

Enlightening Activity of the Volhynian Lyceum As an Example of Pedagogical Dedication

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The article is devoted to the characterization of the cultural palette of Kremenets as one of the most important educational centers of Volhynia of the first half of the XIX century. The leading cultural center of the city of that time was the Volhynia gymnasium and lyceum (1805–1833). The opening of the institution became a true triumph of the dedication activity of its founders – Hugo Kollontai (1750–1812) and Tadeush Chatskyl (1765–1813). A separate page of the Kremenets culture is its connection with the famous Polish poet Yuliush Slovatskyl (1809–1849), and now his memorial museum is open in the city. The contemporary educational activity of the Kremenets Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy named after Taras Shevchenko is also considered.

Key words: *Kremenets; Volhynia; gymnasium; lyceum; pedagogy; Chatskyi; Slovatskyi*

Topicality. The national system of education of Ukraine is at the stage of entering the world educational space, which determines its large-scale reformation in order to ensure the quality of educational services at all levels: from the primary to high school. The mission of modern education is “enriching the intellectual, economic, creative, cultural potential of the Ukrainian people” and forming of a civil society able to ensure the development of the Ukrainian state in the European Union as equal among equals, which provides the Ukrainian traditions and achievements saving and enriching of the Ukrainian culture with the European values.

The innovative changes are important for the modern reformation of Ukrainian education: introduction of the new educational standards, updating of the content and structure of education, systematic application of the information technologies in the educational process and management of the educational institutions and studying of the deep layers of the national culture and spirituality

of the Ukrainian people and the revival of the best educational traditions are important as well.

The researchers described some different periods of development of Ukrainian education in the history of Ukraine (from the ancient times of Kyivska Rus), which for various reasons (including the political and economical ones) was influenced by the other states (Poland, Russia, Austria, Germany, Hungary), and this contributed to the cultural enrichment of Ukrainian nation and at the same time destroyed the Ukrainian, rooting the foreign.¹ A special feature in the history of Ukrainian education is a period characterized as the age of the Ukrainian Baroque (the second half of the XVII – the end of the XVIII century). The elementary schools were functioning in some large Ukrainian settlements of the Hetmanshchyna, Slobozhanshchyna and Halychyna; secondary education on the Livoberezhzhia, three colleges were providing: Chernihiv, Pereiaslav and Kharkiv,, and higher education was provided by the Kyiv Academy (Kyievo-Mohylianska Academy) and its affiliates in Vinnytsia, and later in Hotka in the Volhynian region. At the same time, the Pravoberezhzhia primary education for the Ukrainian peasants was practically unavailable because almost all schools were under the control of Jesuits.² At the end of the XVIII century, as a result of the divisions of the Polish state between the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires a part of the right-bank Ukraine has entered into Russia, in particular Kremenets which became the administrative center of the Kremenets district of the Volhynian province.

Kremenets is one of the most prominent cultural centers of Volhynian as a historical and geographical region with the long historical traditions. The history of Kremenets, like the whole Volhynian, is a reflection of not only one, but several national cultures whose development lines were interacting in a complex interweaving – Ukrainian, Polish, Lithuanian, Hungarian, and Jewish. The key aspect of such historical development became the multiculturalism of Kremenets and Volhynian in general, which cannot be ignored in the modern researching works. Therefore, as H. Nikolai rightly believes, "... in the context of intensifying of the interethnic conflicts, intercultural education becomes a necessary component of general pedagogy. Demand for intercultural competence of the pupils and students is conditioned by the need to educate modern youth in a spirit of the other cultures respect, expand its potential cognitive capabilities, prepare its readiness for intercultural dialogue, for resolving the interethnic and ethnic conflicts through negotiation and search for consensus. Polylogue of the different

¹ Siropolko S. (2001). *The history of education in Ukraine*. Prepared by Yu. Vilchynskiy. 2nd edn. Lviv: Afisha.

