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*Andrii KOROL'KO***ACTIVITY OF THE UKRAINIAN FIRE-FIGHTING AND GYMNASTIC SOCIETY “SOKIL” IN POKUTTIA (1902–1914)**

The article analyses preconditions of establishing ‘Sokil’ in the region, the process of its establishment, and its activities. It reveals strained relations of the ‘Sokil’ with another Ukrainian fire-fighting and gymnastic society ‘Sich’.

*Key words:* Pokuttia, ‘Sokil’, ‘Sokil Batko’, ‘Sokil’ movement, ‘Sich’, fire-fighting and gymnastic societies.

At the end of 1877, in western Ukraine on the initiative of Ukrainian public figures Volodymyr Lavrivsky and Vasyl Nahirny, the propaganda of fire-fighting societies formation like the Slavic society “Sokil” began. A preparatory meeting on the establishment of the “Sokil” Society took place in Lviv in July 1892. The first its statute was approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on July 26, 1893, and by the Galician Vicegerency on August 3, 1893. At first it was named “The fire-fighting society “Sokil”, since 1908 – “The gymnastic and fire-fighting society “Sokil”, since June 1, 1935 – “The Ukrainian sports society “Sokil-Father”.

The purpose of the article is a comprehensive study of the content and basic forms of the Ukrainian fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sokil” activity in Pokuttia. Achievement of the purpose involves solving the following tasks: to trace the process of the “Sokil” societies formation in Pokuttia, to analyze their practical activity; to observe the strained relations of the “Sokil” with the other Ukrainian fire-fighting and gymnastic organization “Sich” in the region.

A lot of publications devoted to the study of this problem were published in the period of Independent Ukraine. Observing the Ukrainian fire-gymnastic and sports movements in the early twentieth century I. Andrukhiv<sup>1</sup>, O. Vastseba<sup>2</sup>, B. Koverko<sup>3</sup>, B. Trofymyak<sup>4</sup> described the “Sokil” society activity. Describing the Sich movement in Eastern Galicia and Northern Bukovyna at the beginning of the 20th century, researcher

<sup>1</sup> *Андрухів І.* Українські молодіжні товариства Галичини: 1861–1939 рр. / І. Андрухів. – Івано-Франківськ, 1994. – 72 с.

<sup>2</sup> *Вацеба О.* Нарис з історії західноукраїнського спортивного руху / О. Вацеба. – Івано-Франківськ: Лілея-НВ, 1997. – 230 с.; *Її ж:* Сокільський рух в Галичині наприкінці ХІХ – початку ХХ ст. / О. Вацеба // Сокіл-Батько: Спортивно-руханкове товариство у Львові: Альманах 1894–1904. – Львів, 1996. – С. 19–22.

<sup>3</sup> *Коверко Б.* Сокільський і січовий гімнастичний рух у Галичині на початку ХХ століття / Б. Коверко // Традиції фізичної культури України: зб. наук. статей. – Київ, 1997. – С. 62–74.

<sup>4</sup> *Трофим'як Б.* Гімнастично-спортивні організації в національно-визвольному русі Галичини (друга пол. ХІХ – перша пол. ХХ ст.) / Б. Трофим'як. – Тернопіль: Економічна думка, 2001. – 694 с.

M. Huyvaniuk depicted the relations of the “Sich” society with the fire-fighting and gymnastic organization “Sokil”<sup>5</sup>. Also much attention to this problem was paid by A. Sova, who studied the symbolism of this society, disclosed its structure, fire-fighting and gymnastic activity, socio-economic, political, and cultural and educational work in Drohobych region<sup>6</sup>. Together with Ya. Tymchak he published a monograph on Ivan Bobersky – the founder of the Ukrainian “Sokil” movement<sup>7</sup>.

The unpublished materials of the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv are considered to be the important source for studying the problem. Reports on activity, lists of quantitative membership, proceedings of meetings, orders, meeting decisions, correspondence of “Sokil” in Pokuttia are observed. The press of the studied period serves as the other primary source of the article: “Narodne slovo” (1907–1911), “Sokilski Visti” (1909), “Novyny z Zaporozha. The periodical of physical and fire-fighting societies” (1910–1914) and “Sokilski Visti. The Organs of Ukrainian “Sokil” (1928–1939), which contained information on the time of the society formation, its main centre, and some practical steps of the “Sokil” activity in Pokuttia.

There was the only major centre of the society in Lviv in 1902, then the societies began springing up throughout Eastern Galicia since 1902. In particular, there were 5 of them set up in 1902, in 1903 – 64, in 1904 – 100, in 1905 – 73, in 1906 – 76, in 1907 – 54, and so on<sup>8</sup>.

