

UDC 94:061.2(477):050:94](477)(092)  
DOI 10.24919/2519-058X.33.317457

**Taras BATIUK**

PhD (History), Assistant Professor of Ukrainian History and Law Department, Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University, 24 Ivan Franko Street, Drohobych, Ukraine, postal code 82100 (tbatyuk@gmail.com)

ORCID: 0000-0003-4159-5226

ResearcherID: C-1506-2019

**Mykola PALINCHAK**

PhD (History), PhD hab. (Political Sciences), Professor, Dean of the Faculty of International Economic Relations, Uzhhorod National University, 14 Universytetska Street, Uzhhorod, Ukraine, postal code 88000 (palinchakmm@gmail.com)

ORCID: 0000-0002-9990-5314

**Тарас БАТЮК**

кандидат історичних наук, доцент кафедри історії України, Дрогобицький державний педагогічний університет імені Івана Франка, вул. Івана Франка, 24, м. Дрогобич, Україна, індекс 82100 (tbatyuk@gmail.com)

**Микола ПАЛІНЧАК**

кандидат історичних наук, доктор політичних наук, професор, декан факультету міжнародних економічних відносин Ужгородського національного університету, вул. Університетська, 14, м. Ужгород, Україна, індекс 88000 (palinchakmm@gmail.com)

**Bibliographic Description of the Article:** Batiuk, T., & Palinchak, M. (2024). Myron Korduba and “Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society”: cooperation features. *Skhidnoievropeiskiy Istorychniy Visnyk [East European Historical Bulletin]*, 33, 93–103. doi: 10.24919/2519-058X.33.317457

**MYRON KORDUBA AND “NOTES OF THE SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY”: COOPERATION FEATURES**

**Abstract.** *The purpose of the research is to make an attempt regarding a complete reconstruction of the cooperation between the renowned Ukrainian historian Myron Korduba (1876 – 1947) and the scientific journal “Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society”. The methodology of the research is based on the combination of principles traditional for the historiographic studies (historicism, objectivity, holism and systematicity, as well as a value approach to the object of study) and general scientific (comparison, generalization, analysis and synthesis) and special historical (historical genetic, historical comparative, historical typological and historical psychological) methods of studies. The scientific novelty of the research: on the basis of a wide range of sources (studies, reviews, chronicle materials) to reproduce the features of M. Korduba’s cooperation with “Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society”. Conclusions.* *The conducted research proved that M. Korduba developed as a researcher and reviewer in a real creative laboratory “Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society”. The scholar developed a critical style of historical thinking, mastered modern practices of source*

research, and mastered the theoretical and methodological tools of the time due to professional advice given by Mykhailo Hrushevskyy, a teacher and editor-in-chief of the journal as well as his own hard work and determination. Thus, a talented public intellectual emerged, who affirmed M. Hrushevskyy's historiographical model consistently, substantiating his research with the maxims of the cultural uniqueness and territorial integrity of the Ukrainian people. Hence, he became one of the most popular authors of "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society", as evidenced by the favourable professional reception and mass reprinting of many articles in the form of brochures. In general, the multi-genre posts of M. Korduba on the pages of "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society" are an important part of the magazine's intellectual heritage, which in many cases continues to be relevant. It is an important task of modern historiography to take this legacy into account.

**Key words:** M. Korduba, "Notes of the ShSS", cooperation, reception, intellectual biography.

### МИРОН КОРДУБА ТА "ЗАПИСКИ НАУКОВОГО ТОВАРИСТВА ІМЕНИ ШЕВЧЕНКА": ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СПІВПРАЦІ

**Анотація.** Мета дослідження полягає у спробі цілісної реконструкції співпраці М. Кордуби із "Записками НТШ". **Методологія дослідження** спирається на традиційне для історіографічних праць поєднання принципів (історизму, об'єктивності, холізму і системності, а також ціннісного підходу до об'єкта вивчення) та загальнонаукових (порівняння, узагальнення, аналізу і синтезу) і спеціально-історичних (історико-генетичний, історико-порівняльний, історико-типологічний та історико-психологічний) методів наукової праці. **Наукова новизна** статті: на підставі широкого кола джерел (розвідки, рецензійні огляди, хронікальні матеріали) відтворити особливості співпраці М. Кордуби із "Записками НТШ". **Висновки.** Проведене дослідження переконливо довело, що "Записки НТШ" постають справжньою творчою лабораторією, в якій М. Кордуба сформувався як дослідник і рецензент. Завдяки професійним порадам вчителя та головного редактора часопису, а також власній працьовитості й цілеспрямованості, вчений виробив критичний стиль історичного мислення, засвоїв модерні практики джерелознавчої праці, опанував тогочасний теоретико-методологічний інструментарій. Відтак постав талановитий публічний інтелектуал, який послідовно утверджував історіографічну схему-модель М. Грушевського, узasadнюючи своїми дослідженнями максими культурної самобутності та територіальної соборності українського народу. Таким чином він став одним із найбільш популярних авторів "Записок НТШ", про що свідчить прихильна фахова реценція та перевидання масовими накладами багатьох статей у вигляді брошур. Загалом же, різножанрові дописи М. Кордуби на сторінках "Записок НТШ" становлять вагомий складову інтелектуальної спадщини часопису, що в багатьох моментах надалі зберігає свою актуальність. Врахування цієї спадщини є важливим завданням сучасної історіографії.

