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**LUTSK CITY SPACE EVOLUTION UNDER MODERNIZATION
CONDITIONS (THE END OF THE XIXth – THE BEGINNING
OF THE XXth CENTURY)**

Abstract. *The purpose of the article is to analyze Lutsk city space evolution at the turn of the XIXth and XXth centuries by analyzing the network of educational institutions' development in the city and the city territory arrangement. The methodology of the research is based on the principles of historicism, scientificity, the author's objectivity and the use of the general scientific (analysis, synthesis, generalization) and special-historical (historical-typological, historical-systemic) methods. The criticism and classification methods were applied at the archival materials processing stage. The scientific novelty is that for the first time on the basis of the archival materials Lutsk povit development has been illustrated, its territory expansion, the urbanization improvement and the urban population increase have been depicted at the turn of the century, which was the result of urbanization as a manifestation of modernization processes. These processes spheres of life has been determined. The Conclusions.* One of the modernization manifestations of the second half of the XIXth century was the urbanization processes, which resulted in the increase in the number of cities and towns, territorially increasing existing urban settlements. The modernization also affected Lutsk povit, having a decisive influence on the development of its cultural, educational and territorial space. We have considered the evolution of the educational institutions' network in the city, the cemeteries and squares organization, the urban improvements are some of the most striking examples of the urban space evolution, but not the last. There is a need for a comprehensive study of the city infrastructure development – the city streets construction and improvement, their electrification, the telephone communications emergence, the water supply and more. Due to the ethno-confessional diversity of the city, a separate and thorough study dedicated to the Lutsk City Society should be carried out. Therefore, both special and general works on Lutsk development history in terms of modernization conditions are not only possible but also necessary in the future.

Key words: Lutsk, city space, modernization, urbanization, educational institutions, cemeteries, square.

ЕВОЛЮЦІЯ МІСЬКОГО ПРОСТОРУ ЛУЦЬКА В УМОВАХ МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЇ (КІНЕЦЬ ХІХ – ПОЧАТОК ХХ СТ.)

Анотація. *Мета дослідження* – через призму аналізу розбудови мережі навчальних закладів міста та впорядкування його території показати еволюцію міського простору Луцька на рубежі ХІХ – ХХ ст. **Методологія дослідження.** Дослідження спирається на принципи історизму, науковості й авторської об'єктивності, а також на використання загальнонаукових (аналіз, синтез, узагальнення, порівняння) та спеціально-історичних (історико-типологічний, історико-системний) методів. На етапі опрацювання архівних матеріалів використовувався метод критики і класифікації. **Наукова новизна** полягає у тому, що вперше на основі архівних матеріалів показано, що розвиток повітового міста Луцька, розширення його території, поліпшення благоустрою та зростання чисельності міських мешканців на зламі століть було наслідком урбанізації як прояву модернізаційних процесів. З'ясовано, в яких сферах життя вони найбільш відчутно проявилися. **Висновки.** Модернізаційні процеси мали вплив як на економічний, територіальний, так і культурно-освітній розвиток Луцька. Найраніше в місті зміни стали помітними в освітній сфері. Оскільки модернізація промислових та сільськогосподарських підприємств потребувала освічених робітників, влада була змушена істотно розширювати мережу професійних закладів освіти. Їхнє відкриття або подальша реорганізація та діяльність часто ускладнювалися відсутністю придатних приміщень чи вільних земельних ділянок для їх будівництва. У зв'язку з цим деякі проекти так і не були реалізовані. Нестача вільної землі в межах міста та незадовільний санітарний стан вулиць і площ стали характерними особливостями еволюції територіального простору Луцька. Особливо гостро ця проблема проявилася при виділенні земельних ділянок під єврейське та римо-католицьке кладовища, оскільки цвинтарі, розміщені у межах міста, були переповнені і порушували санітарні норми. Саме з цієї причини постало й питання перенесення ярмарків та впорядкування центральної площі міста, причому архівні матеріали засвідчують, що активно до цього долучилися керівництво та вчителі закладів освіти, учні, їхні батьки.

Ключові слова: Луцьк, міський простір, модернізація, урбанізація, навчальні заклади, кладовища, площа.

