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Alla Atamanenko,

National University of Ostroh Academy
(Ostroh, Ukraine)

ORCID: 0000-0003-4940-1625

E-mail: alla.atamanenko@oa.edu.ua

Oleksandr Mazepa,

Lviv National Environmental University
(Dubliany, Ukraine)

ORCID: 0009-0009-1483-523X

E-mail: o.mazepa.uhhru@gmail.com

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LUBOMYR WYNAR AND ROMAN KLYMKEVYCH AS SOURCE FOR THE HISTORY OF CREATION OF UKRAINIAN GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC SOCIETY

The goal of the research is the need to identify, investigate and analyze the correspondence of Ukrainian researchers Roman Klymkevych and Lubomyr Wynar as an important source for studying the history of the creation of the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society, which operated in the environment of Ukrainian scientific emigration in the second half of the 20th century. **The research methodology** is based on the principles of historicity, objectivity, consistency and science. The study used general scientific (analysis and synthesis, classification) and historical (problem-historical, comparative, chronological) methods. **Scientific novelty.** For the first time, the correspondence of Roman Klymkevych and Lubomyr Wynar is analyzed and introduced into scientific circulation, which allows us to reveal and highlight the idea of creating the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society, to determine its role and place among other Ukrainian foreign scientific institutions that operated in the second half of the



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20th century. **Conclusions.** The introduction of informatively valuable correspondence of members of the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society, source analysis and thematic differentiation allows for a comprehensive approach to the issue of studying the creation of a specialized society abroad, which was engaged in the study of auxiliary historical disciplines. The Society's members' epistolary highlights the social environment in which the researcher lived and worked, interests, emotions, personal beliefs and views. Thanks to the correspondence of members of the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society, it was possible to investigate the reasons and prerequisites for the creation of the Society, to learn about unrealized creative ideas and projects. Today, the analysis of the Society's heritage is of great importance for the history of the development of Ukrainian heraldry, genealogy and auxiliary historical disciplines.

Key words: epistolary, heraldry, genealogy, Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society, L. Wynar, M. Bytynskyi, O. Ohloblyn, R. Klymkevych, V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi.

Relevance of the research topic. The Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society (hereinafter — UGHS), created in July 1963, became the first scientific center that united more than 150 Ukrainian researchers and people interested in the development of science in the diaspora. This made it possible to overcome, to an extent, the problem of the lack of consolidation of scientific forces due to their general dispersion in different countries, and to start publishing activities aimed at popularizing Ukrainian heraldry and genealogy. Correspondence deposited in the personal archives of the famous Ukrainian historian and science researcher L. Wynar and heraldry researcher R. Klymkevych, who were the initiators and main founders of the society, was especially important for the reconstruction of the UGHS activity. The need to reconstruct the process of creation of the UGHS based on the study of the correspondence of its organizers determines the relevance of this study.

Analysis of research and publications. The activities of the UGHS, as well as other Ukrainian scientific institutions and institutions outside Ukraine, still require a detailed and comprehensive study, despite the presence of few articles covering the history and certain aspects of the functioning of such societies. Today, only the activities of the Ukrainian Historical Association (hereinafter — UHA) [9] and the Shevchenko Scientific Society on different continents have been studied at the monographic level among the scientific institutions of the diaspora. In her research A. Atamanenko considered the creation and main aspects of the activity of the UHA in the context of the general development of historical science. Highlighting the cooperation of the UHA with scientific institutions in the diaspora, the researcher dedicated a separate section related to the activities of the UGHS, where she also mentioned the role of R. Klymkevych as a driver of the organizational and publishing activities of the UGHS [9, p. 261—263]. O. Mazepa published several articles on various aspects of the UGHS activity [12; 13 etc.].

On the UGHS' 40th anniversary, one of the UGHS founders and, since 1963, the editor of the journal "The Ukrainian Historian", L. Wynar, published the ar-

title “Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society: Genesis and Activity” [10]. The appearance of this publication was justified, as the history of the UGHS was unknown in independent Ukraine, even though the traditions of its scholarly activities were to some extent continued by the Ukrainian Heraldic Society in Lviv. L. Wynar provided detailed information for the first time about the founding of the UGHS and its main directions of scientific research activity. In the context of highlighting the history of the UGHS, L. Wynar emphasized the role and contribution of R. Klymkevych to the development of the Society [10, p. 141–145]. The author included six letters from R. Klymkevych to himself and six of his own letters to the heraldist in the text [10, p. 155–170].

