

## UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY, 1917-1956

by Olexander Ohloblyn

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# Ukrainian Historiography

1917-1956

by Olexander Ohloblyn



UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE DNEPER  
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 *Ukrayina na perelomi* (The Ukraine at the Turning Point). Ukrainian historical publications began to spread: *Zapysky Ukrayins'koho Naukovoho Tovarystva u Kyyevi* (Proceedings of the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kiev) and *Ukrayina* (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),<sup>213</sup> 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

<sup>213</sup> In 1920 the universities in the Ukrainian SSR were reorganized. Institutes of Public Education (Instytuty Narodnoyi Osvity—I. N. O.) were established.

(VUAN)<sup>214</sup> with its numerous historical institutions. The work of scientific research went on in several ideological-scientific centers.

*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 *Studii z istoriyi Ukrayiny* (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

<sup>214</sup> This abbreviation will be used henceforth.

the Ukraine and VUAN in Kiev. The magazine of history *Ukrayina* 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-periodical publications appeared under Hrushevsky's editorship, all of them important for Ukrainian historiography, in particular: *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi VUAN* (Scientific Collection 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;<sup>215</sup> *Kyyiv's'ki zbirnyky istoriyi, arkheolohiyi, pobutu i mystetstva* (Kiev Collections of History, Archeology, Customs and Arts), vol. I, Kiev, 1931;<sup>216</sup> *Ukrayins'kyi Arkhiv* (Ukrainian Archive), 4 vols., starting with 1929;<sup>217</sup> *Ukrayins'kyi*

<sup>215</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der Slaven*, vol. IV, No. II, Breslau, 1928.

<sup>216</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. VIII, No. 1, Berlin, 1933.

<sup>217</sup> Among these, publications to be noted are: "Heneral'ne slidstvo pro mayetnosti 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; "Perepysni 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 Novhorodsiver'skoho Namistnichystva 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);<sup>218</sup> research articles by I. Dzhydzhora from *ZNTSH: Ukrayina v pershiy polovyni XVIII viku* (The Ukraine in the First Half of the XVIII Century), Kiev, 1930.<sup>219</sup> 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 *Yuvileynyi zbirnyk, prysvyachenyi 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 *Istoriya Ukrayiny-Rusy* (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 *Istoriya Ukrayiny-Rusy* 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.

Reviews by D. I. Doroshenko: vol. I of *Ukrayins'kyi Arkhiv*, in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, (vol. V, No. 3, 1931), and vol. II, *ibid.*, (vol. VIII, No. 1, 1933).

<sup>218</sup> Review by D. I. Doroshenko on: "Naukovo-publitsystychni i polemichni pysannya Kostomarova" (Scientific-Journalistic and Polemic Writings of Kostomarov), Kiev, 1928, in *Abhandlungen des Ukrainischen Wissenschaftlichen Institutes*, vol. II, Berlin, 1929.

<sup>219</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. VII, No. 1, 1932.

after Hrushevsky's death, edited by his daughter K. Hrushevka (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" (Samovydet's *Ruiny* and Later Repercussions) in *Trudy Instituta Slavyanovedeniya Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Works of the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), v. I, 1932; and "Ob ukrainskoi istoriografii 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'komu*, vol. I, Kiev, 1928.

*Volodymyr Shcherbyna* (1850-1936) continued his research in the history of Kiev, mainly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He published a collection of articles, *Novi studiyi z istoriyi Kyveva* (New Studies of the History of Kiev), Kiev, 1926, and a collection of decrees pursuant to Magdeburg privileges of the City of Kiev in *Ukrayins'kyi Arkheohrafichnyi Zbirnyk* (Ukrainian Archeographic Collection), vol. I, Kiev, 1926. Other noteworthy published works of his are: "Do pytannya pro statti B. Khmelnyts'koho v redaktsiyi 1659 r." (The Problem of B. Khmelnytsky's Articles in the 1659 Edition) in *Yuvileynyi zbirnyk . . .*, vol. I, Kiev 1928; and "Doba Kozachchyny v livoberezhniy Ukrayini" (The Cossack Period in the Left-Bank Ukraine) in *ZNTSH*, vol. C, Lviv, 1930.

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

in the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries, and, particularly, he continued research in the history of guilds in the Right-Bank Ukraine. He published a monograph, *Tsekhy na Ukrayini* (Guilds in the Ukraine), Kiev, 1929;<sup>220</sup> and a series of researches and articles, especially: "Misto i terytoriya na Ukrayini za Het'manshchyny" (Cities and Territories in the Ukraine during the Hetman Period) in *Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN* (Proceedings of the Historical-Philological Department of VUAN), vols. VII-VIII, Kiev, 1926; "Do istoriyi m. Nizhena" (History of the City of Nizhen), *ibid.*, vol. XV, Kiev, 1927; "Promyslovist' i torhivlya v Podil's'kiy huberniyi na pochatku XIX st." (Industry and Commerce in the Podolia Province in the Early XIX Century) in *Yuvileynyi zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. D. Bahaliya* (Jubilee Symposium Dedicated to Academician D. Bahaliy), Kiev, 1927.

*Osyph 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-

<sup>220</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der Slaven*, Vol. VI, Nos. 2-3, 1931.

stvo" (The Decembrist Movement and Ukrainianism) in *Ukrayina*, vol. VI, Kiev, 1925.

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 materialiv" (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.<sup>221</sup>

Hermayze's study "Ukrayina ta Din u XVII st." (The Ukraine and the Don in the XVII century) in *Zapysky Kyivus'koho 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 istoriografiya (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. Volyns'ke voyevodstvo* (Pop-

<sup>221</sup> 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 Geschichte*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 1933.

ulation of the Ukraine Before the Khmelnytsky Period. Province of Volynia), Kiev, 1913; and a series of documentary studies, notably: "Narysy magnats'koho hospodarstva na pivdni Volyni" (Sketches of the Magnate Economy in Southern Volynia) in *Studii 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.<sup>222</sup>

*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 Livoberezhnyi Ukraini 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.<sup>223</sup>

*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)

<sup>222</sup> 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 Volynia in the Second Half of the XVIII Century) in *Akademiku B. D. Grekovu ko dnyu semidesyatiletiya* (On the Seventieth Birthday of Academician B. D. Grekov), published by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, 1952; and others.

<sup>223</sup> Following an interruption in the 1930's, M. Tkachenko continues his scientific work in Kiev.

in *Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN*, vol. XX, Kiev, 1928, and separately; and a series of studies and articles.

*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.<sup>224</sup>

*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.<sup>225</sup>

*Prokip Nechyporenko* worked on the specific problem of the history of the Hetman period of the first half and middle of the eighteenth century. He published the following studies: "Do kharakterystyky podatkovoyi polityky uryadu Yelizavety" (Characteristics of the Taxation Policy of Elizabeth's Government) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi za rik 1927* (Scientific Collection of the Historical Section for the Year 1927), Kiev, 1927; "Pro portsiyi ta ratsiyi na Het'manshchyni 1725-1750 r. r." (On Allotments and Rations in the Hetman Area Between 1725 and 1750) in *Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN*, vol. 20, Kiev 1928; and an article on "National Structures" in Baturyn during the Hetmanship of K. Rozumovsky, in *Studiyi z istoriyi Ukrayiny*, v. II, Kiev, 1929.

*Mykhaylo Karachkiivsky* 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*

<sup>224</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. VI, No. 4, 1932.

<sup>225</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. VI, No. 2, 1932.

*Ukrayiny* (Studies from the History of Ukraine), vol. II, Kiev, 1929; and others.<sup>226</sup>

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:

*Oleksander Andriyashév* (1863-1932), an historian-archivist (see *supra*), disciple of Antonovych, published some studies on the history of the colonization of the Ukraine up to the sixteenth century: "Narys istoriyi kolonizatsiyi Kyivivs'koyi zemli do kintsya XV v." (An Outline of History of the Colonization of Kiev Region up to the End of the XV Century), *Kyiviv ta yoho okolytsya*, Kiev, 1926; "Narys istoriyi kolonizatsiyi Sivers'koyi zemli do pochatku XVI v." (An Outline of History of the Colonization of Siverian Lands up to the Beginning of the XVI Century), *Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN*, v. XX, Kiev, 1928; "Narys istoriyi kolonizatsiyi Pereyaslavs'koyi zemli do pochatku XVI v." (An Outline of History of the Colonization of Pereyaslav Lands up to the Beginning of the XVI Century), *ibid.*, vol. XXVI, 1931; "Litopysne Bolokhovo i Bolokhivs'ki knyazi" (Bolokhovo as Mentioned in a Chronicle and the Bolokhovo Princes), *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi 1929 r.*, Kiev, 1929.

*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 Kyievi" (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; *Kyivivs'ka Hromada za 60-kh rokiv* (The Kiev *Hromada* in the Sixties), Kiev, 1928; and others.

<sup>226</sup> 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. Narochynsky 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 materialiv do istoriyi Kyrylo-Metodiyivs'koho bratstva" (New Material on the History of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood) in *Ukrayina*, I-II, 1924; "Novi storinky z avtobiohrafiyi V. B. Antonovycha" (New Pages from the Autobiography of V. B. Antonovych), *Ukrayina*, I-II, Kiev, 1924; "Lyudy sorokovykh 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.

*Mykhaylo Kornylowych* author of a study, "Bibikovs'ki inventari" (The Bibikov Inventories) in *Ukrayins'kyi Arkheohrafichnyi Zbirnyk*, vol. I, Kiev, 1926, and of a series of articles in *Ukrayina*, in particular "Zapovit Oleksandra II i okrayinna polityka" (The Testament of Alexander II and Frontier Policy), in *Ukrayina*, vol. I-II, 1924.

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.

*Vasyl' 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 stolittya" (Titmar's Reports on Affairs in Rus' of the Early XI Century) in *Yuvi-leynyi 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 okolytsya* (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 Evropi do 1700 roku* (Travels of Foreigners in Eastern Europe Before 1700), Kiev, 1926; *Materiyaly do istoriyi kartohrafiyi Ukrayiny* (Material on the History of Cartography of the Ukraine), No. 1, Kiev, 1931; and "Materiyaly z Stokhol'm's'koho derzhavnogo arkhivu do istoriyi Ukrayiny druhoyi polovyny XVII-pochatku 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 Arkheohrafichnyi 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-Vasylenko (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 sotsyal'no-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny*

(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.<sup>227</sup> In addition, works of Bahaliy's Kiev associates were published in other VUAN publications: *Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid., Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk 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 Samovydet's 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;<sup>228</sup> *Ocherki istorii ukrainskoi fabriki. Predkapitalisticheskaya fabrika* (Outline of the History of Ukrainian Industry. Pre-Capitalist Indus-

<sup>227</sup> On what happened to these studies and publications, see *Ukrayins'ki Bibliolohichni Visti* (Ukrainian Bibliological News), I, Augsburg, 1948, pp. 51-53, and *Naukovyi Zbirnyk UVAN u SShA* (Scientific Symposium of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.), II, New York, 1953, pp. 196-198.

<sup>228</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Suspil'stvo* (Society), No. III-IV, Prague, 1926.

try), Kiev, 1925;<sup>229</sup> *Tranzhytnyi torh Ukrayiny v pershiy polovyni 19 st.* (Ukrainian Transit Trade in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century), Kiev, 1927; *Eskizy z istoriyi povstannya Petra Ivanenka (Petryka)* (Sketches from the History of Petro Ivanenko's (Petryk's) Rebellion). Kiev, 1929; *Narysy z istoriyi kapitalizmu na Ukrayini, t. I. Ukrayina v superekakh mizhnarodnoyi ekonomiky i polityky za pershoi polovyny XIX stolittya* (Outline of the History of Capitalism in the Ukraine, vol. I. The Ukraine in Controversies of International Economics and Policy in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century), Kharkiv-Kiev, 1931; *Moskov'ska teoriya III Rymu v XVI-XVII st.* (Moscow's Theory of the Third Rome in the XVI and XVII Centuries), Munich, 1951; *Ukrayins'ko-moskov'ska uhoda 1654 r.* (Ukrainian-Muscovite Treaty of 1654), New York-Toronto, 1954, published in English under the title *Treaty of Pereyaslav 1654*, Toronto-New York, 1954.