The Problem Statement. The modernization processes in all spheres of life were the main feature of the European society functioning in the second half of the XIXth century. Later, the above-mentioned evolution also affected Volyn lands that were the part of the Russian Empire. Taking into consideration the needs of that times, seeking to keep up with the leading European powers, the imperial authorities also implemented the innovations. Already in the last decades of the XIX century, these changes have become noticeable, especially in cities.

One of the modernization hallmarks is its specific relationship with the urbanization transition, which, unlike in the European countries (ended there before the post-industrial society formation), has proved to last longer in the Ukrainian lands. The most important urbanization signs as the modernization processes manifestation are the increase in the number of urban settlements and the population, the expansion of existing cities territorially, the impact on the city from the economic, social and cultural point of view. All the above-mentioned features were also characteristic for Lutsk development of in the late XIXth and early XXth centuries.

The Analysis of Sources and Recent Researches. Nowadays, numerous researchers are particularly interested in the urban evolution issue, as well as the topic of modernization. One of the most recent methodological studies that determine the modernization theory potential in the course study of the history of Volyn in general, and of Volyn urban settlements in particular, is the work, written by O. Karlina (Karlina, 2018). Regarding the history of Lutsk during the above-mentioned period, it should be noted that in recent years there has been

a great deal of research works dedicated to the various aspects of its history. V. Marchuk's research is devoted to the quantitative and ethno-social composition of the city's population (Marchuk, 2016). The researcher, P. Lesnycha (Lesnycha, 2017) puts emphasis on the city improvement problem during the above-mentioned period. Some records concerning Lutsk development at the turn of the XIXth – XXth centuries could be found in another Lesnycha work, dedicated to Volyn Huberniya (Province) innovations in the population life (Lesnycha, 2017). However, most contemporary studies concerning Lutsk history are either general in nature or focused mainly on the interwar period. There was a historical and architectural study, carried out by B. Kolosok concerning Lutsk Orthodox temples within the framework of the program "Ukrainian National Shrines" (Kolosok, 2003). The city spatial development from ancient times is reflected in the local historians' study (Piasecki and Mandzyuk, 2005). In 2015, a thesis on socio-political, socio-economic and cultural development of Lutsk during 1919 – 1939 was completed and defended (Maleonchuk, 2015). Y. Kramar's research is devoted to the cultural and artistic life of the interwar city (Kramar, 2016). Having reviewed the materials, we can make a conclusion that there is a lack of specialized research on Lutsk city history at the turn of the XIXth and XXth centuries, moreover, some aspects of its history have been illustrated only fragmentary in the studies of a general nature. Hence, the above-mentioned fact further substantiates the relevance of the topic of our study.

The purpose of the article is to analyze Lutsk city space evolution at the turn of the XIXth and XXth centuries by analyzing the network of educational institutions' development in the city and the city territory arrangement.

The Statement of the Basic Material. During the XIXth – XXth centuries Lutsk belonged to povit (district) cities of Volyn Huberniya (Province). The ethno-confessional diversity was one of the main characteristics of the city. According to the First General Census of the Population of the Russian Empire in 1897, 15 804 persons lived in Lutsk (Marchuk, 2016, p. 226). Among them, there were 4251 Orthodox believers, 1314 – the Catholic believers, 207 – the Lutherans believers, 9241 – the Jews believers, 389 – the representatives of the other confessions and religions (Troinitskii, 1904, pp. 84–85). In 1909 the city population plummeted to 22 109 person's, among them there were 6235 – the Orthodox believers, 1835 – the Catholic believers, 287 – the Lutheran believers, 13 265 – the Jews believers and 487 – the representatives of other confessions and religions (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 821, p. 27). Such a rapid increase in the urban population (over 6305 people in 12 years) has several clear explanations. Certainly, on the one hand, it was the result of urbanization caused by modernization processes. On the other hand, the turn of the XIXth and XXth centuries, according to the findings of the modern researchers, is a period of a high potential for the population growth in Ukraine in general, which is explained, among other things, by the changes in the socio-economic sphere (Shevchuk, 2016, pp. 54–55).

