv, 1927; “Mariya Mahdalyna, maty het’mana Mazepy” (Maria Mahdalyna, Mother of Hetman Mazepa), Mazepa, vol. I, Warsaw, 1938; “Tserkovna anatema na het’mana Mazepu” (Church Anathema on Hetman Mazepa), Mazepa, vol. II, Warsaw, 1939; and others.

Oleksander Lototsky (1870-1939), professor at the Ukrainian Free University (1923-1928) and of the Orthodox Theological Faculty of Warsaw University, director of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw, investigated Ukrainian church history and church law. He published monographs: Ukrayins’ki dzherela tserkovnoho prava (Ukrainian Sources of Church Law), War-
saw, 1931; and *Avtokefaliya* (Autocephaly), vols. I, II, Warsaw, 1935 and 1938, an introduction to an extensive monograph on Ukrainian church history which, however, was not published; studies about religious institutions of Volodymyr the Great: “Tserkovnyi ustaw kn. Volodymyra Velykoho” (Ecclesiastic Laws of Prince Volodymyr the Great), Lviv, 1925, reprinted from *Yu-vileyny Zbirnyk NTSIH* (Jubilee Symposium of the Shevchenko Scientific Society); and “Svytok Yaroslavl’” in *Naukovyi Yuvingi Zbirnyk Ukrainys‘koho Universytetu v Prazi* (Jubilee Symposium of the Ukrainian University in Prague), v. I, Prague, 1925; about the legality of Anathematizing Hetman Ivan Mazepa, *Mazepa*, vol. II, Warsaw, 1939; and others.

*Ivan Ohiyenko* (subsequently Metropolitan Ilarion, see *supra*), born in Kiev Province in 1882, also studied problems of church history. A philologist by profession, he is the author of numerous works on Ukrainian and Slavic philology and the history of culture. He published a two-volume work, *Ukrayins‘ka Tserkva. Narysy z istoriyi ukrayinskoyi Tserkvy* (The Ukrainian Church—An Outline of Ukrainian Church History), Prague, 1942; and a series of studies and articles. In addition, he wrote a documentary work, “Varshavs‘ka zbirk pro Orlyka” (Warsaw Collection About Orlyk), in *Zapysky ChSVV*, vol. VI, 1-2, 1935.

*Vyacheslav Prokopovych*, 1881-1942, also belongs to this generation. He began his scholarly career in Kiev. His study “Kyyivs‘ka Militsiya” (The Kiev Militia) was published in the journal *Nashe Mynule*, No. I, Kiev, 1918. He continued his research as an emigre in France. His extensive work on the repeal of Magdeburg Law in Kiev was published after the author’s death in *Pid zolotoyu korohvoyu* (Under the Golden Banner), Paris, 1943. Prokopovych devoted most of his work to Ukrainian sphragistics, but he only managed to publish the study “Sfrahistychni anekdoty” (Sphragistic Anecdotes) in *Pratsi Ukrayins‘koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva* (Works of the Ukrainian Historical-Philological Society), vol. II, Prague, 1939, and separately,

Prague, 1938. His major work *Sfragistychni studiyi* (Sphragistic Studies) which constitutes a scientific survey of Ukrainian sphragistics, as well as his special study *Pechat’ Malorossiiskaya* (The Seal of Little Russia) were published after his death in ZN TSH, vol. CLXIII, Paris-New York, 1954. \(^{317}\)

Historians of Ukrainian law of the older generation working as emigres were R. Lashchenko, A. Yakovliv and S. Shelukhyn. Rostyslav Lashchenko, 1878-1929, professor of the Ukrainian Free University (1922-1929), actually began his scholarly career as an emigre. He devoted his research mainly to the history of Ukrainian law of the Lithuanian period. He published a monograph "Kopni sudy na Ukrayini, yikh pokhodzhenny, kompetentsiya i ustriy" (Kopni (Common-Law) Courts in the Ukraine, Their Origin, Competence and Organization) in *Zbirnyk Prawnychoi Komisiji pyr Istorychno-Filosofichnii Sektsiyi Naukovoho Tovarystva im. Shevchenka* (Symposium of the Law Commision of the Shevchenko Scientific Society Historical-Philosophical Section), I-II, Lviv, 1926-1927; a study "Lytovskyi Statut, yako pamyatnyk ukrayins’koho prava" (The Lithuanian Statute as a Monument of Ukrainian Law) in *Naukowy Zbirnyk Ukarayins’koho Vil’noho Universytetu v Prazi* (Scientific Symposium of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague), vol. I, Prague, 1923; and others. In addition, he wrote a study "Pereyaslav’kii dohovir 1654 r." (The Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654) in *Yuviileynyi Zbirnyk na poshanu Prof. S. Dnistryans’koho* (Jubilee Symposium Dedicated to Prof. S. Dnistryansky), Prague, 1923, in which he defended the thesis that the Treaty of Pereyaslav had established relations between the Ukraine and Muscovy based on a personal alliance; the Hetman as chief of the independent Ukrainian State, recognized the "moral authority" of the Muscovite tsar only as a mere formality. Lashchenko also published his *Lektsiyi po istoriyi ukrayins’koho prava* (Lectures on the History of Ukrainian Law), part I, The

\(^{317}\) Also posthumously the extensive study by Prokopovych, "The Problem of the Juridical Nature of the Ukraine’s Union with Muscovy" was published in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. IV, No. 3 (13), 1955.
Princely Period (Prague, 1923) and part II, The Lithuanian-Polish Period, vol. I, Prague, 1924.

