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**PROVINCIAL IMAGES OF POLISH SCIENCE:
DROHOBYCH HISTORICAL CIRCLE**

Summary. *The purpose of the research is to reconstruct the features of the emergence and functioning of the Drohobych Historical Circle in Lviv. The methodological basis of the work is an interdisciplinary approach. At the same time, methods of philosophical, general-scientific and specific-historical character are applied as well. Particular emphasis is placed on the structural and functional system analysis of historiographical facts, the comparative-historical method and the method of critical analysis of documentary material, based on the principles of objectivity and historicism. The scientific novelty consists in an attempt to comprehensively reconstruct the activity of the Drohobych circle of the Historical Society in Lviv. Conclusions.* *The experience of the regional policy of the Society, obtained during the formation of scientific circles, despite its generally modest results, yet had a great significance. Firstly, this experience was taken into account already at the beginning of the twentieth century in 1913, when the Krakow scientific center of the Historical Society was founded, which contributed to its emergence from a deep financial and organizational crisis and significantly increased the number of*

members of the organization, opening new prospects for its functioning. Secondly, this experience was the basis for the expansion of the Society's activities in the provinces in the interwar and post-war stages of its development. Learning from previous achievements and miscalculations also largely predetermined the flourishing of the scientific circles, departments and local branches of the Polish Historical Society. Unlike the academic circles, these structures were affiliates of the PHS. In the second half of the twentieth century PHS became by All-Polish Historical Institution, owing to this unique experience.

Key words: Polish historiography, Historical Society in Lviv, Droghobych Scientific Circle, Ksawery Liske, regional studies.

ПРОВІНЦІЙНІ ОБРАЗИ ПОЛЬСЬКОЇ НАУКИ: ГУРТOK ІСТОРИЧНОГО ТОВАРИСТВА У ДРОГОБИЧІ

Анотація. *Мета дослідження* полягає у реконструкції особливостей виникнення та функціонування Дрогобицького гуртка Історичного товариства у Львові. **Методологічне підґрунтя** роботи становить міждисциплінарний підхід. При цьому важливу роль відіграли методи філософського, загальнонаукового та конкретно-історичного характеру. Особливий акцент зроблено на структурно-функціональному системному аналізі історіографічних фактів, порівняльно-історичному методі та методі критичного аналізу документального матеріалу, виходячи з принципів об'єктивності й історизму. **Наукова новизна** полягає у спробі цілісної реконструкції діяльності Дрогобицького гуртка Історичного товариства у Львові. **Висновки.** Здобутки Історичного Товариства у справі організації наукового життя на провінції на початку ХХ ст. виявилися доволі скромними. Попри це, вони мали вагомий вплив на майбутні регіональні ініціативи польської інституції. Так, цей досвід знадобився вже у 1913 р., коли було засноване краківське коло Історичного товариства. Це допомогло оперативно подолати Товариству глибоку фінансово-організаційну кризу, помітно збільшити кількість членів, тим самим відкривши інституції нові обрії діяльності. Також набутий на початку ХХ ст. досвід виявився корисним у міжвоєнні та повоєнні роки, коли Товариство інтенсивно поширювало діяльність на провінції. Саме врахування здобутків тогочасної регіональної політики дало змогу оперативно закладати наукові станції, відділи та місцеві осередки Польського історичного товариства. На відміну від наукових гуртків, ці структури були філіями ПІТ. У другій половині ХХ ст. це допомогло ПІТ стати загальнопольською історичною інституцією.

Ключові слова: польська історіографія, Історичне товариство у Львові, Дрогобицький науковий гурток, Ксаверій Ліске, краєзнавство.

The statement of the problem. The past of the Polish Historical Society has an abundant and rich literature as the Society was the first Polish scientific institution of the historical direction, which had a profound influence on the consolidation of national scientific means and the general increase in the level of scientific research in the twentieth century. However, despite this fact, not all periods of the Society and its activity aspects underwent proper and thorough study, worthy of the level of such institution. The initial period of the Society's activity, which lasted until the beginning of the First World War, remains the most weakly developed. This situation negatively affects the studies of later periods as it does not allow to fully trace the formation of various circles of the Society, as well as to assess tradition and innovation in their implementation. Thus, regional policy of Historical Society in Lviv is almost unknown and still requires thorough investigation. The «blind spots» prevented adequate assessment of its performance in this area during other periods of activity. After all, according to our belief, the gained experience and learning on the mistakes of the first wave of the Society's expansion into the regions enabled successful founding of the so-called Scientific Stations of the Polish Historical Society during the interwar period and in the second half of the 20th century. The absence of any publications on this subject makes us consider the emergence and activity of one of the scientific circles of the Society in Droghobych in the

broad context of its functioning and in a little more detail on the very idea of the emergence and ways of implementing the regional policy of the Society. According to our conviction, the purpose of the foundation and the logic of the Drohobych circle will become clear only in the broad context of the regional initiatives of the organization.

