

## STATE ARCHIVE OF LVIV OBLAST: SOURCE POTENTIAL FOR THE HISTORY OF UKRAINIAN CULTURE

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### INTRODUCTION

Systemic and comprehensive research of the Ukrainian history of culture and science under the reign of Austria-Hungary started at the beginning of 1990, when the political changes in our country led to the removal of any restrictions on the usage of library and archive funds. Since that time the researchers started to actively investigate little-known materials in the richest collections of the Ukrainian central state historical archive in Lviv, Department of manuscripts in V. Stefanyk Lviv national library and State archive of Lviv oblast. This long-standing research of cultural and scientific Ukrainian materials in the abovementioned institutions resulted into the compilation of thematic indices that documented the state of processing of archive collections and at the same time they helped historians in their search for necessary documents. Nowadays, while we may turn to investigations on Ukrainian Central Historical Archive in Lviv<sup>1</sup> (UCHAIL) and Manuscript Department of Ukrainian National Scientific Library in Lviv<sup>2</sup> (MD UNSLIL), the heuristic potential of State archive in Lviv oblast in the aspect of research on science and culture of Zbruch Ukrainians during national revival period remains virtually unknown.

Such state of affairs results from the range of objective and subjective reasons. First of all, the thematic profile of State Archive in Lviv oblast (SAILO), which was created in December 1939 on the basis of the former

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<sup>1</sup> Громова Г. Джерела до вивчення львівського історичного середовища у фондах особового походження в Центральному державному історичному архіві України у Львові. *Wielokulturowe środowisko historyczne Lwowa w XIX i XX w.* Rzeszów: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 2005. Tom III. St. 61–67; Łuczyńska B. Źródła do dziejów szkolnictwa w Galicji w zasobach Centralnego Państwowego Archiwum Historycznego we Lwowie – w perspektywie krystalizowania się narodu ukraińskiego. *Prace Naukowe Akademii im. Jana Długosza w Częstochowie. Rocznik Polsko-Ukraiński.* 2014. T. XVI. St. 281–297.

<sup>2</sup> Дзьобан О. Михайло Грушевський в писемних джерелах Відділу рукописів ЛНБ ім. В. Стефаника НАН України. *Збірник праць і матеріалів на пошану Лариси Іванівни Крушельницької.* Львів, 1998. Ст. 145–152.

Polish state archive in Lviv, provides for preservation of materials of the modern period mostly. Besides, this archive is one of the few institutions of such fund variety that still does not have the guidebook on its own collections. The existing one dates back to 1965<sup>3</sup> when the materials of the majority of Ukrainian cultural and scientific institutions were specially guarded as ones that were compiled by “nationalists”. Obviously, that was a great complication in researching of SAILO materials, as even the most general idea can be envisaged only while directly dealing with them. That is why, only few collections that concern Ukrainian culture and science during Galician autonomy period became the subject of special, but most often superficial research. Let us recall the articles, devoted to arranging of Ivan Kalynovych<sup>4</sup> private fund materials, the description of new submissions on literature and art figures during few years<sup>5</sup>, review of Hrushevsky studies in SAILO<sup>6</sup> and its Country studies collections<sup>7</sup>.

Among the most remarkable projects we would like to mention Oksana Yurkova’s big-scale project “E-archive of Mykhailo Hrushevsky” among the ambitious tasks of which there is document-by-document description of archive Hrushevsky materials in collections of Lviv oblast archive in particular. Recently, Vitaliy Telvak, responsible for his part in this project, uploaded annotations of more than 500 SAILO documents to the site of “E-archive of Mykhailo Hrushevsky”. However, as the Drohobych historian himself mentioned, a complete description of Hrushevsky’s materials in SAILO is still a matter of future. In order to draw attention of our colleagues to such a gap in investigation of these materials, in comparison to other archive institutions of such a level, we offer the overview of its collections, ones that contain materials on cultural and scientific life of Austrian Ukrainians during the second half of XIX – beginning of XX century.

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<sup>3</sup> Львівський обласний державний архів: Путівник / Уклад.: В. І. Котельникова, Р. Б. Плоткіна, О. М. Рузанов; Під ред.: Б. К. Дудикевича та ін. Львів: Каменяр, 1965. 375 ст.; Державний архів Львівської області: Допов. до путівника / Упоряд.: В. М. Кислий, Л. М. Мінаєва, Р. Б. Плоткіна та ін.; Відп ред. Л. М. Мінаєва. К., 1988. 142 ст.

<sup>4</sup> Калинець І. М., Куш О. П. Упорядкування документальних матеріалів особистого фонду І. Т. Калиновича. *Архіви України*. 1971. № 1. Ст. 52–58.

<sup>5</sup> Вайнбаум О. Т. Нові архівні знахідки про діячів літератури і мистецтва у Львівському облдержархіві. *Архіви України*. 1978. № 4. Ст. 72–73.

