



IVAN KREVETSKYY – RESEARCHER HISTORY OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN THE PRESS

Nanalia HIRNA,

Ph.D., senior lecturer in Ukrainian study department of the
Lviv National Medical University named Danylo Halytsky

Summary

In the articles is analyzed the famous Ukrainian scientist Ivan Krevetsky's research about history of the formation and development the press on the Western Ukrainian lands in the end of XVIII – XIXth century. In detail are represented the first newspapers in Lviv, there character and readers. Appears Ukrainian national editions in Ukrainian language in the time of Revolution 1848-1849 years is research. Periods for development of the Western Ukrainian the press are corrected.

Key words: I. Krevetsky, Lviv, the first newspaper, «Zoria Halytska».

Аннотация

В статье анализируются исследования известного украинского ученого Ивана Кревецкого в области истории становления и развития прессы на западноукраинских землях в конце XVIII – XIX веков. Детально рассмотрено появление первых газет во Львове, их характер и читательская аудитория. Исследовано развитие национальной украиноязычной периодики и влияние революции 1848–1849 гг. на тематику изданий. Уточнены этапы развития западноукраинской прессы.

Ключевые слова: И. Кревецкий, Львов, первая газета, «Зоря Галицкая».

The problem. Study the personal aspect of history is a powerful argument in formation of the spiritual and national memory. In the professional context of studying the history of Ukraine at the present stage requires a detailed analysis of the scientific heritage of researchers, who contributed and played a significant role in the national historiography.

Background research is due to urgent need of forming a coherent national prosopography, because historiographical analysis shows that more than two hundred names Ukrainian figures of science and culture were not included in any Bibliographic pointer.

State of the research. The scientific and socio-political activities of I.Krevetsky, his work in Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society found fragmentary reflected in historiographical studies and reviews of his contemporaries – M.Hrushevsky, O.Nazaruk, S.Tomashivsky etc. Public scientific and local history work I.Kihtan scientist considered [17, p. 14]. Most Ukrainian historians highlighted I.Krevetsky work as a librarian and organizer of the national bibliography. This research article topics and delicat F. Stebliy [2]. Problems of I.Krevetsky as a publisher and delicat research libraries are represented by N.Chernysh [3]. I.Krevetsky library and bibliographic activities investigated in the framework of dissertation of U.Yavorska [1, p. 7–15].

The purpose of the article is to research and analyze in complex scientific

findings of I.Krevetsky the history of Western Ukrainian the press. The study first attempt to form a complete picture of the formation and development of periodicals in Lviv end of XVIII–XIX th centuries.

The main material. A significant part of the I.Krevetsky reseaech work takes a study the history of the press. He was able to establish the beginning of the press publications in the late of XVIII th century and to follow the development of national periodical to the erly twentieth century. The scientist believed that the first magazine in Ukraine was in 1776 in Lviv. The autor noted, that in 1907 a researcher V.Shchurat published in “Memoirs of Shevchenko Scientific Society” the full text of the weekly Lviv in 1749, which has not been known bibliographer [4]. And I.Krevetsky noted, that this is actually not the magazine, and, using the corresponding period of the early twentieth century – “Odnodnivka” (only one day – N.H.), which was published on the occasion of the enthronement of Lviv Bishop Lev Sheptytsky at the initiative of his entourage. This “Odnodnivka” not only no numbering, which is one of the main features of the magazine, but it's not even the date of edition [5, p. 3].

Attempts edition magazines in Lviv visible after the accession of Galicia to Austria in 1772. Lviv printer A.Piller started issuing different “messages” (“Avertissement”). However, edition performed without permission of the authorities, and therefore vicegerency

Galician province on January 11, 1774 forbade him publish these reports [5, p. 4].

According I.Krevetsky, “Gazette de Leopold” (“Lviv newspaper”), edited 1776 on french language is the first periodical. On the content of Lviv edition filled with information from various European cities – from Moscow to Madrid. Mostly, this is political messages, although there are information privacy. Proceedings meet the telegraph's and chronicle's news early twentieth century. Complemented by information and applications such known “Supplements”. Information “Les announces” containing different kinds merchants ads, the number of winning lottery tickets. Notes I.Krevetsky and the lack of editorial in the publication, such a plan or program articles [5, p. 4].

