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**PUBLIC LECTURES AS A MEANS OF CULTURAL
AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES
ON THE VERGE OF XIX–XX CENTURIES**

Based on the analysis of archival documents, scientific literature and their synthesis, the article highlights and analyzes the practice of organizing and conducting public educational lectures by scientific historical societies of Naddnipryanska Ukraine in the late XIX – early XX centuries. Based on the analysis of normative documents, periodicals and the works of the members of historical societies, selected main themes of public lectures, their structure is shown, the age and social structure of visitors are analyzed. Public lectures are considered as a part of cultural and educational activity of university historical societies. It is affirmed that the popularization of humanitarian knowledge has been aimed to different segments of the population of different age and gender groups. Based on the research a conclusion is made about the importance of conducting public lectures by experts – professors of universities at Naddnipryanska Ukraine and the effectiveness of this type of educational activity by Ukrainian intellectuals. The prospects of further researches, which should involve the experience of other scientific societies with general historical and general scientific orientation are determined.

Keywords: university, scientific historical society, public lectures, intellectuals.

In the second half of the nineteenth century Ukrainian intellectuals organized and established fruitful work of numerous historical (in general meaning) societies. As historical societies we understand public associations, whose main objectives were: research of history, ethnography, culture and people of Ukraine; the identification and publication of historical sources, preparation and printing of scientific researches and so on. Of course, such historical society had different names, were different in structure, in the principles of funding, in specific tasks, in amount of publishing and so on. The special attention of researchers deserves historical societies that were functioning on a base of universities at Naddnipryanska Ukraine.

In the last third of the XIX – early XX century scientific and educational activities were carried by several associations of aforementioned type. Among them, Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler at the University of Kiev (hereinafter – HSNC), Historical and Philological Society at Kharkov University (hereinafter – HHPS), Historical and Philological Society at the University of Novorossiysk (hereinafter – HPSNU), Historical and Philological Society in the Prince Oleksandr Bezborodko Historical and Philological Institute in Nizhyn (hereinafter – HPSNI). Despite the fact that the Prince Oleksandr Bezborodko Historical and Philological Insti-

tute in Nizhyn was lower in rank than the universities, structure features, teaching staff and level of researches in HPSNI correspond to the status of «university historical scientific society».

Activity of the scientific historical societies periodically aroused the interest of historians in pre-Soviet and Soviet periods. Such scientists as M. Kolesnyk [1], S. Zaytseva [2], L. Hubytskyi [3], O. Nahirnyak [4], L. Kruhlova [5] and others are studying this theme in modern Ukrainian historical science.

Nowadays there is an interest in activity of the scientific communities that have established on a base of the universities. Won't be superfluous to refer to the experience of predecessors in the organization of public events (lectures) and perhaps will lead to increasing of methods and principles of their activity. The aim of this research is the analysis, based on a comprehensive study of sources, principles of organization and realization of public educational lectures for the population of Naddnirianska Ukraine by the scientific historical societies in the late XIX – early XX century.

Public lectures as a special kind of cultural and educational activity of the university historical societies has been approved in their normative documents – statutes: HPSNU for 1888 year, HSNC – for 1893 year, HPSNI – for 1894 year and HHPS – for 1901.

The first paid public lectures for population of Ukraine was organized in the late XIX century and at the beginning of the XX century was launched a great job with such events. Members of scientific historical societies tried to involve to lectures listening representatives of different population groups and different age groups. HSNC and HPSNI traditionally conducted public lectures without much focus on age or professional group, instead HPSNU and HHPS tried to experiment by introducing specialized lectures for middle school students and women. HHPS is the only one scientific historical society that organized reading of lectures outside the Kharkiv city.

Responsibility for organizing the public lectures was given to special Lecture committees (Lecture commissions) created on a base of societies or their Pedagogical departments (HHPS, HPSNI) or to individual members (HSNC, HPSNU). The functions of these committees (commissions) were to draft a program of public readings, make lists of speakers, determine the timing of the event and payment for visit. It was necessary to obtain permission to organize lectures in authorities: the administration of the educational institution, the appropriate school district trustee and the governor after the preparatory work [6, pp. 19–22]. After preparatory work the head of society informs members about the future schedule of public lectures and the size of possible payment to lecturers. Sometimes the fee was paid from the amount remaining after covering all expenses for arranging lectures.

Chronologically HPSNU conducted the first public lectures among the university scientific historical societies during 1889–1890 academic years [7, p. 9]. Members of HPSNU were F. Uspens'kyy, O. Kirpichnikov, O. Baziner and V. Nechayev. Also further were attracted to reading lectures other members of the Society.

In 1894 HIFT conducted the first public lectures for women, or so-called “women's courses» in response to request of Kharkiv society of mutual teacher assistance, developed the lecture program and the rules of reading the world history, Russian history and the history of literature. After the painstaking preparation and coordination of lectures programs by the Minister of Education indoors the Kharkiv First women Mariinsky gymnasium with a lecture weekly frequency was read 48 lectures in 1895 and 50 lectures in 1896 [8, pp. 28–34].

