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Podilians who are students of Mykhailo Hrushevskyyi

The greatest Ukrainian historian Mykhailo Hrushevskyyi was the founder of two scientific schools – Lviv (1894–1913) and Kyiv (1924–1930). Nearly forty scientists from the different parts of Ukraine are considered to be the pupils of M.Hrushevskyyi.

The son of the village Ostriv (The Kingdom of Halychyna and Volodymyriia, Austria and Hungary, now it's Ternopil district, Ternopil region, Ukraine), the priest's son of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic church, Myron Korduba (1876–1947) became one of the most talented pupils of Lviv historical school of M.Hrushevskyyi. He was considered to be one of greatest historian of the Eastern and Central Europe outstanding researcher of the ancient and middle-aged history

and the age of Khmelnychyna, famous public and cultural and political personality. Three main positions are denoted in "Characteristics of the scientific activity of Myron Mykhailovych Korduba": the history of Cossacks, historical geography and topographic onomastics; critical and bibliographic reviews and critique.

The son of the public teacher from the Kormylcha village Kamianets area in Podilia (now the village in Chemyryvtsi district Khmelnytskyi region) Mykhailo Karachkivskiy (1899 – probably 1950) was the talented representative of Kyiv historical school of M.Hrushevskiy.

In the second part of 1920-s in the beginning of 1930-s a graduate of the academician M.Hrushevskiy – M.Karachkivskiy cooperated with the Historical-geography committee of Ukrainian Academy of the Science as a non-staff collaborator: took part in a committee meetings, went to expeditions, prepared reports, reviews and articles.

Historical-geography works of Myron Korduba and Mykhailo Karachkivskiy became a significant phenomenon in the development of the newest Ukrainian historiography.

Keywords: *Mykhailo Hrushevskiy, Podilia, Myron Korduba, Mykhailo Karachkivskiy, historical-geography works.*

Great Ukrainian historian Mykhailo Hrushevskiy was the founder of two scientific schools, which worked in different time and in different historical conditions – Lviv (1894–1913) and Kyiv (1924–1930). The question who of the scientists could deal with this schools leaves to be discussed [42; 43; 54].

Almost forty scientists from different parts of Ukraine are considered to be the pupils of M.Hrushevskiy. Of course, the Podilians also were among them. The aim of this article is to show the scientific activity of two podilians pupils of M.Hrushevskiy – Myron Korduba and Mykhailo Karachkivskiy, the main place belong to historical geography.

M.Korduba (1876–1947) is considered to be one of the most talented pupil of M.Hrushevskiy, one of the biggest historians of the Eastern and Central Europe, also he was a outstanding researcher of ancient history, a famous cultural and political figure. The creative heritage of M.Korduba was interested the scientists in the XIX–XX centuries, after his first works were appeared. But only since 1991 – the time when Ukraine became independent – the studying of life and activity of M.Korduba was begun [1]. Among many works of modern Ukrainian researchers we can match the most noble two – the monography of Iryna Fedoriv and Tetiana Kulchytska [49; 38]. The dissertation researching of I.Fedoriv is devoted to scientific and political activity of M.Korduba [50]. The activity of M.Korduba as a collectioner and researcher of Ukrainian toponymical became the subject of researching of philologist D.Buchko and historian I.Chehovskiy [4; 48]. The place of historical geography in the scientific heritage of Myron Korduba became the subject of the researching of Sergiy Trubchaninov [45].

Soon, after the recreation of the Independence of Ukraine the group of scientists from Lviv (Ya.Isaievych, Ya.Dashkevych, O.Romaniv), created the project of M.Korduba's works in five parts. Unfortunately, this project is still not realized [3, p. 198].

The future famous scientist was born on March, 2, 1876 in the Ostriv village (the Kingdom of Halychyna and Volodymyria, Austrian-Hungary, now it's Ternopil district, Ternopil region, Ukraine) in the priest's family of Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. After the finishing of the village primary school he studied in Ternopil classical gymnasium in 1885–1891, in 1891–1893 he continued the studying in Lviv academic gymnasium and after the finishing he was took in 1893 to the philosophy faculty of Lviv University [2, l. 3].