Among the messages that it delivers “Gazette de Léopol”, I. Krevetsky analyzed the heading “Ukrainica”. There were two kinds of messages – from the city, local and foreing from Naddniprianschyna [5, p. 4]. Local information was about birthday celebration king Joseph ans queen Maria Theresa, celebrating anniversaries church headed by Bishoh Lev Sheptytsky, coronation of the miraculous image of Our Lady, coming to Lviv governor of Galicia count Audensberg and others. With regard to information from Naddniprianschyna, the first – the appointment of count Rumiantsev by General Governor of Ukraine, to transfer the residence of the governor from Glukhiv to Kyiv, the navigation of vessels on the Dnipro and the Black Sea. The report of the navigation



of 1775 presented the reasons for the ruin of Zaporizska Sich – the need to make trade route along the Dnipro river.

I. Krevetsky analyzing the first Lviv newspaper, notes about the printer, where it was published, namely books and that there could buy – French, Latin, German and Polish editions. This allows to conclude that the nature of readers interest in the second half of the XVIII century [5, p. 6].

The researcher claims that known and the name of the publisher – “chevalier Ossoudi”. In 1773 he proposed to the government the idea to establish in Galicia Academy of Arts and Crafts. However, the government has this project not. In 1774 Ossoudi applies to government administration for permission the first issue in Galicia magazine “Zeitung” and newsletter “Kundschafts-Blatt”. I.Krevetsky notes that the local administration and the central government determined on language publication – Galician province proposed to allow only magazine to publish in French and German, while Viennese officials allowed other language editions periodic publications [5, p. 6–7]. Finally, on January 1, 1776 in Lviv began to appear “Gazette de Léopol” – newspaper on French language. According to I.Krevetsky, such situation was due to the readers – there were a largely aristocratic circles of Galicia, who preferred French and kosmopolitizm. The researcher noted that similar trends to the publication of periodicals on French language were in other cities in the second half of XVIII century. In Warsaw published the newspaper “Gazette de Varsovie” with the edition of “Supplement”, in Vienna – “Gazette de Vienna”, which probably served as a model for the “Gazette de Léopol” [5, p. 6–7].

I. Krevetsky wrote that Lviv’s edition was under the watchful eye of censorship, so it seemed only a year.

Periodical press in Lviv renewed German Ivan Frederick Shits, who started in the 1783 edition of the new Polish weekly “Pismo Uwiadamiające Galicyi”. Shortly magazine received government support and in 1784 it was entitled “Lwowskie Pismo Uwiadamiające”. Upon termination of this publication, in 1786 in Lviv were edited two magazines – on German language “Lembergen Wöchentliche Anzeigen” (“Lviv weekly news”) and on Polish language –

“Lwowskie Tugodniowe Wiadomości” (published in the printing A.Piller). In 1796, instead of “Anzeigen” appeared “Lemberger k.k. privilegirtes Intelligenz-Blatt” [5, p. 8]. As I.Krevetsky noted, the editorial side of newspapers were rather primitive, except “Lwowskie Tugodniowe Wiadomości”, which were edited pretty hard. From the point of view of the national concept, these publications were indifferent. Researcher claimed that Polish newspaper were “Polish” only on language edition, not the national idea. They were given usually for the aristocracy, bureaucracy, which did not show national aspirations and publishers were people far removed from the land and entirely alien to it.

The magazine, which under national and professional look sharply bucket all previous was “Dziennik patriotycznych polityków”, which was edited in Lviv during 1792–1798, the first as a weekly, since 1794 – every day [5, p. 9]. By called, design and semantic filling it was a purely Polish magazine. His first publisher and editorial was M.Harasevych, later the autor of the “Annales Ecclesiae Ruthenae”, an outstanding Ukrainian statesman and patriot, that the first-ever proposed the idea of ethnic unity Ukrainian nation of Galicia and Naddniproshchyna.