This tendency was also spread in Pokuttia. As we find out from the report of the fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sokil” in Lviv in 1908, the organizational system of the society was best developed in Tovmach district, and there were 17 its centres in villages Vilshanytsia (1904), Hruska (1904), Dolyna (1904), Zakrivtsi (1904), Markivtsi (1904), Mylovannia (1904), Ozeriany (1904), Okniany (Vikniany) (1906), Olesha (1906), Pidpechary (1904), Pshenychnyky (1908), Roshniv (1908), Stryhantsi (1903), Torhovytisia (now the village Torhovytisia, Kolomyia district of Ivano-Frankivsk oblast), Khomyakivka (now village Khomyakivka Tysmenytsia district of Ivano-Frankivsk oblast) (1907), and also in town Tysmenytsia (1903). However, the reports on organizational, sports and fire-fighting activity in villages Zakrivtsi, Khomyakivka and town Tysmenytsia were sent to Lviv<sup>9</sup>. The “Sokil” society was formed in town Otyniya of Tovmach district in 1910<sup>10</sup>. The situation was considerably worse in districts of Kolomyia and Horodenka, where in 1908 there were three (Kolomyia (1902), Zaluchchia over the Prut (now village Zaluchchia of Kolomyia district) (1906) and Kulachkivtsi (1906)) and two (Horodenka

<sup>5</sup> *Гуйванюк М.* Січовий рух у Галичині й Буковині (1900–1914) / М. Гуйванюк. – Чернівці: Зелена Буковина, 2009. – 254 с.

<sup>6</sup> *Сова А.* Прапорництво українського пожежно-спортивного товариства “Сокил” у Галичині (1894–1939) / А. Сова // Наукові зошити історичного факультету Львівського національного університету ім. Івана Франка, 2006. – Вип. 8. – Ч. 2. – С. 225–241; *Його ж:* Діяльність українських товариств “Сокил” на Дрогобиччині / А. Сова // Дрогобицький краєзнавчий збірник. – Дрогобич: Коло, 2005. – Вип. 9. – С. 356–372.

<sup>7</sup> *Сова А.* Іван Боберський – основоположник української тіловиховної і спортової традиції / А. Сова, Я. Тимчак; за наук. ред. Є. Приступи. – Львів: ЛДУФК; Априорі, 2017. – 232 с.

<sup>8</sup> *Федів І.* Від 1894 до 1934 року (Кількість гнізд Сокола-Батька) / І. Федів // Сокильські Вісти. Орган українського сокильства (Львів). – 1934. – Червень. – Ч. 6. – С. 11.

<sup>9</sup> Звіт гімнастичного тов. “Сокил” // Народне Слово (Львів). – 1909. – 14 вересня. – С. 10–11.

<sup>10</sup> Огляд. Нові пожежні філії львівського “Сокола” // Вісти з Запорожа. Додаток до часопису “Народне слово” (Львів). – 1910. – 24 падолиста. – С. 13.

(1906) and Nezvisko (1906)) centres of the “Sokil”<sup>11</sup>. The largest centres of the “Sokil” there were in Stryj (40), Lviv (37), Rogatyn (25), Gusiатyn (22) districts<sup>12</sup>. In Sniatyn, Kosiv, Pechenizhyn, Turka and Dobromil districts there weren’t any “Sokil” centres at all.

The number of fire-fighting and gymnastic branches of the “Sokil-Father” society increased significantly in Pokuttia until 1911: only in Tovmach district – 21 centres, whereas in Gorodenka district – 4, Kolomyia – 2, and Sniatyn – 1. There were not many of its centres in the neighboring districts: there was the only centre in Nadvirna and Pechenizhyn districts, and in Kosiv district there weren’t any centres established; there were 14 centres of the “Sokil” in Stanislaviv district. There were many more centres of the society in Lviv (47), Stryi (34), Rohatyn (34) and Rudkiv (30) districts of Eastern Galicia<sup>13</sup>.

The small number of fire-fighting and gymnastic societies in Pokuttia was connected with the activation of another Ukrainian fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sich” in this region under the leadership of Kyryl Tryliovskyy. In 1912 51 centres of the fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sich” were registered in Kolomyia district, in Horodenka district – 33 centres, in Sniatyn district – 53 centres, in Tovmach district – 38 centres<sup>14</sup>.

In November 1909, in order to better work the “Sokol-Father” centres were divided into 12 regions and 54 districts<sup>15</sup>. The territory of Pokuttia became part of two “Sokil” regions “Stanislaviv” (Tysmenytsia and Otyniia districts) and “Kolomyia” (Kolomyia and Horodenka districts)<sup>16</sup>. In 1914, the “Visty z Zaporozha” reported that the district branch of the “Sokil” in Otyniia had declined<sup>17</sup>.

