

ABSTRACTS

Polina Barvinska

Mykola Porsh's Diplomatic Activity

The importance of Ukraine as to the partnership with the Federal Republic of Germany has significantly enhanced in terms of increasing military aggression from Russia. These events have been foregrounded by the history of Ukrainian-German relations and their new rethinking. The bilateral relations are important not only because of geopolitical and economic interests; personal factor plays an important role as well. It is not decisive, but significant. Therefore, the selection of diplomatic staff as well as appointment of an ambassador is a very important procedure in the country's foreign policy and the study of diplomats' activities promotes a better understanding of bilateral relations.

Mykola Volodymyrovych Porsh is a famous Ukrainian politician and public figure. He headed the Ukrainian side of the Ukrainian-Austrian-German commission on the preparation of an economic agreement, signed on April 23, 1918. He was also the ambassador of the UNR in Germany during 1919 – 1920, a very difficult period for both countries.

There are publications which analyze M. Porsh's political activities as one of the leaders of the Social Democracy in Ukrainian historiography. His diplomatic activity is only partially represented in the works on Ukrainian-German relations and diplomacy of the UPR. The aim of the article is to study M. Porsh's diplomatic activity as an ambassador of UPR in Germany.

The article analyzes Porsh's activities as an ambassador of Directory's government in Germany. It is noted that the Embassy under Porsh's direction focused its attention on resolving problems in bilateral relations, resistance to anti-Ukrainian propaganda, improving relations with the diplomatic missions of other countries. Taking into consideration the international situation and foreign policy of Directory's government,

there was an unfavorable situation for solving tasks, outlined by M. Porsh. Since his proposals for the development of Ukrainian-German relations had been ignored by Petliura's Government, therefore, he resigned. Further this led to a greater loss of UPR Embassy's positions in Berlin.

A promising area of research is the life and work of M. Porsh in exile.

Keywords: UNR, Direktorium, M. Porsh, Germany, diplomacy, the Embassy.

Svitlana Bila

*The Union Processes in the Lviv Eparchy
in the Polish Historiography of the XVIII –
the First Half of the XIX Centuries*

The article analyses the contribution of the Polish historiography of XVIII – the first half of the XIX centuries to the investigation of the problem of the Lviv eparchy transition to the union. There was an attempt to describe the peculiarities of the development of the Polish union-science at the mentioned period, to show the main tendencies in the analysis of the theme, to clear up the degree of the study of definite aspects of the problem. It is defined how the Polish researchers estimated the correspondence of the distribution of the union in Lviv eparchy to the interests of the Commonwealth on the edge of the XVII – XVIII centuries and how they characterized the role of governmental circles in the union processes in the region.

It is asserted, that the investigation of the union processes, carried out by the Polish historians, acquires the features of the political and ideological encouragement and confessionism. Most of the scientists think that the union was the eventual necessity for the development of the Commonwealth. The decay of the union at the beginning of the XVII century was accompanied by the perpetual conflicts and menaced the Latin rites. Subsequently, the main reason for the ratification of the new project of the union on the edge of the XVIII – XIX centuries was seen in the realization of the inexpediency of the Orthodox confession existence

by the Polish community. It is determined that the progression of the union processes in the historiography of that time was reduced, as a rule, to the demonstration of the occupation of the Polish king Jan Sobeskyj and the Lviv bishop Josyf Shumlianskyj. A very important cause of the conversion of the region to the new religion was, to the historians' minds, the yearning of the Russian priesthood and community for some benefits. Despite all these facts, the scientists unreasonably emphasized that most of the requests of the Russian hierarchy were realized by the Polish government. It is also found out, that the scientists discovered the Lublin union colloquium of the 1680 the most minutely. It is indicated, that the importance of the Polish scientists' investigations of the XVIII – the first half of the XIX centuries is determined not through the expositor's conclusions or the disclosure of the causal-investigatory relations or tendencies, but through the assembled factual documentary material.

Keywords: Polish historiography, union processes, Lviv eparchy.

Andriy Felonyuk

Privilege of Holding Fairs Given to Town Stremilche in 1716

The privilege of king August II dated 9th March 1716 gave the right to town Stremilche Busk district Belz province to hold fairs three times a year. The first two fairs had to take place on Orthodox (Ruthenian) holiday of st. Nicolaus Day celebrated in winter (December, 17) and in summer (May, 20) and the third on the Day of Birth of Holy Virgin (September, 19). The document guaranteed the rights for merchants to enter the fair free, to carry out trade and to sign contracts (trade agreements). Only the people who broke the laws of Rzecz Pospolita were not allowed to participate. The fairs were held due to the Orthodox Church calendar, so it meant that the town was inhabited mostly by Ukrainians, though Jews played an important role in trade and lived mainly on the Market Square in Stremilche.

