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History and Methodology of Medieval Studies

- Heorhii Papakin*, A “Non-Sources-Based Knowledge” on the Point of View of Modern Source Studies Science: Reality or a Theoretical Construct? . . . 5

The subject of the article is the conceptual concept of “non-sources-based knowledge”: its use in existing research, different views on the meaning and significance of this term. It has been found that same authors have invested their understanding of “non-sources-based knowledge” in this well-established term. Therefore, the author of the term was singled out – the Polish historian E. Topolsky, who formulated the mentioned paradigm in the 60s of the last century, based on his own view of the process of historical cognition. It was divided into direct and indirect. The first is formed by the study of objects that have a physical dimension, the other – the study of written sources, traditions, ideas. Accordingly, he proposed the division of knowledge obtained as a result of such observation into source and non-sources-based knowledge. Knowledge, which have been taken from historical sources and relating to this particular problem, is called source one. In turn, he defined non-sources-based knowledge as the initial knowledge with which the historian begins his research, formulates research problems and seeks answers to them. According to the historian, their task is to equip the scholar with information that is not contained in these sources, as well as a system of prior knowledge. Therefore, the theory of “non-sources-based knowledge” should be considered as a theoretical construct that helped Topolsky in formulating a general theory of historical knowledge. Thus, “non-sources-based knowledge” is not really origin outside the sources. It is also the product of source research and observation – the researcher himself, his predecessors or colleagues, even life experience. However, they do not exist outside the source paradigm, but are an integral part of it.

Keywords: Source studies science, historiography, “non-sources-based knowledge”, E. Topolsky.

<i>Ihor Likhtei</i> , Josef Shusta as a Czech History Researcher of the Last Przemyslovych Reign (mid-13 th – early 14 th century)	13
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The article analyzes the scientific work of the famous Slavic scholar, Professor of the Charles University in Prague Jozef Shusta (1874–1945) on the history of Czech lands during the reign of the last Przemysloviches family. He was a student of the famous Czech medievalist Jaroslav Gall. In his numerous studies, J. Shusta paid considerable attention to the study of history of the Czech kingdom during the reign of the last Przemysloviches and the first Luxemburgers, to the study and publication of sources on the problems of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, and so on. The scholar wrote several generalizing works on the history of Europe in the New Age, and was also the editor-in-chief of the popular science series “History of Mankind”. Research by Shusta has not lost its relevance to this day.

Keywords: Jozef Shusta, Jaroslav Gall, history of the Czech Republic, Przemyslovich dynasty, Luxembourg dynasty, Czech Academy of Sciences and Arts.

To the 850th Anniversary of the Capture of Kyiv by Andrey Bogolyubsky's Troops

<i>Pavel Gaidenko</i> , How Many Times has Kyiv been Robbed in the Pre-Mongol Period?	29
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The campaign of Andrey Bogolyubsky's troops had the most catastrophic consequences for the future of the city: the complete looting of churches and monasteries, the fall of the authority of Kyiv, the incalculable material damage caused to the elites and the ordinary population living in the city. At the same time, it must be recognized that Kyiv has experienced similar acts of violence before. During the Polovtsian hives burned the suburbs of the Mother of Rus' cities. During the days of the princely military clashes, some city ends were set on fire, and the winners appropriated the wealth of the ktitor monasteries of political rivals. Finally a completely “normal” during urban riots was the looting of the yards tysiatskiis and squads. In addition, during the analysis of the events of 1169 it is impossible to ignore three circumstances. First, Andrey did not lead the troops approaching Kyiv. He was not among those who besieged the capital city. Second, he abandoned Kyiv Principality, defiantly giving this issue to the discretion of his relatives. Thirdly, the fall of Kyiv was made possible for the reason that collected by Prince Andrey, the coalition consisted of the guards and militia of the most ancient lands, including warriors from the southern Rus' cities. Meanwhile, the reasons for the emergence of such a powerful coalition in historiography were almost not considered. In the report presented to the attention of listeners and readers, an attempt is made to comprehend the formulated problems.

Keywords: Kyivan Rus, Andrey Bogolyubsky, feudal fragmentation, princely conflicts, the fall of Kyiv in 1169.