The changes in the educational sphere were noticeable. Following the European countries' example, the imperial power from the 1880-ies sought to introduce a compulsory general education for children aged 8-11 as the rapid industry development required educated workers. On the 18th of March, in 1880, the Ministry of Public Education issued a special order to the curators of the educational districts, according to which in each city and povit a project has to be established concerning the educational institutions' network corresponding to the needs of a particular settlement. (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 821, pp. 1–2). It should be noted that both the local and the central government were reluctant to solve the problem concerning the lack of educational institutions during the period analyzed. In most cases, the following

explanation was given – the lack of funds, the lack of premises, the lack of land for the construction and so on. The delay in opening the educational institutions was also typical of other cities with a much higher status than Lutsk. For example, in Kyiv huberniya (province) city at the beginning of 1880, the question arose about the secondary mechanical and chemical engineering school opening. Due to the lack of funds, the lack of premises, etc., the solution to this issue has been delayed for almost twenty years. Only in 1898, the Polytechnic Institute was established in Kyiv, not a school (Dovzhuk, 2018, pp. 97–98).

On the 24th of August, in 1882 Lutsk City Council decided to establish a gymnasium in Lutsk (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 1–2). Ivan Lernet, Doctor of Medicine donated money for the gymnasium needs as the grand opening and the gymnasium maintenance, which became the main funds (Bilyk, 2010, p. 142). On the 29th of February, in 1884, Lutsk City Duma (Council) adopted a resolution to transfer the premises of Holy Brigitte Monastery, closed during that time, to the gymnasium (nowadays it is a house near St. Peter and Paul's Church). But the Ministry of Education did not approve the documents because it was considered to be more advisable to open a real school in Lutsk – industrial (technical) or agricultural school, which would give students a profession (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 51–55). However, the existing funds were sufficient only for the opening and maintenance of a male four grade protogymnasium, as a result, in November 1891 a request was made to increase the funds, which was addressed to the Ministry of National Education. In the spring of 1893 the Ministry of National Education gave its written consent (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 18, pp. 361, 369). On September, 30, in 1895, after a thirteen-year bureaucratic delay in Lutsk city, a 4-grade men's gymnasium was opened in the premises of the former Bernardine Monastery (today the premises of the youth library on the Theater Square). In 1898, it was reorganized into a 6-grade protogymnasium, and in 1908 – into the 8-grade men's gymnasium.

There were numerous attempts to open other educational institutions in Lutsk at that time. In particular, in September 1898 the local resident, Anna Mykolayivna Kolenko received the permission to open a women's gymnasium in Lutsk. Anna Kolenko rented a Kronstein house for the educational institution (today the office is occupied by the regional prosecutor's office on Vynnychenko Street) (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 396, pp. 1).

It is worth noting that at the beginning of the XXth century the issue of providing Lutsk with educational institutions has intensified. With the increase in population, the need for educational institutions increased. One by one, the requests were sent to Lutsk city authorities, either to subsidize or reorganize existing educational institutions or to open new ones. In particular, on August 23, 1902, Lutsk City Government received an application (51 signatures) from Lutsk citizens concerning the city two-class school (national) reorganization request, which had been operating in the city since 1869, since only 70 students were enrolled for the studies out of 250 people, who dreamed about entering the above-mentioned school due to the lack of space. However, the authorities did not lend a helping hand, referring to the lack of funds (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 526, pp. 1–11).

On November 15, 1902, the mayor of Lutsk, owing to the inspector of the Volyn Huberniya (province) public schools, received an order from the Ministry of Public Education on the need to open a Talmud-Torah Jewish school in Lutsk. (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 529, pp. 1–2). In 1908 it was decided to open evening classes for the girls' needlework at the existing men's two-grade school (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 829, pp. 1–3). In October of that year, the Duma (Council) decided to open an vocational (artisan) school in the city (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 821, p. 12). However, these were only intentions and declarations.