The meeting with many outstanding scientists had a great influence on the M.Korduba forming during his studying on the philosophy faculties of Lviv (1893–1895) and Vienna (1895–1898) Universities. Also, in Lviv he had the opportunity to listen lection courses and attended the seminars of famous professors: historians Sharanevych, Dembiński, Finkel, Hrushevskiy, geographer Rehmann and others. In Vienna his teachers were the historians von Zeissberg, Büdinger, Huber, Pfibram and geographer Penk, Tomashek and others. In Vienna with the help of famous master of medieval history of Austria M.Büdinger, M.Korduba wrote the dissertation “The History and relationship in Halychyna principedom until the half of XIII century” and on May, 21, 1898 he got the scientific level of the philosophy doctor in Vienna University [10, l. 3]. During his student's years with the help of M.Hrushevskiy, M.Korduba began his active scientific, bibliographic and public activity and got to a small number of real pupils of the greatest scientist [38, p. 6-7].

Because of his financial poverty the young scientist should to leave his dream about habilitation in Vienna University and in the end of 1900 moved to Chernivtsi. During that year he passed the exams with the right to work in second state gymnasium of Chernivtsi. First, he became a teacher's helper, later – he became the teacher of geography, history, German and Ukrainian and according to that custom he was called a professor [10; 9; 24, p. 34].

In gymnasium M.Korduba had been working till 1918. During “Chernivtsi period” M.Korduba took an active part in the scientific life. In 1902 he became one of the founders of Ukrainian historical society (UHS) in Chernivtsi [16, p. 112-113; 50, p. 31, 59-60]. On April 8, 1903 he was chosen a member of historical-philosophical section of Scientific society of T.H.Shevchenko (SSSh) in Lviv [5, l. 3].

The series of M.Korduba's speeches “The History of Rus” (princely period) had a great popularity among the members of UHS, his researches with toponymy and ethnology and historical geography theme too [14, p. 284].

The first results of his researches in Slavic place names of Bukovyna, M.Korduba put in his article “The most ancient homes on Bukovyna”, which appeared in a “Bukovyna” newspaper on April 17, 1905 [23, p. 108]. In 1906 the article of M.Korduba “Moldovan and Polish border on Pokutia to Stephan the Great death”, in which the scientist tried to make clear the dynamics of changes Moldova and

Polish border beginning with the last quarter of XIV century till the beginning of the XVI century. Besides, it was established, that in 1502–1505 Moldovan principedom spread its authority to salty miners in Carpathians Region and owned the lands between the Dniester and Carpathians from Kolochyn to Cheremosh till Halych and the Lukva river [31].

M.Korduba pointed that Volodymyr Hnatiuk made the first test of systematically collection of Ukrainian geographical titles and he made a “questionnaire” for collection local retellings, which was published in 1907 in Chronic SSSh in Lviv. But the result of this message was negative, only 2 or 3 answers came. M.Korduba mentioned, that he “in 1908–1909 collected with the help of his pupils of the high gymnasium’s levels in Chernivtsi some topographical information from bukovynian Ukraine” [28, p. 5].

During the expedition 1912–1914 M.Korduba tried with the help of toponymy to find on Bukovyna the traces of chronicle town Hmeliv, one of the third important centres of “Shypyn territory” between the XIV–XV centuries. Later, the same method was used for searching the chronicle town Zvenyhorod [25; 27].

In 1912 M.Korduba prepared “Geographical Atlas”, which was consist of 24 “main” maps and 11 “extra” ones. It was the first geographical atlas in Ukrainian, where Ukraine was given separately in its ethnographic lines (scale 1:5000000). The appearance of the atlas caused mixed reaction in pedagogical medium. Some of them reviewers pointed to different disadvantages, but recommended it for the using. But professor Stepan Rudnytskyi criticized the atlas, he made a conclusion, that “for public schools it is too expensive and gives much. For secondary schools it is not enough in lower classes and in high classes it is absolutely nothing”. According to this facts “Geographical Atlas” by M.Korduba in February 1913 was recommended by school council in Lviv but only for temporary using [8].