The work of Professor A. Yakovliv, who worked diligently until 1955, is of special importance to Ukrainian historiography.

Andriy Yakovliv, 1872-1955, a native of Kiev Province, lawyer and prominent civic and political leader, began his scholarly career before 1917. In 1907 he published the study in the journal *Ukrayina*, “Namisnyky, derzhavtsi i starosty hospodars’koho zamku Cherkas’koho v XV-XVI st.” (The Viceregers, Tenants, and Starosty of the Grand-Ducal Castle in Cherkasy in the XV and XVI Centuries); and “Z istoriyi registratsiyi ukrayins’kykh kozakiv” (From the History of the Registration of Ukrainian Cossacks), *Ukrayina*, vol. III, Kiev, 1907. He developed extensive scientific work only after he went abroad, where he became professor of the Ukrainian Free University in 1924. Yakovliv wrote numerous treatises on Ukrainian legal history, mainly of the Lithuanian-Polish and Cossack-Hetman periods, particularly analyses of common-law (kopni) courts in the Ukraine: “Do pytannya pro genezu kopnykh sudiv na Ukrayini” (The Problem of the Origin of “Kopni” Courts in Ukraine), in *Zhyttya i Pravo* (Life and Law), Lviv, 1928, I-II); “Kopni sudy na Ukrayini XVI-XVII st.” (“Kopni” Courts in the Ukraine in the XVI and XVII Centuries) in *Yuviileynyi Zbirnyk Ukrayins’koho Vil’noho Universytetu u Prazhi* (Jubilee Symposium of the Ukrainian Free University in Prague), v. II, Prague, 1930; “Ukrainian Common-Law Procedure,” *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. II, No. 4/6, New York, 1952; and others, and the study *V’plyvy staroches’koho prava na pravo ukrayins’ke Lytov’s’koi doby* (The Influence of the Old Czech Law on Ukrainian Law of the Lithuanian Period), Prague, 1929; studies of Magdeburg Law in the Ukraine, especially the monograph *Das deutsche Recht in der Ukraine und seine Einflüsse auf das ukrainische Recht im XVI-XVIII Jahrhundert* (German Law in the Ukraine and its Influence on Ukrainian Law in the XVI-XVIII Centuries), Leipzig, 1942; and others.

Ukrainian historiography is particularly enriched by A. Yakovliv’s many treatises on the history of international-legal
relations of the Ukraine with Muscovy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the codifications of Ukrainian law in the eighteenth century, particularly two monographs; *Ukrayins’ko-Moskovs’ki dohovory XVII-XVIII st.* (Ukrainian-Muscovite Treaties of the XVII and XVIII Centuries), Warsaw, 1934\(^{318}\) and *Dohovir het’mana Bohdana Khmelnyts’koho z moskovs’-kym tsarem Oleksiyem Mykhaylovym 1654 r.* (Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky’s Treaty with the Muscovite Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich in 1654), New York, 1954; treatises: “Dohovir B. Khmelnyts’koho z Moskvoiu 1654” (B. Khmelnytsky’s Treaty with Muscovy of 1654), in *Yuvileyny Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. D. Bahaliya,* Kiev, 1928; “Statti B. Khmelnyts’koho v redaktsiyi 1659 r.” (B. Khmelnytsky’s Articles in the 1659 Edition), in *Yuvileyny Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. M. Hrushevs’koho,* vol. I, Kiev, 1928; and others; the monograph “Ukrayins’kyi kodeks 1743 roku. ‘Prava, po kotorym suditsya malorossiiskii narod’” (The Ukrainian Code of 1743—Law by Which the Little Russian People Are Tried) in *ZN TSH,* vol. CLIX, Munich, 1949; and several studies devoted to the history of sources of that code.


Problems of Ukrainian legal history of the Princely Period, and problems of Ukrainian history (particularly ancient) were studied by Serhiy Shelukhyn (1860-1938), professor of the Ukrainian Free University beginning 1921, who advanced, among others, the theory of the Celtic origin of Rus’: *Zvidkilya pokhodyt’ Rus’?* (What is the Origin of Rus’?), Prague, 1929. However, this occasioned serious reservations.

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The second generation of Ukrainian emigre historians actually began scholarly activities abroad, although some had already begun their scientific career in the Ukraine. Special characteristics of this generation were: direct contacts with Western European historical science and extensive utilization of Western European documentary sources in research of Ukrainian history, which was of prime importance to the subsequent development of Ukrainian historiography. The activities of B. Krupnytsky and E. Borschak were particularly prolific in this respect.

