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**PUBLIC AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF UKRAINIAN NOTARIES  
IN GALICIA (THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY – 1939)**

**Abstract.** *The purpose of the study is to elucidate the public work and cultural activities of the Ukrainian lawyers-notaries, their place in the public life of the Galician lands during the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Polish state of the interwar period. The focus is drawn to undeservedly forgotten figures who, despite the professional ban on participation in public affairs, made efforts for the national development of the Ukrainian people. The research methodology is determined by the application of historicism and objectivity principles. In the research there have been used specific historical, historical comparative, biographical, and behavioral methods. The scientific novelty of the article consists in the need to fill the research gap regarding the place of Ukrainian notaries in the public life of the Ukrainians, to highlight and specify the participation of representatives of this legal profession in the public and cultural life of Galicia during the period under analysis, and to elucidate the reflection of their worldview in various forms of activity. Conclusions.* Thus, the process of the Ukrainian notary public development was correlated in time with the process of the rise of

the Ukrainian social movement in Galicia and the struggle for the national and political rights of the Ukrainian people. Therefore, the Ukrainian notaries were part of this movement, joining the activities of public societies, supporting the efforts of educational and cultural development of the oppressed people in their spare time. The work of the Ukrainian lawyers in the development of the notarial work under the conditions of the Austro-Hungarian and Polish states was determined by the existing bans for civil servants on the public manifestation of political and social views. But despite such restrictions, some notaries joined the active public life of Ukrainian societies at the workplace, demonstrating their commitment and support for the national development in various ways and forms. Such lawyers included notaries of different generations K. Telishevsky, I. Rudnytsky, V. Lushpynsky, L. Huzar, I. Hrabovensky, R. Zayachkivsky, etc. Carrying out their professional work, they expanded the field of use of the Ukrainian language in official records, supported or even headed educational societies, and made financial donations to public causes. Among the notaries, two bright literary figures stood out: V. Levytsky-Lukych and M. Mochulsky. For them, literary creativity, journalism, editorial and publishing activities became an integral part of their life path, a way of their own self-expression, which complemented the main legal work. These creative individuals reflected not only the contemporary reality in their works, but also demonstrated high examples of various genres of literary creativity.

**Key words:** Galicia, public activity, literary, notary, lawyer, "Prosvita".

## ГРОМАДСЬКА ТА КУЛЬТУРНИЦЬКА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НОТАРІУСІВ В ГАЛИЧИНІ (кінець XIX – 1939 рр.)

**Анотація. Мета** – відобразити громадську роботу та культурницьку діяльність українських правників-нотаріусів, їхнє місце в суспільному житті галицьких земель часи австро-угорської імперії та польської держави міжвоєнного періоду. Увага привернута до незаслужено забутих діячів котрі попри професійну заборону участі у громадських справах доклали зусилля для національного розвитку українського народу. **Методологія дослідження** визначена застосуванням принципів історизму, об'єктивності. В ході дослідження використовувалися методи конкретно-історичний, історико-порівняльний, біографічний, поведінковий. **Наукова новизна** статті полягає в потребі заповненні дослідницької лакуни щодо місця українських нотаріусів у суспільному житті українців, висвітлення та конкретизації участі представників цієї правничої професії у громадському та культурному житті Галичини в окреслений період, відображення їхньої світоглядної позиції у різних формах діяльності.

**Висновки.** Процес розвитку українського нотаріату співвідносився в часі з процесом піднесенням українського суспільного руху в Галичині та боротьбою за національно-політичні права українського народу. Тож українці-нотаріуси були частиною цього руху, долучаючись до діяльності громадських товариств, підтримуючи зусилля просвітницького та культурницького розвитку пригнобленого народу у позаробочий час. Робота українських правників у розвитку нотаріальної справи в умовах австро-угорської та польської держав визначалася існуючими для державних службовців заборонами на публічний прояву політичних та суспільних поглядів. Та незважаючи на такі обмеження частина нотаріусів долучилася до активного громадського життя українських товариств за місцем праці, у різний спосіб та форми демонструючи свою прихильність та підтримку національному розвою. До таких правників належали нотаріуси різних поколінь К.Телішевський, І. Рудницький, В. Лушпинський, Л. Гузар, І. Грабовенський, Р. Заячківський та ін. Здійснюючи свою професійну роботу вони розширювали поле вживання української мови в офіційному діловодстві, підтримували, або й очолювали просвітнянські товариства, складали фінансові пожертви на суспільні справи. Серед нотаріусів виділялися дві яскраві літературні постаті – В. Левицький-Лукич та М. Мочульський.

