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Nadiya Zelinska

Ukrainian Academy of Printing (Lviv, Ukraine)

E-mail: nvzelinska@gmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0002-1211-1897

Iryna Kapral

Ukrainian Academy of Printing (Lviv, Ukraine)

E-mail: ira_kapral@yahoo.com

ORCID: 0000-0003-0306-6606

Khrystyna Astaptseva

The Secretariat of the Cassation Administrative Court
within the Supreme Court

E-mail: krisast@ukr.net

ORCID: 0000-0003-1578-5747

CHRONICLES OF THE PRINCELY ERA IN THE "UKRAINSKA BIBLIOTEKA / UKRAINIAN LIBRARY" BY IVAN TYKTOR: PUBLISHING COMPROMISE BETWEEN SCHOLARSHIP AND READER'S DEMAND

The purpose of the research is to reveal the effective practices of Galician researchers and publishers from the 1920s - 1930s, representatives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the largest publishing concern in inter-war Galicia "Ukrainska Presa [Ukrainian Press]" in their joint efforts to enhance the cultural and educational level of Ukrainians by deepening their knowledge in the field of history through the publication of editions for the mass audience. **The research methodology** is based on the application of historical, chronological, retrospective, and partially biographical methods, which, in conjunction with editorial analysis methods, allowed for the reconstruction of the original approach of the publishers of the "Ukrainska Presa" concern to the processing and publication of complex content texts

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intended for an unprepared reader. **The scientific novelty** of the research lies in the exploration of lesser-known aspects of collaboration between Galician historians in the 1920s - 1930s and representatives of the contemporary publishing business. The result of this collaboration includes the publication of the first Ukrainian translations of chronicles from the Princely era.

Conclusions. The collaboration between researchers from the Shevchenko Scientific Society and representatives of the publishing concern "Ukrainska Presa", who accurately perceived and addressed the contemporary readership demand, resulted in the publication of the first translations of chronicles from the Princely era into modern Ukrainian. The inclusion of the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle and the Tale of Bygone Years in the popular "Ukrainska Biblioteka [Ukrainian Library]" contributed to their widespread dissemination among the Galician Ukrainian community, playing a role in patriotic education. The experience of concern serves as a reminder to modern Ukrainian publishers that historical works should be a part of the publishing repertoire and the book market. This helps deepen knowledge and shapes in society accurate, research-backed understanding of its own history.

Key words: Ukrainian Book Publishing in the Interwar Period, Galician-Volhynian Chronicle, Tale of Bygone Years, "Ukrainska Presa" concern, Ivan Tyktor, Theophil Kostruba, Ivan Krypiakievych, Vasyl Pachovskyi, "Ukrainska Biblioteka", newspaper "Nash Prapor", scientific-reference apparatus of the publication.

The relevance of the research topic. Many of the mental and worldview issues in modern Ukraine stem from significant gaps in knowledge about its own history and a generally low level of mass historical education. However, the blame for this should not always be placed solely on the shoulders of inadequately educated Ukrainians themselves. Reflecting on why 'Ukraine is losing the war for history' as noted by Serhii Hromenko, one of the most important reasons cited is the inability of historian-scholars to communicate with society, to create vivid and engaging texts. These texts should not only capture the interest of the so-called average readers but also instill in them not necessarily expertise in history but a well-informed citizenship capable of navigating past events and offering informed opinions. «Today, in my opinion, the main problem of Ukrainian humanities, as noted by the researcher, is the enormous gap between scholars, often isolated from the broader world by academic snobbery. Their stylistically weak and unattractive books, from the perspective of non-specialists, along with the needs of the modern reader and listener» [1, p. 49].

One way to bridge this 'gap' is through mass historical education facilitated by **high-quality** literature on the relevant topics, embodied in a **quality** publishing product. The first part of this statement was well-recognized in the early years of the restored Ukrainian Independence when publishers began mass-producing historical works by Mykola Arkas, Mykhailo Hrushevskyyi, Dmytro Doroshenko, Ivan Krypiakievych, Anton Lototskyi, and others, previously little-known to a wide readership. However, these works, with rare exceptions, were published without the necessary editorial support in the form of elements of a scientific-reference apparatus. Such elements would contribute to the seamless integration of long-written works into the modern academic context. This

98 absence was explained by the urgency of preparing these publications due to the pressing need and considerations of cost-effectiveness¹).

Satisfying the initial demand for information (and, unfortunately, often giving rise to justified skepticism about the capabilities and professional qualifications of Ukrainian publishers), these publications quickly yielded ground to others — less numerous but better prepared². However, the problem remains today — to strike a balance between the demands of different readership, authorial proposals, and the capabilities of publishers for the qualitative realization of these propositions.

In addressing the stated problem, it seems prudent to turn to successful publishing practices of the past, particularly the unique experience of the largest publishing concern in interwar Galicia, the «Ukrainska Presa» (1923-1939), led by Ivan Tyktor (1896-1982). This concern presented a distinctive model of collaboration with «high» science for the contemporary Ukrainian society, without betraying its readership and without compromising its own business interests.

