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**CURRENCY IN NADDNIPRYANS'KA UKRAINE IN THE IMPERIAL TIME
(18-EARLY 20 CENT.): CURRENT UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY**

The currency issues in the Ukrainian territory, which was completely integrated to the imperial state mechanism in the third part of 18 cent., have been thoroughly studied by historians, numismatists and ethnographers for a long period of time. Accordingly, current Ukrainian historiographic study of currency history in the territory of Ukraine during the Russian Empire time, is based upon the results of scientific research of the scholars of previous epochs as well as the results of current research. Certain analyses of the issues of currency historiography in the territory of Ukraine during the imperial time had been performed by Olha Skorohod. The scholar analyzed different points of view of the Ukrainian currency historiography in particular¹.

The detailed study of the issues started in 19 - early 20 centuries. For instance, well-known scholar, ethnographer and numismatist Valentyn Shugaevs'kyi, the author of "A Brief Review of the Monetary Funds in Chernigov Huberniya" (1905), "A coin and Money Account in Levoberezhnaya Ukraine in 17 Century" (1918), "On Currency Issues in Ukraine in 17 Century" (1924), "Did Ukraine Have Own Currency in 17 Century?" (1926), "On Currency in Chernihiv Area in 17 century" (1928). Though the scholar studied a little different branch of chronology, his work included gathering a lot of information about monetary flow in the territory of Ukraine before its joining the Russian Empire, that's why it is extremely important and necessary for the currency research in general.

The research of currency history in the territory of Ukraine, being a part of the Russian Empire, were being developed in the Soviet period. Current historiography in Ukraine, being independent, is being performed by the professional researchers M. Kotlyar, V. Otlyk and the representatives of young generation of scholars: O. Bakalets', O. Skorohod, M. Orlyk and others.

In spite of the fact that the thesis deals with the issues of current Ukrainian historiography, the importance of Prof. M. Kotlyar's research about currency history in the Ukrainian territory is essential. The influence of his research results on the modern science is difficult to overestimate, as he studied a rather long period of time, starting from the Soviet one. M. Kotlyar's treatise "Currency in the Ukrainian Territory During Feudalism Times" contains a lot of useful facts too. The author divides his research into 6 chapters (from 8 - to early 19 cent.)

Chapter 6 deals with historical retrospective of some Ukrainian land annexation to the Russian Empire after "The Perpetual Peace" and partition of Poland. The author emphasises that after the land had been integrated, a slow process of displace of Western European coins by the Russian ones was started. Copper exchange coins (p'yataky, kopiyyky etc) as well as silver coins (altyn, hryvennyk, poltyna, napivpoltyna and karbovanets') were introduced in the early 18 century². The attempts to introduce imperial coins into the

1 Skorohod O., 2015.

2 Kotlyar M.F., 1971, p.150.

money flow in the territory of Ukraine were made after the Battle of Poltava. The author also stated that study of money issues from 18 - to early 19 centuries were left out of the scholars' sight because of the uniformity of the coin range.

The author indicates absolute precedence of Russian coins in money economy of Ukraine in the 1 half of 19 century. Before the annexation to the Russian Empire in 1783, the Crimea had its own market of money flow. Russian coins displaced the others, including Hiryeys' money. Prof. M. Kotlyar states that, due to the development of capitalistic relations, treasure, as a way of keeping money, was not widespread anymore. Other, more convenient ways, were started to be used³.

The book, reviewed by M. Kotlyar, was published in the period of Ukrainian independence. The author's team of the book included academic scholars and banking practitioners. The authors studied the development of Ukrainian money during the time of the Ukrainian People's Republic. Simultaneously, historical development of currency, antedating this period, was analyzed in a concise form. The authors also denote that Russian coins displace Polish money («orty», «voorty», «verty», «pultoraky», which were called «chehy» in Ukraine) completely in the Ukrainian territory in the end of 18 century. They also studied the occurrence of paper money in 1769, fraud of 75 roubles value banknotes with their exclusion from the money flow. The scholars analyzed the money reform of M. Sperans'kyi and found out that the war and furious resistance of the nobility prevented his plans from fulfillment. Brief analyses of S. Vitte's (1895-1897) money reform, based on golden coins, showed that the Russian Empire currency was one of the most stable in the world before World War I and « was completely trusted by the population»⁴.

