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**THE ORIGINS AND KEY MILESTONES OF FORMATION
OF PRINTED PRESS IN UKRAINE**

The article presents the history of the investigation of periodic printed press in Ukraine from 1749 to the present time. The aim of the article is to show the impact of historical processes on the development of periodicals. The main objective is to analyze on the base of statistical data from different sources the main stages of development of newspapers in Ukraine, which were popular at the time and to highlight their impact on the consciousness of the reader.

Keywords: *periodicals, newspaper, publications, edition, Ukrainian periodicals.*

The press is the most common, popular and also very valuable source that contains large amounts of reliable information. Generally, the function of periodic printed press is to inform readers about the events taking place. The mass media constantly select information which is socially important for contemporaries, publish daily information about major events, phenomena and processes of modern political history. Meanwhile frequency of publication causes systematic nature of all data that occur in the press and spreading in many copies provides safety of information. Forming stereotype of perception of the events which are discussed periodic printing press contains analytical information that explains the nature and significance of events from the perspective of contemporaries. The press lets you examine the events and phenomena associated with socio-political and cultural processes in society, such aspects of social and political life, which are not sufficiently covered elsewhere.

A specific feature of the press is complex, syntactic nature: it presents many forms of information. It is also characterized by urgency of presenting information about events which continuous displaying increases their source value. Practice of publications official materials in the press □ resolutions of public authorities, documents of political parties and public organizations, turns the press into a kind of sources treasury of the era that illuminates events in diverse ways.

Actuality of the topic is determined by the need of a full study of formation and development of print media in Ukraine and its impact on the life of the local community. The press is one of the phenomena of cultural and socio-political life. It is not only a historical source, but also a subject of cultural and socio-political process. The press – is a part of national culture that's why the role and place of periodicals should be investigated in the unity with the cultural and historical development of the people.

Learning the lessons of the past, especially critical stages is crucial for the formation of society. Traditional approaches to the press as one of the sources ex-

hausted their potential. Therefore, a comprehensive study of the press in Ukraine will contribute to better understanding of the transformation periods of the press and the public in general.

This problem is not investigated enough in Ukrainian historiography. Some aspects of the topic were in one way or another the subject of attention of historians and ethnographers of Ukraine.

The history of the press in Ukraine dates back the 9th of July 1749, when the leaflet «Lviv Courier» (in Polish) containing information about the religious and social life of the city was published in Lviv. Most researchers consider weekly paper «Gazette de Leopold» which was published in Lviv in January 1776 in French to be the first newspaper in Ukraine, (to this day only one example of this newspaper remained). At the end of the XVIII century some more newspapers in Polish and German appeared in Lviv. The first Lviv daily newspaper was «Dziennik patryjotycznych politykow», which appeared in Polish in 1792 – 1798 intermittently.

In Bukovina the first newspaper in Romanian and German was published in 1848, and in Zakarpattia the first newspaper was «Church Newspaper» («The Church Herald») published in 1856 – 1858 in Budapest.

In Naddniprianska Ukraine the development of periodicals was caused by the policy of the Russian Tsars. The first newspapers and magazines in the Russian Ukraine were published at the beginning of the XIX century. Such periodicals as «The weekly of Kharkov» (1812), a humorous magazine «Kharkov Democrit» (1816), socio-political magazine «Ukrainian Herald» (1816 – 1819), «Ukrainian Magazine» (1824 – 1825) «Ukrainian Almanac» (1831), «Zaporizhzhya Antiquities» (1833) were established in Kharkiv.

The daily newspaper «Odessa Herald» appeared in Odessa in 1828, and it was published for 65 years. «Kiev Advertisements» (1835 – 1839) was the first newspaper in Kiev. In 1837 the newspaper «Voskresnoe Reading» was founded, it existed almost until the end of the century. In 1840 M. Maksimovich began publication of the anthology «Kiev dweller» [5, p. 132].

Fundamental importance for the development of the press as a historical source was the appearance of provincial heralds (their titles reproduced the names of respective provinces, such as «Kiev Provincial Gazette») in all provincial centers of Ukraine in 1838. Heralds were printed organs of provincial governments and reflected the official point of view on certain events. But they had a substantial advantage over other publications, their materials are not subject to censorship (except 1863 – 1881).