This royal legal act is an evidence of the period of active development of the small town which happened to be in the first decades of XVIII

century, and had been related to economic politics in Stremilche Kljutch provided by a new owner Jozef Karczewski, Zhytomyr starosta (since 1699). Any city or a small town was developed economically and socially due to trade which was presented by tenders and annual fairs. It revived the handicraft production, hastened an economic exchange on the area of one administrative complex, or bigger territory, and gave new impulses for development of urban units. The owners of the towns, which obtained municipal rights for them, always aimed at getting the royal privileges of holding tenders and fairs, as they got customs fees from merchants and taxes from local merchants. Fairs must have played an important role for Stremilche because of the fact that it was situated on the border of two provinces and was a transit point on interregional trade of Belz province and Volyn.

Keywords: Stremilche, privilege, fairs, trade, small town, Belz province.

Volodymyr Halyk

*To the History of Ivan Franko's Relationships
and Cooperation with the Editor of «Gazeta Naddniestrzańska» –
Edmund Leon Soletskyi (According to the Materials
of the Epistolary Heritage)*

Ivan Franko's epistolary heritage occupies one of the first places in such sphere as frankoznavstvo. The researchers frankoznavtsi contribute its materials to fill in the vast gap from Ivan Franko's life and multifaceted activities and not only. E. Soletskyi's Polish correspondence is interesting, addressed to the scientist from the mailboxes of the city. Preserved letters to the scientist give us an opportunity to trace the features of I. Franko's creativity and multifaceted activity. Leon Soletskyi's figure, a publisher and an editor of Drohobych «Gazeta Naddniestrzańska», is interesting, a journalist, whose occupation was an engineer-architect and a builder.

An important element of E.L. Soletskyi's activities was publicity work. The Polish «Gazeta Naddniestrzańska» was published in Drohobych from February 16, 1884 to April 15 1889, edited by Edmund Leon Soletskyi. «Gazeta Naddniestrzańska» declared itself as the voice of the social national opposition.

Edmund Soletskyi's publications on the pages of «Gazeta Naddniestrzańska» did not go past Ivan Franko's vigilance. The scientist stressed that this newspaper was a model of the press in the province in his article «Gazeta Naddniestrzańska» on the colonization of Rus». According to the scientist, the newspaper defended the interests of ordinary people that led to its hatred by the nobility.

Being the editor of «Gazeta Naddniestrzańskiej», E.L. Soletskyi began to show himself as a translator. His attention is drawn to Taras Shevchenko's works, which he was going to print on the pages of his newspaper. According to Y. Hrytsak, the idea of the translation of T. Shevchenko's works into Polish by E.L. Soletskyi could occur under the influence of the personal acquaintance with I. Franko, and the acquaintance must have happened in the early 80-ies of the XIX century when Franko was forced to stay in Nahuyevychi where he worked on the translation of his works into German.

Two postcards from the editor of the newspaper to the scholar prove I. Franko's friendly relationships with E.L. Soletskyi. The first, received by I. Franko, from the editorial office of «Gazeta Naddniestrzańska» is dated on November 19, 1886; the second is from January 5, 1887.

E.L. Soletskyi was the owner of a large home library, which was often used by I. Franko during 1881 – 1883 when was in Nahuyevychi. Among the books in the library there was the book, presented to him by I. Franko, during his stay in Nahuyevychi: «Faustus. The tragedy of Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe». Part one. From German, translated and explained by Ivan Franko». On the back of the title page there was the inscription: «To the friend and dobrodiy (a good man) Soletskyi. Ivan Franko».

Keywords: Ivan Franko, Edmund Soletskyi, Drohobych, newspaper «Gazeta Naddniestrzańska», epistolary heritage, relationships, cooperation.