**Ключові слова:** М. Кордуба, "Записки НТШ", співпраця, реценція, інтелектуальна біографія.

**The Problem Statement.** There is a special place, which is given to the issue on Myron Korduba's cooperation with periodicals in his creative biography. It is about the fact that a graduate of Lviv School of the Ukrainian Studies wrote the first scientific and journalistic texts that were published in the periodicals, determining him as a renowned public intellectual in the Ukrainian environment. Taking the above-mentioned into account, this plot is present to one degree or another in almost all essays on the scholar's life and work. However, scholars who specialize in Korduba studies (korduboznavtsi) are traditionally more interested in the facts of the historian's cooperation with social and political press than with purely scientific journals. It could be explained by a significantly wider circle of the admirers of his public journalism, and hence its greater influence on the contemporaries. At the same time, this approach marginalizes the legacy of Korduba unjustifiably, the popularizer of historical knowledge, presented on the pages of numerous scientific periodicals. We will try to reconstruct the collaboration between the scholar and the leading Ukrainian studies

periodical "Notes of the ShSS" of that time in order to draw colleagues' attention to such a contraversional and thematic imbalance in modern Korduba studies

**The Review of Recent Research.** Numerous scholars studied the issues on cooperation between M. Korduba and the Shevchenko Scientific Society and its periodicals. However, such attention covered all areas of the scholar's activity equally as an active member of the unrecognized Galician Academy of Sciences. Two scholars, Iryna Fedoriv and Tetiana Kulchytska provided the most detailed information on the cooperation between M. Korduba and the Shevchenko Scientific Society and its "Notes" (Fedoriv, 2004; Kulchytska, 2010). The above-mentioned issue was briefly covered by Oleh Pikh (Pikh, 2012, pp. 13–23), Yuriy Polishchuk (Polishchuk, 2019, pp. 59–128), Vitaliy Telvak (Telvak, 2017; Telvak, Zhuravlov & Vladyga, 2023) and Vasyl Pedych (Telvak & Pedych, 2016, pp. 54–83), Vasyl Ilnytskyi, Mykola Haliv, Vasyl Menko (Ilnytskyi & Haliv, 2022; Haliv & Menko, 2023). However, the above-mentioned scholars only noted the fact of cooperation between the Galician intellectual with the "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society", without delving into numerous aspects of the issue. Hence, the **relevance** of the research topic was determined.

**The purpose of the research** is to make an attempt regarding a complete reconstruction of M. Korduba's collaboration with "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society".

**The Results of the Research.** The issue on establishing M. Korduba's cooperation between the Shevchenko Scientific Society and its scientific body should be considered in a general context of the Ukrainian studies development in Galicia at the end of the 19th century. As it is well-known, M. Hrushevskyi moved to Lviv and in order to have Professor position in 1894, and he began systematic work on the training of young scientific personnel on the basis of the ShSS, which he headed in 1897 (Pyrih & Telvak, 2021, pp. 102–117). One of the important stages of the scientific education of young people in the understanding of a prominent scholar was their involvement in the publications of the Society, first of all, in the "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society" edited by him from the moment of his arrival in Lviv (Telvak, 2016; Telvak, Pedych & Telvak, 2021). In his memoirs M. Korduba depicted in an extremely colorful way the process of transformation by M. Hrushevskyi of his pupils into the employees of the leading Ukrainian studies press. The historian wrote the following: "The Professor dragged us, his students, to the review department". – It seemed strange to us at once, because they did not feel that they were prepared appropriately to discuss or even criticize the specialists' works. But Hrushevsky was able to dispel doubts and lack of confidence quickly. He handed out a book from those to be discussed to each of them and told them to read it. Then he gave me a piece of advice to compare what I had read with one or another older work on this topic, and during the tapes, I asked him about the results of the comparison, the impression that the new book made, etc. After listening patiently to the oral essay, he threw in his notes here and there, gave a word to the wise, in particular, to pay attention to one or another point of view, and summarized it the following way: "Now, comrade, try to write it all down". That's how he made out of the 18-20 years old the reviewers' guys, and that's how the first student reviews appeared in "Notes" (Korduba, 1916, p. 796).

Thus, there began M. Korduba's long-term fruitful cooperation with "Notes of the ShSS". The scholar published more than fifty diverse publications in the columns of the periodical during this time – from a small debut student article to solid studies on the eve of the war. These texts constitute a significant part of the scholar's historiographic work. There will be presented their analysis below according to the genre criterion of M. Korduba's posts – research, reviews, chronicle materials, etc.

