

**Лідія МЕЛЬНИЧУК**  
**Київ**

## **НАРОДНІ ПРОМИСЛИ ПОДІЛЛЯ В ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ НАУКОВИХ ОСЕРЕДКІВ КРАЮ 20-х РОКІВ XX СТОЛІТТЯ**

*Останнім часом зріс інтерес науковців до історії та історіографії української етнології, зокрема й до вивчення стану її регіональних досліджень. Часом найвищого піднесення вітчизняної етнологічної школи і виходу її на європейський рівень стали 20-ті роки XX століття. Цей період позитивно позначився й на етнографічному вивченні Поділля, яке плідно розвивалося у контексті всенародного піднесення краєзнавчого руху.*

*Важливий внесок у збагачення знань про матеріальну культуру та заняття населення Поділля зробила у 20-х роках місцева наукова еліта, яка в цій справі об'єднала навколо себе широкий загал дослідників та краєзнавців-аматорів.*

*Стаття присвячена аналізу організаторської діяльності та творчого доробку наукових осередків Поділля в дослідженні народних промислів краю 20-х років XX століття.*

**Lyudmila KRUHLOVA**  
**Kyiv**

### **THE STUDY OF HISTORIC-ETHNOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. VOLODYMYR IN KYIV, late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

One of the features of the national-state revival of Ukraine in the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century was an increasing public interest in Ukraine's historical past.

The study and application of the historical-cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people resulted in its critical consideration and mastery in subsequent historical scholarship.

A considerable contribution to the development of historical studies in Ukraine in the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century was made by the Scientific Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler, founded on 24 November, 1872, in Kyiv, by historians and regional ethnographers<sup>1</sup>. M.O.Maksymovych, the first rector of the Imperial University of St. Volodymyr in Kyiv and, later, an honorary member of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler, is considered by the majority of scholars to be the Society's founder. During the 50 years of its activity more than one generation of talented Ukrainian and Russian scholars' who made significant scholarly contributions to the historical studies creatively co-operated in this Society.

According to the extant materials and documents, the themes of interest in the Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler spanned a wide range of historical-philological topics. There were reports on the Past and modern history of Ukraine and Russia, as well as on the general history, historiography, bibliography, study of sources, literary study, linguistics, philosophy, archaeology, ethnography etc.

Among the members of the Society who focused on Kyiv's past relies and folk-lore were such prominent historians as V.B.Antonovych, M.P.Dashkevych, V.S.Ikonnikov, V.Ye.Danylevych, P.I.Zhytets'kyi, V.Z.Zavytnevych, A.A.Kotliarevs'kyi, A.M.Lazarevs'kyi, P.G.Lebedyntsev, A.I.Sobolevs'kyi, I.P.Khrushchov.

Quite a number of brilliant scientists studied historic-ethnographic topics. Among them were such representatives of the Ukrainian and Russian intelligentsia as: M.F.Biliashivs'kyi, S.S.Hamchenko, V.G.Heorgievs'kyi, M.S.Hrushevs'kyi, Ye.I.De-Vitte, L.P.Dobrovol'skyi, M.V.Dovnar-Zapol's'kyi, V.M.Domanyts'kyi, F.P.Istomin, I.M.Kamanin, I.F.Kamens'kyi, V.P.Kan'shyn, F.I.Knauer, Yu.A.Kulakovs'kyi, A.M.Lazarevs'kyi, P.O.Lashkariov, I.A.Linnichenko, I.V.Luchyts'kyi, V.G.Liaskorons'kyi, S.A.Mazaraki, I.I.Malyshevs'kyi, G.D.Milieiev, M.O.Obolons'kyi, V.V.Ogloblin, N.D.Polons'ka, I.O.Sikors'kyi, A.I.Stepovych, P.S.Uvarova, V.M.Scherbakivs'kyi, V.I.Scherbyna, M.M.Iasyns'kyi and others. These individuals were both actual and honorary members of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler. And many among them were Professors of the University of St. Volodymyr or representatives of other educational establishments from different regions of Russian Empire. A few of them were also progressive women.

The dissemination of historical study, and the differentiation and specialization of scholarship into different fields was influenced by the development of the structure of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler that was divided into departments. Research was conducted in such areas as: archaeology, the study of sources, archival study, historiography, historical geography, and regional ethnography.