Mentions of the activities of the UGHS are also found in the monograph “Ukrainian Territorial Heraldry” by A. Hrechylo. Analyzing the achievements of Ukrainian scholars, the researcher rightly noted that the biggest problem for scholars in the diaspora was the lack of access to archival materials, hence the main focus was on studying materials from Western archives and popularizing heraldry within the Ukrainian community [11, p. 16–17].

The goal of the research. Based on the available letters from the founding members of the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society (UGHS) — Roman Orion Klymkevych and Lubomyr Roman Wynar — to elucidate the history of the society’s formation, specifically: the discussion of the concept of establishing an independent organization and the gradual realization of this idea in 1963.

Presentation of the main material. The main body of documents and materials regarding the creation and activities of the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society (hereinafter — UGHS) is located in the archive of the Ukrainian Historical Association, temporarily housed at the Institute of Ukrainian Diaspora Studies named after Professor Lubomyr Wynar of the National University of “Ostroh Academy”. Here, official and personal correspondence of members of the Ukrainian Historical Association (UHA) and UGHS be found. Part of the Ukrainian Historical Association’s archive consists of materials from the archive of the Ukrainian heraldry researcher Roman Orion Klymkevych. The archive of R. Klymkevych includes correspondence, personal documents, and biographical materials that provide information for reconstructing his extensive scholarly and organizational activities. Also of significant value are the materials preserved in the archive of Lubomyr R. Wynar, which is also part of the UHA’s archive.

The historian of Ukraine and the history of science, the founder of the scholarly direction of Hrushevsky studies, L. Wynar, and the well-known specialist actively working in the field of urban and territorial heraldry, R. Klymkevych, were connected by decades of collaboration and friendship. L. Wynar became the founder and long-time editor of the journals “The Ukrainian Historian” and “Ethnic Forum”, co-organizer and / or active member of many American and Ukrainian organizations, and author of numerous scholarly studies. R. Klymkevych became one of the co-organizers of the creation of the Ukrainian

Genealogical and Heraldic Society, a person who took on the burden of the groundwork associated with the society's activities.

After assuming leadership of the Historical commission of the national solidarity student organization "Dawn" ("Zarevo") in 1962, L. Wynar planned to publish a special collection dedicated to contemporary Ukrainian historiography. He decided to involve R. Klymkevych in the publication. Wynar wrote to Klymkevych requesting an article covering the activities of Ukrainian researchers in the field of Ukrainian heraldry, genealogy, and sphragistics during the period from 1945 to 1962. Subsequently, Wynar reminded Klymkevych about this request, specifying his own vision for such a text. Considering Klymkevych's scholarly interests, Wynar later asked him to develop a plan for the heraldic section of the collection. Unfortunately, the collection was never published due to objective reasons. At that time, Klymkevych believed that conducting heraldic and genealogical research among older generation researchers in the diaspora would be challenging due to their age and psychological state. He expressed concerns about the situation of the heraldists he mentioned: "In my last letter, I mentioned our trio of heraldists. In reality, I mentioned the unholy trio. Dr. Seniutovych is now in a state of a peculiar apathy, he stopped writing and even stopped helping his colleagues. There are no real reasons for this: he is young, his health is fine, and there are plenty of libraries and bookstores in New York (unfortunately, not in Miami)... Mr. M. Bytynskyi also partially abandoned me. He is now interested almost exclusively in military matters, so to speak, the UNCouncil (UNRada) and his poetry, etc. He is involved in many activities (Ukrainian studies courses, veteran organizations, etc.), but he has stopped working in the area where he excels, namely heraldry. To his credit, I will say that he is not young and is seriously ill. Nevertheless, he always willingly provides advice, information, etc., in his spare time. I ended up quite lonely among the trio, but somehow, I don't give up..." [2].

Despite the failure with the publication and the challenges associated with researchers' work, the correspondence between L. Wynar and R. Klymkevych marked the beginning of the creation of an organization that could promote heraldic and genealogical research. Let's trace the process of ideating the creation of a research organization based on the correspondence.

