

NADIYA KHALAK

ORCID: 0000-0003-1582-5518

M. Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies
of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)

Dedicated to the 150th anniversary of
the Shevchenko Scientific Society (1873–2023)

The experience of war: The activities of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in 1914–1918

At the outbreak of the Great War of 1914–1918, the work of the society, which had been coordinated for four decades, half of which were associated with Mykhajlo Hrushevsky's efforts and energy to build and operate the scientific society, was severely tested. The year 1913 was a turning point for the society's functioning in terms of organisational changes: the opposition group prepared a new draft statute and the resignation of the long-time chairman of the society.¹ The new board of the society also included its longstanding full

¹ A large number of studies have been devoted to these issues. For a detailed list, see the books: M. Hrushevskiy, "V oboronu pravdy", [in:] M. Hrushevskiy, *Tvory: u 50 t.*, vol. 3, eds. P. Sokhan, Ya. Dashkevych, I. Hyrych et al., Lviv 2005, pp. 175–199; "Avtobiohrafiiia M. Hrushevskoho 1914–1919", *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1966, no. 1–2, p. 98; I. Hyrych, *Mykhailo Hrushevskiy: konstruktor ukrainskoi modernoi natsii*, Kyiv 2016, pp. 318–319, 325–357; Yu. Gerych, "Do biohrafii M. Hrushevskoho (Deshcho pro konflikt v NTSh i pro «donos», yakoho ne bulo)", *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1972, no. 1–2 (33–34), pp. 66–84; L. Vynar, "Zamitky do statti Yuriiia Gerycha «Do biohrafii M. Hrushevskoho»", *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1972, no. 1–2 (33–34), pp. 86–90; L. Vynar, "Mykhailo Hrushevskiy yak holova Naukovoho Tovarystva im. T. Shevchenka", *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1969, no. 1–3, p. 45; L. Vynar, *Mykhailo Hrushevskiy i Naukove tovarystvo im. Shevchenka 1892–1934*, New York–Drohobych–Lviv 2006, p. 384; Ya. Hrytsak, "Konflikt 1913 roku v NTSh: prychny i prychnyky", *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1991–1992, no. 3–4, pp. 319–332; V. Horyn, "Mykhailo Hrushevskiy i konflikty v Naukovomu Tovarystvi im. T. Shevchenka", *Ukraina: kulturna spadshchyna, natsionalna svidomist, derzhavnist. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats* 1995, no. 2, pp. 143–156; Ye. Pshenychnyi, "«...Shchadit tsenzorskoho olivtsia»: do isto-

members,² including those from the former Hrushevsky family: Ivan Franko, Volodymyr Hnatiuk, and Stefan Tomashivskyi, who had been acting as deputy chairman since 10th September. The activities of the society in the pre-war years demonstrated the active continuation of its work and the introduction of new practices: first of all, institutional involvement in the affairs of Ukrainian politics in Galicia and collective decision-making. At the last meeting of the Scientific Society in Lviv before the Russian invasion of 1914, which took place on 11th August, it was decided that the leadership of the society would be entrusted to its oldest member, Volodymyr Okhrymovych. At that time, with the outbreak of the war, deputy chairman S. Tomashivskyi was drafted into the army and served as deputy commandant of the First Regiment of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. From the end of 1914 he was assigned to the Ukrainian Military Administration, and together with his two minor children (his wife Olena from the Fedorovs'ki household died in June 1914) he moved on horseback across the snowy Carpathians from the village of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen's Goronda Legion in Zakarpattia to Vienna.

The activities of the Society during the First World War are mentioned in the works of the then members of the scientific society V. Hnatiuk, I. Krevetskyi, V. Doroshenko, and K. Studynskyi.³ During the period when the society was banned in the USSR, V. Kubiyovych, A. Zhukovskiy, and V. Lev wrote about its activities in exile. After the re-establishment of the ShSS in independent Ukraine, the history of the society was covered by O. Kupchynskiy, J. Dashkevych, O. Romaniv, H. Svarnyk, and others.⁴ This article is a broader review,

rii poiavy statti S. Tomashivskoho «Nasha polityka», *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1991–1992, no. 3–4, pp. 352–361; V. Telvak, *Lvivska istorychna shkola Mykhaila Hrushevskoho*, Lviv 2016, p. 134.

² Elected at the general meeting of the society, the department had the following composition: chairman — Mykhajlo Hrushevskiy, professor of the university. Members of the Division: Dr. Volodymyr Verganovskiy, judge and associate professor of the University; Dr. Volodymyr Levytskyi, professor of the gymnasium; Yulian Mudrak, engineer; Dr. Volodymyr Okhrymovych, director of the Dniester Society; Dr. Ivan Rakovskiy, professor of the gymnasium; Dr. Stefan Tomashivskyi, professor of the gymnasium and associate professor of the University; Dr. Vasyl Shchurat, professor of the gymnasium. Deputy members of the Department: Dr. Stefan Baran, lawyer; Dr. Bohdan Barvinskyi, manager of the university library; Dr. Filaret Kolessa, professor of the gymnasium; Dr. Ivan Zilynskiy, professor of the gymnasium. Delegates to the Division from the sections: Prof. Mykhailo Hrushevskiy, Dr. Ivan Franko, Stefan Rudnytskyi. Control Commission: Yosyp Hanitchak, Ilya Kokorudz, Julian Sichynskiy.

³ I. Krevetskyi, *Biblioteka Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka u Lvovi*, Lviv 1923, p. 16; V. Hnatiuk, “Naukove tovarystvo imeny Shevchenka u Lvovi: Istorychni narys pershoho 50-richchia 1873–1923”, *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk* 11, 1925, no. 1; K. Studynskyi, “Naukove tovarystvo imeny Shevchenka u Lvovi (1873–1928)”, *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka* 150, 1929.

⁴ V. Kubiyovych, *Istoriia Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka*, New York–Munich 1949, p. 52; *Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka: doslidzhennia, materialy*, ed. O. Kupchynskiy,

which for the first time includes archival documents covering the activities of the society during the First World War. The role of the society's deputy chairman, historian S. Tomashivskiy (1875–1930), in restoring the society's work in exile in Vienna during the Russian occupation of Galicia in 1914–1915 and organizing events after its return to Lviv is covered in detail, as well as data on losses. The article focuses on the scientific work of the society's members, which was closely linked to their political activities.

It was S. Tomashivskiy who took steps to resume the work of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (further — ShSS) in the midst of the First World War in Vienna. Although the government did not allocate any funds for this purpose and attempts to obtain corrections of the last volumes of the *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka* from Lviv remained unsuccessful, he organised a cell of emigrant members of the Scientific Society in Lviv.

It was not easy, and in fact impossible, to establish the work of the scientific society in the usual mode during the war: some of the staff remained in the occupied territory (B. Barvynskiy, S. Hromnytskyi, V. Okhrymovych, K. Pankivskiy), others were in the army (V. Hrebeniak, I. Zilynskyi, V. Levytskyi, Yu. Mudrak, later transferred S. Rudnytskyi, S. Tomashivskiy), and those who gathered in Vienna — S. Baran, F. Kolessa, Z. Kuzelia, K. Levytskyi, E. Olesnytskyi, I. Rakovskiy, Yu. Romanchuk, V. Shchurat — were far from being engaged in desk work.

In May 1915, the Viennese police were informed of the intention to resume its activities.⁵ The office of the society was located in the 7th district of Vienna at 35 Bernhard-Billes-Gasse. The deputy chairman was Stefan Tomashivskiy, and the secretary, W. Levytskyi (who was taken prisoner by the Russians), was replaced by V. Shchurat, who was also a cashier at the time. The small group also included F. Kolessa, S. Rudnytskyi, I. Rakovskiy, and S. Baran. Three meetings were held in the summer of 1915 (17th June, 4th July, and 23th August). The minutes, kept by the deputy chairman S. Tomashivskiy, have been preserved. The agenda included the issue of restoring the subvention provided by the government to the institution before the war. Stefan Tomashivskiy reported on his activities to the Ministry of Religions and Education, where he submitted a request. Members of the society were supported in publishing their works, and it was approved to create a separate commission to edit the language of school textbooks, which the society planned to publish in its own printing house after the city was liberated from Russian troops.

