

## РЕЦЕНЗІЇ / REVIEWS

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### **DOCUMENTS OF THE EARLY MODERN AGE AS A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOURCE SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**

**(a peer-review of the collection: Documents of Bratslav Voivodeship in 1607 – 1648  
from the PISOCHYNSKIS' archive / Editors M. Krykun, O. Piddubniak, O. Vinnychenko.  
Lviv–Vinnytsia, 2022. 1023 p.)**

### **ДОКУМЕНТИ РАННЬОМОДЕРНОЇ ДОБИ**

### **ЯК ВАГОМИЙ ВНЕСОК У ДЖЕРЕЛОЗНАВСТВО УКРАЇНИ**

**(рецензія на збірник: Документи Брацлавського воєводства 1607 – 1648 років  
з архіву Пісочинських / упорядники М. Крикун, О. Піддубняк, О. Вінниченко.  
Львів – Вінниця, 2022. 1023 с.)**

At the end of 2022, a fundamental historical work was published (Documents of Bratslav Voivodeship in 1607 – 1648 from the PISOCHYNSKIS' archive (Editors M. Krykun, O. Piddubniak, O. Vinnychenko. Lviv–Vinnytsia, 2022. 1023 p.), which is a logical continuation of the collection “Documents of Bratslav Voivodeship in 1566 – 1606” (Editors M. Krykun, O. Piddubniak. Lviv, 2008. 1219 p.).

The collection presents a number of documents (457 items!), which the compilers discovered in the archive of the PISOCHYNSKIS family. These are original documents, their certified and uncertified copies, extracts from various act books. All these materials concern Bratslav Voivodeship and are chronologically framed and date back to 1607 – the death of the founder of the archive, sub-chamber and royal secretary Lavryn PISOCHYNSKYI and 1648 – the beginning of the Cossack Revolution, when the usual document circulation was interrupted, which led to the destruction of relevant institutions and significant violations, which affected the functioning of noble self-government. This book represents the documents

of the Pischynskis' archive, which is stored in the manuscripts department of Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

The book consists of the following parts: Introduction "Materials of the Pischynski Archive and their Source Significance for the History of Bratslav Voivodeship in 1607 – 1648" (pp. V–LXVII, the authors: Mykola Krykun, Petro Kulakovskiy); Documents (pp. 1–841); Documents of the 16th – the beginning of the 17th centuries (pp. 843–859) (Appendix to publications: Documents of Bratslav Voivodeship in 1566 – 1606 // Editors M. Krykun, O. Piddubniak; Introduction by Mykola Krykun. – Lviv: T. Shevchenko Scientific Society, 2008; M. Krykun. Documents of Bratslav Voivodeship in 1566 – 1606 // Mykola Krykun. Voivodeships of Right Bank of Ukraine in the 16th – 18th Centuries: Articles and Materials. Lviv: Ukrainian Catholic University. Faculty of Humanities, 2012. Pp. 92–142); Name Index (pp. 863–979); Geographic Index (pp. 981–1020); List of Used Archival and Manuscript Funds and Documentary Publications (p. 1021).

In the introductory part "Materials of the Pischynskis' Archive and their Source Significance for the History of Bratslav Voivodeship in 1607 – 1648", the authors described the collection of the Pischynskis, carefully presented the formation stages and the history of the archive. The subsection "The Pischynski Family in 1606 – 1648" contains a detailed description of all family ties and relationships, their estates, court cases, etc. Everything is consistently confirmed by historical confirmations. The part of the introduction "Acts of the Pischynskis' Archive Concerning Bratslav Region" is extremely informative, in which the general characteristics of the published documents are represented.