Obviously, that under the influence of toponymies researching of Bukovyna, M.Korduba made the conclusion that “we don’t know our native geographical names and we don’t take care about that we need to give them to another people. We need to confess the fact, that we don’t have even one names collection of homes, rivers, mountains from the territory in which Ukrainian people live”. As far as in many cases the folk titles were twisted and imitated the foreign titles (in Halychyna – polish, in Russian Ukraine – Moscow, in Hungary – madiarski, in Bukovyna – german-polish-vołoska “salamaha”). Because of this in school history and geography textbooks “there are many wrong or even non-existent titles” [6, l. 4-5].

During the World War I the Unity of Ukraine deliverance (UUD) had the active activity to introduce the world with the Ukrainian questions. M.Korduba made the strong cooperation with this organization which had the aim a struggle for independent Ukrainian country. At the expense of UUD the scientist published the works “North-West Ukraine” and “Territory and population of Ukraine” [45, p. 89-90; 32; 34].

Korduba’s own analysis of account gave him the right to affirm, that in Eastern Halychyna, Northern Bukovyna, Carpathians, Holmschyna, Pidliashia, Podilia,

Polissya, Bessarabia, Slobozhanschyna, Donschyna till the World War I Ukrainians dominated. The scientist defined that the minimal number of Ukrainians, who lived on the ethnographic territory of Ukraine was more than 32 million of people and it was equal to 71% of all the population. General, in the world, according to M.Korduba, more than 41 million Ukrainians live. The territory of Ukraine, according to M.Korduba's calculation was 799162 square kilometers [34, p. 14-15].

In 1921 M.Korduba returned to the question about the acceptance the territory of future Ukrainian globe in his note "Expanse and Population of Ukraine" [33]. The main idea of it was the principle Ukraine's conciliarism. The scientist saw Ukrainian national globe only in its ethnographic limits (in geography textbook in which it had been worked about during the World War I, the territory of Ukrainians lands was 850 thousand square kilometers [7, l. 25¹].

"Lvivskiyi period" of M.Korduba's life was full of public and political activity (1919–1928). Besides, the scientist was one the founder and dean of philosophy faculty of Ukrainian mystery University in Lviv (1921–1925), he was the head of Historical and Philosophy section SSSh (1922–1927) [45, p. 91].

On February 27, 1920 M.Korduba proposed on the historical-philosophical meeting the plan of publishing the historical-philosophical dictionary of Halychyna. The section approved the idea and entrusted it to Archaeological committee, where the historian offered the questionnaire for the collection of material, which was published extra letter [38, p. 48-49].

In 1924 M.Korduba published the article "Earth the past witness. Geographical titles like historical resource" and added the questionnaire like the appendix, complemented with new tips. There were 26 questions in it. Among them there were general knowledge about the locality (official, ancient or forgotten and funny title), the titles of different parts: suburbs, corners, streets, roads, paths, cross-roads; towns, fields, pastures, valleys, swamps, forests, bushes, huts, meadows; rivers, streams, wells; fords, islands in the rivers, lakes, ponds, waterfalls, barriers; folwark, yards; graves, mounds; mountains, hills, rocks, stones; mines, caves. The list included questions in archaeology and ethnography: it was necessary to say it ancient things were found on the village territory – coins, weapons or the rests of ancient monasteries, cemeteries. It was necessary to give the retelling about village foundation [28, p. 12-14]. Later, the number of questions in "questionnaire" grew to 28 [39, l. 14-15].

M.Korduba told that everyone can collect the material, because you don't need a special skill. But only few persons answered to it. That's why M.Korduba united students of Ukrainian university and high formers of gymnasium to collect the material. In 1924 it was collected the material from 212 Halychyna area [28, p. 6-10].