**Borys Krupnytsky**, 1894-1956, a native of Kiev Province, graduate of Kiev and Berlin universities, and a student of Doro-shenko at the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin, became an assistant in 1931, and a professor in 1941 at the Ukrainian Free University. He devoted his main studies to the political history of the Ukraine in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, seeking out, for this purpose, material in German and Swedish archives; also to Ukrainian historiography and methodological problems of Ukrainian history. Krupnytsky wrote the following monographs: *Het’man Pylyp Orlyk* (1672-1742), *Ohlyad yoho politychnoyi diyal’nosti* (Hetman Pylyp Orlyk, 1672-1742—Outline of His Political Activity), Warsaw, 1938; *Hetman Mazepa und seine Zeit* (1687-1709) (Hetman Mazepa and his Times, 1687-1709), Leipzig, 1942; *Het’man Danylo Apostol i yoho doba* (Hetman Danylo Apostol and his Times), Augsburg, 1948; and a series of treatises, the most important of which are: *Johann Christian v. Engel und die Geschichte der Ukraine* (Johann Christian v. Engel and Ukrainian History), Berlin, 1931; and “J. Ch. Engel’s Geschichte der Ukraine” (J. Ch. Engel’s History of Ukraine) in *Abhandlungen des Ukr. Wiss. Institutes in Berlin*, Berlin, 1931, vol. III; “Het’man Mazepa v osvitlennyu nimets’koyi literatury yoho chasu” (Hetman Mazepa in the Light of the German Literature of his Time), in *Zapysky ChSVV*, vol. IV, Nos. I-II, Zhovkva, 1932, and separately, Zhovkva, 1932; “Te-ofan Prokopovych i shvedy” (Teofan Prokopovych and the Swedes), in *Zapysky ChSVV*, vol. VI, Nos. 1-2, Lviv, 1935, and separately, Zhovkva, 1934; “Zu den Anfängen des Hajdamaken-
tums" (The Origins of the Haydamak Movement), in Jahr-
bücher für Geschichte Osteuropas, II, Breslau-Berlin, 1936; "Py-
lyp Orlyk i Sava Chalyi" (Pylyp Orlyk and Sava Chalyi), in
Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva v
Prazi (Works of the Ukrainian Historical-Philological Society in
Prague), vol. II, Prague, 1939, and separately, Prague, 1937; a
series of treatises, articles and materials about Ukrainian-Swedish
relations under Mazepa, especially in 1708 and 1709 (Mazepa
vols. I and II, Warsaw, 1938-1939);319 “Philipp Orlik und die
Katholische Kirche” (Pylyp Orlyk and the Catholic Church) in
Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas, No. 3/4, Breslau-Berlin,
1940; “Z zhyttya pershoyi ukrayins'koyi emigrasiyi” (The Life
of the First Ukrainian Emigres) in Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Isto-
rychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi (Works of the Ukr.
Hist.-Phil. Soc. in Prague), vol. III, Prague, 1941, and separately,
Prague, 1940; “Z istoriyoi Pravoberezhyha 1683-1688 r.” (From
the History of the Right-Bank 1683-1688), ibid., vol. IV, Prague,
1942, and separately; Beiträge zur Ideologie der Istorija Rusow
(“Geschichte der Reussen”) (Notes on the Ideology of “Istoriya
Rusov”), Berlin, 1944 (mimeographed);320 and others.321

B. Krupnytsky published a course in Ukrainian history in
German, Geschichte der Ukraine, Leipzig, 1939; 2nd ed., Leipzig,
319 “Karl XII v stariy i noviy shvedskiy literaturi” (Charles XII in Old and New
Swedish Literature); “Mazepa v svitli shvedskovy istoriiohrafiiyi” (Mazepa in the
Light of Swedish Historiography), “Plany Mazepy v zvyazku z planamy Karla
XII pered ukrayins'kym pokhodom shvediv” (Mazepa's Plans in Connection with
Charles XII's Plans Before the Swedish Ukrainian March), (Mazepa vol. I);
“Mazepa i shvedy v 1708 r. (na osnovi spomyniv i lystuvannya suchasnykiv)”
(Mazepa and the Swedes in 1708 on the Basis of Memoirs and Correspondence
of Contemporaries); “Shvedy i naselennya na Ukrayini v 1708-1709 r.r. (na pid-
stavvi shvedskykh dzherel)” (Swedes and the Population of the Ukraine in 1708-
1709 on the Basis of Swedish Sources); “Z donesen’ Kayserlinga 1708-1709 r.r.”
(From Kayserling's Reports of 1708-1709); “Miscellanea Mazepiana” (Mazepa,
vol. II).

320 Cf. also: B. Krupnytsky, “ ‘Istoriya Ukrayiny i ukrayins'kykh kozakiv’ Y. Ch.
Engelya ta ‘Istoriya Rusov’” (“History of the Ukraine and Ukrainian Cossacks”
321 Particularly: “Federalism and the Russian Empire,” The Annals of the Ukrain-
1943; and an extensive work of historiosophic character: Osnovni problemy istoriyi Ukrayiny (Basic Problems of History of Ukraine), Munich, 1955, mimeographed.

Elie Borschak (Illya Borshchak), born in Kherson Province in 1892, graduate of St. Petersburg, Kiev and Odessa universities, by profession a lawyer and classical philologist, and assistant in International Law at Odessa University, has been living abroad since 1919 and working in archives and libraries in Vienna, London, Rome, Stockholm, Upsala, Leyden and, mostly, in Paris. Since 1938 E. Borschak was a lecturer and then professor of the Ukrainian Language, Literature and Civilization in the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes in Paris; in addition, he is a full member of the Slavic Institute of the University of Paris.

Prof. Borschak's scholarly works are mainly devoted to the political history of the Ukraine of the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, to Franco-Ukrainian relations in the past, and to Ukrainian historiography. He discovered in French public and private archives very important documentary material about Ukrainian emigres of the eighteenth century, especially about the political activities of Hetman Pylyp Orlyk and his son, a general in the service of France, Count Hryhor Orlyk. Part of this material has been published. Among these, first place belongs to the diary of Pylyp Orlyk, his treatise, the manuscript Vyvid prav Ukrayiny, 1712 r. (Deduction on the Ukraine's Rights) and the correspondence between the elder and younger Orlyk.