<sup>6</sup> Савчук В. Документи Держархіву Львівської області про Михайла Грушевського. *Михайло Грушевський: Погляд із сьогодення: Наук. зап. Тернопільського держ. пед. ін.-ту. Сер. «Історія»*. Тернопіль, 1997. Вип. 5. Ст. 222–223.

<sup>7</sup> Кравчук П. Фонди Держархіву Львівської області як джерело краєзнавчих досліджень. *Студії з архівної справи та документознавства*. 2003. Т. 10. С. 152–153.

## 1. Lviv University Archive

Collections of Lviv University fund contain the biggest amount of materials about Ukrainian culture and science of the autonomist period (f. 26 “Franz I Lviv Royal University”). This is one of the biggest funds of SAILO, it consists of 18 descriptions, regardless the fact that description 17 is followed by description number 22. It is supplemented by a brief information note about the history of this educational institution. This fund covers materials on the history of University until the beginning of the Second World War.

For the period that interests us the most, the most informative descriptions are among materials (administrative and business affairs) of juridical (description 6), philosophical (description 7), theological (description 8) and medical (description 10) faculties. Summary records of faculty meetings are especially important in source aspect. These records give us the possibility to observe the discussion of numerous questions concerning the education of Ukrainian students and teaching of Ukrainian professors and associate professors. Even most superficial overview of these sources allows to notice a visible tendency – more and more active efforts of Polish professor corporation to limit Ukrainian influence in the University. Even though the University was established as a bilingual institution, targeted at fulfilment of educational needs of local, predominantly Ukrainian population of Eastern Galicia, Polish majority at faculty and senate meetings established its domination in it. For example, Ukrainian students were forbidden to matriculate in Ukrainian language and their professors could not use Ukrainian language to resolve professional issues; besides, Ukrainian departments were deliberately reduced; Polish candidatures were appointed in all ways at open positions. As it is well-known, such conditions triggered a long-standing international conflict in Lviv University that exploded anew at the beginning of XX century, in particular, with armed conflict<sup>8</sup>. The most tragic consequence of this confrontation was the murder of Adam Kotzyk, a Ukrainian, by his Polish fellow students during one of the fights on the 1 of July 1910.

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<sup>8</sup> Качмар В. За український університет у Львові. Ідея національної вищої школи у суспільно-політичному житті галицьких українців (кінець XIX – початок XX ст.). Львів: ЛДУ імені Франка; Інститут українознавства ім. І. Крип'якевича НАН України, 1999. 118 ст.; Ковалюк Р. Український студентський рух на західних землях. XIX-XX ст. Львів: Інститут українознавства ім. І. Крип'якевича НАН України, 2001. 420 ст.

These descriptions contain reports on the work of faculty seminars, as well as protocols of faculty committees' meetings – regular ones (habilitational and librarian) and ones created for resolving numerous ongoing affairs: from versatile student issues to technical issues of University functioning. Let us draw attention to valuable for Ukrainian science researchers reports about the work of Oleksandr Kolessa's<sup>9</sup> Ukrainian language seminar. Besides, among the meetings' reports of philosophical faculty there are protocols of habilitational colloquium of Ivan Franko<sup>10</sup>, Stepan Rudnytskyi<sup>11</sup> and Stepan Tomashivskyi<sup>12</sup>.

The abovementioned descriptions of faculty affairs contain semester-by-semester programs of lectures and related correspondence of professors, Ukrainian ones in particular. The interesting fact is that some Ukrainian professors refused to give up on legally established bilingual character of the University. That is why their correspondence concerning different subjects to teach and suggestions on weekly distribution of classes was both in Ukrainian and state (German) language. Mykhailo Hrushevsky, as the most determined opponent of polonization course of Lviv University administration, acted in that way<sup>13</sup>.

The content of many documents of abovementioned faculty descriptions is connected with materials in descriptions 12–14 (“Rectorate”). Thus, the abovementioned tendency of limiting the rights of Ukrainian students is explicitly proved by cases of 13<sup>th</sup> description. For example, the first case of this description contains reports of rector Ridiger to the Ministry of religion and education about the protests of Ukrainian students, correspondence with Galician Lieutenancy about national requirements of Ukrainian students, request of senate and the response of professor Hrushevsky and his participation in Ukrainian students' meetings and other interesting materials on these questions<sup>14</sup>.

The description 13 contains protocols of Lviv University meetings' protocols during the period under research. These documents provide us with information on numerous initiatives of Polish professors and

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<sup>9</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 7. Спр. 446.

<sup>10</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 7. Спр. 362. Арк. 55–56.

<sup>11</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 15. Спр. 726. Арк. 8–10.

<sup>12</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 7. Спр. 623. Арк. 6, 19.