On historian's Congress of Eastern Europe 27–29 June, 1927 in Warsaw, which Polish society was convened, M.Korduba devoted his report to argument of meaning the learning of topographical titles for the historical researchers [16, p. 115]. He told about collected toponymies from 400 places and in 1930-s it was collected the materials from 900 localities [38, p. 50-51]. From the archival notes

we know about decades of pupils and students, who collected the materials in 1920–1930-s. Among them were: Yaroslav Dzyndra, Volodymyr Boziuk, Liubov Khmil, Teofil Kostruba, Osyp Lypka, Ivan Prokopiv, Stepan Myronovych, Mykhailo Stadnyuk, Iryna Stryiska, Myroslav Burachynskiyi, Adam Markovskiyi, Mykhailo Haras, Kornyl Lastivka and many others. But the main part of the work with the dictionary belong to M.Korduba. Hundreds of cards were saved, which were written by the scientist hand: notes from historical material, decision the titles of localities on 55 groups according to the endings and semantic their bases [45, p. 92].

In the work “West board of Halychyna state between the Carpathians and down Sian” M.Korduba put the question of political board between Halychyna and Poland since prince ling times. The scientist pointed, that the board between Russian – from one side and Krakov and Sadomyr voivodeships – from another side in 1435 was practically the same with determined in XVI–XVII centuries on Oleksander Yablonskyi’s map, with the exception of not very big dislocations to the South from Yaslysk and to the North from Krosna. This line was the board between Principality of Halych and Poland from the middle of XIII century. It seemed to be created with the help of nature –the line of forests, which lasted from the Carpathian s from both sides of Vyslok and to Vistula and down Sian. As M.Korduba mentioned, nowhere in Halychyna were so geographical titles, which attested about ancient forest character of the locality, many settlements were given the names after trees, forest, animals and forest hunting [26, p. 33, 38-39, 78-85].

Get interested in studying of topographical titles, M.Korduba prepared the article about first experiments on Ukrainian geographical titles, which belong to Mykhailo Maksymovych. The historian mentioned the value of researchers of geographical titles like important resource for historical and philological sciences. They helped to prove, that the name Russian from the ancient times was connected with Kyiv-schyna, the land of pliant and not with the Novgorod’s Slavs [30, p. 1].

On historian Congress of Eastern Europe M.Korduba, gained prestige and recognition among polish colleagues, that’s why he was invited to Warsaw University, which was one of the centres of academic life of Ukrainian in Poland. First, M.Korduba worked with a contract. In 1934 he became the greatest professor, and from September, 14 1937 – ordinary professor [41, p. 185-186].

In “Warsaw period” (1929–1940) M.Korduba had a lot of scientific interests. In that time he wrote some conceptual works, reconnaissance from the history of Halychyna and Bukovyna, toponymics and others. M.Korduba represented Ukrainian historical science in some polish scientific societies [45, p. 94].

On the beginning of 1930-s M.Korduba’s works which were devoted to the question of the origin of Kyivan Rus like ethnic, geographical and state and political creation, had the great resonance. In the article “The newest theories of Rus beginnings” get analysed the theories of different authors, the scientist grounded the origin of the term Rus. M.Korduba connected the name Rus’ with the land

of pliant, in which geographical titles pointed: rivers Ros or Rus, Rosava, the annalistic title the region above both these rivers – Porossia, the village Rusaniv, etc. Besides, the scientist gave the hypothesis, that the name Rus was collective – for the definition of military-merchant departments, brigades, in which blonds of northern origin were prevail [37, p. 74].

In 1933 in polish annual “Swiatowit” M.Korduba published in German the reconnaissance “East and German trade ways through Ukraine to the middle of the I century B.C. The historian explored two trade ways, which began from banks of West Bug. One of the Sokal district went through the region of Ostrog, Shepetivka to Zhytomyr and along the river Teteriv to the Dniepro. Another way was from Sokal region through Kamianka Strumylova region to Zbruch, and then along the river to it falling to Dniester. Not so big ramifications from this way went to Belz and Zvenyhorod [36, p. 188].

In Warsaw 1938 M.Korduba published the first in Ukrainian scientific literature General reconnaissance from topographical onomastics “What do the village titles tell us?”. The scientist made the classification of toponymies according the semantics of their bases. So, near two-thirds of settlements titles of Ukrainian part of ancient Halychyna, according to M.Korduba goes two big “societies”: a) titles, that have local history features; b) titles, that originate from own names. Some small groups have another features [35, p. 3].

