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**Fifth Volume of the *Encyclopedia
of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.
Naukove tovarystvo imeni Shevchenka:
Entsyklopediia. Vol. 5, Dash.–Zh.*
Edited by Oleh Kupchyns'kyi, Oleksandra
Savula. L'viv, 2022. – 700 pp.**

Abstract

This article discusses the content of the fifth volume of the *Encyclopedia of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (SSS Encyclopedia)*, particularly its biographical entries and institutional themes (events, facts, and phenomena from the Society's history). It characterizes the entries informing about the scientific issues of research interest to

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members of the National Academy of Sciences and also highlights the diversity of Polish themes.

The article concludes that the publication of the fifth volume is a significant event in modern Ukrainian encyclopedistics.

Keywords: *Shevchenko Scientific Society, SSS Encyclopedia, biographical studies, institutional themes, Polish themes*

**Piąty tom encyklopedii
Towarzystwa Naukowego Szewczenki
*Naukove tovarystvo imeni Shevchenka:
Entsyklopediya. T. 5: Dash.–ZH.*
Red. Oleh Kupchyns'kyy,
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Abstrakt

W artykule omówiono treść piątego tomu *Encyklopedii Towarzystwa Naukowego im. Szewczenki*, a w szczególności jego hasła biograficzne oraz tematykę instytucjonalną (wydarzenia, fakty i zjawiska z historii Towarzystwa). Scharakteryzowano hasła informujące o problemach naukowych będących przedmiotem zainteresowań badawczych członków Narodowej Akademii Nauk oraz ukazano różnorodność polskich wątków.

Stwierdzono, że tom piąty stał się fenomenem we współczesnych encyklopediach ukraińskich.

Słowa kluczowe: *Towarzystwo Naukowe im. Szewczenki, encyklopedia Narodowej Akademii Nauk, studia biograficzne, zagadnienia instytucjonalne, tematyka polska*

1. Introduction

The Shevchenko Scientific Society has recently published the fifth volume of its Encyclopedia series. Since the first volume was published in 2012, the Ukrainian scientific community has expressed positive reviews, both of individual volumes and the publication in general.¹ Considering the

¹ Hyrych 2021; Masnenko 2021; Yas 2021.

attention paid by historians to the first encyclopedia on the Society in Ukrainian intellectual culture, we would like to further acquaint the Western readers of *Studia Historiae Scientiarum*² with the publication, given the volume's limited circulation and its absence in large academic libraries.

The fifth volume was published in an important year for the Shevchenko Scientific Society, on its 150th anniversary. Founded in 1873, the SSS is the oldest Ukrainian scientific society and the first unofficial national academy of science. Given the Society's prominence, the Encyclopedia's goal is to demonstrate the place of the organization in the history of Ukraine, Europe and the world, and to outline the scientific problems that have remained in the research focus since 1873. The volume represents a comprehensive and versatile image of the SSS, focusing on personalities and regional and local centers, including those still active in Ukraine and abroad.

The fifth volume is the biggest one to date, although it contains fewer articles than the previous volumes. This change marks a shift to increased article length. The publication features well-adapted illustrative material that is particularly informative (copies of portraits of historical activists, photos of scientists, memorabilia and commemorative materials, publication covers, texts, etc.). Some articles include up to 10 illustrations. The editors of the fifth volume remain Oleh Kupchynskyi and Oleksandra Savula.

2. Ukrainian intellectuals

Similarly to previous volumes, this publication features several types of articles (entries). The most numerous are biography articles dedicated to the members of the Society, researchers who collaborated with its institutions and prominent historical figures who were the focus of the Society's research. We would like to highlight the articles about the founding fathers of the SSS, as their biographies are a significant part of the volume. For example, a lawyer, social activist, philanthropist and founder of the Scientific Fund of the SSS, member of the praesidium Theophil Dembickyi (O. Kupchynskyi); a folklorist, ethnographer, and linguist Mytrophan Dykariv (M. Hlushko); an entrepreneur from Lviv, social and cultural activist, and philanthropist of national culture Mykhailo Dymet

² Telvak, Telvak 2022.

(O. Kupchynskiy); a lawyer, social and cultural activist, and secretary of the SSS (1890–1892) Vasyl Didoshak (O. Kupchynskiy), an attorney, publicist, social and cultural activist, and philanthropist Mykola Dmytriiv (M. Moroz, O. Savula).