Lviv 2013, pp. 140–220; H. Svarnyk, *Arkhivni ta rukopysni zbirky Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka v Natsionalnii bibliotetsi u Varshavi. Kataloh-informator*, Warsaw–Lviv–New York 2005, p. 352; M. Rohde, “Local knowledge and amateur participation: Shevchenko Scientific Society in Eastern Galicia, 1892–1914”, *Studia Historiae Scientiarum* 18, 2019, pp. 165–218.

⁵ *Khronika Naukovoho tovarystva imeny Shevchenka u Lvovi* 1–3, 1918, no. 60–62, p. 3.

From the outbreak of the war until the liberation of Lviv, the Shevchenko Scientific Society did not develop new research programmes, but continued the research that had begun before the war. In Vienna, the printing of the 16th volume of *Zherel do istorii Ukrainy-Rusy (Vatykanski materialy do istorii Ukrainy)*, collected by S. Tomashivskiyi) began and the 16th volume of *Materialy do etnologii* was completed. The Ministry of War refused to allow Zenon Kuzelia and Ivan Rakovskiyi to take anthropometric measurements on captured Ukrainians. Tomashivskiyi turned to the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine to resolve this issue. He managed to get permission in a roundabout way by submitting it from the Austrian anthropological institute, where the case was organized by I. Rakovskiyi, who became a member of the institute. The translation of the Russian edition of M. Hrushevskiyi's Ukrainian history, which had not been completed before the war and was to be published by the Society, was given back to the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine.

The Society's relations with foreign academic institutions and editorial offices were hampered by military circumstances, so personal contacts and initiatives were of great importance. In 1915 S. Tomashivskiyi, together with S. Rudnytskyi, I. Rakovskiyi, and Z. Kuzelia, founded the Institute for Cultural Research in Vienna.⁶ Among the publications of the institute are brochures by Z. Kuzelia, S. Rudnytskyi, I. Rakovskiyi, V. Shchurat, and S. Tomashivskiyi. Erwin Hanslick offered the historian to publish his works in the Institute's *Orientalist Monthly*.⁷

The scholar received letters of cooperation from the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and the Vienna Institute for Near and Far Eastern Studies.⁸ Tomashivskiyi maintained scientific relations with the Ukrainian scholar Alfred Jensen,⁹ director of the Slavic Department of the Library at the Nobel Institute in Sweden. Even before the war, he assisted the scholar in preparing Ukrainian studies and translations of Ukrainian authors, and sent him the necessary literature. A. Jensen's works *Orlyk u Shvetsii* and *Familiia Voinarovskyykh v Shvetsii* were published in the *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka* (92, 1909), and his research on I. Kotliarevskiyi was published in a scientific collection in honour of Ivan Franko. During the war, S. Tomashivskiyi negotiated with Viennese publishers to publish the Swedish scholar's works. In 1916, with his assistance (he contacted the publishers and carried out editing and proofreading), A. Jensen's book about Shevchenko was published in

⁶ *Zapysky Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka* 193, 1976, p. 267.

⁷ Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv Ukrainy, m. Lviv (hereinafter referred to as TsDIAL), f. 368, op.1, spr. 160 Lysty E. Hanslika do S. Tomashivskoho 1914–1915 rr., ark. 4.

⁸ TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 146 Lystuvannia z Instytutom po vyvchenniu kultury ta inshymy naukovymy ustanovamy u Vidni pro svoiu diialnist, ark. 8.

⁹ TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 165 Lysty A. Yensena do S. Tomashivskoho 1909–1917 rr.

German.¹⁰ The historian collaborated at the Institute for Oriental Studies (full name: Forschungsinstitut für Osien und Orient), in 1916 he had a report “Middle Europe. The Scientific Foundations of Middle Europe,” which was later published in the institute’s periodical *Berichte*.

The fact that the ShSS branch was restored and demonstrated its intentions to the authorities testified to the revival of the work of the Ukrainian scientific institution in exile.

Already in August 1915, it was agreed to send Vasyl Shchurat to Lviv to represent the society before the local authorities, sign documents collectively, and use the seal of the institution. In autumn, after the liberation of Lviv, it became possible to resume work in the city. With the authority to represent the Ukrainian institution before the authorities, V. Shchurat moved to Lviv and formed a temporary branch, which included S. Hromnytskyi (who took care of the society during the occupation), H. Pezhanskyi, F. Kolessa, and I. Krypiakevych. Later S. Baran, B. Barvinsky, V. Verhanovskiy, and I. Rakovskiy joined the society. From September 1915 to May 1916, the temporary department worked in Lviv.

First of all, it was necessary to repair the economic affairs of the society, renew the library’s book repertoire, organise the archive and museum, prepare catalogues, and resume the work of the printing house and bookshop. The Society’s buildings were not damaged directly by the hostilities, but during the war there was no capacity to maintain them in good condition, and no repairs were carried out due to the financial insolvency of the tenants. Instead, the Academic House suffered greater destruction: it was used as a Russian army barracks. The printing house of the association was completely looted: the editorial office of the Russian military newspaper *Lvovskoe voiennoe slovo* was housed there. The consequences of this stay were the loss of paper, paint, and fonts, and the removal of a good printing press. Considerable effort was required to organise the remaining property. The society gradually expanded its activities in Lviv.

Between October 1915 and May 1916, the Branch held seven meetings in Lviv (12 September, 10 October, 14 November, 26 December 1915, and 12 February, 1 April, and 21 May 1916). The issues raised were mainly those of the current activities of individual departments, with special attention paid to the functioning of the printing house. In May 1916, in view of the payment of subventions due to the society from the Provincial Department and the Ministry of Education, Vasyl Shchurat prepared a report on the activities of the society during the war. He reported that the scientific products of the soci-

¹⁰ T. Schewtchenko, *Ein ukrainisches Dichterleben. Literarische Studie von Dr. Alfred Jensen*, Wien 1916, pp. xviii +158, 8°.

ety published during this time were: 122nd and 123rd volume of the *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka*,¹¹ volumes 17–18 of the *Zbirnyk filolohichnoi sektsii*”, the 119th and 120th volume of the *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka* and the index to the first 98 volumes were being printed, as well as the 17th volume of the *Zbirnyk matematychno-pryrodnychoi sektsii*, the 16th volume of the *Materialy do ukrainsko-ruskoj etnolohii*, vol. 8 of the *Pam’iatki do istorii Ukrainy*, volume 4 of the *Materialy do ukrainskoj bibliohrafii*, prepared for publication: volume 37 of the *Etnohrafichnoho zbirnyka*, material for volume 23 of the *Zherel do istorii Ukrainy*, volume 12 of the *Arkhiv*, compiled by V. Shchurat. However, the manuscript of the 11th volume, which was printed before the war (compiled by M. Vozniak), disappeared. The 55th and 56th issue of the *Khronika* were published in Ukrainian, and a German translation was being prepared. In May 1916, the literary and scientific collection *Pryvit Ivanovy Frankovy v sorokalitie yoho pysmennytskoi pratsi 1874–1914* was published,¹² which had been started in 1914 and postponed due to the war. The book is dedicated to the cherished memory of Ivan Franko (1856–1916). V. Hnatiuk, S. Tomashivskyi, I. Trush, and I. Krevetskyi reported for the Literary Committee.

At a meeting in May 1916, the participants discussed the need to convene a general meeting of the company and planned to hold it in September of that year. Obviously, only in this case could the issue of adopting amendments to the draft statute of the society be resumed, as decided by the last pre-war general meeting of the society on 29 June 1913. Before the war, in accordance with their decision, a separate commission prepared this draft, which was later adopted by the branch in October of that year with amendments¹³ and sent to a wide range of members of the society to collect feedback and suggestions before submitting it to the general meeting. This took place after M. Hrushevskyi resigned from the position of the Society’s chairman and editor of the society’s publications. During the war, these issues were never raised again; they were waiting to be resolved by the next general meeting. Later, however, the issues of statutory changes that were so relevant to the society’s activities in 1913 and caused its crisis fell to the margins and were not mentioned after

¹¹ *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka* (volumes 123–124) published in 1917.