² Subtelnyi, O. (1993). *Ukraine history. Translation from English by Yu.I. Shevchuk; Introductory article by S. V. Kulchytskyi*. 3rd edn. redone and supplemented. Kyiv: Lybid, p. 24.

cultures in the field of aesthetic education of the young people is defined as a necessary component of a single educational space in Western and Eastern Europe³.

The picturesque nature, the past echoed with the legends, numerous monuments of antiquity, and the deep traditions of spiritual life make Kremenets glory one of the major tourist and educational-cultural centers. The mountains of Kremenets attract by some peculiar picturesque. The mountain ridges in height of 150–400 meters above sea level reach out almost seventy kilometers.⁴ The ancient city is known for the fact that in 1241 its fort became the first fortification in Europe, which could not be assaulted by the Mongolian troops. May 9, 1438 Kremenets, which was at that time a part of the Grand principality of Lithuania, the first among the cities of Volyn received from the Lithuanian prince Svyydryhailo the Magdeburg Law, which became one of the most prominent dates of its history.⁵ In the future, Kremenets was belonging to Rich Pospolyta for a long historical period.

As of the end of the XVIII century, as a result of the division of the Polish state between the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empire, the city turned a part of Russia, becoming the administrative center of the Kremenets district of the Volhynian province. But in the educational and cultural spheres of the region the Polish cultural tradition has remained the dominant one. This was promoted by supporting the educational institutions and cultural-educative organizations by such notable families as Illinskyis, Dzhevetskyis, Chetvertynskyis, Yablonovskyis, Radzivils, Zhevuskyis, Vyshnevetskyis, Ostrozkyis, Liubomyrskyis and others. Educational and patronage activities of the last Polish king Stanislav Avhust Poniatovskyi were important for development of the culture and education. The king entered the history of education as a singer of culture and art. He supported the highly educated people, prominent scholars, scientists, litterateurs. It is no surprise, that exactly this epoch was a time of well-being of such Volhynian cities as Dubno (to which the famous Contract fair was transferred from Lviv in 1774) and Vyshnevets, which is connected with the activities of prince Mikhal Servatii Vyshnevetskyi (1680–1744) and Mikhal Yezhy Mnishek, who was close to king Stanislav Avhust, the Great Marshal of the crown (1748–1806). The latter, having settled in Vyshnevets, greatly contributed to the development of education in Kremenets, taking personal participation in the grand opening of the Higher Volhynian gymnasium in 1805.

³ Nikolai, H. (2013). *The trends in the development of artistic education in the context of European integration: an intercultural dimension*. Artistic education in the context of European integration: an intercultural dimension. Sumy, pp. 135–138.

⁴ *The cities of Ukraine*. (2004). Kyiv.

⁵ Sobchuk, V. (2005). *Pearl in the crown of Ukraine*: Kremenets: p. 26–27.

At the beginning of the XIX century, Kremenets generally turned into a significant artistic and educational center, which, according to Tadeush Strumill, even had its own music bookstore and production of the musical instruments.⁶ Let's also note the very high level of concert life of the city of the first half of the XIX century – since it hosted the concerts by such well-known European performers as violinist Karol Lipinskyi, pianist Mariia Shymanovska, singer Andzhelika Katalani.⁷ Later famous composer and pianist Ferents List visited the city and performed a concert there.⁸

Under such socio-cultural conditions the opening of the Volyn gymnasium took place in the autumn of 1805 in Kremenets, according to the corresponding decree of the Russian emperor Alexander I. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, prince Adam Chartoryyskiy, the trustee of the Vilnius School District, provided significant assistance in it. Using his closeness to the Russian emperor, certain circles of the Polish elite were guided by the slogan: “Gentry nation, Polish identity, Russian nationality” during their creation of the new centers of education.