The most detail-rich articles are devoted to the activists of the SSS's "golden era," when the Society was headed by M. Hrushevsky. Among them are entries about a lawyer, teacher, social and political activist Stanislav-Severin Dnistrianskyi (M. Mudryi); a historian, social activist, and publicist Ivan Dzhidzhora (V. Pryshlyak); a lawyer, writer, translator, cultural and political activist Antin Dolnytskyi (O. Kupchynskiy); a literary critic, historian, ethnographer, folklorist, bibliographer, and publicist Vasyl Domanytskyi (M. Glushko); a literary critic, bibliographer, editor, publicist, public and political activist, and translator Volodymyr Doroshenko (O. Yas) and others.

The volume includes several informative articles about the activists of the SSS in the interwar period when the western Ukrainian lands were a part of the Second Polish Republic. These include biographies of a railway transport engineer-technologist, publicist, social and political figure, and philanthropist Mykola Derevyanka (Yu. Kovaliv); a literary critic, journalist, library worker, and archivist Maria-Olena Derkach (H. Svarnyk); a writer, ethnographer, and UGCC priest Mykola Derlytsia; a lawyer, political, public, cultural and educational figure Volodymyr Decykevych (O. Kupchynskiy) and a historian, art critic, and museum curator Mykhailo Dragan (O. Semchishyn-Huzner).

The cultural work of members of the SSS during the exile period is most fully recounted through the biographies of a lawyer, journalist, public and political activist, philanthropist, and member of the SSS in the U.S., Semen Demydchuk (Yu. Kovaliv); a journalist, historian, public and political activist, bibliophile, philanthropist, and an active member of the SSS in Europe, Mykhailo Demkovych-Dobrianskyi (Yu. Kovaliv); a doctor, public figure, and philanthropist from the U.S., Pylyp Demus (Yu. Kovaliv); a literature scholar, linguist, critic and translator, and an active member of the SSS in Europe, Volodymyr Derzhavin; a mathematician, lawyer, public figure, and an active member of the SSS in Canada, Mykola-Antin Derzhka (Y. Kovaliv); a physicist, specialist in computer technologies, and an active member of the SSS in the U.S., Viktor-Kostyantyn Decyk (Y. Kovaliv); an otolaryngologist, public figure, and an active member of the SSS in the U.S., Pavlo Jul (Z. Sluzhynska) and a historian,

one of the founder of the Ukrainian Historical Society, Oleksandr Dom-brovskyi (A. Felonyuk).

Many entries inform the reader about the scientific and social activities of the Shevchenko Scientific Society during the last thirty years. Among them are articles about a prominent historian and public figure, Yaroslav Dashkevych (A. Felonyuk); a linguist and public activist, Maryan Dem-skyi (L. Demska-Budzulyak); a historian, folklorist, ethnographer, literary critic, teacher, public and political figure Hryhoriy Demyan (M. Hlushko); a literary critic, folklorist, local historian, and teacher Ivan Denysyuk (M. Legkiy); a literary critic, writer, publicist, public and political activist Ivan Dzyuba (T. Saliga); a specialist in Ukrainian and Slavic dialectology, lexicology, lexicography, linguistic geography and history of the Ukrainian language, teacher Yosyp Dzendzelivskyi and others.

Along with the above-mentioned employees of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Encyclopedia devotes a lot of space to the biographies of prominent Ukrainian public intellectuals whose activities had a noticeable impact on the cultural development of our people. These include articles about a journalist, writer, translator, historian, publisher, public and political activist of Russophile orientation, Bohdan Didytskyi (M. Mudryi); a historian, archeographer, folklorist and ethnographer Mytrofan Dovanar-Zapolskyi (O. Yas); a public and political activist, editor, publicist, and literary critic Dmytro Dontsov (G. Svarnyk); a public and political activist, historian, folklorist, literary critic, and publicist Mykhailo Drahomanov (I. Hyrych); and a writer, literary critic, folklorist and translator Mykhailo Dry-Khmara (O. Legka).

3. Foreign scholars

The volume was expected to place biographies of Ukrainian activists and scholars in the spotlight. However, as was the case with previous volumes of the Encyclopedia, this edition heavily features articles devoted to foreign scientists and public activists who influenced the development of Ukrainian culture and cooperated with the SSS and other Ukrainian institutions. The choice is partially dictated by the history of the SSS, as at the beginning and during the pre-war years, it operated in the Austro-Hungarian empire, in the interwar period – within the borders of the Second Polish Republic, and in the diaspora period – mainly in the countries of the Western world. Therefore, biographies of foreign members of the Society and

articles on numerous partner institutions (societies, libraries, and magazines) are a significant part of the Encyclopedia.