Ukrainian scholar Robert Thorzhevs'kyi devoted his research to the history of current Ukrainian currency and money flow in previous centuries. He studied the issue of money systems incipience in Ukrainian territory starting from ancient times till now. The results of the research were presented in his «Outlines of Money History in Ukraine: since ancient times till now». The author performed the research of iron and paper money as well as coins development. In general, the book contains 4 parts. Part 1 deals with iron money development in Ukraine. Part 2 goes about methods of numismatic sources use. Part 3 is devoted to the development of paper money in Ukraine since 1917. Methods of bonish sources use are described in Part 4⁵.

So, the analyses of Part 1 is more important for our research due to the study of money flow from 18 cent. - to 1917. The scholar also pays special attention to the reforms of Tsar Petro I, concerning money flow within the state. The author described basic ways of the financial crisis outcome and introduction of new coins. Additionally, the letters, denoting mints, started to be coined⁶.

The establishment of monetary business of Russians in the Crimea is analyzed by the author. According to the Decree of Prince Pot'omkin, former monetaries of the Crimean khans started coining silver 2, 5, 10 and 20 kopyky with the monogram of Kateryna II and the words « Queen of Khersones of Tavria» in 1787, on the other side of a par. Such coins were distributed to the peasants, who joyfully met Queen Kateryna II on her trip.

3 Kotlyar M.F., 1971, p. 155-156.

4 Dmytrienko M., 1998, p. 14-15.

5 Thorzhevs'kyi R. J., 1999.

6 Thorzhevs'kyi R. J., 1999, p. 71.

The coins were taken back from the peasants afterwards. Pot'omkin have the coins to his close people. This historical fact proves the long lasting tradition of meeting VIP persons, which are still in force nowadays and are widespread in the post-Soviet space.

Part 5 of Chapter I of R. Thorzhevskiy's book is about monetary issues in the Eastern Ukraine from 19 to early 20 centuries. The scholar stated that Russian coins had been constantly changed in 19 century but didn't lose their national peculiarities. Tsar Pavlo I ordered to remove portraits from coins surface. Portraits appeared again only in 1886. Prof. Robert Thorzhevskiy stated that portraits had been removed by Tsar Pavlo I due to his ugly appearance: the coins with his portrait looked very bad. The motto of the Knights Templar Order was coined instead of portraits⁷. The author also indicated that coins started to be made for Poland in 19 century. Then coins started to spread in the territory of Ukraine⁸.

The reform of Yegor Kankrin 1839-1843 and different issues of anniversary roubles were analyzed in the book too⁹.

Nina Dorofeeva and Zoryana Komaryns'ka described historical aspects of money in Ukraine in different chronological periods and epochs in their book « On Money History of Ukraine».

The authors paid special attention to the issues of money flow in the territory of Ukraine, being a part of the Russian Empire. They also stated that rapid introduction of Russian coins during Hetmanate started right after the Battle of Poltava, as Tsar Petro I tried to demonstrate his elimination of autonomous features of the region and used monetary issues as the example. Respectively, Petro I introduced decimal monetary system: rouble, hryvennyk, kopyyka. The reforms aiming at standardizing monetary flow in all parts of the Empire, including Livoberezhna Ukraine, were performed in 18 century. In contrast to the opinions of other scholars, the authors stated that Polish and Western European coins were in flow only till 30-s of 18 centuries. The beginning of 19 century is «a complete displace of all foreign coins by the Russian ones in the territory of Ukraine»¹⁰.

Prof. Roman Shust in his « Numismatics: History of Money Flow and Issues in Ukraine» outlines the evolution of monetary economy of Ukraine as a part of Moscow state (2 half of 17 - early 20 centuries). The scholar indicated that Tsar Petro I studied thoroughly the European experience, aiming at reforming of monetary system. Occurrence of a silver rouble and two basic parts of a new monetary system was a critical point in 1704. The author stated that the attempts to fulfill the tasks of united monetary markets of Ukraine and Russia, under the rule of Tsar Petro I, failed in the end of 17 century. But the population started using more qualitative Russian coins, not old Polish, in the beginning of 18 century¹¹. There are illustrations of money of imperial times as well as facts. In general, the history of money flow during 19 century is described in details and the 1890s money reform is characterized as «faultless»¹². Tsar Mykola II stopped the process of credits and golden coins exchange during World War I. Having participated in the War, Russia started its new period in the history of money flow.