The analysis of researches. The available literature provides only obscure facts about the existence of various types of scientific circles, the emergence of which was initiated by the Society. V. Telvak (Telvak, 2012) and B. Yanyshyn (Telvak & Yanyshyn, 2015) provide the most comprehensive approach to the problem today.

The article's purpose – to reconstruct the emergence and functioning of Drohobych Historical Society circle in Lviv.

The statement of the basic material. Since its establishment in 1886, the Society regarded regional history as one of the most important areas of its activities. Thus, in the second paragraph of the Charter, the most important goal was determined as «the awakening and assistance of the development of historical sciences with special attention to the past of the Red Rus» (Statut, 1886, p. 1). Such attention to local history was due to several reasons. First of all, social needs: the need to satisfy the growing interest of the public in the past of their land. Besides, such a regional orientation of the Society was inspired by the neighboring experience of the Germans in the creation of such kind of historical organizations, as German scientists were considered to be «trendsetters» in historical science. German historical societies inspired the idea of organization's structure, as well as its publications, which tended to focus on local history (Samsonowicz, 1990, p. 10). The cited paragraph of the charter also reflected the real state of affairs – out of 260 members of the first year of the Society's existence the majority were from Galicia.

However, it quickly became clear that the precise realization of these tasks is almost impossible because of the lack of a clear historical initiative among the local intelligentsia. Provincial scientific potential remained virtually outside the initiatives of the Society, where the intelligentsia of Lviv and Krakow dominated. A certain indifference of the provincial intellectuals to the affairs of the Society is to a certain extent evidenced by the list of subscribers of the «Kwartalnik Historyczny» (the Society's periodical) – among them we can observe a very small proportion of the inhabitants of towns and villages.

Such an unfavourable state of affairs was the matter of concern in the leadership of the Society and, first of all agitated its first chairman – Ksawery Liske, who was the initiator of this regional strategy. For a qualitative change in the situation, K. Liske decided to present this issue, which he believed to be extremely important, to the representative forum of the Second Congress of Polish historians, that took place under the aegis of the Society in Lviv in July 1890, since the chairman of the Society was seriously ill and his report titled «In what way it would be able to awaken and develop the scientific movement in the province» was announced at a meeting of the congress on July 19, 1890, by Secretary Oswald Ballzer. In the report, K. Liske asked the fundamental question to the participants of the congress: «We will know the integrity of the history of Poland, but we do not know its histories of the provincial and local areas, and can we comprehend the integrity in detail without knowing its parts?» The author described the weakness of the scientific life in the province, showed weak links between the Company and the small towns of Galicia and proposed the creation of scientific circles for the organization of regional studies in the cities and towns in question. This, according to K. Liske, would allow not only to awaken the historical and ethnographic movement, but also to spread interest in the history of the province and increase the number

of members of the Society. He was convinced that «without the awakening of scientific life in the province, we will never achieve positive results in any field of humanities» and that «even natural sciences will not get such assistance in the province».

In order to implement this initiative, the chairman of the organization proposed to the congress to take the relevant decision and accordingly recommended the Society to make changes to the charter. The abstract ended with the following words: «My proposal is as follows: Assembly calls the Historical Society to immediately start the founding of scientific circles with the above-stated purpose in the respective cities and towns of our region, in accordance with the proposals made in this report» (*Pamiętnik*, 1891a, p. 4). The report of K. Liske triggered a lively discussion at the congress, attended by such prominent Polish historians as O. Balcer, V. Zakszevsky, M. Sokolovsky, S. Kubistal, Y. Pzevitsky, B. Dembitsky, K. Raver and many others (*Pamiętnik*, 1891b, p. 133–140). Interestingly, the most active participants of the discussion were the future initiators of the founding of the scientific circle in Drohobych Stanislaw Tarnovsky and Franciszek Zych. The intensity of discussing the perspectives of the regional policy of the Society testified the relevance of the proposed initiatives, their urgency and importance for the further ways of the Polish historical science development. According to the proposals made in the report of K. Liske, the congress adopted a resolution according to which the Society was recommended to make a corresponding paragraph in the charter of the organization, which would allow the legal formation and functioning of scientific circles in the province.