With the initiative of HSNC's head O. Lazarevsky in 1896 the Society organized the first own series of public lectures thanks to an anonymous donation of 1000 rubles, which came to the HSNC address. During the period from autumn 1896 to spring 1897 members of society H. Afanasyev, M. Dashkevych, I. Luchytsky, H. Pavlutsky, V. Naumenko ta I. Sikorsky have read 74 public lectures on ancient history, the history of the Middle Ages, new history, the history of Russian and world literature. Number of students in various lectures was different: it ranges from 28 to 385 people, total number of visitors reached more than 1000 people [9, p. 38].

In 1897 members of HIFT Pedagogical Department read several dozen public lectures on topics that were close to the high school courses themes in order to improve the educational level of students. For better learning theoretical material in some lectures were arranged music and vocal parts. Such reading aroused interest among intellectuals in other Ukrainian cities. So, on December 29, 1898 M. Maslov gave a lecture about Pestalozzi in Ostrogozhsk city, Voronezh province, in March 1899 – in Poltava, M. Sumtsov gave a lecture «About the south Russian steppes», on 4 and 5 of April, 1899 in Novocherkassk he gave lectures «About the south Russian steppes» and «Cities and castles on the Rhine», on April 6 in Rostov-on-Don he gave one more lecture «About the south Russian steppes». During its existence the HIFT Lecture Committee has organized hundreds of educational lectures.

In the spring of 1904 HPSNI, like HSNC and HIFT, decided to organize a similar series of paid public lectures on the history and literature. The head of the Society F. Helbke in his address to the trustee of the Kiev educational district explained the necessity of lectures on the one hand as the ability to replenish the budget of the Society, and on the other hand as «an important meaning of lectures for maintaining their scientific interests among Nijin community, and also for better attitude of local community to the educational role of the Institute» [10, p. 1]. Among lecturers were members of HPSNI: Ie. Kashprovsky, M. Mandes, V. Piskorsky, V. Riezanov and M. Speransky. Although the subject of lectures, according to one member of the Lecture Committee B. Piskorski, «did not get to the level of solving national problems of Ukrainian people» but they were «met by the local community with a true understanding» because during their realization, there were a real interest and attention of numerous visitors» [11, p. 370].

In 1905–1906 NSNC organized the course of public lectures on Ukrainian history and literature. The number of all interested people in visiting these lectures, by the report of the Association, «exceeded the norm according to which it was admitted that it is possible to start lecturing» [12, p. 11].

In April 1908 Education Department of HPSNU organized public lectures on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava for students to «familiarize them with this important historical event and its meaning for our country». The lecturers were full members of the Association such as P. Adrionov, S. Petrovskiy, A. Nazarov and V. Kochaky. It should be emphasized that these lectures were free because Novorosiyski University gave the room for their conducting.

In 1909 HPSNU decided to start preparing a new course of lectures in the interest of «more active cultural communication between Nizhyn scientific board, members of HPSNU and Nizhyn residents». It lasted a year and a half, from March 1911 to November 1912. There is no more word about the continuation of the courses of those lectures in the reports of the Association for the next years, besides the public lecture «History of Greek Religion» that was conducted by the chief of the Association V. Letsius on March 23, 1914 and three lectures by V. Rezanov «From history of English literature» in early 1915. There are records in the diary of honorary member of HPSNU M. Berezhkov about delivering the public lecture by full member of the Association O. Muzychenko in March 28, 1910. Unfortunately, M. Berezhkov hasn't noted the fact either these lectures were read on behalf of the Association, or on behalf of the Institute of History and Philology, and there are no records about these events in archival materials and reports of the Association.

As stated above, scientific historical societies had to get approval by the authorities to hold any public events, and they did not always welcome their educational initiatives. Although public lectures touched upon relatively narrow set of questions, local authorities looked severe after topics of lectures and lecture candidates. In particular, the trustee of the Kiev school district in his letter to the head of NSNC «recognized that it was necessary to exclude the historical lectures presented by professor M.V. Dovnar-Zapolskiy's program from the course of paid public lectures that were organized by the Society of Nestor the Chronicler at the University of St. Volodymyr in the period from November 1902 to March 1903». In 1908 during the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the death of M. Gogol, the government didn't allow to conduct the lecture on «Gogol and Mickiewicz» announced by NSNC. In 1908 university rectors received a secret order to dismiss «all possible requests for participation in events to commemorate the Russian writer L. Tolstoy, on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of his birth» [13, p. 18]. Even after his death, in 1911, Nizhyn government did not allow full member of HPSNI O. Kadlubovskyi to give a public lecture on «The artist and moralist Tolstoy» for a long time. Only after reports that this lecture has been read in Kharkiv with the permission of Kharkiv University Rada and the Governor of Kharkiv, HPSNI received the permission to lecture [14, pp. 19–22].