Provincial heralds were published in Russian and had two parts, formal and informal, and sometimes each of them was published as a separate edition. In the official part of the regulations, orders of the central and local authorities were published. Some «Vedomosti» (Poltava, Chernihiv) due to active participation of prominent public figures became peculiar centers of historical and regional studies and publications by famous scientists who studied the life of Ukraine.

In the 60s of the XIX century the number of newspapers and magazines increased significantly. There were newspaper designed for a wider range of readers: «Kyiv dweller» (Kyiv, 1864), «The Day» (Odessa, 1869), «Novorossia Telegraph» (Odessa, 1869) and others. In terms of the rise of the Ukrainian national movement the magazine «Basis» was founded in St. Petersburg (1861 – 1862). Some of magazine materials were printed in Ukrainian.

At the end of the XIX century the number of periodicals increased markedly. Many cities began to publish mass dailies, whose significance as a historical source can be overemphasized. In Western Ukraine the first daily newspaper (since 1888) was the Lviv newspaper «Delo» (1880 – 1916). At that time many journals of national-democratic and radical direction («Friend», «The World», «Public Friend», «People», «Life and word») were published in Lviv, and Ivan Franko took active part in their development. Some of these publications, including «Public Friend» (1878 – 1879) contained materials from central Ukraine and nationwide information [3, p. 78].

In 1882 the magazine «Kiev antiquity», which became the main press organ of Kiev Community was founded in Kiev. For 25 years numerous historical sources, scientific works of Ukrainian Studies, book reviews and more were published on its pages.

At the end of the XIX century. Ukrainian newspapers began to emerge outside Ukraine. The most famous of them is «Community» (1878 – 1882). It was founded in Geneva by Drahomanov. Thanks to the participation of I. Franko, M. Pavlik, S. Podolynsky and other prominent figures this edition has gained great popularity.

With the emergence of political parties and movements in Ukraine the party press began to appear. As activity of political parties in Russia has long been banned, the party press had illegal character. The first social-democratic press organ was the newspaper «Forward», founded on January 6, 1897. Starting from the third issue, it became the organ of the Kiev League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class. In August 1897 «Working Newspaper» began to emerge in Kiev.

During the Revolution of 1905-1907 the conditions for publication of opposition newspapers and magazines were established. In November of 1905 the censorship of periodicals was cancelled, and non-periodical publications in April of 1906. This has contributed to the emergence of many new publications. 16 Ukrainian newspapers and magazines began to emerge in Ukraine. However, at the end of 1906 due to repressive actions of the authorities, their number was reduced to four. Many of the publications were closed after the publication of the first issue. It happened to the newspaper «Delo Narodnoe» (Odessa, 1906), «Narodna Sprava» (Odessa, 1906), «Zaporizhzhia» (1906) and others.

The first Ukrainian newspaper in Naddnipyrianshchyna was «Khiborob» which was founded in Lubny, Poltava province in November 1905. Before bannig five issues were published and they were very popular among the population, especially farmers.

Since the end of 1905 the newspaper «Native Land» was published in Poltava, «Morning Star» has been published in Mogilev-Podolsky since 1906. In January 1906 the newspaper «Public opinion» was founded in Kiev. Prohibited by the authorities, it was publication in September 1906 under the title «Council». The newspaper has become a focal point of Ukrainian national □ liberation movement of Naddniprianshchyna [4, p. 111].

In 1907 – 1909 the weekly «Word» was published. A considerable resonance among the public had the publication of literary, scientific and political monthly of social-democratic direction «Bell», which was published in Kiev in 1913 – 1914. In total in Ukraine until 1917 1200 newspapers were published. Unfortunately, not all of them survived.

A significant number of Ukrainian journals in the early XX century was published outside Ukraine. The newspaper «Our Duma» was published in St. Petersburg in March 1907. After its banning the weekly newspaper «Native business □ Duma news» was published until June 1907. The magazine «Ukrainian life» was published in Moscow in 1912 – 1913. Ukrainian Social Democrats published the newspaper «Struggle» in Geneva in 1915 – 1916.