Professor E. Borschak published the following monographs: Velykyi Mazepynets' Hryhor Orlyk, heneral-poruchnyk Lyudovyka XV (The Great Follower of Mazepa, Hryhor Orlyk, Lieutenant-General of Louis XV), Lviv, 1932—published in English as Hryhor Orlyk, France's Cossack General (Toronto, 1956); Napoleon i Ukrayina (Napoleon and the Ukraine), Lviv, 1937; A. Voynarovsky, Lviv, 1939; treatises: “Napoléon et l’Ukraine” in Revue des Etudes Napoléoniennes, 1922, VIII-IX, Paris; “Orlikiana. Opys nevydanykh dokumentiv pro het’mana Orlyka, yoho rodynu i otochennya” (Orlikiana, A Description of Unpub-


322 E. Borschak also wrote, in collaboration with René Martel, a biography of Hetman Ivan Mazepa in the form of an historical novel, La vie de Mazeppa, Paris, 1931, with other editions following. It appeared in Ukrainian as Ivan Mazepa, zhyttya i poryvy (Ivan Mazepa, Life and Exploits), Lviv, 1933.

Professor Borschak is the editor of *Ukrayina*, a journal of Ukrainian studies and Ukrainian-French cultural relations, published in Paris since 1949 (nine issues have been published thus far). He edits a regular column “La chronique ukrainienne” in *Revue des Etudes Slaves*, Paris.

*Domet Olyanchyn* (born 1891 in Podolia), graduate of Berlin University and student of V. Lypynytsky in the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin, devoted his works to seventeenth and eighteenth century Ukrainian history (politics, culture and economics). Working in German archives and collections of manuscripts he assembled much material on the history of Ukrainian-German relations in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and on the basis of this he wrote a series of treatises, especially: “Dva lysty het’maniv B. Khmelnyts’koho i I. Vyhovs’koho do Kur­fyursta Brandenburz’koho Fridrikha Vil’hel’ma” (Two letters of Hetmans B. Khmelnytsky and I. Vyhoovsky to Kurfürst of Brandenburg, Frederick Wilhelm) in *Khliborobs’ka Ukrayina* (Agricultural Ukraine), vol. V, Vienna, 1924-1925; and “Iz materiyaliv do ukrayins’ko-nimets’kykh politychnykh znosyn druhoi po­lovyny XVII v.” (Materials on Ukrainian-German Political Relations in the Second Half of the XVII Century) in *Abhandlun­gen des Ukrainischen Wissenschaftlichen Institutes in Berlin*, vol. I, Berlin, 1927; “Ukrayiñs’ko-brandenburz’ki politychni znosyny v XVII st.” (Ukrainian-Brandenburg Political Relations in the XVII Century) in *ZN TSH*, vol. CLI, Lviv, 1931; “Do istoriyi torhovli Rusy-Ukrayiny z Baltykoyu, zokrema-zh Staroduba z Kenigsbergom XVII i poch. XVIII st.” (On the History of Commerce of Ukraine-Rus’ with the Baltic, Particularly Between Starodub and Königsberg in the XVII and Early XVIII Centuries), in *Zapysky ChSVV*, vol. VI, Nos. 1-2, and separately, Zhov­tka, 1932; “Torhovel’ni znosyny Ukrayiny z Breslavlem u XVIII st.” (Commercial Relations of the Ukraine with Breslau in the XVIII Century) in *Nasha Kultur’a*, Warsaw, 1935, vol. VIII; “Torhovel’ni znosyny Ukrayiny z Lyayptsygom u XVIII st.”
(Ukrainian Commercial Relations with Leipzig in the XVIII Century), ibid., 1936, I (10); "Aus dem Kultur und Geistesleben der Ukraine" (On the Cultural and Spiritual Life of the Ukraine), parts I and II, Kyrios, 1936, No. 2 and 1937, Nos. 1-4, which contains a list of Ukrainian students who studied at Western European, mainly German, universities.

Other noteworthy works of Domet Olyanchyn are: "Do istoriyi torhovli Ukrayiny z Krymom (1754-1758)" (On the History of Ukrainian Trade with the Crimea 1754-1758) in ZNTSH, vol. CLII, 1933; "Opys podorozhi shved's'koho posla na Ukrayinu 1656-1657" (Description of the Trip of a Swedish Envoy to the Ukraine in 1656-1657), ibid., vol. CLIV, 1937, and a series of treatises on cultural and economic relations of the Ukraine with the West, mainly with Germany, published in the Warsaw journal Nasha Kultur'a, 1935-1937.


The Ukrainian Free University in Prague was directly responsible for the scholarly careers of S. Narizhnyi and P. Fedenko, who devoted their work chiefly to problems of Ukrainian political history of the seventeenth century.

Symon Narizhnyi (born 1898), since 1933 assistant and subsequently professor of the Ukrainian Free University, worked mostly on the period of Hetman Ivan Vyhovsky, also on Ukrainian historiography and the history of culture. He published treatises: Johann Vyhovskyj im Dienste Moskowiens (Ivan Vyhovsky in Moscow's Service), Lviv 1928;323 "Het'manstvo Vyhovs'koho" (The Hetmanate of Vyhovskiy), Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Vysokoho Pedahohichnoho Instytutu imeny M. Drahomanova, vol. I, Prague, 1929; "Rozviduavannya moskov's'kykh poslantsiv na Ukrayini v

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Narizhnyi also compiled a detailed outline of the work of Ukrainian emigres, part I of which was published in the series Studiyi Muzeyu Vyzvol’noyi Borot’by Ukrayiny (Studies of the Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle), vol. I: “Ukra­yins’ka emihratsiya. Kul’turna pratsya ukrayins’koyi emihratsiyi mizh dvoma svitovymy viynamy” (Ukrainian Emigres, Cultural Work of Ukrainian Emigres Between Two World Wars), part I, Prague, 1942.