Analysis of completer research and publications. The chronicles of the Princely era, discussed in the article, have long attracted the attention of scholars from various fields. As historical sources, they have been and remain a natural subject of research for historians, source researchers [2; 3; 4; 5; 6], linguists specializing in the history of the Ukrainian literary language [7-9], and literary scholars [10; 11; 12]. In recent years, the chronicles have entered the realm of interest for modern linguistic disciplines, not only in terms of «semantics, lexicon, grammar», but also «intertextuality»(!) [13], as well as cultural studies [14]. Researchers representing these disciplines, each in their own way, affirm the inherent value of these sources of primary information about events, facts, and key figures during the formation, flourishing, and decline of Kyivan Rus.

Simultaneously, viewing the chronicles as a publishing object that requires special approaches not only to textual embodiment (including translation or adaptation) but also to structuring, editorial support, formatting — this perspective has not yet found proper reflection in specialized literature and is considered within the context of textology [15; 16; 17].

¹ The prolonged preparation of elements of the scientific-reference apparatus — commentaries, indices, glossaries, etc. — while simultaneously increasing the volume of the publication objectively contributes to the rising production cost of the book and, consequently, has an impact on the economic indicators of the publishing house. In the early 1990s, amidst a general economic crisis, sharp reductions in print runs due to the shrinking book market, decreased state support, and the unprepared entry of the industry into market relations — these considerations often became decisive. Publishers, facing these challenges, released books with a minimal apparatus, only including what was necessary for basic attribution.

² An example of this is the diligent work of the Lviv publishing house «Svit», which has been releasing a 50-volume collection of works by Mykhailo Hrushevsky since 2002 (as of today, 24 volumes have been published). Another example is the publishing house of the Ukrainian Catholic University with its serial publication «Kyiv Christianity» (currently, more than 30 volumes have been printed).

The purpose of the research is to reveal the effective practices of Galician researchers and publishers from the 1920s - 1930s, representatives of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the largest publishing concern in interwar Galicia «Ukrainska Presa [Ukrainian Press]» in their joint efforts to enhance the cultural and educational level of Ukrainians by deepening their knowledge in the field of history through the publication of editions for the mass audience.

Presentation of the main material. Even with a not very deep dive into the history of publishing in Ukraine, modern researchers encounter many unknown facts, figures, and phenomena worthy of today's attention and detailed study. Among the recent discoveries is an interesting and quite unusual publishing phenomenon for its time (the 1930s) — the publication of chronicles from the Princely era in the publishing series «Ukrainska Biblioteka», intended for the widest readership. This book series was released in Lviv from 1933 to 1939 as part of the «Ukrainska Presa», concern, led by Ivan Tyktor, the largest Ukrainian publisher of the 20th century [18]. «Biblioteka» was composed of small size books (mostly no more than 128 pages), which served as monthly supplements to the popular magazine «Nash Prapor». Typically, these books contained works intended for what is defined in the professional publishing environment as an unprepared reader³.

Even in our time, when the educational level of readers has significantly increased, along with a growing interest in historical events, legendary figures, and the roots of statehood, not every publisher would venture into such a brave project. State publishers (publishers without their own financial risks) of post-war World War II Ukraine rarely undertook such projects: an adapted version for children named «Tale of Former Years» was released in 1982 by the «Veselka [Rainbow]» [20]⁴, and the «adult» version, titled «Tale of Bygone Years», was published in 1990 by the «Radianskyi pysmennyk [Soviet Writer]» publishing house [21]. The «Litopys Rusky [Rus Chronicle]» was published in 1989 by the «Dnipro» publishing house [22]; Additionally, the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle was printed in the magazine «Zhovten» on the initiative of its then-editor-in-

³ Such «unpreparedness» was very simply explained: during the interwar period, among Ukrainians who constituted 15% of the population of the then Polish Republic, or about 5 to 6 million people, the intelligentsia made up less than 1%. The majority of Tyktor's publications were targeted towards the peasantry, which comprised 70-80% of his main readership and was largely illiterate or had low literacy levels (see, in particular, [19, p. 371-375]).

