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have offered its pages for these contributions in his honor. The two parts of the *Festschrift* together count as volumes three and four of the journal. Producing such a complex work entailed additional costs, and help toward covering them came from the donors and special subscribers listed in the *Tabula gratulatoria*. The largest single sum was provided by the Ukrainian Studies Fund, whose principal officers, Stephan Chemych and Bohdan Tarnawsky, once again proved their skill in organizing support for Ukrainian studies at Harvard.

That so many people should have shown so much enthusiasm in sharing the various tasks connected with producing the *Festschrift* was a response to Professor Pritsak's generosity as teacher, friend, and colleague. That seventy distinguished contributors from twelve countries should have kept various editors busy is a testimony to the respect with which he is held by the international community of scholars. That these seventy contributors should be dealing with an area extending from the Nile to the Yenisei and with languages ranging from Chuvash to Chinese reflects the depth of his erudition, the breadth of his interests, and the scholarly vision that has enabled him to perceive large structures where others only perceive an endless accretion of disparate phenomena.

At home in the Eurasian Steppe and in the Altai, Omeljan Pritsak has never ceased to enrich our knowledge of the history and culture of his native Ukraine. That is why we gave our *Festschrift* the title of *Eucharisterion*, or the Offering of Thanks. We borrowed this title from another *Festschrift* of sorts, the gratulatory tract written in Ukrainian and offered in 1632 to the Kievan metropolitan of Moldavian origin, Peter Mohyla, by the young men who had just completed their first year of study in the *Collegium Mohylanum* (later Academy) of Kiev, recently founded by him. In one sense, the identity of titles symbolizes Professor Pritsak's vital role in the creation of the Ukrainian Studies Program and the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, the *Collegium Mohylanum*'s slightly younger contemporary. It is also to remind us how much outstanding individuals in a hospitable country — whether it is seventeenth-century Ukraine or twentieth-century New England — can contribute to the intellectual efflorescence of their adopted land.

IHOR ŠEVČENKO

Harvard Ukrainian Studies, vol. III-IV / part: 1

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### Omeljan Pritsak: A Biographical Sketch

Omeljan Pritsak was born on April 7, 1919, in the town of Luka, near Sambir (now Ozerne, in Lviv oblast, Ukrainian SSR). The year of his birth witnessed the often conflicting strivings for statehood on territories of fallen empires. The place — the province of Galicia, lately under the Habsburg Monarchy — was in the midst of a violent struggle between Ukrainians and Poles. Omeljan's father, Osyp Pritsak, a mechanical engineer by profession, fought on the Ukrainian side, was taken captive and perished as a prisoner of war near Brest Litovsk in September 1919. His mother Emilia (née Kapko) was remarried in 1920 to Pavlo Saramaha, a merchant, who also participated in the struggle for Ukrainian independence. The property of both father and stepfather was confiscated by the Polish authorities, and in 1920 the family moved to Ternopil' to start a new life.

Disillusioned with the Ukrainian cause and anxious to ensure a better future for their child in the reconstituted Polish state, Omeljan's mother and stepfather decided to raise him as a Pole. In 1928, at the age of nine, Omeljan entered the First Gymnasium in Ternopil', a Polish-language high school with a classical curriculum on the old Austrian pattern that included both Latin and Greek. He was soon given permission to use the excellent teachers' library, and this gave him access to the classic works of history, of which he was enamored from early childhood, as well as more esoteric subjects, including Persian. By his third year at the gymnasium scattered facts from everyday life — the colloquial Ukrainian spoken at home, attendance at the Greek Catholic (Uniate) rather than Latin-rite church of his Polish friends, snatches of overheard conversation — combined with a curiosity about his family's history and genealogy led him to rediscover his Ukrainian roots. This growing awareness of his national identity was heightened by the growing tensions between Poles and Ukrainians in Galicia and the treatment he received from some of his teachers. In secret from his family, the young student learned literary Ukrainian and read voraciously about Ukrainian history and culture, especially Myxajlo Hruševs'kyj's multivolume *History of Ukraine-Rus'*. By the time he graduated from the gymnasium in 1936, he had decided that the study of Ukrainian history would be his vocation.