Panas Fedenko worked on the period of Khmelntsky and of the Ruin. Fedenko was associate professor at the Ukrainian Free University and author of treatises: “Z dyplomatychnoyi diyal’nosti Danyla Hreka” (Diplomatic Activities of Danylo Hrek), Pratsi Ukra­yins'koho Vysokoho Pedahohichnoho Instytutu imeny M. Drahomanova, vol. I, Prague, 1929; “Politychni plyany Ya. Komens’koho ta Ukrayina” (Ya. Komensky's Political
Plans and the Ukraine), *ibid.*, vol. II, Prague, 1932; *Istoriya sotsial’noyi ta politichnoyi borot’by v Ukrayini* (History of the Social and Political Struggle in the Ukraine), parts I and II, Lviv, 1936; and others.

Vasyl’ Kuchabsky carried on studies of modern Ukrainian history. He is the author of a monograph, *Die West-Ukraine im Kampfe mit Polen und dem Bolschewismus in den Jahren 1918-1923* (The West Ukraine in the Struggle Against Poland and Bolshevism in the Years 1918-1923), Berlin, 1934.

The history of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was studied by Yevhen Sakovych, author of the treatises: *Kosciol Prawoslawny w Polsce w epoce Sejmu Wielkiego 1788-92* (The Orthodox Church in Poland in the Period of the Great Sejm 1788-92), Warsaw, 1934; *Pins’ki Sobor 1791 roku* (The Synod of Pinsk of 1791), Kremyanets’, 1936, reprinted from the journal *Tserkva i narid* (The Church and the People); and others.

Oleksander Haymanivsky, professor of the Ukrainian Free University, did research in the history of Ukrainian law. His special treatises are: “Vid ‘Pravdy Rus’koyi’ do Lytovs’koho Statutu” (From “Rus’ka Pravda” to the Lithuanian Statute) in *Zhyttya i pravo* (Life and Law), Lviv, 1934, No. 7; and “Zamitky do kharakterystyky holovnykh rys ukrayins’koho prava doby ‘Rus’koyi Pravdy’” (Notes on the Main Characteristics of Ukrainian Law of the ‘Rus’ka Pravda’ Period), *Pratsi Ukrayins’koho Naukovoho Instytutu v Amerytsi, I, Zbirnyk Ukrayins’koho Naukovoho Instytutu v Amerytsi*, St. Paul, (Minn.)-Prague, 1939.

Problems of Ukrainian heraldry and genealogy were studied by Ivan (Jan) Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz (Tokarzhevsky-Karashevych), 1885-1954, who wrote the treatise “Herb i pokhodzhennya Het’mana I. Mazepy” (Coat of Arms and Origin of Hetman I. Mazepa), *Mazepa*, vol. I, Warsaw, 1938; and edited volumes I and II (see supra) of the Warsaw edition of the *Diary of Hetman Pylyp Orlyk*.

The works of Volodymyr Sichynsky (born 1894 in Podolia), 324 are on the borderline between the history of culture and

324 Son of Rev. Yevtym (Yukhym) Sitsynsky (see supra).
art and general Ukrainian history. Professor at the Ukrainian Free University, Sichynsky is one of the few Ukrainian emigre scholars who concentrated on the history of Ukrainian industry. He published *Narysy z istoriyi ukrayins’koyi promyslovosti* (An Outline of the History of Ukrainian Industry), Lviv, 1936; and articles, “Papierfabriken in der Ukraine im XVI-XVIII Jahrhundert” (Paper-Mills in the Ukraine in XVI—XVIII Centuries.) in *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, Mainz, 1941 and separately; and “Ukrayins’ka portselyana” (Ukrainian Porcelain), Philadelphia, 1952. Sichynsky collected much material on foreigners’ descriptions of the Ukraine from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century and published it in Ukrainian, “Chuzhyntsi pro Ukrayinu” (Foreigners on the Ukraine) in several editions, the largest, Prague, 1942—and in English, *The Ukraine in Foreign Comments and Descriptions from the VI to the XX Century*, New York, 1954.