The article studies written by M. Korduba were the most significant for the progress of Ukrainian historiography. Their problem-thematic range for almost forty years is impressive in its breadth, because it is about studies on little-known subjects of the Ukrainian past from the Middle Ages to the end of the 19th century. The first research was dedicated to the oldest known Slavic state Samo, which existed on the territory of the modern Czech Republic and Lower Austria in the 6th century. M. Hrushevskiy, having learned about these creative plans of the student, promised to publish the research on the pages of “Notes of the ShSS” and gave a piece of advice him to start it with “a general overview of the political situation in which Samo spoke, and a review of the opinions expressed in the literature” (Kupchynskiy, 2016, p. 102). As evidenced by the correspondence between the teacher and the student, the entire process of writing the first article by M. Korduba coordinated with the mentor. The mentor gave a lot of pieces of advice, teaching the novice historian patiently the secrets of the profession. Hence, expressing his impression of the sent manuscript of the work, M. Hrushevskiy explained angrily the following: “As for your article [...], I could say: a) there is the lack of transparency, difficult way of presentation: when clarifying a thesis, the main argumentation and conclusions are not distinguished from the introductory and secondary arguments, the primary arguments are not put forward in comparison with the secondary ones; b) it is interpreted more with the hints, as if the matter is well-known, a full and detailed presentation is not given, and contradictory or unclear points are put forward, which can result in “some attention” instead of the covering the whole case. When writing, you must consider the reader, who does not know anything about this matter, and you, while eliminating some extraneous questions with the hints, cannot also avoid the [main] issues; c) for the same reason, the most important texts, especially where one or another interpretation is important, should be cited, even if it is their edition, because at least this is needed for easier orientation. I raised these points, and although now I point them out more sharply, this is for a clearer understanding. Pay attention to this in the future” (Kupchynskiy, 2016, p. 108).

M. Korduba delayed the research publishing about the Samo state following his teacher’s advice, however, such a delay was beneficial to its scientific level. As a result, the young researcher, having carefully processed the available sources and literature of the subject, reconstructed the arrival of the Slavs on the territory of the Moravians, the Czechs, and the Sorbs for the first time in Ukrainian historiography; studied their relations with the Avars and the struggle with the Franks; hence, focused on expanding the borders of the Samo state and analysed its socio-political system (Korduba, 1896a).

The issues on the Middle Ages were also covered in the articles written by M. Corduba in the course of his doctorate “History and Relations in Galicia Kniazivstvo until the middle of the 13th century”, prepared on the initiative and under the supervision of M. Hrushevskiy (Batiuk & Markova, 2022) and defended at the University of Vienna in 1898 under the formal guidance of Max Budinger (Telvak & Polishchuk, 2020). This is, first of all, a thorough study of “Social Strata and Political Parties in Galicia Kniazivstvo until the middle of the 13th century” (Korduba, 1899). The scholar reconstructed the structure of ancient Ruthenian society for the first time on the basis of Kyivan, Galicia-Volyn and Lavrentiyiv chronicles, as well as a number of Western European chronicles comprehensively. First of all, he clarified the phenomenon of the Galician boyarstvo, then he turned to the characteristics of the position of the masses (the serfs, the peasants, the burghers), thus, depicting the role of the Kniaz (Prince), his troops and the government officials. Separately, the author analysed the economic processes in Galicia, kniazivstvo noting their influence on the dynamics of social

and political life. It is interesting that the editor-in-chief did not agree to all the conclusions of his pupil. M. Hrushevskiy pointed out in a note to the article the following: "In presenting this research, the editors must admit that some theses of the respected author can hardly be accepted [...]. But [...] the study contains many interesting observations that will, we hope, be gratefully received by all who study our ancient history" (Korduba, 1899, p. 1).

M. Korduba became interested in ethnological issues, namely the Ukrainian pysankarstvo at the same time with the medieval plots development. He was absorbed by a new passion, thus, collected, described and made drawings of the Easter eggs actively from different areas of Eastern Galicia during the second half of the 1890s. A young historian shared his new passion with the teacher and received full organizational and material support from him. Hence, M. Hrushevskiy gave a piece of advice to his student to consult the eminent Ukrainian ethnologist Fedir Vovk regarding this case. There was published a questionnaire compiled by novice and experienced ethnologists on the pages of "Notes of the ShSS". M. Korduba addressed the Galician community with a request for help in creating a collection of Easter eggs in it and noted the following: "Taking into account the position that every reason for the knowledge of our people is a valuable achievement, I decided to study the custom of painting eggs on Easter. I was motivated to do this primarily by the fact that this custom is slowly beginning to be vanish" (Korduba, 1896b, 1). As a result, the Galician scholar managed to collect a representative collection of Easter eggs, which became the basis for several innovative studies, however, published on the pages of "Notes of the ShSS".