It should be noted that Polish entries dominate among multifaceted articles devoted to non-Ukrainian issues. This abundance stems from close Polish-Ukrainian cultural ties and the long-term cohabitation of the two nations in one state. The authors often reveal little-known Ukrainian elements in biographies of Polish intellectuals or facts of Polish-Ukrainian institutional cooperation that are unknown, even to specialists. This information will undoubtedly be of considerable interest to the Polish readers of the Encyclopedia.

For example, in the article dedicated to the historian, politician, and diplomat Bronisław Dembinski, L. Zashkilniak outlines the Ukrainian reception of the scientist's work and his contribution to the development of Ukrainian history. Similarly, in the article about a well-known custodian of historical and cultural monuments in Galicia, art critic, archaeologist, and teacher Volodymyr-Yosip Demetrikevych, V. Petegrych analyzes the previously unknown Ukrainian reception of the scientist's work. Receptive optics also leads N. Pastukh's article about a folklorist, ethnographer, dialectologist, and archaeologist Zorian Dolenga-Khodakovsky. In an article about a zoologist, geographer, doctor, anthropologist, public activist and humanist Benedikt Dybovskiy, Yu. Kovaliv focuses on the little-known facts of his collaboration with members of the SSS. O. Kupchynskiy, in his text about a Polish count of Ukrainian origin, museologist, naturalist, philanthropist and political figure Volodymyr Ksawery Tadeusz Didushytskyi, focuses on highlighting his partnership with the SSS and his contribution to the financing of Ukrainian science. I. Svarnyk analyzes the Polish-Ukrainian intellectual dialogue while reconstructing the biography of a legal historian, archivist and archeographer Przemysław Roman Dombkowski.

Notably, the authors of the Encyclopedia touch on the issues of Polish-Ukrainian cultural cooperation not only during the time of coexistence of our peoples in the same state but also in later periods. For example, the biography of the first foreign woman to become an active member of the SSS, a renowned ethnographer, ethnologist, linguist and public figure Cezaria Yendzhievich-Baudouin de Courtenay would be particularly interesting to the readers. The author of the article, Yu. Kovaliv, investigates Cezaria's partnership with members of the SSS and participation in the Ukrainian scientific movement, which resulted in a thorough study of the

legacy of this Polish intellectual by her Ukrainian colleagues. I. Rozdolska, in her article about a writer, translator, and literary critic Jerzy Yendzhiievych, carefully investigates his ties with the Ukrainian intellectual community in the second half of the 20th century. The author, among other things, highlights his extensive contacts with Ukrainian activists and mentions his translations of Ukrainian writers and poets, which led to a highly favorable Ukrainian reception of his legacy. It should be noted that Polish intellectuals usually had difficult, sometimes conflicted, relationships with representatives of the Ukrainian intellectual and socio-political movement from the end of the 19th century to the 1930s.³ However, the authors of these biographies firmly stand by their unifying narrative, and while they provide a broader context that touches upon the conflicted past, they underline the shared service to science and culture of the Polish and Ukrainian peoples.

Along with entries on Polish intellectuals, the pages of the *Encyclopedia* provide more details about Czech Ukrainian Studies scholars who had particularly active contacts with the SSS during the presidency of M. Hrushevsky (1897–1913).⁴ In this case, the authors of the biographies primarily focus on the Czech scientists' involvement in the Society's activities, their cooperation with Ukrainian colleagues, and the Ukrainian reception of Czech Ukrainian studies. For example, these aspects are analyzed by O. Zayats in an article about a philologist, literary critic, folklorist, historian and priest Yosif Dobrovsky and by O. Kupchynskyi in the biography of a lawyer, historian, linguist, folklorist, writer, translator, publisher, social, cultural and political figure Karel-Yaromyr Erben.

The authors of the *Encyclopedia* have also included other foreign Ukrainian scholars. Yu. Kovaliv introduces the reader to the peculiarities of cooperation with the SSS of the Serbian ethnologist and sociologist Jovan Erdelyanovych. He has also revealed Ukrainian traces in the biography of an Italian diplomat, lawyer, publicist, teacher, public and political figure Amadeo Giannini. R. Yaremko highlights the interest of a Bulgarian geographer, ethnographer, and anthropologist, Krum Todorov Dronchyllov, in Ukrainian studies. Kovaliv has also discovered the contribution of an Austrian historian, Johann Hristiyan Engel, to the research into the Ukrainian past. P. Shtoiiko dissects Franco-Ukrainian cultural relations from the end

³ Telvak, Telvak, Yanyshyn 2023; Telvak, Salata, Nowacki 2022.