Для них літературна творчість, публіцистика, редакторська та видавнича діяльність стали складовою їх життєвого шляху, способом власного самовираження, що доповнював основну юридичну роботу. Ці творчі особистості у своїх творах відображали не тільки тогочасну дійсність, але й демонстрували високі зразки різножанрової літературної творчості.

**Ключові слова:** Галичина, громадська діяльність, літературна, нотаріус, правник, "Просвіта".

**Problem Statement.** At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the social and political life of the Ukrainian Galician lands within the Austro-Hungarian Empire witnessed an increase in the social importance of a new socio-professional class – the Ukrainian lawyers. The growing popularity of the legal profession among the Ukrainian youth of Galicia was the result of the society modernization, as well as the Ukrainian public movement activation, which entered the political stage.

Its representatives, especially lawyers, were legal defenders of the national and civil rights of compatriots in courts, occupied leading positions in the Ukrainian political and public life of Eastern Galicia, and became spokesmen for the rights of Ukrainians in the Austrian Parliament and the Galician regional Diet. Some Galician notaries became famous for their cultural activities, which they conducted during their spare time. Their participation in public life had all signs of demonstrating national solidarity, and their professional position testified to the general trend of expanding the right of the Ukrainians to use the Ukrainian language under foreign state and political regimes.

**Review of Recent Research and Publications.** The topic of the Ukrainian notary public development in Western Ukrainian Galician lands in the 19th and early 20th centuries was partially raised in the historical research of I. Luchakivska (Luchakivska, 2015), N. Mysak (Mysak, 2015), L. Shevchuk (Shevchuk, 2018), K. Kurylyshyn and M. Haliv (Kurylyshyn, & Haliv, 2024), Yu. Zemskyi and O. Trygub (Zemskyi, & Trygub, 2021). In these studies a chief focus is on the organization and legal regulation of the notary service in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, partly in the Polish Republic of the interwar period. Certain aspects of the literary work of Ukrainian notaries V. Levytsky and M. Mochulsky are presented in the articles by S. Yo. Kobuta and S. S. Kobuta (Kobuta, & Kobuta, 2021). The source basis of the article was the materials from state archives, published collections of documents and materials, and local history literature.

**Research Results.** The path to a legal career for a university graduate had a general algorithm – a mandatory one-year judicial practice, passing three state exams (ryhorozy), and professional practice in the specialization, which differed somewhat in terms of timing. The one-year mandatory judicial practice in a district or regional court (on a free basis) consisted of keeping court records, court documentation, and processing various court cases. Since 1911, a new law had delimited the judicial practice for candidates for judges, notaries and lawyers. The latter had to undergo a one-year internship in the district court and other county courts (of first instance) for 4 months. The subsequent course of legal practice, in accordance with the wishes of a candidate, was determined by the president of the Supreme Regional Court (for the Galician lands – the Lviv Regional Court).

The position of a notary was available after successfully completing a year of judicial practice and four years of notarial practice. The applicant was admitted to the position on the condition that he had passed at least two state exams or received a doctorate in law (doctor iuris utriusque). This degree was awarded after successfully passing three ryhoroz examinations. The exams were taken publicly and in an arbitrary order. If an unsatisfactory grade was received for one of the exams, it was allowed to be retaken after three months. In the case of two negative attempts, the applicant permanently lost the right to a doctoral degree (Luchakivska, 2015, p. 90).

The procedure for official acceptance for practice in a notary office provided for the immediate notification by the notary (patron) of the Lviv Notary Chamber of the fact of the intern's acceptance, after which his name was entered into the official list of notary candidates. After two years of practice, the candidate had the right to take the notarial exam,

which was considered a prerequisite for further career advancement. It was taken by a special commission consisting of the chairman, two members of the Supreme Regional Court and one active notary. After successful completion of the practice, the applicant received a certificate of completed notarial training issued by a notary and certified by the chamber (*Ustawa notaryalna*, p. 12).

