**SITUATION WITH STUDYING THE HISTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN COSSACK STATE USING THE TURK-OTTOMAN SOURCES**

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**ABSTRACT**
Available studies of the Turk-Ottoman sources on the history of Ukraine in the period of Cossacks have been presented and considered. The problem concerning development of the Oriental Studies has been analysed. There has been used a methodology that is a new contribution to the academic study of the issues relating to the history of the development of relations between the Cossack Hetman Ukraine and the Ottoman State.

**Keywords:** Ottoman, Ukrainian, a Cossack, a study, oriental studies.

**OSMANLI-TÜRK KAYNAKLARINA GÖRE UKRAYNA KOZAK DÖNEMİ TARIH ÇALIŞMALARI**

**ÖZ**

**Anahtar Sözcüklər:** Araştırma, Şarkiyat, Kozak, Osmanlı, Ukrayna.

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In the source base on Ukraine’s History and Culture, in particular, concerning its Cossack-Hetman period, an important place belongs to a complex of Arabic graphic texts, as an important part of which we consider a series of Turk sources – written and other kinds of historical commemorative books and documents, whose authors originated from the countries populated by the Turk ethnic groups. A specific feature about making a study of the said texts of the Turk origin is accounted for their nature, specific origin, coding method and fixation of the historical data, as well as by the physical conditions of storing and place of keeping the documentary resources. The unique character of the above said texts is also the fact that these texts contain two kinds of information: specific historical data and historiographic data.


** Here and further we give the work names in their English translation and in brackets – the original Ukrainian or Russian name respectively transcribed with Latin letters.

Considering the issues of the development of the Oriental Studies, particularly speaking of Turkology, one should underline that during the

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period of 18th – 19th centuries in the Russian Empire, that included then a larger part of Ukraine, interests to studying the culture and history of the eastern countries, particularly the Turk ones, was initially of an applied nature.

Due to decrees of Peter I (1700, 1702), teaching oriental languages in Russia was begun within the College for Foreign Affairs (Turkish and other oriental languages). In religious missions founded by the Orthodox missioners in Asia and Ethiopia, historical, philosophic and geographic texts were translated. In Asian countries academic and diplomatic as well as military missions functioned that also were engaged in scientific studies. From 1820 the Ministry for Foreign Affairs included Department of Asia, and in 1823 p. there was organized Oriental Languages Training Department.

An influential centre for oriental studies was Kazan University. In 1807 a department for oriental studies was opened there, where Arabic and Persian started to be taught, in 1837 – Chinese, in 1842 – Sanskrit, Mongolian and other languages. In 1818 in St. Petersburg the Asian Museum was founded, where a collection of oriental chronicles was stored. In educational and academic institutions of Russia there were effectively developing such scientific areas, as Turkic Studies, Caucasian Studies, Mongolian Studies, Manchuria Studies. In 1854 at St. Petersburg University a Faculty for Oriental Languages was formed, and in 1872 in Moscow the Lazarev Institute for oriental languages was established, where A.Yu. Krymskyi was a professor.

Let us call a few Ukrainian authors of the 19th – beginning of the 20th centuries who in their works stressed the needs to study the oriental problem, particularly the Turk one: in 1915 Ivan Franko wrote his work “The Crimean Khan Gazi-Girey2 and some of his poems3”; then there were Mykola...

During the mentioned historic period of development of oriental studies, particularly, that of the comparative linguistics, in 1895 there was published the first work dedicated to the problem of Turkic borrowings in the Ukrainian Language (Makarushka O. A dictionary of Ukrainian phrases borrowed from Turkic languages. – Notes of Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society- 1985. Book
The next stage in the studies of the said problems was between the 20s and 40s years of the 20th century. Foundation of a new science is being made in Ukraine – that of Oriental Studies, the basic role in which was played by Agatangel Krymskyi.\(^5\)

If to continue consideration of this issue of the said historical period, one should note that the oriental studies in Ukraine exist not as an independent academic area. Oriental languages were taught in Kyiv Mohyla Academy (Symon Todors’kyi), Kyiv Ecclesiastical Academy (Joachim Olesnyts’kyi), Institute of Oriental Languages within Richelieu Odessa Lyceum (Vasyl Hryhoryev). From the 19\(^{th}\) century studies of the East were concentrated at Historical-Philological Faculties at Kyiv, Kharkiv, Novorossiysk universities.