⁴ About this version, Vasyl Yaremenko, a researcher and translator of the subsequent edition of this chronicle, responded ambivalently: «...the first attempt to retell the Tale of Bygone Years for children was made by the late Viktor Blyznyets. The beautifully published adaptation by V. Blyznyets in 1982 with «Veselka» fulfilled its task and purpose, becoming a true cultural event. However, it must be said openly that the translator mostly aligned himself with the original but mainly retold based on the Russian translation, resorting to significant omissions» [28].

chief Roman Fedorov in 1982 [23]. In the «post-Soviet period», the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle also infrequently became a publishing object: in 1994, the Lviv publishing house «Chervona Kalyna [Red Viburnum]» reissued it from the pages of the magazine «Zhovten [October]» [24]; in 2002, the «Naukova Dumka [Scientific Thought]» publishing house of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine released an academic publication titled: «Galician-Volhynian Chronicle: Research. Text. Commentary», edited by Mykola Kotliar [25]; in 2020, a fundamental and textological survey of the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle was undertaken by a team of researchers led by Oleksiy Tolochko [26]. This work was also intended for a highly qualified readership. Only in 1973 was the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle translated into English, undertaken and annotated by George Perfecky (1940-2019). The translation, with a foreword by Omelian Pritsak, appeared as a separate issue in the «Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies» [27].

When, in 1936, the «Galician-Volhynian Chronicle» was included in the «Ukrainska Biblioteka» with a translation and explanations by the historian and member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Teofil Kostruba (1907-1943), its appearance in the supplement to the popular magazine «Nash Prapor [Our Flag]» became a rather unexpected event. After all, when initiating the «Ukrainska Biblioteka» in 1933, the publishers set slightly different goals (as reported on special advertising pages of the first books of the «Biblioteka»):

to reveal «before the Ukrainian readership the treasures of Ukrainian artistry preserved in foreign treasuries»,

to print works about «expanding horizons and awakening dormant forces in human beings and nature for progress and self-improvement of humanity», as well as «as far as possible» — «works of contemporary Ukrainian fiction writers, recognized through literary competitions», — and, indeed, for three years, the editorial body consistently adhered to this announcement, publishing works by Mykola Hohol, Danylo Mordovets, Yurii Fedkovych, Yurii Kosach, and others. What prompted a departure from the declared intentions and even to consecutively dedicate two issues of the library to a work, deliberately not easy for the audience of «Nash Prapor» and, accordingly, its supplement? Let's leave this question unanswered for now.

On the other hand, for the translator and compiler of chronicles, Theophil Kostruba turn to what could be called a «pop-culture» series as a venue for publishing his serious, long-term work became, to some extent, a compelled step. As a member of the Historical and source study commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society [29] (in 1934, it was reorganized and named the Commission for ancient history of Ukraine), he proposed to publish a three-volume series «Sources for the history of Ukraine», but the publication failed to materialize for various reasons, primarily due to the already palpable proximity of wartime events and the traditional lack of financial resources for implementing large scientific projects. In search of an opportunity to publish at least one of these sources, the

Galician-Volhynian Chronicle, T. Kostruba turned to the renowned Polish historian Franciszek Bujak (1875-1953). As later noted by Kostruba's disciple and friend, Alexander Dombrovskiy, Bujak «received him courteously and later escorted him from his office through several rooms to the doors, which was a sign of special respect. However, it was only a courteous politeness without commitments» [30]. Ukrainian history did not interest Polish historians. Instead — and this is a crucial point in our study — it greatly interested the readers of the publications released by the I. Tyktor's concern.

Most likely, the chronicle found its way into the editorial portfolio of the «Ukrainska Biblioteka» due to patronage, or rather, the recommendation of Ivan Krypiakevych (1886-1967), who, firstly, held great sympathy towards Theophil Kostruba⁵ and, evidently, wished to assist his younger colleague in publishing his research. Secondly, at that time, he was already actively collaborating with the «Ukrainska Presa» concern as an author, as well as the organizer of an authorial collective, compiler, and editor. In particular, he was involved in fundamental collective works such as the «Great History of Ukraine» (published in collaboration and edited by Mykola Holubets in 1935), the «History of the Ukrainian Army» (published under the general editorship of I. Krypiakevych in 1935-1936), and under his editorship, the «History of Ukrainian Culture» was published in 1937. Additionally, under the pseudonym *I.P. Horyshivskiy*, Krypiakevych wrote a historical novel titled «Under the Banners of Khmelnytskyi», which was published in the ninth issue of the «Ukrainska Biblioteka» in 1933.

Moreover, one should take into account the peculiarities of the publishing activities of the Commission for ancient history of Ukraine. In particular, from the notes of Osyp Nazaruk, we learn that due to the absence of specialized publications, the scientific works of commission members were often published in



Theophil Kostruba. Photo from December 12, 1942. (Kostruba T. *Belz i Belzka zemlia vid naidavnishykh chasiv do 1772 roku [Belz and the Belz land from ancient times until 1772.]*. New York, 1989).

⁵ Many years later, I. Krypiakevych recalled how, after Myron Korduba moving to Warsaw, he became «...the head of the Commission for ancient history of Ukraine, primarily dealing with the Galician-Volhynian state. The collaborators included Y. Pasternak, R. Zubyk, V. Matsiak, Y. Pelenskiy, and **the meetings were most animated by interesting reports from Theophil Kostruba**» (highlighted by us. — *Authors*) [32, p. 125].

periodicals. Although scientific work was conducted, the lack of research funds led to publications appearing in various Galician periodicals [31, p. 310]. So, the idea to publish a translation of the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle in the «Ukrainska Biblioteka», which was published in connection with newspaper «Nash Prapor» by Ivan Tyktor, was already a customary practice of the Shevchenko Scientific Society's Commission for ancient history at that time. It's worth noting that Ivan Tyktor was also familiar with the interests of the scholars published in his editions, as he himself became an ordinary member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in 1932 [33, fo. 260v].