Long before the official adoption of the changes to the charter of the Society, immediately after the congress, Chairman K. Liske and a secretary professor O. Balcer set up a separate committee to implement new regional principles in the organization's activities. Prof. V. Abraham, professor O. Balcer, doctor L. Finkel, professor V. Lozinsky, professor T. Voytsekhovsky (*Kółka*, 1892a, p. 463) were also engaged in it. The Committee began to consider the organizational issues of the establishment and functioning of scientific circles. However, without waiting for the results of the work of the committee, K. Liske and O. Balcer on their own initiative, studied the situation in the province and sent up to 20 letters to well-known figures in various cities of Galicia (*Ksawery Liske*, p. 537). These letters called for the establishment of scientific centers, as well as included draft charters of future circles, which the authors of the letters asked to discuss carefully. The provincial intellectuals readily responded to these letters. Thus, the first three groups appeared in Drohobych, Ternopil and Buchach. The newly established centers asked for organizational and advisory assistance from the leadership of the Society. For this purpose the development of changes to the charter of the organization was intensified. However, K. Liske did not have time to continue the work on the project, as he died on February 27, 1891. The case of organizing scientific centers moved to a new department, but due to organizational problems within the Society the project's implementation was postponed. K. Liske's report and recommendation for the historic congress have been discussed at numerous meetings of the Society for almost six months and were presented for consideration on the extraordinary general meeting of the Society, which took place on Saturday, June 27, 1891. Secretary of the Society, Dr. Ludwick Finkel proposed the contribution to the of the third paragraph of charter in such a way that the Society could establish and maintain scientific circles in the province. As he emphasized, the need for this change arose from the mandate that Ksawery Liske received from the historical congress of Polish historians. The speaker noted that «it was the idea of the deceased head of the society that the whole country should awaken the scientific movement, concentrate in every county, engage anyone who could in any way give their services to science». After

the speech, the section of the assembly unanimously decided to make the proposed changes to the third paragraph of the charter (Sprawozdania, 1891, p. 946). In accordance with this decision, Secretary of the Society L. Finkel sent to the Galician governorship a letter dated July 1, 1891, in which he reported on changes in the charter of the Society (State Archives of Lviv Region – SALR, f. 1, d. 54, c. 1414, p. 10). Quite quickly, on the July 2 of the same year, this change was approved by the Galician governorate (SALR, f. 1, d. 54, c. 1414, p. 12). As a result of these changes, a new paragraph appeared in the third paragraph of charter, which, in addition to many goals of the Society, included «the founding of scientific circles and assistance to them, motivating their members for independent scientific work on the past and present state of their county, and at the same time, to give them the access to the latest achievements of science» (Statut, 1893, p. 1). The new change also defined the legal status of newly formed circles – in the opinion of the meeting participants, they should have been completely independent from the Society, and not its affiliates, as it was envisaged by one of the projects. Each academic circle had the right to conclude its own charter according to its needs and submit it to the state administration for approval. Society also left an initiative in laying new scientific circles for itself. However, since all the newly formed circles sought a certain connection with the Society, it was obliged to maintain them organizationally and morally. These responsibilities were attributed to the board of the Society. On November 9, 1891, an appropriate commission was created to implement this task, and professors T. Voytsekhovskiy, Prof. L. Tsvirlinsky, Dr. A. Cholovsky, Dr. L. Finkel, Dr. F. Pape, Dr. A. Prokhozka became its members. This committee, besides conducting further correspondence in the case of new circles foundation, also issued the questionnaire for existing units. In order to intensify the activities of scientific circles, the committee decided to invite representatives of other scientific branches, primarily naturalists, to collaborate with them, which was approved at the meeting of February 11, 1892 (Kółka, 1892a, p. 463).

In order to inform the audience about the activity of scientific circles and to disseminate their experience in other regional centers, each yearly edition of «Kwartalnik Historyczny» included an informative section entitled «Scientific circles». The official information, placed on the pages of the magazine, is the only source for us to reconstruct the activity of Drohobych scientific circle, as the regional press did not provide any information about its work.