<sup>13</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 7. Спр. 365. Арк. 6-7, 34, 90, 91, 98. Див. про це докл.: Тельвак В. Михайло Грушевський та польсько-український конфлікт у Львівському університеті: спроба реконструкції. *Східноєвропейський історичний вісник*. 2017. Вип. 4. Ст. 28–35.

<sup>14</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 13. Спр. 1. 33 арк.

University administration directed on all-round limitation of Ukrainians' rights in it<sup>15</sup>. An interesting phenomenon is reflected in the range of cases with eloquent titles, let us take, for example, case 343 ("Protocols of secret meetings of the Polish Senate members in 1909 on the application of various methods for possible elimination of the already limited rights of Ukrainians in Lviv University, the appointment suspension of Ukrainian associate professors and professors and the abolition of the establishment of Ukrainian chairs; correspondence with Polish professors and deputies and the memorial to the Senate of the Minister of Galicia on this issue").

The urgency of University issue is evidenced by the case 46 ("The case of discussion of the project of formation [in indefinite future] of the Ukrainian university in Lviv"). The case 47 with memorials, notes and statements of Polish students and professors against the foundation of Ukrainian university in Lviv is also worth mentioning. Other cases of this description support the topicality of the issue<sup>16</sup>.

The cases of 13<sup>th</sup> description provide information about Ukrainian secession 1901-1902 when Ukrainian students protested against the polonization of Lviv University and terminated their studies in the University in favour of other educational institutions of the empire. For example, let us recall cases 49 ("The case of the return of fees paid by Ukrainian students after their leaving of the University of Lviv in protest against the anti-Ukrainian behaviour of Polish university authorities in Lviv") and 50 ("The list of Ukrainian students from theological faculty that left the university in December 1901 in protest against the anti-Ukrainian educational policy of the Austro-Polish university authorities and the representative of the Austrian Ministry of Religious Studies and Education prof. Tsvyklinsky and secret notes about the organizers of this protest"). In addition, professors that supported the right of students for the use of Ukrainian language in the University faced disciplinary measures, which is registered in the 13<sup>th</sup> description<sup>17</sup>.

The 13<sup>th</sup> description also deposits chronicle materials of Lviv University covering 15 years span (1895–1910). Among these materials we find manually written autobiographies and lists of works for the corresponding period by professors and associate professors (among them

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<sup>15</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 13. Спр. 52, 53, 81.

<sup>16</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 13. Спр. 344, 345.

<sup>17</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 13. Спр. 409, 747, 748, 841, 842.

there were Ukrainians too) for the chronicles<sup>18</sup>. The value of these materials is in the fact that the printed version of the chronicles of Lviv University included fragments of these manually written reports only.

Similar materials can be found in description 12 (“Rectorate”). It includes numerous cases with programmes of lectures and timeline for starting and finishing classes (cases 956, 1022, 1090, 1054). The correspondence with Lieutenancy in Lviv about the foundation of new departments, in particular those for Ukrainian candidates is also interesting. For example, let us recall the case about founding of the department of Old Church Slavonic language<sup>19</sup>. The cases that contain working materials for University chronicles are especially informative (cases 1088, 1089). Among the most important cases these are ones with lists of teaching staff (cases 958, 1091), biographies of professors and lists of their scientific works (case 931) and other similar materials. This description contains the cases that highlight the organization of student life in University – let us mention, for example, a case that has messages of student communities about elections of the board, hosting of numerous cultural events and correspondence with Lieutenancy in Lviv about the implementation of statute<sup>20</sup>.

Description 14 also contains documents related to rectorate. Among the most interesting and informative for our topic cases there are birth certificates of students (cases 2442, 2445, 2446, 2447); certificates about the secondary education of students (case 2443); index cards of students that graduated (case 2449); lists of students (case 2450). Case 2315 has biographies of professors, including Ukrainians.

Students’ life of Ukrainian youth is described in 15<sup>th</sup> case (“Catalogues of academic performance of students”). This description contains a great number of *absolutoriums* (certificates) of students about graduating from university. These cases give us information about lectures, and seminars that were attended the most frequently and what the academic performance was. The absolutoriums indicate such important information as names of secondary or high school institutions that students finished before entering the Lviv University and where they came from.

The absolutorium information is supplemented by similar by content documents from description 15 – the main student catalogues. These

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<sup>18</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 13. Спр. 6, 54, 116.

<sup>19</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 12. Спр. 1054.

<sup>20</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 12. Спр. 1099.

materials provide information about the courses passed each semester with weekly hours of studies mentioned. Let us note that these sources are extremely informative, but not thoroughly enough studied. For example, they provide us with a unique opportunity to reconstruct what the class of Ukrainian professors was and to reveal which professors were the most popular among Ukrainian students. It is a tedious work, though, since one document can contain 1000 printing sheets.