To the 500th Anniversary of the Birth of Sigismund II Augustus

- Oleksii Rudenko*, Sigismund II Augustus Against the Background of the Era.
To the 500th Anniversary of the Last Jagiellon's Birth 47

The article deals with the image of the last Jagiellonian King of Poland and the Grand Duke of Lithuania Sigismund II Augustus (1520–1572) as it was commemorated during his five hundredth anniversary in August, 2020. I briefly outline the state of historiography about Augustus in Polish and Ukrainian and then place Sigismund II and his self-fashioning efforts in relation to his contemporaries, namely the Habsburgs. Through three case studies (Augustus' name and its meaning; art collecting practices; the case of the Order of the Golden Fleece), I argue that Augustus' public image and representation should be compared to those of the Habsburgs in order to understand his politics, actions and intentions.

Keywords: Sigismund II Augustus, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Eastern Europe.

Research Articles

- Nadiya Nikitenko*, On the Initial Dedication of the Altars of St. Sophia in Kyiv . . . 61

The purpose of this study is to introduce into scientific circulation and analyze the data that shed light on the complex problem of the initial dedication of the altars of St. Sophia in Kyiv. The ancient integral architectural and mural ensemble of the St. Sophia is considered to be the most reliable authentic source. The article in the context of the theme of the dedication of the altars of the St. Sophia comprehensively explores the problem of the implementation of the princely order of the spouses of the Baptists of Rus-Ukraine. The study testifies to the patronage of Volodymyr the Great and his wife Anna Porphyrogenita regarding the St. Sophia and its dating from 1011 to 1018. This can be seen even in the very canonical religious plots of the five lower altars of the cathedral, the sacred dedication of which is beyond doubt, as it is reliably confirmed by the content of their monumental paintings – mosaics and frescoes of the second decade of the 11th century. It turns out that the original dedication of the altars of St. Sophia in Kyiv is still known, which some modern scholars, ignoring the content of the plots, the specifics of the medieval worldview, theological and functional-liturgical aspects of the cathedral ensemble, as well as the results of its previous and latest research, are baseless. In fact, this dedication is quite authentic and fully corresponds to the dedication of the Church of the Wisdom of God itself as a monument to the time of the Christianization of Rus-Ukraine, its formation as a Christian state. The dedication of the cathedral and its altars is connected with this, in the monumental painting of which the wide and consistent glorification of the new Rus and the princely couple of its baptized Volodymyr the Great and Anna Porphyrogenita is clearly traced.

Keywords: St. Sophia in Kyiv, Altars, Saints, Volodymyr the Great, Anna Porphyrogenita.

<i>Iryna Margolina, Sacrum Relics of St. Cyril's Church in Kyiv.</i>	93
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With the beginning of the construction of Christian churches in Rus-Ukraine, according to the tradition that was characteristic of the Byzantine churches, the relics of saints were put under the throne, in reliquaries, in icons, as well as in the walls of religious buildings. These were sacrum relics that guarded, protected the churches and at the same time glorified their sacredness, gave them holiness and popularity. This article is devoted to the ancient sacra, which, according to the author's conviction, were set in the masonry of St. Cyril's Church in Kyiv.

Keywords: St. Cyril's Church in Kyiv, relics of Saints.

<i>Maryana Nikitenko, Greek Letters "L" and "T" on the Bricks of the 11–12th Centuries from the Assumption Cathedral of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra</i>	109
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The article examines the meaning of the inscriptions of Greek letters "L" and "T" on the bricks from the Assumption Cathedral of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra. The conclusion is made about the deep symbolism of these inscriptions associated with the ideas of the Cross and the Eucharist. It is shown that the image of letters and phrases on the bricks comes from the Byzantine tradition. The letters denoted the Incarnation and the Atoning Sacrifice of Christ, revealed in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

Keywords: Assumption Cathedral of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, Greek letters, Byzantine tradition.