The members of the society published their scholarly research in "*Chteniia v Istoricheskoi obshchestvennoi Nestora-letopistsai*"<sup>2</sup>. The journal was published from 1879 – 1914 and totaled 24 volumes. It contained research on a wide range of topics ranging from Ukrainian and world history to philology, philosophy, ethnography, and archaeology. Preserved in this journal is the historical heritage of V.Ikonnikov, V.Antonovych, O.Lazarevs'kyi, D.Bahalii, M.Dashkevych, I.Luchyts'kyi and other outstanding scientists. Their work exemplifies separate stages in the development of historical studies in Ukraine. Historical sources published in the journal of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler (from the prince's epoch till 19<sup>th</sup> century including) are extremely valuable documents for understanding the historical outlook and cultural issues prevalent in Ukrainian society at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> – beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> c. In each journal, along with scholarly research, annual minutes of the meeting as well as other information regarding the society were published this material clearly reflects the Society's activities and make it possible for later historians to draw conclusions regarding the scientific-educational and social work of the society members.

During the Publication period of the journal of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler many works on ethnography, folk-lore and archaeology were published. The works on archaeological excavations were closely connected with ethnography; in fact the two fields are often interlaced.

Some of the ethnographic research of the members of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler came out as separate publications, or appeared on the pages of "Kievskaiia Starina" so magazine that appeared in 1882<sup>3</sup>. For a long time the "Kievskaiia Starina" served as leading the printed source of information about Ukraine, although it was published in Russian because of the prohibition imposed on the use of Ukrainian by the Yem's'kyi decree of 1876. An outstanding Ukrainian historian, archaeographer, ethnographer, archaeologist, publicist and public figure V.B.Antonovych, who was the Head of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler from 1881 – 1887, took an active part in the publication of "Kievskaiia Starina".

Volodymyr Bonifatiiovych Antonovych published many of his works that cover his historic-archaeographic and pedagogic activity, as well as topics in archaeology and numismatics in "*Chteniia v Istoricheskoi obshchestvennoi Nestora-letopistsai*". The total number of his publications in the Society's journal is 66<sup>4</sup>. Some of them are devoted to ethnography and folk-lore, as for example: "Data about the population of the Kyiv area in the 19<sup>th</sup> c.", "Bronze instruments found in the Kyiv province", "Reflection of historical events in Shevchenko's poetry", "City-squares", "Graves of the Drevliany", "Kyiv voits of Khodyk", "Hand of the administrative, social and class life of the south-western region in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries", "Details regarding the treasure found in Chernihiv by Mr. Samokvasov near the remains of the noble man cremated during burial" and others.

The interest of V.B.Antonovych in the history of culture and ethnography made it possible for scholars to prepare competent publications in this subject. For example, in 1874 – 1875 he compiled together with M.P.Drahomaniv "Historical songs of the Malorus' people"<sup>5</sup>. The name of the gatherer and collector was indicated for each song, and notes on every version of the song were provided. For some songs even the versions of other peoples' were added. Comparative notes for such songs bore witness to cultural ties, and relations of Ukrainians with other nations. The scholarly level of this work was highly praised by specialists<sup>6</sup>.

The intensive scholarly and pedagogic activity of V.B.Antonovych and organizational changes in the Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler resulted in its division into departments. This in turn prompted interest in the study of ethnography and resulted in its introduction as an educational discipline at Kyiv University. The teachers of the University, especially the members of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler, encouraged students and drew them in into ethnographic research in all possible ways. Students developed a profound interest in the historic-ethnographic circle established at Kyiv University.

The idea the founding of the circle came about at the end of the 1902 – 1903 academic year. After some elaboration and confirmation of the Circle's Regulations by the historic-philologic faculty of Kyiv University the

establishment of the organization was approved by the Minister of National Education in September 1903<sup>7</sup>. The Circle began its activity on September, 30, 1903. The first meeting of the Student's Historic-Ethnographic Circle was opened by its chairman M.V.Dovnar-Zapol's'kyi, a professor of Kyiv University from 1901 and an actual member of the Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler. He headed the Circle for the 10 years of its existence. Mytrofan Viktorovych graduated from the historical-philological department of Kyiv University in 1894; he was a student of V.B.Antonovych<sup>8</sup>.