The next thematic block of publications by M. Korduba is directly related to the plans of the Head of the Shevchenko Society to comprehensively study the phenomenon of the Ukrainian Cossacks on the pages of "Notes of the ShSS". M. Hrushevskiy divided the periods of the Cossack history among the students for further thorough study (Telvak & Pedych, 2016, p. 73). M. Korduba chose the era of Khmelnytskyi, in particular, the little-known issue on the prominent Hetman's diplomacy at that time. The first of a series on the Cossack studies publications was the research about the Venetian embassy to Khmelnytskyi in 1650, written on the basis of the correspondence of the Venetian ambassador in Vienna, N. Sagredo, with A. Vimina, found by the scholar. M. Korduba proved that the task of the mission headed by A. Vimina was to obtain the consent of B. Khmelnytskyi to support Venice in the war with Turkey while reconstructing the above-mentioned event. An important feature of the historian's Cossack studies, published in "Notes of the ShSS" should be noted. It is about their powerful archeographic support, which consisted of extensive source appendices to published articles. For example, the above-mentioned M. Korduba's study was accompanied by the publication of 29 letters from the Vienna archive for 1649 – 1650. (Korduba, 1907).

M. Korduba deepened the Cossack diplomacy issues in subsequent publications on the pages of "Notes of the ShSS". Therefore, he reconstructed the interesting issue of attempts to establish contacts between Khmelnytskyi and Poland through the Austrian mediation (Korduba, 1908). It should be mentioned that another page of the Cossack diplomacy, in particular, the relations of Semihorod with Ukraine and Poland in the period between the battles of Zborovo and Zamosti, also became the focus of his research attention (Korduba, 1922). It should be highlighted that M. Korduba found the solid source basis of these studies, written on the basis of many archival documents in Ukrainian, Polish, Russian and Western European collections. It should be noted that M. Hrushevskiy, as the inspirer of the Galician historian's interests in the Cossack studies, valued these studies of his pupil highly. It could be evidenced by the abundant references of the renowned scholar to his



research in the “History of Ukraine-Rus”. Furthermore, during the interwar period, in a letter to M. Korduba, M. Hrushevskiy confessed to the following: “I must admit, however, that I especially appreciated your studies on the history of diplomacy, and I think even now that in this field, your work would probably be more valuable – especially on the Ukrainian diplomacy in the West! For example, Khmelnytskyi – Rakochi” (Kupchynskiy, 2016, p. 220).

Numerous biohistoriographical studies written by M. Korduba were published on the pages of “Notes of the ShSS”. The first study focused on covering Mykhailo’s Maksymovych heritage as a researcher of the Ukrainian toponymy. Having, at the time of writing the study, considerable work of his own in the field of historical geography (Polishchuk, 2019, pp. 197–220), the Galician scholar reproduced the first experiments on the Ukrainian geographical names comprehensively. He proved that the first Rector of Kyiv University should be considered a pioneer of the national toponymy, since he laid the foundations of the theory and practice of researching geographical names in our lands (Batiuk, 2015).

M. Korduba’s extensive study on the Warsaw period of Panteleimon Kulish’s life and work was no less innovative. The scholar reconstructed the previously little-known and stereotyped by historiography page of P. Kulish’s biography in the most complete way to date on the basis of documents found for the first time in the Warsaw archives, as well as numerous contemporary epistolaries. It is about his return to active scientific and public life after years of exile for participating in the Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood. The scholars of that time unanimously depicted this period in dark colors, accusing P. Kulish of betraying the Ukrainophile ideals of the youth. For the first time, M. Korduba undermined this stereotype and showed that, having officially accepted the duties of the leader of the tsarist national policy on the Polish lands, the author of the “Black Council” at the same time contributed to the Ukrainization of the territories of Chelm region and Podlachia, as well as contributed to the growth of the cultural and educational level of the Galicians greatly (Korduba, 1930). M. Korduba’s persuasive observations added 36 documents published by him in the supplement to the research. There were official characteristics on P. Kulish; the government correspondence regarding appointments of the historians to various positions; the extracts from important administrative documents, etc.

Diverse critical and bibliographic studies of the Galician historian also appeared on the pages of “Notes of the ShSS” along with the research materials. As it was mentioned at the beginning of our research, Korduba’s debut as a reviewer took place precisely in the columns of the Shevchenko Society periodical. And in this case, it should be noted that the leading role of M. Hrushevskiy as a scientific guardian of the Galician scholar, who encouraged the student to cooperate with the bibliographic department “Notes of the ShSS” with the historiographical and financial arguments. Lviv Professor appreciated M. Korduba’s hard work, his analytical mind and knowledge of many languages, which made it possible to review a wide range of works. It could be explained by the fact that in the correspondence of a teacher and a student before the beginning of World War I, the process of preparing reviews is given almost the most space. For example, here is an excerpt from M. Hrushevskiy’s letter dated on November 17 of 1895, entirely devoted to the issue on filling the bibliographic department “Notes of the ShSS”: I would like to express gratitude for Evarnytskyi, and ask you to transfer or forward the mines to Lviv. Mykolayevich I will compare it for you. I am also asking you to review Filevych’s new article about the Carpathian Rus [...]. As for the periodical, based on experience, we had to make the following change: to review not for six months, but for a whole year, but for the more notable articles (for us) to give separate reviews, without waiting for the end of the year” (Kupchynskiy, 2016, p. 92).

