

TOURISM AND REGIONAL STUDIES IN GALICIA IN THE LATE XIX AND FIRST HALF OF THE XX CENTURY

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Abstract

The purpose of the article is to highlight the general conditions and main directions of development of tourism and regional studies in Galicia in the late XIX and first half of the XX century. Author analyzes the role and contribution of individual scholars and public figures in the development of the tourist–local lore movement, starting with the activities of the members of the «Ruska trijcia». It was established that their travels were ethnographers and directed to study ethnographic and linguistic features of the region. Due to the work of I. Havryshkevich, O. Partytsky, cartography was developed, the tourist routes for the first time in the vicinity of Galicia and Lviv were described. In the course of regional travels A. Petrushevich and I. Sharanevych created the first Ukrainian museums in Lviv, an ethnographic exhibition was held in Ternopil, and since 1882 have begun excavations of the city of Galich. An important role in the development of tourism and local lore studies was played by I. Franko and V. Shukhevych.

Author pays special attention to the activities of tourist associations «Chornogora» in Stanislaviv, «Plai» in Lviv and in Ternopil. Already in the 20's of the XX century tourist studies of children and youth became an integral part of the activity of the societies «Sich», «Sokil», «Lug», «Orly» and Plast. Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and historian I. Krypiakievich took an active part in popularizing and developing the tourist-local lore movement. Author asserts that the development of the tourist-local lore movement in Galicia contributed to the growth of the national consciousness of children and youth.

Key words: tourism, regional studies, tourist route, travel.

Василь Луцький, Богдан Мицкан. Туризм і краєзнавство на території Галичини (кінець XIX ст. – перша половина XX ст.). Мета дослідження – висвітлення загальних умов і головних напрямів розвитку туризму й краєзнавства в Галичині наприкінці XIX – у першій половині XX ст. Проаналізовано роль і внесок окремих науковців і громадських діячів у розвиток туристсько-краєзнавчого руху, починаючи від діяльності членів «Руської трійці». Установлено, що їхні подорожі були народознавчі і спрямовувалися на вивчення етнографічних і лінгвістичних особливостей регіону. Завдяки діяльності І. Гавришкевича, О. Партицького, розвинулася картографія, уперше описано туристичні маршрути в околицях Галичини й Львова. У ході краєзнавчих мандрівок А. Петрушевича та І. Шараневича створено перші українські музеї у Львові, відбулась етнографічна виставка в Тернополі й із 1882 р. розпочато розкопки міста Галича. Велику роль у розвитку туризму та краєзнавчих досліджень відіграла діяльність І. Франка й В. Шухевича. Особливу увагу звернуто на діяльність туристичних товариств «Чорногора» в Станіславові, «Плаї» у Львові та в Тернополі. Уже в 20-х рр. XX ст. туристично-краєзнавча підготовка дітей і молоді стала невід'ємною частиною діяльності товариств «Січ», «Сокол», «Луг», «Орли» й Пласт. У популяризації та розвитку туристсько-краєзнавчого руху брали активну участь митрополит Андрей Шептицький та історик І. Крип'якевич. Відзначено, що розвиток туристсько-краєзнавчого руху в Галичині сприяв зростанню національної свідомості дітей і молоді.

Ключові слова: туризм, краєзнавство, туристичний маршрут, подорож.

Василий Луцкий, Богдан Мицкан. Туризм и краеведение на территории Галиции (конец XIX в. – первая половина XX в.). Цель исследования – освещение общих условий и основных направлений развития туризма и краеведения в Галиции в конце XIX – первой половине XX в. Анализируется роль и вклад отдельных ученых и общественных деятелей в развитие туристско-краеведческого движения, начиная от деятельности членов «Русской тройцы». Установлено, что их путешествия были народоведческие и направлялись на изучение этнографических и лингвистических особенностей региона. Благодаря деятельности И. Гавришкевича, А. Партицкого, развилась картография, впервые описаны туристические маршруты в окрестностях Галиции и Львова. В ходе краеведческих путешествий А. Петрушевича и И. Шараневича созданы первые украинские музеи во Львове, состоялась этнографическая выставка в Тернополе и с 1882 г. Начаты раскопки города Галич. Большую роль в развитии туризма и краеведческих исследований сыграла деятельность И. Франко и В. Шухевича. Особое внимание обращается на деятельность туристических обществ «Черногора» в Станиславе, «Плаї» во Львове и в Тернополе. Уже в 20-х гг. XX в. туристско-краеведческая подготовка детей и молодежи стала неотъемлемой частью деятельности товариществ «Сечь», «Сокол», «Луг», «Орлы» и Пласт. В популяризации и развития туристско-краеведческого

движения принимали активное участие митрополит Андрей Шептицкий и историк Крип'якевич. Утверждается, что развитие туристско-краеведческого движения в Галиции способствовало росту национального сознания детей и молодежи.