Initially, L. Wynar contemplated establishing a genealogical and heraldic commission at "Dawn" and invited R. Klymkevych to lead it. However, the idea was not realized at that time. The process of creating a new scientific association at the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (Ukrainska Vilna Akademiia Nauk — UVAN) was influenced by the situation that existed at that time with the leading scientific institutions of the emigration type in the diaspora: the UVAN and Shevchenko Scientific Society (Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka — NTSh). Since at that time there was a sense of division within interpersonal and other social relations based on territorial (according to the part of Ukraine they origi-

nated from — Galician and Transnistrian), religious (Greek Catholics, Orthodox, and Protestants), and political (some scholars belonged to certain political parties and organizations) factors, this significantly influenced the functioning of scientific societies, institutions, and organizations. Deep misunderstandings between the oldest Ukrainian scientific institutions — NTSh and UVAN arose at the stage of their activities in post-war Germany when the institutions could not agree on cooperation or unification. With the relocation of the activities of NTSh and UVAN to the USA, this confrontation did not cease, although attempts were made to combine scientific efforts [9, p. 120].

L. Wynar and R. Klymkevych, like many other Ukrainian scholars associated with the aforementioned institutions, were acutely aware of the situation that had developed. Creating a section within UVAN or NTSh would have meant excluding individual scholars who were members of other “confrontational” scientific institutions accordingly. Therefore, gradually, R. Klymkevych came to understand the need to create a society that would serve as an independent center for heraldic and genealogical research. Both scholars pondered over this idea, as evidenced by its lively discussion in their correspondence. All the opinions expressed by the researchers subsequently formed the basis of the society’s charter and the principles of its activities.

The correspondence between R. Klymkevych and L. Wynar spans from the beginning of 1962 to the end of 1972 and covers many aspects, namely: the scientific activities of researchers, discussions about the activities of the UHA and the UGHS, the publication of the journal “The Ukrainian Historian” (hereinafter referred to as UH) and the “Bulletin of the UHA”, various professional advice and recommendations, as well as personal and family matters. The correspondence from 1962 and 1963 allows us to trace the process of forming the idea of creating the Association, the peculiarities of the socio-cultural environment of science functioning at that time, the main principles of the organization’s activities, and partially its scientific projects.

In the archive of the UHA, among other items, two letters from R. Klymkevych to L. Wynar from 1962 and sixteen letters from 1963 have been found. Additionally, there are eight letters from L. Wynar from 1962 (one of them dated by us based on its contents) and sixteen letters from 1963. Based on the analysis of the correspondence contents, it can be assumed that a portion of the correspondence was lost due to various circumstances, but the preserved letters allow us to reconstruct the events of that time. In the mentioned publication on the pages of the journal “The Ukrainian Historian” in 2003, dedicated to the UGHS, L. Wynar included part of his correspondence with R. Klymkevych. Among the published letters were those from R. Klymkevych to L. Wynar dated October 29, November 29, and December 12, 1963, as well as letters from L. Wynar to R. Klymkevych dated August 6, August 18, and November 30, 1963 — a period when the society had already been established [10, p. 155—170].

An important aspect for our research is the characterization of the development of heraldry and genealogy in the diaspora in the early 1960s in North America, as described by R. Klymkevych in a letter to L. Wynar dated March 31, 1962: “Ukrainian heraldry and genealogy are currently very neglected. There are only three individuals working in this field — Dr. V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi, Lieutenant Colonel M. Bytynskyi in Canada, and myself — and we are all friends and cooperate with each other, having our own circles of interest and work. Dr. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi is our best expert in genealogy and family heraldry, and besides, he is a good pundit of history and a real specialist in Volhynia affairs. Lieutenant Colonel Bytynskyi is our sole practical heraldist, meaning a heraldic artist who creates beautiful depictions of coats of arms, flags, and other emblems; he is knowledgeable about all styles and epochs of our heraldry and has significant merits in clarifying our heraldic terminology. Dr. Seniutovych and I work exclusively in theory (simply put — we draw and paint poorly). My areas of interest are completely different: state, semi-state, regional, and municipal coats of arms and seals, church, and family coats of arms as far as they relate to our royal, grand princely, and princely dynasties and hetmans from 1648, that is, state hetmans. In short, I am interested in coats of arms in connection with public law, Dr. Seniutovych in connection with private matters” [1]. Certainly, there were representatives in the diaspora who were also interested in heraldry, but mostly not at a professional level. Among humanitarians, mainly historians, occasionally someone would turn to genealogical research.