On the initiative of M. Hrushevsky M. Korduba filled the bibliographic department of "Notes of the ShSS", and only during the Vienna period of his life he made more than forty critical reviews. Such fruitfulness was facilitated by the understanding of M. Korduba's importance for the contemporary Ukrainian historiography of the operational evaluation of novelties in the field of the East European studies. It is evidenced by his letter from Vienna to the teacher: "I will take up further work in the review department gladly, which only the Honorable Mr. Professor will determine, because I consider work for the common good to be the best goal of life" (Kupchynskiy, 2016, p. 93). We would like to note that reviews are a dominant component in the historian's creative output

Issues on reviews by M. Korduba on the pages of "Notes ShSS" impress with the extensive coverage of historical periods and raised issues, which once again testifies to the extraordinary erudition of the scholar. As expected, Ukrainian studies and Eastern European issues dominated the reviews. Thus, M. Korduba responded with reviews of the works of such contemporary authorities as E. Holubynskiy, N. Yorha, I. Filevych, K. Hroth, L. Kubalya, D. Yavornytskyi, A. Kraushar, V. Chermak, F. Vovk, R. Kaindl etc. Along with this, we see many critical reviews on the works of contemporary classics of the European historiography by J. Burchardt, K. Lamprecht, H. Heisenberg, O. Redlich, K. Kepler, and the others. Along with reviewing individual historical works, M. Korduba, at the request of the editor-in-chief of "Notes of the ShSS", was also a regular reviewer of such leading Western European Slavic magazines as "Zeitschrift für österreichische Volkskunde", "Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn", "Zeitschrift für österreichische Geschichte", "Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums" and the others. It was from these reviews and reviews that the Ukrainian reader often learned about the novelties of the European scientific movement for the first time.

But the largest scale was marked by those carried out by M. Korduba published the annual bibliographic "Reviews of Western European literature on cultural and political history, the history of literature and fiction" since his student days. And in this case, the initiator and advisor was the editor-in-chief of "Notes ShSS". In many letters to the student, he raises the issue of preparation of the "Review", its structure and content. After the appearance of the first issues, M. Hrushevskyi wrote to his student with satisfaction: "[...] I really see that the technique of his ["Review"] is being developed by you, and when you will continue to work on it in the direction that I indicated to you in the previous letter, then it will be a really valuable part of "Notes"" (Kupchynskiy, 2016, p. 152). And indeed, from the very first editions, "Ohlyady" ("Reviews") played an important place in "Notes of the ShSS".

In these reviews, M. Korduba, fluent in many languages, with characteristic criticism and erudition referred to numerous works of the German, the English, the French, the Italian, the Hungarian and the Russian researchers. The scale of the scholar's work is testified eloquently by the volume of the "Scientific Chronicle" section, which he maintains. Thus, only in 1898 it amounted to almost 100 pages. Such considerable dimensions required an internal grouping of the material, and M. Korduba conducts it according to chronological, problem thematic or disciplinary criteria. For example, the "Scientific Chronicle" in 1899 provided content headings for both disciplinary ("Historyosophy, Auxiliary Sciences of History, General Publications") and chronological ("Ancient Times (until 475 AD): 1. Egypt and the Ancient East 2. Greece; 3. Medieval times: 1. Travels of the Carolingians; 2. Medieval states (Korduba, 1898).

Due to the work in the critical bibliographic department "Notes of the ShSS" of M. Korduba formed his review style. Studying many of his critical materials allows us to conclude that the scholar was characterized by a thorough and comprehensive discussion of the reviewed work,

primarily focused on clarifying its advantages and disadvantages. Despite his young age, M. Korduba boldly, and sometimes defiantly, debates with his authoritative contemporaries. This appears to be an instance of his mastery of his tutor M. Hrushevskyy's methodological philosophy, which stressed that "Science is constant scepticism" (Telvak, 2002, pp. 125–141). For example, let's recall his review of the popular work of D. Yavornytskyi "History of the Zaporizhzhia Cossacks". M. Korduba, at the time a student at the University of Vienna, criticizes the narrative style of his famous colleague. In particular, he wrote: "The author limits himself to gathering facts, and this is far from the entire task of a historian. And the very way of telling a story in the form of a memoir is completely inappropriate in this case" (Korduba, 1895b, p. 41). The reviewer also does not like the architectonics of the discussed work, in particular, the abuse of D. Yavornytskyi by extensive citation of the documents. M. Korduba stressed out ironically the following: "This was in fashion in the last century, but now it is impossible. – Due to such an interpretation, the author becomes boring – what can be said in several tapes, stretches over several pages" (Korduba, 1895b, p. 42).