⁴ V. Telvak, V. Telvak 2019.

of the 19th till the beginning of the 20th centuries through the prism of the biography of the historian, geographer, and teacher Marcel Emond Dubois. O. Kupchynskyi recreates the broad spectrum of Ukrainian studies interests of a Swedish Slavic Studies historian, writer, literary critic and translator Alfred Jensen. O. Zayats writes about the cooperation of a Serbian biologist and zoologist, Zhivoin Djordjevic and the SSS.

4. Prominent figures

A significant part of the biographical part of the volume consists of articles about prominent figures of the European past that the SSS has researched. As an example, we would like to highlight the entries about the 17th-century writer Yan Dzvonnovskiy (O. Kupchynskyi); a military and political figure, Kaniv and Cherkasy starosta Ostafiy Dashkovich (A. Felonyuk); one of the closest associates of King Danylo, Demyan Tysyatskyi (O. Kupchynskyi); a clerical writer, historian, and philosopher Dmytro Rostovskyi (L. Voitovych); a Galician boyar Dmytro Dedek (L. Voytovych); a military commander and politician, hetman Petro Doroshenko (L. Voytovych); the author of *Chronicles, or a Chronicle of Various Cases and Events*, Yakym Yerlych (I. Teslenko) and others.

5. Institutional issues: events, facts, and phenomena from the history of the SSS

After biographies, the second largest thematic block contains articles about events, facts, and phenomena from the history of the SSS, its structures, serial and periodical publications, etc. The articles portray the organization as an institutional organism that has always adapted to changing social and political conditions. The volume describes the institutions of the society from the period of its development before the beginning of the First World War, such as the Teofil Dembytskyi Scientific Fund of the SSS (O. Kupchinsky), the Printing Commission of the SSS (O. Kupchinsky), the Ethnographic Commission of the SSS (M. Glushko) and the Ethnographic Department of the SSS (O. Vuyiv, Yu. Kovaliv).

Many entries also provide information about the Society's new structural units that appeared in the West in the second half of the 20th century: the Executive of the Main (Global) Council of the SSS (O. Kupchynskyi), the Delegation of the SSS to Europe in Munich (R. Yaremko), the

Denver Group of the SSS (Yu. Kovaliv), the Detroit branch of the SSS in the USA (O. Kupchynsky), the House of Science in Munich (R. Yaremko), the Economic Commission of the Historical and Philosophical Section of the SSS in the USA (Y. Koval), the Ethnological Commission of the SSS in the USA (M. Glushko), the European Department of the SSS (O. Kupchynskyi), Olena Jul Fund at the SSS in the USA, intended for financing publications and translation activities in the field of Ukrainian studies (Yu. Kovaliv), and others. These articles mainly highlight the scientific and publishing activities of the representatives of these structures of the Society. In addition, several entries are devoted to high-profile events of scientific life, organized by the SSS (for example, the Ethnographic and Geographical Congress in Prague (1924) (M. Glushko) and the Ellenville meeting of the heads of the SSS in the USA and Canada (Y. Kovaliv)).

In addition, the authors have detailed the current institutional transformations of the SSS. For example, the entries describe the activities of newly established scientific and research institutions, such as the Printing House of the SSS (O. Kupchynskyi), the Research and Publishing Centre of the SSS (O. Kupchynskyi), the Ecological Commission of the SSS (S. Heley), the Economic Commission of SSS (S. Heley) and the Entomological Collection of the Museum of the SSS (Yu. Kovaliv). The volume also highlights the activities of such modern branches of the Society as the Dnipro branch of the SSS (S. Svitlenko), the Donetsk branch of the SSS (V. Biletskyi) and the Drogobych branch of the SSS (L. Tymoshenko).

The fifth volume pays considerable attention to the publishing activities of the Society. Particularly thorough are the entries on the Society's publications, such as "Desiderata of the Library of the SSS" (H. Svarnyk), "For school and home" (N. Rybchynska), "On the history of cultural and political life in Galicia in the 1860s" (A. Felonyuk), "Ethnographic collection" (M. Glushko), "Sources for the history of Ukraine-Rus" (O. Yas), "Papers" (O. Kupchynskyi), "Drogobychchyna, the land of Ivan Franko" (E. Pshenichnyi), "Donetsk SSS Herald" (V. Biletskyi) and others.