<i>Volodymyr Haniak, The Mysterious Passions Around Eliash Ilkovski and Other Related Persons</i>	119
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This article investigates the historical peculiarities of the *mysterious* death and dying of Ukrainian Orthodox bishops (Melety Smotrytsky, Joseph Bobrikovych, Petro Mohyla). Many historians have considered these deaths separately, but the microhistorical approach can create a focal point, and in this focus of the historical investigation there is an opportunity to explore these tragic events. Detailed analysis of Ilkovski Eliash's biography and links with other related persons can help us to form a new way on the causes of these deaths. There is written evidence that one of his contemporaries accused E. Ilkovski of poisoning Bishop Y. Bobrikovych. It is also known that Eliash was a member of the inner social circle of Metropolitan P. Mohyla and Bishop M. Smotrytsky. The author explores the possible motives for the behavior of Eliash and other persons associated with him in the borderline conditions of religious struggle. There were some cases of conflicting interfaith relations in the first half of the 17th century, which sometimes led to the killing of religious opponents. The question of how much we can talk about the secret side of the activities of musician Ilkovsky is left to the discretion of the readers.

Keywords: microhistorical approach, biography analysis, borderline conditions, Melety Smotrytsky, Joseph Bobrikovych, Petro Mohyla, Eliash Ilkovski, Sylvester Kossov, Oktaviano Manchiny.

<i>Volodymyr Lytvynov, Ruslava Mnozhynska, The Poem “Dnieper Muses” as a Monument of the Renaissance Period in Ukraine</i>	129
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The “Dnieper Stones” of Ivan Dombrovsky is one of the sights of the Ukrainian Renaissance. Based on the Renaissance-humanist understanding of history as a consequence of the actions of eminent personalities, the author praises the exploits of his ancestors. The work is also a historical study, with detailed annotations, comments, and links to prehistoric sources. The ideal of the ruler for the author is a philosopher on the throne who cares for the common good.

Keywords: Renaissance humanism, Renaissance thinking, national consciousness, patriotism, self-identification, subject of history, passionarity, common good, Ukrainian Renaissance humanists.

<i>Mykola Symchych, How is Possible Scholasticism in the Epoch of Early Modern?</i>	141
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Traditionally, scholasticism was considered as a medieval phenomenon only. The article argues that this view is completely wrong, and scholasticism actively developed in the Early Modern period. It tries to define essential properties of scholasticism. Scholasticism as a tradition of thought is Christian, rational, connected with academic process, especially the practice of dispute, Aristotelian, and factional – divided into different schools. It shows that scholasticism did not cease to exist in the Renaissance period. In Renaissance, humanism came to existence, but it did not supplant the scholasticism: humanism and scholasticism took different cultural and institutional niches. Reformation and counter-reformation gave additional boost to the development of scholasticism. That resulted in hundreds of philosophers and theologians which worked in scholastic tradition and thousands of books written by them. The article shows how scholastic tradition grew in that period in different aspects of its development. One of those aspects was a new genre “cursus philosophicus”. The article concludes that survived handwritten Kyiv-Mohyla philosophical courses exemplify scholastic genre of cursus philosophicus.

Keywords: scholastic philosophy, Early Modern, cursus philosophicus.

<i>Aleksandr Almazov, Practice of Consideration by the Voivode, the Magistrate and the Regimental Court of Conflicts of “Military People” of the Nizhyn Garrison with Burghers and Cossacks in the 2nd half of 17th Century</i>	197
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The paper is devoted to the topic of practice of consideration of cases which are connected with conflicts between Russian military people of the Nizhyn garrison and Nizhyn Cossacks and burghers by the voivode, the magistrate and the regimental office. The author concludes that the case was considered by the authorities to which the accused or the defendant was accused, and the authorities to which the plaintiffs or victims were accused sent their representatives to the court.

Keywords: Judicial practice, the Nizhyn garrison, the Nizhyn Cossacks, burghers.

Source Studies. Sources' Publication

- Oleh Odnorozhenko*, Heraldica Feminarum. Coats of Arms of Women
in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period 206

Compared to various other sign systems, heraldry has the highest level of organization and consistency in using its distinctive heraldic signs – coats of arms. Besides, heraldry is marked by common presence of special practices, mostly or completely unknown to other similar systems. One of these notable practices was an old-established and ubiquitous usage of arms by women. Known from the dawn of heraldry, women coats of arms, from the very beginning, served as a means of individual and social identification. Moreover, prevailing usage practices differed quite noticeably in various parts of Europe. In the West, women distinctly tended to use their husband's arms, often in combination with their father's. In Central Europe, the main practice was to use father's arms only. On the lands of Ukraine, as early as in the Middle Ages and onwards, both of the ways were found. Yet, if in 14–16th centuries women heraldry was largely into fathers' coats of arms, in the Cossacks times, for the most part, husbands' arms were used. On the other hand, Ukrainian heraldry saw many instances when daughters (and sometimes even sons) used solely their mother's arms – a custom which was almost unknown in other European countries. Such practices, together with some others (for example, mainstream use of arms with genealogical programs), indicate that women themselves, and men, too, recognized the importance and the status value of reproducing genealogical connections via female lineage. All the above allows us to suggest that, in 12–18th centuries, Ukrainian heraldry had the widest range of tools for heraldic representation of women, that differed from heraldic sets in other regions by its usage patterns.