But the most important thing was that the reviewer in his evaluations of the studies on colleagues, especially Western ones, always started from the position of the Ukrainian historical interest. He consistently defended the historical subjectivity of our people, like a teacher, as well as the originality of its spiritual and material culture. Most often, we can notice this in M. Korduba's reviews on the works of the Polish and the Russian authors, who inertially spread imperial historiographical narratives. For example, let's recall the review of A. Kraushar's studio "Kartki historyczne i literackie". The Ukrainian historian threw inappropriate emotions at his Polish colleague when interpreting the sources of the period of the Polish-Ukrainian conflict: "In the end, we would like to point out to the author that when he tried to explain these documents against the background of contemporary events, he should have used a cold mind rather than a fantasy. Calling Khmelnytskyi's movement "the scenes of the wildest animal passions" already gone out of fashion, especially in research that claims to be scientific (Korduba, 1895a, p. 39).

Taking into account M. Korduba's thoroughness, diligence and thoughtfulness, he became M. Hrushevskyy as the most requested reviewer. The editor of "Notes of the ShSS" often paid him considerable advances for the future critical reviews, appreciating his regular reviewer and trying to support the unselfish student financially. However, when it came to the student's career prospects, M. Hrushevskyy subordinated the interests of the edited magazine to them. When M. Korduba finalized the process of obtaining a doctorate, M. Hrushevskyy released the student from his duties in the bibliographic department of "Notes of the ShSS" for this period: "Now you have to study up till a doctorate, so I will not give you any instructions regarding the review; put an end to it first" (Kupchynskiy, 2016, p. 134).

In the end, M. Korduba cooperated actively with the department of scientific chronicle "Notes of the ShSS" actively. Being himself extremely active in the historiographical movement of his time, the scholar understood the importance of informing promptly his colleagues about the main events of the scientific life. Therefore, he often shared with the readers of "Notes of the ShSS" his impressions of the academic forums in which he had to participate.

Due to M. Korduba's active cooperation with the Shevchenko Scientific Society and "Notes", a talented scholar was elected as a valid member of this uncrowned West Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. It happened on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Society, M. Hrushevskyy in July of 1903, which was a great honour for all students of Lviv Historical



School. Here, it would be appropriate to cite O. Pikh's quite valid observation, "that cooperation with the National Technical University in Lviv not only expanded the scientific opportunities, contributed to intellectual education, the popularization of M. Korduba's scientific ideas and researches, but also influenced the formation of his worldview" (Pikh, 2012, p. 16).

Finally, something should be said about the reception of M. Korduba's historiographic works on the pages of the Shevchenko Society's media tribune. It should be noted that contemporaries turned to the Galician scholar's studies with a considerable interest, as evidenced by the consistently favourable reviews of his articles published in "Notes of the ShSS". For example, we should recall the scientific discussion of intelligence "Between Zamost and Zboriv: the page of Semyhorod's relations with Ukraine and Poland". The Ukrainian reviewer M. Tkachenko on the pages of the Kyiv-based "Ukraine" indicated that "the article provides new interesting material for the history of diplomatic relations during the time of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi, which have not been fully covered yet" (Tkachenko, 1924, p. 162). Completely agreed with M. Tkachenko and his Polish colleague M. Gawlik, emphasizing in the columns of the periodical "Kwartalnik Historyczny" that "the author's work is an important reason that illustrates Khmelnytskyi's political combinations in relation to Poland and neighbouring states" (Gawlik, 1924, p. 380). The fact that works written by M. Korduba were often published separately at the expense of the Society as socially important texts for further wide distribution among the Galician community also speaks of his popularity in the "Notes of the ShSS".

**The Conclusions.** In conclusion, M. Korduba developed as a researcher and reviewer in a real creative laboratory "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society". The scholar developed a critical style of historical thinking, mastered modern practices of source research, and mastered the theoretical and methodological tools of the time due to a professional advice given by Mykhailo Hrushevskyi, a teacher and editor-in-chief of the journal as well as his own hard work and determination. Thus, he became one of the most popular authors of "Notes of the ShSS", as evidenced by a favourable professional reception and mass reprinting of many articles in the form of brochures. In general, M. Korduba's multi-genre posts on the pages of "Notes of the ShSS" are an important part of the magazine's intellectual heritage, which will continue to be relevant at many points in the future. Taking this legacy into account is an important task of modern historiography. Hence, he became one of the most popular authors of "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society", as evidenced by the favorable professional reception and mass reprinting of many articles in the form of brochures. In general, the multi-genre posts of M. Korduba on the pages of "Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society" are an important part of the magazine's intellectual heritage, which in many cases continues to be relevant. It is an important task of modern historiography to take this legacy into account.