*Vyacheslav Zayikyn* occupies a rather distinct place among historians of this generation. He is a jurist-historian, graduate of Kharkiv University, and was subsequently professor of the Orthodox Theological Faculty of Warsaw University. His main area of research was church history and the history of law. He published his treatises in *Zapysky ChSVV*, *Bohosloviya* and *Sprawozdania Towarzystwa Naukowego we Lwowie* (Reports of the Scientific Society in Lviv), in *Przewodnik Historyczno-Prawny* (Historical-Legal Guide) and other publications. He wrote the following treatises: *Chrześćcijaństwo w Europie Wschodniej od czasów Apostolskich do Księcia Igora Starego* (Christianity in Eastern Europe from Apostolic Times to Prince Igor the Elder), Warsaw, 1926; “Khrystiyanstvo na Ukraini za chasiv knyazya Yaropolka I (969-979)” (Christianity in the Ukraine During the Times of Prince Yaropolk I, 969-979), *Zapysky ChSVV*, vol. III, Nos. 1-2, 3-4; “Preosvyashchennyi Stefan, episkop Volodymyrs’kii i Halyts’kii ta yoho vidnoshennya do uniyi rus’ko-pravoslavnoyi Tserkvy z ryms’ko-katolyts’koyu v ostanniy chverti XI st.” (His Grace Stefan, Bishop of Volodymyr and Galicia and his Attitude Toward the Union of the Rus’-Orthodox Church with the Roman Cath-
olic in the Last Quarter of the XI Century), Zapysky ChSVV, vol. III, No. 1-2; and others; the monograph Uchastie svetskago elementa v tserkovnom upravlenii, vybornoe nachalo i "sobornost" v Kievskoi mitropolii v XVI-XVII vekakh (Participation of Lay Elements in Church Administration, The Elective Principle and the Synodal Doctrines in the Kievan Metropolitanate in the XVI and XVII Centuries), Warsaw, 1930; outlines of Ukrainian church historiography (Zapysky ChSVV, II, 3-4) and of the historiography of Ukrainian law: "Istorychno-pravnycha nauka ukrayins'koyi emigratsiyi ta pravni ideolohichni napryamy v niy" (Historical-Legal Science of Ukrainian Emigres and Its Ideological Legal Trends), in collaboration with Oleksandra Zayikyn, in Przewodnik Historyczno-Prawny, vol. V, Lviv, 1937, and other publications.

The third generation of Ukrainian historians-emigres, the generation of scholars of the 1930's, had much in common with the prior generation. They also were the students of historians of the first generation, and also applied themselves to studies of Western European (mostly German) source material of Ukrainian history, and they, too, were mainly interested in political and cultural history. But they grew up under different circumstances, and certain influences of the Western European political ideas of the twenties and thirties made their imprint upon their scholarly interests, choice of subjects and works. They had a yearning for historical synthesis, but their first attempts in this direction were probably premature and were somewhat too journalistic in nature. Able and even talented, well-versed in Western European historical science and historiography, many of them unfortunately became victims either of financial difficulties of the 1930's or of the misfortunes of World War II. Nevertheless, they left a definite imprint on and a good name in Ukrainian historiography.

Mykhaylo Antonovych, 1909-1955, grandson of Volodymyr Antonovych and son of Dmytro Antonovych (see supra) was partic-
ularly promising. A graduate of the Ukrainian Free University and of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin, with which he was subsequently associated, he began his studies with the Napoleonic era. His doctoral thesis was devoted to the activities of Prince M. H. Repnin as Viceroy of Saxony, and was entitled *Knyaz' Repnin, heneral-hubernator Saksoniyi* (Prince Repnin, Governor-General of Saxony), Berlin, 1936. Working in the archives of Germany (Dresden, Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig) and Poland, he collected a lot of new material on Ukrainian political history of the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries. He was at first interested in Ukrainian-German relations of the eighteenth century, but subsequently he began broader research in the history of the Cossack period and the Cossack uprisings in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He published several treatises, the most important of which are: "Studiyi z chasiv Nalyvayka" (Studies of the Times of Nalyvayko), parts I-IV, *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi*, vol. IV, Prague, 1942, and separately, Prague, 1941; "Pereyaslav's'ka kampaniya 1630 r." (The Pereyaslav Campaign of 1630), *ibid.*, vol. V, Prague 1944, and separately, Prague, 1944. His monograph about Hetman Petro Konashevych-Sahaydachnyi, ready for publication, was not printed due to the war.

M. Antonovych also published a scientific-popular *Istoriya Ukrayiny* (History of the Ukraine) in four short volumes (Prague, 1940-1942) which occasioned some critical reservations. M. Antonovych believed that the main factor of Ukrainian history was the process of colonization, and he relegated the national factor to a place of lesser importance. M. Antonovych also wrote a short outline of Ukrainian history, "Geschichte der ukrainischen Staatlichkeit" (History of Ukrainian Statehood) in the collection *Handbuch der Ukraine*. His scholarly activity was interrupted in 1945. He was deported to the U.S.S.R. and died in exile there.

The untimely death in 1936 of Ihor Losky, graduate

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326 Subsequently Governor-General of the Left-Bank Ukraine. (See supra).
327 In the English-language edition of this collection (The Ukraine and Its People), M. Antonovych’s article is entitled “The History of the Ukraine.”
of the Ukrainian Free University and of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin, cut short his work. He also worked in German archives on research of the history of Ukrainian-German cultural relations of the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. He published the treatises: "Ukrayintsi na studiyakh v Nimechchyni v XVI-XVIII st." (Ukrainians Studying in Germany in the XVI–XVIII Centuries), ZNTSH, vol. CLI, 1931; "Ukrayins'ki studenty v Rostoku i Kili" (Ukrainian Students in Rostock and Kiel), Zapysky ChSVV, vol. IV, Nos. 1-2, Zhovkva, 1932; and "Zur Geschichte der kulturellen Beziehungen zwischen Deutschland und der Ukraine im 17 und 18 Jahrhundert" (On the History of Cultural Relations Between Germany and the Ukraine in the 17th and 18th Centuries) in Deutsche wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für Polen, Posen, 1935, No. 29.