Professor M.V.Dovnar-Zapol's'kyi, and the students Berliner, Bohumyl, Hnievushev, Mykhailov, Panshyn, Selinov, Smyrnov V., Smyrnov P., Ternovs'kyi, Kholodnyi, Shpet became the founding members of the circle.

The Student's Historic-Ethnographic Circle had 103 members. Students from all department who were interested in historic-ethnographic problems became members in the first years of its existence. However, students from the Historical-Philological department of Kyiv University always formed the majority. Somewhat later only students of the Historical-Philological department remained members of the Circle. This change was due to increasing specialized the direction of the Circle's activity.

In different years A.M.Arnautov, A.G.Bohumyl, R.L.Vatemburh, A.M.Hnievushev, A.K.Zakhvalyns'kyi, B.F.Pan'shyn, P.P.Smyrnov, Ye.D.Stashevs'kyi, Ya.N.Shtokhin, A.Ya.Shpakovs'kyi, M.F.Ianyts'kyi served as secretary of the Circle.

During the whole period of its activity the Student's Historic-Ethnographic Circle had 64 meetings where reports were delivered and administrative and organizational problems were discussed. In general 92 reports, (including 6 speeches), were made. As a rule these were reports on the history of Kyivian Rus', on the peoples of the Russian Empire, on world history, philosophy, sociology, ethnography, folk-lore, and archaeology, etc. Some reports were about concrete historical, political and public figures, as well as representatives of science and culture. In their scientific works students described the figures, summarized their activity and their views. Also, during the meetings of the Circle accounts and results of the investigations and expeditions, of its members were read.

Under the direction of the chairman, M.V.Dovnar-Zapol's'kyi, the Circle organized a large number of expeditions. At the beginning of 1910, students went to Moscow to see historical monuments and visit archives. In the summer of 1911, Circle members took part in the Archaeologic Congress held in Novgorod. In the spring of 1913, the Student's Circle explored the newly-discovered Zvirenets'ki caves in Kyiv (under the guidance of the Circle member and participant in the excavations S.P.Vel'min). The same year young scientists visited the library of the University of St. Volodymyr, where they were received very warmly. The students under the guidance of librarian Veniamin Oleksandrovykh Kordt acquainted themselves with the library's collection. In May 1913, the circle visited the Archaeological Museum at the University of St. Volodymyr under the guidance of Mrs. Kateryna Mykolaivna Antonovych, an actual member of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler, who assisted young people their search for information.

There is no doubt that the expedition of three members of the Circle (B.A.Pan'shyn, V.M.Fidrovs'kyi and N.N.Ternovs'kyi) sent by the Moscow Archaeological Society to Tul's'k, to the Podil's'k province and to the archives of Katerynoslav should be considered as part of the Circle's activity. Besides, such members of the circle as V.M.Bazylevych, I.I.Bezruchko-Zelens'kyi, A.G.Bohumyl, G.M.Bilotserkovs'kyi, A.M.Hnievushev, A.A.Ivanovs'kyi, F.V.Klymenko, I.F.Kovba, B.G.Kurts, G.A.Maksymovych, V.A.Romanovs'kyi, P.P.Smyrnov, Ye.D.Stashevs'kyi and M.F.Ianyts'kyi worked in Moscow, Petersburg, Kyiv and other archives<sup>9</sup>.

At the beginning of the 1911 – 1912 academic year, the Student's Historic-Ethnographic Circle created an archeological museum. At first the museum exposition was showcased in a cupboard in the psychology seminar room. Later, with the permission of the university administration, the Circle moved the newly-created museum to another auditorium. S.P.Vel'min was elected keeper of the museum.

During the ten years' existence of the Student's Historic-Ethnographic Circle the reports of its members were published either as independent works or in such magazines as "University News", "News of the Taurian Scientific Archival Commission", "The Magazine of the Ministry of National Education", "News of the Russian Language and Literature Department of the Imperial Academy of Sciences", "The Work of the Riazan' Scientific Archival Commission". Detailed reports on the Circle's activity were published as appendices in the works of such members as B.N.Baranovs'kyi, G.M.Bilotserkovs'kyi, S.P.Vel'min, A.K.Zakhvalyns'kyi, I.F.Kovba, M.F.Ianyts'kyi. Some works of by the Circle members were dedicated to the Student's Historic-Ethnographic Circle. The works of M.F.Ianyts'kyi, "Economic crisis in the Novgorod region in the 16<sup>th</sup> century", and of H.M.Bilotserkivs'kyi, "Tula and the Tula District in the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries", were specially dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Circle's activity.