By submitting periodical analysis of the late XVIII – early XIX century, I.Krevetsky observes that all editions in Lviv had the character of newspapers. Since the beginning of 1795 a new magazine appeared in Lviv – “Zbiór Pism Ciekawych, służący do poznania różnych Narodów i Krajów, wyjęty z Dzienników i innych Dzieł Peryodycznych” – the first attempt illustrated literary-scientific edition in Ukraine. On January-June 1795 was issued 6 parts of magazine, which covered wide-ranging subjects – history, geography, physics, education, biography – almost all materials have been translated from French.

In the early nineteenth century in Lviv were such periodicals: 1) “Militärische Zeitschrift” and “Annales Jurisprudentialiae” – the first professional journals in Galicia; 2) “Gazeta Lwowska”, which was issued constantly until the early XXth century. And, scientist noted, “Gazeta Lwowska” the most widely and rapidly reflect the Galician life to the fall of the Austro-Hungarian [6]. A small in volume, it was quite simple and formal

in its content. According to I.Krevetsky, this newspaper played a major role in the Galician periodicals, because despite the censorship, published on the pages a works of Lviv’s writers. In 1830–1832 years its editor was M.Mykhalevych, the first professor of Polish literature at Lviv University. In 1847 the newly appointed governor of Galicia Earl F.Stadion necessary to have the press that could to be affect public land. To this end, he bought “Zazeta Lwowska” as the property of the government. From 1848 to the early twentieth century it was daily newspaper [5, p. 13]. During 1817–1848 in “Gazeta Lwowska” was edited individual literary supplement – “Rozmaitości”. It published poems in Ukrainian language [7].

In 1816 in Lviv began literary and scientific journals “Pamiętnik Lwowski”, “Pamiętnik Galicyjski”, “Mnemosyne”, which caused a literary revival in Galicia. A special attention of I.Krevetsky directed on the “Czasopism Naukowy Księgozbioru publicznego im.Ossolinskich”, which came out in 1828–1834 near Ossolineum library. This is the first in Galicia historical-scientific and the first month publication of the scientific establishment [5, p. 14].

Among the rich circles of the city in 1836 was a popular monthly “Lwowianin”, which was given by L. Zelinsky. It contains genealogical information on the most prominent family. In 1840 in Lviv became a new journal “Dziennik mód paryskich”, founded by Polish writers circle [8, p. 69, 96–97]. The historian notes that all the newspapers that appeared in Ukraine in the first half of the XIXth century were literary and scientific nature. Separately there was only “Gazeta Lwowska”, but it does not characterized political topics. In the opinion of I.Krevetsky the main reason for this was absolutism and censorship [9].

Changes occurring with “Spring of Nations” 1848–1849, when the Austrian absolutism was overthrown and abolished censorship. Now in Lviv appeared 15 newspapers and Lviv the press has become more or less political. And the most importantly: when before newspapers published in Polish and German, in 1848 appeared Ukrainianspeaking periodicals [5, p.14]. The revolutionary processes that swept in European capitals, came to Lviv and Galicia, called the general political rise, which concerned the greatest



Ukrainian and Polish. The first political daily in Lviv became the blog “Dziennik Narodowy”, whose the first issue was published on March 24, 1848, edited by P. Shaynoha and censored governor F. Stadion. From March 26 “Dziennik” issued without censorship. Subsequently, editors and employees of the newspaper were L. Koretskyy, A. Belovskyy and J. Supinskyy. It was democratic and exclusively National-Polish journal. However, among the Polish press in Lviv it determined by tolerance [5, p. 15].

The most popular in times of “Spring of Nations” in Lviv was newspaper “Rada Narodowa”, which began to appear on April 15, 1848 as the official edition of the same name Polish organization. After some weeks of the publication it was renamed on “Gazeta Narodowa”. Although the magazine was a Polish national, it became head of the Ukrainian J. Dobrianskyy [5, p. 15].

Land owners of the Company, which was formed in 1848, was the magazine “Polska”, which marked its conservatism. As the Company and its edition did not recognize the democratic ideas of “Narodowa” and led a struggle opposite it. For its part, “Rada Narodowa” tried to interfere with both the Company and its organ. I. Krevetsky researched a fact then Company suborned printers who published “Polska” and they refused to print and form it. That is the first political strike or boycott of printers in Lviv [5, p. 15].

