

examines scriptural, ethical, sacramental, and liturgical contexts for insights into the period's ideas on innocence. The result is a fuller picture of Traherne's understanding of holiness.

In the afterword, Blevins reiterates Dodd's point that we should not read Traherne as a proto-romantic, an observation that gets a great deal of mileage in this collection.

While this book is a little uneven, and while its exigency is somewhat overstated, it clearly outlines the promise of future Traherne scholarship. Much remains to be learned about this fascinating and sensitive figure. And so, we await further results from Traherne scholars, including this collection's various contributors.

Mykhailo Hrushevsky, *History of Ukraine-Rus'*. Vol 3 *To the year 1340*. Trans. Bohdan Struminsk; consulting eds. Yaroslav Fedoruk and Robert Romanchuk; ed. in chief, Frank Sysyn. Toronto and Alberta: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press: 2016. \$119.95. Review by CAROL B. STEVENS, COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

Mykhailo Hrushevsky's magisterial work, *The History of Ukraine-Rus'*, was printed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries ... a meticulously documented defense of Ukraine's national cultural independence from Russia and its Empire. The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta has published translations of these key volumes of Ukrainian history one-by-one since the late 1990s. The publication of Volume 3 marks the ninth of twelve volumes in the translated series.

Volume 3 is the culminating study in Hrushevsky's study of Kyivan history. Its first half focuses on the events of the mid-thirteenth to the mid-fourteenth centuries—that is, following the Mongol conquest of Kyiv and cities to its east, north and northeast; its second half seeks to analyze the social and political structure, and the cultural achievements of the last two centuries of Kyivan history. Hrushevsky broaches in this volume some profoundly important questions. A vexed question of Ukrainian history occupies the foreground here; were Kyivan civilization and its heirs Ukrainian, or, as had long been argued, did the heirs of Kyiv migrate to northeast Russia to form to basis of Russian (Impe-

rial) civilization. Hrushevsky offers a nuanced argument defending the Ukrainian nature of Kyiv and its heritage. An important element of the argument is the role played by the principality of Galicia-Volhynia, whose importance had grown even in the pre-Mongol era. By persisting in the political and cultural traditions of Kyivan principalities, it merits being understood as Kyiv's true heir. Hrushevsky further argues that it is unreasonable to see a wholesale transfer of Kyivan culture to the north-northeast after 1240; destruction and migration may have moved important elements of the political elite away from Kyiv, but it is hard to imagine a wholesale and general migration.

Hrushevsky considers these questions in four chapters, making meticulous and detailed use of the source base available to him. In Chapter 1, the treatment of Galicia-Volhynia from the mid thirteenth to the mid fourteenth centuries is portrayed largely in political terms. He begins essentially with the period in which Prince Roman Mstyslavych came to power; his contentious relationship with the chief boyars of the realm is contrasted with his popularity with the common folk and the impact of his military campaigns. Roman Mstyslavych's early death in a campaign against Poland led to a 40-year period of struggle for the throne, won in the end by Danylo Romanovych—whose reign was not particularly positively evaluated by Hrushevsky; this judgement had a great deal to do with the limitations of his source base, and has been re-evaluated by modern scholars.

In Chapter 2, the fate of the Dnipro region in the century following the Mongol invasions is considered. Among the important themes of this section are the tragic destruction in the region following the invasion, the demoralization of the political elite that followed, and as a consequence the “decline of the princely and military retinue system” (141) and the decline of religious life. The result, Hrushevsky argues, set developments in this region on a different path than in Galicia-Volhynia further to the west.

Chapter 3 backtracks somewhat, to consider the political and social system of late Kyivan Rus' in the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Hrushevsky argues that princely patrimonial system was dominant and lasting; consideration of the role of popular assemblies, as well as the rule of law and the role of the church segue into a discussion of social rank in its many varieties. Ultimately, however, the author

argues that the “Old Rus’ state...looks like a group of autonomous, independent lands ... tied by the unity of a dynasty” (154) rather than a “great state system.”

The final chapter covers everyday life and culture in the same, largely pre-Mongol period. As might be expected this covers largely high culture—the sources of law, the impact of the Church, the developments in architecture and education. Nonetheless, a substantial discussion of the economy is included. The decline of peasant agriculture and the probable growth of the dependent population was exacerbated by internecine warfare and steppe raids; coinage, ‘skin-money,’ and the structure of credit figure largely in the discussion of trade. Hrushevsky concludes with the disastrous loss of further development of Kyivan statehood, and a somewhat stern assessment of the princes of Galicia-Volhynia failure to propel incipient statehood forward, despite conditions following the Mongol invasions.

Any reader not deeply versed in the history and historiography of this period would be well advised to preface any reading of Hrushevsky’s text by perusing Volodymyr Aleksandrov’s “The Unparalleled Significance of Volume 3 in Hrushevsky’s *History of Ukraine-Rus’*,” pp. xlviii-lxii, translated from Ukrainian by Maria Daria Olynyk. This essay offers the reader an invaluable discussion of Hrushevsky’s work on this period, summarizing what sources were available to the historian as he wrote the volume, how the availability of additional sources since then has changed (or not) Hrushevsky’s arguments, and yet making clear with what mastery and accuracy Hrushevsky dealt with materials available to him. Among other things, working primarily with Kyivo-centric sources, Hrushevsky did not have at his disposal information that might have allowed him to explore the westward foreign policy efforts of Galicia-Volhynia in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries in greater depth. Similarly, recent archeological discoveries near Uhrovska and then Kholm (founded by Danylo Romanovych) as well as the uncovering of Ukrainian icons, miniature illustrations and the Zvenyhorod birch-bark documents might have persuaded Hrushevsky to produce a somewhat different analysis of the west Ukraine in the century following the Mongols.

The translation of the third volume of Hrushevsky’s monumental work is based on the second (and substantially re-organized) edition

of the work. As one has come to expect from this translation project, the final product is easily readable and graceful. Copious notes in the second half of the volume elaborate on Hrushevsky's own citations, with the editors adding updates on the bibliography and state of the field on no less than 38 topics, the last of which (502–07) is a discussion of the literature on the *Tale of Ihor's Campaign* and its provenance, as well as the *Supplication of Danyil the Exile*. Appendices include a brief essay on "Writing, Reading, and Rhetoric: Lettered Education in Kyivan Rus" by Robert Romanchuk (510–24) as well as a thorough bibliography and index, tables of rulers, and a genealogical table of Roman Mstyslavich's dynasty to round out the volume. The project is to be congratulated on the completion of the volume, which helps to open the world of late Kyivan scholarship to English-speaking audiences.

Thomas Bartholin, *The Anatomy House in Copenhagen*, edited by Niels W. Bruun. Copenhagen: Museum Tusulanum Press, 2015, 222pp. + 44 illustrations. \$50. Review by CELESTE CHAMBERLAND, ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY.

As the pedagogical benefits of dissection gained increasing recognition in the century after Andreas Vesalius situated anatomy squarely at the center of medical education at the University of Padua in 1543, universities across Europe subsequently incorporated anatomical research and teaching into the core of their medical curricula. Among the institutions of higher learning situated at the forefront of anatomical science in the seventeenth century was the University of Copenhagen, which commissioned the construction of its first theater of dissection in 1644. This pivotal event not only enhanced the training of Copenhagen's medical students, but also fostered a thriving tradition of research that facilitated the discovery of new physiological systems and anatomical phenomena. Perhaps the most celebrated lecturer associated with the university's heyday of anatomical research, the Danish physician and theologian, Thomas Bartholin (1616–1680), is primarily renowned for his discovery of the lymphatic system and for his detailed description of the thoracic