Hence, in the early XXth century there were three lower educational institutions (a city two-class men's school with a women's department and two parish schools) and two secondary schools (a men's gymnasium and a private women's gymnasium) in Lutsk. These institutions were located in unadapted premises, and the authorities were not able to provide new or allocated sites for the construction. As a result, among 1990 school-age children, 453 children studied at lower education institutions, 676 children were in secondary schools, and 861 children were unable to study (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 821, p. 27). The educational institutions' heads appealed to the local authorities with projects of their reconstruction or the proposals to open new educational institutions. As a rule, the authorities responded with a refusal, and when they even undertook to allocate the land and finance the construction, these promises were kept only on paper. In 1904 the already mentioned owner of the private women's gymnasium, A. Kolenko addressed the City Duma (Council). Initially, she applied for the allocation of the premises for the gymnasium, and later asked for the allocation for the construction of a building on a land plot in the city center near the Parade Square (today – the Theater Square). The petition remained unanswered (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 396, pp. 15, 17–19). The shortage of vacant land and premises prevented the Dederkalov Teacher's Seminary transfer to the city in 1909, for the construction of which it was necessary to allocate a land plot of 10 acres (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 864, pp. 15–16, 20 v.).

The land scarcity issue in Lutsk was much more acute than it may have appeared; it arose in the second half of the 90-ies in the XIXth century and admitted, among other things, the terrible sanitary and hygienic conditions in the city. The crux of the matter was that at the same time (in 1896 and 1897) when local authorities received requests for the allocation of land for the Jewish and the Roman Catholic cemeteries. On January 20, 1896, a special commission inspected the existing Jewish cemetery. An act was made that the cemetery is located on the outskirts of the Dvoretz near the river Hlushets, burials are flooded with surface and groundwater, it is overcrowded, it is situated near the residential buildings, which violates the sanitary standards. Regarding the above-mentioned fact, on February 17, 1896, the governor of Volyn, Dunin-Borkovskiyi, made an order that the Lutsk City Duma (Council) allocate land for a new Jewish cemetery with all sanitary requirements (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 158, pp. 5–7). Since the city authorities did not have any free land plots within the city, it was recommended that the Lutsk City Government should search for a suitable plot outside the city. On August 27, 1896, at a meeting of the Duma (Council), it was decided to set aside a vacant land plot in the suburb of the Dvoretz, a few hundred meters from the already existing Jewish cemetery. The further registration of all documents lasted for more than two years and only in October 1898 the land was allotted (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 158, pp. 21 v.). According to later plans of the city, the Jewish cemetery was located at the Kyiv-Brest highway, bordered on the west by the Karayimske cemetery, on the east by Dvoretz village meadows, in the south – the Hlushets river flowed. (SAVR, f. 338, d. 1, c. 24, p. 1). Hence, the sanitary standards were still violated during the allotment of land.

If the land allotment issue to a Jewish cemetery was resolved relatively quickly, it took much longer to make such a decision regarding the Roman Catholic cemetery. On January 28, in 1897 Lutsk County Roman Catholic Dean Stankovskiyi appealed to the Lutsk City Duma (Council) for permission to expand the Roman Catholic cemetery in Yarovytsia (today it is the territory of the Memorial of Eternal Glory on Victory Avenue) from the south at the expense of free land. On March 20, the Duma (Council) granted such permission, and on April 28 of the same year it was approved by Volyn governor (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 216, pp. 1–2, 7 v.).

The issue seemed to be resolved. However, it has emerged that the military unit was claiming for the allotted land.

The archival materials analysis showed that for the next four years a bureaucratic litigation occurred between Lutsk City Council (Duma), the City Government, the Huberniya (provincial) Government, Lutsk-Zhytomyr Roman Catholic Consistory and Kyiv Military District Headquarters as the above-mentioned institutions' wanted to find out who was responsible for the allotted land and how did it happen that the Roman Catholic Dean used the land as the cemetery. It turned out that the City Duma (Council), considered the allotted land (it had been vacant for a long time) was owned by the city community, gave it to the Roman Catholics. In 1901, the issue had not been resolved. At Volyn governor insistence, on June 22, 1901, a specially created commission made the decision: the land, through which the Roman Catholic cemetery was expanded, is the property of the city; the expansion of the Roman Catholic cemetery contradicts the sanitary standards, which is why, Lutsk-Zhytomyr Roman Catholic Consistory was offered to buy a plot of land for the cemetery use outside the city, in the suburban village of Bivaky (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 216, p. 31). The City Duma (Council) resolved the issue in the following way, effectively leaving the claims of both the Roman Catholics and the Military Unit unanswered. It should be noted that the mentioned Roman Catholic cemetery was not moved. Despite its overcrowding, the burials were present there during the Great War and during the Second World War, and it was closed only in the 1970-ies. (Piasetskyi, Mandziuk, 2005, p. 125). The citizens' petition, Lutsk city doctor submission concerning the violations of the sanitary standards and the threat for the health of the population remained out of the city authorities' attention.