The practical activity of Kolomyia branch of the fire-fighting and gymnastic society in the early twentieth century began with the fact that the leaders of its local centre did not approve the name of the society as “Sokil”. In a letter to “Sokil-Father” in Lviv on February 26, 1902, representatives of the society in Kolomyia, emphasizing the importance of physical education and planning to establish a centre, “definitely noted, that the name “Sokil” they had accepted from the point of its usefulness, but considered better to call their centre “Sich”, and would support this change in name by all means”. This decision was motivated with the fact that the name of the fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sokil” was not widespread in Kolomyia and Sniatyn districts. The author of the letter criticized the main “Sokil” centre in Lviv for the discrepancy in the selection of colors of the “Sokil” clothing (uniform), since it had to be similar to the Cossack clothing from Sich. The Ukrainian community of the city was not against the “Sokil” centre establishment, but their wishes had to be taken into account. In addition, the Kolomyia residents demanded that Lviv centre provided appropriate instructions and statute to facilitate the society registration, and they also wanted to know about membership fees

<sup>11</sup> Звіт гімнастичного тов. “Сокіл” у Львові, за рік 1908 // Народне Слово. – 1909. – 14 серпня. – С. 10; Звіт гімнастичного тов. “Сокіл” у Львові, за рік 1908 // Народне Слово. – 1909. – 2 вересня. – С. 12.

<sup>12</sup> Сова А. Діяльність українських товариств “Сокіл” на Дрогобиччині. – С. 357–358.

<sup>13</sup> “Сокіл-Батько” // Вісти з Запорожа. Часопись руханкових і пожарних товариств (Львів). – 1911. – Серпень. – Ч. 60. – С. 3–4.

<sup>14</sup> Гуйванюк М. Січовий рух у Галичині й Буковині... – С. 219–220.

<sup>15</sup> “Сокіл-Батько”. – С. 4.

<sup>16</sup> Округи і области. Стан дня 15 жовтня 1912 ) // Вісти з Запорожа. Часопись руханкових і пожарних товариств. – 1912. – 31 жовтня. – С. 15–16.

<sup>17</sup> Робота для краю. Організаційна Секція // Вісти з Запорожа. Часопись руханкових і пожарних товариств. – 1914. – 14 марта. – С. 6.

payment, women participation in the society, asked to invite a qualified teacher to provide gymnastic training<sup>18</sup>. However, on July 12, 1902, the Ukrainians from Kolomyia decided to set up a centre of the “Sokil” society. M. Ivanets, Chubatyy and Dr. Kulchytsky were known as leaders of the society<sup>19</sup>. The first general meeting of the society took place in the hall of local “People’s House” on November 25, 1902<sup>20</sup>.

The fire-fighting and gymnastic courses jointly organized with the “District Union of Fire Guards in Lviv” on April 1–3, 1903 were among the first steps of the “Sokil” activity in Kolomyia. Their main task was to train local people to curb the fire that often broke out in peasants’s houses in Pokuttia<sup>21</sup>. 38 students received certificates of firefighting instructors for passing the course<sup>22</sup>. In June of the same year a walking tour to Yaremche in Nadvirna district was organized by the “Sokil” centre in Kolomyia<sup>23</sup>. At the end of February 1904 the Kolomyia “Sokol” for the first time started the meetings on gymnastic training. The gymnastic devices were purchased: railings, horse, weight, fishing lines, and mattress. Particularly the youth actively participated in fire-fighting and gymnastic training<sup>24</sup>. Exercises were carried out regularly by 20 participants in “People’s House” and “Rodyna” society building<sup>25</sup>.

The purchase of the “Sokil” uniform was the main problem with organizing work in Kolomyia centre. In December 1903, in order to solve this issue Anatoliy Lepky – the member of the society – was delegated to general meeting of the “Sokil” in Lviv<sup>26</sup>. Residents of Kolomyia also wanted to buy notes for the anthem “The March of the “Sokil” written by Ya. Yaroslavenko<sup>27</sup>, textbooks on fire-fighting and gymnastics (“The “Sokil” drilling”, “Ch.III. Games and fun activity (kicking a ball)”) and the ribbons<sup>29</sup>. In 1904, the last ones were to be made in Kolomyia according to the model of Stanislaviv “Sokil” centre and were to cost no more than 50 sot./hundred<sup>30</sup>. In 1910, the “Sokil-Father” bought 100 blue, blue and yellow ribbons for Kolomyia centre 70 sot./hundred per one<sup>31</sup>.