This procedure enabled him to become an official candidate for the position of a notary, but there was often a problem with the place of service. Since the 1890s in Galicia, and in the empire in general, the number of vacancies remained small. To get the position of a notary, one often had to wait until the age of 18-20. This was due to a somewhat simpler procedure for admission to the service than, for example, to the court or the bar, so the number of applicants, especially among the Ukrainians, was greater than the actual places. Thus, as of 1894, in the Lviv appellate district, there were 147 candidates for 138 notary positions, while in Kraków district, this ratio was 74 to 87 (Luchakivska, 2015, p. 90).

The vacant position of a notary was filled on a competitive basis, which was conducted by the notary chamber. The competition was announced three times by advertisements in the press in Polish and Ukrainian. After that, the candidates submitted the relevant documents to the notary chamber. There, they made an offer to the county court district with a vacant position. After approval, the documents were transferred to the regional court, from there to the approval of the Minister of Justice. The latter adopted the appropriate decision. To ensure his activities, as well as to compensate for losses that could be caused by the notary as a result of his professional functions, he paid a deposit in cash or securities (*Ustawa notaryalna*, p. 15).

Officially, a notary did not receive any payment as a civil servant (such as a judge or prosecutor). For performing notarial acts, notaries charged fees at established rates, which were determined in the relevant notarial tariff rate. They formed their material income. Therefore, the above-mentioned complex procedure for obtaining the right to independent notarial activity had an obligatory nature for the candidate to fulfill his mission worthily and cherish the position received.

The appointed notary, before taking the oath, had to make a seal according to the appropriate model, which contained the following elements: the Austrian coat of arms (eagle), the notary's name and surname, his title, the name of the region and the location. The applicant submitted a certain number of sheets with imprints and his own signature to higher authorities.

The majority of the discovered documents contain imprints of personal seals of the Ukrainian notaries made in Polish. For example, the seal of J. Onyshkevych had the imprint "Josef Onyshkevych, c. k. notary in Zboriv in Galicia" (SALR, f. 369, d. 1, c. 391); on the seal imprint of V. Lushpynsky – "Volodymyr Lushpynsky, c. k. notary in Kosiv, in Galicia" (SAIFR, f. 508, d. 1, c. 1, 3, 12–17). In addition to the seal, a rectangular stamp was also used, which included the name of the notary or his deputy, the number and date of the decree of the Lviv Regional Court on the appointment, and the registration number of the certified document (SAIFR, f. 242, d. 1, c. 16, p. 211).

After that, he took the oath before the Lviv Regional Court or the relevant county court and received a decree on permission to begin his activities. The procedure for appointing notaries in the Ukrainian Galician lands, which was consistent with Austrian legislation, was preserved within the framework of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic (ZUNR) and in the interwar period during the existence of the Polish state.

If several languages were used in the notarial district, the regional court could provide the notary with confirmation in which language he should draw up notarial acts or perform notarial actions in each of the languages. From the analyzed archival files it can be seen that at the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century the predominant language of drawing up notarial documents by the Ukrainian notaries was Polish. This is evidenced by the documents of V. Rudnytsky's office in Obertyn (SAIFR, f. 242, c. 10, 15), V. Lushpynsky's office in Kosovo (SAIFR, f. 508, d. 1, c. 1, 3, 12–17). But before the outbreak of World War I, under the influence of the growing legal activity of Ukrainian lawyers (primarily attorneys) regarding the use of the Ukrainian language in judicial institutions, the number of notarial documents in Ukrainian increased significantly. They are found in the office of Oleksandr Didytsky in Voinyliv (SAIFR, f. 255, d. 1, c. 41, 42; f. 256, d. 1, c. 2–6), Volodymyr Rudnytsky and his deputy (a notary candidate) Roman Zayachkivsky (SAIFR, f. 242, d. 1, c. 16).

The position of a notary was for life, but conditions were provided that made it possible to dismiss a lawyer: transition to the bar or another public position that could not be combined with notarial work; due to loss of Austrian citizenship; due to committing a criminal offense and receiving a court sentence; due to prolonged incapacity for duty caused by a serious mental or physical illness, etc.