The 15th description also provides us with such a valuable source as protocols on passing doctorate exams and conclusions about doctoral theses. These documents tell us about those few Ukrainian students that despite the unfavourable conditions managed to obtain doctoral degrees. For example, there are documents that confirm the obtaining of doctoral degree by S. Tomashivskiy<sup>21</sup>, O. Terletskiy<sup>22</sup>, O. Sushko<sup>23</sup>, I. Krypiakivych<sup>24</sup>, I. Dzhydzhora<sup>25</sup>, F. Sribnyi<sup>26</sup>, V. Herasymchuk<sup>27</sup>, I. Krevetskiy<sup>28</sup>, I. Shpytkovkiy<sup>29</sup>, S. Rudnyiyskiy<sup>30</sup> and others. Some of these materials are already published<sup>31</sup>. Other valuable cases of this description are the book of registration of seminar works and doctoral theses that list surnames of students and their advisors, as well as topics of scientific works<sup>32</sup>. Doctoral diplomas register is also extremely important<sup>33</sup>.

Important materials on versatile activity of Ukrainian professors in Lviv University is highlighted in the description 5. It contains personal cases of such prominent representatives of Ukrainian culture and science of that time as S. Dnistrianskiy (case 584), I. Sharanevych (case 1648), M. Hrushevsky (case 510), O. Ohnivskiy (case 1395), S. Rudnyiyskiy (case 1648), S. Tomashivskiy (1889), O. Kolessa (case 899), K. Studynskiy (case 1833) etc. These cases contain autobiographies, lists of scientific works, professional correspondence, characteristics, scientific materials etc. Needless to say about the informational value of these sources.

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<sup>21</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 15. Спр. 726, арк. 66; 129.

<sup>22</sup> Там само. Арк. 58.

<sup>23</sup> Там само. Арк. 106, 115, 130.

<sup>24</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 15. Спр. 727. Арк. 108–108.

<sup>25</sup> Там само. Арк. 156-156, 187.

<sup>26</sup> Там само. Арк. 188-188, 362.

<sup>27</sup> Там само. Арк. 197-197, 364.

<sup>28</sup> Там само. Арк. 267-267.

<sup>29</sup> Там само. Арк. 333.

<sup>30</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 15. Спр. 726. Арк. 8–10.

<sup>31</sup> Тельвак В., Педич В. Львівська історична школа Михайла Грушевського. Львів: Світ, 2016. Ст. 380–391.

<sup>32</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 15. Спр. 1336.

<sup>33</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 15. Спр. 1344.

Creative materials are gathered in the description 11 (“Master theses and articles”). The works of Ukrainian students, qualification cases and first drafts are of special importance to us. For example, let us draw attention to little-known manuscript drafts of S. Tomeshivkyi’s works (“Citizens of Lviv and Khmelnytskyi rebellion in 1648”<sup>34</sup>, a review to the work of M. Chechulin<sup>35</sup>), M. Korduba’s (“The attitude of Bel III to Byzantine and the Third Crusade”)<sup>36</sup> and several essays of O. Terletskyi<sup>37</sup>.

## **2. Funds of Higher Educational Institutions, Communities and Personalia**

Apart from documentation of Lviv University, collections of SAILO gathered collections of other prominent educational institutions in Lviv. Among them there are archives of Lviv Polytechnic (f. 27), Academy of veterinary medicine (f.46), Higher real school (f. 87) etc. However, regarding the technical-naturalistic and household-economic profile of these institutions as well as total domination among the teaching staff of Polish intellectuals, the Ukrainian voice and national issues did not have such a resonance as in Lviv University.

One of the important consequences of the obtaining of autonomy rights in Galicia was the dynamic creation and development of different structures of Galician society. The development of culture and science led to the foundation of versatile associations. SAILO preserved funds concerning these little-known Ukrainian institutions. In most of the cases, these funds contain limited number of files.

Fund number 280 contains documents on the activity of Ukrainian student Society “Rus academic help” in Lviv. The abovementioned lack of knowledge resulted in the case when the modern Lviv author that wrote on the history of this organization did not mention the whole fund in the list of archive sources used!<sup>38</sup> Thus, in order to draw the colleagues’ attention to the peculiarities of the collection, we would like to mention the statements on borrowings from funds of the Society (case 1), obligations on timely return of interest-free loans (case 2-7), Cash journal of the Society (case 8), lists of debtors (case 9), Statute of Lviv section of the Society “Ukrainian

<sup>34</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 11. Спр. 1880.

<sup>35</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 11. Спр. 1881.

<sup>36</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 11. Спр. 1652.

<sup>37</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 26. Оп. 11. Спр. 1867.

<sup>38</sup> Сварник І. «Академічна поміч». Наук. т-во ім. Шевченка. Енциклопедія / Том I, А–Бібл / Уклад. НТШ. Львів, 2012. Ст. 102–103.



student union” (case 10), financial reports (case 12), book of society’s protocols (cases 14, 15), materials of students’ surveying (case 16), society leader’s appeal to Ukrainian community with request for financial support (case 19) etc.

