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FAMILY ARCHIVE OF PRIEST LEONID HOSHKEVYCH (1868–1963)

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In the 18th – first half of the 20 th centuries, representatives of the Hoshkevych family played a prominent role in the history of church and religious life in Ukraine. In the article, the first attempt is made to systematise the Family Archive of the priest Leonid Hoshkevych's family, which contains numerous documents not only of the priest, but also of his parents and brothers. Despite its value, the archive, which was stored in the funds of the Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oles Honchar, has long remained in the shadow of Ukrainian research. Unfortunately, as a result of repeated barbaric and cynical attacks by the Russian army in November 2023, the library building was destroyed, and the fate of the archive that was stored there is currently unknown. The present article aims to inform the academic community about the preserved materials that were examined and later published in the author's monograph. The article was originally intended to appear before the publication of the monograph; however, due to the difficult working conditions and the realities of wartime faced by the editorial team of the Zaporizhzhia Historical Review – whose dedication deserves the highest respect – the publication was delayed. Nevertheless, given the importance and relevance of the topic, it was decided to publish the article in order to acquaint English-speaking colleagues with the preserved materials. The article is an English-language version of one of the chapters of the monograph by A. V. Shevchenko[1].

[1] Шевченко А. Рід Гошкевичів у соціокультурному житті України: «нова сімейна історія» : монографія. Київ : Стилос, 2023. 296 с.

СІМЕЙНИЙ АРХІВ СВЯЩЕННИКА ЛЕОНІДА ГОШКЕВИЧА (1868–1963)

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Ключові слова: Гошкевич, Південна Україна, Леонід Гошкевич, священицька династія, священник.

У XVIII – першій половині XX століть представники родини Гошкевичів відігравали помітну роль в історії церковного та релігійного життя в Україні. У статті здійснено першу спробу систематизувати Сімейний архів священика Леоніда Гошкевича, який містив численні документи не лише самого священика, але й його батьків і братів. Попри свою цінність, архів, що зберігався у фондах Херсонської обласної універсальної наукової бібліотеки імені Олеся Гончара, тривалий час залишався поза увагою українських дослідників. На жаль, унаслідок повторних варварських і цинічних обстрілів російської армії в листопаді 2023 року будівлю бібліотеки було знищено, і доля архіву, що зберігався там, нині залишається невідомою. Метою цієї статті є інформування наукової спільноти про збережені матеріали, які були опрацьовані та згодом опубліковані в монографії авторки. Стаття спочатку мала вийти друком до публікації монографії; однак через складні умови роботи та реалії воєнного часу, у яких працювала редакція Zaporizhzhia Historical Review – чия відданість заслуговує на найвищу повагу – публікацію було відкладено. Втім, з огляду на важливість і актуальність теми

було ухвалено рішення опублікувати статтю, аби ознайомити англомовних колег із збереженими матеріалами. Стаття є англомовною версією одного з розділів монографії А. В. Шевченко.

One of the leading trends in modern historiography has been the application of approaches and methods associated with the subject field of «new family history», which forms part of anthropologically oriented social history, rooted in the Annales school and structural anthropology. However, local scholars are aware of a key peculiarity of the Ukrainian historical process: the existence of long periods of statelessness, during which the preservation of national identity was not supported by state institutions. Under such conditions, families functioned as a system that preserved, generated, and transmitted both universal and national values. Thus, family history is one of the means of studying the socio-political, socio-cultural, and intellectual history of Ukraine[1].

Currently, we have thorough studies of Cossack, noble, and intellectual families (Bilozerskyi-Kulish, Doroshenko, Markovych-Markevych, Pototskyi, Skadovskyi, Skarzhynskyi, Falts-Fein, etc.)[2]. Creating a collective family biography, reconstructing the social environment and historical context that influenced the formation of socio-cultural family traditions makes it possible to explore various social «challenges» on a real «micro-example» of one family.