During 1902–1914, the fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sokil” in Kolomyia sent three reports on its activity in 1908, 1909 and 1911 to the main centre of the society in Lviv. According to the report of 1908, among members of the society there were 63 men and 5 women, among them there were government officials, 1 priest, 1 merchant, 39 teachers and students of the gymnasium, 1 lawyer, 2 doctors. The centre was divided into eight divisions, where the society members were engaged in sports and fire-fighting

<sup>18</sup> Центральний державний історичний архів України, м. Львів (далі – ЦДАЛІ України). – Ф. 312 Українське спортивне товариство “Сокіл-Батько” у Львові. – Оп. 1. – Спр. 375. Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про заснування і діяльність філіалів товариства у місцевості м. Коломия. 1902–1937 рр. – Арк. 1–5.

<sup>19</sup> Там само. – Арк. 10, 10 зв.

<sup>20</sup> Там само. – Арк. 20 зв.

<sup>21</sup> Там само. – Арк. 28, 28 зв.

<sup>22</sup> Там само. – Арк. 40; Наука пожарництва // Поступ (Коломия). – 1903. – 4(17) цьвітня. – С. 4, 6.

<sup>23</sup> ЦДАЛІ України. – Ф. 312. – Оп. 1. – Спр. 375. – Арк. 34.

<sup>24</sup> Там само. – Арк. 43, 43 зв.

<sup>25</sup> Там само. – Арк. 48 зв.

<sup>26</sup> Там само. – Арк. 23 зв.

<sup>27</sup> Там само. – Арк. 52.

<sup>28</sup> Там само. – Арк. 44, 45, 54.

<sup>29</sup> Там само. – Арк. 47, 47 зв., 52 зв.

<sup>30</sup> Там само. – Арк. 50, 52 зв.

<sup>31</sup> Там само. – Арк. 65, 67 зв., 72, 72 зв.

exercises for 10 hours a week in the building of local “People’s House”<sup>32</sup>. The following year, the number of members of the society was much smaller – 51 men and 2 women, including 13 government officials, 2 priests, 1 merchant, 27 teachers and students of the gymnasium, 8 representatives of other professions<sup>33</sup>. In 1911, the number of members of the society was 70 including 9 women; two concerts were held; there were 4 textbooks on sport and gymnastic exercises in the library, the periodical “Visti Zaporozha” was subscribed. The Kolomyia centre took part in the “Sokil” movement in 1911. The music club “The “Sokil” Orchestra” was founded by the society<sup>34</sup>. The society was headed by the doctor Oleksander Kozakevych during 1907–1912, since November 1912, Roman Shypailo became its head and Mykhailo Knysh – his deputy<sup>35</sup>.

The national-patriotic intelligentsia of Horodenka, headed by I. Panychevsky tried to establish a fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sokil” in 1902. However, without the help of a public and political figure, former deputy of the Galician Territorial Sejm T. Okunevsky, it would have been difficult for the residents of Horodenka to implement that idea<sup>36</sup>. Also, the initiators of the local society establishment were interested in obtaining the “Sokil” uniforms: “If we had a full dress uniform, everyone would join, otherwise it could be difficult”<sup>37</sup>. In addition, radical leaders planned to establish a fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sich” in Horodenka at the end of autumn in 1902.

The first general meetings of the gymnastic society “Sokil” in Horodenka were held in four years – on September 16, 1906 I. Tsitanovsky was elected as a head of the society, and I. Lavryshko – as his deputy. The “Sokil” centre in Horodenka included 43 members (including 2 women) and 5 “assistants”, among them there were 5 government officials, 1 merchant, 28 craftsmen, and 4 ouргеois. The members of the society were engaged in gymnastic exercises twice a week in local “People’s House”<sup>38</sup>.

At the constituent assembly, it was decided to invite an instructor from Lviv to teach gymnastic exercises to local society members; the question was raised about the purchase of books with instructions on exercises and ordering a seal inscribed “Sokil in Gorodenka” with the image of a hawk<sup>39</sup>. In its respond, the “Sokil-Father” refused to find an instructor of gymnastic exercises, but assured that the founder of the society Ivan Bobersky would come to Horodenka in the nearest future. Also, the “Sokil” in Horodenka was inspired to further fruitful work: “Friends, work bravely for the future! Let solidarity and loyalty be with you! Peace and Consent! One by one join the society, let the enemies see our teamwork and strength [...]”<sup>40</sup>.

In 1910, at the general meeting in Horodenka the new senior staff of the “Sokil” was elected: the local judge F. Bulyk became the head of the society, and A. Stanetsky – his deputy. It was decided to establish the “Sokil” orchestra, choir and drama circle.

<sup>32</sup> Там само. – Арк. 57, 57 зв., 58; Звіт гімнастичного тов. “Сокіл” у Львові, за рік 1908 // Народне Слово. – 1909. – 10 серпня. – С. 14.

<sup>33</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. – Ф. 312. – Оп. 1. – Спр. 375. – Арк. 59, 59 зв., 60.

