

1763). In 1770 he moved to Moscow, where together with D. Samoilovych and K. Yahelsky he took measures to combat the bubonic plague. With the publication of his description of plagues in Moscow (1774) and his medical typological description of Moscow, Shafonsky established the foundation for the development of *epidemiology in the Russian Empire. In 1781 he returned to Chernihiv, where he served as a court prosecutor, a civil servant, and a general judge. He is best known for his *Chernigovskogo namestrichestva topograficheskoe opisaniie* (A Topographical Description of Chernihiv Vicegerency, 1851), published in Kiev after his death. It contains a wealth of information (based on materials and documents compiled by D. Pashchenko) concerning the history, natural science, economics, demographics, and socioeconomic and sanitary conditions in Left-Bank Ukraine in the late 18th century.

Shafran, Oleksa [Šafran], b and d ? Cossack officer. As a Zaporozhian colonel Shafran distinguished himself in numerous raids against the Turks and Tatars in Turkey and the Crimea. In particular he led a Cossack escape from Balaklava after a seven-year captivity. In 1626 he commanded 400 Cossacks in a successful action against Trabzon and other fortified locations.

Shah. A minor silver coin used in the Polish Commonwealth in the 16th to 18th centuries. It was introduced in 1528; the largest quantity of *shahy* was minted in 1618–24 under Sigismund III. In value the *shah* was equivalent to two kopecks; hence, the two-kopeck copper coin minted in Russia in the 19th century was called a *shah* in Ukraine. In the 19th century the *shah* was devalued to the equivalent of half a kopeck; hence, the half-kopeck silver coin was popularly known as a *shah* in Ukraine. In 1918 the Central Rada established the *shah* as one of its main units of currency: its value was set at a hundredth of a *hryvnia* (or one two-hundredth of a *karbovanets*). It was printed on paper and issued in denominations of 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50.



Stepan Shahaida



Hryhorii Shain

Shahaida, Stepan [Šahajda] (real surname: Shahady), b 9 January 1896 in Biloholovy, Zboriv county, Galicia, d 12 January 1938. Stage and film actor. He first performed in an army drama circle. Then he became a pupil of L. Kurbas and a leading actor in Berezil (1922–8), particularly in its productions of G. Kaiser's *Gas I* and P. Mérimée's *La*

Jacquerie. Simultaneously he began acting in the Odessa Artistic Film Studio, and from 1928 he worked only in cinema, in which genre he appeared in O. Dovzhenko's *Ivan* and *Aerograd*, F. Lopatynsky's *Karmeliuk*, and other films. He was arrested in late 1937 and executed.

Shain, Hryhorii [Šajn, Hryhorij], b 19 April 1892 in Odessa, d 4 August 1956 in Moscow, buried near Simeiz, in the Crimea. Astrophysicist; full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences from 1939. He served as director of the Crimean Astronomical Observatory from 1942 to 1952. His main areas of interest were astrospectroscopy and the physical processes in nebulae. He is credited with the discovery of the correlation between very fast star rotations and a certain class of spectral characteristics. He discovered over 150 gas nebulae and studied carbon spectral lines in stellar atmospheres, as well as binary stars, comets, stellar corona, and other astronomical phenomena.

Shaitan-Koba. Paleolithic camp site in a grotto on the Bodrak River near Skalyste, Crimea. Excavations in 1929–30 uncovered flint tools, the bones of various wild animals, and other objects.



The Ukrainian edition of William Shakespeare's complete works

Shakespeare, William, baptized 26 April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, d 3 May 1616 in Stratford. His works were first translated into Ukrainian by P. Kulish and M. Starytsky. Other translators of Shakespeare's plays include I. Franko, Yu. Fedkovych, P. Hrabovsky, Ya. Hordynsky, M. Rylsky, I. Kocherha, Yu. Klen, and L. Taniuk. Among the more outstanding translations are T. Osmachka's rendering of *Macbeth* and *Henry IV*, I. Steshenko's *Othello*, H. Kochur's *Hamlet*, M. Lukash's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, and M. Bazhan's *The Tempest*. Emigré writers who have translated Shakespeare's works include V. Barka, M. Slavinsky, I. Kostetsky, S. Hordynsky, O. Tarnavsky, Ya. Slavutych, and O. Zuiievsky.

The first staging of a Shakespeare play in Ukraine was L. Kurbas's production of *Macbeth* by Kyidramte in 1920, in which Kurbas both directed the play and played the lead role. *Othello* was first staged in 1923 by the Ukrainska Besida Theater in Lviv under the direction of O. Zaharov,

who also played the title role. It was staged again in 1925–6 in Dnipropetrovske, directed by P. Saksahansky, with the lead role played by B. Romanytsky. The Ukrainian premiere of *Hamlet* was staged in Lviv in 1943, directed by Y. Hirniak with V. Blavatsky in the title role. It was subsequently staged in 1956 in Kharkiv with Ya. Helias in the title role. M. Krushelnytsky played the role of King Lear in a production of *King Lear* staged in Kiev in 1959. Of all his plays Shakespeare's comedies *Taming of the Shrew*, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and *Much Ado About Nothing* have become most popular in Ukraine and are staged most often.