The central square – Grand Square, where the fairs were held for more than half a century, was the mecca for the violations of the sanitary standards in the city in the early XXth century. The problem of moving fairs from the central part of the city had been around for a long time, but could not be solved because of the lack of the vacant land. In 1903, the City Duma (Council) formally began to address this issue, having received a complaint from the men's gymnasium and women's gymnasium authorities. The teachers and the principals stated that during the fair day, the area, which had no firm surface, was transformed into a solid mud due to the large accumulation of people, horses and carts. The dirt, the garbage – all this from the square was carried to the surrounding streets and lanes. The merchants' rows even reached the gymnasium premises and the students every time fell into the maelstrom of trade, and the environmental pollution had a negative impact on their health, since children were deprived of the opportunity to walk outdoors (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 544, p. 2).

As there were no free plot of land in the city, three private plots of land in the suburbs of Krasne, Vulka, Omelyanyk were given for the Duma (Council) consideration. The authorities opted for the latter two options, but it turned out that these territories had not yet been officially included in Lutsk. The question remained open. During 1904 – 1905 the local authorities received a number of petitions from the individual residents of the city and from the following organizations – Lutsk Agricultural Society, Lutsk Povit Public Health Committee and Lutsk Garrison Command, men's gymnasium and women's gymnasium. The authorities were forced to respond to such collective appeals. On June 13, 1905, a resolution was adopted on the transfer of fairs from the Main Square. Although they were not transferred to the outskirts of the city, but not far from the center, they were placed outside the District Court (nowadays Lesya Ukrayinka Street).

However, the square remained unorganised. The teachers decided to join the case. In February 1907, the Head of Lutsk Men's Protogymnasium, A. Kashpuryev appealed to the

Duma (Council) with the statement that Kyiv educational district authorities did not give the permission for the institution reorganization, due to the disorder of the adjacent urban squares. Already on February 17, the City Council (Duma) decided to lay a city garden on the Grand Square (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 544, p. 158).

During 1908, the square was reconstructed, a fence was built, trees were purchased. 4700 seedlings were planted in the park, 700 of which were coniferous and deciduous trees and the rest were bushes and roses. The plants were taken from the main forest department and nurseries by Count Andrew Zamoyski in Podzamcze, Siedlec Hybernia (Province). Lutsk was decorated with plants such as fir, spruce of eight species, cedars, barberry, amorphous shrub, acacia, quince, deutzia, beech, fontanesia, mock-orange (Philadelphus), tamarix (salt cedar), forsythia – most of them are rare, not characteristic of our region. Taking care of the plants to take root, the city authorities did not open the park for a long time

In April 1913, the Duma (Council) was approached by the Head of Lutsk Men's Gymnasium and A. Kolenko Women's Gymnasium with a request to allow the gymnasium students and their teachers to visit the park for a visual introduction to the plant world. (SAVR, f. 3, d. 1, c. 544, p. 252). It was a kind of impetus for the park opening. The grand opening officially took place on May 1, 1913. Since that time Lutsk citizens had an organised center and a great place for family rest.

The Conclusions. One of the modernization manifestations of the second half of the XIXth century was the urbanization processes, which resulted in the increase in the number of cities and towns, territorially increasing existing urban settlements. The modernization also affected Lutsk povit, having a decisive influence on the development of its cultural, educational and territorial space. We have considered the evolution of the educational institutions' network in the city, the cemeteries and squares organization, the urban improvements are some of the most striking examples of the urban space evolution, but not the last. There is a need for a comprehensive study of the city infrastructure development – the city streets construction and improvement, their electrification, the telephone communications emergence, the water supply and more. Due to the ethno-confessional diversity of the city, a separate and thorough study dedicated to the Lutsk City Society should be carried out. Therefore, both special and general works on Lutsk development history in terms of modernization conditions are not only possible but also necessary in the future.

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