Among graduates of the Warsaw Orthodox Theological Faculty and students of D. I. Doroshenko, Ivan Soyko worked on the political history of the Ukraine of the second half of the seventeenth century, utilizing source material in Polish archives. He wrote a brief treatise "Portret Andreya Voynarovsky" (Portrait of Andrey Voynarovsky) which contains some new material on the biography of this leader of the Mazepa period (Mazepa, vol. II, Warsaw, 1939).328

Due to war conditions, other young Ukrainian historians of this generation abroad were outside the main current of scientific activities.

World War II brought about many changes in the position of Ukrainian emigre historical science. First of all, it destroyed completely all the main scientific centers. The Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw disappeared in 1939 along with other pre-war Ukrainian scientific and academic institutions and societies in Poland, particularly the Orthodox Theological Faculty in Warsaw. The Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin ceased to exist in 1945; the Ukrainian Free University and the Ukrainian Historical-Philological Society were compelled to leave Prague and

328 I. Soyko's treatise about the Metropolitan of Kiev, Йосиф Нелюбович-Тукальский, was not published.
moved to Munich, and the Museum of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle, which suffered much damage during the war, stopped all scientific work and soon went out of existence. Simultaneously, the libraries and archives of these and other Ukrainian institutions were lost or destroyed, scholarly works ready for printing (or partly printed) were lost; some Ukrainian scholars, among them historians, lost their lives, too.

Even under the ruinous conditions of war, however, Ukrainian historical science did not die out. During a short period (1941-1944) this science even managed to increase its research and publication activities (Berlin and especially Prague), a favorable factor in this respect being the fact that Ukrainian scholars, old emigres, joined forces with new (wartime) emigres. Ukrainian historians from Kiev, Kharkiv and Lviv got together (mainly in Prague) after long years of isolation, exchanged their scientific experiences and, in spite of all wartime difficulties and political censorship obstacles raised by the existing authorities, worked together on the solution of pressing problems of Ukrainian historiography.

The new location of Ukrainian scientific work abroad at the conclusion of the war was Bavaria, especially Munich and (for a certain time) Augsburg. The Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (UVAN) was founded in Augsburg late in 1945 for the purpose of reestablishing the traditions of free Ukrainian scholarship and continuing the scientific work of the Kiev Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, which had actually interrupted its existence early in the thirties. A History Section was created within UVAN, headed by D. I. Doroshenko. The Ukrainian Free University and the Historical-Philological Society renewed their activities in Munich late in 1945. The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSH) was reestablished in 1947 with headquarters in Munich. A Commission of History was organized within NTSH. Even earlier, in 1946, the Church Archeographic Commission (attached to the office of the Apostolic Visitator, Archbishop Ivan Buchko) had begun its scientific activities. The Commission had been founded by Metropolitan Count Andrey Shep-
tytsky in Lviv in 1944. Also the Ukrainian Orthodox Theological Academy was founded in Munich in 1946, with Chairs of Ukrainian History and Ukrainian Church History, as well as the Scientific-Research Institute of Ukrainian Martyrology, which had as its purpose the collection and study of material from the most recent Ukrainian history. Other scientific institutions and publishing enterprises, which were interested in problems of Ukrainian history and subsidiary historical science, appeared (e.g., the Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry).

Beginning in the forties a new Ukrainian scientific center in Rome began to gain in importance. With access to the treasures of the Vatican and Roman archives and libraries, this center began systematic scientific research and publication of Ukrainian Church history. The Basilian Fathers renewed publication of their periodical under the title *Analecta OSBM* (mostly in Latin), divided into three sections: 1) *Opera* (monographs), 2) the *Zapysky ChSVV* proper (articles, documents, miscellanea, bibliography, etc.), and 3) *Monumenta Vaticana Historiam Ucrainae Illustrantia*. Ukrainian lay historians now contribute along with church researchers to *Analecta OSBM* and *Zapysky ChSVV*.

With the resettlement of Ukrainian emigres, new and more or less permanent centers of free Ukrainian science, particularly historical, were established in Western Europe and in America.

Such centers now operating in America are:

The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S. (UVAN u SSHA), headquarters in New York, with a Historical Section (Chairman, Professor O. Ohloblyn) and, connected with the latter as an independent institution, the Commission for the Study of the Post-Revolutionary Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. (Chairman, Professor John S. Reshetar). Works of these institutions are published mainly in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* in English and in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk* (Scientific Symposium) in Ukrainian.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society in America, headquarters in New York, with a Historical Commission, whose works are
published in general publications of NTSH (In Ukrainian, *Zapysky NTSH* and in English, *Proceedings*).

In 1951-57 research on modern Ukrainian history by Ukrainian scholars in the United States was supported by the Research Program on the U.S.S.R. of the East European Fund. A few works were published in English.

The First Ukrainian Scientific Congress was held in 1953, the joint project of both Ukrainian scientific institutions in the United States, with a Historical Section participating.

In Europe, research in the field of Ukrainian history is conducted by the History Section of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (Munich), headed by Prof. B. Krupnytsky (until his recent death) and Prof. N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko; by the Shevchenko Scientific Society in France (Sarcelles), with Prof. I. Borschak (E. Borschak) and Prof. O. Shulhyn (A. Choulguine); the Basilian scientific center in Rome; the Ukrainian Free University and the Church-Archeographic Commission (Munich).

Beginning with 1954 a number of Ukrainian historians have been associated with the Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R. in Munich and published their works in the Institute's periodicals *Ukrainian Review* and *Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk*; several studies on modern Ukrainian history were published in book form.