In addition to individual editions of Shakespeare's works, the following collections of his works in Ukrainian translation have been published: *Vybrani tvory* (Selected Works, 2 vols, 1950, 1952), *Tvory* (Works, 3 vols, 1964, 1969), and the complete *Tvory* (Works, 6 vols, 1983–6). His sonnets were translated and published as a complete collection by I. Kostetsky in 1958 and by D. Palamarchuk in 1964.

I. Koshelivets

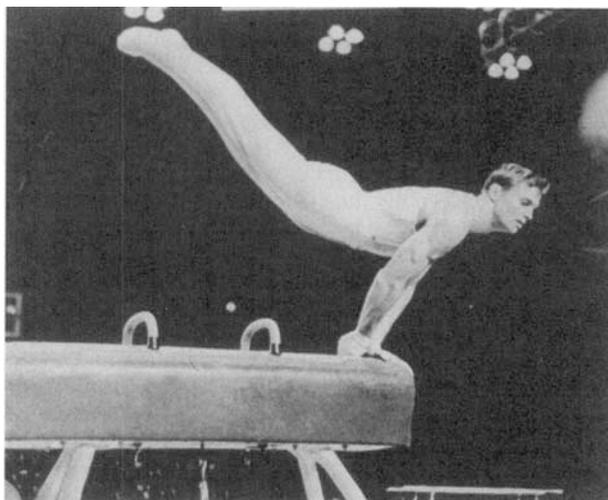


Stepan Shakh

Shakh, Stepan [Šax], b 3 January 1891 in Kulykiv, Zhovkva county, Galicia, d 16 September 1978 in Sydney, Australia. Teacher, civic leader, and writer; member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society from 1954. After graduating from Lviv University (1915) he served in the Austrian army and the Ukrainian Galician Army. He taught at the Academic Gymnasium (1920–5 and 1929–32) and served as secretary of the Prosvita society's main branch (1920–32, with interruptions) in Lviv, and directed the gymnasium in Peremyshl (from 1932). A postwar refugee in Germany, he taught in Bavaria (1946–56) and retired before moving to Australia (1978), where he died after his arrival. He wrote a popular history of the Prosvita society (1932), the reminiscences *Lviv, misto moïei molodosty* (Lviv, the City of My Youth, 3 vols, 1955–6) and *Mizh Sianom i Dunaitsem* (Between the Sian and the Dunajec, 1960), and three studies about M. Shashkevych.

Shakhbazian, Haik [Šaxbazjan, Hajk], b 21 January 1896 in Panik, Surmalinskii county, Yerevan gubernia (now in Turkey), d 10 September 1982 in Kiev. Hygienist; corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences from 1957. A graduate of the Kiev Medical Institute (1925), he worked at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Occupational Hygiene and Diseases in Kiev as a research associate (1939–41) and as its director (1946–52),

and at the Kiev Medical Stomatological Institute (1932–52). From 1952 he was a professor at the Kiev Medical Institute. His publications deal with the effects of low-concentration pollutants on workers and the reclamation of microclimates.



Boris Shakhlin

Shakhlin, Boris [Šaxlin], b 27 January 1937 in Ishim, Tiumen oblast, Russia. Champion gymnast. A member of the Kiev Burevisnyk sports club, he was the overall 1960 Olympic, 1958 world, and 1955 European champion in gymnastics. In 1956 he won Olympic gold medals in the pommel horse and team exercises. In 1960 he captured four Olympic gold medals (combined exercises, horse vault, pommel horse, parallel bars), two silver (rings team), and one bronze (horizontal bar). In 1964 he took one gold (horizontal bar), one silver (combined exercises), and one bronze (rings) Olympic medal. He was also a world champion in 1954 (team exercises) and 1958 (team exercises, combined exercises, pommel horse, parallel bars, horizontal bar) and a European champion in 1955 (combined exercises, horizontal bar, parallel bars, pommel horse) and 1963 (rings and horizontal bar), and he won a total of 19 medals in the USSR championships of 1954, 1957–60, and 1962–4. Since leaving competition he has taught at the Kiev Institute of Physical Culture. He wrote the books *Narodzhennia peremoh* (The Birth of Victories, 1962) and *Moia himnastyka* (My Gymnastics, [1964]).

Shakhmatov, Aleksei [Šaxmatov, Aleksej], b 17 June 1864 in Narva, d 16 August 1920 in Petrograd. Russian Slavist and linguist; from 1897 member of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS). After receiving his doctorate from Moscow University (1894) he worked in the Division of Russian Language and Literature of RAS, as head of the division in 1906–20, and as editor of the academy's Russian dictionary in 1897–1907. From 1908 he was a professor at St Petersburg University. He was basically a neogrammarian, although he combined the neogrammarian and philological methods in his historical-linguistic studies. He viewed Ukrainian and Belarusian as the major north and south Russian dialectal groups and examined their origins within the historical framework of the Russian language. Finding little historical evidence for his