During 1940–1941 M.Korduba worked as a history teacher in Ukrainian gymnasium in Kholm. His biggest historical and geographical direction in this period was a monograph “The history of Kholm Land and Pidliashia”, in which the scientist gave reason of Ukrainian accessory of Kholm Land, pointed the territory of its initial colonization. Defending the boards of initial colonization of Kholm Land and Pidliashia, M.Korduba pointed, that old Ukrainian tribes recaptured the lowland of Bug from where they moved along lowlands of its in flow to the West and North. M.Korduba through to be wrong the colonization of Pidliashia by Ukrainians began only in XIII century and before of that Lithuanian and Jatvingians tribes lived there [29].

When he returned to Lviv in December, 1941, he worked as a teacher in the Second and later, in the First Ukrainian gymnasium. After the liberation of Lviv from German occupation, the scientist worked as a professor in Lviv university.

About 1946 in Lviv university “Characteristic of the scientific activity of Myron Mykhailovych Korduba” was prepared. It was defined three important lines of M.Korduba’s scientific activity: the history of Cossacks; historical geography and topographic onomastics; critical and bibliographic reviews [5, l. 66⁴].

The time of Kyivan historical school of M.Hrushevskyyi played up to the second part of 1920-s. We know, that on scientific and researching cathedral of history of Ukraine 14 graduates studied. Among them Mykhailo Karachkivskyyi stranded out particularly [54, p. 263].

Mykhailo Karachkivskyyi did not use such attention of researchers as Myron Korduba, and only a few articles were published about him. The place of historical

geography in the scientific heritage of Mykhailo Karachkivskyi became the subject of the researching of Sergiy Trubchaninov [44].

In the personal graduates card was pointed, that next historian was born in September, 22, 1899 in the village Kormylcha in Podilia (now it's a village in Chemyrivtsi district, Khmelnytskyi region) in the family of public teacher. He got his secondary education in gymnasium in Kamianets-Podilskyi and high education in Kamianets-Podilskyi high institute of public education on social and historical department on a professional education faculty [51, l. 1-1¹, 3]. But it worse to mention, that in the lists of students of the historical and philological faculty of Kamianets-Podilskyi Ukrainian university from Oktober 19, 1918, M.Karachkivskyi was pointed as a real student. It was pointed to his social position – a military man and also that he finished Kamianets-Podilskyi male gymnasium and junker school [15, p. 549]. During the Soviet times M.Karachkivskyi should hide this information. But he mentioned, that during his studying in Kamianets-Podilskyi institute of public education (INO) he took active part in the work of student's organizations (a secretary, in 1921 – a deputy of the revolutionary student's committee head). Besides compulsory seminars in Kamianets-Podilskyi, he worked in a student group of historians [44, p. 404].

He worked in "productive" collectivist in INO 591 hours. Done on "very well" the requirements of educational plan and protected before the examination committee of the institute on June 22, 1923 the sides of his work on the topic: "Kamianets-Podilskyi workshops in XIX century", M.Karachkivskyi was admitted to "execution of compulsory practical experience on his specialty". August, 8, 1923 he got a certificate. In Kamianets-Podilskyi M.Karachkivskyi taught history of culture in the 8th and the 1st labor schools and on working faculty in agricultural institute and also the history of material culture on pedagogical courses [51, l. 1, 3, 11].

After finishing INO, M.Karachkivskyi was chosen as a graduate of "scientific and researching cathedral of the history of culture and public economy of Podilia". In autumn 1923 he got a scientific business trip to Kyiv to work in archive. There he worked in winter 1924 [51, l. 3].

In 1923–1924 of educational year M.Karachkivskyi taught economic geography and Ukrainian in High military school Kamenev by name in Kyiv. In 1924–1925 he taught in factory and plant specialized schools of metal workers and flour millers. After he was recommended himself, he could pass the documents to the graduate school of scientific and researching cathedral of Ukraine history. Till the time when he passed the documents he had two scientific works ("Kamianets-Podilskyi workshops in XIX century", "A scope of action boundary committee on a polish and Ukrainian board in XVIII century"), and also collective stuff on a colonization history of the Southern and Eastern Podilia [51, l. 11¹, 3]. In "Curriculum vitae", which was written by M.Karachkivskyi when he entered in a graduate school in June 1925, it was pointed, that he began to work in Kyiv in scientific and researching cathedral of Ukraine history from the time of its opening, and also in Historical-geography committee Ukrainian Academy of the Science [51, l. 3].