L. Wynar was active in both academic and public life in Germany and later upon moving to the United States. In the early 1960s, he conducted a series of scholarly research projects, including monographs dedicated to A. Voinarovskiy and D. Vyshnevetskyi. Considering the young researcher’s interest in the coats of arms of both historical figures, it can be presumed that this sparked his contemporary interest in heraldry and the related endeavor to revive heraldic research and create institutional support for it. He envisioned this support through the establishment of a periodic or non-periodic publication and a specialized organization or structural unit within a broader scientific association of researchers.

In February 1963, L. Wynar expressed in a letter to R. Klymkevych the idea of potentially reviving the publication of the journal “Genus and Banner” (“Rid ta Znameno”), several issues of which were published in Germany in displaced persons camps, in the form of non-periodic collections focusing on “Ukrainian genealogy, heraldry, and biography”, or by printing a non-periodic thematic section in existing publications. This entailed creating a separate publication or a distinct section in popular periodicals dedicated to Ukrainian heraldry, genealogy, and sphragistics. However, R. Klymkevych cast doubt on Wynar’s proposed idea for reviving or creating a special publication, emphasizing the possible reluctance or limited availability at that time of heraldists like M. Bytynskyi and V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi to collaborate. At the same time, he supported the idea

of creating a non-periodic section “in one of our journals” [2]. The discussion about the possibility of publishing within the pages of Ukrainian periodicals (including the magazines “New Pathway” (“Novyi Shliakh”) or “Freedom” (“Svoboda”)), a so-called non-periodic leaflet, was revisited by researchers later on.

At that time, L. Wynar and R. Klymkevych shared many common views on how the society should be and who should be members of the new organization. In a letter to L. Wynar, R. Klymkevych agreed on the necessity to create an independent society, separate from both scientific institutions (UVAN and NTSh), that would collaborate with these and other institutions, maintain a non-partisan position, and uphold religious tolerance, which was important for both the leadership and the vast majority of members: “Given the diversity of our future members (Westerners and Easterners, Catholics and Orthodox, supporters of Petliura (Petliurvtsi) and new emigrants from the USSR, Republicans and Monarchists, ‘Ukrainian-Americans’ and ‘Ukrainian-Europeans’), we will be able to steer clear of any party lines and biases and nurture pure, free Ukrainian scholarship. I myself lean towards Ukrainian monarchism, which, however, does not hinder me from collaborating closely and amiably with the supporter of UNR M. Bytynsky and others” [5]. There were also thoughts about the need to establish such a society within UVAN, but they did not gain traction.

Given the distances separating researchers from each other, it was necessary to find someone with sufficient motivation to take on the organizational burden, as well as adequate scholarly authority to influence the recruitment of society members. It was R. Klymkevych who assumed these responsibilities from the initial stages. He was prepared to discuss the idea of creating a new society with well-known Ukrainian heraldry researchers and those interested in establishing a scientific institution: M. Bytynskyi, V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi, S. Kulchytskyi, L. Shankovskiy, and to “take the next step” by sending out forms for “postal voting”. R. Klymkevych also took on the task of preparing “press releases” and appeals for “enthusiasts to join as members”.

During the creation of the UGHS, it was planned to inform the public through periodic publications in order to subsequently attract a greater number of scientists and researchers to the society’s activities. It should be noted that R. Klymkevych enthusiastically believed that the endeavor initiated could be brought to fruition, as he indicated in a letter to L. Wynar: “I am convinced that something will come of this matter, once Wynar and Klymkevych embark on joint work” [3].

A key aspect in creating the society was determining the candidacy for the chairman. It was evident that the chairman should be a representative of the Society and, importantly, their academic authority would contribute to the promotion of its activities. Candidates considered for the chairman role included well-known Ukrainian heraldists, historians, and genealogists: O. Ohloblyn, M. Bytynskyi, R. Klymkevych, and L. Wynar. During discussions on the society’s leadership composition, a young researcher proposed including O. Ohloblyn among

the founding members, who gladly agreed to collaborate in the new society and be elected as its chairman. Another candidate for the chairmanship that L. Wynar suggested was himself, although he noted that there might be better candidates available. For the position of General Secretary of the society, the researcher proposed appointing R. Klymkevych to oversee financial matters.