In the 19th century at Lviv University Arabic, Hebrew and Chaldean were taught at the Faculty of Theology (A. Radkevich). After 1917 in Moscow and Petersburg continued to function faculties and departments for oriental studies at the city universities. In 1930 the Asian Museum, the Board of Oriental Studies Scholar, Institute for Budhistic Culture and the Turkology in Leningrad were united as the Institute for Oriental Studies within the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was transferred to Moscow, leaving in Leningrad the Sector for Oriental Manuscripts. After the World War II a powerful orientalistic school existed in Lviv. At that time there worked Andrzei Gavronsky, Wladyslaw Kotwich, Stefan Staciak, Alexey Klavek, Megammed Sadykbei Agabekzâde, Zigmund Smozhevsky, Moisei Schorr and others. There was published a journal of the Polish Orientalistic Society “Rocznik Orientalistyczny” (“The Yearly Orientalistic Journal” (volumes 2–14, 1919–1938).

While studying the genesis of the formulate problem on should underline the fact that the practical development of the orientalistic, particularly the Turkologic one, studies in Ukraine occurred in the 20th century. This time period can be conditionally divided in three periods of studying and mastering the Turkic written memoirs in the Ukrainian Historiography, which we will consider in brief below.

\(^5\) Khalyمونенко H.I. The Turkic lexical part of the Ukrainian dictionary. – Part 1. – Kyiv: Kyiv Taras Shevchenko national University. – 2010. – pp. 73-75. – 363 pp. – Ukrainian (Khalyмоненко H.I. Tiurks’ka leksychna skyba ukrayins’koho slovnyka. Chastyna 1. – Kyiv: Kyyivs’kyi natsional’nyi universytet imeni Tarasa Shevchenka. – 2010. – S. 73-75. – 363 s.)
The initial stage (the first third part of the 20th century) was connected with the scientific activities of Mykhailo Hrushevskyi, Dmytro Doroshenko, Agatangel Krymskyi, as well as with establishment in 1918 of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and of the All-Ukrainian Scientific Association for Oriental Studies.

In Kyiv the Academy of Sciences included the functioning Department (Office) for Arabic and Iranian Philology and Turkology (1918–1934) headed by Academician A.Yu. Krymskyi. This department was reported to by the Jewish Historical and Archeological Commission (1919–1929), Commission for Studies of the Byzantine Writing and its Impact on Ukraine (1926–1930) (which was later reorganized in the Commission for Studies in the History of the Middle East (1930–1933), and Turkologic Commission (1929–1933). This period is famous for activation of their activities of such scholars in the field of oriental studies, as A.P. Kovaliskyi, P.G. Ritter, B.G. Kurts, B.V. Varneke, O.I. Tomson, F.I. Mischenko, T.I. Hrunin, F.I. Schmitt and others.

Attention should be paid to the point that the main purpose of the Soviet scholars in the field of the Turkic Oriental Studies was confined to the philological studies and highlighting the History on the base of the Marxist ideology.