Ключевые слова: туризм, краеведение, туристический маршрут, путешествие.

Introduction. In the history of Ukrainian culture deep into the human mentality entrenched attraction to travel meeting with others, willing to understand the other side, join it to broaden the world of the own existence [10].

Tourism is a fun and addictive inseparable part of local history and effective means of the proper formation of the human world and roam in intimacy with the world [5].

The theoretical and methodological aspects of the tourism issue in recent years began vigorously considered and developed by many experts. It should be noted that the attention of researchers in this field are points of the histology, history, ecology, sociology, law, culture, ethics, religion, anthropology, economics and marketing, education and psychology, geography. However, the issue of tourism and local activities in the history of Galicia has still not been resolved. In recent years began vigorously considered and developed by many experts. It should be noted that the attention of researchers in this field are points of contact histology, history, ecology, sociology, law, culture, ethics, religion, anthropology, economics and marketing, education and psychology, geography and area studies. However, the issue of tourism and local activities in the history of Galicia of the first half of the XX century has still not been resolved.

Research goal – set the general conditions and main directions of tourism development and touring in Galicia in the late XIX and first half of the XX century.

Research Methods. In the work theoretical analysis and historical research method were used.

Result. Ukrainian wanderings in Galicia are beginning in the first half of the 18th century, supporting the experience of European and world tourism. A great role in its development in 20–40 years of this century was played by V. Barski, who spent half of his life in wandering and published «The pilgrimage of Vasiyl Grygorovych Barsky in the holy cities of the East, 1723–1747».

Under the influence of the teacher-traveler A. Chornocky, who was a member of the «Ruska Trijca» and the first raised the question of the organization of the scholarly wanderers and how much they wandered.

At first J. Holovatsky travelled in the summer of 1832 «carrying the seeds of the prosperity» and gathering folklore, he was not a painful effort, so that in the wanderings he knew better his nation [7, p. 84].

I. Vagylevych has travelled extensively, using every opportunity to study life and culture, making archaeological sights, folklore and ethnographic notebooks.

Thanks to the membership of the «Ruska Trijtsia», who led the regional researches, using this purpose of travel and the first, who raised the question of the ethnological travels. They travelled a lot throughout the territory of the Eastern Galychyna, North Bukovyna and Zakarpattia. The activity of the national rebirth of Galychyna has been a stimulus for the next generations of the ethnologists.

The historian and pedagogue Ilnytsky was a significant contributor to the development of the tourist movement [9]. Valuable material of the gutschul's lifestyle, customs and nature has its column «From the Carpathian Mountains». His first trip abroad with his colleagues was done in 1844 to Hungary.

Among the famous Galychyna's researchers is I. Gavryshkievych, who in his student years (1848–1851) with his colleagues organized a multi-day tour on carts [19]. The validity of these travels is that «discovered eight summits that did not include to the catalogue «The heights of the East Galychyna and Bukovyna», which was published in Galychyna in 1863.» So, I. Gavryshkievych can be called a pioneer in the cartography.

O. Jartytski is a passionate traveller. In particular, in the summer of 1865, he accompanied by Paslavsky, D. Tanyiachkevych, I. Shandychevsky, J. Tselevych, N. Vakhninyn, participated in a week-tour through Galychyna. The materials, gathered in their trip became very important for the ethnographic, archaeological, linguistic, historical, geological studies. Patrytsky's travel guide was published in the Journals such as «The School Newspaper», «From the life of the Volyn people», «Travel-ethnographic notebooks», «Ruins of the ancient Castles» and other. In addition, he had made a number of tourist routes in Galychyna, especially around Lviv.

In 1878 O. Patrytsky returned to the people with the suggestion that they would make up new tourist routes and study their native country, what the others European countries had done [13].

A great value in the development of the travel was made by A. Petrushevych and Prof. Sharanevych, who not only studied their country, but also «organized a sightseeing and archaeological exhibitions, which were reformed in the first Ukrainian museums in Lviv (1870), at the National House (1873) and at the

Staropigiisky Institute (1875) [2]. There is a fact, that I. Sharanevych, in 1882, assisted by the protection of the memorial's heritage, the Galych had been digging up [22]. In 1886, he created an archaeological and bibliographical exposition and the museum of Galician-Ukrainian antiquities at the National House, which was located in the Staropigiisky Institute.