V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi proposed M. Bytynskyi's candidacy for the position of chairman of the society. However, M. Bytynskyi declined to lead the society, citing advanced age and health condition. R. Klymkevych explained the reasons for Bytynskyi's refusal in a letter to L. Wynar: "Dr. V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi proposed to me in a letter M. Bytynskyi for the chairman position, which I immediately disagreed with due to age, health, lack of knowledge of English, and Bytynskyi's own reluctance. Seniutovych justified his proposal by stating that Bytynskyi is most deserving for Ukrainian heraldry. It's true that he started significant work in this field, being a pioneer of our scientific heraldry, but that alone doesn't make him suitable for the chairmanship. Bytynskyi himself admitted to me in writing that I have surpassed him in the results of my previous related work, but still, he does not consider himself a candidate for the chairmanship. In his letter to me, M. Bytynskyi promised full cooperation but requested not to be chosen for any responsible position due to age, health, etc." [4, fol. 1].

As a result, L. Wynar suggested that the society would be led by the well-known historian, Professor O. Ohloblyn, who was also an expert in Ukrainian genealogy. According to R. Klymkevych, the candidacy of O. Ohloblyn had its positive and negative aspects, but his authority as a scholar would contribute positively to the scientific community's reception of the idea of the UGHS. Klymkevych mentioned in a letter to L. Wynar: "If Professor Ohloblyn truly feels capable of full cooperation, then I obviously welcome his chairmanship. It would have more positives than negatives (positives: prestige of our institution, his knowledge and diligence; negatives: age and health condition, as well as departure from our 'neutrality' towards NTSh and UVAN)" [4, fol. 1]. The decision to elect O. Ohloblyn as the head of the society was also influenced by the fact that another candidate, M. Bytynskyi, declined the chairmanship.

Among the contemporary scholars, there were those who viewed the idea of creating an independent society critically, considering it a dispersion of scientific efforts. Because it did not become a section of NTSh, the then-president of NTSh in America, R. Smal-Stotsky, expressed opposition to the society. This is specifically mentioned by R. Klymkevych in his letter: "There was yet another thunderbolt, namely from Professor Roman Smal-Stotsky (because we did not establish ourselves as a separate section or subsection of NTSh). Let this remain between us! Eng. S. Kulchytsky also expressed his opinion that we should be a part of NTSh, but he joined us unreservedly" [5]. In response to this, R. Klymkevych shared his thoughts. He argued his position by referring to the experience of European and American heraldic institutions, which operated independently of

the highest institutions in their countries. Regarding the inclusion of the society within other Ukrainian scientific institutions, the researcher noted: "Being subsections or even sections of NTSh or UVAN, we will be significantly constrained by a) old people who work very slowly, fall into apathy, etc., and b) unfriendly 'radicals' from NTSh and 'Soviets' from UVAN" [5].

Since then, the decision was made not to affiliate the society with any institution and to develop it independently. At the end of March 1963, R. Klymkevych began sending out membership application forms inviting individuals to join the UGHT. A number of the most authoritative scholars, heraldists, and historians were invited to the Initiative Group. By the end of May, after receiving written consent from the majority of scholars and researchers to become members of the organization, the official date of the establishment of UGHS was determined as July 1, 1963.

The founders discussed the name for the new research association. R. Klymkevych proposed two possible variants for the society: Ukrainian Lineage and Heraldic Society (Ukrainske Rodoznavche i Herboznavche Tovarystvo) or Ukrainian Lineage and Heraldic Institution (Ukrainska Rodoznavcha i Herboznavcha Ustanova) [4, fol. 2]. In a letter dated March 21, 1963, L. Wynar suggested considering a name that was later decided for the society: Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society (Ukrainske Genealogichne i Heraldychne Tovarystvo) or Ukrainian Lineage and Heraldic Institution (Ukrainska Rodoznavcha i Heraldychna Ustanova). However, on April 2, he agreed with R. Klymkevych's proposal for the name Ukrainian Lineage and Heraldic Society (Ukrainske Rodoznavche i Herboznavche Tovarystvo). V. Seniutovych-Berezhny proposed the name Historical Genealogical Society (Istorychne Genealogichne Tovarystvo), but colleagues did not agree with it. Eventually, an agreement was reached on the name proposed by L. Wynar, which would be clear in translation to foreigners: "Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society". The term "genealogical" was placed first due to the quantitative advantage of genealogical research among the society's members over heraldic studies.

In their letters, the question of membership categories for the future society was repeatedly discussed. R. Klymkevych proposed introducing a broad membership where anyone interested could become a member. This proposal was supported by O. Ohloblyn, who noted in a letter to R. Klymkevych: "Actual members of the Society can be scientists — authors of relevant works; members-collaborators (supporting members — everyone interested in Ukrainian genealogy, heraldry, and related disciplines, those who are genuinely passionate about this matter. There are many such people; we just need to find them within our society)" [7, fol. 1]. The presence of two membership categories, which could unite researchers and enthusiasts, was also supported by L. Wynar. This approach was implemented in the UGHS by introducing the category of supporting members, which simultaneously expanded the financial base through membership fees.