¹² «*Pryvit Ivanovy Frankovy v sorokalitie yoho pysmennytskoi pratsi 1874–1914*»: *literaturno-naukovyi zbirnyk*, Lviv 1916, p. 390.

¹³ Such debates and changes to the statute had led to acute conflicts within the society many times in previous years. The decision of the 1913 general meeting went against the proposals of the head of the institution, but it was actively supported by members of the board (department). The debate between the opponents was complicated by the appearance of the brochure *Pered zahalnymy zboramy*, the authorship of which was investigated by the department, but no information about this case was ever made public.

the war. During the war, the society's activities were managed collectively, and the first post-war general meeting of the society, held on 29 March 1921, did not raise them.

In the early summer of 1916, the Society's deputy chairman, Stefan Tomashivskiyi, visited Lviv. He conducted an audit of the preservation of individual units after the first Russian occupation. He compiled a report on the losses, including the previous professional assessments of the lost property. He also compiled a list of losses from his own library and archive.

During the war, S. Tomashivskiyi's manuscripts and library were kept in the office of the Shevchenko Scientific Society printing house (Vynnychenka Street, 26, ground floor). Before the war, his own book collection numbered about 3,000 items, including many rarities. Among his own manuscripts, the most important was the almost completed *History of Galicia-Volodymyria* from the earliest times, a collection of materials and documents from the archives of Lviv, Krakow, Vienna, Budapest, Rome, Venice, Warsaw, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, and Moscow on the history of Europe in the early eighteenth century. With special attention to the Hungarian uprising of 1703–1711 and the subsequent political emigration, Charles XII's campaign against Russia, political events in Poland, an outline of Austro-Hungarian history, and reports on Austrian, Hungarian, Ukrainian, and East European history.

At the initiative of the Austrian authorities, a campaign to verify war losses was launched. According to the rescript of the governor's office, reports of losses had to be submitted to the magistrate. The list of losses in the institutions of the society was submitted to the Ukrainian parliamentary representation, and in August 1916 S. Tomashivskiyi wrote a report to the Austrian Ministry of War on the damage caused.¹⁴ The Secretariat of the People's Committee of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party estimated his personal losses at 15 thousand crowns. A request for assistance for the society was submitted to the Provincial Government for the reconstruction of Galicia through the lawyer's office.

In general, the military situation was still uncertain, and the success of the offensive operation of the Southwestern Front of the Russian army against the Austro-Hungarian and German troops, conducted by four Russian armies under the command of General A. Brusilov, prompted S. Tomashivskiyi, as deputy chairman of the society, made a number of orders in case of evacuation, namely: to grant the right to defend the institution before third parties to the counsellor O. Stefanovych and lawyer I. Bohenskiy and to manage the property through the society's officials, which he did by notarial power of attorney.

¹⁴ TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 137 Lysty S. Tomashivskoho do Ministerstva viiny u Vidni 1916 r., ark. 1.

He transferred the property (printing house, binding house, bookstore, buildings, shop, museum, and library) to the society's administrators for further care. It was planned to take Ivan Franko's manuscripts and texts prepared for publication to Vienna, while the library and museum exhibits were to remain in place. The convening of the general meeting in autumn, as planned by the ShSS members in spring, did not take place.

In 1916, in the summer (15th, 20th July, 10th August) and early autumn (2nd, 11th September), five meetings of the Division were held again in Vienna. The meetings were attended by several members of the society: F. Kolessa, I. Rakovskyi, S. Rudnytskyi, S. Tomashivskyi, and V. Shchurat. The surviving documentation of the meeting minutes sheds light on the activities in exile. Organizational issues of the society's functioning were raised: when discussing the state of the property after the first Russian occupation and the "management" of the Russian military newspaper in its buildings, a separate item was adopted that the government officials of the library and museum left the society without care during the Russian invasion. At the same time, it was stated that the list of losses suffered by the society was attached to the documents to be submitted to the government for compensation in accordance with international treaties. The Vienna meetings also raised the issues of payment to government officials in accordance with wartime requirements, contracts concluded with the Regional School Board, and the printing of school textbooks. Volodymyr Doroshenko was reinstated in his position at the library, and assistance was provided to Ivan Krevetskyi and Volodymyr Hnatiuk. As of 28 August 1916 Stefan Tomashivskyi held the rank of lieutenant of the 19th imperial royal light infantry regiment, landsturm, and was discharged from the military unit in which he served.¹⁵

In October 1916, the ShSS members returned to Lviv: S. Baran, B. Barvinskyi, V. Verganovskyi, I. Zilynskyi, I. Rakovskyi, S. Tomashivskyi, V. Shchurat, and in December I. Krypiakevych joined the group. This was the composition of the society's branch meetings until July 1917. The regional branch of the Ministry of Education resumed the government subventions paid to the Society in 1916–1917, including a separate one for the Academic House. The government decided to provide a loan to Ukrainian institutions to cover losses caused by the war. Through the mediation of the Credit Union, the lawyer S. Baran was in charge of this matter, but V. Shchurat, reporting at the end of 1918, said that this initiative was not implemented. During the war, measures were taken to install electric lighting in the society's buildings.

¹⁵ N. Khalak, "Svidchennia z kryminalnoi spravy proty Mykhaila Hrushevskoho v Avstro-Uhorshchyni 1916 r.: oryhinal ta interpretatsii", [in:] M. Hrushevskyi, *Studii ta dzherela*, vol. 3, eds I. Hyrych, V. Kavunnyk, M. Kapral et al., Kyiv 2002, pp. 265–294.

In the winter semesters of 1916–1918, S. Tomashivskyi, holding the position of private associate professor of Austrian history with Russian as the language of instruction at Lviv University, gave lectures on “The history of Austria-Hungary since 1866,” “The struggle for the Black Sea,” “The history of Galicia and Volodymyria,” and in 1918 — “An outline of the history of Ukraine,” and historical exercises. In January and June 1917, he visited Vienna twice, but stayed in Lviv until July.

From September 1917, S. Tomashivskyi did not attend the meetings. In the second half of 1917, as a conscript, he worked in camps for captured Ukrainian soldiers and officers of the Russian army in the town of Vetsliar, later Yozefshstadt. He became involved in national educational work, published articles in camp magazines, and gave public lectures. In the camps for Ukrainian prisoners of war, a significant part of the Ukrainian intelligentsia was actively engaged in educational work: R. Smal-Stotskyi, B. Lepkyi, V. Pachovskiyi, M. Korduba, O. Terletskiyi, Z. Kuzelia, and others, many of whom were associated with the activities of the ShSS. Thanks to the national political activities coordinated by the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, it became possible, in particular in the Yozefshstadt camp, to create national units from Ukrainian prisoners of the Russian army in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which later became the basis of the national armed forces of the UPR. In this process, ShSS members, including historian and educator S. Tomashivskyi, took an active part.

In October of the same year, members of the Lviv branch planned the society’s activities to postpone Tomashivskyi’s military service and elected him chairman of the commission that would have the right to conclude publishing contracts with authors. In March 1918, he was also elected chairman of the publishing committee for the bookshop’s editions, with V. Shchurat as deputy and M. Tershakovets as secretary. At the end of 1917, the publishing commission was established in the society. In October 1917 S. Rudnytskyi abstracted the resolutions on the plan of publishing houses, read a memorial about the need to prepare popular science publications, and even elected a separate commission (V. Shchurat, B. Barvinskyi, M. Tershakovets, and I. Rakovskiyi).

A separate library commission was created (B. Barvinskyi, I. Krypiakevych, S. Tomashivskyi) to put the library in order. V. Doroshenko started organizing the books in the library. A separate commission was set up to inspect the Society’s shop in the Academic House.