In numerical terms, the number of notaries in general, and the Ukrainian notaries in particular, in the Galician lands was the lowest of the main legal professions. In the middle of the 19th century they were represented in individual county judicial districts and subordinated to the Lviv and Przemyśl notary chambers. There as well, representatives of the Polish and Jewish nationality prevailed, there were few Ukrainians. In addition, they were still burdened by the practice of ethnic ambivalence, reflected in the popular 19th century expression “gente Ruthenus, natione Polonus” (a Ruthenian by origin, a Pole by nation). Is that why the famous Ukrainian lawyer and politician K. Levytsky, characterizing the origins of the Ukrainian notary public, determined that at the end of the 19th century “this type of people... has already outlived itself and died out.” Instead, later our conscious Ruthenians (Ukrainians) came to the notary public” (Levytsky, 2014, p. 143). This trend was inherent in all legal specialties that Ukrainians sought to enter.

Some Ukrainians, while still students, acquired their first skills in public self-organization within the framework of the activities of the Ukrainian student societies “Sich” at the University of Vienna and the “Lawyers’ Circle” at the University of Lviv. The latter, established in 1881, was the result of the desire of the students of the law department “to organize our fellow lawyers for the future positions that they should occupy in the civic life of the Ukrainian people” (Levytsky, 2014, p. 29). Having acquired the appropriate specialty, they tried to combine professional work with public work, while maintaining friendly relations with their colleagues from their student days. Thus, a circle of public figures from among practicing lawyers was formed.

Among the nationally oriented Ukrainian notaries of the 1870s – 1880s, K. Levytsky singled out the names of Jo. Onyshkevych in Zboriv, later in Kolomyia, S. Budzynowski in Przemyśl, M. Moiseyovych in Zaliztsy and A. Kokurevych in Sianok. The younger wave consisted of V. Lushpynsky in Lviv and Kosiv, K. Telishevsky in Turka, then in Buchach, M. Bachynsky in Kalush, P. Yarymovych in Pidhaitsi, Jo. Hromnytsky in Brody, V-M. Levytsky in Sniatyn (Levytsky, 1934, p. 144).

Among them, it is worth highlighting K. Telishevsky, who was a notary in Turka, later moved to Buchach. Working in the Carpathian Pidhirtsi, he was elected as an ambassador

(deputy) to the Galician Regional Diet (1889 – 1895) and the Austrian State Council (1891 – 1897). He also carried out active work at the county level, was deputy marshal of the county council (Chornovil, 2010, p. 185). His ambassadorial activities in the Sejm were highly appreciated by K. Levytsky, who characterized K. Telishevsky as a good organizer and an exemplary citizen. The lawyer himself was one of the ardent supporters of the course of understanding with the Poles within the framework of the “new era”. Speaking in the Sejm in 1890, he stated: “Give sincere and open support for the development of the Ukrainian (Ruthenian) nationality in the interests of the land and the state, and I will lay my head on the fact that such an understanding, which is based on our common interest, will also establish the well-being of the land, look for the path that would unite us, the Ruthenians and the Poles, so that my Ukrainian-Ruthenian people could find a guarantee that in the future they will become nationally educated, and that they will feel like a people equal in rights with the Polish people...” (Levytsky, 1934, p. 144).

In the public sphere, Jo. Onyshkevych and V. Lushpynsky also worked at this time. Jo. Onyshkevych received a nomination decree back in 1871, opening offices. In Zboriv, later in Kolomyia, at the beginning of the 20th century in Lviv. In all places of work, he participated in local branches of Ukrainian societies, supported cultural and economic events. Having a considerable public authority, he was elected a member of the supervisory board of the Dniester Society (Levytsky, 1934, p. 144).

A little later, V. Lushpynsky began his path to notarial practice. After practicing in Lviv, he worked as an assistant notary in Przemyśl for a year, after which he started his own business in Komarno. Eight years later, in June 1890, V. Lushpynsky moved his office to the mountain town of Kosiv, where he ran it for 12 years. In the last years of his work in the Carpathians, most documents were drawn up and signed by assistants, and V. Lushpynsky was often in Lviv (SAIFR, f. 508, d. 1, c. 16). In August 1902, he moved his office to Jaroslaw, and in the pre-war years he ran it in Przemyśl. He combined his professional work with participation in public affairs in the towns where he worked (Dilo, 1914, January 21).