The direct main role in opening the institution belonged to two outstanding scholars and public figures – a scholar, philosopher, reformer of education Huho Kollontai (1750–1812) and historian and pedagogue Tadeush Chatskyi (1765–1813). The latter worked for some time as a visitator of the educational institutions of Kyiv, Volhynia and Podillia provinces. In turn, H. Kollontai was working on the Regulations of the gymnasium, curricula and speech of T. Chatskyi's addressed to the teachers at the opening of the gymnasium. The city of Kremenets was chosen on his advice for the opening of the institution.⁹ Metropolitan Kaspar Tsetsishevskyi and many representatives of the Polish aristocracy attended the opening of the gymnasium. During the ceremony Chatskyi declared that with the help of patrons an amount of 415720 zlotys was collected.¹⁰

⁶ Dediu, O. (2011). Influence of the noble families of Volhynia on the music of Kremenets region at the end of XVIII – the beginning of the XIX century. Mykhailo Verykivskyi in the context of Ukrainian musical culture and education: to the 115th anniversary of his birth // *Compilation of the materials of the All-Ukrainian scientific and practical conference* (November 24–25, 2011) / Under the general edition of professor Lomakovych A. M. Kremenets: The publishing center of the Kremenets Regional Humanitarian and Pedagogical Institute named after Taras Shevchenko, p. 54–61.

⁷ Karmazin, A. (2015). Ukrainian national-historical themes as a priority direction of M. I. Verikovsky's creativity: culturological aspect (on the example of the Volhynia and Kremenets traditions). *European Journal of Arts*, Austria, Vienna. No. 1, p. 21–24.

⁸ Kuzmin M. I. (1972). *Forgotten pages of the Kyiv's musical life*. K.: Musical Ukraine, 225.

⁹ Fytsyk, I. (2013). *Artistic training in the system of gentry education of the Kremenets lyceum at the beginning of the XIX century*. Art in the context of the educational paradigm: domestic and foreign experience. Uman.: PP Zhovtyi O. O., pp. 179–181.

¹⁰ Teodorovych, N. Y. (1904). *The history of Kremenets city in Volhynian province*. Sedlets, edition 2-nd, with additions.

The studying term at the gymnasium was ten years (four one year classes in the lower school and three educational courses in the higher school (two years of study each). In 1807, the efforts of T. Chatskyi with the help of the Minister of Public Education Petro Zavadovskyi and by imperial permission of Alexander I the buildings of the Epiphany Monastery were transferred to the institution. The components of the gymnasium (and later also the lyceum) were two professional schools – mechanics and surveyors.

In 1819, the gymnasium was reorganized into a lyceum – an educational institution of the semi-higher type, which had the right to assign the status of a real student and a candidate of sciences to their graduates. The organization was designed for seven hundred students. The poorest of them could count on patronage assistance. According to the T. Chatskyi's plan the lyceum in Kremenets was supposed to become a university-level educational institution. According to L. Filatova, „this educational center of the first third of the XIX century in Kremenets was a creative laboratory in which the talented scholars, writers, poets, musicians, public and cultural figures, and participants in the struggle for the independence of Poland were formed.“ Chatskyi spent about two thirds of his own capital for financial support of the institution.¹¹ In addition to the Volyn gymnasium, he also founded several district schools in such cities as Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Ovruch, Berdychiv, Bar, Liubar, Volodymyr-Volynskyi and 126 parochial schools at the parish colleges.

The lyceum purposefully collected the talented youth of Ukraine and Poland. About the level of teaching speaks even the very list of the subjects of the teaching course – several languages (Polish, Latin, French, Russian, Greek), mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural history, logic, geography, history, law, literature, astronomy, mechanics, hydraulics, gardening, arable farming, anatomy, physiology, surgery, obstetrics, veterinary, bibliography.¹² In addition, there were also some subjects of the cycle of physical and aesthetic education – horse riding, dancing, music, drawing. For the study of the Law of God on Sundays, Hryhorii (Rafalskyi), the abbot of the Kremenets cathedral, was invited to the lyceum.