Pritsak, Omeljan (160230)



# KARADENİZ ARAŞTIRMALARI

BALKAN, KAFKAS, DOĞU AVRUPA VE ANADOLU İNCELEMELERİ DERGİSİ



1919-2006

Omeljan Pritsak Anısına

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# OMELJAN PRİTSAK ARMAĞANI

## A TRIBUTE TO OMELJAN PRITSAK

*Pritsak Omeljan*

MİM 2008.

Editörler

Prof. Dr. Mehmet ALPARGU

Doç. Dr. Yücel ÖZTÜRK

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Temmuz 2007

**Prins, Jan**, born 8 August 1903 at Nieuwendam, the Netherlands, he was educated at Leiden and entered the civil service in the Netherlands East Indies. He returned in 1948 after spending time as a prisoner of war. He gained a doctorate in 1948 at the Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht with a thesis entitled *Adat en Islamietische plichtenleer*, he became a professor. His writings include *De Indonesische huwelijkswet van 1974* (1974), and *The double problem of the South Moluccan minority* (1978). WhoNL, 1963/63; Wie is wie, 1984/88

**Prins, Pierre**, fl. 1907, he was a sometime French non-commissioned officer who was sent from April 1898 to May 1899 on a geographical and political mission to Chad where he explored the course of the Chari River. Henze

**Prinsep, Henry Thoby**, born in 1793, he was educated privately and at the East India Company's College at Hertford Castle. He was a colonial administrator whose writings include *Origin of Sikh power in the Punjab* (1834), a work which was published in a French translation in 1836, *Tibet, Tartary, and Mongolia* (1852), and *The India question in 1853* (1853). He died in 1878. Buckland; DNB; Riddick

**Priou, Pierre**, fl. 1923, he was a captain in the first Régiment de Tirailleurs sénégalais du Maroc. Note

**Prisse d'Avennes, Achilles Constant Théodore Émile**, born in 1807 at Avesnes-sur-Helpe (Nord), he was a trained engineer and architect. After participating in the Greek war of independence, he went to Egypt in 1827 where he obtained an appointment as engineer and lecturer at military schools. In 1836 he began his lifelong career in Egyptology. His writings include *L'art arabe d'après les monuments du Caire* (1877), its translation, *Arab art as seen through the monuments of Cairo through the 7th century to the 18th* (1983), *La décoration arabe* (1885), and its translation, *The decoration arabe* (1885), and its translation, *The decorative art of Arabia* (1989). He died in Paris in 1879. Dawson; Egyptology; LC

**Pritchard, A. P.**, fl. 1976, he was a member of the British Museum, and a joint author of *Guide to the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts* (1977). LC

**Pritchett, Frances W.**, born in 1947, she was a professor at Columbia University throughout the 1990s and also in 2000. Her writings include *Urdu literature* (1979), *Marvelous encounters; qissa literature in Urdu and Hindi* (1981), and she translated *The romance of tradition in Urdu; adventures from the Dastan of Amir Hamzah* (1991). LC; NatFacDr., 2000

**Pritsak, Omeljan**, born 7 April 1919 at Luka, Galicia, he was educated at the First Gymnasium in Ternopol, a Polish-language school with a classical curriculum on the old Austrian pattern that included both Latin and Greek. In the teachers' library he had his first encounter with works of history as well as more esoteric subjects, including Persian. When he entered Lvov (Lemberg) University in 1936 it was with the goal of putting Islamic sources at the service of Ukrainian scholarship. He received his first degree in history and Oriental studies, and his first academic post at the Lvov Branch of the Institute of Ukrainian History, shortly after the outbreak of the war. In the autumn of 1940 he was a Red Army soldier stationed in the Bashkir ASSR, an experience that brought him into contact with native Turkic speakers. The German fortune of war degraded him to an *Ostarbeiter*. In October 1943, however, thanks to the intercession of Richard Hartmann, he was released to resume his Islamic studies at Berlin under severe war-time conditions, where H. H. Schaeder's influence was paramount. After the collapse of Germany he re-established contact with Schaeder at Göttingen, and received a doctorate *summa cum laude* in Turkology, Iranian, Islamic, and Slavic studies in 1948 with his thesis, *Karachanidische Studien*. From 1952 until 1961 he was a professor at Hamburg and concurrently a visiting professor at Cambridge, Kraków, Warszawa, and Harvard. In 1961 he moved to the U.S.A., where he became professor of Turkology at Seattle. He went to Harvard as professor of linguistics and Turkology in 1964 and remained there until his retirement. During the last phase of his career he finally returned to his original design, expanding the source base for Ukrainian history to include data from Oriental materials. From the late 1960s he was instrumental in the establishment of Ukrainian studies at Harvard, culminating in the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, of which he became its first director in 1973. His writings include *The origins of the Old Rus' weights and monetary systems* (1998); a collection of his articles, *Studies in medieval Eurasian history*, was published in 1981. He was joint author of *Khazarian Hebrew documents of the tenth century* (1982) and he also wrote at least a quarter of the entries for the first volume of the monumental reference work, *Philologiae Turcicae fundamenta* (1959). Master (2); *Harvard Ukrainian studies* 3/4, pt. 1 (1979-80), pp. 1-9