<sup>34</sup> Там само. – Арк. 82, 82 зв., 83, 83 зв.

<sup>35</sup> Там само. – Арк. 85.

<sup>36</sup> Там само. – Спр. 254. Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про заснування і діяльність філіалів товариства у місцевості м. Городенка. 1902–1929 рр. – Арк. 6, 6 зв.

<sup>37</sup> Там само. – Арк. 11, 11 зв.

<sup>38</sup> Там само. – Арк. 29, 29 зв., 30.

<sup>39</sup> Там само. – Арк. 26, 26 зв., 27.

<sup>40</sup> Там само. – Арк. 28, 28 зв.

Members of the society agreed that the city Horodenka could become the center of the district organization of the “Sokil” movement<sup>41</sup>. They succeeded in their work. There were four actively acting sections of the society until the end of the year: the dramatic section bought theatrical clothes for 300 crowns and showed some amateur performances (“Played a hoax”, “Suet”, “Two houses and one gate”, “Fire”, “Ilko Pashchak”, “Oh, Hryts, don’t walk round” and “Wedding in Honcharivka”); “organizational and scientific” prepared the speeches of its members on “The Ukrainian “Sokil” movement and its tasks”, I. Franko’s life and activity”, “On tasks of the “Sich” societies”, contributed to the establishment of the affiliate of the society “Sich” in village Strilche of Horodenka district, organized three general meetings and one “humorous event”; “singing” participated in the first Ukrainian festival (taking part in honorable event. – A. K.) and in the amateur performance “Oh, Hryts, don’t walk round”; “entertaining” organized “2 fancy dress balls and large festival.” In addition, the “Sokil” in Horodenka built a new building for the society, organized a reading room and a library, stored funds for the purchase of new flags and uniforms<sup>42</sup>.

In the same year, the third “Sokil” centre was founded in village Tyshkivtsi of Horodenka district (the first two centres were established in Horodenka and village Nezvyisko). The local priest Z. Shukhevych was elected to be there the head of the “Sokil”, and M. Hafthuniak was elected as his deputy. The society included almost 100 people<sup>43</sup>.

On November 13, 1910, the “Sich” and “Sokil” meeting was held in Horodenka there were 33 representatives of the “Sokil” society (29 from Horodenka and 4 from village Tyshkivtsi) and 21 representatives of the “Sich” society from villages Torhovytysya, Cherniatyn, Serafyntsi and Hlushkiv. The head of the “Sokil” in Horodenka M. Bilyk hold a lecture with a proposal to unite two societies, that was followed with a lively discussion. The “Sokil” members supported the idea, while the “Sich” representatives stated that they could not make such a decision without the approval by the central committee of the society. However, everyone agreed to set up the district “Sich”, which was supposed to organize the meeting of the “Sich” and “Sokil” members of Horodenka district in spring in 1911. At that time in Gorodenka “Sokil” there were 58 boys and 12 girls; dramatic, organizational and scientific, singing and gymnastic sections were organised<sup>44</sup>.

It is known about a certain decline of Horodenka “Sokil” before the First World War breaking out in 1913, which was associated with a lack of inventory, in particular, the members of the society lacked the “Sokil” uniforms, in addition, the report on the society activity was not passed to Lviv<sup>45</sup>.

The activity of the fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sokil” in town Tysmenytsia dates back to 1903. In particular, on November 10, the public and cultural figure of the town Yevstrakhiv Volosenko addressed the “Sokil” in Lviv with the following request: “Please inform me whether I will receive a resolution from central committee of the district on the case of the “Sokil” establishment in Tysmenytsia, as I have not received

<sup>41</sup> Из нашего краю. Зі “Сокола” в Городенці // Народне Слово. – 1910. – 25 червня. – С. 10.

<sup>42</sup> З нашего краю. Городенка. (Рух в “Соколі”) // Там само. – 1 грудня. – С. 9.

<sup>43</sup> Огляд // Вісті з Запорожя. Додаток до часопису “Народне слово”. – 1910. – 27 січня. – С. 10.

<sup>44</sup> ЦДАЛ України. – Ф. 312. – Оп. 1. – Спр. 254. – Арк. 35, 35 зв.

<sup>45</sup> Там само. – Арк. 38, 38 зв.

anything yet”<sup>46</sup>. However, the society was founded only two years later, on November 5. Stefan Gryniowsky was the head of the society, and Hryhoriy Klymovych was its secretary; 12 people were known as its leaders. First of all, the “Sokil” centre had a task of drilling sport and gymnastic exercises, therefore, the society asked “Sokil-Father” to send textbooks on “how to drill, exercise, fight with fire, because our idea is to start training as soon as possible ...”<sup>47</sup>.