In December 1917, S. Tomashivskyi gave I. Krypiakevych the right to edit historical works and convene a historical and philosophical section.

Thus, it can be stated that by the second half of 1917 S. Tomashivskyi coordinated the functioning of the Society both in exile in Vienna and in Lviv. Subsequently, after his return in 1918, the historian attended meetings of the

society's branch on 19th August, 15th September, and twice in October. But he had already essentially retired from organizing scientific work in the society. He wrote *Ukrainian History* and became increasingly involved in political affairs. He only handed over to the society's funds the acts of the camp in Yozefshtadt that he had brought with him, and in the autumn of that year, together with S. Baran, he helped to resolve the property affairs of the society in the village of Beleluia and to arrange the land lease.

From April 1918, the society gradually returned to communication with M. Hrushevskiyi, without S. Tomashivskiyi's participation, resumed relations with the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Kyiv, and joined the drafting of the statute and the organisational establishment of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. From the second half of 1918, Vasyl Shchurat signed documents for the governing head of the society.

The organizational and scientific work of the Society during the war was carried out in close communication with Western Ukrainian politicians, including members of the Ukrainian parliamentary representation in Vienna, members of the Galician Sejm, members of the Ukrainian military administration, and figures from Ukrainian scientific, cultural, and public institutions. ShSS members played an important role in the highest state authorities and influenced the political life of the monarchy through organized Ukrainian political structures.

Among the members of the ShSS were well-known political figures: one of the founders of the society, Yurii Romanchuk, was the head of the parliamentary organization of Ukrainian ambassadors of Galicia, the head of the Ukrainian Relief Committee, and the Ukrainian Cultural Council in Vienna. O. Barvinskyi — court adviser, a lifetime member of the Council of Gentlemen of the Austrian Parliament (since 1917), chairman of the Christian Social Party. Stepan Smal-Stotskyi, Oleksandr Kolessa, and Yevhen Olesnytsky were members of the Austrian parliament (Reichsrat), Kost Levytskyi — president of the Ukrainian Club (1910–1916), member of the House of Ambassadors in the Austrian Parliament (1907–1918), head of the Main Ukrainian Council, later the General Ukrainian Council, president of the People's Committee of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party; under his leadership, the magazines *Dilo* and *Ukrainisches Korrespondenzblatt* were published in Vienna, and the publication of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party's (further — UNDP) weekly *Svoboda* was resumed.

From the younger generation: Volodymyr Synhalevych — ambassador to the Viennese parliament (1911–1918) and the Galician sejm (from 1913). Lonhyn Tsehelskyi — ambassador to the Galician sejm (from 1913), secretary of the Ukrainian parliamentary representation in the Austrian parliament. Vasyl Paneiko — member of the General Ukrainian Council, appointed secretary of

state for foreign affairs of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic on 11 November 1918. Volodymyr Starosolskyi was a member of the Main Ukrainian Council from the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, the General Ukrainian Council, and the Combat Council of the Ukrainian sich riflemen. In 1915–1918, he was a permanent representative of the Combat Council at the Legion of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. In October 1918, he was a member of the Ukrainian General Military Committee, which prepared the November Uprising in Lviv. Volodymyr Doroshenko — a member of the General Ukrainian Council, an active member of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, a representative in the Main Ukrainian Council. Mykhailo Halushchynskyi — a commander of the Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen. Kyrylo Tryliovskiy — head of the Ukrainian Combatant Command, an organisation that organised the functioning of the Ukrainian national armed formation in the Austro-Hungarian army. The members of the administration were V. Starosolskyi, T. Kormosh, S. Tomashivskyi, D. Katamay, I. Boberskyi, V. Temnytskyi, L. Tsehelskyi, and from September 1914, V. Singalevych was deputy head of the Ukrainian Combatant Command in Vienna. S. Baran was a member of the General Ukrainian Council, a representative of the diplomatic mission to the Balkans, and in 1913–1918, secretary of the People's Committee of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party. V. Paneiko, S. Baran, L. Tsehelskyi, and S. Tomashivskyi were also members of the People's Committee of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party.

During the war, the work of scholars united around the society changed significantly. Most of them were members of Ukrainian institutions in exile and were active in political activities, and this political involvement dictated the need to coordinate their own scientific plans with the requirements of the times.

For example, Volodymyr Doroshenko, the Society's librarian, was editor-in-chief of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine's press organ, the *Bulletin of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine*, in 1914–1916; M. Vozniak was the technical editor of this weekly, and the editor of the *Bulletin* in the Austrian Talerhof camp for Ukrainian prisoners of war from the Russian army. V. Paneiko (who worked in the statistical commission of the society) served as editor-in-chief of the newspaper *Dilo* (in 1912–1918) and, at the same time, in 1914–1915, as editor-in-chief of the weekly of the Main Ukrainian Council, *Ukrainische Korrespondenz*. V. Starosolskyi collaborated with the rifle magazine *Shlyakhy*. In 1914–1918, S. Baran was the editor-in-chief of the UNDP weekly *Svoboda*.

The geographer S. Rudnytskyi collaborated with the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Press Service in Vienna. S. Tomashivskyi, together with S. Dnistrianskyi and S. Rudnytskyi, joined the Statistical and Geographical Committee established under the legal and political section of

the General Ukrainian Council.¹⁶ The task of this committee was to collect and process statistical and geographical materials as evidence of the political aspirations of the Ukrainian people (the division of Galicia, the annexation of Bukovyna, and the demand for national and territorial autonomy of Ukrainian lands within Austria-Hungary). Together with S. Rudnytskyi, Tomashivskyi produced maps for the needs of the All-Ukrainian Council. S. Tomashivskyi, as deputy chairman of the society, received a lot of official correspondence at Molkerbastei 10 in Vienna. He was a member of the Combatant Command, the secondary school section of the Ukrainian Cultural Council, the Regional School Council, and a correspondent member of the Imperial Royal Archival Council.¹⁷ The ShSS members conducted cultural and educational work in the camps among the captured Ukrainian soldiers of the Russian army, published popular books in the camp libraries, and contributed to camp magazines. M. Korduba, Z. Kuzelia — in Zaltsvedel (Germany), S. Tomashivskyi — in Vetsliar (Germany), Yozefshtadt (Austria), V. Pachowskyi — in Knitelfeld and Fraishtadt (Austria), Vetsliar, and O. Terletskyi — in Vetsliar.

Ukrainian institutions, both scientific and socio-political, had to collect scientific arguments — historical, legal, geographical, philological, statistical — as soon as possible, which were to become the basis for Ukrainian political claims at a time when the political fate of Ukrainian lands was already being decided on the battlefields of the First World War.

As early as early 1914, a group of Ukrainian politicians, members of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party and the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Volodymyr Okhrymowych, Vasyl Paneiko, Mykhailo Lozynskyi, Stepan Rudnytskyi, Lonhyn Tsehelskyi, and Stefan Tomashivskyi) discussed plans to prepare a compilation book on Galicia, which would collect materials to justify the need for the separation of Ukrainian territories from Austria-Hungary into an independent self-governing region. This was probably prompted by anxiety about the future of the region since the outbreak of the Balkan crisis in 1912.

The pre-war of the ShSS members' plans were aimed at preparing not just one, but a whole series of books. The promoter of this initiative was deputy chairman S. Tomashivskyi.

Two manuscripts of the publication plan for the planned series of books have survived. The first (written before the First World War) envisaged the publication of a series of books on Galicia with the participation of a number

¹⁶ TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 146 Lystuvannia z Instytutom po vyvchenniu kultury ta inshymy naukovymy ustanovamy u Vidni pro svoiu diialnist, ark. 26.