*Historical Ukrainika
in Joachim Lelewel's Creative Work*

The article is devoted to the study of the Polish public figures and scientists of the XIX century Joachim Lelewel. The attention is drawn to the impact of political events, social trends and cultural currents of romanticism features in his coverage of certain research problems. Democratic ideas, which a scientist supported, helped to focus his attention on the role of the community in society medieval Slavic peoples. He defended the idea of a conflict between the local traditions of the communal self-government and monarchical power, adopted by foreigners Norman and Byzantine models. The history of Kievan Rus during the period of Lelewel sees the struggle between urban communities and republican absolute princely power. Mongol-Tatar invasion led to the division of the northern region of Novgorod where the urban republic, the authorities of Galicia boyar oligarchy and Moskow were set as well as arbitrary power of kings. Moscow state scientist did not consider the history of the successor, stressed its strange character and tried to force and fraud its name, history and land. Lelewel believed that the Ukrainian lands within the Polish state caused voluntary gradual process of integration in Western civilization. Democratic traditions of Poland allowed people to develop personal rights. But under the influence of the Catholic Church and personal selfishness of oligarchy of the late 16th century started harassment of dissidents. The selfishness of nobility led to the conflicts within the wider society, and resulted in a bloody war with the Cossacks, who wanted to expand their rights. The deepening conservatism and selfishness of caste led to a general decline of the economy and culture. Thus Lelewel's liberal ideas, his commitment to democratic ideals and building a political nation of different nations of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth reflected in his historical theories and interpretations of the past Ukraine.

Keywords: Lelewel, history, Ukraine, Poland, community.

*Attacks of UPA Units on Regional, City
and District Centers in PA-4 «Hoverlia» (1944 – 1948)*

There is no separate study, which would be devoted to the problem of attacks made on regional, city and district centers in PA-4 «Hoverlia» (1945 – 1948). Some aspects are found in general works on the history of the Ukrainian liberation movement. However, in indicated studies claimed aspect at regional, city and district centers in the Carpathian region OUN do not have a particular integral lighting. Therefore, the tactic of Ukrainian insurgents' confrontation with the Soviet authorities – attacks on regional, city and district centers is discussed in this article on the basis of unknown and little-known documents. One of the most frequently used techniques of the UPA were attacks on regional, city and district centers throughout the confrontation of the Soviet administration with liberation movement. About 100 of such attacks were found in the process of this research. They have been proved to be one of the effective means that prevented rapid Sovietization in western region. Of course, each of them is characterized by varying degrees of achievement of aims. It is discovered that most of the attacks were made on Stanislavsky region, moreover – there were attacks particularly on the regional centre. The main types and aims of attacks are determined. The peculiarities of available sources are multiple options for descriptions of the same attack, which differ by multiplicity of the enemy losses and their own ones. It proves that there is a need to match the coverage of an event carefully, attracting and coordinating with all available materials. It is advisable to rely on the recognition of each party's own losses while comparing them with the number of weapons seized. A trend in attacks downward has been traced over the years of the fight.

Keywords: attacks, OUN, UPA, PA-4 «Hoverlia», Carpathian region, repressive and punitive system.

***Bruno Schulz's Educational Activities
in Drohobych Educational Institutions
during the Interwar Period***

The article is devoted to Bruno Schulz's pedagogical work in Drohobych educational institutions during the interwar period. Based on archival materials, his promotion as a teacher has been analyzed, the teaching staff of the different educational institutions, where Schulz worked, is reproduced; his membership in the scientific and educational societies is established.

Since 1924 Bruno Schulz began his work as a teacher in the Polish grammar school named after Władysław Jagiello. Since that time and on he also combined his pedagogical work with the work in other educational institutions of Drohobych.

In 1929 B. Schulz, as a reputable pedagogue, probably became a member of the Teachers Society of high and secondary schools, whose main task was the improvement and development of teachers' power in scientific, pedagogical and social spheres. Schulz must have tried his hand at the popular science work within the Society framework. Taking this into account, a very interesting fact is his scientific lecturing in Drohobych Leon Sternbach grammar school. In winter 1936 the Patronage of the Regional Ethnography Society, the parents' organization, functioning in the grammar school, organized a series of lectures devoted to the regional ethnography in the assembly hall of the grammar school. A lot of outstanding people were invited to give these lectures including the famous writer at that time Bruno Schulz. The lectures given by him were devoted to Maurycy Gottlieb, Ephraim Lilien, Leopold Gottlieb. The series of such educational lectures by B. Schulz and other Drohobych professors should have been a principal part of the monograph about Drohobych, but this work requires further investigation and research.

In conclusion, it is necessary to mention that Bruno Schulz's pedagogical work was diverse and many-sided. It was represented in

his special method of teaching, active methodical work, as well as in his lively participation in school life. In addition, Schulz was a member of famous Polish research and educational societies and took an active part in their work. Unfortunately, the success in the research and educational field was ignored during the period of Bruno Schulz's life in Soviet Drohobych.