Music education was of great importance in the gymnasium and lyceum – teaching of music was introduced from July 1808. It was performed by highly professional European musicians – the Italian violinist, the director of the student orchestra Yan Lenzi (he played in the Italian chapels and before his work in the gymnasium – as a chamber musician at the court of Emperor Alexander I in St.

¹¹ Filatova, L. (2012). *The Kremenets lyceum: musical-educational and cultural traditions. Musical society of Volyn of the XIX-XX centuries*: collective monograph. Lutsk: Polygraphic-publishing house «Tverdynia».

¹² *The Kremenets Regional Humanitarian and Pedagogical Institute named after Taras Shevchenko* (2005). Ternopil: Zbruch.

Petersburg), and a graduate of the Vienna Academy of flutist Hzhhezh Baiier. Vocal skill was taught by Saxon Yan Rolle (studied in Berlin) and Yosyf Vanonchyk (studied in Prague). Some serious professional requirements were presented for passing the exam on the title of music teacher. Among the graduates of the Volyn lyceum, who in the future became the professional musicians, should be called Kostiantyn Sheidt, Andzhei Oitsekhovskiy, Oleksandr-Avhust Shmidt-de-Berh (in the future – a music teacher of the Kyiv University of St. Volodymyr). One of the traditions of the Kremenets gymnasium and lyceum, which was especially supported by T. Chatskyi, were the concert performances by the soloists, choir and instrumental groups at the solemn ceremonies at the end of each school year. They became the real events of the cultural life of the city and had great educational value for the students, their parents and representatives of the city public.

Pride of the Lyceum was a huge library, numbering more than thirty five thousand volumes. The library was managed by well-known expert P. Iarkovskiy, later – a librarian of the Kyiv University. It was started with the bookstore of Stanislav Avhust, specially purchased in Warsaw by T. Chatskyi before the school's opening – about sixteen thousand volumes. Among the library books there were some rare Incunabula, printed up to 1500, some editions of the XVI–XVIII centuries, parchment documents. In 1812 the books on the military affairs were given for the library of the lyceum by M. I. Kutuzov. The eye admired the magnificent Kremenets botanical garden, founded with the participation of the famous Irish expert in gardening art D. Mikler and a teacher of natural science (arrived in Kremenets from Krakow) F. Skheidt. The work, that they started, was continued by a graduate of the Krakow University, a German by origin, Villibald Besser, who later became an outstanding botanist. In the 20s of the XIX century, about twelve thousand species of the plants from around the world grew in the botanical garden, including such rare ones as the white ash, the edible chestnut, Canadian pine, Pontic azalea, araucaria, reddish beech, ginkgo biloba. D. Mikler traveled to Petersburg, Denmark, England, Finland to select the plants and seeds.¹³ Mother of the emperor Alexandr I and chancellor Rumiantsev helped to buy a part of the plants.

The Kremenets lyceum also had a well-equipped astronomical observatory, a meteorological station and physical, zoological, mineralogical and numismatic rooms. A large batch of the minerals, the cost of a thousand rubles, was purchased in Vilnius for the mineralogical room, and also there were bought some antique

¹³ Chernykhivskiy, H. I. (1992). Kremenets region – the historical and literary regional studies [textbook]: the materials to assist the teachers and students of a pedagogical college, pupils of the secondary specialized schools and secondary schools [ed. Yu. T. Rudko] – Kremenets: publication of the Ukrainian language association “Prosvita” named after T. H. Shevchenko and Kremenets lyceum.

coins (mostly Greek and Roman) from King Stanislav Avhust's collection – twenty thousand coins and medals in total for the numismatic room.