Among the practical steps of the “Sokil” activity in Tysmenytsia, it should be mentioned the participation of its three members, Hruhoriygoriy Klymovych, Fedia Kaminsky and Ivan Rozdolsky in fire-fighting courses that were held in Tovmach district center in the end of August in 1906. The society, together with the local “Prosvita”, organized two economic and fire fighting courses in 1911<sup>48</sup>. The local society made the purchase and consecration of the flag, the awards badges of the society in 1908, 1909 and 1911<sup>49</sup>; repeatedly asked the main centre of the society in Lviv to facilitate the purchase of the “Sokil” uniforms and fire-fighting and gymnastic equipment for training. But the most urgent purchase was fire-fighting equipment, which would have become the main help to fight with fire<sup>50</sup>.

The “Sokil” society in Tysmenytsia actively participated in amateur performances organization. From the letter of the public and cultural figure P. Rozdolsky of May 21, 1909 to Lviv, it is evident that the locals were informed on the cultural and artistic work of the “Sokil” centre in town Berezhany, where two performances “Engagement after death” and “Sample husband” were played. The “Sokil” members asked to send texts of these theatrical works, as well as the comedy by G. Kvitka-Osnovyanenko “The Wedding in Honcharivka”<sup>51</sup>.

At the beginning of the twentieth century in village Vorona of Stanislaviv district (now village in Kolomyia district of Ivano-Frankivsk oblast) there actually were two fire-fighting and gymnastic societies. The situation with organization of the “Sokil” society in village Vorona was complicated with the activity of the Moskvophiles. A local centre was formed here with the help of Stanislaviv society at the end of 1909. In addition to exercises and drilling, the “Sokil” in Vorona organized a course for illiterates, 20 peasants were enrolled in studying. However, the local Moskvophiles intervened in the national-patriotic uprising of the peasantry, thus Getsev and Marushchak from Kolomyia and several priests, set up a firefighting community of 30 people. An unknown author to “The Narodne Slovo” hoped that the local “Sokil” in its routine work would overcome the Moskvophiles rival in the organization of fire-fighting and gymnastic societies: “[...] True, calm and ideological work of the newly established “Sokil” society will win and convince the peasants who, because of their unconsciousness, were deceived by the traitors of their people”<sup>52</sup>.

In spite the fact that, there wasn’t any “Sokil” centre registered in Sniatyn district until 1908, there were some attempts to establish the society, and a few of them acted

<sup>46</sup> Там само. – Спр. 696. Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про заснування і діяльність філіалів товариства у місцевості м. Тисмениця. 1903–1937 рр. – Арк. 4 зв.

<sup>47</sup> Там само. – Арк. 5, 7, 7 зв.

<sup>48</sup> Там само. – Арк. 9, 35.

<sup>49</sup> Там само. – Арк. 19 зв., 27, 29.

<sup>50</sup> Там само. – Арк. 15, 16.

<sup>51</sup> Там само. – Арк. 21 зв.

<sup>52</sup> Із нашого краю. Ворона пов. Станіславів. (Наша робота а кацапська кириня) // Народне Слово. – 1910. – 4 січня. – С. 5.

for a short time. Among the archival documents of the CSHA of Ukraine in Lviv, the only letter of July 28, 1909, is on the desire of the Sniatyn community to establish the society: "Let us establish our "Sokil" society in Sniatyn, and we kindly ask to provide information on this issue and send one copy of the statute [...]"<sup>53</sup>. Unfortunately, there are not any other documents on the activity of Sniatyn "Sokil" at the beginning of the 20th century. There was an attempt to establish a fire-fighting and gymnastic society by residents from village Stetseva, Sniatyn district. Thus, in a letter to "Sokil-Father" of March 20, 1910, residents of the village asked to send the statute of the society<sup>54</sup>. The first general meeting of the "Sokol" society took place on May 8 and 10, 1910. The society included 50 members who were asked to help with the organization of a fire fighting training, as villages of Sniatyn district were greatly damaged by arsons. The first task of the society was to buy equipment, which should have become the main firefighting tools<sup>55</sup>.

It is known that the relations of the societies "Sokil" and "Sich" were strained in Pokuttia. From the periodicals of that time, we find out about the political engagement of the youth organizations. There was a widespread opinion that the society "Sokil" supported the fundamental ideas of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party, and the "Sich" was under the influence of the Ukrainian Radical Party. However, the leader of the "Sokil" society S. Haiduchok disagrees with this statement. In his opinion, the "Sokil" included both representatives of national-democrats and christians, there were radicals and social democrats in it, and many non-party members<sup>56</sup>.