Keywords: Bruno Schulz, educational activities, gymnasium, society, report.

Bohdan Lazorak

*«The Roads of Charles the Great to Versailles of Ludovik XV»:
the Unknown Description of Earl Ihnacy Rachynskiy's
Journey around Early Modern Europe
(18 August – 24 November 1778)*

The article shows the importance of the descriptive type of sources in terms of research of history of the countries in Western Europe from the Middle Ages. The unknown description of the journey of the Polish Count and Jesuit Ihnacy Rachynskiy from 1778 is presented as an example. The author's biogram is described and the potential value of the given information is defined. The author believes that one of the most indirect and informative exciting materials of the period during XIV – XVIII centuries are descriptive narrative sources, including the private travel descriptions that capture objects and facts in their original form. Such descriptions include information about foreigners' views, who most accurately record, what they see, because the author is almost not interested in presenting subjective evidence. Thus, in the present context we have one of the few examples that describes the areas and cultural monuments of medieval Western Europe, signed by the Polish nobleman, Count and Jesuit I. Rachynskiy during his trip, which lasted for 18 August – 24 November 1778. The actuality of the publication of Ukrainian translations of the original texts of this trip is lengthy in nature, because the information was equally important for the modern and medieval studies

in principle, given the lack of data in disparate discourses. I. Rachynskiy's text contains a detailed description of economic, political, spiritual and religious life over a hundred of cities in Prussia, Holland, Belgium and France, where unique monuments of architecture and art during the periods of the Carolingian Renaissance from 1778 still remain, the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, considering the cultural phenomenon of Versailles in the age of Louis XV. The purpose of the article lies in introducing the Ukrainian translation of the text about I. Rachynskiy's unknown journey in 1778 to the countries of West Europe: Prussia, Holland, Belgium and France. According to the author, the heartbreaking friendship of two brothers Rachynskiy, confirmed by the common journey to West Europe, recorded in a unique manuscript form, that, besides author's internal experiences, left the clear information about the most intimate places of towns and villages in the early modern Europe to the future generations of the travellers. On the other hand, the description of the trip will allow researchers from different research fields to use the unique information material about the culture of «Versailles Europe» at the end of the XVIII century.

Keywords: travel, Europe, Rachynskiy, carriage, mile.

Mariya Markovych

*Philosophical and Religious Views
of the Emperor Julian the Apostate*

Flavius Claudius Julianus is also known as Julian the Apostate, was the last Roman pagan Emperor. Julian was the representative of the philosophy of Neoplatonism. He studied at the Pergamon School under Aedesius and under Maximus of Ephesus. Flavius Claudius Julian learnt and developed the ideas of the philosophers of this school, and became a follower of the mystical Neoplatonism direction. In the IV century mysticism, theurgy and mantyka penetrated into the philosophy of Neoplatonism. Emperor Julian often turned to oracles, paid a great attention to the philosophical interpretation of myths.

Julian attempted to restore paganism. The Emperor made great efforts to unite religious related peoples, which were parts of the Roman Empire, in his Neo-Platonic doctrine. He used the cult of the Sun for this, because this worship was present in the religious beliefs of different tribes. While updating polytheism, he gave the dominant place among the gods to Helios – the Sun King. He included gods from the Greek and Roman mythology as well as eastern deities to update religion. Emperor Julian believed that all people would worship the same supreme god and, in addition, would be under patronage of the national gods. Restoring paganism, the Emperor reformed the priesthood: priests of small towns subordinated to chief priests of the provinces. The chief priests had to manage temples and supervise towns' priests. Julian took up the position of the high priest in this hierarchy (Pontifex Maximus).

The article shows the influence of the ancient philosophers' ideas on the formation of philosophical and religious views of Emperor Julian the Apostate. The Emperor's doctrine about the prime cause of all things, the structure of the universe, and about the Sun is analyzed on the basis of the Neo-Platonic hymns. The Julian's attempt to reform polytheism and to create a common religion in the Roman Empire is considered by combining Greeks' and Romans' religious beliefs with the beliefs of the eastern nations, which could confront Christianity. The thinker's contribution to the philosophy of Neoplatonism is appreciated.

Keywords: neoplatonism, polytheism, paganism, Christianity, Julian the Apostate, the cult of the Sun.

