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The article presents the concept of “Crimean diplomatarium” and sets the task of reconstructing the lost state archives of the Crimean Khanate (15th–18th cc.) by identifying and publishing official documents originating in the Khanate that are preserved in archival collections in Ukraine, Turkey, Russia, Poland, and Lithuania. The main categories of sources constituting the “Crimean diplomatarium” are identified and the difficulties standing in the way of the project, be they linguistic or psychological, are discussed.

<i>R. Demchuk (Kyiv). The “Crimean Myth” in the Context of the Russian Imperial Paradigm</i>	19
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This article elaborates upon the construction of the “Crimean myth” in the context of the Russian world perception. The author analyses this process diachronically, from the emergence of the Crimean culture text until today, isolating a number of distinctive mythological discourses. In conclusion the author demonstrates the role of the “Crimean myth” as an identifying point of the Russian imperial paradigm, which affirms and perpetuates the latter.

<i>D. Dudchenko (Kharkiv). The Problem of Popular Religion in Byzantine Kherson in the 12th–14th cc.</i>	34
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On the basis of contemporary materials, the article analyzes the main types of popular religious beliefs current among the Christian population of the Byzantine city of Kherson.

<i>T. Oliynyk (Kharkiv). Mediterranean Prototype of the Regular Plan of So-Called “Roman Citadel” of Tauric Chersonesus: School of Hippodamos of Miletus or Roman Military Camp?</i>	38
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<i>A. Kostenko (Kherson). Rune Stone from the Opuk Mountain as a Visual Source on the History of Eastern Europe</i>	46
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The article analyzes a stone bearing a runic inscription discovered during archaeological work on the Opuk Mountain (Kerch Peninsula), by placing it in the context of the Gothic invasion of Crimea in the 3rd–4th centuries CE. It convincingly identifies the rune stone as belonging to the category of “hybrid objects” and representing a fusion of cultural traditions extremely distant geographically and ranging from Scandinavia to ancient Rome.

<i>M. Kravets (Toronto, Canada). From Nomad's Tent to Garden Palace: Evolution of a Chinggisid Household in the Crimea</i>	54
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The article sets out to demonstrate that the royal household of the Crimean Khanate's ruling Gerey family exhibited dual features. Although subject to increasingly strong Ottoman cultural influences, the Gerey house nonetheless preserved a number of practices that go back to the family's tribal Mongol and Turkic origins. Indeed, the structure and functioning of its royal household indicate that the Crimean Khanate belongs in the discourse about the interaction and fusion of the Turco-Mongol and Islamic legacies in the successor states of the Mongol Empire.

<i>S. Shevchenko (Kirovohrad). The Northern Border of the Golden Horde along the Buh River in the 14th Century (Historiography of Archeological Discoveries)</i>	65
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Scholarly publications of the pre-Soviet and Soviet period document discovery of archeological material dating from the Golden Horde period on the border between the forest-steppe and steppe zones in Right Bank Ukraine. The results of systematic archaeological excavations of a 14th-century Golden Horde complex in the vicinity of the village Torhovytsia have recently been published by Kirovohrad and Kyiv researchers in collected volumes and specialized journals.

<i>O. Savchenko (Kyiv). The Issue of Infidels and Captives in the Crimean Khanate in the 16th–17th Centuries.</i>	74
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The article addresses the fate of “captives” in the Crimean Khanate and analyzes the place and role of the Northern Black Sea region in the Mediterranean slave trade as well as the status of non-Muslim religions on the peninsula.

<i>p. Yuri Mytsyk (Kyiv). A Review of the Materials of the “Tatar Department” of the “Crown Archive in Warsaw” Fond of the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw</i>	84
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The article analyzes the sources on the history of the Crimean Khanate from the “Tatar Department” fonds of the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. There are overall 736 files covering the period of 1514–1765. They include, inter alia, important documents pertaining to the alliance between the Zaporozhian Sich and the Crimean Khanate during the National-liberation War of the Ukrainian people led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky and to the activities of the Catholic mission in Crimea. The majority of these sources were created by the central and local authorities of the Crimean Khanate or sometimes by private persons. Most of the sources are written in the official language of the Ottoman Empire and Polish. There are also documents written in Ukrainian and French. Another group of sources are of Polish origin: letters to the Crimea, embassy instructions, etc. Unique are the letters of the khans' wives and daughters to Polish kings and noblemen. In general the sources held at the “Tatar Department” are of great importance for the study of the early modern history of the Crimean Khanate and Ukraine as well as that of several neighboring countries.