Among the colleagues-historians who supported the establishment of the UGHS were: Prof. Dr. O. Ohloblyn, Prof. V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi, Prof. Dr. M. Miller, Prof. Dr. N. Polonska-Vasylenko, Prof. Dr. L. Bachynskyi, Prof. Dr. B. Zahaykevych, Prof. Dr. V. Radzykevych, Prof. Dr. V. Matsiak from Munich, Dr. R. Klymkevych, Dr. L. Wynar, Dir. V. Doroshenko, Eng. S. Kulchytskyi, Eng. L. Bykovskyi, Lt. Col. M. Bytynskyi, and other researchers. Both organizers, as well as O. Ohloblyn, actively reached out in letters to colleagues with invitations to become members of the organization. In early April, L. Wynar sent R. Klymkevych a list of 18 candidates, including researchers from the USA, Canada, and European countries such as M. Antonovych, L. Bykovskyi, V. Doroshenko, I. Nazarko, I. Nahaievskyi, I. Vytanovych, and others.

In creating the society, it was important to determine the candidates for the leadership and allocate responsibilities within it. Correspondence between L. Wynar and R. Klymkevych sheds light on the process of discussing candidates for the governing bodies of the UGHS. Specifically, in a letter dated May 1, 1963, L. Wynar proposed a number of possible members for the Supervisory Committee, including M. Antonovych, I. Nahaievskyi, I. Nazarko, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, and L. Bykovskyi. Later on, the researcher narrowed down the list of potential candidates to L. Bykovskyi and Y. Slastyon, although the latter stated that he should only be chosen if no one else volunteers. Regarding the Board of Directors, L. Wynar, who insisted on including researchers from various countries in the society, proposed Prof. M. Miller from Germany or N. Polonska-Vasylenko, and Dr. M. Antonovych from Canada as representatives of the UGHS in those countries. Later, he added the candidacy of P. Kurinny to the proposals. One of the final lists of the board — a “small-temporary” one, formed by R. Klymkevych on June 25, 1963, also included individuals who had not yet agreed to join the society’s leadership and was refined by L. Wynar to be further supplemented.

An interesting fact deserving special attention is that the prominent researcher of Ukrainian heraldry and genealogy in the emigration, V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi, did not initially join the society at the time of its formation, despite his favorable attitude towards the idea from the beginning. The reason for V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi’s refusal to join the UGHS was of a personal nature, specifically due to his unfavorable relationship with the society’s chairman, O. Ohloblyn. This moment was mentioned in a letter from R. Klymkevych to L. Wynar: “Dr. Seniutovych did not join us with fanfare (‘categorically,’ as he wrote) because of Prof. Ohloblyn” [6]. Regarding the conflict between the two scholars, R. Klymkevych reminded L. Wynar of this in August 1968: “Dr. Seniutovych wrote to me again that he would gladly join the UHA and UGHS, but he had a quarrel with Prof. Ohloblyn... You can’t convince people at odds from Dnipro lands; I try to do it, but I don’t know if I’ll succeed.” [8]. Later on, however, this situation was resolved, and the renowned researcher of heraldry and noble genealogy, V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi, became a member of the UGHS at the end of 1969.

The challenging task of organizing the genealogical and heraldic society was successfully brought to completion by R. Klymkevych and L. Wynar. The society was officially established on July 1st, and by mid-October, its first bulletin had already been published, with discussions underway regarding the creation of a scientific collection. In a separate announcement prepared for publication in Ukrainian emigre publications, it was noted:

“As of July 1, of this year, the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society in the USA was established following a postal referendum of 33 Founding Members from five countries (USA, Canada, Germany, Italy, and Belgium). In August of this year, the UGHS leadership was elected as follows: Chairman — Prof. Dr. O. Ohloblyn (USA), Vice Chairman — Dr. L. Wynar (USA), General Secretary and Treasurer — Dr. R. O. Klymkevych (USA), President of the Control Commission — Lt. Col. M. Bytynskyi (Canada), Members of the Control Commission — Dipl. Eng. L. Bykovskyi (USA) and Dipl. Eng. S. T. Kulchytskyi (USA). In September of this year, the UGHS unanimously co-opted three new Members: Prof. Dr. H. Luzhnytskyi (USA), Prof. Dr. M. Miller (Germany), and the Very Reverend Rector Dr. I. Nazarko (Italy). At the beginning of October of this year, the UGHS had over 40 members in seven countries with a larger concentration in Ukrainian emigration communities (in addition to those named above, also in England and France).” [10, p. 143—144].