The following works on separate problems of economic history should be noted: "Rabochie na Topal'skoi manufakture 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-Mezhyhirs'koyi fabryky" (Archive of the Kiev-Mezhyhir'ya Plant) in *Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN*, IX, Kiev, 1926; "Do istoriyi budnyts'koyi promyslovosti Ukrayiny za chasiv Khmelnychyn" (History of the Industry in Potassium in the Ukraine During the Khmelnytsky Period), *ibid.*, X, Kiev, 1927; "Fabrychno-zavods'ki arkhivy Ukrayiny za kripats'koyi doby" (Industrial-Plant Archives of the Ukraine During Serfdom) in *Arkhivna Sprava* (Archival Matters), VII, Kharkiv, 1928 and separately; "Arkhiv Bakhmut's'kykh i Tors'kykh solyanikh zavodiv XVIII st." (Archives of Bakhmut and Tor Salt Plants, XVIII Century), *ibid.*, IX-X, Kharkiv, 1929; "Bavov-

<sup>229</sup> 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.

nyana promyslovist' na Ukrayini v XVIII-XIX st." (The Cotton Industry in the Ukraine during the XVIII and XIX centuries) in *Chervonyi Shlyakh* (The Red Path), 1929, III, Kharkiv; "Arkhiv Shostens'koho porokhovooho zavodu" (Archive of the Shostensky Gunpowder Plant) in *Arkhivna Sprava*, XII, Kharkiv, 1930; "Do istoriyi portselyano-fayansovoyi promyslovosty na Ukrayini" (History of the Porcelain-Faience Industry in the Ukraine) in *Narysy z sotsiyal'no-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny* (Outline of Social-Economic History of the Ukraine) as part of *Pratsi Komisiyi Sotsiyal'no-Ekonomichnoyi Istoriyi Ukrayiny* (Works of the Social-Economic History Commission of the Ukraine), VUAN, vol. I, Kiev, 1932; "Do istoriyi metalurhiynoyi promyslovosty na Pravoberezhnyi Ukrayini" (History of the Metallurgical Industry in the Right-Bank Ukraine) in *Arkhiv Radyans'koyi Ukrayiny* (Archive of the Soviet Ukraine), 1932, I-II, Kharkiv; "K istorii metallurgii na Pravoberezhnoi Ukraine v pervoi polovine XIX st." (History of Metallurgy in the Right-Bank Ukraine in the First Half of the XIX Century) in *Trudy Istoricheskogo Fakul'teta Kievskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta im. T. G. Shevchenko* (Works of the Faculty of History of T. H. Shevchenko Kiev State University), vol. I, 1939 (1940); "Khmelnychyna i zalizorudna promyslovist' Pravoberezhnoyi Ukrayiny" (The Khmelnytsky Period and the Iron-ore Industry of the Right-Bank Ukraine) in *ZNTSH*, vol. CLVI, Munich, 1948; and others.

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'koyi politychnoyi 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-*

*tiv L'viv'skoho Derzhavnoho Universitetu im. Ivana Franka* (Proceedings of the Faculties of History and Philology of the Ivan Franko Lviv State University), I, Lviv, 1940; *Novi materialy do istoriyi povstannya Petra Ivanenka (Petryka)* (New Material on the History of the Petro Ivanenko (Petryk) Rebellion), Augsburg, 1949; *Khanenky (storinka z istoriyi ukrayins'koho autonomizmu 18-ho stolittya)* (The Khanenkos, a Page from the History of Ukrainian Trends Toward Autonomy of the Eighteenth Century), Kiel, 1949; "Vasyl' Kapnist (1756-1823)" in *Literaturno-Naukovyi Zbirnyk UVAN u SShA* (Literary-Scientific Symposium of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S.), v. I, New York, 1952, and in *Zbirnyk "Ukrayins'koyi Literaturnoyi Hazety,"* 1956, Munich, 1957; and others.

O. Ohloblyn devoted the following studies to specific problems of Ukrainian historiography: "Do pytannya pro avtora Litopysu Samovydytsya" (On the Question of the Authorship of the Samovydets' Chronicle) in *Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN*, VII-VIII, Kiev, 1926; "*Annales de la Petite Russie* by Scherer and *Istoriya Rusov*" in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Ukrayins'koho Vil'noho Universytetu v Myunkheni* (Scientific Symposium of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich), vol. V, Munich, 1948; "Do pytannya pro avtora 'Istoriya Rusov'" (On the Question of the Authorship of 'Istoriya Rusov') in *Ukrayina*, No. 2, Paris, 1949; "Hryhoriy Pokas ta yoho 'Opisanie o Maloi Rossiyi'" (Hryhoriy Pokas and his 'Description of Little Russia') in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk UVAN u SShA*, I, New York, 1952; "The Ethical and Political Principles of 'Istoriya Russov'" in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S.*, vol. II, No. 4 (6), New York, 1952; "Where was 'Istoriya Rusov' Written?" in *The Annals...*, vol. III, No. 2 (8), New York, 1953; and others.<sup>230</sup>

<sup>230</sup> 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 Pravoberezhnoyi Ukrayiny XVI-XIX stolittya" (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 economic 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 *Yuvileynyi 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 *Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk na poshanu akad. Bahaliya* and in *Naukovi Zapysky Kyyivs'koho Instytutu Narodnyoho Hospodarstva* (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.<sup>231</sup>

*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 Kravchenko* on the economic organization of the large landowners' estates in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries,

Pavlo Polubotok); "Lyudy Staroyi Ukrayiny XVIII st." (People of the Old Ukraine of the XVIII Century); "Opanas Lobysevych, 1732-1805"; "Studiyi nad 'Istoriyeu Rusiv'" (Studies on *Istoriya Rusov*).

<sup>231</sup> 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.<sup>232</sup>

*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;<sup>233</sup> 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 serpnia 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 *Yuvileynyi 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.



(Property of Zaporozhian Officers as a Source of Ukrainian Social-Economic History), *Narysy z sotsiyal'no-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny*, I, Kiev, 1932; "Do istoriohrafii Zaporizhzhya XVIII st." (Historiography of Zaporozhe of the XVIII Century) in *Zapysky Istorychnoho ta Filolohichnoho Fakul'tetiv L'viv's'koho Dershavnoho Universitetu im. Ivana Franka* (Proceedings of the Faculties of History and Philology of the Ivan Franko Lviv State University), vol. I, 1940; "Zaselenie Yuzhnoi Ukrainy v seredine XVIII st." (Settlement of Southern Ukraine in the Mid-XVIII Century) in *Istoriik-Marksist* (The Marxist-Historian), V, Moscow, 1941; "Do istoriyi povstannya na Zaporizhzi 1768 roku" (On the History of the Insurrection in Zaporozhe in 1768) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk* (Scientific Symposium), Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., I, New York, 1952; and others. An extensive monograph by N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko, *The Settlement of the Southern Ukraine (1750-1775)*, was published by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U. S., as a special issue of the *Annals* of the Academy, Vol. IV-V, Nos. 14-15, New York, 1955.

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 Sotsiyal'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-Mezhyhirs'koyi Fayansovoyi Fabryky" (History of the Kiev-Mezhyhir'ya Faience Factory); "Robitnytstvo na Kyyivo-Mezhyhirs'kiy Fayansoviy Fabrytsi" (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: "Arkhiv Luhans'koho lyvarnoho zavodu (1795-1887)" (Files of the Luhans'ke Iron Foundry, 1795-1887) in *Zapysky 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 Metallurgic Industry in the Ukraine) in *Pratsi Komisiyi Sotsiyal'no-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny*, I, Kiev, 1932; and others.<sup>234</sup>

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 Opyys*, which appeared before 1917, he published:

<sup>234</sup> 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 Ukrayins’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; *Ukrayins’ka Knyha XVI-XVIII st.* (Ukrainian Books of the XVI-XVIII Centuries), Kiev, 1926; *Narysy z arkhivoznavstva* (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 *Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Hrushevs’koho*, I, Kiev, 1928; “Dokumenty do istoriyi skarbu davn’oyi 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 rokiv ta yiyi naslidky dlya Ukrayiny” (The War of the Years 1735-1739 and its Consequences in the Ukraine) in *Pratsi Komisiyi Sotsiyal’no-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).<sup>235</sup>

*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-

<sup>235</sup> 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 shynkuvaty horilkoyu na Livoberezhnyi 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 Kyivshchyni Prikaza Obshchestvennoho Prizreniya" (The Woolen Mill of the Kiev Department of Social Welfare) in *Istorychno-Heohrafichnyi Zbirnyk* (Historical-geographic Symposium), I, Kiev, 1927; "Shovkivnytstvo v Kyivi ta na Kyivshchyni 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 Livoberezhnoyi 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 Starodubshchyni v XVIII st." (Outline of the History of Foreign Commerce of the Starodub 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),<sup>236</sup> and in this connection his work, as well as that of his associates and students, was not confined to strictly legal problems, but ventured into other fields of historical research that acquired a quality of broad historiographic significance.

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

<sup>236</sup> Liquidated in 1930.

tion of Ukrainian historians,<sup>237</sup> and in the nineteen-twenties he worked mainly in the field of the Cossack-Hetman State of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and in the history of Ukrainian law. He published a series of studies and documentary materials, particularly: "Pavlo Polubotok" in *Ukrayina*, VI, Kiev, 1925; "Pamyatnyk ukrayins'koyi pravnychoyi literatury XVII stolittya" (A Monument of Ukrainian Legal Literature of the XVII Century) in *ZNTSH*, vols. CXXXVIII-CXL; "Terytoriya Ukrayiny XVII stolittya" (Ukrainian Territory in the XVII Century) in *Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu D. I. Bahaliya*, Kiev, 1927; "Pravne polozhennya Chernihivshchyny za pol's'koyi doby" (Legal Position of Chernihiv Province During the Polish Period) in *Chernihiv i Pivnichne Livoberezhzhya* (Chernihiv and the Northern Left-Bank), Kiev, 1928; "Prava, po kotorym suditsya Malorossiiskii narod', yak dzherelo derzhavnoho prava Ukrayiny XVIII st." (*Laws by which the Little-Russian People Are Tried as a Source of State Law of the XVIII Century Ukraine*) in *Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Hrushevs'koho*, I, Kiev, 1928; "Konstitutsiya Filippa Orlika" (Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk) in *Uchenye Zapiski Instituta Istorii RANIION* (Scholarly Proceedings of the RANIION Institute of History), vol. IV, Moscow, 1929; "Zbirka materiyaliv do istoriyi Livoberezhnoyi Ukrayiny ta ukrayins'koho prava XVII-XVIII v.v." (Collection of Materials on the History of the Left-Bank Ukraine and of Ukrainian Law of the XVII and XVIII Centuries) in *Ukrayins'kyi Arkheohrafichnyi Zbirnyk*, I, Kiev, 1926; *Materiyaly do istoriyi ukrayins'koho prava* (Materials on the History of Ukrainian Law), vol. I, Kiev, 1928; and others.<sup>238</sup>

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

<sup>237</sup> For his scholarly activities prior to 1917, see *supra*.

<sup>238</sup> A collection of documents on monastic land holdings in the Left-Bank Ukraine during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries prepared by Vasylenko 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.