Mykola Oliynyk

Praetorian Guard during the Reign of Emperor Tiberius

The reformation of the praetorian cohorts by Octavian Augustus was an important moment in the functioning of the Imperial Guard, which played an important role in the internal political life of the Roman Empire in future. However, the reign of Tiberius's praetorians and their commanders is becoming influential force, surrounded by emperors.

Therefore, this research is aimed not only at analyzing and describing the objectives and functioning of the praetorian cohorts, but also at understanding the intervention of the Imperial Guard in the fight for power in Rome.

The analysis of recent research and publications shows that the theme was partially the object of research of a number of Russian and Polish historians. Taking into consideration the fact, that there is no comprehensive analysis of the military formations in Ukrainian historiography nowadays, the author tries to fill this lacuna.

With Tiberius coming to power, the praetorian cohorts start to acquire new features and perform new tasks, assigned by Princeps. Having no popularity among legions, the successor of Augustus finds support among praetorian guards. The guardia becomes the main pillar for the emperor in the early days of his reign.

One can state that exactly during the reign of Tiberius praetorian cohorts are becoming privileged elite military unit, close to the emperor. Praetorian prefects began to play, not only military but also political role in the country. Expanding their legal powers, they interfere with the principate, directly involved in the coup d'états. This illustrates examples of Sejanus and Macro activities brightly. Despite this fact, the praetorians were the main source of security for Tiberius and tool of his will. The formation of Praetorian Guard was a guarantee of the existence of the political system, mainstay of rule of the princeps for him.

Keywords: Praetorian Guard, Praetorian prefect, Emperor Tiberius, Rome, Sejanus, cohorts.

Oleh Petrechko

Professor of the Lviv University Solomon Lurie

This article is devoted to the work and life of a classical philologist, historian-classicist, Professor of the Lviv University Solomon Lurie. The author utilized previously unknown materials from Prof. Lurie private archive which shed the light upon his pedagogic style and scientific work

while in Lviv. The working life of Prof. Lurie reflects the complicated reality and difficulties, faced by any professional, involved in the historic science, faced during the Soviet era. In researching any topic, a scholar had to keep in mind that the results must not contradict the tenets of Marxism and Leninism or the promulgations of the last Party congress etc. Despite this, many historians of the Soviet period had courage to put the historical facts in the first place, meticulously interpreting it. High-principled scientific and public positions could (and did) cause trouble and hardships both for the scientist's professional and daily life. Prof. Lurie, leading a modest life, but being uncompromising in public appearances (oral or literary), had to battle a myriad of accusations of real and imaginary «sins». Although he was not arrested, he was forced to move from one job to another. I. Franko Lviv State University was the last place of employment for the scientist. Professor S. Lurie made a significant contribution to the development of the Department of Classical Philology of I. Franko Lviv University. In the city of Lviv, Solomon Lurie's scientific-pedagogical activity got its «second wind». There is no doubt that the atmosphere of the city was a significant incentive for his scientific and educational achievements.

Keywords: S. Lurie, professor, Lviv University, Classical Philology, ancient history.

Oksana Ruda

*State Policy of Second Polish Republic
in National Sphere during 1918 – 1926*

The article analyses the national policy of the Second Polish Republic towards non-Polish population since the creation of an independent state until May coup in 1926 that has led to major changes in national policies; particularly, to the rejection of the policy of «national assimilation» of non-Polish population which «endeky» advocated, replaced by policy of «state assimilation», that included some concessions of cultural and national character to national minorities. The measures, taken

by the Polish Government, to resolve the national question are shown on the examples of the Ukrainian, Jewish and German minorities. It is shown that due to the lack of a specific doctrine policy for the minorities, economic and political weakness of the state, frequent changes of governments, attempts to form a mono-national Poland, the very national question has not been resolved, and only exacerbated ethnic conflicts. Poland failed to build a mono-national state and to improve relations with the non-Polish population during 1918 – 1926. The unsuccessful attempts to implement the policy of «national assimilation» only deepened the radicalization of the non-Polish minorities.

Keywords: national politics, the Second Polish Republic, national minority, policy of «national assimilation», processes of Polonization.

Inna Savchuk

*Mykhailo Hrushevsky's Editorial Policy
in Magazine «Ukraine» (until 1918)*

In the article we clarified creation conditions of the magazine «Ukraine», which appeared in 1914 as the organ of the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kiev, served the formation of the basic principles of its editorial policies aimed at developing the optimal structure. The article analyzes the peculiarities of M. Hrushevsky's editorial activity, his relationships with employees and contributors of the magazine based on complex documentary sources and epistolary memories. It has been concluded that the editorial policy of the magazine «Ukraine» was aimed at highlighting the wide palette of various problems in Ukrainian studies and critical review of the implementation of national historiographical products.