At the same time, understanding the phenomenon of «family history» in the socio-cultural life of Ukraine is incomplete without studying the history of the Orthodox clergy families, which, due to their social position, have accumulated cultural and historical experience for centuries and in modern times have given society a number of representatives of the political and intellectual elite. Among them, the Hoshkevych family is a landmark. It is represented by a whole galaxy of church leaders of the late 17th – 20th centuries, among whom it is enough to name the teacher of the «Kyiv-Mohyla Academy» H. Hoshkevych, missionary, diplomat, orientalist Y. A. Hoshkevych, and Kherson church and religious leader L. I. Hoshkevych (Father Leonid). In the context of the modernisation processes of the late 19th – early 20th centuries, as a result of socio-professional transformations, representatives of the family became officials, military officers, and scientists. An outstanding figure in the history of Southern Ukraine is V. I. Hoshkevych, public figure, archaeologist, museum expert, and archaeologist I. V. Fabrytsius.

The conditional key to the study of the Hoshkevych family history is, of course, sources. The peculiarity of the source base of this study is its fragmentation and dispersion among various archival institutions. However, there are comprehensive sources, among which one of the largest is the Family Archive of the priest Leonid Hoshkevych, which was stored in the funds of the Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oles Honchar before the destruction of the library building. In the library's internal classification, this collection was stored in several boxes and referred to as an «archive», although it represented an unprocessed family collection rather than a formally organised archival fond, since the materials had never been processed, described, or systematised.

On November 12, 2023, as a result of artillery attacks (figs. 1, 2, 3. Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oles Honchar after the bombarding on November 12, 2023 a,b,c)[3], Russian troops virtually destroyed most parts of the building Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oles Honchar. The first attempt to destroy the largest library in the region was made on November 19, 2022. As a result, the library had been repeatedly bombarded and became one of the main targets of the Russians. This cynical barbarism is evidence of Russia's obvious and targeted cultural terror.

This article, created in the context of this sad news, aims to present the systematisation of the archive and highlight the publication of all these

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[2] Барабаш Н. О. Рід Білозерських і культурний світ України XIX – початку XX століть. Київ, 2007. 264 с.
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[3] Facebook post by Volodymyr Klutsevskyi, Deputy Head of the Kherson Regional Military Administration. URL:https://www.facebook.com/share/p/Dit9Uo5WrHWyfu1E/?mibextid=WC7FNe (access date: December 20, 2023).







Figs. 1, 2, 3. Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oles Honchar after the bombarding on November 12, 2023

sources in the monograph by A. V. Shevchenko The Hoshkevych Family in the Socio-Cultural Life of Ukraine: «A New Family History»[4]. The fate of the archive, which remained in the library at the time of the attacks, is currently unknown. However, the documents had been processed by the author before the destruction of the library, and therefore most of them were published in the monograph in order to bring them into scientific circulation and preserve them for future research.

This source complex has long been neglected by researchers. The exception is the article by O. Sak, Head of the Department of Rare and Valuable Publications, in which she described the total number of documents and attempted to outline the content of a few of them[5]. In addition, A. Shevchenko studied some sources of the archive in her publications devoted to the history of the family and individual personalities[6].

The main problem of working with these materials arose from the lack of any systematisation; the vast majority of documents has not been attributed until recently. A significant part of the materials consists of documentary evidence about the history of the family collected by Leonid Hoshkevych, as well as certificates and copies ordered by him from official church and state institutions.

The source material is divided into thematic groups. Since the archive had never been systematised, the numbering of the monograph's appendices is based on the structure proposed in this article.

The first group includes documentary evidence about the life and work of Anton Ivanovych Hoshkevych (1785–1836):

1. «Record of the diocese church of Minsk province, Rechytsia district, Strelichev village for 1835» (in the original – «Record on the diocese church of the of Minsk province, Rechytsia district, Strelichev village for 1835»). 1912.