In 1926 in Kharkiv there was established the public organization “The All-Ukrainian Scientific Association for Oriental Studies with its branches located in Kyiv and Odesa that during 1926–1928 published “The Bulletin”, and in 1927–1931 – the journal “Oriental World” (“Skhidnyi Svit”) (the last number of which were entitled as “The Red East” (“Chervonyi”)). All-Ukrainian Congresses of Scholars in the field of Oriental Studies were held – the 1st in 1927 and the 2nd in 1929. In 1930 a decision was made to dismiss the Association and establish the Ukrainian Research and Development Institute for Oriental Studies reporting to the All-Ukrainian Association of the Research and Development Marxist-Leninist Institutes (VUAMLIN – “Vseukrayins’ka asotsiasiya naukovo-doslidnyh marxists’ko-lenins’kyh institute”) (from 1931 – the Ukrainian Research and Development Institute of the Middle East), which existed only till 1933, and then it was reorganized in a sector within the Agrarian and Economic Institute. In the 1930s the Academy of Sciences was announces a place of the nationalistic and counter-revolutionary activities, hence a lot of Soviet scholars in the field of the Oriental Studies were repressed (prosecuted for political reasons).

In 1934 the oriental Studies as a scientific branch stopped in fact its existence in Ukraine at all.

In 1939, because of the affiliation of Western Ukraine to the Soviet Union, in Lviv a branch of the Academy of Science of the Soviet Union was founded, where A. Krymskyi was initially honoured very much, but later, after
the beginning of the War in 1941, he also failed to avoid his personal tragic destiny.

The second time period (1940 – 1980) happened to become a period of the Ukrainian Oriental Studies development, when actually the responsibility for implementation and providing support for a certain part of the above said scientific branch, particularly for making practical Turkologic studies, was undertaken by the Ukrainian diaspora.

The Ukrainian scholars, primarily Omelian Pritsak, Vasyl Dubrovs'kyi, Yevhen Zavalinskyi, Mykhailo Zhdan and others made their noticeable contribution into the development of the Ukrainian Oriental Studies.

For instance, Academician O.Yo. Pritsak was a Professor of the General Linguistics and Turkology at the Harvard University (1964), who was carried fundamental Turkologic studies, in particular, he published a whole set of his works in the sphere studies of scientific sources on the problems of the history

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In the opinion of I. Krypyakevych, Ye.Zavalinskyi was an outstanding orientologist, who studied the theme “Messages from Turkish chronicle information about the Ukraine and the peoples of the USSR”; in 1940 he was appointed Reader at the Department for Oriental Studies, Lviv University. See: Letter (# 76) of Professor LP. Krypyakevych, Head of the Lviv Branch of the History of Ukraine within the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, to S.M. Belous, Director of the Institute, dated from 2 March, 1940. Lviv city (The Archive of the I.Krypyakevych Institute of Ukraine within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Fund 1, Description VI-f, Reference G–2, Sheet 33).
of the Ukrainian-Turkish relations. In this aspect it should be reasonable to recall the activities of the History of the Ukrainian Historian and the journal “The Ukrainian Historian” (“Ukrayins’kyi istoryk”) as an important publication of the scientific works by Ukrainian scholars in the diaspora.

In Ukraine during the 1950s-1960s oriental studies were carried out by only individual scholars – A.P. Kovalivskyi, T.G. Kezma, V.M. Beilis, B.I. Zdaneyvych, Yu. M. Kochubey. In 1970 at the Institute for the History of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic a Department for the History of the Foreign Oriental Countries was established, that in 1978 was included in the structure of the Institute of the Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries, where the Turkologist I.F. Chernikov became the Head of the Department of the Developing Countries. In the 1970s at the Institute for Linguistics within the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic participated in the preparation of an Etymology Dictionary the Turkologist O.M. Harkavets and the Arabist V.S. Rybalkin. In Lviv Ya.R. Dashkevych and Ya.Ye. Polotniuk worked. At the end of the 1880s there was restated the Ukrainian Association of the Oriental and African Studies with YU.M. Kochubey at head.

In the 1960s-1980s Ya.Ye. Polotniuk tries to begin to study oriental languages, particularly, Turkish, at Lviv University. At Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University at the beginning of the 1970s they started to teach as the second major Arabic (M.D. Volov), Japanese (V.F.Rezanenko), Chinese (I.K.Chirko); in 1989 the Department for the Theory and Practice of Translation of Oriental languages was opened (V.S. Rybalkin) and the first groups of student were enrolled to study Chinese, Arabic, Persian, Japanese as their major foreign language. Departments and divisions of Orientalists started to be established gradually on other Universities of Ukraine too.