I. Rudnytsky was also among the nationally conscious notaries. He is known not only for his public work in the towns of Ternopil, but also as the father of the Rudnytsky family, known in the politics and culture of Galicia: Mykhailo, Volodymyr, Ivan, Milena, Anton. His professional path and family pages of his biography were briefly reflected in his memoirs by his son Volodymyr Rudnytsky: “After studying law at Lviv University and military service in Infantry Regiment 55 and serving in the “Barefoot Campaign,” father began practicing law in Berezhany. But one year later, he left the court and moved to the notary public and, as a candidate, began practicing in Pidhaitsi, where my brother Mykhailo was born, then in Zboriv, where my sister Milena and I were born, later in Zolochiv, then in Khodoriv, where my brother Ivan was born, in Mykolayiv on the banks of the Dniester, Hrymailiv, and then, as an independent notary in Luka, where my brother Antin was born, finally in Berezhany, where he died prematurely on December 19, 1906...” (Storinky istorii rodyny Mileny Rudnytskoi, n. d.).

In 1881, 15 Ukrainian notaries worked in the territory of Galicia, holding the 138 notarial positions mentioned above. Three decades later, the situation did not fundamentally change. In 1910, there were only 19 Ukrainian notaries in the whole of Galicia, as indicated in the annual calendar of “Prosvita”. Geographically, there were two notaries in Kolomyia, one each in Lviv, Bolekhiv, Vynnyky, Voinyliv, Halych, Dolyna, Zaloztsy, Krakivets, Mykulyntsy, Nemyriv, Nowe Selo, Przemyśl, Pidhaitsi, Zoloty Potok, Rozhniativ, Skalat and Stara Sil (Iliustrovanyi narodnyi kalendar, 1911).

The notaries (like the judges) had the status of the civil servants under the Austrian law, unlike the lawyers, who were members of the liberal professions and had no regulatory obligations regarding their conduct outside of their professional activities. Consequently, the notaries were the subject to significant restrictions on the possibility of publicly expressing their political and social views, especially those that might differ from the generally defined conduct of a civil servant.

However, the Ukrainian notaries (as well as some judges) as part of the national movement activation still joined the activities of Ukrainian public societies, without particularly advertising it. There were cultural and educational societies “Prosvita”, the recreational societies “Ruska Besida”, the musical and song society “Boyan”, the cooperative society “Silskyi Hospodar”, “Narodna Torhivlia”, etc. among such structures. They paid membership fees (datky), participated in meetings, held cultural events. Their presence, especially, had a positive impact on the local Ukrainian intelligentsia and peasant representatives at the povit levels.

There were two young candidates for the notary public office, Lev Huzar and Volodymyr Levytsky, who began their notarial practice in the town of Bolekhiv almost simultaneously, and Huzar’s sister Olha became Levytsky’s wife in the early 1880s. L. Huzar, a graduate of Lviv University, soon moved to continue his internship in the towns of Yabluniv and Pechenyzhyn near Kolomyia, where he received the right to establish his own office. In 1908, he moved his office to Halych, where he lived and worked until his death in 1923. He is one of the most prominent Ukrainian notaries of the beginning of the 20th century, an active participant in all public and economic societies at the place of activity. Together with his wife, they owned significant land estates in Krylos near Halych, where they conducted multi-branch agricultural production. They had their own house, part of which was equipped as a trading store in Lviv. He was an active member of Stanislaviv branch of “Prosvita” and “Ruska Besida” Society, he was elected as a Councilor to Halych Town Council. He contributed to the organization of the local Ukrainian cooperatives and economic societies of the Ukrainian peasants. During the November Upheaval of 1918, he organised the transfer of power in Halych and the district to the local Ukrainian Committee, and served as the City Commissar of the Ukrainian state. His son Yaroslav was enrolled in the Ukrainian Galician Army, and his grandson Liubomyr Husar became a Cardinal and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church during the times of independent Ukraine (Huzar, 2023, p. 360; Kobuta, 2018, p. 434).

Bolekhiv became the first place of internship for the young candidate for a notary Volodymyr Levytsky, where he found himself in the cultural and educational environment of the local parish priest of the UGCC, Ivan Ozarkevych, and his daughter Natalia Kobrynska. He dealt with the ethnographic and literary activities since he was a student (he took a pseudonym Vasyl Lukych). He was published in the magazine “Druh”, Lviv periodicals “Lastivka”, “Dilo”, “Pravda”. In the 1880s, it was V. Levytsky-Lukych, who became the Editor-in-Chief of illustrated calendars and almanacs published under the by the “Prosvita” Society. In 1880, he published the article about the folk poetess Marusia Churai in the magazine “Zoria”, and in 1881, together with I. Franko and I. Beley, he published “Rus’ka Anthologia”. There was also published a popular legal guide for the peasants, which was called “Rus’kyi Pravotar Domovy” together with a judge Julian Selsky.