We might get to know about the first steps of the Drohobych scientific circle from the information in the second edition of «Kwartalnik Historyczny» for 1892. It is noted that the scientific group in Drohobych became one of the first, founded after the Society's encouragement. The Count Stanislaw Tarnovsky from Sniatynka and Professor of the Drohobych Gymnasium Franciszek Zych initiated the foundation of the circle. The board of the scientific circle included: Count Stanislaw Tarnovsky – a president; Roman Gancakovskiy – parochial Drohobych priest, vice-president; professor – Stanislaw Bednarskiy – treasurer; Professor Franciszek Zych – a secretary; Senior commissar of the mines Josef Solomon Friedberg, engineer Kazimir Gonsirovskiy, priests Ambrosi Polyanskiy – teacher of the Law of God subject in Drohobych Gymnasium. The total number of members of the circle was forty-eight people – they were representatives of local Polish intelligentsia. After analyzing the composition of the circle leadership, we can deduce that its intellectual center was the Drohobych gymnasium, as F. Zych, S. Bednarskiy, A. Polyanskiy. The first meeting of the circle took place on October 7, 1891, where F. Zych read a lecture «From the past of the city of Drohobych». The main subject of the abstract was a well-known in the first half of the 18th century Zelman Wolfowicz case.

The second meeting took place three months later, on January 3, 1892. There, F. Zych made an continuation to the report of the first chairman of the Society, Ksawery Liske, «On the awakening of the scientific movement in the province,» and talked about the discussion of this essay at the second congress of historians in Lviv; S. Vasilyevsky outlined the «Circle's Program of Action» (Kółka, 1892a, p. 463). We could not find the program itself, it is not known whether it was submitted to the city authorities for approval, since the circle itself lasted very shortly. However, it is plausible that the program of activity of the circle was oriented on those items, which were mentioned in the speech of K. Liske and which were reflected in the draft of Society's Commission, outlining, namely, historical and linguistic research. Such a conclusion ajacentlyproide evidence of the events organized by the circle, for example, an overview of the archaeological sites in the Watzowicz estate.

The next meeting of the Drohobych Scientific Circle took place on April 23, 1892. The first half of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of the lecture by Professor F. Zych entitled «Khmelnitsky in the light of the latest historical research». The referent, reffering to the works of P. Kulish, M. Karpov and T. Korzon, depicted the figure of Bogdan Khmelnytsky and described him as a historical figure (Kółka, 1892b, p. 691). The head of the circle count S. Tarnovsky, proceded and reported on the results of the circle's leadership in of excavating the ancient graves around Drohobych. He said that the leadership decided to examine and describe in detail the graves of «Kogutyk», and, in the case of their excavation, to seek qualified assistance and recommendations to the Krakow Academy of Learning. The circle reports that under the leadership of S. Tarnovsky, the local government made an excursion to «Kogutyk», where it inspected three graves and a long limestone that dipped into an old defensive fortress, and also examined two graves in the estate of Vatsovychi. The description of these graves and trenches, together with the drawings of their location on the ground, was sent to the Krakow Academy of Arts for examination. At the end of the meeting, it was decided to deal with the description of other graves, quite numerous in the vicinity of Drohobych, as well as other similar archaeological sites. This meeting was the last one fixed in the official documentation and reports of the Society.

Among the members of the circle, several figures attract particular attention. First of all, his chairman Stanislav Tarnovsky was the count of the Leliv coat of arms (1836 – 1909), who settled in Sniatynka, having received an estate according to a will from his father Valerian in the second half of the nineteenth century. In a few years Sniatynka, near Medyka and Voroblevychi, became another, as R. Aftanazy noted, «artistic» center of the eastern part of the land of Pzemysl (Aftanazy, 1996, pp. 249–250). S. Tarnovsky had very expressive and formed artistic interest, his own artistic attempts were also well-known. And although he never went beyond the boundaries of amateurism, painting and collecting were of special interest to him until the end of his life. Due to a close acquaintance with well-known representatives of the Polish artistic world, in particular friendship with Arthur Grottger, he managed to gather a valuable artistic collection. Sniatynka became the birthplace of many paintings by Arthur Grottger, in particular his «Lituania». Among the most valuable paintings in the collection of S. Tarnovsky were the works of Luke Giordano, Wilhelm Leopoldsky, Andrzej Grabowski, Alexander Kotsis, Jozef Pitschman, Franciszek Ksawery, Maximilian Semyanowski, Felix Hanusz, Alexander Gridlevsky, Juliusz Kossak, Tadeusz Rybkowski and others. The gathering of Grottger's paintings, including more than thirty works, was one of the most valuable pieces of Tarnovsky's collection. Apart from the paintings, S. Tarnovsky also had a large numismatic collection and a collection of Venetian mirrors. Unfortunately, the First and Second

World Wars led to the plunder of the collections of the count, and only some of the paintings of his estate are now in Polish museums. In addition to artistic hobbies, S. Tarnovsky was also a passionate admirer of historical and ethnographic works. For example, he initiated the reviews and descriptions of archaeological monuments around Drohobych. His name is found among the permanent members of the Historical Society and the long-term subscribers of its periodical – «Kwartalnik Historyczny».