*Sotsiyal'no-Ekonomichnoho Viddilu VUAN* (Proceedings of the Social-Economic Department of VUAN), vol. I, Kiev, 1923; "Yak skasovano Lytovs'koho Statuta" (How the Lithuanian Statute was Repealed), *ibid.*, vols. II, III, 1924-1925.

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, Vasyly' 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.<sup>239</sup>

*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,

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

1926, and separately; "Heneral'na Rada na Ukrayini-Het'manshchyni XVII-XVIII st." (General Assembly in the Hetman-Ukraine in the XVII and XVIII Centuries), *ibid.*, vol. VI, Kiev, 1929, also in separate publications; "Tsentral'ni ustanovy Ukrayiny-Het'manshchyny XVII-XVIII st., Ch. II Rada Starshyny"<sup>240</sup> (Central Institutions of the Hetman-Ukraine in the XVII and XVIII Centuries, Part II, Officer Council), *ibid.*, vol. VIII, Kiev, 1930, and separately.<sup>241</sup> In addition, Okinshevich's monograph, "Znachne viys'kove tovarystvo v Ukrayini-Het'manshchyni XVII-XVIII st." (Nobility in the Hetman-Ukraine in the XVII and XVIII Centuries), was published after he went abroad as an emigre, in *ZNTSH*, vol. CLVII, Munich, 1948.

In *Pratsi komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus'koho ta ukrayins'koho prava* Okinshevich published a series of documentary materials dedicated to certain problems of constitutional law and government in the Cossack-Hetman Ukraine in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His university lectures were published: *Lektsii z istoriyi ukrayins'koho prava. Pravo derzhavne. Doba stanovoho suspil'stva* (Lectures on the History of Ukrainian Law and Constitutional Law—A Period of Class Society), Munich, 1947; also a series of historiographic reviews and articles, among them the article "Nauka istoriyi ukrayins'koho prava. Pravo derzhavne" (The Science of the History of Ukrainian Law—Constitutional Law) in *Ukrayina*, I-II, 1927; and others.

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 Samovydtsya" (On the Question of the Authorship of the Samovydets' Chronicle) in *Pratsi Komisiyi Sotsiyal'no-ekonomichnoyi istoriyi Ukrayiny*

<sup>240</sup> The first variant of this work, "Rada Starshyns'ka na Het'manshchyni" (The Officer Council in the Hetmanate) was published in *Ukrayina*, IV, 1924.

<sup>241</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. VI, No. 2, 1932.

(Works of the Commission on the Social-Economic History of Ukraine), VUAN, I, Kiev, 1932.

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-Rusi XVI-XVIII st." (Community *Kopni* Court in Ukraine-Rus' in the XVI-XVIII Centuries) in *Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus'koho ta ukrayins'koho prava*, vols. IV, V, Kiev, 1928, and separately; and several studies, particularly: "Slidy dominiyal'noho (pans'koho) sudu na Livoberezhnyi 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: "Utvorennia profesiynoyi advokatury v Lytovs'ko-Rus'kiy derzhavi" (Emergence of Professional Attorneys in the Lithuanian-Rus' State) in *Pratsi Komisiyi dlya*



*vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus'koho ta ukrayins'koho prava*, vol. III, Kiev, 1926; "Natsyyanal'ny kharaktar Litouskaha Statutu" (The National Character of the Lithuanian Statute) in *Polymya* (Flames), VI-VII, Minsk, 1927; "Khvedar Eulasheuski, belaruski praktyk-yurysta XVI veku" (Khvedar Eulasheuski, Sixteenth-Century Byelorussian Lawyer), *ibid.*, V, 1928; "Zvychayeve pravo Lytovs'ko-Rus'koyi Derzhavy na pochatku XVI st." (Common Law of the Lithuanian-Rus' State in the Early XVI Century) in *Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya zvychayevoho prava Ukrayiny* (Works of the Research Commission on Ukrainian Common Law), v. III, Kiev, 1927; "Metodolohichni pytannya v nautsi istoriyi Lytovs'ko-rus'koho prava" (Methodological Problems in the Study of the History of Lithuanian-Rus' Law) in *Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya istoriyi zakhidno-rus'koho ta ukrayins'koho prava*, v. VI, Kiev, 1929; "Spysky Lytovs'koho Statutu 1529 r." (Codifications of the Lithuanian Statute of 1529), *ibid.*; and others.

*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 rozmezhuвання velykorus'koyi ta ukrayins'koyi istoriohrafii" (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-Vasylenko* did research in Magdeburg Law in the Lithuanian-Rus' State and wrote: "Zakony pro opiku nad

nedolitskamy 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 zemlevolodinnya pol's'koyi 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'koyi tsukro-buryakovoyi promyslovosti* (Outline of the History of the Russian-Ukrainian Sugar-beet Industry), vols. I, (in two parts),<sup>242</sup> II and III, Kiev, 1928-1930.<sup>243</sup> 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'koyi doby" (Capitalist Leasehold in

<sup>242</sup> Volume I was also published in Russian: *Opyt istorii sveklosakharnoi promyshlennosti SSSR* (Outline of History of the Sugar-beet Industry of the USSR), v. I, Moscow, 1928.

<sup>243</sup> Volume IV of this monograph, ready for printing, was never published.

the Ukraine During the Polish Period) in *Zapysky Sotsiyal'no-Ekonomichnoho Viddilu VUAN* (Proceedings of the Social-Economic Department of VUAN), V-VI, Kiev, 1927; and he prepared a monograph for publication: "Istoriya potashovoyi promyslovosti Ukrainy" (History of the Potassium Industry of the Ukraine) which was not published.

*Yevhen Stashevsky*, historian-economist, former professor at Kiev University and Kamyanyets-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 Ukrainy za peredreformenoyi doby" (Agricultural Market of the Right-Bank Ukraine Before the Reform) in *Pratsi Komisiyi dlya vyuchuvannya narodnyoho hospodarstva Ukrainy* (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 rabocheho klasya na Ukraine* (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 istoriyi tsukro-buryakovoyi promyslovosti Ukrainy" (Material from the History of the Sugar-beet Industry of the Ukraine) in *Ukrayina*,

V, 1925; "Z materiyaliv do istoriyi tsukrovoyi promyslovosti 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-ozivskiykh 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.<sup>244</sup> 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

<sup>244</sup> 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 sotsiyaľno-ekonomichnomu grunti* (Outline of Ukrainian History Against the Social-Economic Background), v. I, Kharkiv, 1928,<sup>245</sup> is particularly endowed with those characteristics.

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

In 1927 VUAN celebrated the seventieth birthday and fifty years of scholarly activity of D. I. Bahaliy.<sup>246</sup> 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 *Zaseleennya 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 sotsiyaľno-ekonomichnomu*

<sup>245</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der Slaven*, vol. VI, No. 2-3, 1931.

<sup>246</sup> 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 *Yuveilnyy Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. D. I. Bahaliya* (VUAN Jubilee Symposium Dedicated to Academician D. I. Bahaliy).

*grunti* (Outline of the History of the Ukraine Against the Social-Economic Background), without the historiographic part; and *Ukrayins'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 manufakturny 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 Ukrayins'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'koyi starshyny kintsya XVII viku" (Customs of Ukrainian Officers in the Late XVII Century) in *Zapysky Ukrayins'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;<sup>247</sup> "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 Livoberezhzhi druhoyi polovyny XVII st." (Outline of the History of Left-Bank Courts of the Second Half of the XVII Century) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Kharkiv'skoyi Naukovo-Doslidchoyi Katedry*, II-III, Kharkiv, 1926; and others.<sup>248</sup> She also wrote the popular-scientific outline *Istoriya Ukrainy v z'v'язku z istoriyeu Zakhidnyoyi 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'koyi istoriohrafiyi* (Outline of Ukrainian 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 Rossii,' O. Shafons'koho" ("Notes on Little Russia" by O. Shafonsky) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi VUAN za rik 1926* (Scientific Symposium of the Historical Section of VUAN for the Year 1926), Kiev, 1926; "Haydamachchyna 1750 r." (The Haydamak Movement of 1750) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Kharkiv'skoyi Naukovo-Doslidchoyi Katedry Istoriyi Ukrainy'skoyi 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-mazepyntsy"

<sup>247</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Literaturno-Naukovyi Visnyk* (Literary-Scientific News), III, Lviv, 1922.

<sup>248</sup> 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.<sup>249</sup>

*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'koyi 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 Yaho-tyyn estate archive; and he published several studies.<sup>250</sup>

*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 vivcharstva Poltavshchyny" (a General Historical Outline of Sheepbreeding in Poltava Province) in "*Naukovi Zapysky Naukovo-Doslidchoyi Katedry Istoriyi Ukrayins'koyi Kul'tury*" (Scientific Proceedings of the Scientific-Research Chair of the History of Ukrainian Culture), VI, Kharkiv, 1927.<sup>251</sup>

<sup>249</sup> 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.

<sup>250</sup> A. Kozachenko subsequently moved to Moscow and devoted himself to studies of Russian history.

<sup>251</sup> As an emigré, 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 robitnychoho rukhu na Ukrayini (Livoberezhzhya)" (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 Livoberezhzhya* (Chernihiv and the Northern Left-Bank), Kiev, 1928; "Pro Hilyans'kyi pokhid 1725 r." (On the Hilyansky March of 1725) in *Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Hrushevs'koho*, vol. I, Kiev, 1928; "Do pytannya pro mizhnarodnyu torhivlyu 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; *Ukrayina 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.<sup>252</sup>

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

<sup>252</sup> 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 "Vseukraïns'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 *Istoriya-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 Revolyutsiï* 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; *Revolutsiia na Ukraïni v yïi holovnishykh etapakh* (The Main Stages of the Revolution in the Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1923;<sup>253</sup> *Korotka istoriia Ukraïny* (A Short History of the Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1923; *Ukraïna v epokhu kapitalizmu* (The Ukraine in the Era of Capitalism), I-III, Kharkiv-Poltava, 1924-1925; *Istoriia Ukraïny 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 istoriï revoliutsiynoi borot'by na Ukraïni* (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.<sup>254</sup>

Yavorsky's students and associates were:

*Zynoviy Hurevych*, worked on the history of the Brotherhood of Sts. Cyril and Methodius in the 1845-1847 period: the, monograph, *Moloda Ukraïna* (Young Ukraine), Kharkiv, 1928.

*Mykhaylo Svidzinsky* worked on Ukrainian history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Studies and articles: "Do istoriï kozachchyny 1812 roku" (On Cossack History of 1812) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk naukovo-doslidchoyi katedry istoriï ukraïns'koi kul'tury* (Scientific Symposium of the Scientific-Research Chair of the History of Ukrainian Culture), V, Kharkiv, 1927; "Zems'ka militsiia na Ukraïni 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 Ukraïni v revoliutsiï 1905 roku" (Peasant Unions in the Ukraine during the 1905 Revolution) in *Litopys Revoliutsiï*, VI, 1928; and others.

<sup>253</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Literaturno-Naukovyi Vistnyk* (Literary-Scientific News), X, Lviv, 1923.

<sup>254</sup> 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,<sup>255</sup> 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' Revolyutsiyi*, I, 1924; "K istorii grazhdanskoï voïny na Ukraine" (On the History of the Civil War in the Ukraine), *ibid.*, III-IV, 1924; "K istorii konflikta mezhdû Sovnarkomom i Tsentral'noi Radoï" (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 osveshchenii* (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 *Istoriik-Marksist*, 1934, III; and others.

*Mykola Ryedin* worked on the history of the 1917-1918 revolution: "Do istoriyi vseukrayins'koho zaliznychnoho strayku 1918 r." (On the History of the All-Ukrainian Railroad Strike of 1918) in *Litopys Revolyutsiyi*, V, 1928; and others.