All three newspapers were against the Ukrainian National movement in Galicia, particularly intransigent position occupied “Gazeta Narodowa”.

In 1848 in Western Ukraine started publishing the magazine “Postep”, founder and employee of which was L. Rzhhevskyy, and one of the editor – Polish writer I. Zahariyasevych. “Postep” criticized everything considered conservative and trying to be ultraliberal and radical. In Lviv the magazine had its opponents and critics [5, p. 16]. On September 1, 1848 “Postep” changed its name to “Gazeta Powszechna” which took a clear position of panslavism.

Above these, in 1848 in Lviv were edited such Polish magazines: “Tygodnik Polski” (so called began in the second half of 1848 “Dziennik mód paryskich”) – magazine of literary and political; “Przyjaciel Ludu” – a popular magazine

for the general population; “Urzednik Prywatny” – journal for private employees; “Przyjaciel Dzieci” – the magazine for young people; “Tygodnik Rolniczy”, “Kurjer Lwowski” [5, p. 16]. In 1850 began to edition weekly “Pamiętnik Literacki”.

I. Krevetsky notes that in the history of the press in Galicia in 1848 there was a turning point: was appeared the first time Ukrainian National newspaper in Ukrainian language.

Already in the 1830th years Markian Shashkevych, during his study in Lviv Theological Seminary, has arrangements for publication a journal in Ukrainian language. But not received permission because of prohibition for seminarians to make a periodical publication [10].

The project to publish the magazine in Ukrainian appeared in 1842, when Austrian government, in order to divert Galician Ukrainian from Russia, intends to publish in Vienna Ukrainian literary magazine in local national language. Edition has been proposed for I. Holovatsky. However, and this project was not realized [11; 12].

On the history of the publication of national periodicals involved, according to I. Krevetsky, in 1843 Joseph Levytsky, who planned to issue Ukrainian journal. He made a request for permission to publish the magazine under the title “Library spiritual conversations”. The government took this idea favorably, but Lviv Greek Catholic Metropolitan M. Levytsky was against and prevented to do it [5, p. 18]. In 1846 tried to publish the magazine famous public activist M. Kuzemskyy [13].

On March 1, 1848 Lviv Stavropihion Institute submitted to government requests for permission to publish in Lviv Ukrainian weekly “Galicia bees”. A request contains a program of magazine. The magazine had a cover two main divisions: the national economy and popular didactic. The first division had contained articles about economic life in Galicia, socio-community relations, national processes. The second division had encompassed: 1) moral education of the people (moral duties, civil, family, obligations to the state and the monarch); 2) education (articles on history, geography, statistics, ethnography, science, nature, health); 3) news of important events, notes with art and literature, reports of books, songs, legends, etc. [5, p. 19]. On March 16,

1848 Galician province has authorized the publication of the magazine projected. But in this time began revolution in Austria and all sorts of restrictions on the press disappeared, the resolution became pointless [15].

On May 15, 1848 was issued a newspaper “Zoria Halyska” (“Dawn Galician”) – the first national magazine in Ukrainian language in Lviv and Ukraine [5, p. 19]. I. Krevetsky in detail highlighted the first national periodical. The magazine was printed in publish house of Lviv Stavropihion Institute [14]. It’s the first number contains: 1) information about formation in Lviv Ukrainian political organization “Holovna Rus’ka Rada”, its the main ideas, about proclamation the Constitution in Austria; 2) speech of the newspaper editor A. Paventskyy; 3) news about election H. Yahymovych a head of Organization [5, p. 21].

Generally, I. Krevetsky analyzed, during 1848 year 33 numbers of “Zoria Halytska” were issued [14, p. 21].

During 1848-1850th years (until number 63) the editor of “Zoria” was A. Paventskyy, since 1850 year from number 64, edition crossed to Lviv Stavropihion Institute, which issued a newspaper until 1855; in 1856–1857th years magazine became a private property again [5, p. 23]. I. Krevetsky research, who corrected “Zoria Halytska” and give a list of their names: in 1848–1850 (until number 63) – A. Paventskyy; in 1850 – M. Kossak (numbers 64-90) and I. Hushalevych (numbers 91-104); in 1851–1853 – I. Hushalevych and B. Didytskyy; in 1854 – B. Didytskyy (numbers 1-31), S. Shehovych (numbers 32-47) and M. Stavchynskyy (numbers 48-51); in 1855–1857 – M. Stavchynskyy [5, p. 23].