Y. Pylypchuk (Kyiv). On the Issue of Moldova’s Dependence
on the Crimean Khanate92

This paper deals with the Moldavian principality’s relations with the Crimean Khanate. The Tatar raids into Moldavia in 1470 and 1475–1476 carried out by Mamak Bek and Eminek Bek of the Crimean Tatar clan of the Shirin, did not lead to serious consequences. The raid of the Crimean Khan Mengli-Giray in 1484 led to the loss of the Moldavian prince Stefan’s control over the cities of Kilia, Akkerman, Dubăsari, Balta, Chishineu, and the Budjak region. The Moldavian prince was forced to establish diplomatic relations with Crimea and pay a diplomatic contribution – *upominki*. The Crimean rulers perceived this as an acknowledgment of Moldavia’s vassal dependence on the Crimean Khanate. The raids undertaken by the Crimeans into Moldova in 1512 and 1517 were characteristic of a nomadic people’s frontier activities. Prior to the establishment of Moldavia’s purported vassalage, the Crimean khan Sahib Giray and Ottoman sultan Süleyman I led, in 1538, a joint campaign against the Moldavian prince Peter Raresh.

I. Krypiakevych (Lviv). “Eternal Axis” of Ukraine103

The article is a publication of the marine trade draft treaty between the Zaporizhian Host and the Ottoman Porte dated from the time of the National liberation war of Ukrainian people led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky. The article was prompted by the book by Yuri Lypa entitled *Purpose of Ukraine*, in which the author, among other things, tries to define a “primordial axle of Ukraine”. The publication of this interstate treaty project demonstrates the importance of the Baltic-Black Sea axis for Ukraine’s foreign policy and especially for the foreign economic activities of the Hetman’s government as it linked together the latter’s interests in Belarus and Crimea. The document under discussion also shows how comprehensively the Ukrainian politics of that time treated the question of the Black Sea. It is an important source on the history of Ukraine as a whole and that of the Crimea in particular.

V. Potulnytski (Kyiv). The Crimea in the Historiosophy of Omeljan Pritsak
(the Comparative Analysis of the American
and Post-Soviet Ukrainian Visions)109

The article is devoted to the comparison of the American and post-Soviet Ukrainian visions of the Crimean history represented in the research articles and lecture courses of the outstanding Orientalist of the Ukrainian origin, Professor Omeljan Pritsak.

During his American period O. Pritsak investigated the Crimean history in the framework of diplomatic relations between Moscow and the Ottoman Porte and their struggle for the influence on the Crimean Khanate at the end of the fifteenth–beginning of the sixteenth centuries. His lecture course given at Harvard University in the 1980s, analyzed the information pertaining to the history of the Crimea during the Great Migrations, the Golden Horde period, the rule of Khan Haci Giray and his relations with Lithuania, the rise of the Ottoman Empire and

the “Ottoman-Crimean Treaty”, Mengli Giray and Muscovy, and finally the short-lived independence and the decline of the Crimean Khanate in the framework of the Russian annexation of the Crimea.

In the post-Soviet Ukrainian period of his research activity, as demonstrated by several of his articles, Omeljan Pritsak was focused mainly on the analysis of the March 1648 Treaty between Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Islam III Giray, on the one side, and the investigation of the so-called the khan’s treachery on the other. In his historiographical lecture, devoted specifically to the history of the Khanate, Omeljan Pritsak suggested, that the alliance of 1648 between the Cossacks and Tatars had its background in the Crimea’s relations with Zaporozhian Cossacks in the first half of the seventeenth century. He stressed that during the second half of the seventeenth century the Crimean Khanate together with Poland, the Ottoman Porte, Muscovy and Ukraine were the main players in the East European international politics.

The comparative analysis of both visions is a good illustration of how it was possible for the scholar to act and create in two different social and political systems in the second half of the twentieth century.

S. Klopot (Chernihiv). The Crimean Khanate and the Cossack Hetmanate in the Late 17th Century in the Conception of M. Ustryalov117

The article focuses on the 19th-century Russian historian M. Ustryalov, his vision of the Crimean-Ukrainian relations and the participation of the military forces of the Crimean Khanate and the Hetmanate in the armed conflicts between the Ottoman Empire and the Muscovite state at the end of the 17th century. Special attention is given to an analysis of M. Ustryalov’s treatment of the military engagement of the Crimean Tatars and Ukrainian Cossacks in the Crimean, Azov, and Dnipro campaigns.

E. Vaniyev (Lviv). The Legal Consequences of the Annexation of the Crimean Khanate by the Russian Empire in 1783125

The article analyzes the parity of the social and legal system in which the Crimeans found themselves as a result of the annexation of the Crimean Khanate by the Russian Empire, and their practical action on the peninsula.

M. Budzar (Kyiv). The Manorial Estate as a Means of Incorporation of the Crimean Lands into the Russian Imperial Space: 1780s – 1910s134

The author examines the process of creating manorial estates belonging to non-Crimean nobility in the Crimea during the 19th century as a result of the Russian Empire’s colonialist policy. These expansionist activities led to a rapid incorporation of Crimean lands into the Russian Imperial space. Building of aristocratic villas emulated and perpetuated the economic and cultural methods behind the territorial expansion undertaken by Russia’s absolute monarchy. The distribution of this historical and cultural phenomenon in the Crimea accelerated the process of its incorporation into the empire.