7 Thorzhevskiy R. J., 1999, p. 83.

8 Thorzhevskiy R. J., 1999, p. 84.

9 Thorzhevskiy R. J., 1999, p. 84-86.

10 Dorofeeva N. I., 2000, p. 58.

11 Shust R. M., 2009, p. 185.

12 Shust R. M., 2009, p. 212.

Chrestomathy on the history of financial issues in Ukraine was published in 2010. The compilers analyzed basic ideas of prominent authors of 19-early 20 centuries. The ideas concerned the theory of finance and money flow in the Russian Empire times. Particularly, Volume 3 contains main postulates of the scholars of late 19 - early 20 centuries, concerning money flow in the Empire P. Migulina «The Reform of Money Flow and Industrial Crisis in Russia (1893-1902)», M. Tugan-Baranovskyi «The Paper Money and Iron», V. Vlasenko «Money Reform in Russia. 1895-1898»¹³.

The issue of money flow in Ukraine is analyzed by Oleksiy Bakalets'. He is the author of a series of educational, methodical and scientific works about the issue. For instance, «Treasures of Coins as a source of the Hetmanate money flow study», «Treasures of Coins 15-18 centuries from Medzhybozh and its suburbs».

Essential information about financial aspects of Ukrainian history, money flow in some regions of the state and their values is presented in the book of a prominent Ukrainian scholar Vasyl' Orlyk «Tax Policy of the Russian Empire in Ukraine in the Prereform Times: Treatise»¹⁴. Svitlana Orlyk is another scholar who deals with history of money during definite time periods and in within certain areas. Her research is about the issues of financial reforms and money of the Russian Empire in the mid.19 century during World War I¹⁵. The issues of money flow in Yelysavethrads'ka Province were analyzed by Mykhailo Orlyk. The author proved that, in spite of government actions concerning domination of the Russian Empire coins, this province had the flow of Rich Pospolyta and the Crimean Khanstvo coins¹⁶.

V. Nesterenko and I. Halychyn published a brief history of money flow in Ukraine from ancient times till now in Newsletter of National Bank of Ukraine. They also analyzed the period when Naddnipryans'ka Ukraine was under the Russian Empire rule. A rouble and a kopiyka were firmly established on the cash market only after a complete division of Ukrainian territories. Polish coins as well as the imperial money were on flow in Ukrainian territory which was under the Russian Empire rule, in 19 century. It happened because a part of modern Poland was under Russian rule at that time too. Additionally, money units of the areas, which were under temporal or permanent Russian control, were on flow too. For instance, Moldavia-Valakhia, Lifyandiya, Eastern Prussia, Finland and Georgia. Even Hungarian coins could be met too at that time. German currency and iron bonds were on flow in the occupied areas during World War I¹⁷.

Summing up, the research of currency issues in the territory of Ukraine had been started at the times of the Russian Empire and was continued at the Soviet period. A lot of modern prominent scholars and scientists performed systematic detailed and thorough research of currency flow after Ukraine had gained independence. At the same time, the issue of currency flow in Ukraine needs further research as it covers a wide range of various historical, technological and financial aspects.

13 Yuriy S. M., 2010, p. 63-90, 211-246, 495-506.

14 Orlyk V. M., 2007.

15 Orlyk S., 2013, Orlyk S. V., 2015, Orlyk S., 2015

16 Orlyk M., 2012.

17 Nesterenko V., 2013, p. 26.

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**Currency in naddnipryans'ka ukraine in the imperial time (18-early 20 cent.):
Current ukrainian historiography
Summary**

The processes of limitation of the Ukrainian Autonomy and constant increase of Russian impact on different spheres of life of the Hetmanate took place during 18 century. It concerned currency flow a lot. Russian administrative territorial regime was established in the Ukrainian territory in the end of 18 century. So, Russian feudal stratification and financial system were widespread too. A number of essential reforms all over the Empire, concerning the financial system, took place in 19 century. Respectively, the reforms affected Naddnipryans'ka Ukraine. Due to World War I, total economic fall occurred, as well as the failure of currency flow system in early 20 century. A lot of prominent Ukrainian scholars and young scientists have been performing the research of this issue. So, current historiography is represented by a number of professionals who continue the research of Ukrainian numismatics.