It is also known that the leaders of Ukrainian "Sokil" initially considered the "Sich" establishment as K. Trylovsky's electing campaign. But when the "Sich" movement, due to the special ability of K. Trilovsky as an agitator, fully embraced Pokuttia and was spread to other districts of Galicia, this caused concern among the organizers of the "Sokil". The "Sich" society was accused in the "Sokil" movement obstruction, hostile politics towards the populists and clergy. The leader of the "Sich" movement, in turn, accused the Ukrainian "Sokil" of being overwhelmed by the ideas of the Polish "Sokil", support of the Poles in Galicia and the betray of the Ukrainian peasantry interests. So, according to M. Guyvaniuk, despite all sorts of troubles associated with this, there were also positive sides, because they prompted both organizations to become more active<sup>57</sup>.

Despite the strain relations of the "Sokil" and the "Sich" in Pokuttia, there were steps of mutual understanding between the societies. "Sich" center in Kolomyia invited the "Sokil" for the first regional "Sich" festival, which was to take place in town Kolomna on June 6, 1902. In a letter of June 2, 1902 representatives of Kolomyia "Sich" Yaroslav Vesolowsky and Anatol Lepky asked the main "Sokil" centre in Lviv to deligate several its members to the festival, dressed in "Sokil" uniforms, where would have to take part in a procession and to practise gymnastic exercises. In addition, they were asked to help

<sup>53</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. – Ф. 312. – Оп. 1. – Спр. 636. Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про заснування і діяльність філіалів товариства у місцевості м. Снятин. 1909–1938 рр. – Арк. 1, 1 зв.

<sup>54</sup> Там само. – Спр. 675. Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про заснування і діяльність філіалів товариства у місцевості на букви "Стар – Ста". 1903–1934 рр. – Арк. 19–20.

<sup>55</sup> Там само. – Арк. 22, 22 зв., 24, 24 зв.

<sup>56</sup> *Гайдучок С.* З нагоди одного ювілею / С. Гайдучок // Сокільські Вісти. Орган українського сокільства (Львів). – 1930. – Травень–червень. – Ч. 5–6. – С. 3.

<sup>57</sup> *Гуйванюк М.* Січовий рух у Галичині й Буковині... – С. 172–173.



financially in organizing the holiday, and “the most important thing is that our “Sich” members could personally see you among us”<sup>58</sup>. In a letter of October 13, 1902 Denys Kuchynko asked the “Sokil-Father” in Lviv to send calendar of this society to K. Trylovsky to learn new gymnastic exercises, which the “Sich” members would drill<sup>59</sup>. And on June 28, 1903, the local “Sokil” took part in a public festival held in Kolomyia<sup>60</sup>. At the end of 1903 Kyrylo Trylovsky was made to accept that the “Sokil” in Kolomyia “based on specific statutes is separate and independent from us society”<sup>61</sup>.

In 1909 the “Sich” and “Sokil” tried to unite attempts in organization of their work. Supplement the “Sokilsky visty” to the newspaper “Narodne Slovo” became a coordinative periodical which regulated their relations<sup>62</sup>. This supplement was renamed to “Visty Zaporozha” the next year, and it was published as a separate newspaper during 1911–1914. The editorial board of supplement to the periodical determined the main reason for changing its name as following – the “Sokilsky Visty” describe the activity of the “Sokil” society and also inform about work organization in the “Sich”. In addition, the name “Zaporozhe” is close to both societies in promoting the glorious Cossack history of Ukraine<sup>63</sup>. The magazine “Novyny Zaporozha” was addressed to the Ukrainian youth in the “Sokil” and the “Sich” movement organization: “The bringing up must be started among the youth. Public exercises, group drilling, active games are an important way to awaken and develop the will of a young person, make him enduring and persistent. In villages and towns the “Sich” and “Sokil” societies have to train young people together, learn them to exercise, learn gymnastics ...”<sup>64</sup>.

The organization of a common sport event, which took place in Lviv on September 10, 1911, assured mutual understanding of fire-fighting and gymnastic societies the “Sokil” and the “Sich”.

In districts of Eastern Galicia (but not in Pokuttia), where radical ideas did not have much influence, the ideologues of social life imposed their “Sich” movement on the peasantry, taking advantage of the ignorance of the peasantry that the “Sokil” and radical “Sich” societies, despite much similar, were different organizations. This caused the indignation of radical figures, especially K. Trylovsky, who accused the leaders of the “Sokil” that they “stole” the “Sich” ideas and often using dishonest methods recruited some of the Ukrainian peasantry. In some districts the policy of radicals wasn’t supported by the local people, therefore, under the influence of the “Sokil” leaders activity, the radical “Sich” turned into the “Sokil”<sup>65</sup>.

There were many cases of peaceful coexistence of the “Sokil” and radical “Sich” within one settlement in Pokuttia. So, the society “Sich” of K. Trylovsky and the “Sich”

<sup>58</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. – Ф. 312. – Оп. 1. – Спр. 375. – Арк. 6, 6 зв.