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

<sup>255</sup> 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 Radyans'koyi 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—*Maloruskii 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 otpusknykh pisem za getmana Apostola 1728 goda* (Record of Grants of Release by Hetman Apostol of 1728), Odessa, 1913; *Tsentrāl'nyya uchrezhdeniya Ukrainy XVII-XVIII st.* (Central Institutions of the Ukraine in the XVII and XVIII Centuries), Odessa, 1918; *Pro sudivnytstvo 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 Khmelnichyny do mirovoi voyny* (Organization of the Ukrainian

Economy from Khmelnytsky to the World War) appeared in Odessa in 1922 (in Russian). The works *Khozyaistvo Hetmanshchyny v XVII-XVIII stolet'yakh* (Economy of the Hetmanate in the XVII and XVIII Centuries)—vol. I, *Zemlevladienie i formy sel'kogo khozyaistva* (Land Tenure and Forms of Peasant Economics)<sup>256</sup> 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

<sup>256</sup> Volume I also came out in Ukrainian, under the title *Hospodarstvo Hetmanshchyny XVII-XVIII st., vol. I, Zemlevolodinnya ta formy sil's'koho gospodarstva*, Odessa, 1923.

Ukraine in the XIX Century), vols. I, and II, Odessa, 1925 and 1927—and earlier times, e.g., *Feodalizm 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.<sup>257</sup>

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 VUAN na poshanu akad. D. Bahaliya*, Kiev, 1927; *Borot'ba za systemy zemlevolodinnya i formy hospodarstva v Ukrayini XIX-XX stolittya* (Struggle for the Systems of Land Tenure and Forms of Economy in XIX and XX Centuries in the Ukraine), Odessa, 1927; and others.<sup>258</sup>

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.<sup>259</sup> 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

<sup>257</sup> 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.

<sup>258</sup> 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.

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



century, particularly: "Zaliznychne budivnytstvo na Ukrayini v 1860-kh rokach" (Railroad Construction in the Ukraine in the Eighteen-Sixties) in *Zapysky Odes'koho Naukovoho Tovarystva pry VUAN. Sektsiya Sotsiyal'no-istorychna* (Proceedings of the Odessa Scientific Society, VUAN Branch, Social-Historical Section), No. I, Odessa, 1927.

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

Taras Slabchenko, son of M. Slabchenko, author of several studies of the economic and cultural history of the Ukraine in the nineteenth century, particularly, "Do istoriyi agrarnykh kryz na Ukrayini v XIX st." (On the History of Agrarian Crises in the Ukraine of the XIX Century) in *Zapysky Odes'koho Naukovoho Tovarystva pry VUAN. Sektsiya Sotsiyal'no-istorychna*, No. II, Odessa, 1928.

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*,<sup>260</sup> No. II, Odessa, 1928; and others.

Semen Koubasyuk, who worked on the history of military settlements in Southern Ukraine and on twentieth-century Ukrainian history.<sup>261</sup>

<sup>260</sup> I. Brover and O. Pohrebynsky subsequently worked in Russia on problems of Russian economics and economic history

<sup>261</sup> Another of Slabchenko's pupils was Professor Nikolai Rubinshtein, (Mykola Rubinshteyn), contemporary Russian historian, author of *Russkaya Istorio-grafiya* (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 Kyivskoyi Rusy XI-XII st." (On the History of Social Conditions in Kievan Rus' of the XI and XII Centuries), in *Naukovi Zapysky Naukovo-Doslidnoyi Katedry istoriyi Ukrayins'koyi 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:

*Yevhen 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.<sup>262</sup>

*Oleksander Ryabinin-Sklyarevsky*, historian-archivist, author of the study "Kyyivs'ka Hromada 70-kh rokiv" (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.

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

*Saul Borovoy*, author of the study: "Evrei v Zaporozhskoi Sechi" (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 Nizhen achieved the greatest prominence. The traditions of the Nizhen 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

<sup>262</sup> 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 Novorossiiskago kraia" (Slavic Colonization of New Russian Land) in *Voenno-Istoricheskii Vestnik* (War-History News), Kiev, 1910; "Organizatsiya upravleniya Novorossii pri Potemkine v 1774-1791 godakh" (Organization of the Government of New Russia under Potemkin in the Years 1774-1791) in *Zapiski Odeskago 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),<sup>263</sup> 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 Khmelnysky 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.<sup>264</sup>

Another major work by Petrovsky, *Vyzvol'na viyna ukrayins'koho narodu proty hnytu shlyakhets'koyi Pol'shchi i pryednannya 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 Khmelnysky period.

Numerous documentary studies by Petrovsky, devoted to sep-

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

<sup>264</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. V, No. 4, 1931.

arate problems of Ukrainian history, Ukrainian historiography of the seventeenth century and to individual leaders of the "Ruin" period, have an incomparably higher scientific value. They were published in the twenties and early thirties, in particular: "Try Popovychi" (Three Clergymen's Sons) in *Zapysky Nizhyns'koho I.N.O.* (Proceedings of the Nizhen I.N.O.), vol. VII, Nizhen, 1927; "Do ukrayins'koyi prosopohrafiyi XVII v." (On Ukrainian Prosopography of the Seventeenth Century) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi VUAN za rik 1927* (Scientific Symposium of the VUAN Historical Section for the Year 1927), Kiev, 1927; "Nadannya m. Nishynu mahdeburs'koho prava 1625 r." (Grant of Magdeburg Law to the City of Nizhen in 1625) in *Chernihiv i Pivnichne Livoberezhzhya* (Chernihiv and the Northern Left-Bank), Kiev, 1928; "Z lehend Khmelnychchyn" (Legends of the Khmelnytsky Period) in *Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk VUAN na poshanu akad. Hrushevs'koho*, I, Kiev, 1928; "Do istoriyi Ruyiny" (On the History of the Ruin) in *Zapysky Nizhyns'koho I.N.O.*, v. VIII, Nizhen, 1928; "Psevdo-diyariush Samiyla Zorky" (Pseudo-Diary of Samiylo Zorka) in *Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN* (Proceedings of the Historical-Philological Department of VUAN), XVII, Kiev, 1928; "Do istoriyi polkovoho ustroyu Het'manschyny. Prychynok do pytannya pro Statti Bohdana Khmelnyts'koho v redaktsiyi 1659 roku" (On the History of the Regimental Order of the Hetmanate; On the Problem of Articles of Bohdan Khmelnytsky in the 1659 Edition) in *Zapysky Nizhyns'koho I.N.O.*, IX, Nizhen, 1929; "Ukrayins'ki diyachi XVII v. Tymish Tsytsyura" (Ukrainian Leaders of the XVII Century, Tymish Tsytsyura) in *Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN*, XXIV, and separately; "Epizod z ukrayins'ko-kryms'kykh vidnosyn kintsya XVII v." (An Episode from Ukrainian-Crimean Relations of the Late XVII Century) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi VUAN za 1929 rik* (Scientific Symposium of the VUAN Historical Section for the Year 1929), Kiev, 1929; "Z ostannikh lit P. Doroshenka" (The last Years of P. Doroshenko) in *ZNTSH*, vol. C, Lviv, 1930; "Do biohrafiyi Ivana Bohuna" (On the Biog-

raphy of Ivan Bohun) in *Zapysky Nizhyns'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 klasovoyi 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 po-vestvovanie' 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 Nizhyns'koho I.N.O.*, VII; "Pro dzherela, chas skladannya i avtora 'Povesti prostrannoï'" (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 yiyi" (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 Nizhyns'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'kyi litopys?" (When and by whom was the Hustyn Chronicle written?) in *ZNTSH*, vol. C, No. 2, Lviv, 1930.

Of Yershov's historical-economic works, most noteworthy were studies of the history of guilds in the Left-Bank Ukraine: "Do istoriyi tsekhiv na Livoberezhzhi XVII-XVIII vv." (On the History of Guilds in the Left-Bank of the XVII and XVIII Centuries) in *Zapysky Nizhyns'koho I.N.O.*, VII, IX; "Nizhyns'ki tsekhy v pershiy polovyni XVII st." (Nizhen Guilds in the First Half of the XVII Century) in *Chernihiv i Pivnichne Livoberezhzhya* (Chernihiv and the Northern Left-Bank), Kiev, 1928; Yershov also wrote a study: "Do istoriyi hroshovoyi lichby i monety na Livoberezhniy Ukrayini XVII-XVIII vv." (On the History of the System of Currency and Coins in the Left-Bank Ukraine in the XVII and XVIII Centuries) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk* (Scientific Symposium), 1929; appearing as "Geldrechnung und Münze in der Ukraine des 17 und 18 Jahrhunderts auf Grund der ukrainischen Historiographie von 1918-1929" in *Zeitschrift für ost-europäische Geschichte*, vol. V, No. 3, Königsberg and Berlin, 1931.

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 Zaporozhe and the Southern Ukraine (see *supra*). He published several works, particularly, *Dniprovi porohy* (The Dnieper

Rapids), Dnipropetrovsk, 1927; and *Do istoriyi Stepovoyi 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-derzhavnogo zhyttya na Ukraini* (The Beginnings of Historical National Life in the Ukraine), Kiev, 1925;<sup>265</sup> 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.<sup>266</sup>

*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 Koliyi 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

<sup>265</sup> This work was also published in Russian under the title *U istokov russkoi gosudarstvennosti* (The Sources of Russian Statehood), Leningrad, 1924.

<sup>266</sup> 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 *Istoriik-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, prinyavshego khristianstvo" (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 svoym 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; "Dvoryans'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 Malorosyys'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 Leninhreds'koho Tovarystva doslidnykiv Ukrayins'koyi 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*



(The Political Movement of the Sixties in the Ukraine, Book I, The Poltava *Hromada*), Kharkiv, 1930.<sup>267</sup>

*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 Hemtanate 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

<sup>267</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. V, No. 2, 1931.

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 liquidated<sup>268</sup> and the Academy was changed to the Academy of Sciences of the

<sup>268</sup> 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.<sup>269</sup>

<sup>269</sup> 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 ukrayins'koho prava* (Works of the Research Commission on the History of Western-Rus' and Ukrainian Law); volume IV of *Ukrayins'kyi Arkheohrafichnyi 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-buryakovoyi promyslovosti Ukrayiny* (History of the Sugar-beet Industry of the Ukraine) by K. Voblyi; two volumes (VI and VII) of *Istoriya Ukrayins'koyi Literatury* (History of Ukrainian Literature) by M. Hrushevsky; *Materiyaly Poliss'koyi 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.<sup>270</sup> 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,<sup>271</sup> 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.

<sup>270</sup> The following is a far from complete list of Ukrainian historians persecuted by Soviet authorities: M. Slabchenko, O. Hermyaze, V. Parkhomenko, O. Hrushovsky, P. Klymenko, N. Mirza-Avak'yantz, Ye. Stashevsky, I. Cherkasky, A. Yaroshkevych, V. Barvinsky, V. Romanovsky, F. Savchenko, S. Shamray, S. Hlushko, V. Novytsky, S. Borysenok, V. Otamanovsky, M. Yavorsky, M. Horban', L. Okinshovich, 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.

<sup>271</sup> Of such type were, for example, *Narysy 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-Vasylenko (for their works, see *supra*), K. Huslysty, F. Yastrebov, I. Premysler, M. Suprunenko, M. Marchenko, K. Stetsyuk, V. Dyadychenko, F. Los' and others.

*Kost' Huslysty*, 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 istoriyi 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 *Narysy z istoriyi Ukrayiny* (An Outline of Ukrainian History), a major publication of the Institute; vol. II, *Ukrayins'ki zemli pid lytovs'kym panuvanniam 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 panuvanniam 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, *Kyyiv's'ka Rus' i feodal'ni knyazivstva* (Kievan Rus' and Feudal Duchies) in co-authorship with K. Huslysty, 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-*

*yina v period inozemnoyi voyennoyi interventsii i hromadyans'koyi viyny* (1918-1920) (The Ukraine during the Period of Foreign Armed Intervention and Civil War, 1918-1920), Kiev, 1951 (edited by Suprunenko).