**Pritsch, Erich**, born 24 June 1887 at Posen, Germany, he studied Turkish, Arabic and law at Berlin and gained a Dr.jur. in 1910 at the Universität Rostock with a thesis entitled *Die Berücksichtigung der konfessionellen Verhältnisse in der Einrichtung, Verwaltung und Beaufsichtigung der öffentlichen Volksschulen nach preußischem Recht*. From 1916 to 1918 he served as an interpreter in Turkey. He later became a judge, and chairman of a federal court after the second World War. From 1948 to his retirement he was also a professor of comparative law at Köln. He was a member of the Deutsche

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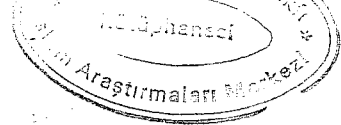
INTRODUCTION TO ALTAIC  
LINGUISTICS

BY

NICHOLAS POPPE

1965

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN



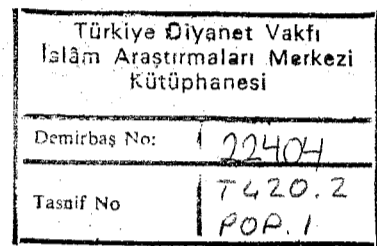
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Another important work is his edition of Katanov's East Turki texts which were translated by Menges. He published also a glossary.

Menges investigated also the Chaghatai material as represented by the Iranian scholar Mirzā Mahdi Xān (XVII century), and published a number of articles on Uzbek spoken in the northern parts of Afghanistan, on Turkic dialects spoken in Iran, on Sagai, Oïrot (Altai and Teleut), South-Siberian Turkic dialects, Kazakh, Nogai, Kypchak-Uzbek, Kirghiz, Soyot, Karagas, etc.

To these works his contributions to the study of Altaic elements in Indo-European languages and Indo-European influences on Altaic should be added. A particularly important work is his research on the Oriental, mostly Turkic, borrowings in the language of the Russian Igor Song (1182 A.D.).

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2.324. Pritsak.

Omelian Pritsak (born in 1919), Ukrainian by birth, studied Turkic languages, Islamic and Iranian philology in Lwów, Kiev, Berlin, and Göttingen and became a professor at the University of Hamburg and, briefly at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, and since 1964, at the Harvard University.

Pritsak is a many-sided scholar, an expert on history of Central Asia, Southern Russia, and Eastern Europe, and a gifted linguist working in the fields of Turkic and Altaic studies. Possessing a thorough knowledge of Turkic, Mongolian, Manchu, Korean, he is well equipped for work on Altaic languages. Besides, he knows some Finno-Ugric languages, not to mention his knowledge of numerous other languages which serve as tools for his research.

Pritsak's main linguistic works are devoted to ancient Danube Bulgarian, mutual relations of Chuvash and Bulgarian, and Hunnic. He is also the author of a work on Turkmenian, and articles on Kypchak, Karai, Karachai-Balkar, East Turki, Ancient Turkic, and the Turkic dialects spoken in the Abakan area. Some works of his deal with Mongolian languages.

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04 JUL 2006