¹⁷ TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr.175, ark. 2; spr. 144 Lystuvannia S. Tomashivskoho z kulturno-osvitnimy orhanizatsiiamy i naukovymy ustanovamy pro spivpratsiu 1911–1924 rr., ark. 23.

of Ukrainian historians, linguists, geographers, and sociologists.¹⁸ The structure of the series was to be devoted to geography, history, ethnology, and geopolitics, and to cover the political, cultural, economic, and social history of the region from ancient times to the time of the First World War. The series was to be published in three parts: the first, a general description of the territory and population, and two separate parts on history and modernity, which would provide an overview of political, cultural, economic life, and social relations in the region. Tomashivskyi's plan listed geographers, politicians, historians, lawyers, linguists, art historians, and art critics as authors of the pre-war project, mostly members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv. The names of V. Hnatiuk, S. Rudnytskyi, Z. Kuzela, and historians I. Krypiakievych, M. Korduba, V. Doroshenko, V. Shchurat, M. Vozniak, B. Janusz, I. Trush, and others are written in the margins of the plan. Unfortunately, the publication did not see the light of day — the First World War broke out and Ukrainian citizenship in Austria-Hungary, as Tomashivskyi wrote, remained without a scientific justification for his political interests.

The historian wrote the second idea for the collective publication of a series of books and the plan for it, the *History of Galicia-Volodymyria*, much later, at the end of the war, in 1918.¹⁹ The plan was more extensive in content. To the plan written on the eve of 1914 for the preparation of a series of books by Ukrainian authors, he described in detail the periodization of historical periods, added sections on historical topography, the development of colonization, an overview of historiography, and detailed information on political and social structure, the history of the church, culture, and economic relations. The historian also developed a plan for the publication of Ukrainian diplomacy.

In addition to serial publications, the historian also planned to prepare his own book, *The Kingdom of Galicia and Volodymyria*. Two plans for its writing have survived. In one of them, which the author wrote before the war,²⁰ he planned three chapters: historical, covering language and confessional relations, and historiographical, an overview of Ukrainian and Polish national and political arguments about history, confession, and language. In the first section, he outlines his own periodization of Ukrainian history. In another plan with the same title (written during the war), the structure of the book was to

¹⁸ TsDIAL, f. 368, op. 1, spr. 20, ark. 1–7, S. Tomashivskyi Plan vydannia serii knyh pro Halychynu i perelik zaluchenykh osib.

¹⁹ TsDIAL, f. 368, op. 1, spr. 58, ark. 1–9, S. Tomashivskyi Plan vydannia serii knyh «Istoriia Halychyny i Volodymyrii».

²⁰ TsDIAL, f. 368, op. 1, spr. 56, ark. 45 rev., S. Tomashivskyi Plan knyhy «Korolivstvo Halychyny i Volodymyrii».

be somewhat different:²¹ the historical section was retained, and the author added a paragraph in which he planned to cover the national problem in Galicia from three different perspectives: Ukrainian, official monarchy policy, and the Polish national idea. The chronological framework outlined in both manuscripts covered the continuity of the historical process from prehistoric times to the First World War.

The collective series of books was interrupted by the outbreak of war, while the historian implemented his individual pre-war plan, which he outlined in the above plan, he realized in a number of historical works and journalistic articles.

According to S. Tomashivskyi, the task of scientific substantiation, which had not been fulfilled before the war, was one of the reasons for the unresolved legal and political status of Ukrainian lands in Austria-Hungary, and, in particular, for the failure to create national and territorial autonomy for Ukrainian lands. The historian saw the main reason in the lack of a scientific base developed by the Ukrainian side, namely, research on the history of Galicia.²²

At the beginning of the war, joint efforts were made to translate the *Avstriisko-uhorska chervona knyha* with a selection of texts of pre-war official diplomatic acts and a preface.²³

In a number of Ukrainian institutions and organizations, the ShSS published separate magazines and series of scientific and popular literature on history, geography, and statistics, which were devoted to discussing certain areas of national life. During the war, the most important publications were those in journals and individual publications that were relevant to the political situation and prospects. Publications by Ukrainian scholars were published in the *Bulletin of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine*, *Ukrainische Nachrichten*, *Ukrainische Korrespondenz*, the weekly of the UNDP *Svoboda*, and others. Series of books by Ukrainian scholars were published by the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, the General Ukrainian Cultural Council, and the Ukrainian Cultural Council in Vienna.²⁴ Relevant publishing contracts were concluded.

²¹ TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 68, ark. 229, S. Tomashivskyi Plan pratsi «Korolivstvo Halychyny i Volodymyrii».

²² S. Tomashivskyi, "Korolivstvo Halychyny i Volodymyrii", *Dilo* 1916, no. 104, pp. 2–3.

²³ A. Babiuk, M. Halushchynskyi, S. Tomashivskyi, H. Kossak, N. Hirniak, "Vstup", [in:] *Avstriisko-uhorska chervona knyha: Dyplomatychni pysma z chasu pered pochynom viiny z 1914 roku: Vydanie dlia naroda: Pereklad uriadovoho vydania*, Vienna 1915, pp. 1–5.

²⁴ Among other things, SVU published books: V. Starosolskyi, *Natsionalnyi i sotsialnyi moment v ukrainskii istorii*, Vienna 1915; L. Tsehelskyi, *Z choho vynykla viina ta shecho vona nam mozhe prynesty, Samostiina Ukraina, Zvidky vzialy sia i shecho znachat nazvy «Rus» i «Ukraina». Z kartoiu Ukrainy, Rus-Ukraina i Moskovshchyna-Rosiia*, Vienna 1915; *Ukraina. Krai i narid. Zahalna heohrafiia Ukrainy*, Vienna 1916; B. Barvinskyi, *Zvidky pishlo imia «Ukraina»?* , Vienna 1916; S. Tomashivskyi, *Tserkovnyi bik ukrainskoi spravy*, Vienna 1916; I. Kryp'iakevych, *Ukrainske viisko. Korotkyi istorychnyi narys*, Vienna 1916; O. Nazaruk,

The scientific products published by the society's publishing house in 1914–1918 included more than two dozen items: *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka, naukova chasopys, prysviachena peredovsim ukrainskii istorii, filolohii i etnografii* (vols. 119–127), *Materiialy do ukrainskoi bibliografii* (vol. 4, no. 1), *Ukrainsko-ruska Biblioteka* (vol. 3), *Zbirnyk matematychno-pryrodnochoi sektsii* (vol. 17), *Materialy do ukrainsko-ruskoj etnolohii* (vol. 16), *Etnografichni Zbirnyk* (vols. 37–38), vols. XVI, XVIII, *Zherela do istorii Ukrainy* (vol. 23), *Materialy do ukrainskoi etnolohii* (3 volumes), *Khronika Naukovoho Tovarystva im. Shevchenka u Lvovi*, chapters 56–59. With the help of the Society, the books *Pryvit Ivanovy Frankovy v sorokalitie yoho pysmenskoi pratsi 1874–1914* (Lviv 1916); *Taras Schewtechenko. Ein ukrainisches Dichterleben. Literarische Studie von Dr. Alfred Jensen* (Wien 1916); M. Kostomariv *Istoriya Ukrainy v zhyttiepysakh vyznachniishykh yii diiachiv. Pref. O. Barvinsky* (Lviv, 1918), I. Kotliarevsky *Virgiliieva Eneida* (reprint of the first complete edition from 1842, Lviv 1918).

Important publishing projects include S. Rudnytskyi's map of Ukrainian lands, V. Shchurat's *Literaturni nacherky*, Krypiakevych's *Istorychni nacherky*, I. Rakovskyi's *Narys antropolohii*, and S. Rudnytskyi's *Nacherk fizychnoi geografii*. The bibliographical commission published a military bibliography, which was consistently compiled by I. Kalynovych.

Among the scientific and organizational activities carried out during the war was the Society's taking over the library and archive of the late Ivan Franko, registration of the right to publish the writer's heritage, and publication of a collection in his honour. The collection in honour of Ivan Franko was published in 1916.²⁵ V. Hnatiuk, I. Trush, S. Tomashivskyi, and I. Krevetskyi were responsible for the literary committee. In July 1917, the city magistrate allocated the site for the monument free of charge. O. Nazariiv compiled a catalogue of the writer's library. After the writer's death, the curator of the inheritance fund, Karlo Bandrivskyi, negotiated with Ivan Franko's family to purchase the right to publish the writer's works, which the heirs agreed to. The legal aspects of the case were handled by legal scholar Volodymyr Verhanowskyi and court adviser Oleksandr Barvinskyi.