Materials of the Society “Sich” for 1901–1913 are kept in the fund 290. It consists of eight storage units, that contain correspondence of student “Sich” affiliations in Vienna, Nediev, Chernivtsi with Lviv society about different issues of cooperation (case 1), the book of protocols on presidium meetings during 1902-1908 (case 2), check book of membership fees by society members (case 3), materials on spreading the tickets for different charity events (case 4), program and campaign documents (case 5), drafts of announcements, notes, reviews, recommendations for the society (cases 6-7).

Little-known are also materials of the board of Society “Committee of Academic house” in Lviv; they are preserved in the fund 292<sup>39</sup>. This fund contains 33 cases, that allow us to comprehensively reconstruct its activity. Among the files there are documents (contracts, bills, cadastral maps, etc) on obtaining the land for building the Academic house (case 1), cash book of Academic house (case 2), statements about taxes on SSS houses and notices for Lviv magistrate about terms of tax payments (case 3), appeal of SSS on collecting voluntary charity contributions among Ukrainians on both banks of Zbruch for construction (case 5), cost estimates of juridical assistance of some cases (case 6), numerous financial materials concerning the construction and functioning of Academic house (cases 7, 8, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25-32), inventory description (case 9), statute (case 11), lists of tenants from different years (case 12), announcements of “Academic house committee” (case 17) etc. We would like to draw attention to unnoticed before case 4, that contains the correspondence of the head of SSS M. Hrushevsky with lawyers that gave advice on the construction of Academic house. Cases 15 and 16 also contain the book of meetings of “Academic house committee”.

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<sup>39</sup> Див.: Брилинський Т. Б. „Академічний дім“ у Львові – сторінка історії НТШ. Т. *Шевченко і українська національна культура*. Львів, 1990. Ст. 141–142; Вуйцик В. З історії будинків Наукового товариства ім. Шевченка у Львові. 3. Будинок на вул. Коцюбинського, 21 (Супінського, 17). *З історії Наукового товариства імені Шевченка*. Львів, 1997. Ст. 258–259; Головацький І. Український Академічний дім НТШ у Львові і національно-визвольний рух. *Вісник НТШ*. 2000. Ч. 23. Ст. 32–33; Старовойтенко І. Євген Чикаленко і Наукове товариство ім. Шевченка. *Вісник НТШ*. 2011. Ч. 46. Ст. 31–36; Панькова С. М. Академічний Дім у Львові: спільний проект Михайла Грушевського та Євгена Чикаленкаю *Євген Чикаленко - будитель української нації (До 150-річчя від дня народження)*. *Збірник наукових праць*. К., 2014. Ст. 95–113.

The biggest number of materials is preserved in the fund 203 “Society of Ukrainian students of Polytechnic “Osnova” in Lviv” that has 103 storage unit. Among them, let us draw the attention of researchers to the cases that contain the statutes and regulations (cases 6-8, 30, 40), minutes of general and regular meetings (cases 2, 14, 15, 19), statistics and reports (cases 10, 20, 74, 79), the lists of members of the Society (cases 1, 41, 42, 56, 85, 90, 93), statements of the members of the Society (cases 4, 31, 32, 43, 44, 80, 99), correspondence with student associations about holding general meetings, celebrations, workshops, etc. (cases 16, 22, 23, 34, 35, 57-59), accounting books for contributions (cases 24, 25, 51), inventory books of the library, lists of books, books of the accounting of library editions (cases 3, 38, 65), 66), cash books and accounts (cases 11, 26, 27, 36, 37, 46-50), receipts for receiving cash grants, purchase of literature, payment of contributions (cases 5, 17, 71), etc.

Fund 295 is also rather informative as it contains versatile documents of the Society of Ukrainian craftsmen and entrepreneurs “Zorya” in Lviv. It consists of 77 cases that allow us to reconstruct all aspects of functioning of this important institution for the economic culture of Galician Ukrainians<sup>40</sup>. The following documents deserve special attention as they are highly informative for researchers (cases 26, 36, 68, 70, 71), cash books and other financial documents (cases 1, 2, 19, 21, 23, 25, 32, 34, 59, 60), various materials (reports, lapels, correspondence, posters, etc.) about the activities of the Company and its numerous affiliates (cases 3, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27-29, 33, 37, 38-58, 62-64, 66, 67, 73, 74), membership books (cases 4, 4 a, 9, 10, 65, 69, 75-76), books of protocols (cases 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 30, 31, 72) and others.

The fund 296 of the Society “Academic Community” that contains 96 storage units is also significant in terms of volume and diversity of deposited materials. As in the above-mentioned case, the fund “Rus Academic Aid” in Lviv also remains unknown to contemporary researchers of the Ukrainian institutional life of an autonomy period. In the corresponding entry of “Encyclopaedia of SSS” in the review of archival sources on the history of the institution, the existence of this fund in SAILO was also silenced<sup>41</sup>.