The famous scholars and cultural figures were working at the gymnasium and lyceum – historian Yoakhim Lelevel, lawyer Mitskevych (brother of Adam Mitskevych), literary critic Evzebiush Slovatskyi (father of Yuliush Slovatskyi), professor of botany and zoology Villibald Besser, writer Antonii Andzheiovskyi, well-known artist, member of the Vienna Academy of Arts, Yuzef Pichman, mathematician Yuzef Chekh. The most well-known figures among the graduates of the famous educational institution are Yuzef Kozhenovskiy, Antonii Malchevskiy, Mavrykii Hoslavskiy, Tymko Pandura, Karol Senkevych, Zenon Bzhozovskiy, Mykolai Yelovitskyi, Tymon Zaborovskiy, Tomash Olizarovskiy, Stanislav Vortsel, Bonaventura Klembovskiy. Yuliush Slovatskyi was studying there for one year.

In 1809 a Fellowship of the young gymnasium writers, headed by Tymon Zaborovskiy and Yuzef Kozhenovskiy, began to function at the gymnasium. Soul of the Fellowship was Karol Senkevych. The main task of the participants of the creative community was seen in improving the literary language. The members of the collective were issued in Warsaw by the literary and artistic magazine “Cwiczenia Naukowe”.¹⁴

The gymnasium and lyceum for a quarter of a century provided Kremenets with the glory of a significant center of secular education. The diverse pedagogical, cultural and educational activities of the graduates of the institution became a vivid example of creative continuity and significant artistic influence on the cultural life of Ukraine and Poland, which had a great social resonance. It was this that gave the reason for the Minister of Education of the Russian Empire, count Petro Zavadovskiy, to name Kremenets the famous figurative name “Volhynian Athens”.

Anton-Yosyp Bopre (1801–1872), a Frenchman by origin, one of the leaders of the secret society “Commonwealth of the Polish people”, which was active in Ukraine in 1835–1838, graduated from the Kremenets lyceum with honors. He became a passionate fighter against tsarist autocracy in Ukraine. After the defeat of this organization by the royal government Bopre was sentenced to death, which in the last moment was replaced by twenty years of hard labor and exile to Siberia to the Nerchyn mines. There Bopre, a graduate of the faculty of medicine of the Vilnius University, was rescuing the prisoners who served hard labor from the illnesses. Bopre died in Kremenets in 1872 after the exile.

In 1833, due to the participation of many students of the Kremenets lyceum in the Polish rebel movement, on the orders of the Russian emperor Mykola I, the

¹⁴ W 200 lecie zalozenia przez Tadeusza Czackiego i Hugona Kollataja Gimnazjum Wolynskiego w Krzemieniu (2005). Spoleczny Komitet Obchodow 200-Lecia zalozenia Gimnazjum Wolynskiego w Krzemieniu oraz Bogdan Rodziewicz.

educational institution was liquidated. The library, numismatic room, collection of the paintings (among them Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Rubens), engravings and sculptures, collection of the minerals was transferred to the newly established Kyiv Imperial University of St. Volodymyr (now the Taras Shevchenko University). The plants from the botanical garden and the scientific instruments were also transported to Kyiv. The abandoned buildings of the educational institution were transferred to the Volhynian theological seminary, and in 1902 – to the Volhynian eparchial women's school. The enormous educational potential and deep cultural traditions, laid by the Kremenets lyceum collective, have found their continuation and development in the 180-year work of the Kyiv University.

A separate page of the culture of the historical Kremenets is the life and work of the famous Polish writer Yuliush Slovatskyi (1809–1849), whose name is put in the Polish literature along with Adam Mitskevych and Zyhmunt Krasinskyi. The future poet was born in Kremenets on September 4, 1809 in the family of a professor at the Volhynian gymnasium. Two years later the family moved to Vilnius, but in 1814 Yuliush returned to Volhynian with his mother, and in 1817 he entered the first class of the gymnasium, where he was studying for one year. After that, he again moved to Vilnius, but in 1827–1830 he repeatedly visited his hometown. It is thought that “Kremenets presented the world of Slovatsky, and Slovatsky gave the world Kremenets. Now the name of the famous writer is one of the best streets in the city, and in the house where his childhood passed, there is a literary-memorial museum. Alongside there is a monument to the poet of the work of the sculptor Vasyi Borodai (1969). An interesting example of creative intersection of the Ukrainian and Polish cultures is the appeal to the poetry of Slovatskyi of a famous Ukrainian composer Mykhailo Verykivsky (1896–1962) who was born in Kremets. For both of them Kremenets was a city of childhood and youth and a source of the important artistic impressions. M. Verykivskyi wrote the romances “If you will be in my country” and “To the album of Sofii Bobrova” to the text of Y. Slovatskyi.