On July 7, 1887, an ethnographic exhibition was held in Ternopil, where Hutsulshchyna, Pokuchia and Podillia things were presented. Firstly, after the exhibition, the photos were taken [21].

The wonderful organizer of various scientific and cognitive travels and expeditions was I. Franko. In 1883 he organized an ethnographic and statistical team, which reorganized itself in the «Team for the organization of travelling in the native country». As a result of his constant expeditions, the quantitative publications of folklore and ethnographic materials were published and also the theoretical works of ethnology and ethnography were created, which in our time have scientific and essential value.

Under the influence of his sightseeing activities on the territory of the East Galychyna in 1883–1889, there were six annual enlightenment expeditions of the youth. The descriptions of which were preserved in printed newspapers of the 80th years of the 19th century. The first attempt to make them generalizations was made by I. Krypiakevych in his historical-geographical essay «From the essence of the local history of Galicia».

Professor V. Shuchevych was the one of the participants in Hutsul's journey was the founder and editor of «Dzwynok», «Uchytel», co-editor «Zori», «Dila», «Ruska Chytanka» We suggest that he has released the publication of the five-chapters book «Hutsulshchyna», what has a great importance to the development of tourism and local history. He was an honour member of the Scientific Company of Taras Shevchenko, a member of the Ethnographic Commission of the Austrian Ethnographic Company and a member of the Ethnographic Company of Czechoslovakia [1].

V. Gnatiuk – secretary of scientific company of T. Shevchenko in Lviv, secretary of the Ethnographic Scientific Committee of the Company and the editor of the Editorial Office, played a great role in the development of tourism and local history in Galicia. He has written more than 300 works and touring interviews.

V. Gnatiuk maintained close ties with the Galicia local historians. In 1902, he and their members asked their native citizens to collect old things, souvenirs of art and donate them to the museum, presented in the Company (founded in 1895) [20, p. 78]. In addition, the materials were donated to the Lviv museum (founded in 1886) by the company «Prosvita» [8].

The stage of the developing of Ukrainian museum's deal began on public principles in two directions: creating them at mass institutions and like an independent museum organizations. The beginning of this case was done by the Company of «Prosvita», the manager of which was K. Lankivsky.

In 1905 A. Sheptytsky was founded a Church Museum, which under the leadership of I. Svienchitski in December 1908 received the status of «Scientific Foundation», and since July 1911 was named «National» [14]. A. Sheptytsky gave the museum his personal collection of 9880 items. Among them were the manuscripts of XV–XVIII c., old prints, archives materials of XVI–XVIII c., icons, creatures of painting and graphics, things of cultural destiny. [7]. He bought a large chamber in Lviv for these treasures. At the museum, A. Sheptytsky spent 2 million krone and provided its maintenance [24].

In addition to the museums, there were expositions, especially in Stryj in 1909, the exhibition of Home Handicraft in Kolomyia [23, p. 1–11].

Considered the great value of touristic and local historic movements, the Ukrainians schools and gymnasiums began the conduction of some travels, journeys inside the native places. In 1912, a teacher of a gymnasium of O. Tsysh with a group of the gymnasium pupils from Kolomyia, travelled from «Kolomyia, Molodiatyn, Oslal, Yaremche, Mykulychyn, up to Goverla» [25]. Beside it, some pupils get the opportunity to stay in some European countries. For example, the high school gymnasium students in Stanislav «were fortunate enough to spend a few days under the cloudless sky of Italy» [16].

On May 20, 1910 r. a General Meeting was held in Stanislav, where the Statute of the Ukrainian Tourist Company «Chornogora» was approved and the Head with its membership of the Board were elected. S. Steblytsky became its Head, and J. Trushkevych, I. Stasynets, L. Chachkovsky and J. Bilynsky –members. On June 10, 1910 the Statute of «Chornogora» Company was approved by the decision of the governor of Galychyna M. Bobrzynsky [4].

For the time of its existence the «Chornogora» led collections, conferences, walks, printed the photos of the Carpathians mountains etc. The artefacts, the touristic–sightseeing issues and other information became free for amateurs [15, p. 67]. The «Chornogora» had been worked to the beginning of World War I.

In 1920 in the East of Galicia, the touristic and local historical movements was reviving, widening and taking on more organized forms. At that time, great expansions in the country were recognized not only by

the educational organizations which dealt with tourism and studies of local history, but also the gymnastics and fire companies of the «Sokil» and «Sich» in which tens of thousands of urban youth were presented. In addition, thousands of juniors and juniors were in «Lyzhi». «Orlach» – KAUM (Catholic Action of Ukrainian Youth), and especially «Plast» [6, p. 252] also paid a great attention to the touristic and local history studies.