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<sup>40</sup> Пасіцька О. Львівська «Зоря» – товариство українських ремісників, промисловців і торговців (1884–1939): історичний нарис. Львів: Інститут українознавства ім. І. Крип'якевича НАН України, 2013. 88 ст.

<sup>41</sup> Сварник І. «Академічна громада» у Львові. Наук. т-во ім. Шевченка. Енциклопедія / Том І, А–Бібл / Уклад. НТШ. Львів, 2012. Ст. 100–102.

By attracting the attention of researchers to its content diversity, among the most interesting storage units, we would like to notice those containing the statutes and liquidation acts (case 24), the books of protocols (cases 3, 33, 51, 86), the various correspondence (cases 4-6, 26, 27, 30-32, 34, 40, 46, 58, 60, 65, 76, 80, 83), financial documentation (cases 9, 11, 12, 14-16, 28, 35, 36, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 54, 56, 62, 63, 66, 70, 78, 82), the registration books of members (cases 7, 8, 10), statements of members of the society on various issues (cases 17-23), creative materials of the members of the society (cases 88-91), etc.

The fund 297 contains the documentation of another Ukrainian student association "Academic Brotherhood" in Lviv. The fund has 41 storage units. Among them, the most informative cases are diverse correspondence (cases 1, 4, 7, 8, 27, 30), library catalogues and reports (cases 2, 6, 11, 32, 38, 40), book of protocols (cases 3, 16, 19, 21, 26, 37) and the organization's note books (cases 20, 22, 31, 36), the book on registration of voluntary donations of private individuals for a company (case 5), financial documentation (case 9, 12, 15, 17, 23) and others.

The fund 298 preserves the materials of the created in February 1904 by M. Hrushevsky and his associates Ivan Trush, Ivan Franko and Volodymyr Hnatyuk Society of Supporters of Ukrainian Literature, Science and Crafts in Lviv. The fund has nine storage units. The most valuable file is the third case of the fund, which contains a protocol book of the general meetings of the members of the Society and meetings of its board, as well as financial accounts. It is worth mentioning that nowadays the mentioned protocols of the Society are published by the Lviv archaeologist Oleg Kupchinsky<sup>42</sup>. Excerpts from the minutes of the general meeting of the members of the society and the meetings of his board were highlighted in the fourth case. Drafts and originals of the Articles of Association are contained in the first and second cases. The correspondence of the Society members with representatives of his board, as well as numerous requests for financial support of the beginning artists are kept in the fifth case.

The sixth case contains the institutional correspondence ("Letters of Regional department, Kyiv literary-artistic society and editor of publishing house "Ruska pysmennist" (Rus literacy) Yu. Romanchuk on sending the information about the society's activity, participation in commemoration of

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<sup>42</sup> Купчинський О. Статут і протоколи засідань Товариства прихильників української літератури, науки і штуки у Львові. *Записки НТШ*. 1994. Том ССХХVІІ. Праці Секції мистецтвознавства. Ст. 393-419.

35-year anniversary of the writer Ivan Nechui-Levytskyi and the preparation for publication of Marko Vovchok's works"). The two last cases of the fund (8 and 9) contain all the details on two biggest cultural events – Higher vacation summer courses and exhibition of Ukrainian modern art<sup>43</sup>.

Society "Medical community" was created to protect corporate rights of Ukrainian doctors and its documents were included in the fund № 299. It contains 67 cases. The most informative cases from the autonomous period include reporting documentation (cases 1, 7, 8), protocol book of board and general meeting (case 2), lists of Society members (case 3), address alphabet book (case 4), library catalogues (cases 5, 6), etc.

The majority of abovementioned Ukrainian societies had Lviv "registration". Thus, Ukrainian cultural and scientific life in Galician province in the documents of the institutions mentioned is represented, mostly, in fragments – only if a society had its own affiliations in Eastern Galician towns. Thus, numerous documents of SAILO that highlight provincial centres are of crucial importance. A lot of files of several Sambir institutions were preserved in that fund after liquidation of Drohobych oblast and transfer of its archives to Lviv.

Let us mention the fund 1245 of Sambir Society "Boikivshchyna" that keeps first and second description with 160 and 47 cases respectively. This fund keeps such interesting cases from Galician autonomy period as Country studies materials (description 1, case 25), appeals of Ukrainian peasantry to support Ukrainian youth in their aspirations for founding Ukrainian high school (description 1, case 27), manuscript of literary, scientific and memoir works of Society members (description 1, description 28, 31, 33–35; description 2, case 21), lists of members of cultural societies in Sambir (description 1, case 32), statutes, reports, appeals and correspondence of Ukrainian societies in Sambir (description 2, case 17; description 2, case 22, description 2, cases 23-27), etc.