The all-round thinking of the phenomenon of «Ukraine» should begin to clarify the characteristics of formation and reconstruction of organizational and publishing principles of the magazine, its editorial policy. It is necessary to define the reasons for the establishment and

peculiarities of the magazine, its concept and organizational principles of functioning under tsarist censorship and democratic revolution.

In conclusion, the magazine «Ukraine» is proved to be the first Ukrainian-language professional publication with historical and universal semantic content in Naddnipryanshchyna. It was recognized by scientific communities both in Ukraine and abroad, becoming the main information source and developer of national historiography. Since its foundation, the magazine represented a high scientific level of historical research and critical materials, published on its pages, which was the contribution of M. Hrushevsky's clear and consistent editorial policy. He defined an accurate editorial line of the new magazine that betokened universal approach to the research of Ukrainian studies problems, and he considered that the main aim of the study was in rethinking the core problems of Ukrainian history. The defined route of the magazine editorial policy was effective, as it gained popularity among professional researches of the past in Eastern Europe.

Keywords: magazine «Ukraine», Ukrainian Scientific Society, Ukrainian historiography, editorial policy.

Yuriy Stetsyk

*The Monkhood of the Basilian Monastery
of St. Prophet Illya in Lisnja:
Biographic Information (1773 – 1774)*

The historical terms of founding and activity of the monastery are given in the article. Economic soil of functioning of the friary is considered: landownership and liberties. The dynamics of the monkhood quantity is traced and their territorial and social origins are defined. The age, educational studios, monasterial and church duties of monks have been analysed. The basic landmarks of the spiritual teaching and monks' labour are exposed in biographic certificates.

It is set during realization of comparative descriptions, that the examined monastery belonged to the shallow monastic cells of the

Peremyshl Eparchy, though occupied ponderable economic soil. The presence of not far off monkhood was conditioned by absence of parish, cultural and educational activity. Monks – as habitants of this monastery, concentrated the activity towards the realization of mission and cartehizm labour on villages. The age-old descriptions prove that the monastery was inhabited by experienced monks, who had got the spiritual teaching bases of ascetic way of life and practiced properly. The social base of calling to the monkhood embraced the representatives of nobles, petty bourgeoisie and peasants. The educational teaching of monkhood was traditionally conditioned by studies in novitiate, theological seminaries and studios in rhetoric, philosophy, theology.

Keywords: monastery, Basilian, novitiate, novice, brother, father.

*Vitaliy Telvak,
Vasyl Pedych*

*Teaching Staff of Mykhaylo Hrushevsky's
Lviv Historical School: Methodological Aspect*

The article is devoted to the problem of methodologically well-grounded criterion approaches determination during the reconstruction of the teaching staff of Mykhaylo Hrushevsky's Lviv historical school. The attention has been paid to the problem of separating «horizons» and «contours» of this informal association. In the first case we talk about hundreds of supporters of Hrushevsky's historiographical ideas, among which were not only the students but also a lot of prominent Ukrainian intellectuals of the late XIX – early XX century (for example, V. Lypynskyi, M. Vasylenko and D. Doroshenko). Having accepted Hrushevsky's constructed historical ideology, these people didn't pass professional training under his leadership due to various reasons, as they chose an independent path of serving to the Ukrainian concernment. Basically, this circumstance is a feature of belonging to the scientific school, which outlines its «contours». It has been proved, that among the representatives of Mykhaylo Hrushevsky's Lviv scientific school

where those of his students, who took part in a scientific seminar, receiving the themes of their scientific works from him. The results and conclusions of these works were discussed at meetings of sections and committees of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and later published on the pages of periodicals, edited by M. Hrushevsky. In addition, young researchers had to acknowledge their affiliation to the closer circle of Hrushevsky's co-employees. According to these criteria, Lviv historical school has been proved to consist of twenty-two individuals. Taking into consideration the fact that the school didn't exist for an extended period of time, it has been concluded that Lviv historical school is an outstanding phenomenon in Slavic world together with the fundamental contribution of Hrushevsky's disciples to modernization of national science.

Keywords: M. Hrushevsky, Lviv historical school, students, scientific seminar, Shevchenko Scientific Society.