Active participation in increasing of the tourist's movement was conducted by the best representatives of Ukrainian intelligentsia. Thus, in spring of 1921, in Lviv professor I. Krypiakievych founded «Kruzhok» of Lviv's amateurs. On his initiative, he organized the first wandering around Lviv and its surroundings, which had predominantly scientific character. Over time, «Kruzhok» has deluged its activities, complementing the tourist and local history studies by collecting and developing ethnographic material.

On May 30, 1922, the Company «Chornogora» was established in Stanislav, and its branch-office was founded in Kolomyia. It was headed by R. Shchypailo with M. Gorbov, who was the founder of «Plast» in Kosovo. The Head of the «Chornogora» was J. Grushkevych, and members of the office were F. Velychko, S. Nykyforak, S. Slusarchuk, S. Steblynski, L. Chakhovsky. It must be emphasized that Chakhovsky in 1925 revived the research on Galych. J. Pasternak mentioned that Chakhovsky was a «hot amateur-archeologist» [17].

The main goal of the «Chornogora» Company were: 1) studing of the Carpathians; 2) collecting and extension of the landscape-nature of the city of the country, 3) exploration and protection of the historical cultural and natural memorial; 4) collecting and preserving the ancient objects, the the national art things and the hand-crafts.

In order to reach the cell, the company organized collections, reports, joint tourist trips, theoretical and practical experiences with young people, maintained a professional library with special tourist literature, maps, diagrams, scientific articles and descriptions of tourist routes, led the publishing business.

In October 1924 in Lviv was founded a local-history travelling company called «Play». On 15th of November a Statute was approved and it envisaged the expansion of the «Play» for all territories.

The company formed some commissions (lecturing, travelling, and hiking). The first Head of the company was V. Starosolsky. The company «Play» had refined the plans of touristic-touring and historic-local works and the tasks that set the route of travels and propaganda of tourism. In addition, it convened general collections, conferences, recorded the essential memorials of the country, made up tourist routes in Galychyna. In 1925 the magazine «Tourism and local history» (supplement to the daily newspaper «Sprava») was issued, and in 1937, «Nasha Batkivshchyna» printed articles, schemes of tourist routes and descriptions of wanderings [12].

In 1925 in Ternopil was founded a tourist-local history company, which has its own filials in other cities. The task of this company was to get acquainted with the history and the nature of Ternopil's region.

The central office was located in Ternopil with its sections such as tourist and excursion, nature protection, ancient care, local history and other. This company played a great attention to the tourist-local history propaganda, organized and led trips and wanderings, protected nature and ancient things, small museums and libraries, the buro of the touristic equipment. Beside this company published different maps, guides and literature on tourist and historic topics.

The company held hostels in Ternopil, Chortkov, Zalishchyki, Terebovlia, Berezhany, Buchach, Krywch and other towns, where paid services (accommodation, meals, tours, transport services etc.) [18].

All tourist companies gave local touring teams and researches in the task of collecting folklore, ethnographic descriptions, drawings, photographs and old-fashioned things, so donated them to museums, especially for Kolomyiski Museum «Hutsulshchyna», founded in 1926, for the museum «Boikivshchyna» in Sambir (1927), Museum Stanislavsky, which began its work in 1928, the Museum Yavorivshchyna in Yavir (1931), Verchovyna Museum in Stryj (1933) and the Sokalshchyna Museum in Sokal (1937). By 1937, there were formed 12 Ukrainian museums in Galychyna where 20 full-time workers worked.

Conclusions. The most popular forms of tourist and local history work were wanderings, trips, expeditions, unions, competitions etc.

The tourist-local history movement had the influence on the formation of personalities, contributed to the development of tourism, the emergence of new tourist unions in youth sports companies and the growth of their members.

The priorities of tourist-local history in Galychyna were: acquaintance with the spiritual and cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people and its historical past; restoring Ukrainian youth to socioeconomic employment; national-patriotic education; preparation for the national-liberal struggle for Ukraine's independence, formation of national consciousness and Christian morality.

Thus, the tourist-local history movement with its character and content was a progressive social-historical phenomenon. It had the great impact on a rejuvenation of young people to the process of national-cultural revival of the country, preparation for national-liberal struggle, raising of cultural-educational work and national consciousness among the people in the Galicia region.

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