V. Levchenko (Odessa). Scholarly Communication between the Historians of Odessa and Crimea from the late 18th to the 21st Century: A Historical Retrospective on the Pre-Digital Era144

The paper attempts to study the history of scholarly interaction between the historians of Odessa and Crimea in the period from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 21st century. The formation and development of the infrastructures pertaining to scholarly communities of the two administrative centres of Southern Ukraine took place in the same socio-political and socio-economic conditions. The study of the evolution of the communication between the two communities makes it possible to determine their contacts in the professionally motivated contribution to the development of socio-humanities.

H. Levchenko (Odessa). The Newspaper “Odesskiy Vestnik” (1827–1894) as a Historical Research Source on the History of the Crimea156

The article discusses the contribution of the newspaper “Odesskiy vestnik” (1827–1894) to the study of the history of the Crimea. The materials on Crimean topics constitute a significant proportion of all the published studies of the local lore of Southern Ukraine. The newspaper format combined with a critical approach, allows us to use these materials as a source of specific information and contributes to a more comprehensive coverage of the study of Crimean local lore in the nineteenth century.

O. Peschany (Kyiv). Swiss Colonies in Crimea167

The article is devoted to highlighting the history of Swiss colonies on the Crimean peninsula from the beginning of the 19th to the first half of the 20th century.

O. Muzychko (Odessa). The Georgians of Crimea: Past and Present175

The purpose of this article is to clarify the population dynamics and social demographic characteristics of the Georgian community of the Crimea region (Autonomous Republic of Crimea). On the basis of the population censuses of the 19th–20th centuries, the author demonstrates the origins of the settlement of Georgians in this region. The main sources for the article are the censuses (either published or unpublished and thus held at the Central State Archives in Kyiv) that have never been utilized for studying this topic.

V. Korniienko (Kyiv). A Few Episodes from the Life of a Researcher of Epigraphic Monuments of Southern Ukraine Vasyl Latyshev: Materials for a Biography185

This article analyzes and introduces into scholarly circulation some archival materials pertaining to the life of Vasyl Latyshev. Those include his biography (1883) and letters to V. Ikonnikov, T. Florinsky, E. Stern, P. Burachkov, and A. Rostkovs'ky.

<i>M. Maksymovych (Mykhailova Hora)</i> . Memoires about Taurica: A Letter to Prince Petro Andriyovych Viazemsky	217
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This is a publication of memoirs by Mykhailo Maksymovych edited by D. Gordiyenko. These memoirs are an important source on the history of the early 19th-century Crimea and of the whole of Ukraine. On the other hand, it is a valuable source for the biographies of Maksymovych and Archbishop Innocent (Borisov). Finally, it is also an illustration of how the sources of private origin left by leading figures of the Ukrainian culture helped to create a “Ukrainian text” in the history and culture of Crimea.

<i>Y. Berezniak (Yalta)</i> . The Influence of District <i>Zemstvo</i> Institutions on the Horticultural Development in the Crimea in the Early 20th Century	228
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The article investigates the role of the *zemstvo* institution of the province of Taurida in improving its horticulture in the early 20th century. Among the aspects analyzed are the matters of rural garden instructors, logistical support, and their direct impact on the rural population of the region. The author has established the cost of using garden sprayers, experiments with fertilizer, and the discussions and readings with the rural population. He has also determined the main forms of interaction between the province and the state agricultural agencies aiming to promote the development of gardening.

<i>M.-O. Kisly (Kyiv)</i> . Oral Testimonies as a Source for the Study of Childhood of the Crimean Tatars in Exile	232
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The article is devoted to studying the history of deportation of the Crimean Tatars with the use of oral sources. The author explains the basic aspects of working with sources of this kind using his own research project entitled “Childhood of the Crimean Tatars in exile”. The article deals with the importance of responsible interpretation of oral memories.

<i>O. Soboleva (Kyiv)</i> . Transmission Models of the Crimean Tatar Traditional Culture (on the Basis of Fieldwork Research)	236
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The study is based on field research into the forms of transmission of significant ethnic markers in the modern Crimean Tatar society. The expedition materials constituting the sources of the study were collected in Crimea in 2010–2011. They were analyzed using the method of ethno-linguistic text analysis. The author emphasizes verbal dominants, which determine the transmission of significant elements of ethnicity and define their specific features.

<i>A. Kavunnyk (Kyiv)</i> . The Crimean Direction of the EU Initiative “Eastern Partnership”	246
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The article considers the sources, chronology, forms of cooperation (informational, cultural, educational, and economic), and their implementation in the Crimea in the context of the “Eastern Partnership” in the period of 2008–2013. The main focus is on the role of Information Center, youth club, and Agency for the Regional Development as key institutions of the EU investment programs in the Crimea.