The activities of the Kremenets lyceum as a complex educational institution in the new conditions were restored in 1921–1939, in 1937 there was also opened the Museum of Volhynian land named after Villibald Besser. In the autumn of 1939 after the Kremenets accession to the Soviet Union, the lyceum was finally closed, and the city was included in the newly formed Ternopil region. The new government destroyed both Polish and Ukrainian public organizations, implemented rigorous totalitarian control in all spheres of life and began political persecution of the citizens.

In 1940, instead of a lyceum, a teacher's institution was opened in Kremenets, in 1950 it was reorganized to a pedagogical institute. In 1969 this institution was transferred to Ternopil – now it is the Ternopil National Pedagogical University named after Volodymyr Hnatiuk. Instead of it a pedagogical school, which was

later reorganized to a college, was created in Kremenets. In 2002, the Kremenets Regional Humanitarian and Pedagogical Institute named after Taras Shevchenko was founded on its basis. As of today, the educational institution exists in the status of the Kremenets Regional Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy named after Taras Shevchenko, which continues the glorious traditions of the Volyn lyceum in the XXI century.

The city of Kremenets has been a spiritual well for many generations of Polish and Ukrainian artists and scholars over the centuries. The current teachers and students of the Academy honor the memory of the outstanding teacher Tadeush Chatsky. As the rector of the academy Afanasii Lomakovych noted, a medal as a sign of reverence of him was made at the beginning of the XIX century. On one side there was depicted the goddess of wisdom Athena, who was awakening the geniuses of science, and on the other side – a bas-relief depicting T. Chatsky with the inscription “*Grati Cives Uolhyniae in memoriam sempiternam*” (“Forever in the memory of the grateful Volhynian people”).¹⁵ After the death of the scientist his embalmed heart was kept in the lyceum, and after the closure of the institution in 1833, at the request of his son, it was transferred to the Porytskyi church.¹⁶

The Kremenets Regional Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy named after Taras Shevchenko strengthens and develops the Ukrainian-Polish ties. In particular, a folk artistic dance ensemble “Horlytsia” in 2003 participated in the festival of the folk groups in the city of Sidlets and became its prizewinner. The academy annually hosts the International convention of the secondary schools named after Yuliush Slovatsky from Poland, the Czech Republic and Ukraine. Within the framework of the program, there was opened a memorable sign at the place of the poet’s family home, a poetry competition “In the circle of Y. Slovatsky poetry” and a literary competition “Poland and Ukraine: the literary portrait of the neighbors” were held. An important event was the opening of the museum of Yuliush Slovatsky in Volhynia with the participation of the government delegations of Ukraine and Poland.

A large number of the various materials about the Volhynian lyceum, its scientific and educational activities are contained in the funds of the National Library of Ukraine named after Volodymyr Vernadsky. The collection fund of the library of the Volhynian gymnasium and lyceum (1805–1833) has about eleven thousand editions of the late XV – first half of the XIX century. By its composition,

¹⁵ Lomakovych, A. (2011). *Welcome word. Mykhailo Verykivskyi in the context of Ukrainian musical culture and education: to the 115th anniversary of his birth*. Compilation of the materials of the All-Ukrainian scientific and practical conference (November 24–25, 2011). Under the general edition of professor Lomakovych A. M. Kremenets: The publishing center of the Kremenets Regional Humanitarian and Pedagogical Institute named after Taras Shevchenko, p. 3.