The result of the scholarly activity of the students, was the publication by the University of the first collection of articles by the members Student's Historic-Ethnographic Circle in May, 1913<sup>10</sup>. The first collection included works by: P.V.Orlov, "Foreign workers in Moscow in the 17<sup>th</sup> century"; D.N.Bogorodyts'kyi, "Trade in Nizhnii

Novgorod in 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries”; A.M.Hnievushev, “Novgorodskaia vyt’ in the palace lands in 17<sup>th</sup> century”; N.F.Ianyts’kyi “The trade of fur goods in the 17<sup>th</sup> century”; and S.H.Kolomyns’kyi “The trade of salt in Rus’ in the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and the general condition of salt-mines in the indicated period of time”. The Circle members published eight volumes of their scholarly work that were edited by M.V.Dovnar-Zapol’s’kyi.

Progressive young women with a higher education participated in the activity of the Student’s Historic-Ethnographic Circle. V.Ie.Kozlovs’ka, a student of the Advanced Courses for Women, was the first sponsor of the Circle. Countess Uvarova Paraskoviia Sergiivna from Moscow was the first woman to become an honorary member of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler on May, 15, 1905. She supported the development of the student’s Circle in every way. The actual members of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler Ielyzaveta Ivanivna De-Vitte and above mentioned Kateryna Mykolaivna Antonovych also helped the students. Women delivered interesting scholarly reports at the meetings of the Circle. For example, N.D.Polons’ka, when she was a student at Advanced Courses for Women the St. Ol’ga branch of the University of St. Volodymyr, delivered a paper “Finds in the Podol’sk province” at the 1909 – 1910 meeting of the circle<sup>11</sup>. Later, Natalia Polons’ka, with the approval of the Ministry of National Education, took and successfully completed examinations in the historical-philological department of the University of St. Volodymyr and received the its degree, № 4531<sup>12</sup>. On February 27, 1911 she was elected an actual member of the Kyiv Society for the Protection of Historical monuments and of Art; and in 1912 she was elected an actual member of the Scientific Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler. On May 11 (23), 1916, Natalia Dmytrivna was appointed private assistant professor of Kyiv University<sup>13</sup>.

The student’s of the Historic-Ethnographic Circle became scholars who continued their activity at Kyiv University as teachers. Among them were private assistant professors of St. Volodymyr University and actual members of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler, Pavlo Petrovych Smyrnov and Ievhen Dmytrovych Stashevs’kyi, who during the Circle’s existence partook in it’s activities. Former members of the Circle, Andrii Mykhailovych Hnievushev, Heorgii Andriiovych Maksymovych and others later became members of the Scholarly Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler. This society shared many interests common with the Student’s Historic-Ethnographic Circle, supported its creative development and growth. This creative link between the young members of the Circle and the older generation of historians, who were members of the Scholarly Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler is an example of the heredity of traditions.

So, at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Scholarly Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler was marked by a high professional level and a creative peak in various areas of scholarly research. Reorganizational changes, that divided the society into specialized departments, were already in this clearly determined the directions of further scholarly work. The unprecedented interest of the older generation of historians towards the study of ethnography generated a new wave of interested among students. Young enthusiasts – members of the Student’s Historic-Ethnographic Circle together with and under the patronage of members of Society of Nestor the Chronicler advanced the field of historic-ethnography to such a professional level that their work became a significant contribution to the development of historical thought in Ukraine. The Circle was a scholarly centre and a creative oasis where young historians developed, matured and then progressed to higher level scholarly institutions, such as the Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler.

The Society of Nestor the Chronicler through its historic-ethnographic activity aroused the scholarly interest and aspiration for self-education all over Ukraine. Revived in 1995, the Society of Nestor the Chronicler continues the tradition of historic-ethnographic research in Ukrainian that, during the Soviet period of Kyiv University’s existence, was hampered in every way.