2. Extract from the Minsk Theological Consistory on the death of priest Anton Hoshkevych on August 12, 1836. 1912.

3. Metrical certificate of death on August 12, 1836, of Antonii Hoshkevych. 1912.

The second group includes documentary evidence of the life and work of Andrii Antonovych Hoshkevych (1819–1855) and his children:

4. «Information about the church of the diocese of Minsk province, Rechytsia district, Yakymova Sloboda village for 1854» (in the original – «Statement of the diocese church of Minsk province Rechytsia district of Yakymova Sloboda village for 1854»). 1912.

5. Extract from the Minsk Theological Consistory on the death of priest Andrii Hoshkevych on May 25, 1855. 1912.

6. Metrical certificate of death of Andrii Hoshkevych on May 25, 1855. 1912.

7. Metrical certificate of death on February 7, 1885 of Andrii Hoshkevych's son Andrii Andriiovych Hoshkevych (junior). 1912.

The third group includes documentary evidence of the life of the Kyivan priestly family Velednytsky:

8. Metrical certificate of death on December 17, 1857 of archpriest of the Tsare-Kostiantynivka church Ivan Ivanovych Velednytskyi. 1872.

9. Certificate of awarding I. Velednytskyi with a pectoral cross (original) on April 26, 1847. 1847.

10. Receipt of Ivan Velednytskyi for the reward of 18 karbovanets for the Order of St. Anne, III degree (original). 1854.

11. Metrical certificates of the Velednytskyi family. 1797–1855.

The fourth group includes documentary evidence of the life and work of Ivan Antonovych Hoshkevych (1824–1871) and his wife Hanna Ivanivna Velednytska-Hoshkevych (1819–1855):

12. Birth certificate of June 4, 1824 of Ivan Antonovych Hoshkevych. July 1856.

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[4] Шевченко А. Рід Гошкевичів у соціокультурному житті України: «нова сімейна історія» : монографія. Київ : Стилос, 2023. 296 с.

[5] Сак. О. Архів Леоніда Гошкевича у фондах Херсонської обласної універсальної наукової бібліотеки ім. О. Гончара. *Константи*. 2006. № 1(12). С. 96–98.

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Fig. 4. Father Leonid Hoshkevych in the Holy Spirit Cathedral in Kherson

13. Birth certificate of June 4, 1824 of Ivan Antonovych Hoshkevych. August 1856.

14. Extract from the metric book on the birth of Hanna Ivanivna Velednytska on February 3, 1836. 1871.

15. Birth certificate of February 3, 1836 of Hanna Ivanivna Velednytska. 1872.

16. Metrical marriage certificate of August 17, 1852 of Ivan Hoshkevych and Hanna Velednytska. 1872.

17. Orders (two items) stating that in 1858 Ivan Hoshkevych took the position of Rector of Tsare-Kostiantynivskyi Church in Kyiv (originals). 1858.

18. Interrogation of Ivan Hoshkevych before his ordination to the priesthood (the sacrament of ordination) (original). 1856.

19. Formular (service) list of Ivan Hoshkevych. 1870.

20. Metrical certificate of death of Ivan Hoshkevych on December 31, 1871. 1872.

21. Certificate issued to Hanna Hoshkevych stating that she could enjoy the noble privileges of her husband. 1883.

The fifth group includes documentary evidence of the life and work of Leonid Ivanovych Hoshkevych (1868–1963) (fig. 4. Father Leonid Hoshkevych in the Holy Spirit Cathedral in Kherson):

22. Certificate of awarding Leonid Hoshkevych with a nabedrennik on February 15, 1900 (original). 1900.

23. Certificate of awarding Leonid Hoshkevych with a skufia on April 12, 1905 (original). 1905.

24. Certificate of awarding Leonid Hoshkevych with a mitre on January 3, 1940 (original). 1940.

25. Certificate of awarding Leonid Hoshkevych with a mitre (copy) on April 28, 1943. 1943.

26. Certificate issued to L. Hoshkevych in connection with his appointment as Quarterly Commissioner of the 64th Quarter of Kherson, City Food Administration; appendix: Introduction Letter (original). No date.