Keywords: heraldry, women's coat of arms, coat of arms inheritance, social identification.

- Dariya Syroyid*, Church Slavonic Martyrdom of Saint Thecla from 11th c.:
Peculiarities of the Church Slavonic Redaction of Apocryphal Acts
of Saint Paul and Thecla 276

The Church Slavonic translation of the apocryphal Acts of Saint Paul and Thecla (ATH) from the 11th c. is examined in the context of its Greek original and other Church Slavonic ATH texts from later manuscripts. The attention is paid to the specifics of translation (clarity, preciseness, some addition or omitting details) as well to the form: The main text of the ATH is expanded by two (or perhaps three) miracles. These miracles often are added to the text of ATH in Church Slavonic manuscripts from 11th to 18th cc. Such a combination is more typical of the manuscripts that could belong to the Kyiv Metropolis. The question was: what is the origin of these miracles and when they were combined with the text of ATH? Thanks to the newest research of Greek ATH manuscripts, these miracles are been considered as a part of the Greek original that was translated into Church Slavonic.

Keywords: Saint Thecla, Church Slavonic manuscripts, apocryphal Acts.

<i>Viacheslav Kornienko</i> , Ukrainian Letters of the 15 th Century on the Pages of the Lutsk Gospel of the 14 th Century	288
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The article is devoted to the scientific publication of six Ukrainian letters of the 15th century, which were written on the pages of the Lutsk Gospel of the 14th century. Thanks to the information of the letters it was found that in the 15th century the manuscript was in Savior Transfiguration Church of the same name monastery, which was located in the village Krasne near Lutsk at that time. In one of the letters, Lutsk's Bishop Oleksiy counts church utensils and books kept in the church in the third quarter of the 15th century. The second document states that Abbot Theodosius made a silver frame for the Lutsk Gospel at the end of the 15th century. Four other letters report that the monastery received tithes from noble estates, village and land, which the monastery received from Porphyry Ivanovych Kirdeievych and his wife Nastasia (one letter) in the first quarter of the 15th century, from Olizar Kirdeievych and his wife Theodosia (two letters) in 1483 and 1487, as well as from Prince Mikhaïlo Konstantynovych Kurtsevych (one letter) between 1447 and 1451. The texts of the letters of the 15th century are published as close as possible to the originals.

Keywords: Ukrainian Letters, Lutsk Gospel, historical sources, late medieval Ukraine.

<i>Yurii Peleshenko, Myroslav Trofymuk</i> , Speech of Hryhoriy Tsamblak to Pope Martin V at the Council of Constance on February 25, 1418	302
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The publication contains the text of the speech of the Metropolitan of Kyiv Hryhoriy Tsamblak, delivered by him at the Council of Constance in 1418 before Pope Martin V. The foreword provides brief information about the Council of Constance and Tsamblak's participation in it. The text of the speech is published in the original in Latin with a translation into modern Ukrainian.

Keywords: Hryhoriy Tsamblak, Council of Constance, Union idea.

<i>Oleksandr Dzhanov</i> , The Massaria Book of Caffa of 1441–1442	308
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This paper is an archaeographic publication of an updated and expanded transcription of the accounting book of the Treasury of the Genoese Caffa for 1441–1442. This document preserves the earliest evidence of that time of the founder of the Crimean khan dynasty – Haçı Giray (1441–1466) and his fierce struggle for the throne of Crimea with rivals, namely Seyid Ahmet II (1432(?)–1455) and Genghis Kasim ben Ulug Muhammed. The document also contains numerous data on various aspects of the economic life of the most important Genoese trade factor in the Black Sea. This document significantly expands the source base to the history of late medieval Ukraine.