*Mykhaylo 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 Ukraine 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 working class in the Ukraine, in *Voprosy istorii* (Problems of History), II, Moscow, 1951.

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

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* (History of the Ukraine) edited by M. Petrovsky, Ufa, 1942.<sup>273</sup>

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

<sup>273</sup> Under the editorship of K. Huslysty, 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<sup>274</sup> 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,<sup>275</sup> are actually outside the scope of real historical science.<sup>276</sup>

<sup>274</sup> 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 fakul'teta 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 L'vivskoho Derzhavnoho Universytetu im. I. Franka* (Proceedings of the Faculties of History and Philology of I. Franko State University in Lviv) came out in 1940.

<sup>275</sup> The following publications are worth mentioning: *Ukrayina pered vyzvol'noyu viynoyu 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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<sup>276</sup> A flagrant example of this is *Istoriya Ukrayins'koyi 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.

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## 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. Krypyakivych. 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. Holyychuk, D. Korenets', I. Krevetsky, F. Sribnyi, O. Terletsy 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-



shchak, D. Doroshenko, M. Hrushevsky, I. Losky, S. Narizhnyi, D. Olyanchyn, M. Petrovsky, M. Vasylenko, A. Yakovliv and A. Yershov from the Dnieper Ukraine.

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.<sup>277</sup>

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,<sup>278</sup> and *Pratsi Bohoslovs'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-

<sup>277</sup> 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.

<sup>278</sup> Subsequently Archbishop of Lviv and Metropolitan of Galicia.

ga, M. Holubets', Fr. M. Karovets', Fr. H. Kynakh, Fr. T. Kostruba, I. Krypyakevych, Fr. R. Lukan', Fr. J. Skruten', I. Svyentsitsky, S. Tomashivsky, M. Voznyak, and others), and also emigres (B. Krupnytsky, I. Losky, I. Ohiyenko, D. Olyanchyn, A. Petrov, V. Sichynsky, V. Zalozetsky, V. Zayikyn, and others).<sup>279</sup>

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. Svyentsitsky, 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 Boykivshchyny* (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 Chervonoyi 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-Naukovyi 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.

<sup>279</sup> 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 following came out as separate publications: *Velyka Istoriya Ukrainy* (Great History of the Ukraine) by M. Holubets', edited by I. Krypyakevych, Lviv, 1935; second edition, Winnipeg, 1949; *Istoriya ukrayins'koho viys'ka* (History of the Ukrainian Armed Forces) by I. Krypyakevych and B. Hnatevych, Lviv, 1936, second edition Winnipeg, 1953; *Istoriya ukrayins'koyi kultury* (History of Ukrainian Culture) by I. Krypyakevych, Lviv, 1937; all the above published by the I. Tyktor Publishing House.

The historical chapters of *Ukrayins'ka Zaha'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 Wolyński* (Volynian Annals) was published in Rivne (Volynia), containing studies of Volynian history and culture.<sup>280</sup>

*Ivan Krypyakevych*, born 1886, has been the most brilliant Galician Ukrainian historian. He came of an old family of clergymen 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-

<sup>280</sup> 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 *Studiyi nad derzhavoyu Bohdana Khmelnyts'koho* (Studies of the Bohdan Khmelnytsky State),<sup>281</sup> which he published in separate

<sup>281</sup> 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 universal'y" (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 derzhavnyi 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-moskovskoyi pohranychnoyi 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'koyi sfragistyky" (From Cossack Sphragistics), *ZNTSH*, v. CXXXIII-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 Astamatiy (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. Kor-duba—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 Khmelnychchyn" (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'), *Kwartalnik 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

the well-known work *The Cambridge History of Poland*, Vol. I, *From the Origin to Sobieski (to 1696)*, Cambridge, 1950.

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: "Ukrayins'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. Hrushevs'koho*, Kiev, 1928; and a genealogical study "Konashevychi v Peremys'kiy zemli v XV-XVI st." (The Konashevyches in the Peremysl 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 pytan'na pro statyi 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 Terletsy* 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-



no-pravne stanovyshe ukrayins'kykh zemel' Lytovs'koyi derzhavy" (State Legal Position of Ukrainian Lands in the Lithuanian State), *ZNTSH*, vols. CXXXIV-CXXXV, CXLIV-CXLV, and separately, Lviv, 1926; a study, "Pravne polozhennya Tserkvy v Kozats'kiy Derzhavi XVII-XVIII st." (On the Legal Status of the Church in the Cossack State of the XVII and XVIII Centuries), *Bohosloviya*, I-II, 1925; historiographic outlines: "Literatur der ukrainischen Rechtsgeschichte in den Jahren 1919-1929" (Literature of Ukrainian Legal History in the 1919-1929 Period), *Przewodnik Historyczno-Prawny*, vol. II-IV, 1930, and separately, Lviv, 1931; and "Gegenstand der Geschichte des ukrainischen Rechtes" (The Subject of the History of Ukrainian Law), *Contributions à l'histoire de l'Ukraine au VII-e Congrès international des sciences historiques, Varsovie, aout, 1933*, Lviv, 1933.

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'koyi 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.

*Mykola Andrusiak* (born 1902), graduate of Lviv University, subsequently associate and professor at Ukrainian Free University in Munich, devotes himself to research in the history of the Cossack-Hetman period. He wrote studies: "Do istoriyi borot'by mizh Petrom Doroshenkom ta Petrom Sukhoviyyem u 1668-1669 r.r." (On the History of the Struggle Between Petro Doroshenko and Petro Sukhoviyy in 1668-1669), *ZNTSH*, vol. CL, 1929; "Do istoriyi pravobichnykh kozakiv u 1689-90 r.r." (On the History of Right-Bank Cossacks in 1689-90), *ZNTSH*, v. C, 1930; "Pavlo Teterya, yak chlen Stavropihiys'koho Bratstva u L'vovi" (Pavlo

Teterya as a Member of the Stavropygian Brotherhood in Lviv) *ZNTSH.*, vol. CLI, 1931; "Zvyazky Mazepy z Stanislavom Leshchyns'kym i Karlom XII" (Mazepa's Contacts with Stanislaw Leszczynski and Charles XII), *ZNTSH.*, vol. CLII, part I, 1933; "Het'man Ivan Mazepa, yak kul'turnyi diyach" (Hetman Ivan Mazepa as Cultural Leader), *Mazepa*, vol. II, Warsaw, 1939; and others; also the monograph *Mazepa i Pravoberezhzhya* (Mazepa and the Right-Bank), Lviv, 1938. In addition, Andrusiak worked on specific problems of Ukrainian church history of the seventeenth century: the monograph *Józef Szumlanski, pierwszy biskup unicki lwowski 1667-1708* (Józef Szumlanski, the First Uniate Bishop of Lviv, 1667-1708), Lviv, 1934; the study "Ivan Khlopetsky, peremys'kyi pravoslavnyi yepyskop-nominat v 1632-1633 r.r." (Ivan Khlopetsky, Orthodox Bishop-nominee of Peremyshl' in 1632-1633), *ZNTSH*, vol. CXLVII, 1927; and others; on Ukrainian historiography: the study "Do pytannya pro avtorstvo Litopysu Samovydtsya" (The Question of the Authorship of the Samovydets' Chronicle), *ZNTSH*, v. CXLIX, 1928; and a series of historiographic reviews in *Litopys Chervonoyi Kalyny*, Lviv, 1932, Nos. 9-10; *Kwartalnik Historyczny*, vol. 48, Lviv, 1934; *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Naukovoho Instytutu v Amerytsi, I. Zbirnyk Ukr. Nauk. Inst. v Amerytsi*, St. Paul (Minn.)-Prague, 1939; on the history of Galicia of the nineteenth century, particularly the outline "The Ukrainian Movement in Galicia" in *The Slavonic and East European Review*, vol. XIV, Nos. 40, 41, London, 1935-1936; on old Ukrainian history: the study "Ostanni Romanovychi" (The last Romanovyches), *Naukovyi zbirnyk Ukrayins'koho Vil'noho Universytetu. Yuvileyne vydannya*, (Scientific Symposium of the Ukrainian Free University—Jubilee Publication), vol. V, Munich, 1948. Finally, Andrusiak wrote courses in Ukrainian history: *Istoriya Ukrayiny, I, Knyazha doba* (History of the Ukraine, I, the Princely Period), Prague, 1941; and *Istoriya Kozachchyny* (History of the Cossack Period), Munich, 1946 (mimeographed).

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

rainian historiography. He published the study "Khto-zh avtor Litopysu 'Samovydytsya'" (Who is the Author of the "Samovydyts" Chronicle), *ZNTSH.*, vol. CLIII, part I, 1933; the monograph *Psevido-Konysky i Psevido-Poletyka* ("Istoriya Rusov" u literaturi i nauksi) (Pseudo-Konysky and Pseudo-Poletyka, "Istoriya Rusov" in Literature and Science), Lviv-Kiev, 1939; valuable documentary material: "Benders'ka Komisiya po smerti Mazepy" (The Bendery Commission after Mazepa's Death), *Mazepa*, vol. I, Warsaw, 1938; and a series of biographical notes on Mazepa, specially with reference to the dates of his birth and death.

*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 Ukrainy X-XIII stolittya* (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).<sup>282</sup> 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, mimeographed; 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.<sup>283</sup> The Mazepa period was

<sup>282</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*, 1937, No. I.

<sup>283</sup> In 1948 O. Pritsak published a study "Soyuz Khmelnyts'koho z Turechchynoyu 1648 r." (Khmelnytsky'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).<sup>284</sup>

We should also note the works of *Adriyan Kopystyansky*, publisher of material on the history of the Lviv Stavropygia in the eighteenth century<sup>285</sup> 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, o dyn 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*, "Slovians'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*

<sup>284</sup> His monograph "Ivan Mazepa do het'manstva" (Ivan Mazepa Before his Hetmanate) is as yet unpublished.

<sup>285</sup> He also published a popular edition of *Istoriya Rusy* (A History of Rus'), vols. I-III, Lviv, 1931-1933.

*Volkes unter polnischer Herrschaft* (The Fate of the Ukrainian People Under Polish Rule), Vienna, 1921; *Kost' Levytsky, Istoriya politychnoyi dumky halyts'kykh ukrayintsiiv 1848-1918* (History of the Political Ideas of Galician Ukrainians 1848-1918), vols. I-II, Lviv, 1926-1927; and the same author's *Istoriya vyzvol'nykh zmahan' Halyts'koyi Ukrayiny 1914-1918* (History of the Liberation Struggle of Galician Ukraine 1914-1918), Lviv, 1929-1930; and many other authors.

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. Terletsy (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 Istorychnoho ta Filolohichnoho Fakul'tetiv* (Proceedings of the Faculties of History and Philology) which printed the works of Ukrainian historians of Lviv and Kiev.<sup>286</sup> 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)*<sup>287</sup> and

<sup>286</sup> Particularly studies by N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko and by O. Ohloblyn.

<sup>287</sup> 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. Terletsy, V. Herasymchuk, Yosyp Pelensky, F. Sribnyi, Fedir Holyichuk, 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. Terletsy, I. Vytanovych and others), as well as historians from the Dnieper Ukraine who were then in Lviv (V. Dubrovsky, O. Ohloblyn, N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko).