It should be mentioned, that constant committee for the composition of Historical-geography dictionary of Ukrainian land began to call Historical-geography only in 1926. This committee, which began its activity in a UAN structure in 1919 was the main centre of historical-geography researching in Dnieper Ukraine [47, p. 235-236 ; 17, p. 148, 243].

In official reports about the activity of Historical-geography committee during 1924–1926 years we cannot find the surname of Karachkivskiyi but it could not excepted his eventual participation in the committee. Firstly M.Karachkivskiyi was notched up in a report about the activity of committee for the first part 1927 among “the ordinary collaborators” who intruded works in archives together with O.Hrushevskiyi, O.Baranovych, S.Shamrai [12].

In 1927 the first tome of “Historical-geography digest” under O.Hrushevskiyi redaction was drawn. During 1927–1931 four books of the digest were drawn, they included 42 articles, devoted to detached questions on a history settlement of Kyivshyna, Volyn, towns of Podilia, left bank Ukraine etc.

The authors of these articles were only 15 persons: members of committee and regional researchers. 5 articles were devoted to Podilia region. 3 articles belong to M.Karachkivskiyi. All of them were deal with Podilia. It should be mentioned, that the theme of Podilia was the main in his scientific stuff – articles, reviews, which were published in different books. In the report of Historical-geography committee during the second part of 1927 and the first part of 1928 it was said, that M.Karachkivskiyi intruded work in the archives and read the information on the topic “Information about Balta district in the end of the XVIII century” and “The description of Podilia’s districts at the end of XVIII century” [11; 44, p. 405].

In 1928 in the second tome of “Historical-geography digest” the first publication of M.Karachkivskiyi appeared, he published the manuscript, in which the line of the board between Volyn and Podilia provinces in 1799 with the definitions of villages and their owners were mentioned [22].

In summer 1928 (from the 1st till 15 August) by order of Historical-geography committee M.Karachkivskiyi investigated Northern and Western part of Moldavian ASRR – the territory, which was the part of Balta area of Podilia province. During that trip along Kodyma and the river Molokysh before falling it to the Dniester river, he examined and described more then 30 localities: town Balta, town Kodyma and Rybnytsia, village Budeii, Obzhyla, Eftodia, Fernatiia, Saratseia, Herzhiv, Hederym, Vyhvatyntsi and others. In that time it was made the observation with the geographical features according to the right bank of the Dniester (town Rezyna, village Stohna, Saharna, Chorna and others) [21, p. 159]. M.Karachkivskiyi business trip to Moldavian ASRR was not occasional, he was a member of Ukrainian and Moldavian committee in the Historical section of Ukrainian Academy of the Science, in October 1928 he took part in plenum of Moldavian scientific committee in Tiraspol and after that he was chosen as a representative of Ukraine in a given committee [44, p. 406].

The settlements were exeminded on one scheme: M.Karachkivskiyi made the description of general geographical contest, noticed, firstly the features of land-

form – valleys, hills, mountains; secondly, the features of water resources – swamp, river, pond; thirdly, the features of plants, etc. In the village he marked the general location – a village shape, general view, buildings. Then he worked the population, the village name, the pronunciation of the name, the explanation of name's origin. When the old buildings occurred, he examined them. The churches, cemeteries, hills, ancient sights were examined too. The scientist asked the aborigines if they remember the antiquity, about the village settlement, about ancient times and other events. At the end the modern position of the village was given [21, p. 159].

The result of that expedition was the article “Northern and Western Balta district (historical-geography materials based on the trip in summer 1928)” in the third tome of “Historical-geography digest” [21, p. 159-202]. The notes about the examined in 1928 by M.Karachkivskiy localities, which had to be base of articles of Historical-geography dictionary, they are preserved in the Central statement historical archive of Ukraine in Kyiv, and also in the Institute of manuscript of the National library of Ukraine of Vernadskiy [44, p. 406; 52].