**Acknowledgments.** The authors would like to express sincere gratitude to all members of the editorial board for consultations provided during the preparation of the article for printing.

**Funding.** The authors did not receive any financial assistance for the research and publication of this scientific work.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Batiuk, T., & Markova, S. (2022). Formation of Myron Korduba as an intellectual: student years. *Shkhidnoievropeiskiyi Istorychnyi Visnyk – East European Historical Bulletin*, 25, 108–117. DOI: 10.24919/2519-058X.25.269529 [in English]

**Batiuk, T.** (2015). Biohrafistyka v istoriohrafichnyi spadshchyni Myrona Korduby [Biography Studies in historiographical heritage of Myron Korduba]. *Naukovi zapysky Ternopilskoho natsionalnoho pedahohichnoho universytetu imeni Volodymyra Hnatiuka. Serii: Istorii.* 2, 3. 106–110. [in Ukrainian].

**Fedoriv, I.** (2004). Myron Korduba i NTSh [Myron Korduba and NTSh]. *Zbirnyk prats Ternopilskoho oseredku NTSh – Collection of works of the Ternopil branch of the ShSS, 1*, 226–240. [in Ukrainian]

**Gawlik, M.** (1924). [review] Myron Korduba. Mizh Zamostiem ta Zborovom: storinka znosyn Semyhorodu z Ukrainoiu i Polshcheiu. [Myron Korduba. Between Zamość and Zborów: a page of Semigorod's relations with Ukraine and Poland]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny*, 23, 3, 380–381. [in Ukrainian]

**Haliv, M., & Menko, V.** (2023). Retsenzuvannia doslidzen z istorii osvity na storinkakh chasopysu “Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeni Shevchenka” (1895 – 1914): teoretyko-metodolohichni aktsenty [Review of studies on the history of education on the pages of the journal “Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society” (1895 – 1914): theoretical and methodological accents]. *Aktualni pytannia humanitarnykh nauk – Current problems of the humanities*, 65(2), 3–17. [in Ukrainian]

**Ilnytskyi, V., & Haliv, M.** (2022). Theoretical Argumentation in the Historical Narrative of Ukraine of the Second Half of the 19th – First Half of the 20th century (on the Example of Research in the History of Education). *Eminak*, 3 (39), 66–80. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.33782/emina2022.3\(39\).591](https://doi.org/10.33782/emina2022.3(39).591) [in English]

**Korduba, M.** (1895a). [review] Kraushar A. Kartki historyczne i literackie. Krakow, 1894 [Kraushar A. Historical and literary cards. Krakow, 1894]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 7, 38–39. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1895b). [review] Evarnytskyi D. I. Istorii Zaporozhskikh kozakov. Spb., 1895 [Evarnytskyi D. I. History of Zaporozhskikh Cossacks. SPb., 1895]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 7, 39–44. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1896a). Persha derzhava slavianska: rozvidka istorychna [The First Slavic State: Historical Research]. *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka – Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society*, 13, 1–12. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1896b). Zvernennia i pytalnyk shchodo zbyrannia materialiv pro pysanky [Appeal and questionnaire on the collection of materials about Easter eggs]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 11, 1, 3–5. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1898). Ohliad zakhidno-yevropeiskoi literatury po kulturnii i politychnii istorii, istorii literatury ta shtuky v 1897 r. [A Review of Western European Literature on Cultural and Political History, the History of Literature, and Art in 1897]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 22, 1–42. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1899). Suspilni verstvy ta politychni partyi v Halytskim kniazivstvi do polovyny XIII stolittia [Social strata and political parties in the Galician principality until the middle of the XIII century]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 31–32 (5–6), 1–42. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1907). Venetske posolstvo do Khmelnytskoho (1650 r.) [Venetian embassy to Khmelnytsky (1650)]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 78 (4), 51–89. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1908). Proba avstriiskoho poserednytstva mizh Khmelnytskym i Polshcheiu [A test of Austrian mediation between Khmelnytsky and Poland]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 84 (4), 5–32. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1916). Pryzid prof. Hrushevskoho do Lvova (osobysti spomyny). [Arrival of prof. Hrushevsky to Lviv (personal memoirs)]. *Visnyk Soyuzu Vyzvolennia Ukrainy – Bulletin of the Union of the Liberation of Ukraine*, 128, 795–796. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1922). Mizh Zamostem ta Zborovom: storinka znosyn Semyhorodu z Ukrainoiu i Polshcheiu [Between Zamość and Zborów: a page of Semigorod's relations with Ukraine and Poland]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 133, 39–56. [in Ukrainian]

**Korduba, M.** (1930). Prychynky do uriadnychoi sluzhby Kulisha (vid hubernskoho sekretaria do nadvornoho radnyka) [Reasons for Kulish's government service (from provincial secretary to court councilor)]. *Zapysky NTSh – Notes of the ShSS*, 100, 327–377. [in Ukrainian]