According to I. Krevetsky, during 10 year of edition, “Zoria Halytska” a few times changed political direction and editorial policy. In 1848 – the first half of 1851 a newspaper had national spirit and national language. In the middle of 1851 the magazine turned to Moscow orientation. It was stipulated by a new editor I. Hushalevych [5, p. 24]. On November 1854, editor M. Stavchynskyy step by step returned a newspaper from Moscow to National bases. But on the beginning of 1856, Moscow tendency began to dominate again and such situation decreased a circle of readers, for example – in 1857 year 100 person only



to read “Zoria Halytska”. Because of it, I. Krevetskyy supposed, in the end of 1857 a newspaper finished its edition.

“Zoria Halytska” was official periodical of “Holovna Rus’ka Rada”, and thanks to it a newspaper became the main Ukrainian magazine for all Ukrainian lands in Austrian empire – Galicia, Bukovyna, Transcarpathiya. On the pages of “Zoria” we can meet a notes and articles the most famous political and cultural activists in Austria – Y. Holovatskyy, I. Hushalevych, B. Didytsky, E. Zgarsky, S. Kachala, K. Klymkovych, P. Kostetsky, M. Kuzemsky, J. Levytsky, M. Malynovsky, A. Mohylnytsky, R. Moh, I. Naumovych, I. Ozarkevych, A. Petrushevych, M. Ustyanyovych, H. Shashkevych, H. Jahymovych and so on. Above this, “Zoria Halytska” published some poems of Ukrainian poets early XIXth century Markian Shashkevych and Evgev Hrebinka [16, p. 112–123].

I. Krevetskyy illustrated a rise of Ukrainian periodical since 1849 year. Except “Zoria Halytska” appeared the next magazines: 1) “Галичко-Рускій Вѣстникъ” (“Galician Ukrainian informatory”), which was issued in Lviv three times a week under the edition of M. Ustyanyovych. This journal was an official edition of Austrian government and contains two parts: official news, directions and other informations from Vienna and Galician province; not official, that analyzed home and international relations. In this magazine also worked such famous activists as I. Holovatsky, M. Kossak, B. Didytsky. There were edited 78 numbers of journal; 2) “Новини” (“News”), issued in Lviv two times a week, under the edition of I. Hushalevich. It was mainly political journal; 3) “Пчола” (“Bees”) – the first Ukrainian periodical literary scientific magazine in Galicia. On its pages printed their articles Y. Holovatsky, B. Didytsky, J. Lozynsky, A. Mohylnytsky, I. Naumovych, A. Petrushevych – the most famous representatives of literature and science in the Ukrainian Galicia. Above this, in “Пчола” was printed a part of “Eneida” – poem, written by I. Kotliarevsky in modern Ukrainian language. Generally, I. Krevetskyy says, 19 numbers of this journal was issued [5, p. 25].

In 1849 appeared two new official editions: “Общій законъ державныхъ

и правительства Вѣстник для цѣсарства Австріи”, which was printed in Vienna and “Всеобщій Дневникъ земскихъ законовъ и правительства для коронной области Галиции и Володимеріи и Великимъ Княжествомъ Краковскимъ”, it was issued in Lviv. Both of this were edited in Ukrainian language [5, p. 26].

I. Krevetskyy research, that in the middle of 1850 year in Galicia were issued eight Ukrainian periodical magazines, six of them were edited by Austrian government [16]. Historian could to analyze the main stages in development of the press in Lviv. The first period was connected with French, German and Polish editions in the end of XVIII – on the beginning of XIXth century in Galicia. Scientist described a separate national division – “Ukrainica”, which printed information about social, economical and political events. According to I. Krevetskyy, “Spring of Nations” – revolution 1848–1849 years in Austria stipulated for the biggest development of Ukrainian periodical editions. There were issued the first national Ukrainianspeaking newspapers and magazines in Lviv and all of Ukraine.

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