In 1890 – 1896, the lawyer took on one of the most important areas of literary work – editing the literary and scientific periodical “Zoria”. Due to V. Levytsky, the periodical turned into an all-Ukrainian printed organ of public creative thought, became a platform

for the defense of the Ukrainian culture and Ukrainian living word persecuted in Russia. There were published the works of diverse authors from Naddniprianshchyna region in the periodical “Zoria”, who later became the prominent Ukrainian writers, and this contributed to strengthening the ties between Galicia and Naddniprianshchyna region. In addition to the literary and editorial work, V. Levytsky-Lukych conducted extensive publishing activities. He published diverse works by such Naddnipriansky Ukrainian writers as I. Nechui-Levytsky, B. Hrinchenko, P. Myrny, O. Konysky, M. Kotsiubynsky, and a complete collection of works written by S. Rudansky. In this way, he contributed greatly to the spread of the Ukrainian literature among the Galician Ukrainians and promoted the development of Ukrainian publishing (Dilo, 1938, October 8).

He carried on his notarial training in Stryi and Stanislaviv in parallel, and he worked for some time as an assistant to a notary in Stanislaviv. In 1896 he established his own notary office in Vynnyky near Lviv, where he worked until his release by the Polish authorities in 1933. He continued his literary, ethnographic, and philosophical research. The following works stand out as the significant ones of a historical and philosophical nature: “Zakordonna Rus” (Rus Abroad), “Uhorska Rus (Hungarian Rus), Its Development and Current State” (1886), “How the Ukrainian People Live in Austria” (1915), “Thoughts about Life” (1928), “The Main Principles of Modern Astrology” (1934), “Freedom of Will in the Light of Modern Physics” (1936), “Religion and Science: Easter Thoughts” (Andrusiak, 2009, p. 86).

Another Volodymyr-Max Levytsky was engaged in the notarial work in Halychna at the same time as V. Levytsky-Lukych. He completed his notarial practice in the town of Sniatyn, in 1886 he was appointed a notary by Decree of the Minister of Justice, and ran offices in Vyshnivchyk and Kozova, Berezhany Povit (SALR, f. 369, d. 1, c. 321).

Ivan Hrabovensky became an active notary in the town of Dolyna at the beginning of the 20th century. He was the organizer, the first Chairman and a long-time Head of the district branch of “Prosvita”. He also participated in the creation and work of almost all economic societies in Dolyna, and he was among the founders and leaders of the local sports societies “Sokil” and “Sich” (Istorya Dolyny, 2015, pp. 86, 88, 111–112). Mykola Antonovych, his pupil, the Ukrainian diaspora lawyer said the following: “...as a sincere, honoured Ukrainian, who from being Grade 5 student worked under poor conditions for the good of the Ukrainian people, all societies, all institutions that were in Dolyna povit are the work of that man, and as a sincere Ukrainian, and he did it not for money” (Yarych, 2003, p. 25)

The following notaries worked during the pre-war period until 1914: Mykhailo Danylovych (Turka), Roman Bachynsky (Lisko), Ivan Meleshkevych (Nyzhankavychi), Teodoziy Pelevych (Stanyslaviv), Omelian Lipytsky and Yulian Tselevych (Uhniv). K. Levytsky noted the following while he was evaluating the overall activity of notaries at that time that “the notarial estate in our country had its own outstanding people, but for the most part did not go far beyond the notarial duties in civil life, and as we know from experience, did not preserve the rights of the Ukrainian language in its governance as it should have” (Levytsky, 2014, p. 145).

There could be seen significant changes in the use of the Ukrainian language among some notaries in the territory of the present Ivano-Frankivsk in the analysed archival materials. It was typical of the above-mentioned L. Husar, and some of the notarial acts of O. Didytsky in Voynyliv, V. Rudnytsky and his assistant R. Zayachkivsky in Obertyn were also drawn up in Ukrainian.