Among Ukrainian societies with Sambir "registration" there are materials of the Society "Ukrainian conversation" that made up fund №1182. It contains 18 cases. These cases deposit documents that have lists of society members (case 1), various correspondence (case 2), meetings' protocols (case 3), etc.

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<sup>43</sup> Yanyshyn B. Organization and activity of the Ukrainian Literature, Science and Crafts Society in Lviv. *Східноєвропейський історичний вісник*. 2018. Вип. 8. Ст. 18–27.

The oldest and the most respected Galician “Prosvita” institute that was located in Sambir deposited informative archive materials as well (fund 1151). The fund contains 26 cases. The period under study is represented in important cases that provide information on functioning of different reading halls (cases 1-8, 11-13), various correspondence (case 9), business materials (case 10), meetings’ protocols (case 14), instructive materials (cases 15,16), membership lists (case 17), reports on the activity of numerous communities (cases 18, 20), financial documentation (case 19) and other.

The period of Galician autonomy is also the period of tremendous thriving of periodicals, mostly Polish and Ukrainian social-political journals. Researchers unanimously recognize the fact that it was Galicia where the biggest number of different editions was published during that time of dependence of our nations. Editorial funds of several Ukrainian newspapers and journals were also deposited in SAILO. Thus, the fund 116 contained a small archive of the famous Lviv magazine “Citizen’s voice”. It contains the address book of newsletter subscribers.

A slightly more voluminous is fund 315 that deposited versatile documentation of the editorial board of Lviv magazine “Our voice” in Lviv. Creative drafts of the periodical writers dominate quantitatively among the materials of the fund. Let us name manuscripts of O. Skoropys’ articles (“Social-democratic movement in Skvir and Vasylkiv areas in 1906”), O. Prylutskyi (“Getting on our own feet! ... (On the occasion of discorded congress)”), L. Yurkevych (“The tenth congress of Czech social-democratic party in Prague”), L. Vinter (“Austrian labour statute compilation”), P. Ponyatenko (“Culture, nationality and assimilation in their mutual relations”), V. Vinnychenko (“On the ethics of the rulers and ethics of the oppressed”), etc.

Among the range of personal funds in SAILO, only Ivan Kalynovych is distinguished as a fund compiler (f. 306). His fund is rather rich as it contains 246 storage units. This fund preserved such important materials as the letters of the fund compiler himself to his wife Eugenia Klynovych (case 1); letters to I. Kalynovych (case 2); materials to the biography of I. Kalynovych (case 3); creative materials of Kalynovych: autographs and article printings, researches, bibliographical reviews, notes, etc (cases 9, 12, 13, 16-22, 24-49); Kalynovych’s collected materials: manuscripts (cases 23, 50, 51-83) and publications (M. Yatskov (case 14), M. Bohun

(case 84), A. Hertsen (case 93), O. Hranovskyi (case 94), L. Martovych (case 104), Yo. Slipyi (case 119), etc) and other authors; different periodicals (cases 86-91, 95-97, 105-109, etc). The biggest part of the fund – bibliographical heritage of I. Kalynovych that contains big cases with manuscript pages distributed by thematic (e.g. “Prague commune” (case 176), “Socialist literature” (case 177), “Bibliography, Library studies and book studies” (case 178), etc) and personal (e.g. D. Dontsov (case 15), V. Lenin (case 175), V. Vynnychenko (case 211), T. Shevchenko (case 230)) criteria.

We would like to mention that epistolary Ukrainian materials of scientific character is also preserved in funds of Polish intellectuals that lived during the period under study. Obviously, the search for them is a tedious task, and a rewarding one, though. For example, in personal fund of Ludwig Finkel – professor of Ian Kazimierz University of Lviv there were found virtually unknown letters of M. Hrushevsky to his colleague-historian<sup>44</sup>. We are strongly convinced that searches in personal funds of other intellectuals, preserved in SAILO may reveal other interesting documents.

### **3. Lviv Police Fund**

A considerable number of sources that can help us study Ukrainian scientific and cultural source material is deposited in the fund of the police command in Lviv (f. 30) that has 30 descriptions of chronologically arranged materials. First of all, let us draw attention of researchers to such important group of documents as accounting tables for all Ukrainian periodicals that were published in Galicia during autonomy period. For example, cases 2468 (Accounting table for Ukrainian journal “Dzvinok” (A call)), 2469 (Accounting table for Ukrainian journal “Uchytel” (“A Teacher”)), 2470 (Accounting table for Ukrainian weekly (“Ruske slovo”) “Rus word”), 2509 (Accounting table for Ukrainian magazine “Galician citizen”), 2567 (Accounting table for Ukrainian journal “Literaturno-Naukovyi Visnyk” (“Literary-Scientific Herald”)), 2568 (Accounting table for Ukrainian weekly “Svoboda” (“Freedom”)), 2569 (Accounting table for Ukrainian magazine “Ruslan”), 2647 (Accounting table for Ukrainian biweekly “Komar”), 2648 (Accounting table for Ukrainian journal “Moloda Ukraina” (“Young Ukraine”)).