Slidamy Sichovykh Striltsiv, Vienna 1916; M. Lozynskyi, *Halychyna v zhyttiu Ukrainy*, Vienna 1916 and articles: S. Rudnytskyi, *Ukraina z pohliadu politychnoi geografii*, *Dilo*, 23.06.1916. Published by the General Ukrainian Cultural Council: S. Rudnytskyi, *Ukraina — nash ridnyi krai*, Lviv 1917; Ukrainian Cultural Council in Vienna: V. Shchurat *Zhovnirski pisni Osypa Fedkovycha z notamy*, Vienna 1915 [?]; F. Kolessa *Voienni kvartety*, Vienna 1915. In 1918, the bookstore published *Pravnychy slovar*, compiled by K. Levytskyi.

²⁵ *Pryvit Ivanovy Frankovy v sorokalitie yoho pysmenskoi pratsi 1874–1914*, Lviv 1916, pp. 184+390, 8°. The book consists of two parts, a literary one, published here for the first time, and a scientific one, which is reprinted in *Zapysky*, vols. 117–118.

Scholarships from the funds of J. Holovatskyi, Ol. Konyskyi, Ivan Franko, Ol. Ogonowskyi, T. Dembytskyi, P. Nishchynskyi, and A. Bonczewskyi, the society paid scholarships to support Ukrainian scholars, and the Krypiakevych family initiated the prize named after Petro Krypiakevych for works on Byzantine studies.

During the war, the library of the society was replenished with collections of books from personal libraries: Ivan Franko — humanities, Yevhen Olesnytskyi — law, and Yurii Medvedskyi — natural sciences. Thanks to I. Zilynskyi's efforts, the society received the remains of the library and archive of the Zhyrovytsia monastery (about 3,000 old books and several dozen manuscripts).

The scientific society was involved in certain events and actions held by Ukrainian public organizations, Ukrainian factions in government institutions, and collective statements by Ukrainian scholars on behalf of the society were present in the public space.

On 26 November 1916, at a specially convened meeting of the society, the memory of emperor Franz Joseph I (1830–1916) was honoured and a telegram of condolence was sent to the court chancellery. At the beginning of 1917, the court adviser Oleksandr Barvinskyi represented the society in the deputation to the new emperor.

With the participation of ShSS members — politicians who worked at various levels in the legislative and executive branches — the Society's affairs were restored: government funding, including publishing projects, government loans, and compensation for war losses. The list of damages caused to the company during the occupation was handed over to the Ukrainian parliamentary representation and included in the overall assessment of losses to be returned to the owners.

The society received government subventions for 1916–1917 from the Provincial Department and the Ministry of Education, as well as separate subventions for the Academic House. The government decided to provide a loan to Ukrainian institutions to cover the losses caused by the war. Through the mediation of the Credit Union, S. Baran was in charge of this matter. Ambassador V. Syngalevych ensured the purchase of paper for the printing house.²⁶

It was important to resolve the issue of the cancellation of duties on Ukrainian books at the Ukrainian border and the conclusion of a convention between Austria-Hungary and Ukraine on copyright protection. They also discussed changes in the status of Ukrainian educational institutions. In this regard, in June 1917, the Society was represented at meetings of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Society, where the Regional School Council discussed the plans for the Lviv

²⁶ From 1911, Volodymyr Synhalevych was an ambassador to the Viennese Parliament, from 1913 he was an ambassador to the Galician Sejm, and from September 1914 he was deputy head of the Ukrainian Military Administration in Vienna.

academic gymnasium to be transformed into a real school. O. Barvinskyi was involved in the perpetuation of Ivan Franko's memory and the purchase of the poet's scientific heritage by the Society.

In 1916, the society as an institution did not declare its attitude to the unfortunate event of the Academic Council of Lviv University's deprivation of Mykhajlo Hrushevskiyi, the long-time head and designer of the development of the scientific activity, of the position of professor. It also failed to honour his fiftieth birthday. One of the internal shocks for the society in the same year was a criminal case conducted by the Imperial Royal Field Court at the military command in Lviv regarding M. Hrushevskiyi's accusations of Rusophile activity. ShSS members were involved in this case as witnesses, and internal controversies resumed in this regard. Accusations were made publicly against the deputy chairman S. Tomashivskiyi of misappropriation of authority, and as a pretext for this, the few opponents in the society used various occasions to oppose individuals, without actually understanding how true the specific circumstances were.²⁷ This was largely due to the different political sympathies of the scientists.

Instead, the war posed much more serious challenges, in particular, to scientific work, which was supposed to articulate a civic position. Therefore, the publication of popular science articles and political journalism came to the fore. S. Tomashivskiyi kept notes in which he recorded the most important political events of 1917–1918, and these sheets were grouped under the headings: “Russian Revolution”, “Austria-Hungary”, “Ukraine (Galicia)”, “Poland,” “France,” “England”, and others. The systematic, separate sheets of notes became useful for summarising information in separate articles. During the four years of the war, the scholar wrote about 50 works, of which a third were larger studies, including synthetic historical overviews.

General bibliographical reviews of the time give an idea of the scope of the scientific work of the Ukrainian intelligentsia during the war of the early twentieth century.²⁸ Being involved in Ukrainian political structures, the ShSS

²⁷ One example of such unfounded accusations was the court case of 1916–1917, brought by S. Tomashivskiyi to protect his dignity from public accusations against him by K. Studynskiyi. It was about the former's confession in a criminal case conducted by the Imperial Royal Field Court at the military command of Lviv regarding M. Hrushevskiyi's personality and the latter's interpretation and public condemnation. Eventually, the case ended in favour of S. Tomashivskiyi. Studynskiyi was forced to write an explanation to the court. This was obviously the main reason why, during the time of the former's active presence in the leadership, the latter did not make any attempts to join the board.

For more details, see: N. Khalak, “Svidchennia z kryminalnoi spravy proty Mykhaila Hrushevskoho v Avstro-Uhorshchyni 1916 r.: oryhinal ta interpretatsii”, pp. 265–294.

²⁸ I. Chepyha, *Ukrainska literaturna produktsiia na emihratsii u Vidni*, Vienna 1916; I. Kalynovych, “Ohliad ukrainskoi voiennoi bibliohrafi (Za chas pershoho roku viiny)”,

members worked on arguments from various fields of knowledge that were actively used by Ukrainian politicians in formulating current goals, explaining the political situation in Austria-Hungary, and the future legal and political affiliation of Ukrainian lands. ShSS politicians, most of whom were representatives of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party, the largest Ukrainian political force in Galicia during the war: K. Levytskyi, S. Baran, L. Tsehelskyi, V. Paneiko, V. Okhrymovych, and others, influenced the adoption of the party's political program. During 1917–1918, the party's objectives and goals evolved from autonomy within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to Ukrainian statehood. Thus, while the resolution of the People's Committee of the party adopted at the end of April 1917 proposed a project of national-territorial autonomy, the extraordinary congress of the UNDP on 25–26 December 1917 already expressed solidarity with the proclamation of the Third Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada and demanded that representatives of the Ukrainian People's Republic (further — UPR) and Galician Ukrainians be allowed to participate in peace negotiations that were to form the post-war political system.²⁹ On 9 February 1918, the party's governing body welcomed the declaration of independence of the UPR by the Fourth Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada and the signing of the Brest Peace Treaty. On 3 March 1918, the UNDP initiated a celebration of peace and Ukrainian statehood in Galicia. The rapid development of events in 1917 in the Russian Empire and in Naddniprianshchyna prompted Galician politicians to reorient their political demands.