Among Ukrainian historians (and historians of law) the following continued their scholarly activities as post-war emigres: M. Andrusiak, E. Borschak, M. Chubaty, D. Doroshenko (deceased), V. Dubrovsky, P. Fedenko, V. Hryshko, B. Krupnytsky (deceased), O. Ohloblyn, L. Okinshevich, D. Olyanchyn, Ya. Padokh, N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko, O. Pritsak, V. Shuhaevsky, O. Shulhyn (A. Choulguine), Fr. Y. Skruten' (deceased), D. Solovey, J. Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz (deceased), I. Vytanovych, and A. Yakovliv (deceased).

The work of this older generation of Ukrainian emigre historians was devoted in the main to Ukrainian political and cultural history, historiography, church history, legal history, and methodological problems of Ukrainian history and subsidiary historical sciences. In their research they pay considerable atten-
tion to historical synthesis. It is evident that the scholarly interests of modern Ukrainian historiography spread also to history of Eastern Europe as a whole.

Following World War II, the fourth generation of historians made its appearance in Ukrainian historiography. To this generation belong those scholars who began their activities before the war, but due to various circumstances could not develop their work earlier, as well as the younger scholars who did not complete their scientific education until the forties. Continuing the national traditions of Ukrainian historiography of the first half of this century, these Ukrainian historians have already distinguished themselves by their scholarly works and have gained a certain place in Ukrainian historiography. Their main emphasis is on Ukrainian history of Princely and Cossack periods and of the twentieth century, Ukrainian church history, the history of Ukrainian law and social ideas and subsidiary historical sciences.

Rome, 1955. Also to be noted are: Paulo Hrycak—on the history of the Medieval Ukraine; Volodymyr Matsuak—on the Galician-Volynian State of the XIII and XIV Centuries; Lyubomyr Vynar on the Cossack period; Ivan L. Rudnytsky—on the history of Ukrainian political ideas of the nineteenth century; Petro Isayiv and Ivan Levkovych on Ukrainian Church history; Bohdan Halaychuk and Sokrat Ivanytsky on history of Ukrainian law; Yuriy Krokhmalyuk on Ukrainian military history; Vyacheslav Senyutovych-Berezhnyi on Ukrainian heraldry and genealogy; and others.

Hryhoriy Luzhnytsky wrote Ukrayins’ka Tserkva mizh Skhidom i Zakhodom (The Ukrainian Church Between the East and West), Philadelphia, 1954; Ivan Vlasovsky published Narys istoriyi Ukrayins’koyi Pravoslavnoyi Tserkvy (An Outline of History of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church), two volumes, New York, 1955, 1956.

1951-1954; historical articles in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, in NTSH Proceedings, in *Yuvileynyi Naukovyi Zbirnyk Ukrayins’koho Vil’noho Universytetu*, vol. V, Munich, 1948, and vol. VI, Munich, 1956; a symposium dedicated to the 700th anniversary of King Danylo’s coronation, *ZNTSH*, vol. CLXIV, Rome-Paris-Munich, 1955; articles in *Analecta OSBM*, in *Ukrayina*, Paris, in the collection *Rid ta znameno* (Lineage and Coats of Arms), I-IV, 1947, and in other Ukrainian publications of scientific, religious and political institutions and societies, private publishers and individuals. Some works on modern Ukrainian history were published in *Ukrainian Review* and *Ukrayins’kyi Zbirnyk*, issued by the Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R. Many less extensive scholarly works were published in journals of general circulation and in collections.

The history sections in *Entsyklopediya Ukraїinoznavstva* (Encyclopedia of Ukraine), vol. I, Munich-New York, 1949, and vol. II, Paris-New York, 1955 (continued, published by NTSH) were the result of collaboration among Ukrainian historians. The same applies to the English-language Ukrainian Encyclopedia which is now being published in the United States.

Thanks to the initiative of private Ukrainian publishing houses (in New York and in Winnipeg) new editions have been published of: V. Lypynsky’s *Ukraїina na perelomi* (The Ukraine at the Turning Point) and *Lysty do bratіv-khliborobіv* (Letters to Brother-Agrarians); D. Doroshenko’s *Istoriya Ukraїiny v 1917-1918 r.r.* (History of the Ukraine in 1917-1918), vols. I and II; *Velyka Istoriya Ukraїiny* (Great History of the Ukraine), *Istoriya ukrayins’koho viys’ka* (History of the Ukrainian Armed Forces) and *Istoriya Ukrayins’koi Kul’tury* (History of Ukrainian Culture), the last three originally published by I. Tyktor in Lviv in the 1930’s; a new edition has been begun of M. Hrushevsky’s ten-volume *Istoriya Ukrayiny-Rusy*, (vols. I-VIII have already came out).

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A NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION

The following transliteration system has been used in this work:

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Titles of bibliographical sources, published in Roman lettering, and the names of corresponding authors are cited in full agreement with the original text. Those published in Cyrillic lettering are transliterated according to the system shown above. Names of some authors (e.g. Čiževsky, Borschak) are given in transliteration as used by authors themselves in their writings in Western European languages. Ukrainian family names having the ending ський and the Russian names ending with ский were transliterated as sky. The same endings in names of publications were transcribed according to the above system of transliteration.

The spelling of well-known place names, generally accepted in English usage, retain such accepted form (e.g. Kiev, Dnieper, Zaporozhe). The Ukrainian forms of place names are used in other cases, the symbol ' (for ă) being omitted.
## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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