The fifth volume also informs us about the editions overseen by the SSS – "The diary of Yakov Markovych" (M. Legky), "On the history of the Ukrainian Vertep in the 18th century", "Historical and literary studies and materials" (B. Krysa), "Spiritual and clerical poetry in the East and the West. Introduction to studies on the "Bohohlasnyk" (B. Krysa), and "Ethnographic materials of Hungarian Rus" (M. Hlushko). We also learn about the most important publishing projects for Ukrainian culture,

in which the SSS was an institutional partner – the *Encyclopedia of the History of Ukraine* (A. Felonyuk), the *Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine* (M. Zheleznyak), the *Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Studies* (O. Shablii) and the *Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora* (O. Popovych).

Finally, the fifth volume includes a few entries about periodicals that are significant for the intellectual culture of Central and Eastern Europe. The members of the SSS often cooperated with these publications and determined their editorial policy. For example, let us mention the most authoritative Galician daily socio-political newspaper, *Dilo* (*Work*) (K. Kurylyshyn), the Ukrainian socio-political, literary and scientific journal, initially of a Muscophile, then of a radical orientation, *Druh* (*Friend*) (M. Legkyi), Ukrainian literary, artistic and journalistic periodical of the Union of Ruthenian-Ukrainians in Slovakia, *Duklya* (O. Kushnir), the leading Russian scientific journal devoted to ethnography and social (cultural) anthropology, *Ethnograficheskoe obozrenie* (*Ethnographic Review*) (M. Glushko), the first specialized journal of ethnological and comparative studies to be published in the territory of Austria-Hungary, *Etnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn* (*Ethnographical Reports from Hungary*) (R. Yaremko), the literary, artistic, scientific and political magazine *Zhyttya i Slovo* (*Life and Word*) (M. Legkyi), the oldest Russian pedagogical magazine *Zhurnal Ministerstva narodnogo prosveshcheniya* (*The Journal of the Ministry of Folk Enlightenment*) (Ya. Senik) and others.

6. Important scientific issues

The third largest group of entries informs the reader about important scientific issues, mainly in the fields of humanities and social sciences, that were the subject of special research interest of the Society's scholars. For example, "Decorative and applied arts in the research of members of the SSS and other institutions" (O. Shpak), "Demonology in the research of members of the SSS" (M. Glushko, M. Moroz), "Source studies in the research of members of the SSS" (O. Kupchinskyi), "Diplomacy in the researches of members of the SSS" (O. Kupchinskyi), "Ethnography of childhood in the research of members of the SSS" (M. Glushko), "Dumy in the research of members of the SSS" (I. Koval-Fuchilo), "Epigraphy in the research of members of the SSS" (M. Ilkiv-Svydnytskyi) and others.

7. Conclusions

It is worth mentioning that the reviewed volume includes a much more comprehensive problem-thematic range, but the typical entries described above generally represent most of the contents. It is important to note that most of the articles in the fifth volume are highly detailed and have a distinct research character, depicting the current state of scientific knowledge on a particular problem. Encyclopedic entries are accompanied by a carefully prepared reference apparatus, which consists of a bibliographic description of publications in various categories – the works of researchers, literature about them, and, if available, archival sources. This apparatus makes up at least one-third of the total text in many entries. This approach significantly increases the informational value of the *Encyclopedia* and helps the interested reader to conduct further independent scientific research.

We would like to conclude with a few words about the author team of the reviewed volume. This edition was published thanks to the joint effort of almost 70 researchers representing nearly all Ukrainian Studies intellectual centers. In 1873, the SSS aimed to unite Ukrainian scientists divided by imperial borders. As we can see, this important mission, now in a global dimension, is successfully carried out by the *Encyclopedia of the Society*, which, despite the horror of Russian aggression and the resulting migration of Ukrainian Studies researchers, unites them in the common cause of studying this oldest institutional phenomenon.

Like its predecessors, the fifth volume of the *Encyclopedia of the SSS* has become a notable phenomenon in modern Ukrainian encyclopedistics, primarily of historical and socio-humanitarian orientation. This edition's innovative methodological, organizational and editorial approaches will undoubtedly contribute to the general transformation of the production of encyclopedic knowledge. This is extremely important in today's constantly progressing information boom, which carries the risk of disorientation, dehumanization and oversaturation with information 'noise'. Hence, we wish the publishers, editors and authors of the subsequent volumes of the *SSS Encyclopedia* inspiration and perseverance in implementing this complex but vital project for the development of Ukrainian science.

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