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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part I, Prague, 1942; *Syohochasne i Mynule*, I, Munich-New York, 1948; V. Matsyak, *Halyts'ko-Volyns'ka derzhava 1290-1340 r.r. u novykh doslidakh, Ohlyad istoriohrafii ta problematyky*, Augsburg, 1948; (Ye. Yu. Pelensky), *Istoriya Naukovoho Tovarystva im. Shevchenka*, New York-Munich, 1949; *Khronika Naukovoho Tovarystva im. Shevchenka*, No. 75, Munich, 1949; *Entsyklopediya Ukrayinoznavstva*, vol. I, Munich-New York, 1949, vol. II, Paris-New York, 1952; V. Doroshenko, *Ohnyshche ukrayins'koyi nauky, Naukove Tovarystvo im. T. Shevchenka*, New York-Philadelphia, 1951.

## 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 foundationis 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 Eparkhy 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. Yuriy Zhatkovych* (1855-1920), whose main work was *Etnografichna istoriya Uhro-russov* (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.

Research in the history of the Carpathian Ukraine widened in the twentieth century: works of *Oleksiy Petrov*, professor at St. Petersburg University, particularly his *Materialy dlya istorii Ugorskoï Rusi* (Materials for the History of Hungarian Rus'), vols. I-VII, St. Petersburg, 1906-1923; *Ilarion Svyentsitsky*, subsequently director of the Ukrainian National Museum in Lviv and professor at Lviv State University, main works: "Materialy po istorii vrozhdeniya Karpatskoï Rusi" (Materials on Rebirth of Carpathian Rus') in *Sbornik Galitsko-Russkoï Matitsy*, Lviv, 1905, 1908; "Obzor snoshenii Karpatskoï Rusi s Rossiei v 1-uyu polovinu XIX v." (Review of Relation of Carpathian Rus' with Russia in First Half of the XIX Century) in *Izvestiya Otdeleniya russkago yazyka i slovesnosti Imp. Akademii Nauk*, vol. XI, book 3, and separately, St. Petersburg, 1906; *Antoniy Hodynka* (1864-1946), professor at Budapest University, major works: *A Munkácsi Görög-Katholikus Püspökség Története* (History of the Munkacs Greek-Catholic Episcopate), Budapest, 1909, and *A Munkácsi Gör. Szert. Püspökség Okmánytára* (Archive of Documents of Munkacs Episcopate), vol. I, Ungvar, 1911; *Yevhen Perfetsky*, (1888-1947) "Obzor ugororusskoï istoriografii" (Review of Hungarian-Rus' Historiography) in *Izvestiya Otdeleniya russkago yazyka i slovesnosti Imp. Akademii Nauk*, vol. XIX, Book I, Petrograd, 1914; and "Uhors'ka Rus'-Ukrayina v XVIII st." (Hungarian Rus'-Ukraine in the XVIII Century) in *Ukrayina*, III-IV, 1917; there were works by *Hiyador Strypsky*; *Stepan Tomashivsky* wrote the articles "Ugorskaya Rus'" (Hungarian Rus') in *Ukrainskii narod v ego proshlom i nastoyashchem*, vol. II, Petrograd, 1916; and "Studiya A. Petrova do istoriyi Uhors'koyi Rusy" (Studies of A. Petrov on the History of Hungarian Rus') in *ZNTSH*, vol. LXXXI, 1908; *Fr. Vasyl' Hadzhega*; 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.<sup>288</sup> 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),<sup>289</sup> *Karpatoruské pomístní 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;<sup>290</sup> *Drevneishiya gramoty po istorii Karpatorusskoi Tserkvi i ierarhii*, 1391-1498 (The Oldest Documents Concerning History of the Carpathian Church and Hierarchy), Prague, 1930; *Zadachi Karpatorusskoi istoriografii* (Tasks of Carpatho-Rus' Historiography), Prague, 1930;<sup>291</sup> *Antoniy Hodynka*, "Documenta Koriatoviciana et fundatio Monasterii Munkaciensis" 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; *Ilyarion 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

288 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko: the first three volumes of *Naukovyi Zbirnyk* in *Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu VUAN*, vols. VII-VIII, Kiev, 1926.

289 D. I. Doroshenko wrote an obituary on O. Petrov: "A. L. Petrov (Nachruf)" (A. L. Petrov, Obituary) in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. VI, No. 3, 1932. Cf. also his "Pamyati A. L. Petrova" (In Memory of A. L. Petrov) in *Zhivaya Mysl'*, V, Prague, 1932.

290 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der Slaven*, vol. VI, Nos. 2 and 3, 1931.

291 Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. VI, No.3, 1931.

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UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY OUTSIDE  
THE UKRAINE

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 documental 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 yest' poshla Ruskaya zemlya* (How Did the Rus' Land Come About), Prague, 1931, and the collection *Pamyati Prof. Vasyl'ya Bidnova* (In Memory of Prof. Vasyl' Bidnov), Prague, 1936).

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 Národného 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'yizd 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 *Ἐλπίς* (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."

The Institute engaged in broad scientific publishing activities, mainly in the field of Ukrainian history. Among the fifty-four volumes of *Pratsi* (Works) published by the Institute, there were such important publications in Ukrainian historiography as *Narys Istoriyi Ukrayiny* (Outline of the History of the Ukraine) by D. I. Doroshenko in two volumes, published as part of *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Naukovoho Instytutu u Varshavi* (Works of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw), vols. 9 and 18, Warsaw, 1932-1933; B. Krupnytsky's monograph "Het'man Pylyp Orlyk (1672-1742). Ohlyad yoho politychnoyi diyal'nosti" (Hetman Pylyp Orlyk, 1672-1742—A Review of His Political Activities), in *Pratsi*, vol. 42, Warsaw, 1938; the *Mazepa* collection in two volumes, edited by D. I. Doroshenko, in *Pratsi*, vols. 46 and 47, Warsaw, 1938-1939; A. Yakovliv's monograph "Ukrayins'ko-Moskovs'ki dohovory v XVII-XVIII st." (Ukrainian-Muscovite Treaties of the XVII and XVIII Centuries) in *Pratsi*, vol. 19, Warsaw, 1934; O. Lototsky's monograph "Ukrayins'ki dzherela tserkovnoho prava" (Ukrainian Sources of Church Law), in *Pratsi*, vol. 5, Warsaw, 1931; S. M. Kuchyński's monograph "Ziēmie Czernihowsko-Siewierskie pod rządami Litwy" (Chernihiv-Siversk Lands Under Lithuanian Rule) in *Pratsi*, vol. 33, Warsaw, 1936, in Polish; M. Handelsman's monograph "Ukrain'ska polityka Ks. Adama Czartoryskiego przed wojną Krymska" (Prince Adam Czartoryski's Ukrainian Policy Before the Crimean War), in *Pratsi*, vol. 35, Warsaw 1937, in Polish; the collections "Z mynuloho" (From the Past), vols. I-II, in *Pratsi*, vols. 48 and 49, Warsaw, 1938-1939; O. Dotsenko's study "Zymovyi pokhid 1920 r." (The Winter Campaign of 1920), in *Pratsi*, vol. 13, Warsaw, 1935; P. Shandruk's collection of documents "Ukrayins'ko-moskovs'ka viyna 1920 r." (The Ukrainian-Muscovite War of 1920), vol. I, *Pratsi*, vol. 15, Warsaw, 1933; "Diyariy Het'mana Pylypa Orlyka" (Hetman Pylyp Orlyk's Diary), vol. I, edited by Jan Tokarzhevsky-Karashevych in *Pratsi*, vol. 17, Warsaw,



1936;<sup>292</sup> "Arkhiv M. Drahomanova, t. I, Lystuvannya Kyiv's'koyi Staroyi Hromady z M. Drahomanovym (1870-1895 r.r.)" (M. Drahomanov's Files, vol. I, Correspondence Between the Kiev "Stara Hromada" and M. Drahomanov 1870-1895), in *Pratsi*, vol. 37, Warsaw, 1938;<sup>293</sup> memoirs of O. Lototsky, "Storinky mynuloho" (Pages from the Past), Nos. I-III, in *Pratsi*, vol. 6, 12 and 21, Warsaw, 1932, 1933, 1934;<sup>294</sup> and "U Tsarhorodi" (In Constantinople), in *Pratsi*, vol. 40, Warsaw, 1939; a study by V. Lev, "Ukrayins'kyi pereklad khroniky Martyna Byel's'koho" (Ukrainian Translation of the Martyn Bielsky Chronicle), in *Pratsi*, vol. 29, Warsaw, 1936; and others.

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 nautsi)" (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

<sup>292</sup> 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.

<sup>293</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in "Syhochasne i mynule," II, Lviv, 1939.

<sup>294</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in "Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte," vol. VII, No. 2, 1933 and vol. IX, No. 3, 1935.

Professor Ivan Ohiyenko,<sup>295</sup> also carried scholarly works in Ukrainian history.

Finally, some historical works appeared in publications of the Ukrainian Black Sea Institute, founded in 1940: *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 *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."<sup>296</sup> 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

<sup>295</sup> Since 1940, Ilarion, Archbishop of Kholm and Pidlyashshya. At present Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada.

Metropolitan Ilarion renewed publication of *Nasha Kul'tura* and it came out in Winnipeg in 1951 through 1953.

<sup>296</sup> I. Mirchuk, "Ukrayins'kyi Naukovyi Instytut u Berlini" (Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin), *Syohochasne i mynule*, Munich-New York, 1949, I-II, p. 87.

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. Bidnov, 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* (Abhandlungen—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 Hrushevskyj. 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 Tovarystvo* (A Distinguished Military Company); and B. Krupnytsky's study *Beiträge zur Ideologie der "Geschichte der Reussen" (Istoriya Rusov)* (Notes on the Ideology of the History of the Rusy "Istoriya Rusov"), Berlin, 1945; and others.

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.<sup>297</sup> On the request of the Institute, Prof.

<sup>297</sup> 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.

B. Krupnytsky wrote a history of the Ukraine in German, *Geschichte der Ukraine von den Anfängen bis zum Jahre 1920* (A History of the Ukraine From the Beginning to the Year 1920), Leipzig, 1939, 2nd ed., Leipzig, 1943.

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 Poletyky" (Origin of Poletyky) in *Ukrayina*, 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.<sup>298</sup>

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

<sup>298</sup> Professor Ye. Onatsky is living in the Argentine at the present time.

Scientific Institute in Berlin. Noteworthy among them are M. Antonovych, I. Losky and others.

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 Kamyants-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.<sup>299</sup>

Doroshenko's principal works in Ukrainian history are: *Narys istoriyi Ukrayiny* (An Outline of the History of the Ukraine), vols. I, II (Warsaw, 1932, 1933); *Istoriya Ukrayiny 1917-1923 rokiv* (A History of the Ukraine of the 1917-1923 Period), vol. I (The Central Rada Period), Uzhhorod, 1932, vol. II (The Ukrainian Hetman State of 1918), Uzhhorod, 1930, reprinted in New York, 1954; *A History of the Ukraine*, Edmonton, 1939; second edition, Edmonton, 1941; *Z istoriyi ukrajins'koyi politychnoyi dumky za chasyv svitovoyi viyny* (History of Ukrainian Political Thought During the World War), Prague, 1936; in collaboration with the Czech orientalist J. Rypka: "Hetman Peter Dorošenko a jeho turecká poltika" (Hetman Petro Doroshenko and his Turkish Policy), *Časopis Národního Musea*, No. I-II, Prague, 1933; and "Polsko, Ukrajina, Krym a Vysoká Porta v první pol. XVII stol." (Poland, the Ukraine, the Crimea and the Sublime Porte in the

<sup>299</sup> Cf. *Bibliografija 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.

First Half of the Seventeenth Century), *Časopis Národního Muzea*, No. I, Prague, 1936.

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-Filolohichnoho 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, nevdalyi het'man Pravoberezhnoyi Ukrayiny" (Stepan Opara, Unsuccessful Hetman of the Right-Bank Ukraine) in *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi*, vol. II, Prague, 1939, and separately, Prague, 1937.