In the memoirs of Oleksandr Sevriuk, a member of the Ukrainian delegation to the negotiations in Brest in February 1918, he refers to a memorandum from Ukrainian politicians in Galicia, which they managed to hand over to him at the railway yard in Lviv on 31 January, when the UPR delegation was leaving for Brest. It has been established that the text of the document, as well as a separate map showing the ethnographic boundary of the entire Ukrainian territory as of the beginning of the First World War, were compiled by historians S. Tomashivskyi and Ivan Krypiakievych. The document is titled *Boundaries of the Territory of Galicia and Bukovyna [Memorial for the Ukrainian Peace Delegation in Berest 1918]*, and the original work has been preserved.

S. Tomashivskyi, as deputy chairman of the ShSS (as stated in the documents of the society's activities, and this is also recorded in the ShSS's *Khronika*

Ukrainske slovo 1915, no. 51, 53–59, 61, 65, 72, 76, 80, 81, 83, 111–115; I. Kalynovych *Ukrainska istorychna bibliohrafiia za 1914–1923 rr.*, Lviv 1924, etc.

²⁹ I. Soliar, “Ukrainska natsionalno-demokratychna partiia (UNDP)”, [entry in:] *Entsyklopediia istorii Ukrainy: Ukraina — Ukraintsi*, vol. 2, ed. V. Smolii et al., Kyiv 2019, p. 842, also available at: http://resource.history.org.ua/cgi-bin/eiu/history.exe?Z21ID=&I21DBN=EIU&P21DBN=EIU&S21STN=1&S21REF=10&S21FMT=eiu_all&C21COM=S&S21CNR=20&S21P01=0&S21P02=0&S21P03=TRN=&S21COLORTERMS=0&S21STR=ukrajnska_natsionalno-demokraty.

of 1918), organised the collegial work of the scientific society during the war. The scientist also belonged to the cohort of ShSS members, national democratic politicians who, at the end of the First World War, set the struggle for the creation of their own state as an urgent program. He believed that Ukrainian national democracy in Galicia should abandon its Austrian orientation and previous party tactics, which had focused on achieving political concessions within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The time for raising the political demand for national autonomy in the monarchy had finally passed. The time had come for changes in party programs and political aspirations.

In the middle of 1918, the ShSS group came up with the idea to start publishing a new magazine in Lviv called *Budova*. The first manuscript issue of the publication is dated June 1918.³⁰ The programme article “To the Readers” outlines the motives for founding the journal, which were guided by like-minded people. After six hundred years of statelessness, the Ukrainian people had never faced a greater and more responsible task than in 1918, the program stated. That is why they saw it as their duty “to spread this understanding of the historical wave in the broad circles of Ukrainian citizenship and to make them subordinate all their thoughts, words, and deeds to the great truth that the ‘highest law is the good of the state.’” They were united by their awareness of the importance of time and their desire to work for the construction of the Ukrainian state: “When, however, we undertake this difficult task, we are guided by the consciousness of the great public duty that the modern wave imposes on our intelligentsia.”

The ShSS group declared the importance of Ukrainian unity. In this regard, the program formulated a task: “Galicians must make an effort to stop the already fatal process of creating two Ukrainian nationalities — the Naddniproians and the Carpathians — with two separate, fundamentally non-national spiritual cultures (Polish here, Moscow there), and to turn further development towards national and cultural unification through endosmosis and the creation of a peculiar, modern, and single-minded type. This is one of the main tasks of *Budova*.”

The main points of the program are set out below: “Its program, as we can see, is simple and clear: a) awareness of the great historical moment we are living through; b) statehood as the highest and most valuable good of the nation, which must be preserved at all costs; c) through statehood to social restructuring in favour of the main stem of the people; d) through statehood to national and political awareness of the people and to national culture on a world basis.”

S. Tomashivskyi was the author of the address to the readers. He wrote that politicians and scholars were involved in the journal’s publication, and

³⁰ TsDIAL, f. 368, op. 1, spr. 10 Chasopys, prysviacheniyi ukrainskii natsionalnii spravi, ark. 1–4 rev.

that they had planned to unite their scientific efforts before the outbreak of the war. S. Tomashivskyi's list includes authors who, even before the war, planned to publish a series of books in various fields of science (history, geography, philology, sociology, law, anthropology, art history, etc.) in order to substantiate Ukrainian political claims in Galicia: Y. Olesnytskyi, S. Baran, S. Rudnytskyi, Z. Kuzelia, V. Hnatiuk, I. Rakovskyi, I. Trush, V. Doroshenko, I. Kryp'iakevych, V. Shchurat, and others.

This first issue remained the only one, and the plan to continue the journal was not implemented as soon all those who were supposed to be its authors were engaged in direct preparations for the proclamation of statehood in the Western Ukrainian lands, the development of government structures, and the maintenance of its integrity on the fronts of the Polish-Ukrainian war. This historiographical document is important as an example of the initiative to unite scientific forces on the basis of Ukrainian statehood and unity at a crucial historical moment. With this initiative, the Ukrainian intelligentsia demonstrated its statehood position.

The meetings of the Scientific Society were held until October 1918.

In August 1918, on the eve of the proclamation of the ZUNR, S. Tomashivskyi's book *Ukrainian History. An Essay* was published.³¹ At a time when the politicians of the Naddnyprianshchyna and Galicia were still planning to unite into one state, the scholar wrote a political history of all Ukrainian ethnic lands. He emphasised the historical statehood tradition of the western Ukrainian lands and wrote about the importance of Galicia during the First World War and for the future united Ukrainian state.

It was in the building of the ShSS that some of the conspiratorial meetings on preparations for the November Uprising, initiated by the Ukrainian National Democratic Party, took place. A permanent secret committee was established, which, according to Vasyl Paneiko's recollections, also included V. Okhrymovych, S. Rudnytskyi, M. Lozynskyi, S. Tomashivskyi, probably O. Nazaruk, and several military officers.³² S. Tomashivskyi recalled that he had participated in some private meetings initiated by him. At one of these meetings (held at the ShSS's museum, now Vynnychenka street, 24), he warned those present against underestimating the seriousness of the case and insisted on thorough organisational and military preparation.³³

The ShSS members were present and active at the meeting of the People's Committee when it considered the issue of convening a National Assembly

³¹ S. Tomashivskyi, *Ukrainska istoriia. Narys*, vol. 1: *Starynni i seredni viky*, Lviv 1919, p. 151.

³² V. Paneiko, "Pered Pershym lystopada", *Dilo* 1928, no. 245, p.1.

³³ S. Tomashivskyi, "Do peredistorii ZUNR", *Litopys polityky, pysmenstva i mystetstva* 1, 1924, no. 6, pp. 89–90.

on 19th of October to proclaim the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.³⁴ At the meeting on 12th October, a discussion ensued when K. Levytskyi's report was discussed. V. Paneiko proposed to define the party's attitude to Austria, thereby formulating a clear platform for the claim of Ukrainian statehood. S. Tomashivskyi demanded that the National Assembly elect the Executorate as its executive body, to which the participants agreed. Tomashivskyi's proposal was distinguished by his understanding of the most important task after the declaration of independence: it was necessary to organise the seizure and retention of power by Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia.

The Ukrainian intelligentsia of the Shevchenko Scientific Society joined the Ukrainian National Council, which on 18 October 1918 proclaimed the state and legal independence of the Ukrainian lands of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, took an active part in the preparation of the November Uprising on 1 November 1918, the drafting of constitutional acts, the formation of all branches of legislative and executive power and the military defence of the Ukrainian state and the historic act of unification on 22 January 1919 into a united Ukraine. The society's members played an important role in the formation of the Ukrainian state in the early twentieth century.