Finally, the third period of the development of the modern Ukrainian Oriental Studies and Turkology, initiated at the time of restatement of the


independence of Ukraine and establishment in 1991 of the Academic A.Yu. Krymskyi Institute for Oriental Studies by a foreigner – O. Pritsak who was a member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (headed from 1998 by Director L.V. Matveyeva). Continuing the traditions of the Ukrainian orientalists A.Krymskyi, Omelian Pritsak, Pavlo Ritter, Andriy Kovalevskyi, Yulian Kulakovskiy and others, this Institute started wide studies of the history and culture of oriental countries, including those related to historiography and studies of sources. In 1993 they continues to publish the journal “The Oriental World” (“Skhidnyi Svit”), and in 1998 – that of the journal “The Oriental Studies” (“Skhodoznavstvo”). There was founded the series “The Scientific Heritage of Orientalists” (“Naukova spadschyna shodoznavtsiv”) publishing studies of the predecessors and contemporary scholars, in particular, a few works relate4d to the topic of our own study.

From 1992 in Simferopol the Crimean Branch (O.I. Aibabin) works that publishes the journals “Materials on the archeology, history and ethnography of Taurica” (“Materiały z arheolohiyi, istorii ta etnografiyi Tav'ryi”) and “The Bosphorus Studies” (“Bosporskiye issledovaniya”). Orientalistic, Turkologic centres are in Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Simferopol. Ukrainian orientalists-Turkologists take part in international scientific conferences.

Ya. Dashkevych valued a lot enrichment of the source base of the studies on the History of Ukraine by using for that purpose the sources from oriental countries, underlying that these official documents were used very rarely in practice, mainly on a base of obsolete translations, and, almost as a rule, without taking into account the original texts. Such a situation has got resulting from underestimation and non-typical neglecting orientalistic studies”11.

When analyzing the situation with studying the oriental sources12, including here the sources in Turkic languages, as well as when considering the issue on involvement of such documents to the documental sources base13 that is relevant to the problematic issues of the History of the Cossack-Hetman

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Ukraine, one should outstress the fact of rather a limited number of the available works on the mentioned topic. That is why we think it reasonable to get focused on a brief revision of the respective works that are very much connected with the theme of our study.

Summing up of the fundamental studies on historiography and studies of sources was made by such famous Ukrainian and Turkish historians, as Yaroslav Dashkevych, Yaroslav Kalakura, Zeki Velidi Togan, Mübagat Kütüoğlu and others.

The problem of studying directly the Turkic sources was considered in the works of O. Pritsak, Ismail Nakkı Uzanchorshlyı, Yücel Öztürk, Sagıt Faizov, Dariusz Kołodziejczyk, Viktor Ostapchuk and others. The

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22 Faizov S.V. Letters of Islam-Girey Khan the 3rd and Muhammed-Girey Khan the 4th to the Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich and the King Ian Kazimir. 1654-1658. The Crimean-Tatar diplomacy in the political context of the post-Pereyaslav time. – Moscow; “Gumanitariy”, 2003. – 168 pp., Russian (Faizov S.F. Письма ханов Ислам-Гирея III и Мухаммед-Гирея IV к царю Алексею Михайловичу и королю Яну Казимиру. 1654 – 1658. Кримско-татарская дипломатия в политическом контексте постпереяславского времени. – Москва «Гуманитарий», 2003. – 168 c.).
scholars that in their works on the History of the Ukraine of the Cossack-Hetman period, where the Turkic sources were used, are as follows: Agatangel Krymskyi23, Omelian Pritsak25, Vasyl Dubrovskiy26 Viktor Ostapchuk (in the co-authorship with Olexandr Halenko)27 and others.