The published scholarly inheritance of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler, especially the works on ethnography, has not lost its importance and begs further research. Documentary sources and works on historic-ethnographic problems published on the pages of “Lectures of the Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler” are used only to a limited extent; this considerably decreases the level of knowledge about the contents of the scholarly inheritance of the society and does not allow for an objective estimation of its activity.

The inheritance of traditions from one generation of historians to the next can be traced in the approaches to topics in Ukrainian history. Thus, the Scholarly Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler stimulated the creation of the Student’s Historic-Ethnographic Circle by the students of the Imperial University of St. Volodymyr in Kyiv. This student organization in than became a source of scholars and pedagogical specialists for the Society itself, as well as for Kyiv University and the country in general.

The historical school of Kyiv University exerted a significant influence on the activities of the Society of Nestor the Chronicler and promoted a direction of research that in its given historical circumstances was clearly seen as having a national character and was labeled “ukrainistyka”.

<sup>1</sup> Дашкевич Н.П. Историческое Общество Нестора-летописца // Историко-статистические записки об ученых и

учебно-вспомогательных учреждениях императорского университета Св. Владимира (1834 – 1884) // Под редакцией В.С.Иконникова. – Киев, 1884. – С. 9 – 28.

<sup>2</sup>Чтения в историческом Обществе Нестора-летописца. – Киев, 1879 – 1914 гг. Кн. 1 – 24.

<sup>3</sup>Киевская старина. – 1882 – 1906 гг. – Т. 1 – 94.

<sup>4</sup>Колесник М.П. Чтения в Историческом обществе Нестора-летописца (1879 – 1914): Бібліографічний довідник. – Київ, 1989. – С. 11 – 14.

<sup>5</sup> Антонович В.Б., Драгоманов М.П. Исторические песни малорусского народа. В 2х т. – Киев, 1874 – 1875.

<sup>6</sup> Історія України в особах. ХІХ – ХХ ст. – Київ, 1995. – С. 85 – 91.

<sup>7</sup> Alma Mater: Університет св. Володимира напередодні та в добу Української революції. 1917 – 1920. Матеріали, документи, спогади: У 3 кн. / Упорядники В.А.Короткий, В.І.Ульяновський. – Київ, 2000. – Кн. 1: Університет св. Володимира між двома революціями. – С. 383.

<sup>8</sup> Джерелознавство історії України. Довідник. – Київ, 1998. – С. 165 – 166.

<sup>9</sup> Alma Mater... – Кн. 1. – С. 389.

<sup>10</sup> Сборник историко-этнографического кружка при Киевском университете св. Владимира. Вып.1. – Киев, 1913.

<sup>11</sup> Alma Mater... – Кн. 1. – С. 385.

<sup>12</sup> ЦНБ. – ІР. Ф. 42. – Спр. 291. – Арк. 1.

<sup>13</sup> Ульяновський В. Вступна стаття // Полонська-Василенко Н. Історія України: У 2 т. Т. 1. – Київ, 1995 р. – С. ХІ.

<sup>14</sup> Київська старовина. – 1995. – № 2. – С. 127.

*Людмила КРУГЛОВА*  
*Київ*

## **ВИВЧЕННЯ ІСТОРИКО-ЕТНОГРАФІЧНИХ ПРОБЛЕМ В КИЇВСЬКОМУ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ СВ. ВОЛОДИМИРА В КІНЦІ ХІХ – НА ПОЧАТКУ ХХ СТОЛІТТЯ**

*Стаття присвячена науково-видавничій спадщині Історичного товариства Нестора-літописця та студентського історико-етнографічного гуртка при Київському імператорському університеті святого Володимира (кінець ХІХ – початок ХХ століття). У статті відстежується спадкоємність традицій між істориками різних поколінь. Діяльність товариства Нестора-літописця характеризується високим професійним рівнем та творчим піднесенням з усіх напрямів наукових досліджень. Небувалий інтерес старшого покоління істориків до вивчення етнографічної проблематики народив нову хвилю зацікавлених молодих науковців серед студентства. Це дало поштовх до створення студентського історико-етнографічного гуртка. Наукові доробки гуртківців на рівні з працями членів товариства Нестора-літописця є якісним внеском у розвиток історичної думки нашої країни.*