The compilers submitted the appendix containing documents from the second half of the 16th to the beginning of the 17th centuries relating to Bratslav Voivodeship, this is an addition to the previous edition (Krykun & Piddubniak, 2008). Table (General Characteristics of Published Documents) is extremely informative, it contains the source characteristics of the documents (original, certified or uncertified copy, extracts from Zemstvo books of Bratslav Voivodeship, extracts from the books of the Crown Tribunal in Lublin, extracts from Vinnytsia, Kremenets, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Lutsk books. In addition, the table contains information on the number of acts, an indication of whether they are recorded acts or court acts, the source of the document and its relation to the Pischynski family are indicated). The compilers of the documents of Bratslav Voivodeship made some generalizations: more than 73% (out of 427 documents) are decree documents (these include all those related to the judicial process). Almost 85% of all published documents are "various deeds that directly concern representatives of the Pischynski family". The rest of the issued documents are mainly related to the history of this noble family. They concern either families related to the Pischynski family (Rohozynski, Meleshky, Yakushynski, etc.), or to estates that for some time were owned by representatives of the family, or were generated by the governments under whose jurisdiction they fell" (p. LVI). Compilers of "Documents of Bratslav Voivodeship in 1607 – 1648" (Krykun, Piddubniak & Vinnychenko, 2022) documents were selected according to the territorial principle, therefore most of the material was selected from Vinnytsia city books. As for the others (Kremenets, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Lutsk city books), they are presented fragmentarily, but they are related to Bratslav Voivodeship.

As for the "original" documents, in the paper we deal with relative concept of "original", because the compilers include certified and non-certified copies, indicating their status. It seems that it would be possible to distinguish them clearly and this would not affect the value of the material in any way, and readers would avoid different readings.

The language of these documents deserves special attention. The authors of the introductory part note that “the colloquial language of that time differs from clerical language and is presented in the official documents only in the form of the direct speech of the participants in the court process” (p. LVII). One of the privileges of Lublin Sejm of 1569 for the incorporated voivodships was the dominance of the Ruska (Old Ukrainian) language in record keeping. The nobility of the Ukrainian voivodships zealously defended this provision, because they understood well that language was one of the important components of their regionalism in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. However, tendencies towards Polonization are observed in Bratslav region among the nobility. There were primarily social prerequisites for this: for example, it was necessary to submit primarily the Polish-language extracts to the courts of neighbouring crown towns or to the courts of the central level. In the crown cities, the staff of the courts did not know the Ukrainian language, and in “the tribunal in Lublin, there were no more than half of them in the judicial panel – one of the deputies representing Volyn, Kyiv region, Bratslav region, and the zemstvo scribe who drew up his decision” (p. LVIII). Therefore, the practice of making extracts from Act books in two languages: Old Ukrainian (Ruska) and Polish gradually became established in the chancelleries. However, the situation changed due to the fact that translations of the Ruska texts into Polish required additional financial costs. Therefore, “Constitution of the Sejm of 1647 allowed local chancelleries to issue transcripts in Polish in order to avoid numerous mistakes in courts” (p. LVIII). As for the territory of Bratslav region, this new provision was partially implemented in the chancelleries: the preambles and endings of act extracts are written in the Old Ukrainian language, and the main part is often in Polish.

The compilers interpreted the texts of Cyrillic documents as close as possible to the originals in accordance with “Rules for Publishing Monuments of the Ukrainian Language of the 14th – 18th Centuries” (Kyiv, 1961). From this point of view, the content of the collection is of a particular importance to philologists, as it allows us to trace the evolution of the peculiarities of the ancient Ukrainian language” in detail (Krykun, Piddubniak & Vinnychenko, 2022, p. LXVI).

When it comes to what the language was like during this period, how to characterize and name it, there are many scientific studies in which the language of the 16th – 17th centuries is called in different ways: simple, Ruska, old Ukrainian, act, book, etc.

P. Pliushch wrote about the “simple language” that it was book-like, which combined Ukrainianisms, Old Ruska elements, Polonisms with Latinisms, Church Slavonicisms and Belarusianisms (Pliushch, 1971, p. 155). Yu. Sheveliov believed that “simple language” is common folk, with Church Slavonic and Polish admixture, but almost without Belarusian elements (Sheveliov, 2002, p. 719).

“We think there is no reason to contrast the “Ruska” language as literary with the “simple” language as non-literary”, write the authors of the article “Simple Language” in Ukraine and Belarus in the 16th century” V. Moisienko and O. Nika write the following: “We see no clear grounds for opposing the terms “Ruska” and “simple” language in the 16th century. They are absolute synonyms for the name “Old Ukrainian” or, respectively, “Old Belarusian language”. We consider unfounded attempts to contrast the concept of “Ruska” as non-literary, which was used only in business writing, and “plain” as a full-fledged literary one. In addition, in the imagination of contemporary scribes... the words “Ruska” and “simple” denoted one language. Modern scholars made them different. No matter how much researchers write, ... still the last word should be according to the texts, actually linguistic facts” (Moisienko & Nika, 2013, p. 25).