It's need to be mentioned that other staff and non-staff collaborators of Historical geography committee also not only worked in archives and libraries, but went to the different regions of Dnieper Ukraine. But in “Historical-geography digest” according to the material of researching (expeditions) only one article by M.Karachkivskiy was published.

M.Karachkivskiy made the researchings of ex-Balta area later too. In the report of the historical section in Ukrainian Academy of the Science and connected with it historical institutions of the Academy during 1929–1930 years pointed, that M.Karachkivskiy as a member of Ukrainian and Moldavian committee worked in Kamianets and Balta archives, visited the villages of ex-Balta area for the studying the history of Ukrainian and Moldavian settlement on the territory of the left bank of the river Dniester to the river Yahorlyk [13, l. 28].

From the 4th till the 9th of August 1929 in order of Committee for the composition of Historical-geography dictionary of Ukraine, M.Karachkivskiy was in a business trip in Kyivan Polissia with the aim of studying historical-geography conditions of the settlement of this district. The study was hold according to a plan. During the trip M.Karachkivskiy tried titles join to historical-geography investigations local teachers and clerks [19].

In the fourth tome of “Historical-geography digest” (1931) the article of M.Karachkivskiy “Materials to the history places in Podilia at the end of XVIII century” was published. In this article he gave the history of Balta district, Bratslav, Vinnytsia, Lityn, Letychiv, Mohyliv, Proskuriv according to the materials of topographic descriptions at the end of XVIII – beginning of the XIX century. Geographical location of the city, important buildings, temples, yards, Jewish schools, bathhouse, pharmacies, shops, number of population and its occupation were marked [20].

At the beginning of 1930-s Bolsheviks sang the fight against M.Hrushevskiy and his school. During that time Bolsheviks remembered the surname of Karachkivskiy with such characteristics: “saboteur”, “pest”, “hrushevianets”, “fascist

to ideology” [18, p. 302-304, 309, 311]. In June 17, 1933 M. Karachkivskyi helped the nephew of M. Hrushevskyi S. Shamrai to transport to M. Hrushevskyi home the document of the scientific archive of Historical section of Ukrainian Academy of the Science, the redaction of the magazine “Ukraine”, the library and other things of Historical institutions. In July, 31, 1933 because of the “sabotage in scientific field” M. Karachkivskyi was retired from his work in Ukrainian Academy of the Science. He was lucky to avoid Stalin’s repressions. But his name and scientific activity in Ukraine was forbidden [40; 46; 53].

Thus, the theme analysis of scientific works the sons of Podilia – the pupils of Mykhailo Hrushevskyi Myron Korduba and Mykhailo Karachkivskyi testified about the significant place in their historical heritage of works with historical-geography range of problems. Historical-geography works of these scientific became a notable phenomenon in the development of the newest Ukrainian historiography.

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С.В.Трубочанінов

Подільяни – учні Михайла Грушевського

Великий український історик Михайло Грушевський був засновником двох наукових шкіл – Львівської (1894–1913) та Київської (1924–1930). Всього учнями М.Грушевського сучасні дослідники вважають близько сорока учених з різних кінців України. Серед них виділялися подільяни Мирон Кордуба та Михайло Карачківський.

Уродженець села Острів (Королівство Галичини та Володимирії, Австро-Угорщина, нині Тернопільський район, Тернопільська область, Украї-

на), син священика Української греко-католицької церкви Мирон Кордуба (1876–1947) став одним із найталановитіших учнів Львівської історичної школи М.Грушевського. Його вважали одним із найбільших істориків Східної і Центральної Європи, видатним дослідником давньої й середньовічної історії та доби Хмельниччини, визначним громадсько-культурним і політичним діячем.

У *“Характеристиці наукової діяльності проф. др. Мирона Михайловича Кордуби”* підготовленій 1946 року Львівським університетом, визначено три головні напрямки наукової діяльності М.Кордуби: історія Козаччини; історична географія та топографічна ономастика; критично-бібліографічні огляди і рецензії. Тематичний аналіз наукових праць М.Кордуби свідчить про суттєве місце в його історичній спадщині робіт з історично-географічної проблематики. Історично-географічні праці ученого стали помітним явищем у розвитку новітньої української історіографії.