¹⁶ “Wolyn” Steckiego, T. (1887). *Senya 2*, pp. 161–164.

these are the printed publications of a universal nature –scientific literature, textbooks on all branches of knowledge (history, jurisprudence, philosophy, mathematics, geography, etc.), published in Russian, Polish, German, Italian, French and other European languages; the already mentioned library of King Stanislav Avhust Poniatovsky includes more than nineteen thousand editions. These are also the collections of printed publications of a universal nature. The fund is divided into 29 departments covering all areas of knowledge. The departments are designated by the Roman numerals (I–X) and letters of the Latin alphabet (a-h): literature on the history of the ancient world, world history and history of the individual countries; on archeology, numismatics, paleography, sphragistics, chronology, genealogy, heraldry, historical geography, ethnography; on jurisprudence, philosophy of law, the legal sources, comments, summaries of the laws; on the history of the Roman Catholic Church; on the military affairs, fortification, architecture, zoology, botany, mineralogy, chemistry, classical philology. Language of the publications: Latin; Polish; Greek; German; French; English; Italian; Czech, there are some Russian-language publications.

A separate fund is presented by Mykhailo Servatii Vyshnevetsky, a state and political figure of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Rich Pospolyta. The volume of this collection is about two thousand units of storage. The old books of the collection cover most of all areas of knowledge. The universal character of the fund is dominated by the books of the humanitarian profile: on the world history and history of the Rich Pospolyta, heraldic-genealogical publications, dictionaries and grammar of the European languages (French, Latin, Polish), publications on mathematics, architecture, natural sciences, geography and some cartographic publications, works by the ancient authors, thinkers of the Renaissance and Enlightenment, on jurisprudence (*Volumina Legum*), editions on ethics and moral, political and philosophical literature, fiction (some prose and dramatic works, poetry), panegyric, polemical works, theological literature, periodicals: *Clef du cabinet des princes de l'Europe, ou Recueil historique et politique sur les matieres du tems*; *Gazette Littéraire de l'Europe*; *Journal de savants*; *Journal encyclopedique*; *Mercure Danois*; *Spectateur*; *Zabawy przyjemne y pożyteczne*. These works were published in many European cities. Language of the editions – Latin; French Italian; Spanish; German; English; Polish; Dutch.¹⁷

Conclusion. Currently, the Kremenets Regional Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy named after Taras Shevchenko is a higher educational institution in which the traditions of the Volyn lyceum, such as providing high-quality education on the basis of the forming of European values in the students are revived, which promotes the integration of Ukrainian education and science

¹⁷ Kolesnyk, Ye. O. (1970). Kremenets book collection. *Ukrainian historical journal*. No. 6, p. 111–113.

into the European educational space. The historical studies of the pedagogical heritage of Ukrainian education and scientific and educational activity of the educational institutions in the end of the XVIII and at the beginning of the IX century in Ukraine are valuable both for the domestic educational system and for the European educational community. In the context of globalization and integration processes, the revival and preservation of the national cultures of each people of Europe and providing of their joint development on the values of humanity must take place. Volhynian lyceum is an example of a secular educational institution that really contributed to the comprehensive development of human and its pre-professional training as evidenced by a complex of the subjects.

An important role was played by engagement of the prominent European scholars and cultural figures who worked in the lyceum into the educational process. A powerful scientific and pedagogical staff and material base gave an opportunity to present the world some famous artists, writers, scientists. The best traditions of the Volyn lyceum are now being revived at the Kremenets Regional Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy named after Taras Shevchenko, which is a higher educational institution, and in which the providing of high-quality education is based on the principles of humanism, forming of the European values in the students, and this promotes the integration of Ukrainian education and science into the European educational space.

Further research needs the problem of training of a modern teacher on the best examples of the national and world pedagogical heritage and their transformation into the educational process.