27. A photo of the Japanese artist Miria Saikaka with an inscription on the back: «To the much-respected and dear comrade Leonid Ivanovych Hoshkevych as a souvenir from Miria Saikaka» (original). 1892.

28. Pencil Drawing of an Orthodox Church by the Japanese Miria Saikaka (original). 1885 (fig. 5. Pencil drawing of an Orthodox church. 1885.).

29. Photo of Archbishop M. Yaponskyi (original). 1910.

30. Letter from Archbishop Mykolai Yaponskyi to L. Hoshkevych (original). August 18, 1910.

31. Permission to L. Hoshkevych, priest of the Alexander Nevsky Church in Novyi Buh, to teach the Law of God in the first and second grades of the Novyi Buh Teachers' Seminary (original). 1903.



Fig. 5. Pencil drawing of an Orthodox church. 1885.

32. Certificate no. 470 issued to L. Hoshkevych as a member of the Kherson Teachers' Union (original). April 4, 1919.

33. Letters to Leonid Hoshkevych from his son-in-law Mykola Bakhmatov, who was imprisoned in 1947 (originals):

a. Letter from February 9, 1947.

b. Letter from April 14, 1947.

c. Letter from August 20, 1947.

d. Letter from October 10, 1947.

The sixth group includes sermons by Father Leonid Ivanovych Hoshkevych. The archive contains several notebooks with handwritten sermons and teachings of the priest, dated 1910–1947. In the appendices to the monograph, we have presented the texts of the sermons used in our research.

The seventh group includes documentary evidence of the life and work of Mykhailo Ivanovych Hoshkevych (1853 – ?) (fig. 6. Zemstvo's Doctor Mykhailo Hoshkevych with his mother):

34. Metrical extract from the Kyiv-Podilsk Assumption Church on the birth of Mykhailo Hoshkevych on June 8, 1853. 1871.

35. Certificate issued to Mykhailo Ivanovych stating that the Pereiaslav Zemstvo «will not oppose Hoshkevych's replacement of any public or state position» (original). October 22, 1881 (fig. 7. Certificate issued to Mykhailo Hoshkevych. 1881).

36. Letter to the Governor of Kherson stating that the Pereiaslav Zemstvo did not oppose the transfer of doctor Hoshkevych to a new position (original). October 30, 1881.

37. Letter of Appointment of Mykhailo Hoshkevych to the post of Kherson City Doctor (original). October 27, 1881.

38. Formular (service) list of Mykhailo Hoshkevych. 1881.

39. Letter to the medical department of the Kherson Provincial Board from Director of the Kherson Men's High School informing about the approval of M. Hoshkevych for the position of hygiene teacher (original). 1884.

40. Two letters from the Poltava Provincial Board to the relevant institution in Kherson informing that the former doctor of the Pereiaslav Zemstvo was promoted to the rank of Titular Advisor (rank 9 in the Table of Ranks) due to his years of service (originals). 1882.

41. Resolutions (two items) of the Kherson Provincial Board on the temporary replacement by M. Hoshkevych of his superior, assistant of the provincial medical inspector Zilberstein. 1894.

42. Resolutions (five items) of the Kherson Provincial Board on the temporary replacement by M. Hoshkevych of his superior, Senior Advisor of the Second Department of the Kherson Provincial Board Volodymyr Mykolaiovych Chyriev. May 1897 – May 1899.

43. Resolutions of the Kherson Provincial Board on the temporary replacement of provincial medical inspector Sotnichevskyi and other colleagues by M. Hoshkevych. Some resolutions refer to Mykhailo Hoshkevych as a state counsellor (a civilian rank of 5th class in the Table of Ranks). We have provided four such resolutions in the appendices to the monograph). 1899–1900.