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<sup>44</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 254. Оп. 1. Спр. 313. 11 арк.

A lot of cases were opened because of the confiscation of certain issues of Ukrainian magazines and journals, that failed censorship check. For example, the case 2348 reveals the correspondence with Galician Lieutenancy about the confiscation of the periodical “Druh” (“Friend”) published by “Academic circle” for publication of the article “A call to all”. In its turn, the case 2767 contains materials on confiscation of the “Dilo” issue for publication of the article “The Society “Rural master”. The list of such cases is ongoing.

Besides, the materials of police fund contain documents linked with the case of registration of Ukrainian scientific and civic institutions. In the majority of cases, the permits were issued without any obstacles. However, the funds reveal several cases on motivation of refusing in permit’s issue for Ukrainian society. For example, a case 2603 that contains correspondence with Galician Lieutenancy about permit refusal for the society “Rus glory”. The case 2805 about shutting down Ukrainian society “Early star” in Lviv is also interesting.

The group of cases in the police fund that contains permits on holding different Ukrainian cultural events is similar to the above-mentioned one. Here we can note a range of cases with materials on censoring Ukrainian theatrical and artistic plays and other art events. A case 2226, for example, reveals correspondence with Galician Lieutenancy on refusal for the staging the play “Pan Dovhonis” (“Mister Longnose”) in Ukrainian theatre.

The abovementioned police fund is extremely important for understanding of persecutions and oppression that Ukrainian cultural and scientific activists suffered for their civil and political work. For example, the case 2525 contains interesting materials on deportation of Russian journalist Vasyl Vodoviz for alleged correspondence with Lesya Ukrainka, Mykhailo Pavlyk, Teophil Okunevskyi and other Ukrainian activists. Materials of 2549 storage unit contain documents of the Yosyp Shpytko case, an employee of magazine “Dilo”, who was already convicted for agitation during the peasants’ strike.

Case 2707 reveals materials on confiscation of the issue of Semen Vityk “What to do next? A response to the case of the great peasant’s strike”. The case 3903 contains versatile documents on criminal charges pushed against Mykhailo Hrushevsky for publicist speeches in Russian press that allegedly urged to annex inhabited by Ukrainians Eastern Galicia to Russian Empire. Similar documents are stored about such activists of

different political orientations as Olersandr Barvynskyi<sup>45</sup>, Ivan Franko<sup>46</sup>, Mykhailo Pavlyk<sup>47</sup>, Ivan Naumovych<sup>48</sup>, Kyrylo Studynskyi<sup>49</sup> and others, which also encourages us to pay closer attention to the heuristic potential of the fund 350.

## CONCLUSIONS

Needless to say, that the abovementioned observation of Ukrainian cultural and scientific peculiarities in the funds of SAILO is far from being thorough because of the limitations of the article's format. However, the depicted versatility and richness of the documents revealed are to urge researchers to comprehend the enormous, yet underestimated, heuristic potential of the State archive in Lviv oblast and to more actively investigate its collections. The conclusions of this work should result in problem-thematic analytical research, collective compilation of the catalogue guide through Ukrainian cultural-intellectual materials deposited in plenty in SAILO funds.

## SUMMARY

The article investigates the informational potential of State Archive in Lviv oblast collections in order to enrich knowledge about the Ukrainian culture and science of Hapsburgs empire during autonomous period. It has been proved that the richest in documents was the fund of Lviv University. We also have revealed that SAILO preserved collections of Ukrainian cultural-educational institutions ("Rus academic help", "Sich", "Committee of Academic house", "Society of Ukrainian students of Polytechnic "Osnova" in Lviv", "Academic society", "Zorya", "Academic brotherhood", "Society of Supporters of Ukrainian Literature, Science and Crafts in Lviv", "Medical community", "Boikivshchyna", periodicals (e.g. "Civil voice" ("Hromadskyi holos") and "Our voice" ("Nash holos")) and activists (I. Kalynovych). It has been noted that the majority of sources for study of the Ukrainian cultural and scientific source materials are deposited in the fund of Lviv police command. The conclusion states about the versatility and richness of documents and materials and it encourages

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<sup>45</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 350. Оп. 1. Спр. 2806. 4 арк.

<sup>46</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 350. Оп. 1. Спр. 2356. 27 арк.

<sup>47</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 350. Оп. 1. Спр. 2325. 126 арк.

<sup>48</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 350. Оп. 1. Спр. 2336. 162 арк.

<sup>49</sup> Державний архів Львівської області. Ф. 350. Оп. 1. Спр. 2941. 21 арк.



the researchers to comprehensively investigate the heuristic potential of the Lviv oblast archive and to compose collective compilation of the catalogue guide through Ukrainian cultural-intellectual materials.

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