The series of public lectures consisted mainly of several courses, each of which consisted of 4-5 two-hour lectures on average. By 1910 the entrance to the public lectures was always free for members of scientific historical societies, while for others the price varied according to seats: 1-2 rows – 1 krb., 3 row – 0.75 krb., 4 row – 0.50 krb., 5 row – 0.30 krb., 6 row – 0.20 krb. In addition, practices the

dissemination of subscription tickets both the whole series of public lectures (6 krb.) and one course (1–3 krb.). Scientific historical societies had the right to receive 10 to 50 percent funds from each lecturers' profits at different times. At the same time lecturers that give public lectures did not always work for free. They received either a percentage of the fee for the lectures, or pre-determined amount of fee. Do not forget the fact that in times of Balkan wars and World War I scientific historical societies organized charitable public lectures. Of course, the above mentioned information is not complete and the subject of public lectures was not limited to the mentioned themes.

Thusly, in the late XIX – early XX centuries scientific historical societies made a great work in the organization of the series of public lectures for the Ukrainian society. In modern Ukrainian historiography these lectures along with popular readings, literary and musical evenings characterized as the most affordable and popular type of educational activities that aimed at spreading general scientific knowledge among the various strata of the Ukrainian population. The implementation of these events can be divided into two stages: first – the end of the nineteenth century – 1905, the second – 1909–1914. Topics of public readings concerned mostly general questions of historical and philological sciences, as well as problems of psychology, physiology, economics and so on. The Ukrainian population welcomed the new initiative of scientific historical societies, as evidenced by the number of visitors in different regions of Ukraine. Of course, we should not exaggerate the impact that caused these scientific and educational activities, but it is safe to talk about the important contribution of all scientific historical societies to improvement in educational level of the population of Ukraine, despite of the fact that the number of lectures, their topics and timing were different in the associations. Funds for public readings, received on scientific historical societies account, used primarily to increase the publishing fund and in the period of armed conflict – for charity.

In the future, it is worth to appeal to the study of public lectures' topics of other historical associations, the number of their students, etc., for comparative analysis at regional and chronological sections and determine the influence of social and political events on the activation of one of the main types of educational activities of scientific historical societies – public educational activities.

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ПУБЛІЧНІ ЛЕКЦІЇ ЯК ЗАСІБ КУЛЬТУРНО-ПРОСВІТНЬОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ІСТОРИЧНИХ ТОВАРИСТВ НА МЕЖІ ХІХ-ХХ СТОЛІТЬ

На основі аналізу архівних документів, наукової літератури та їх синтезу в статті виділено й проаналізовано практику організації та проведення громадських освітніх лекцій наукових історичних товариств Наддніпрянської України наприкінці ХІХ – на початку ХХ століття. На основі аналізу нормативних документів, періодичних видань і творів членів історичних товариств та обраних основних тем публічних лекцій показано

структуру, проаналізовано вік і соціальний склад відвідувачів. Публічні лекції розглядаються як частина культурної та освітньої діяльності вищих навчальних закладів історичних товариств. Стверджується, що популяризація гуманітарних знань була спрямована на різні сегменти населення різних вікових і гендерних груп. На основі досліджень було зроблено висновок про важливість проведення публічних лекцій експертів – професорів університетів Наддніпрянської України та ефективність цього виду освітньої діяльності української інтелігенції. Визначено перспективи подальших досліджень, які повинні включати досвід інших наукових товариств загальноісторичної і загальнонаукової спрямованості.

Ключові слова: *університет, науково-історичне товариство, публічні лекції, інтелігенція.*

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ПУБЛИЧНЫЕ ЛЕКЦИИ КАК СРЕДСТВО КУЛЬТУРНО-ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ОБЩЕСТВ НА РУБЕЖЕ XIX-XX ВЕКОВ

На основе анализа архивных документов, научной литературы и их синтеза в статье выделена и проанализирована практика организации и проведения общественных образовательных лекций научных исторических обществ Надднепрянской Украины в конце XIX - начале XX вв. На основе анализа нормативных документов, периодических изданий и работ членов исторических обществ и выбранных основных тем публичных лекций показана структура, проанализированы возраст и социальный состав посетителей. Публичные лекции рассматриваются как часть культурной и образовательной деятельности высших учебных заведений исторических обществ. Утверждается, что популяризация гуманитарных знаний была направлена на разные сегменты населения разных возрастных и гендерных групп. На основе исследований был сделан вывод о важности проведения публичных лекций экспертами – профессорами университетов Надднепрянской Украины и эффективности данного вида образовательной деятельности украинской интеллигенции. Определены перспективы дальнейших исследований, которые должны включать опыт других научных обществ общеисторической и общенаучной направленности.

Ключевые слова: *университет, научно-историческое общество, публичные лекции, интеллигенция.*