<sup>59</sup> Там само. – Арк. 16, 16 зв.

<sup>60</sup> Там само. – Арк. 37.

<sup>61</sup> Там само. – Арк. 39.

<sup>62</sup> До Всіх Соколів і Січій // Сокольські Вісти. Орган українського сокільства (Львів). – 1909. – 12 серпня. – Ч. 1. Додаток до газети “Народне Слово”.

<sup>63</sup> Гарзд! // Вісти з Запорожа. Додаток до часопису “Народне слово”. – Львів, 1910. – 6 січня. – Ч. 1. – С. 24.

<sup>64</sup> Українці // Вісти з Запорожа. Часопись руханкових і пожарних товариств. – 1911. – 30 січня. – С. 1.

<sup>65</sup> Гуйванюк М. Січовий рух у Галичині й Буковині... – С. 174–175.

of the “Sokil” society functioned separately in village Dzhuriv of Sniatyn district<sup>66</sup>. A similar situation was seen in village Zaluchchia, Kolomyia district<sup>67</sup>. Due to some contradictions among the “Sich” leaders, as well as the extraordinary conduct of K. Trylovsky, in 1914 members of the “Sich” in village Balynts of Kolomyia district sent a letter to “Sokil-Father” to accept them under its jurisdiction. They motivated their actions by the fact that: “... we see radical work and we want to belong to the “Sokil”<sup>68</sup>. A similar statement was made by the residents of Torhovytsa in Tovmach district, they wanted to change the name of the society “Sich” to the “Sokil” because of frivolous activity of the local radicals<sup>69</sup>.

The First World War (1914–1918) and national liberation movement of Western Ukrainians (1918–1923) caused a decline in organizational and practical activity of the fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sokil”. Before the war in 1914 there were 974 centres of the society throughout Eastern Galicia, and in 1923 – only 4<sup>70</sup>. The new development of the Ukrainian “Sokil” movement will be seen in the interwar period. Because of the Polish authority, the activity of domestic societies turns into a different format, it was necessary to adapt it to new realities, to change the forms of work.

Consequently, the “Sokil” movement in Eastern Galicia and Northern Bukovyna was very much alike with the slavic society “Sokil”, imitating similar Polish and Czech movements. Society members worked on physical education and fire-fighting training. However, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the fire-fighting and gymnastic society “Sokil” in Pokuttia was not numerous. This was due to the activation in this region of another similar in its basic work the “Sich” society formed by Kyryl Trylovsky. The “Sokil-Father” divided the society into the districts and centres with the aim of much more effective work. The “Sokil” centres in Kolomyia, Horodenka and Tysmenytsia actively participated in the fire-fighting, gymnastic, cultural and educational affairs. The “Sokil” and the Ukrainian “Sich” relationships were peculiar. In the relationship between two societies in Pokuttia we observe both close cooperation and confrontation, caused by internal contradictions and lack of balance and the desire to find compromise solutions by the leaders of both societies.

Dozens and hundreds of young residents of the region were the “Sokil” members, who remembered the “Sokil” training, promoted high morality and public activity for a lifetime. They along with the societies “Sich” and “Plast”, formed the Ukrainian *Sich* Riflemen, participated in the liberation struggles of the Ukrainian people during 1918–1923.

<sup>66</sup> ЦДАЛ України. – Ф. 312. – Оп. 1. – Спр. 302. Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про діяльність філій товариства у місцевостях на букви “Дж – Ди”. – Арк. 3.

<sup>67</sup> Там само. – Спр. 333 Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про діяльність філій товариства у місцевості с. Залуччя. – Арк. 9.

<sup>68</sup> Там само. – Спр. 207 Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про діяльність філій товариства у місцевостях на букву “Б”. – Арк. 39.

<sup>69</sup> Там само. – Спр. 721 Звіти, протоколи, листування та інші матеріали про заснування і діяльність філіалів товариства у місцевості на букви “Тлу – Тор”. 1903–1938 рр. – Арк. 47, 48.

<sup>70</sup> Федів І. Від 1894 до 1934 року (Кількість гнізд Сокола-Батька)... – С. 11.

**Андрій Королько. Діяльність осередків українського пожежно-гімнастичного товариства “Сокіл” на Покутті (1902–1914)**

У статті проаналізовано передумови зародження сокільства у регіоні; простежено процес створення українських сокільських товариств на Покутті, висвітлено їх практичну діяльність; розкрито непрості стосунки “Сокола” у регіоні з іншою українською пожежно-гімнастичною організацією “Січ”.

*Ключові слова:* Покуття, “Сокіл”, “Сокіл-Батько”, сокільський рух, “Січ”, пожежно-гімнастичні товариства.