Keywords: Crimea, genoese trading posts, Caffa, Soldaia, Chembalo, Crimean khanate, Haçı Giray I, Seyid Ahmet II, Kasim ben Ulug Muhammed, slave trade.

<i>Markiyan Dombrovskiy, Latin Inscriptions of the Catholic Church in Navaria Near Lviv</i>	376
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The article for the first time introduces in the scholar circulation the Latin inscriptions of a 18th century baroque church in the village of Navaria near Lviv (architect: Bernard Meretin, paintings by Antonio Tavelli). In addition to the text and translation, a general overview and classification of inscriptions is given. The publication of the 17th century epitaph of Elżbieta Gumnicka is provided with a detailed epigraphic and philological commentary. It is shown that the text combines elements of an individual and family epitaph, as well as a foundation inscription. The composition and style of the text are analyzed. The characteristic features of epigrammatic writing are revealed and the connection between the text and the epigrammatic tradition at the level of composition and in terms of following ancient genre models is shown.

The inscriptions of the paintings (except for the Saints' labels) are mainly direct quotes or paraphrases of biblical texts and early Christian authors. They are provided with a discussion of their primary and possible direct sources. The final overview of the crossreferences between the inscriptions of paintings is also given.

Keywords: catholic church in Navaria, Bernard Meretyn (Merettiner), Antonio Tavelli, Elżbieta Gumnicka, Latin inscriptions, Latin emblems epitaph.

Monuments of Ukrainian Medieval Studies

<i>Dmytro Hordiienko, Mykola Arkas-Junior and His Refrain of "The Tale of Ihor's Campaign"</i>	407
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The article lights the page of the creative biography of the Ukrainian emigrant historian Mykola Arkas-Junior (1898–1980). There are briefly disclosed living conditions in which the historian had to create. The article directly reveals the work of the scholar-poet on the re-singing of the outstanding Ukrainian medieval monument "The Tale of Ihor's Campaign". On the basis of M. Arkas's correspondence, his work on the poem and problems with the publication are shown. The place of Arkas's translation in Ukrainian "The Tale"-Studies and medieval studies in general is briefly described. Once again, the task of the need for a deeper and broader study of the history of Ukrainian medieval studies, the need to return to the Ukrainian scientific discourse the names and works of scholars from the Ukrainian emigration and diaspora.

Keywords: Mykola Arkas-Junior, Ukrainian emigration, "The Tale of Ihor's Campaign".

<i>Duma on the Campaign Contra Cumans of the Novhorod-Siversky Prince Ihor Svyatoslavovych in 1185, Refrain by Mykola Arkas / Publication and editing by Dmytro Hordiienko</i>	413
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The Duma is a rendition of the famous medieval Ukrainian monument "A Tale of Ihor's Campaign". The poem provides an opportunity to better

understand and promote the medieval monument. On the other hand, it is a little-known work of a prominent Ukrainian historian-emigrant. It expands the creative biography of M. Arkas and enriches modern Ukrainian literature and Ukrainian medieval studies.

Keywords: Ukrainian medieval culture, “A Tale of Ihor’s Campaign”, poem.

Congratulatio

- Oleksandr Holovko, Serhiy Lyman, The Lion in Arts, the Lion in Life*
(to the 70th Anniversary of Leontiy Viktorovych Voitovych) 441

Reviews

- Oleh Diomin, “Holy Cult Environment” of the man of Rus’.* [Review:]
НАДЕЖДА ВЕРЕЩАГИНА, *Христианские культы и реликвии древнего*
Киева (конец X – первая треть XIII в.) (NADEZHDA VERESCHAGINA,
Christian Cults and Relics of Ancient Kyiv (late 10th – first third
of 13th century)) (Odessa 2019), 628 p. 456
- Dmytro Hordiienko,* [Review:] ОЛЬГА ГУЛЬ, *Львів у XVI столітті:*
місто конфліктів та порозумінь (OLHA HUL, *Lviv in the 16th Century:*
the City of Conflicts and Agreements) (Lviv, NAS of Ukraine,
I. Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Lviv Department
of the M. S. Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography
and Sources Studies 2018), 304 p. 462

In memoriam

- Andriy Hrechylo, In Memory of a Friend: Ihor Skochylas (5.04.1967–20.12.2020)* 468
- About Authors** 474