But were all these arguments convincing enough for Tyktor **the businessman**? After all, he well understood the significant difference between publishing for the «elite» and for a mass audience, between a work of fiction and an ancient chronicle — and therefore meticulously calculated the risks.

Another matter — and this is another assumption — is that publishing decisions were made based on a previously studied reader demand. It's worth noting that the newspaper «Nash Prapor» caring about the cultural development of its readers, not only organized a kind of literary-educational «elimination of illiteracy» on its pages (including a whole series of enlightening publications by Yaroslav Rudnytskyi titled «How to read a book with benefit», explaining themes, composition of works, who a character in a narrative is, etc.), but also occasionally published «voices of readers» under the heading «On literary topics» — for example, «What kind of literature do we need?» (Nash Prapor. 1935, no. 24), «We need strong literature» (Nash Prapor, 1935, no. 27), «Longing for a great drama...» (Nash Prapor, 1935, no. 33), and so on. It is very indicative that readers themselves insisted on the broadest possible publication of historical materials (for example: «Anyone who has been a librarian in a village knows that the most demanding readers ask for books on historical topics...» [34]). In other words, the publisher was somewhat «secured» against financial risks by the readers' desire to delve into Ukrainian history, to reach its roots, and to obtain that primary information that could best be conveyed through chronicles.

We believe that all versions can be considered valid: the publication of the «Galician-Volhynian Chronicle» in 1936 in the «Ukrainska Biblioteka» and in 1939, the translation of the Tales of Bygone Years was logical in terms of the professional historical interests of the authors and editors associated with I. Tyktor. Simultaneously, it responded to the public's demand for historical themes. The crucial factor in preparing these publications turned out to be the «reader's address». Therefore, the translator, editor, and compiler, T. Kostruba had to exert significant efforts to make the texts, which were unconventional and complex for the readership of that time (let's remind that it was not always highly educated), become accessible and understandable. In preparing the chronicles for publication, all available resources of the publishing scientific-reference apparatus were involved. Despite the concise and somewhat simplified format, which was accept-

able considering the readership and the consistent volume of each book (128 pages) in the «Ukrainska Biblioteka» every effort was made to make the texts approachable.

The Galician-Volhynian Chronicle was published in two parts, as numbers 43 and 44 of the «Ukrainska Biblioteka», in 1936, with a cover designed by the renowned artist Edward Kozak (1902-1992).

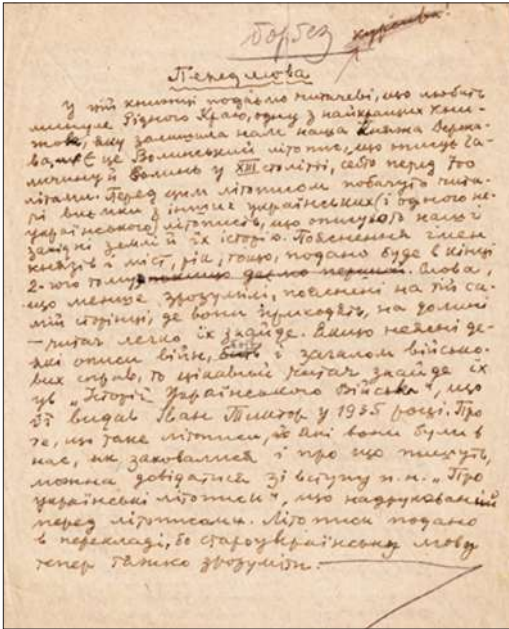
The editorial presentation of the material was very interesting and well-thought-out. The first book opened with a short preface by Theophil Kostruba, addressing readers interested in the past and providing a brief characterization of the publication and its structure. Here, the presence of subordinated notes is explained: «words that may be less understood are explained on the same page where they appear — so the reader will easily find them in the text», and a kind of advertising «nod» is made towards another edition that had recently been released by the «Ukrainska Presa»:

«If some descriptions of wars, battles, and military affairs are unclear, an interested reader can find them in the «History of the Ukrainian Army», published by Ivan Tyktor in 1935» [35, fo. 3v]. (Knowing the value placed on the principle of «birds of a feather flock together» in the Tyktor concern, which involved advertising one publication within the pages of another, it can be confidently assumed that this phrase was initiated by the publisher himself).