**Kulchytska, T.** (2010). Uchast Myrona Korduby u vydanniakh Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka u Lvovi u 1895 – 1939 [Myron Korduba’s participation in the publications of the Scientific Society Shevchenko in Lviv in 1895 – 1939]. *Bibliohrafichna komisiia Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka u Lvovi (1909 – 1939): napriamy diialnosti ta postati – Bibliographic Commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv (1909 – 1939): Directions of Activity and Figures*, (pp. 170–186). Lviv. [in Ukrainian]

**Kupchynskiy, O.** (2016). *Vzaiemne lystuvannia Mykhaila Hrushevskoho i Myrona Korduby* [Mutual Correspondence of Mykhailo Hrushevsky and Myron Korduba]. Lviv. [in Ukrainian]

**Pikh, O.** (2012). *Myron Korduba (1876 – 1947)* [Myron Korduba (1876 – 1947)]. Lviv. [in Ukrainian]

**Polishchuk, Yu. A.** (2019). *Myron Korduba yak istoriohraf, arkeohraf i dzhereleznavec* [Myron Korduba as a Historiographer, Archeographer and Source Researcher]. Cherkasy: Vyd. Yu. Chabanenko. [in Ukrainian]

**Pyrh, R., & Telvak, V.** (2021). *Mykhailo Hrushevskiy: zhyttiepys na tli doby* [Mykhailo Hrushevskiy: Biography Against the Background of the Epoch]. Kherson. [in Ukrainian]

**Telvak, V.** (2002). *Teoretyko-metodolohichni pidstavy istorychnykh pohliadiv Mykhaila Hrushevskoho (kinets XIX – pochatok XX stolittia)* [Theoretical and methodological bases of historical views of Mykhailo Hrushevsky (end of the XIX – beginning of the XX century)]. Drohobych: “Vymir”. [in Ukrainian]

**Telvak, V.** (2016). “Istorychni vpravy” Mykhaila Hrushevskoho u Lvivskomu universyteti: sproba rekonstruktsii [Mykhailo Hrushevskiy’s “Historical Exercises” at Lviv University: an attempt at reconstruction]. *Ukrainskyi arkeohrafichnyi shchorichnyk. Nova seriia – Ukrainian archeographic yearbook. New series, 19/20*, 313–322. [in Ukrainian]

**Telvak, V.** (2017). Mykhailo Hrushevskiy ta polsko-ukrainskyi konflikt u Lvivskomu universyteti: sproba rekonstruktsii [Mykhailo Hrushevsky and the Polish-Ukrainian Conflict at Lviv University: an attempt at reconstruction]. *Shkhidnoievropeyskyi istorychnyi visnyk – East European Historical Bulletin*, 4, 28–35. DOI: 10.24919/2519-058x.4.111458 [in Ukrainian]

**Telvak, V. V., & Polishchuk, Yu. A.** (2020). Videnska doba zhyttia Myrona Korduby u svitli arkhivnykh dokumentiv [The Viennese Era of Myron Korduba’s Life in the Light of Archival Documents]. *Visnyk Cherkaskoho universytetu: Seriia Istorychni nauky – Bulletin of Cherkasy University: Historical Sciences Series, 1*, 157–163. [in Ukrainian]

**Telvak, V. V., Zhuravlov, S. A., & Vladyga, O. M.** (2023). Studentska audytorii Mykhaila Hrushevskoho filosofskoho fakultetu Lvivskoho universytetu: sklad, dynamika, vnesok v kulturu [Student audience of Mykhailo Hrushevsky faculty of philosophy of Lviv university: composition and dynamics]. *Problemy humanitarnykh nauk: zbirnyk naukovykh prats Drohobytiskoho derzhavnogo pedahohichnogo universytetu imeni Ivana Franka. Seriia Istoriia – Problems of Humanities. History Series: a collection of scientific articles of the Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University, 11/53*, 86–101. [in Ukrainian]

**Telvak, V., & Pedych, V.** (2016). *Lvivska istorychna shkola Mykhaila Hrushevskoho*. [Mykhailo Hrushevsky Lviv Historical School]. Lviv: Svit. [in Ukrainian]

**Telvak, V., Pedych, V., & Telvak, V.** (2021). Historical school of Mykhailo Hrushevsky in Lviv: formation, structure, personal contribution. *Studia Historiae Scientiarum*, 20, 239–261. DOI: 10.4467/2543702XSHS.21.009.14040. [in English]

**Tkachenko, M.** (1924). [review] Korduba M. Mizh Zamostiem ta Zborovom: storinka znosyn Semyhorodu z Ukrainoiu i Polshcheiu. [Korduba, M. Between Zamość and Zborov: page of Semigorod’s relations with Ukraine and Poland]. *Ukraina – Ukraine*, 4, 160–162. [in Ukrainian]

*The article was received April 17, 2024.*

*Article recommended for publishing 29/11/2024.*