Fig. 6. Zemstvo's Doctor Mykhailo Hoshkevych with his mother

44. Decision on the temporary replacement of M. Hoshkevych with a doctor Berlinerblau (as a zemstvo doctor). 1881.

45. Resolutions of the Kherson Provincial Board dismissing Mykhailo Hoshkevych from temporary replacement of his superiors and colleagues. These resolutions are in line with the previous ones, but relieve Hoshkevych of his temporary duties. Three of these resolutions are presented in the appendices to this monograph. 1894–1899.

46. Hospital certificates and resolutions on granting holidays and business trips to M. I. Hoshkevych:

Hospital certificate stating that in February-March 1886 in St. Petersburg, M. Hoshkevych «suffered from inflammation of the right subcostal pleura.» March 12, 1886.

Resolution of the Kherson Provincial Government granting M. Hoshkevych a two-month leave of absence. June 3, 1894.

Resolution of the Kherson Provincial Council granting M. Hoshkevych leave of absence for 28 days. August 8, 1895.

Memorable Letter from the Kherson Governor on M. Hoshkevych's leave of absence (original). No date.

Resolution of the Kherson Provincial Board on granting permission to the governor M. Hoshkevych to participate in the Congress of Doctors. 1889.

47. Resolution of the Kherson Provincial Board on the allocation of a one-time financial aid to M. Hoshkevych «for the upbringing of his son in the amount of 75 karbovanets». 1899.

48. A letter from the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs to the Kherson Governor, according to which in January 1899 Mykhailo Ivanovych was given a one-time financial aid «for the upbringing of his son in the amount of 75 karbovanets». 1899.

49. Resolution of the Kherson Provincial Board to issue a copy of M. Hoshkevych's «service record» to be submitted to the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute named after Emperor Alexander II. 1901.

The eighth group consists of photographs from the Leonid Hoshkevych family archive depicting members of the family and their personal

