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**WARSAW FORESTRY SCHOOL AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER FOREST EDUCATION IN UKRAINE  
(1816–1832)**

**Summary**

The article is an attempt to correct wrong ideas on the principles of the Forest Education in Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V. V. Dokuchayev. Based on archival sources the author argues that the Forestry Department of KhNAU originates from the Forestry school (synonymous names – college, university) in Warsaw, established in October 17 (5) 1816, and therefore it appeared 24 years before the date of the generally associated formation in 1840 of the Institute of Agriculture and Forestry in Marimont (Kingdom of Poland). Considering the fact that the assignee of the Forestry Department of KhNAU became the Forestry Department of the modern National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv), the author raised the question of the role of the Forestry School in Warsaw in the development of higher forest education in Ukraine.

The chronological limits of the work cover the period from 1816 to 1832 – from the foundation of the educational establishment to its official closure after the suppression of the anti-Russian uprising of 1830–1831. Due to the small number of students and lack of funds the government of 1832 stopped funding the educational establishment.

In the national historiography, the history of the Forest School in Warsaw did not find its lighting. Ukrainian historians mention this School only in the context of its joining to Marimont Institute of Agriculture and creating in this way the Institute

of Agriculture and Forestry in Marimont. At the same time in the historical literature there is an emphasis of the seemingly lower status of Forestry College in relation to the Institute of Agriculture in Marimont.

The author argues that first of all the two educational establishments were founded almost simultaneously in 1816 by the decree of the Russian Emperor Alexander I as special (or service) schools. Secondly, they were created on the same basis in the case of certain autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland, under the strict control of the Russian government. Thirdly, in the archival documents these institutions are exactly equally called “schools”, “colleges”, “institutions”. Because at the beginning of the nineteenth century Polish and Russian societies still had no clear dividing requirements which clearly separated “schools” from “institutions”. However, according to basic principles of their organization both Forestry School in Warsaw and the Institute of Agriculture in Marimont were educational establishments which according to the modern classification can be referred to higher educational establishments.

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However, the history of the Forest School in Warsaw is the common heritage of modern Ukraine, Poland and Russia. Therefore, the study of its history provides historians of these countries the opportunity to correct the subject of further scientific researches.