Attention should also be paid to the Ukrainian historians who devoted their academic work to studying the History of the Ukraine of the Cossack-

23 Kołodziejczyk Dariusz. Ottoman-Polish diplomatic relations (15th-18th century): an annotated edition of 'ahdnames and other documents' / by Dariusz Kołodziejczyk. – Leiden; Boston; Köln : Brill, 1999 (The Ottoman Empire and its heritage; Vol. 18).


Hetman period, for example Volodymyr Serhiychuk,28 Yuriy Mytsyk,29 Viktor Brekhunenko,30 Taras Chukhlib31 and others.

The author of this work has also made his own contribution in the study of the said theme in his Candidate’s Thesis in the area of the World History on the theme “The Ukrainian-Crimean interstate relations in the middle of the 17th century (on the basis of Turkic historical sources), as well as when preparing his Doctorate’s Thesis on the theme “The Turkic Ottoman sources on the History of Ukraine between the second part of the 16th – first part of the 18th centuries”.


Some aspects of theme of our study, particularly on regard of the Turkic sources, were reported about at and included in proceedings of scientific conferences, symposia, readings, these are as follows: “Ukrainian-Turkish interstate relations in the middle and in the second part of the 17th century: their establishment, importance and consequences” / “Ukraine-Turkey: the past, present and future” / A collection of academic articles (on a base of proceedings of an international conference)/ – Kyiv, 2004. – pp. 144-161. – Ukraininian (“Ukrayina-Turechchyna: mynule, suchasne, maibutnie” / Zbirnyk naukovyh statey (za materialamy mizhnarodnoyi konferentsiyi). – Kyiv, 2004. – S. 144-161); “Ottoman sources about the activities of the Ukrainian Hetmans” / The 8th A. Krymskyi Orientalistic Readings (Osmans’kyi dzerela pro dijalnictv’ukrajins’kykh hetmaniv / VIII Shodoznachiv’chitannya A. Kryms’koho (Tezy dopovidey mizhnarodnoyi naukovoi konferentsiyi). – Kyiv, 2004. (2–3 June). – pp. 22-24. – Ukraininian (VIII Shodoznachvi chytannya A.Kryms’koho (Tezy dopovidey mizhnarodnoyi naukovoi konferentsiyi). – Kyiv, 2004. (2–3 chervnia). – S. 22-24); “Ottoman archival documents about

Considering the foreign historiography of studying the Turkic Ottoman sources, and particularly those that are related to the History of Ukraine, retrospectively, one should address first of all to the Azerbaijani and Turkish, as well as to the Bulgarian, Romanian, Polish, Russian, French and German Historiography. Academician Ziya Buniyatov counted about seventy academic works dedicated to the history of the Turkic ethnoses from the Central Asia and Middle East.

As for the genesis of the v a k a y i n a m e is concerned, it should be noted that in the 11th century the first chronicles appeared which were dedicated to the Turkic dynasty of the Oguz, and exactly to the activities of the rulers of the Seljuks state. WE should note that the most interesting among them is Selçuk-nâme (“A book about the Seljuks”, the author of
which in the 12th century was Zahir ad-Dina Nishapuri. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the work “Seljukname”, as this written memoir played the role of a historical source.

We underline that a special place among the sources of the historiographic related to the theme of our study, is / تارخی پچوی تاریخ / Pechevi Târihi (“Pechevi’s History”) by Ibragim Pechevi (the life years: 1572–1650); / فتاگهی تارخ / Fezleke-i Tarih (“The summing up of the History”) that highlights the Ottoman historical period (1591 – 1654) by Katib Chelebi Mustafa bin Abdulla (the life years: 1609-1657); / سلحدار تاریخی / Silâh-dâr Târihi (“History of a armourbearer) by Silahdar Fyndyklyly Mehmet (the life years: 1658–1723); / وقایع‌نامه / “Vakâyi’-name” (“A Chronicle”), in which we can find a description of the events in 1648–1682 by Abdurrahman Abdi Pasha; / قمینیچه فتحنامه‌سی / Kamâniçê Feth-nâmêsi (“Capture of Kamyanets-Podil’skiy”) – by Ysif Nabi (a poet, philosopher-sufi, the life years: 1642–1712); / چریکی کرونک اسلام گرای خان تاریخی / Üçüncü İslam Giray Han Târihi (“The History of Khan Islam Giray the 3rd”) by Gadji Megmed Senayi Kyrymly and others.