М. Кордуба вважав, що процес формування і розвитку держави у великій мірі залежить від особливостей її географічного положення. На його думку, в основі формування держави повинен лежати етнографічний принцип – до складу української держави мали увійти всі землі, на яких український народ складав більшість.

Велике значення М. Кордуба надавав вивченню топонімів, вважаючи їх важливими свідками минулого. З ініціативи М. Кордуби Археографічна комісія Наукового товариства імені Шевченка започаткувала підготовку *«Географічного словника Галичини і Буковини»*.

Талановитим представником Київської історичної школи М.Грушевського був син народного вчителя з с. Кормильча Кам'янецького повіту на Поділлі (тепер село в Чемеровецькому р-ні Хмельницької обл.) М.Карачківський (1899 – імовірно 1950).

У другій половині 1920-х – на початку 1930-х рр. аспірант академіка М.Грушевського М.Карачківський співпрацював з Історично-географічною комісією Всеукраїнської академії наук як нештатний співробітник: брав участь в засіданнях комісії, виїжджав в експедиції, готував звіти, огляди та статті.

Наукові праці Мирона Кордуби та Михайла Карачківського стали помітним явищем у розвитку новітньої української історіографії.

Ключові слова: Михайло Грушевський, Поділля, Мирон Кордуба, Михайло Карачківський, історично-географічні праці.

С.В.Трубчанинов

Подольне – ученики Михаила Грушевского

Выдающийся украинский историк Михаил Грушевский был основателем двух научных школ – Львовской (1894–1913) и Киевской (1924–1930). Всего учениками М.Грушевского считают около сорока ученых из разных

концов Украины. Среди них были подоляне Мирон Кордуба и Михаил Карачкивский.

Уроженец села Остров (Королевство Галиции и Владимирии, Австро-Венгрия, ныне Тернопольский район, Тернопольская область, Украина), сын священника Украинской греко-католической церкви М.Кордуба (1876–1947) стал одним из самых талантливых учеников Львовской исторической школы М.Грушевского. Его считали одним из виднейших историков Восточной и Центральной Европы, выдающимся исследователем древней и средневековой истории и эпохи Б.Хмельницкого, выдающимся общественно-культурным и политическим деятелем.

В “Характеристике научной деятельности проф. др. Мирона Михайловича Кордубы”, подготовленной в 1946 г. Львовским университетом, определены три главных направления научной деятельности М.Кордубы: история казачества; историческая география и топографическая ономастика; критические библиографические обзоры и рецензии. Тематический анализ научных трудов М.Кордубы свидетельствует о существенном значении в его историческом наследии работ историко-географической проблематики. Историко-географические труды ученого стали заметным явлением в развитии новейшей украинской историографии.

М.Кордуба считал, что процесс формирования и развития государства в большой степени зависит от особенностей его географического положения. По его мнению, в основе формирования государства должен лежать этнографический принцип – в состав украинского государства должны были войти все земли, на которых украинский народ составлял большинство. Большое значение М.Кордуба придавал изучению топонимов, считая их важными свидетелями прошлого. По инициативе М.Кордубы Археографическая комиссия Научного общества имени Шевченка начала подготовку «Географического словаря Галиции и Буковины».

Талантливым представителем Киевской исторической школы М.Грушевского был сын народного учителя из с. Кормильча Каменецкого уезда Подольской губернии (теперь село в Чемеровецком р-не Хмельницкой обл.) М.Карачкивский (1899 – предположительно 1950).

Во второй половине 1920-х – начале 1930-х гг. аспирант академика М.Грушевского М.Карачкивский сотрудничал с Историко-географической комиссией Всеукраинской академии наук как нештатный сотрудник: участвовал в заседаниях комиссии, выезжал в экспедиции, готовил отчеты, обзоры и статьи.

Научные труды Мирона Кордубы и Михаила Карачкивского стали заметным явлением в развитии новейшей украинской историографии.

Ключевые слова: Михаил Грушевский, Подолие, Мирон Кордуба, Михаил Карачкивский, историко-географические труды.

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