In the field of Ukrainian historiography D. I. Doroshenko wrote: *Ohlyad ukrayins'koyi istoriografii* (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,<sup>300</sup> P. Kulish,<sup>301</sup> V. Antonovych,<sup>302</sup> studies about *Istoriya Rusov*,<sup>303</sup> J. B. Scherer,<sup>304</sup> D. Bantysh-Kamensky,<sup>305</sup>

<sup>300</sup> *Mykola Ivanovych Kostomarov. Yoho hromads'ka i literaturno-naukova diyal'nist'* (Mykola Ivanovych Kostomarov. His Civic and Literary-Scientific Activity), Kiev, 1920; second edition, *Mykola Ivanovych Kostomarov*, Leipzig, 1924.

<sup>301</sup> *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.

<sup>302</sup> *Volodymyr Antonovych. Yoho zhyttya i naukova ta hromads'ka diyal'nist'* (Volodymyr Antonovych. His Life and Scientific and Civic Activity), Prague, 1942.

<sup>303</sup> "Istoriya Rusiv, yak pamytka ukrayins'koyi politychnoyi dumky druhoyi polovyny XVIII stol." (*Istoriya Rusov as a Monument of Ukrainian Political*



M. Drahomanov,<sup>306</sup> V. Horlenko,<sup>307</sup> V. Lypynsky<sup>308</sup> and a series of articles and reviews.

D. I. Doroshenko devoted the following works to the history of cultural and political relations of the Ukraine with Western Europe, in addition to a series of articles: the monograph *Die Ukraine und das Reich. Neun Jahrhunderte deutsch-ukrainischen Beziehungen* (The Ukraine and The Reich. Nine Centuries of German-Ukrainian Relations), Leipzig, 1941, second edition, Leipzig, 1942; and the study "Die Ukraine und ihre Geschichte im Lichte der westeuropäischen Literatur des XVIII und der ersten Hälfte des XIX Jhr." (The Ukraine and Its History in the Light of West European Literature of the XVIII and First Half of the XIX Centuries) in *Abhandlungen des Ukrainischen Wissenschaftlichen Institutes in Berlin*, vol. I, Berlin, 1927, and separately, Berlin, 1927.

Thought in the Second Half of the XVIII Century) in *Khliborob'ska Ukrayina*, vols. V and VI, Vienna, 1921.

<sup>304</sup> "Schererovy *Annales de la Petite Russie* a jejich misto v ukrajinske historiografii" (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.

<sup>305</sup> "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.

<sup>306</sup> "M. Drahomaniv i ukrajins'ka istoriohrafiya" (M. Drahomanov and Ukrainian Historiography), *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Vysokoho Pedahohichnoho Instytutu im. Drahomanova. Drahomaniv's'kyi zbirnyk*, Prague, 1933; "Mykhajlo Dragomanov and the Ukrainian National Movement," *The Slavonic Review*, London, April, 1938.

<sup>307</sup> *Vasyl' Horlenko*, Paris, 1934.

<sup>308</sup> M. Zabarevsky (D. I. Doroshenko), *Vyacheslav Lypynsky i yoho dumky pro ukrajins'ku natsiyu ta derzhavu* (Vyacheslav Lypynsky and his Thoughts about the Ukrainian Nation and State), Vienna, 1925; Second edition, Augsburg, 1946; D. Dorošenko, "V. Lypynskyj. Ein Nachruf," *Abhandlungen des Ukraini-* "V. Lypynsky yak istoryk" (V. Lypynsky as an Historian), *V. Lypynsky, yak polityk i ideoloh* (symposium), Uzhhorod, 1931.

In addition to a series of articles, D. I. Doroshenko wrote a book on Ukrainian church history, *Pravoslavna Tserkva v mynulomu i suchasnomu zhytti 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: *Moyi spomyny pro davnye-mynule (1901-1914 roky)* (My Recollections of the Distant Past: the Years 1901-1914), Winnipeg, 1949; *Moyi spomyny 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.<sup>309</sup> His sketches of local history of the following areas are also very interesting: Katerynoslav,<sup>310</sup> Chernihiv,<sup>311</sup> Podolia,<sup>312</sup> Galicia,<sup>313</sup> Carpathian Ukraine<sup>314</sup> and others; also of local history: *Po rid-*

<sup>309</sup> *Kurs istoriyi Ukrayiny dlya vyshchyykh klas serednykh shkyl* (Course in the History of the Ukraine for Higher Grades of Secondary Schools), Kiev-Vienna, 1921; *Korotkyi 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.

<sup>310</sup> *Z mynuloho Katerynoslavshchyny. Korotka istoriya krayu i yoho zaseleennya* (From the Past of Katerynoslav Province. A Short History of the Land and of its Settlement), Katerynoslav, 1913.

<sup>311</sup> *Koroten'ka istoriya Chernihiushchyny* (A Very Short History of Chernihiv Province) Chernihiv, 1918.

<sup>312</sup> *Pro mynuli chasy na Podillyu (Koroten'ka istoriya krayu)* (About the Old Days in Podolia—A Very Short History of the Land), Kamyanyet-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-ukrainska 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."<sup>315</sup>

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.

<sup>313</sup> M. Zhuchenko (D. Doroshenko) "Galitsiya i eya proshloe" (Galicia and its Past), *Ukrainskaya Zhizn'* (Ukrainian Life), 1914, VIII-X;

<sup>314</sup> 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 Ukrayina* (The Hungarian Ukraine), Prague, 1919.

<sup>315</sup> 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 povestvovanie zaporozhtsa N. L. Korzha’ ta yoho pokhodzhennya i znachynnya" (The Origin and Significance of the Storytelling of the Zaporozhian N. L. Korzh), in *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho 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 narodnyi pamyati ta osvittenni 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;<sup>316</sup> and *Autokefaliya* (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 ustav kn. Volodymyra Velykoho" (Ecclesiastic Laws of Prince Volodymyr the Great), Lviv, 1925, reprinted from *Yuvileynyi Zbirnyk NTSH* (Jubilee Symposium of the Shevchenko Scientific Society); and "Svytok Yaroslavl'" in *Naukovyi Yuvi-leynyi Zbirnyk Ukrayins'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 ukrayins'koyi 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 zbirka pro Orlyka" (Warsaw Collection About Orlyk), in *Zapysky ChS'VV*, 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,

<sup>316</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. VI, No. 1, 1932.

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 *ZNTSH*, vol. CLXIII, Paris-New York, 1954.<sup>317</sup>

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 pokhodzhennya, kompetentsiya i ustriy" (Kopni (Common-Law) Courts in the Ukraine, Their Origin, Competence and Organization) in *Zbirnyk Pravnychoyi Komisiyi pry Istorychno-Filosofichnyi Sektsiyi Naukovoho Tovarystva im. Shevchenka* (Symposium of the Law Commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society Historical-Philosophical Section), I-II, Lviv, 1926-1927; a study "Lytovs'kyi Statut, yako pamyatnyk ukrayins'koho prava" (The Lithuanian Statute as a Monument of Ukrainian Law) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Ukrayins'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 "Pereyaslavs'kyi dohovir 1654 r." (The Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654) in *Yuvi-leynyi Zbirnyk na poshanu Prof. S. Dnistrians'koho* (Jubilee Symposium Dedicated to Prof. S. Dnistriansky), 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

<sup>317</sup> 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 Vicegerents, 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 *Yuvi-leynyi Zbirnyk Ukrayins'koho Vil'noho Universytetu u Prazi* (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 *Vplyvy staroches'koho prava na pravo ukrayins'ke Lytous'koyi 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,<sup>318</sup> and *Dohovir het'mana Bohdana Khmelnyts'koho z moskovs'kym tsarem Oleksiyem Mykhaylovychem 1654 r.* (Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's Treaty with the Muscovite Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich in 1654), New York, 1954; treatises: "Dohovir B. Khmelnyts'koho z Moskvoyu 1654" (B. Khmelnytsky's Treaty with Muscovy of 1654), in *Yuvileynyi 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 *Yuvileynyi 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 *ZNTSH*, vol. CLIX, Munich, 1949; and several studies devoted to the history of sources of that code.

Finally, A. Yakovliv worked in the field of Ukrainian historiography, especially on *Istoriya Rusov*; he published two treatises: "Do pytannya pro avtora *Istoriyi Rusiv*" (The Question of the Authorship of *Istoriya Rusov*), in *Zapysky NTSH*, Lviv, vol. CLIV, 1937; and "*Istoriya Rusov* and Its Author" in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. III, No. 2 (8), New York, 1953.

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.

<sup>318</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. IX, No. 3, 1935.



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 Doroshenko 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 osvittlennyu ni-mets'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; "Teofan 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 *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*, II, Breslau-Berlin, 1936; "Pylyp 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);<sup>319</sup> "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 emigratsiyi" (The Life of the First Ukrainian Emigres) in *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi* (Works of the Ukr. Hist.-Phil. Soc. in Prague), vol. III, Prague, 1941, and separately, Prague, 1940; "Z istoriyi Pravoberezhzhya 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);<sup>320</sup> and others.<sup>321</sup>

B. Krupnytsky published a course in Ukrainian history in German, *Geschichte der Ukraine*, Leipzig, 1939; 2nd ed., Leipzig,

<sup>319</sup> "Karl XII v stariy i noviy shvedskiy literaturi" (Charles XII in Old and New Swedish Literature); "Mazepa v svitli shvedskoyi istoriografii" (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 suchasnyktiv)" (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 pidstavi shvedsk'kykh dzherel)" (Swedes and the Population of the Ukraine in 1708-1709 on the Basis of Swedish Sources); "Z donesen' Kayzerlinga 1708-1709 r.r." (From Kayserling's Reports of 1708-1709); "Miscellanea Mazepiana" (*Mazepa*, vol. II).

<sup>320</sup> Cf. also: B. Krupnytsky, "'Istoriya Ukrayiny i ukrayins'kykh kozakiv' Y. Ch. Engelya ta 'Istoriya Rusov'" ("History of the Ukraine and Ukrainian Cossacks" by J. Ch. Engel and "Istoriya Rusov"), *Ukrayina*, No. 3, Paris, 1950.

<sup>321</sup> Particularly: "Federalism and the Russian Empire," *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. II, No. 2(4), New York, 1952.

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 otchennya" (*Orlikiana, A Description of Unpub-*

lished Documents About Hetman Orlyk, His Family and Entourage) in *Khliborobs'ka Ukrayina*, vol. IV, Vienna, 1923; "Hetman Pylyp Orlyk i Frantsiya" (Hetman Pylyp Orlyk and France), *ZNTSH.*, vol. CXXXIV-CXXXV, Lviv, 1924; "Pylyp Orlyk. Vyvid prav Ukrayiny" (Pylyp Orlyk, Devolution of the Rights of the Ukraine), *Stara Ukrayina*, Lviv, 1925, 1-II; "Aresht Voynarovs'koho" (The Arrest of Voynarovsky), *ZNTSH*, vols. CXXXVIII-CXL, Lviv, 1925; "Voltaire i Ukrayina" (Voltaire and the Ukraine), *Ukrayina*, Kiev, 1926, I; "Shvedchyna i frantsuz'ka dyplomatiya" (The Swedes and French Diplomacy) in *Naukovyi Zbirnyk Istorychnoyi Sektsiyi UVAN za rik 1928* (Scientific Symposium of the Historical Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences for 1928), Kiev, 1929; "Early Relations Between England and the Ukraine," *The Slavonic and East European Review*, London, vol. X, June 1931; "Mazepa ludyna i istorychnyi diyach" (Mazepa the Man and Historic Leader), *ZNTSH*, vol. CLII, No. I, Lviv, 1933;<sup>322</sup> "A Little-known French Biography of Yuras' Khmelnytsky," *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. III, No. 1 (7), 1953; and many others.