However, understanding that the potential reader would require more extensive and detailed explanations regarding why they should actually delve into such an unusual text, Kostruba includes in the first book an expansive, 18-page scientific exploration titled «On Ukrainian Chronicles». Here, considering the interests of the general reader, he patiently defines terms used («*literal understanding of the chronicle as a collection of notes kept year after year, providing the year-date for each event*», «*we do not have separate chronicles, in the original manuscript*», «*scholarly studies on the original chronicle*», «*this is the so-called narrative history*», etc.), explains the pursuits of historical science, and draws certain conclusions about the essence of ancient Ukrainian chronicles, referring to them as the «political history of their time, with a focus on the military operations of princes and



Cover of the book: Halytskyo-Volynskyi Litoyps [Galician-Volhynian Chronicle]. Part 1. Lviv: Publisher I. Tyktor, 1936. ("Ukrainska Biblioteka"; No. 43).



Original preface page by T. Kostruba to the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle. Manuscripts Department of the Vasyl Stefanyk Lviv National Scientific Library. Fund MV, file 1322/6, fo. 3v.

warriors». Furthermore, Kostruba immediately describes which chronicles specifically fell within the scope of his interests and how they will be presented in the publication.

The next element of the book is the «Note for translation» — seemingly nothing special, but for us, this short text is crucial. Here, Kostruba emphasizes the **uniqueness** of the publication, stating, («I have almost no predecessors in that field, as only parts were translated by M. Hrushevskyyi in his "History" and "History of Literature"»). And besides, he openly admits to the challenging task of a «serious» scholar — writing for a mass audience: «Having the opportunity to provide a translation intended, obviously, not for specialists but for the general reader, I could not include any scholarly notes or heavy explanations below

the text. However, in this popular edition, I strive to eliminate what would disturb the researcher and even more so the broad reader... <...> In parentheses (), I provide my additions necessary for understanding the text but not present in the original». Another very interesting point: «The aesthetic aspect of the language in the translation yielded in my work to precision» [36, pt. 1, p. 23].

But the uniqueness of the publication doesn't end there: to provide a comprehensive understanding of the richness of the Ukrainian chronicle heritage, a kind of «digest» is included here, as the compiler notes, from «other Ukrainian (and one non-Ukrainian) chronicles that describe our western lands and their history» (pp. 24-96):

- from the «Tale of Bygone Years» (pp. 24-44);
- from the so-called «Kyivan Chronicle» (pp. 45-93);
- from the «Suzdal Chronicle» (pp. 94-96).

A simple calculation shows that three-fourths of the content of the 128-page book (no. 43) is required by the editor solely to **prepare** the reader for acquaintance with the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle itself. In the next book (no. 44), essentially the entire volume (122 pages) is dedicated to the chronicle, with the exception of two supplementary elements: «Explanation of certain names» (pp. 122-124) and the «Table of contents» (pp. 125-127).

Despite the presence of these in-text explanations, both the first and second books are enriched with numerous subordinated notes. Essentially, the reader is never left without the assistance of the attentive translator-compiler, who is keen on ensuring that the reader, without getting tired or distracted from the text, receives all the necessary information. As an example:

⁴⁾ Tutor: a mentor for a young prince.

⁵⁾ Overseas: to Scandinavia, the homeland of the Varangians.

⁶⁾ Magistrate: a princely administrator of the city [p. 25].

It is worth emphasizing that Kostruba's pioneering role in translating the chronicle into Ukrainian seems to have been unknown in Ukraine itself for a certain period. This is because the books of the «Ukrainska Biblioteka», like all other publications of the «Ukrainska Presa» concern, were securely hidden from researchers behind the walls of the so-called «special archives». Prefaces to the book editions were doubly concealed: cut out from the books, they were stored in separate folders⁶. (On the other hand, the Ukrainian diaspora had the opportunity to read the translated chronicle with explanations by T. Kostruba thanks to the reprint carried out in 1967 by the Canadian publishing house «Zhyttia ta Shkola [Life and School]» «with the kind consent of the original publisher» — at that time, the still active Ivan Tyktor, who had been living in Canada since 1948. However, the print run of this edition was only 250 copies).

The publisher of one of the modern versions of the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle» (1994), writer Roman Fedoriv, mentioned the work of Teofil Kostruba in the «Foreword to the Readers» of the publication («It is known that Teofil Kostruba worked on the translation and commentary of this historical and literary monument already in the early thirties, and the renowned Lviv publisher Ivan Tyktor published it in two small volumes in the popular series «Ukrainska Biblioteka» in 1936» [37, p. 3]). However, the publication of the chronicle in the «Zhovten» magazine (1982) and a separate edition by Fedoriv were carried out in a more modern translation by Leonid Makhnovets.