Conclusions. The correspondence between L. Wynar and R. Klymkevych, in which scientists discussed many important issues, reflects the emergence and implementation of the idea of creating a scientific organization that would deal with the problems of Ukrainian heraldry and genealogy. This was implemented on July 1, 1963, when the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society was created.

It's also worth noting that based on the correspondence between R. Klymkevych and L. Wynar, we can gain insight into the style of their relationship. It is characterized by warmth, friendliness, tact, and mutual respect towards each other. In our opinion, the friendly relationship between historians is indicative of the benefits to the scholarly endeavors of individual researchers, the implementation of many joint projects, and significantly influences the dynamics of development within historical science as a whole.

Overall, this material introduced into scholarly circulation can also serve for the preparation of comprehensive biographies of researchers in Ukrainian history and related historical disciplines — L. Wynar, R. Klymkevych, O. Ohloblyn, V. Seniutovych-Berezhnyi, among others. By comparing this information with other sources, the correspondence of UGHS members provides an opportunity to illuminate the activities of scientific institutions, analyze the achievements of researchers in the field of Ukrainian heraldry and genealogy within the broader context of the historiographical situation of that time.

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Алла Атаманенко, доктор історичних наук, професор,
професор кафедри міжнародних відносин
та директор Інституту досліджень української діаспори,
Національний університет «Острозька академія» (Острог, Україна)
ORCID: 0000-0003-4940-1625

E-mail: alla.atamanenko@oa.edu.ua

Олександр Мазепа, кандидат історичних наук,
доцент кафедри гуманітарної освіти, Львівський національний
університет природокористування (Дубляни, Україна)
ORCID: 0009-0009-1483-523X

E-mail: o.mazepa.uhhru@gmail.com

ЛИСТУВАННЯ ЛЮБОМИРА ВИНАРА ТА РОМАНА КЛИМКЕВИЧА ЯК ДЖЕРЕЛО ДО ІСТОРІЇ СТВОРЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ГЕНЕАЛОГІЧНОГО І ГЕРАЛЬДИЧНОГО ТОВАРИСТВА

Мета роботи: на основі аналізу листування українських дослідників Любомира Винара і Романа Климкевича відтворити процес створення Українського генеалогічного і геральдичного товариства, яке діяло в середовищі української наукової діаспори в 1963—1972 роках. **Методологія.** Дослідження ґрунтується на принципах історичності, об'єктивності, системності та науковості. У дослідженні використовувалися загальнонаукові (аналізу і синтезу, класифікації) та історичні (проблемно-історичний, порівняльний, хронологічний) методи. **Наукова новизна.** Уперше проаналізовано і введено до наукового обігу дотепер значною мірою неопрацьоване листування Любомира Винара і Романа Климкевича за 1962 і 1963 роки, яке дозволяє висвітлити формування ідеї започаткування в 1963 році Українського генеалогічного і геральдичного товариства, перші організаційні кроки та роль у процесі створення його ініціаторів та засновників. **Висновки.** Введення до наукового обігу інформативно цінного листування членів Українського генеалогічного і геральдичного товариства, застосування джерелознавчого аналізу й тематичної диференціації дозволяють комплексно підійти до питання вивчення історії створення профільного товариства за кордоном, яке займалося дослідженням допоміжних історичних дисциплін. Епістолярій засновників Товариства Л. Винара та Р. Климкевича висвітлює суспільне середовище, в якому жили і працювали дослідники, їхні інтереси, емоції, особисті переконання й погляди. Завдяки листуванню вчених вдалося дослідити причини та передумови створення товариства. Аналіз епістолярної спадщини дослідників, які жили та працювали в умовах українського закордоння, має неабияке значення для опрацювання історії розвитку української геральдики, генеалогії та допоміжних історичних дисциплін.

Ключові слова: епістолярій, геральдика, генеалогія, Українське генеалогічне і геральдичне товариство, Л. Винар, М. Битинський, О. Оглоблин, Р. Климкевич, В. Сенютювич-Бережний.