The only professional historian in the circle was its secretary Drohobych Gymnasium professor Franciszek Zych. We do not possess a significant amount of information about him, since he spent most of his life outside Drohobych. He was born in 1853 in a small Galician town; in 1874 F. Zych graduated from the classical gymnasium in Rzeszów. In 1874 – 1879 he studied at Lviv University, specializing in the history of Poland under the leadership of K. Liske and I. Szaranevycz. He began his career as a deputy teacher in the Przemyśl classical gymnasium, and shortly thereafter in Lviv (Puszka, 1999, p. 345). In 1889 – 1897, F. Zych worked at various positions in the Drohobych gymnasium – from the ordinary teacher to the professor, teaching history (Kultys, 1908, p. 207). In the short time of several months in 1895, during the change of the leadership of the gymnasium he performed the duties of its director (Kultys, 1908, p. 77). F. Zych was also known as the author of historical studies on Zelman Wolfovich and the relationship of the Crusaders with the Poles. These works were highly appreciated by scientific critics (Perłbach, 1888, pp. 492–498). Although F. Zych was a professional historian, we do not find his surname among the members of the Historical Society in Lviv, although he was an active participant in the congresses of Polish historians in Lviv in 1890 and in Kraków in 1900. After making a brief career in Drohobych F. Zych moved to a more prestigious position of the director of the Buchach Gymnasium, as we learn from the lists of participants of the Kraków Congress of Polish historians (Pamiętnik, 1901, p. 154)].

Among the scientific circle that arose on the initiative of the Society, Drohobych was one of the first to stop its activity. One of the main reasons is that the «soul» of the circle – the gymnasium professor F. Zych left Drohobych soon after the foundation of the circle. Although, of course, the reasons lay deeper in the instability of interests of the local intelligentsia. Among the scientific circles of the first wave only two – Przemyśl and, especially, Ternopil groups continued their activity further, due to a significant layer of local intelligentsia and the presence in its circle of many professional historians. The most considerable activity was implemented by Ternopil scientific circle, which not only worked for many years, but also managed to issue several publications of the periodical «Rocznik kółka naukowego tarnopolskiego» (Kółka, 1893, p. 774; Kółka, 1894, p. 576).

Unfortunately, the regional initiatives of the Society did not last for a long time. The first reason was the immaturity of historical and regional interest in the provincial intelligentsia. Secondly, the extreme weakness of the organizational connection between the circles and the Society, which determined their independent status and, thus, stepped aside from solving the problems of the establishment and activities of the circles. However, in our opinion, the most important thing was the lack of a conscious and deeply thought-out program of spreading its activities to the regions by the board of the Historical Society. All this did not allow proper implementation of the initiatives proposed by the first chairman of the organization. Whatever it was, however, during the next Third Kraków Congress of Polish historians in 1900, none of the speakers mentioned either the initiative of the first chairman of the Society or attempts to organize the first scientific centers. One of the observers of the congress, noted that «the question that Professor Ksawery Liske raised in his report «In what way it would be

able to awaken and develop the scientific movement in the province «at the Lviv Congress is unfortunately forgotten now» (Gubrynowicz, 1900, pp. 97–110).

The conclusions. The experience of the regional policy of the Society, obtained during the formation of scientific circles, despite its generally modest result, was of great significance. Firstly, it was taken into account already at the beginning of the twentieth century, when the Krakow scientific center of the Historical Society was founded in 1913, which contributed to its emergence from a deep financial and organizational crisis and significantly increased the number of members of the organization, opening new prospects for its functioning. Unlike the scientific circles, the Krakow one was directly connected with the Society, as it was its original branch. Members of the circle automatically became members of the central organization. These factors, along with significant subjective factors, led to the prosperity of the Krakow branch of the Historical Society. Secondly, this experience was the basis for the expansion of the Society's activities in the provinces during the interwar and post-war stages of its development. Considering previous mistakes, in our opinion, largely predetermined the spreading and prosperity of the scientific «stations», departments and local branches of the Society, which, in contrast to the scientific circles, were its affiliates and followed the clear regional strategy of the organization, and subsequently led its activities to a new, higher level of its development (Wyrobisz, 1990).

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