Unfortunately, Teofil Kostruba's original work did not receive an active response in the form of reviews either in the pages of the mass media or in the specialized scientific collections of that time in Galicia. However, it did not go unnoticed: a short but exceptionally informative review appeared in the German «Yearbook of the History of Eastern Europe» («Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas») at the end of 1937. The author, the renowned Ukrainian historian Dmytro Doroshenko (1882-1951), who was then working in Prague, tirelessly pointed out the main features of this extraordinary edition:

«The translation is intended for a wide range of readers. In addition to the text of the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle (1205-1289), the author also provides

⁶ The collection of prefaces / afterwords to the editions of Ivan Tyktor's «Ukrainska Biblioteka», compiled by I. Kapral and N. Zelinska, is being prepared for release under the title «Doubly arrested».

excerpts from the so-called Tale of Bygone Years and the Kyiv Chronicle», specifically related to the history of Galicia and Volhynia. As the work of a specialist who has also written an introductory essay on ancient Ukrainian chronicles and explanatory notes below the text, **in our opinion, this translation of ancient monuments into modern Ukrainian will be useful not only for the general public but also for scholarly use in university seminars, and so on**» (emphasis added by us. — *Authors*)⁷.

That is to say, the emphasis here is placed on 1) the quality translation carried out by an expert, 2) the presence of proper apparatus (introductory essay and notes), 3) the usefulness of the modern version of «ancient monuments» both «for the general public» and «for scholarly use». In essence, this is an acknowledgment of the scientific value of Teofil Kostruba's work and the correctness of the editorial approach to its publication.

In the same year of 1937, in the Berlin journal — the organ of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute «Ukrainische Kulturberichte» — a review by Dmytro Doroshenko's student Borys Krupnytskyi (1894-1956) appeared, in which he essentially lists the same defining features of the edition prepared by T. Kostruba:

«T. Kostruba translated the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle from Old Church Slavonic into Ukrainian and added explanatory notes of a general nature to make this most important source of Galician-Volhynian history accessible to a wide range of readers in the Ukrainian community. The text is preceded by a popularly formatted explanation of Ukrainian chronicles. In order for the reader to also clearly understand the earlier times of Galician-Volhynian history, in the first part the editor also presents several excerpts from the Tale of Bygone Years and the Kyiv Chronicle (as well as some from the Suzdal Chronicle). Then follows the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle, covering the period from 1201 to 1292. T. Kostruba primarily aimed to provide an accurate and understandable translation, without paying special attention to a beautiful style. In the chronology, he follows the main critical-chronological studies of M. Hrushevskyi. Since this work is not intended for scholars, critical comments were excluded»⁸.

⁷ Original text: "Die Übersetzung ist für einen breiten Leserkreis bestimmt. Außer dem Text der galizisch-wolhynischen Jahrbücher (1205-1289) gibt der Verfasser auch Auszüge aus der sogenannten "Povest vremennykh let" und "Kiever Jahrbüchern", die speziell die Geschichte Galiziens und Wolhyniens betreffen. Als die Arbeit eines Fachgelehrten, der auch den einleitenden Aufsatz über die alten ukrainischen Annalen und die erläuternden Anmerkungen unter dem Text geschrieben hat, wird unserer Meinung nach diese Übersetzung der alten Denkmäler in die gegenwärtige ukrainische Sprache nicht nur für das breite Publikum, sondern auch für den wissenschaftlichen Gebrauch der Annalen in den Universitätsseminaren usw. nützlich sein" [38].

⁸ Original text: «T. Kostruba hat die galizisch-wolhynischen Annalen aus dem Altslawischen ins Ukrainische übersetzt und mit erläuternden Anmerkungen allgemeinen Charakters versehen, um diese wichtigste Quelle der galizisch-wolhynischen Geschichte auch weiteren Kreisen der ukrainischen Leserschaft zugänglich zu machen. Dem Text geht eine populär

Three years after the publication of the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle, in 1939, the Tale of Bygone Years appeared in the «Ukrainska Biblioteka» (nos. 79 and 80) [39] in a translation by Vasyl Pachovskyi, edited by Teofil Kostruba⁹. This edition was dedicated to the 950th anniversary of the Baptism of Rus and the 500th anniversary of the Council of Florence. The editorial processing principle of the material was preserved (introductory article, consecutive notes), but the apparatus in this case was not as elaborate because the reader had already received some necessary «preparatory» information from the previous chronicle publication.

It is worth noting only one very important and, in a sense, indicative element with which the book begins — this, as in the previous edition, is a short «Note to the translation». Here, Kostruba writes about the **absolute originality** of the publication («for the **first time**, the Tale is presented in translation into the Ukrainian language») and emphasizes the difficulties the translator had to overcome in reproducing certain passages («difficulties that can be truly understood only by those who have tried to translate chronicles themselves»). He also highlights that, in this translation, «for the **first time** (as far as I know), the treaties of Oleh, Igor, and Sviatoslav are presented in modern Ukrainian language. These were the most challenging parts to translate»¹⁰.