A true renaissance of Ukrainian periodicals was connected with the Ukrainian revolution of 1917 – 1920 and the restoration of Ukrainian statehood. In 1917 there were more than 550 newspapers of different political trends in Ukraine. All these publications are an important source for the study of contemporary events. The most valuable among them are publications of the Central Council – «New Rada», «The Herald of General Secretariat of the Ukrainian People's Republic», and also newspapers of leading political parties of Ukraine – «Fighting» (the press organ of Ukrainian Socialist Revolutionary Party), «Labour Newspaper» (the press organ of Ukrainian Social democratic party) and others [4, p. 113].

After the establishment of the Soviet regime the press was considered by Bolsheviks as the main ideological weapon in the struggle for the «Sovietization» of Ukraine. There was a formal separation of the press into trends: the party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, cooperative, civil society organizations publications, although all of them were under the supervision of Bolshevik party structures. The face of newspapers has changed, obligatory attributes of all of them were, for example, articles in which editors based on the guidelines of the Communist Party, determined priorities of the print media in different areas of work. Setting strict party control of the media has led to the impoverishment of its content.

Newspaper pages were filled with uniform materials (statutes of the party and other mandatory information). Steps had been taken to provide periodicals with the same type of politically verified information. There was censorship for all the editions.

Publicity partially got into the press only during Gorbachev's perestroika. Since the mid 80s, in addition to the official press, began to appear self-published newspapers and magazines, and by 1990 there was a network of independent newspapers some of which had anti-communist orientation in Ukraine.

The press of Western Ukraine, Bukovina, Bessarabia and Zakarpattia of 20-30s of the XX century and periodicals of Ukrainian diaspora had some peculiarities.

A fundamentally new stage in the activity of the periodical press, its development as a historical source began after restoration of a sovereign Ukrainian state. Censorship, party or state control over the content of periodicals were canceled. The number of newspapers and magazines significantly increased, their content enriched, and the quality improved. As at January 1, 1999 there were 4018 print media (and even more registered □ 8300) in Ukraine.

Many bibliographies help historians to orientate in the ocean of media. More than 600 names of newspapers and journals were published in Ukraine in 1816-1916.

Generalizing character have the guides of the periodic press – «Periodicals of USSR». Some editions are devoted to describing newspapers by periods: 1917 – 1960 (Kharkiv, 1965); 1961 – 1980 (Kharkiv, 1983). Relevant magazine indexes were also created: 1918 – 1950 (Kharkiv, 1956); 1951 – 1960 (Kharkiv, 1964); 1961 – 1975 (Kharkiv, 1984); 1976 – 1980 (Kharkiv, 1988).

The liquidation of censorship in publishing after the declaration of independence of Ukraine does not eliminate the problem of critical examination of the data presented in the press. For many publications the issues of objectivity in reporting events, inadequate assessment of phenomena and facts are topical now. Therefore, when using the press it is appropriate to apply a comparative analysis of the data that newspapers and magazines of different political orientations contain. This approach is a guarantee for objective assessment of sources.

Despite the difficult conditions, the majority of journalists has always tried to bring to readers objective information on all contemporary issues that's why for historians media is a major comprehensive source on the history of Ukrainian society over the past century.

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ВИТОКИ Й ОСНОВНІ ВІХИ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ПЕРІОДИЧНОЇ ДРУКОВАНОЇ ПРЕСИ В УКРАЇНІ

У статті подано історію дослідження розвитку періодичної друкованої преси в Україні, розпочинаючи з 1749 року і до сьогодення. Мета статті полягає в тому, щоб показати вплив історичних процесів на розвиток періодики. Головним завданням є проаналізувати на основі статистичних даних різних джерел основні етапи розвитку газетних видань на території України, які були популярними на той час, і висвітлити їх вплив на свідомість читача.

Ключові слова: *періодика, газета, періодична преса, видання, українська періодика.*

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ИСТОКИ И ОСНОВНЫЕ ВЕХИ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЙ ПЕЧАТНОЙ ПРЕССЫ В УКРАИНЕ

В статье представлено историю исследования развития периодической печатной прессы в Украине, начиная с 1749 года по сегодняшний день. Цель статьи заключается в том, чтобы показать влияние исторических процессов на развитие периодики. Главной задачей является проанализировать на основе статистических данных различных источников основные этапы развития газетных изданий на территории Украины, которые были популярны в то время, и осветить их влияние на сознание читателя.

Ключевые слова: *періодика, газета, периодическая преса, издания, украинская периодика.*