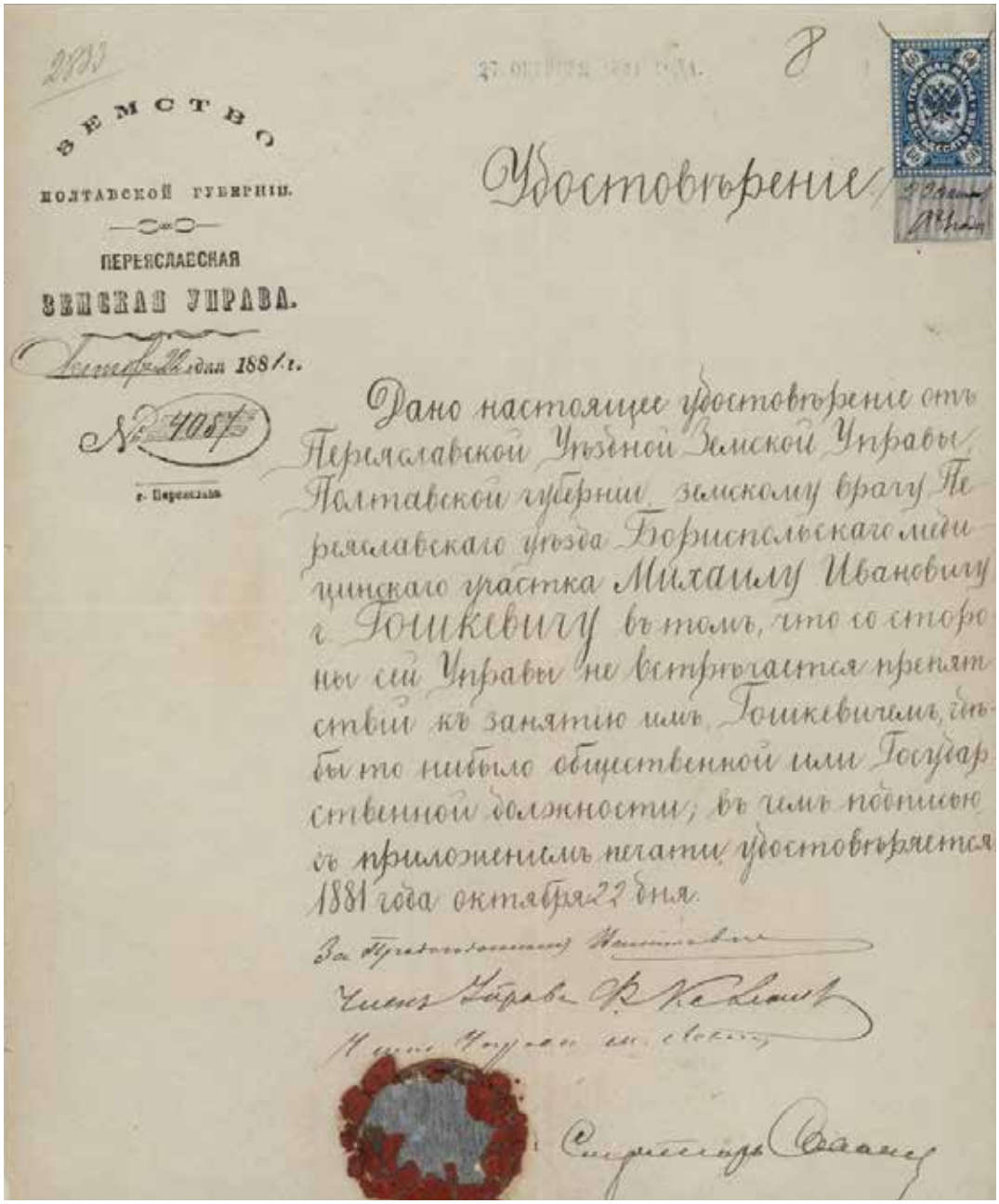
ЗЕМСТВО
ПОЛТАВСКОЙ ГУБЕРНІИ.
ПЕРЕЯСЛАВСКАЯ
ЗЕМСКАЯ УПРАВА.
Удостовѣреніе
Дано настоящее удостовѣреніе отъ Переяславской Уѣздной Земской Управы Полтавской губерніи земскому врачу Переяславскаго уѣзда Борисполькаго медицинскаго участка Михаилу Ивановичу г. Гошкевичу въ томъ, что со стороны сей Управы не встрѣчается препятствій къ занятію имъ Гошкевичемъ, какой-бы то ни было общественной или Государственной должности; въ чемъ подписью съ приложеніемъ печати удостовѣряется
1881 года октября 22 дня.

Fig. 6. Zemstvo's Doctor Mykhailo Hoshkevych with his mother

belongings. The archive contains 14 such photos (originals).

The ninth group consists of documents presented in the archive of Leonid Hoshkevych, but not related to the history of the family. In particular, this includes the «Investigation case on the disgraceful behaviour of the drunken priest of the Kherson Holy Spirit Church named after Sevastyian Shumihorskyi (1886–1894)»; requests or records of christening of unknown persons – birth and christening certificates of Anna, daughter of Davyd Kostiantynovych and Mariia Mykhailivna Tarchevskyi, dated February 3, 1871. However, this group of sources is not included in the appendices to the monograph, as it is not of scientific interest to our work.

The results of the processing of the Leonid Hoshkevych Family Archive and its description were transferred to the Department of Rare and Valuable Publications of the Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oles Honchar.

Thus, the Leonid Hoshkevych Family Archive is a rather diverse source that allows studying the family history of the Hoshkevych family, as well as the areas of their socio-cultural, public, and scientific activities.

I am very grateful to the directorate and staff of the Kherson Regional Universal Scientific Library named after Oles Honchar for their help in searches, provided materials of Leonid Hoshkevych's archive and in general for their professionalism.

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