Though some historical events were assessed and some figures were represented rather subjectively, we should admit an exclusive importance of the available works, so as to objectively percept sources of the Cossack-Hetman period of Ukraine. On a documentary they explained the causes of development of national-liberating movements that occurred on the Ukrainian land, and they revealed the state interests of Turkey and Ukraine that resulted in conclusion of a mutually beneficial agreement in Bakhchisarai (the end of 1647- the beginning of 1648). Then that contributed to the successful development of the liberating war of the Ukrainian people and accelerated the process of the formation of a Cossack State when Bohdan Khmelnitskyi was Hetman, as well as accounts for the joint military marches when Petro Doroshenko was the ruler of Ukraine.

**Conclusion**

Our summing up conclusion from our study described above is that some aspects of our study have been represented quite well: these are issues related to the Ukrainian-Crimean relations, diplomacies of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnitskyi and Hetman Petro Doroshenko, joint military marches of the Cossack Troop with the Ottoman Armies against the Rzeczpospolita (the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth). We have managed to partially represent the activities of Hetman Dmytro Vyshnewskyi, the Ukrainian-Crimeantatar Political Union and marine campaigns made in the first half of the 17th century, the diplomatic efforts of the Ukrainian hetmans aimed at making political relations with the Ottoman State.
After our analysis of the Turkic-Ottoman sources we found that they had been used insufficiently deeply and not for all various purposes possible. That results in an incorrect description of the corresponding events and wrong characterisation of historic figures by scholars, as well as to erroneous conclusions. Our usage of the above said sources according to the methodology we have developed ourselves contribute to a promoted academic study of the problems that are relating to the history of the Ukrainian-Turkish relations.

**Used reference sources and literature**


4. The work was published first as a foreword to the second volume of the third part of “The Archive of the South-Western Russia” (“Arhiv Yugo-Zapadnoi Rosii” ( Kyiv, 1868). That year the work was published as a single publication (Kyiv, 1868. – pp. 1–197), due to which the work is published in this book too. In 1896 in the Series of the “Russian Historic Library”


8. In the opinion of I. Krypyakevych, Ye.Zavalinskyi was an outstanding Turkologist, who studied the theme “Messages from Turkish choniclal information about the Ukraine and the peoples of the USSR”; in 1940 he was appointed Reader at the Department for Oriental Studies, Lviv University. See: Letter (# 76) of Professor I.P. Krypyakevych, Head of the Lviv Branch of the History of Ukraine within the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, to S.M. Belous, Director of the Institute, dated from 2 March, 1940. Lviv city (The Archive of the I.Krypyakevych Institute of Ukraine within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Fund 1, Description VI-f, Reference G–2, Sheet 33 – Ukrainian. – На думку І.Крип’якевича Є. Завалінський був визначним тюркологом, досліджував тему «Вістки турецьких хронік про Україну та народів СРСР», у 1940 р. був призначений доцентом кафедри сходознавства Львівського університету. Див.: Лист (# 76) завідувача Львівського відділення Інституту історії України АН УРСР проф. І.П. Крип’якевича до директора Інститут С.М. Бєлоусова, 2 березня 1940 р., м. Львів (Архів ІУ ім. І. Крип’якевича НАН України, ф.1, оп. VI-ф, стр. Г–2, арк. 33).


15. Dashkevych Yaroslav. The workshop of a historian: studies of sources and special historic disciplines. / Lviv Branch of M.S. Hrushevskyi Institute of Ukraine for Archeology and Studies of Sources within the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. – Lviv: Literal Agency “Piramida“, 2011. –


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