In the same note, the **historian** Kostruba modestly and delicately explains his intervention in the translation carried out by the **poet and philosopher** Vasyl Pachovskyi: «In this translation... I have double-checked against the original, and in some places, I have closely aligned it with the original text», he also immediately provides recommendations to readers on dealing with unclear elements of

gehaltene Erklärung der ukrainischen Annalen voran. Damit dem Leser auch die früheren Zeiten der galizisch-wolhynischen Geschichte deutlich ins Bewußtsein treten, werden vom Bearbeiter im ersten Teil auch einige Ausschnitte aus der «Powest' wremennych let» und aus der «Kiewer Letopis» (einiges auch aus der Suzdaler) gegeben. Erst dann folgen die galizisch-wolhynischen Annalen, die bekanntlich die Zeitspanne von 1201-92 umfassen. T. Kostruba hat in erster Linie darnach getrachtet, eine genaue und klare Übersetzung zu liefern, nicht aber schönen Stil zu zeigen. In der Chronologie folgt er (wie bekannt, ist die Chronologie der Ipatsky-Handschrift vollkommen willkürlich) den grundlegenden kritisch-chronologischen Verbesserungen von M. Hruschewskyj. Da die Arbeit nicht für den Wissenschaftler bestimmt ist, sind kritische Anmerkungen weggelassen worden» [40].

⁹ We can only speculate that due to illness, Teofil Kostruba was unable to independently bring this monument to publication. He utilized his previous work and certain already published fragments, as well as benefited from the collaboration and assistance of Vasyl Pachovskyi, who translated the chronicle text.

¹⁰ As with the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle, the authorship of the **first** Ukrainian translation remained unknown for a long time. This is evidenced, in particular, by the afterword «Golden echo of antiquity», written by P. Zahrebelnyi for the publication of «The Tale...» 1982: «It seems that the writer Viktor Blyznets made perhaps the first attempt to translate the Chronicle of Nestor into the Ukrainian language. <...> Having no predecessors and models to follow, he was not always able to accurately reproduce with the means of modern language all the beauty of expression of our chronicler, hence the appearance of the word «processing» in the subtitle, which indicates some inevitable losses in the text» [41, p. 223-224].

the text: «In brackets, I have provided additions necessary for understanding the original text. In the notes, I offer only the most essential explanations; some details will be in the index at the end of Volume II» (here we see an indirect indication of the eventual need to refer to the next book).

Unfortunately, both books containing *The Tale of Bygone Years*, turned out to be the last in the history of the «Ukrainska Biblioteka», — as well as in the history of the entire «Ukrainska Presa» concern. In September 1939, the Second World War began, followed by the Soviet occupation in Galicia, which put an end to the fruitful publishing activities of Ivan Tyktor in his homeland. Consequently, we will never learn about the readers' reaction to the analyzed editions here, nor about the considerations of historians — colleagues of Teofil Kostruba¹¹, which could have appeared in the pages of contemporary magazines or in the collections of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, as they all immediately disappeared from the information space.

But the chronicles unequivocally played an exceptional role in the formation and strengthening of the national consciousness of Ukrainians. As a form of proof «in reverse», Roman Fedoriv wrote in the «Foreword to the reader» in 1994 when he released the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle at the Lviv publishing house «Chervona Kalyna». Recalling how, in the «pre-rebuilding» year of 1982, the journal «Zhovten», led by him, published this chronicle in the translation by Leonid Makhnovets, Fedoriv writes that «this event was barely interpreted by the party authorities as almost anti-state, separatist action». On the «carpet» in the party committee, the writer was interrogated: «Who allowed the publication in a literary journal of «some chronicle» that is needed only by our enemies, who idealize historical past and patriarchy»? In the report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the employees of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR at that time asserted that the translator and chief editor of «Zhovten», while printing the Galician-Volynian Chronicle, aimed to emphasize its affiliation exclusively to Ukrainian history, and sought to detach the monument «from the common trunk of Old Rus writing» [42].

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the exploration of lesser-known aspects of collaboration between Galician historians in the 1920s - 1930s and representatives of the contemporary publishing business. The result of this collaboration includes the publication of the first Ukrainian translations of chronicles from the Princely era.

Conclusions. Examining this very brave publishing project of its time — the publication of chronicles from the Princely era as part of a book series designed

¹¹ The life of T. Kostruba himself was also approaching its conclusion: in 1940, Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytskyi secretly ordained him as a priest. However, due to deteriorating health, the scholar settled in a cell of the St. Onuphrius Monastery, where, under the care of monks, he worked on the course of Ukrainian history until his final days. Theophil Kostruba passed away on March 3, 1943 [43].

for a mass audience — it is important to emphasize that it did not turn out to be a doomed adventure but rather a result, firstly, of a well-considered and accurately assessed reader demand, and secondly, of fruitful collaboration (partly forced) between researchers from the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the largest publishing concern in Galicia, «Ukrainska Presa». However, perhaps all of this wouldn't have worked if both chronicles — the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle and the Tale of Bygone Years — had not received proper scholarly treatment and corresponding publishing realization. Primarily through the efforts of T. Kostruba and V. Pachovskyi, the chronicles were translated into contemporary Ukrainian, preserving their content and original style. Subsequently, the texts of the chronicles received necessary publishing support, preceded by a «preparatory» introductory article by T. Kostruba titled «On Ukrainian Chronicles». This article aligned with the author's scientific interests while simultaneously providing the reader with essential historical knowledge for the future comprehension of the chronicles. Finally, a comprehensive system of subordinated and in-text annotations contributed to a better understanding of the material, making even a complex and temporally distant work approachable. All of this leads to the conclusion that with adequate editorial support, even a complex and temporally distant work becomes readable, understandable, and impactful.