References

Archival sources (Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv Ukrainy, m. Lviv)

- Chasopys, prysviachenyi ukrainskii natsionalnii spravi, TsDIAL, f. 368, op. 1, spr. 10.
 Lysty E. Hanslika do S. Tomashivskoho 1914–1915 rr., TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 160.
 Lystuvannia z Instytutom po vyvchenniui kultury ta inshymy naukovymy ustanovamy u Vidni pro svoiu diialnist, TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 146.
 Lystuvannia S. Tomashivskoho z kulturno-osvitnimy orhanizatsiiamy i naukovymy ustanovamy pro spivpratsiu 1911–1924 rr., TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr.175, ark. 2; spr. 144.
 Lysty A. Yensena do S. Tomashivskoho 1909-1917 rr., TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 165.
 Lysty S. Tomashivskoho do Ministerstva viiny u Vidni 1916 r., TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 137.
 Tomashivskyi S., Plan knyhy «Korolivstvo Halychyny i Volodymyrii», TsDIAL, f. 368, op. 1, spr. 56.
 Tomashivskyi S., Plan pratsi «Korolivstvo Halychyny i Volodymyrii», TsDIAL, f. 368, op.1, spr. 68.
 Tomashivskyi S., Plan vydannia serii knyh «Istoriia Halychyny i Volodymyrii», TsDIAL, f. 368, op. 1, spr. 58. Tomashivskyi S. Plan vydannia serii knyh pro Halychynu i perelikh zaluchenykh osib, TsDIAL, f. 368, op. 1, spr. 20.

Studies

“Avtobiohrafiiia M. Hrushevskoho 1914–1919”, *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1966, no. 1–2.

³⁴ K. Levytskyi, *Velykyi zryv*, Lviv 1931, p. 107.

- Babiuk A., Halushchynskyi M., Tomashivskyi S., Kossak H., Hirniak N., “Vstup”, [in:] *Avstryisko-uhorska chervona knyha: Dyplomatychni pysma z chasu pered pochynom viiny z 1914 roku: Vydanie dlia naroda: Pereklad uriadovoho vydania*, Vienna 1915.
- Chepyha I., *Ukrainska literaturna produktsiia na emihratsii u Vidni*, Vienna 1916.
- Gerych Yu., “Do biohrafii M. Hrushevskoho (Deshcho pro konflikt v NTSh i pro «donos», yakoho ne bulo)”, *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1972, no. 1–2 (33–34).
- Hnatiuk V., “Naukove tovarystvo imeny Shevchenka u Lvovi: Istorychnyi narys pershoho 50-richchia 1873–1923”, *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk* 11, 1925, no. 1.
- Horyn V., “Mykhailo Hrushevskyi i konflikty v Naukovomu Tovarystvi im. T. Shevchenka”, *Ukraina: kulturna spadshchyna, natsionalna svidomist, derzhavnist. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats* 1995, no. 2.
- Hrushevskyi M., “V oboroni pravdy”, [in:] *M. Hrushevskyi Tvory: u 50 t.*, vol. 3, eds. P. Sokhan, Ya. Dashkevych, I. Hyrych et al., Lviv 2005.
- Hrytsak Ya., “Konflikt 1913 roku v NTSh: prychny i prychnyky”, *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1991–1992, no. 3–4.
- Hyrych I., *Mykhailo Hrushevskyi: konstruktor ukrainskoi modernoi natsii*, Kyiv 2016.
- Kalynovych I., “Ohliad ukrainskoi voiennoi bibliohrafii (Za chas pershoho roku viiny)”, *Ukrainske slovo* 1915, no. 51, 53–59, 61, 65, 72, 76, 80, 81, 83, 111–115.
- Kalynovych I., *Ukrainska istorychna bibliohrafiia za 1914–1923 rr.*, Lviv 1924.
- Kataloh-informator*, Warsaw–Lviv–New York 2005.
- Khalak N., “Svidchennia z kryminalnoi spravy proty Mykhaila Hrushevskoho v Avstro-Uhorshchyni 1916 r.: oryhinal ta interpretatsii”, [in:] M. Hrushevskyi, *Studii ta dzherela*, vol. 3, eds I. Hyrych, V. Kavunnyk, M. Kapral et al., Kyiv 2002.
- Khronika Naukovoho tovarystva imeny Shevchenka u Lvovi* 1–3, 1918, no. 60–62.
- Krevetskyi I., *Biblioteka Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka u Lvovi*, Lviv 1923.
- Kubiiiovych V., *Istoriia Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka*, New York–Munich 1949.
- Levytskyi K., *Velykyi zryv*, Lviv 1931.
- Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka: doslidzhennia, materialy*, ed. O. Kupchynskyi, Lviv 2013.
- Paneiko V., “Pered Pershym lystopada”, *Dilo* 1928, no. 245.
- «Pryvit Ivanovy Frankovy v sorokalitie yoho pysmennytskoi pratsi 1874–1914»: *literaturno-naukovyi zbirnyk*, Lviv 1916.
- Pshenychnyi Ye., “«...Shchadit tsenzorskoho olivtsia»: do istorii poiavy statti S. Tomashivskoho «Nasha polityka»”, *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1991–1992, no. 3–4.
- Rohde M., “Local knowledge and amateur participation: Shevchenko Scientific Society in Eastern Galicia, 1892–1914”, *Studia Historiae Scientiarum* 18, 2019.
- Schewtchenko T., *Ein ukrainisches Dichterleben. Literarische Studie von Dr. Alfred Jensen*, Wien 1916.
- Soliar I., “Ukrainska natsionalno-demokratychna partiia (UNDP)”, [entry in:] *Entsyklopediia istorii Ukrainy: Ukraina — Ukraintsi*, vol. 2, ed. V. Smolii et al., Kyiv 2019.
- Studynskyi K., “Naukove tovarystvo imeny Shevchenka u Lvovi (1873–1928)”, *Zapysky Naukovoho Tovarystva imeny Shevchenka* 150, 1929.
- Svarnyk H., *Arkhivni ta rukopysni zbirky Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka v Natsionalnii bibliotetsi u Varshavi. Kataloh-informator*, Warsaw–Lviv–New York 2005.
- Telvak V., *Lvivska istorychna shkola Mykhaila Hrushevskoho*, Lviv 2016.
- Tomashivskyi S., “Do peredistorii ZUNR”, *Litopys polityky, pysmenstva i mystetstva* 1, 1924, no. 6.
- Tomashivskyi S., “Korolivstvo Halychyny i Volodymyrii”, *Dilo* 1916, no. 104.
- Tomashivskyi S., *Ukrainska istoriia. Narys*, vol. 1: *Starynni i seredni viky*, Lviv 1919.

Vynar L., *Mykhailo Hrushevskiy i Naukove tovarystvo im. Shevchenka 1892–1934*, New York–Drohobych–Lviv 2006.

Vynar L., “Mykhailo Hrushevskiy yak holova Naukovoho Tovarystva im. T. Shevchenka”, *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1969, no. 1–3.

Vynar L., “Zamitky do statti Yurii Gerycha «Do biohrafii M. Hrushevskoho»”, *Ukrainskyi istoryk* 1972, no. 1–2 (33–34).

Zapysky Naukovoho tovarystva imeni Shevchenka 193, 1976.

The experience of war: The activities of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in 1914–1918

Summary

The article is devoted to an overview of the Society’s activities during the First World War. The role of the deputy chairman of the society, historian S. Tomashivskiy (1875–1930), in restoring the work of the society in exile in Vienna during the Russian occupation of Galicia in 1914–1915, and in organising events after its return to Lviv is highlighted, as well as data on losses. The article focuses on the scientific work of the society’s members, which was closely linked to their political activities.

Keywords: Austria-Hungary, World War I, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Vienna, Lviv

Doświadczenie wojny: Działalność Towarzystwa Naukowego im. Szewczenki w latach 1914–1918

Streszczenie

Artykuł poświęcony jest omówieniu działalności Towarzystwa w okresie pierwszej wojny światowej. Podkreślono rolę zastępcy prezesa towarzystwa, historyka Stefana Tomaszewskiego (1875–1930), w przywróceniu pracy towarzystwa na emigracji w Wiedniu podczas rosyjskiej okupacji Galicji w latach 1914–1915 oraz w organizacji wydarzeń po powrocie do Lwowa, a także dane dotyczące strat. Artykuł koncentruje się na pracy naukowej członków towarzystwa, która była ściśle związana z ich działalnością polityczną.

Słowa kluczowe: Austro-Węgry, pierwsza wojna światowa, Towarzystwo Naukowe im. Szewczenki, Wiedeń, Lwów