E. Borschak devoted much work to problems of Ukrainian historiography and to Western European (mainly French) research and material on Ukrainian history. In particular, he wrote a monograph on "Istoriya Rusov" under the title: *La légende historique de l'Ukraine. Istoriya Rusov*, Paris, 1949; and a detailed review: "L'Ukraine dans la littérature de l'Europe Occidentale," *Le Monde Slave*, 1933, vols. III, IV, 1934, vols. I, II, IV, 1935, and separately, 1935; and others.

Other noteworthy works by E. Borschak are: "Le mouvement national Ukrainien au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle," *Le Monde Slave*, 1930, XI-XII, and separately, Paris, 1930; "Traité de la Paix à Brest-Litovsk," *Le Monde Slave*, 1934; "L'Ukraine à la Conférence

<sup>322</sup> 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 poruy* (Ivan Mazepa, Life and Exploits), Lviv, 1933.

de la Paix 1919-1923," *Le Monde Slave*, 1937, I-III, 1938, I, and separately, Paris, 1938.

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. Lypynsky 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. Vyhovsky 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 druhoyi 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; "Ukrayins'ko-brandenburz'ki politychni znosyny v XVII st." (Ukrainian-Brandenburg Political Relations in the XVII Century) in *ZNTSH*, 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, Zhovkva, 1932; "Torhovel'ni znosyny Ukrayiny z Breslavlem u XVIII st." (Commercial Relations of the Ukraine with Breslau in the XVIII Century) in *Nasha Kul'tura*, 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 shvedskoho 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 Kul'tura*, 1935-1937.

D. Olyanchyn also wrote a dissertation on Hryhoriy Skovoroda: "Hryhorij Skovoroda, 1722-1794. Der Ukrainische Philosoph des XVIII Jahrhunderts und seine geistig-kulturelle Umwelt" (Hryhoriy Skovoroda, 1722-1794, The Ukrainian Philosopher of the XVIII Century and his Spiritual-Cultural World), Berlin-Königsberg, 1928, in *Osteuropäische Forschungen*, N. F., vol. 2.

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: *Iohann Vyhovskij im Dienste Moskoviens* (Ivan Vyhovsky in Moscow's Service), Lviv 1928;<sup>323</sup> "Het'manstvo Vyhovskoho" (The Hetmanate of Vyhovsky), *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Vysokoho Pedahohichnoho Instytutu imeny M. Drahomanova*, vol. I, Prague, 1929; "Rozviduavnyia moskovs'kykh poslantsiv na Ukrayini v

<sup>323</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Jahrbücher für Kultur und Geschichte der Slaven*, vol. V, No. 4, 1929.

druhiy polovyni XVII v." (Espionage of Muscovite Agents in the Ukraine in the Second Half of the XVII Century) in *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi*, vol. III, Prague, 1941; "Sudivnytstvo i kary na Zaporizhzhzi" (Courts and Penalties in Zaporozhe) in *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Naukovoho Tovarystva v Amerytsi, I. Zbirnyk Ukrayins'koho Naukovoho Instytutu v Amerytsi*, St. Paul (Minn.)-Prague, 1939; "Deistviya prezelnou brani" ("Deystviya prezelnou brani"—on Hrubyanka's Chronicle) in *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi*, vol. II, Prague, 1939 and separately, Prague, 1938. Narizhnyi also wrote articles of an historiographic nature: on V. Bidnov, "Naukova pratsya Prof. V. O. Bidnova" (Scientific Work of Prof. V. O. Bidnov), *Pamyaty Prof. Vasylya Bidnova* (In Memory of Prof. Vasyly Bidnov), Prague, 1936; on M. Vasylenko, *M. P. Vasylenko i yoho naukova diyal'nist'* (M. P. Vasylenko and his Scholarly Activities), Lviv, 1936; on the Odessa Society of History and Antiquities, *Pratsi Ukrayins'koho Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Tovarystva v Prazi*, vol. IV, Prague, 1942, and separately, Prague, 1941; and on the Kharkiv Historical-Philological Society, *ibid.*, vol. V, Prague, 1944, and separately, Prague, 1944.

Narizhnyi also compiled a detailed outline of the work of Ukrainian emigres, part I of which was published in the series *Studiyi Muzeju 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 sotsiyal'noyi ta politychnoyi boro'tby 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: *Kościół Prawosławny 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 Haymaniusky*, 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* (Tokarzewsky-Karashevych), 1885-1954, who wrote the treatise "Herb i pokhodzhennya Het'mana I. Mazepa" (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),<sup>324</sup> are on the borderline between the history of culture and

<sup>324</sup> 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 promyslovosty* (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: *Chrześcijaństwo 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, epyskop Volodymyr'skyi i Halyts'kyi 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;<sup>325</sup> 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-

<sup>325</sup> Reviewed by D. I. Doroshenko in *Zeitschrift für osteuropäische Geschichte*, vol. V, No. 2, 1931.

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. Replin as Viceroy of Saxony,<sup>326</sup> and was entitled *Knyaz' Replin, heneral-hubernator Saksoniyi* (Prince Replin, 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: "Studiyyi 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; "Pereyaslavs'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*.<sup>327</sup> 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

<sup>326</sup> Subsequently Governor-General of the Left-Bank Ukraine. (See *supra*).

<sup>327</sup> 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 Voynarovs'koho" (Portrait of Andrey Voynarovsky) which contains some new material on the biography of this leader of the Mazepa period (*Mazepa*, vol. II, Warsaw, 1939).<sup>328</sup>

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

<sup>328</sup> I. Soyko's treatise about the Metropolitan of Kiev, *Yosyf Nelyubovych-Tukal'sky*, 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. Borshchak (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.

The works of *John S. Reshetar, Jr.*, deserve special mention. An American of Ukrainian descent, he works on the most recent history of the Ukraine (a monograph, *The Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-1920, A Study in Nationalism*, Princeton, 1952; and other publications). *Fr. Atanasiy Velykyi OSBM* has been working on Ukrainian church history. A series of his documentary treatises out in Rome, 1953, 1954. *Fr. Iryney Nazarko, OSBM*, published in *Analecta OSBM*; and a collection of Vatican documents on Ukrainian history, *Documenta Pontificum Romanorum Historiam Ucrainae Illustrantia*, vol. I, 1075-1700, vol. II, 1700-1953, came out in Rome, 1953-1954. *Fr. Iryney Nazarko, OSBM*, published the monograph *Svyaty Volodymyr Velykyi, Volodar i Khrystytel' Rusy-Ukrayiny* (960-1015) (Saint Volodymyr the Great, Sovereign and Baptist of the Rus'-Ukraine), Rome 1954. *Fr. Isidore Nahaeusky* wrote the monograph *Kyrylo-Metodiyivs'ke Khrystyyanstvo v Rusi-Ukrayini* (Sts. Cyril and Methodius Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine), Rome, 1954. *Leonid Sonevytsky* published the monograph *Ukrayins'kyi Epyskopat Peremys'koyi i Kholms'koyi Eparkhiyi v XV-XVI st.* (The Ukrainian Episcopate of the Peremyshl' and Kholm Dioceses in the XV and XVI Centuries),



Rome, 1955. Also to be noted are: *Paulo Hrycak*—on the history of the Medieval Ukraine; *Volodymyr Matsyak*—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 Skhodom 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.

Special Scientific-historical publications deserving mention are: B. Krupnytsky's monograph about Hetman Danylo Apostol, UVAN, Augsburg, 1948; L. Okinshevich's about nobility in the Hetman Ukraine of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, *ZNTSH*, vol. CLVII, Munich, 1948; A. Yakovliv's About the Ukrainian Code of 1743, *ZNTSH*, vol. CLIX, Munich, 1949; N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko's monograph, *The Settlement of the Southern Ukraine (1750-1775)*, special issue of *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. IV-V, No. 4 (14)-1 (15), New York, 1955; E. Borschak's about *Istoriya Rusov* (in French); a symposium dedicated to the 300th anniversary of the Khmelnytsky Revolution, *ZNTSH*, vol. CLVI, Munich, 1948; *A History of Ukraine* by Ivan Kholmsky (pseudonym), *NTSH*, Munich, 1949; the studies of A. Yakovliv and O. Ohloblyn on the Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654; the Ukrainian edition of *Istoriya Rusov*, translated by V. Davydenko and edited by O. Ohloblyn, New York, 1956; special treatises in the UVAN's *Mazepyn's'kyi zbirnyk* (Mazepa Collection), printing not yet completed; separate treatises, *The Theory of the Third Rome* in the collection of the Church-Archeographic Commission, Munich,

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 Ukrayinoznavstva* (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 *Ukrayina na perelomi* (The Ukraine at the Turning Point) and *Lysty do bratuv-khliborobiv* (Letters to Brother-Agrarians); D. Doroshenko's *Istoriya Ukrayiny v 1917-1918 r.r.* (History of the Ukraine in 1917-1918), vols. I and II; *Velyka Istoriya Ukrayiny* (Great History of the Ukraine), *Istoriya ukrayins'koho viys'ka* (History of the Ukrainian Armed Forces) and *Istoriya Ukrayins'koyi 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 come out).

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## A NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION

The following transliteration system has been used in this work:

<i>Ukrainian</i>	<i>Russian</i>
а	а
б	б
в	в
г	г
г	g
д	d
е	е
є	ye
ж	zh
з	z
и	и
й	й
й	у
ий	yі
і	і
ї	yі
к	к
л	l
м	m
н	n
о	о
п	p
р	r
с	s
т	t
у	u
ф	f
х	kh
ц	ts
ч	ch
ш	sh
щ	shch
ь	'
ю	yu
я	ya

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 *ь*) being omitted.



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Bibl. Zapiski</i>	<i>Bibliograficheskiya Zapiski</i>
<i>Chteniya</i> (Moscow)	<i>Chteniya v Obshchestve istorii i drevnostei rossiiskikh</i>
<i>Chteniya</i> (Kiev)	<i>Chteniya v Obshchestve Nestora Letopista</i>
INO	Institut Narodnoyi Osvity (Institute of Public Education)
<i>Izv. Otd. russ. yaz. i slov. Imp. Akad. Nauk</i>	<i>Izvestiya Otdeleniya russkago yazyka i slovesnosti Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk</i>
<i>Khar'k. Gub. Vedomosti</i>	<i>Khar'kouskiya Gubernskiya Vedomosti</i>
<i>Kiev. Univ. Izv.</i>	<i>Kieuskiya Universitetskiya Izvestiya</i>
<i>Letopis' Ekater. Uch. Arkh. Kom.</i>	<i>Letopis' Ekaterinoslavskoi Uchenoi Arkhivnoi Komissii</i>
NTSH	Naukove Tovarystvo Imeny Shevchenka
<i>Sbornik Khar'kovskago Ist. fil. Obshchestva</i>	<i>Sbornik Khar'kovskago Istoriko-Filologicheskago Obshchestva</i>
<i>Trudy Chernig. Uch. Arkh. Kom.</i>	<i>Trudy Chernigovskoi Uchenoi Arkhivnoi komissii</i>
UVAN	Ukrayins'ka Vil'na Akademiya Nauk
<i>Varsh. Univ. Izv.</i>	<i>Varshauskiya Universitetskiya Izvestiya</i>
VUAMLIN	Vseukrayins'ka Asotsiyatsiya Markso-Lenins'kykh Instytutiv
VUAN	Vseukrayins'ka Akademiya Nauk
<i>Zapysky ChSVV</i>	<i>Zapysky Chynu Svyatoho Vasylya Velykoho</i>
<i>Zapysky Ist.-Fil. Vid. VUAN</i>	<i>Zapysky Istorychno-Filolohichnoho Viddilu Vseukrayins'koyi Akademii Nauk</i>
<i>Zhurn. Min. Nar. Prosv.</i>	<i>Zhurnal Ministerstva Narodnago Prosveshcheniya</i>
ZNTSH	<i>Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka</i>

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