It is precisely due to the skillful combination of authorial discoveries and publishing capabilities that the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle and the Tale of Bygone Years seamlessly integrated into the mass «Ukrainska Biblioteka». Consequently, they reached the widest audience of Galician Ukrainians, contributing in their own way to fostering patriotic upbringing.

The unique experience of I. Tyktor and his concern serves as a reminder to modern Ukrainian publishers that historical works, in various publication formats (besides the analyzed chronicles, the «Ukrainska Presa» released fundamental works such as «Great History of Ukraine», «History of the Ukrainian Army», «History of Ukrainian Culture», and «World History»), should consistently be part of the publishing repertoire and book market. This contributes to deepening knowledge and shaping in society accurate, well-founded, research-based understanding of its own history.

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Надія Зелінська, доктор філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри
медіакомунікацій факультету медіакомунікацій та підприємництва,
Українська академія друкарства (Львів, Україна)

E-mail: nvzelinska@gmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0002-1211-1897

Ірина Капраль, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри медіакомунікацій
факультету медіакомунікацій та підприємництва
Українська академія друкарства (Львів, Україна)

E-mail: ira_kapral@yahoo.com

ORCID: 0000-0003-0306-6606

Христина Астапцева, доктор філософії з журналістики,
провідний спеціаліст відділу забезпечення роботи секретаря та суддів судової палати
управління забезпечення роботи судової палати з розгляду справ щодо податків, зборів
та інших обов'язкових платежів, секретаріат Касаційного адміністративного суду
у складі Верховного суду (Київ, Україна)

E-mail: krisast@ukr.net

ORCID: 0000-0003-1578-574

ЛІТОПИСИ КНЯЖОЇ ДОБИ В «УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ БІБЛІОТЕЦІ» ІВАНА ТИКТОРА: ВИДАВНИЧИЙ КОМПРОМІС МІЖ НАУКОЮ ТА ЧИТАЦЬКИМ ЗАПИТОМ

Метою дослідження є розкриття ефективної практики галицьких науковців і видавців 20—30-х років ХХ ст. — представників Наукового товариства імені Шевченка та концерну «Українська Преса» — в їх спільній роботі щодо піднесення культурного та освітнього рівня українців, зокрема поглиблення їхніх знань у царині історії через випуск видань для масової аудиторії. **Методологія** дослідження базується на застосуванні історичного, хронологічного, ретроспективного та, частково, біографічного методу, що у сполученні з методами редакторського аналізу дало змогу відтворити оригінальний

підхід видавців концерну «Українська Преса» до опрацювання і випуску складних за змістом текстів, що мали бути адресовані непередготованому читачеві. **Наукова новизна** дослідження полягає у висвітленні маловідомих сторінок співпраці галицьких істориків у 20—30-х роках ХХ ст. (у цьому випадку визначного медієвіста Теофіля Коструби) з представниками тогочасного видавничого бізнесу (знаковою постаттю якого був засновник і власник «медіаімперії» «Українська Преса» Іван Тиктор), результатом чого стала, зокрема, публікація перших українських перекладів літописів Княжої доби. **Висновки.** Плідна взаємодія дослідників з кола Наукового товариства ім. Шевченка і представників найбільшого видавничого концерну міжвоєнної Галичини «Українська Преса», які правильно вловили та врахували тогочасний читацький запит, мала результатом публікацію перших перекладів на сучасну українську мову літописів Княжої доби. Поява Галицько-Волинського літопису та Повісті временних літ у складі популярної «Української Бібліотеки» сприяла їх масовому поширенню серед галицького українства, у свій спосіб сприяючи його патріотичному вихованню. Унікальний досвід Тикторового концерну нагадує сучасним українським видавцям про те, що історичні праці — у різних форматах їх оприлюднення — повинні постійно перебувати у видавничому репертуарі та на книжковому ринку, поглиблюючи знання та формуючи в соціумі правильні, сперті на наукові дослідження знання про власну історію.

Ключові слова: українське книговидання в міжвоєнний період, Галицько-Волинський літопис, Повість временних літ, концерн «Українська Преса», Іван Тиктор, Теофіль Коструба, Іван Крип'якевич, Василь Пачовський, «Українська Бібліотека», газета «Наш Прапор», науково-довідковий апарат видання.