Many such texts, which represent the language in diachrony, were published in Ukraine: Documents of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi; Ukrainian Charters of the 15th century; Acts of the village of Odrekhova; Lohvytsk town hall book of the second half of the 17th century; Volyn Charters of the 16th century; Ruska (Volyn) metrics. Registers of documents of the Crown Chancellery for Ukrainian lands (Volyn, Kyiv, Bratslav, Chernihiv voivodships), 1569 – 1675; Act Book of Zhytomyr city government of 1611 [Text]; Lithuanian Metric. Book 561. Revisions of Ukrainian Castles in 1545; Small Ukrainian Diaries of the 17th – 18th centuries, etc.) (Krypyakevich, & Butych, 1961; Rusanivskiy, 1964; Kernytskyi & Kupchinsky, 1970; Peshchak, 1974; Mashtabey, Camiylenko & Sharpylo, 1986; Zadorozhny & Matvienko, 1995; Boryak, 2002; Matvienko & Moisienko, 2002; Kravchenko, 2005). However, there was a lack of publicized monuments from the territory of Podillia for a long time. Even a cursory reading of the text of the documents attests to the bright signs of the Ukrainian language phonetically as well (e.g. the transition  $e > o$  after sibilants: *prieriechonykh* (p. 173), *urozhonym* (p. 181), *vnoshonykh* (p. 205), *sluzhok* (p. 651); *depalatalization* of sibilants and *ts*: *Kriemeniets* (p. 205), *buduchoyu* (p. 247), *inshyye* (p. 491), *hrabiesh* (p. 651), *zalozhonyi* (p. 692), *nashom'* (p. 758), *stieriehuchy* (p. 849)), and on the morphological levels (e.g., the ending of adjectives of the genitive of the singular person of male gender: *naliezhnyi* (p. 205), *vynytskyi* (p. 245), *vielmozhnyi* (p. 433)). As for Polonisms, it should be emphasized that they are in the texts, but there are not so many of them and they are repeated (*malzhenski* (p. 758), *viedluh* (p. 763)), which testifies not in favour of the fact that Ukrainian monuments suffered even such a strong influence of the Polish language, which we can often read about in the studies of linguists. That is why, the publication of documents of Bratslav Voivodeship of the 16th – 17th centuries is so important for the history of the Ukrainian language.

Particular attention should be paid to anonymous material presented in this historical source. It is extremely important that the anthroponymicon of the documents of Bratslav Voivodeship testifies that already in the 16th – 17th centuries we can confidently talk about the concept of “surname” and not “surname name”, because it is the very extracts from the *Zemstvo* books of Bratslav Voivodeship, extracts from the books of the crown tribunal, extracts from *Vynnytsia*, *Kremenets*, *Zhytomyr*, *Kyiv*, *Lutsk* city books that record the transfer of the “surname” of ancestors to their descendants, which gives reason to talk about the appearance of family names – surnames. Of course, this cannot apply to the majority of such names, but we confirm the beginning of such process.

I cannot but emphasize one more significant aspect of this collection of documents – the geographical index, which represents the toponymicon of the 16th – 17th centuries of Bratslav Voivodeship. This list of names provides an opportunity for the onomastist to deepen the chronology of individual oikonyms, to clarify the localization of this or that geographical object with the corresponding name. All this makes it possible to establish or adjust the diachronic ranges of certain types of oikonyms, in particular at the chronological levels of the 16th and 17th centuries.

This book filled another gap in the source literature. The culture of publishing this collection is close to perfection. The method of revealing documents of early modern era shows high requirements for the accuracy of transmission of the content of documents. Compilers and authors of the introductory part of this volume “Documents of Bratslav Voivodeship” are well-known and authoritative historians M. Krykun, O. Piddubniak, O. Vinnychenko, P. Kulakovskiy, who made a significant contribution to the Ukrainian source studies.

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