The last notary candidate Roman Zayachkivsky was the son of the former prominent Ukrainian judge Tyto Zayachkivsky, a Court Counselor, who during the pre-war period

became a lawyer and ran a law firm in mountainous Yabluniv. R. Zayachkivsky chose the profession of a notary, and practiced in the office of V. Rudnytsky. He took an active part in gaining power in Kolomyia, and was appointed as the City Commissar of Kolomyia and ensured state-building processes in Kolomyia povit when the ZUNR emerged. He was arrested by the Polish authorities after the defeat of the ZUNR. He was given the opportunity to establish a notary office in Nadvirna, where he worked until he was released by the Poles as unreliable in the mid-1930s. He was the Head of the povit “Prosvita” and a member of many Ukrainian societies, including the Povit Committee of the Ukrainian National Democratic Union. He supported the organisation of cultural events by the Ukrainian activists financially. He was elected to Nadvirna Town Council. During the German occupation in 1941 – 1944, he was the Head of the Notary Chamber in “Galicia” district. He emigrated to the USA (Kravtsiv, 1975, pp. 631, 816, 818; Ukrainsky holos (Myunhen), 1949, June 16).

The notarial activity of the Ukrainian lawyers was subjected to further oppression under the conditions of the Polish state. Lviv Notary Chamber initiated a kind of audit of the behaviour of acting notaries during the times of the ZUNR, their loyalty to the Polish authorities, and the prospects for filling vacant positions. It was emphasized that it was necessary to take into account the behaviour of the candidates for positions during the Ukrainian authorities, and the position of the Ukrainians – how and in what way they expressed negativity towards the Polish community (SALR, f. 369, d. 1, c. 1, pp. 1–2).

The notaries were prohibited from political activities and participation in the public or cultural life of their own people by practical actions of both the Polish administration and the judiciary. The restriction applied to both lawyers active since Austrian times and potential applicants for the notarial profession. An example is the story of the candidate for a notary Ivan Sokhatsky. A graduate of Lviv University, one of I. Bobersky’s closest associates in the development of the Ukrainian gymnastic movement in Galicia, a member of many Ukrainian societies in Kalush in the pre-war period, in 1920 – 1921 he underwent official practice in the office of O. Didytsky in Voynylów. In 1921 he opposed the holding of elections to the Polish authorities in Ukrainian lands, for which he was arrested and imprisoned for 21 days. The path to the notary’s office was closed. In 1925, after completing his law practice, he received the right to establish a law office in Kalush, but for another two years he was persecuted by the Polish prosecutor’s office for manifesting his national position (CSHAUL, f. 151, d. 1, c. 1703). He became an active “organizer of the povit”, took care of the development of the economic and cooperative movement, was the Head of the Povit Committee of the UNDO, and the director of the branch of the Ukrainian Bank.

A similar situation arose with Yaroslav Hrynevych. A former Sich rifleman and participant in the military struggle for the Ukrainian statehood, the son of the writer Katry Hrynevych, he received a law degree. While undergoing notarial practice in Bohorodchany, he was also accused of a pro-Ukrainian position, participation in public life and was not allowed to take the notary exams. He became a lawyer, worked in Nadvirna, continuing his community service (Hrynevych, 1968).

Despite such trends, the Ukrainian legal community continued to demonstrate public and national solidarity. An example is the position of the Ukrainian lawyers of Stanislaviv, who supported the functioning of the city cultural society “Ruska Besida”. There were about 30 active Ukrainian members lawyers: judges, lawyers, notaries. Those were: L. Huzar from Halych, the notary from Bohorodchany P. Zhukovsky, the Deputy Notary T. Budzynovsky and candidates O. Lisykevych, I. Medvid, O. Melnykovych. In addition to the traditional

literary and entertainment evenings, charitable casinos were organized, where the funds collected during the game were transferred to the public needs of the Ukrainians (Kravtsiv, 1975, p. 621).

A special place among Ukrainian notaries in the field of literary creativity belongs to the literary critic, scholar and writer Mykhailo Mochulskyi (1875 – 1940). His professional career was typical of a Ukrainian lawyer of Austrian times. After graduating from Lviv University, he chose the specialisation of a notary, underwent relevant practice in notary offices in Lviv, Sianok, Mykolayiv on the banks of the Dniester, and received a doctorate in law. Before the war, he worked as an assistant notary in Lviv. During the Russian occupation, he was arrested and deported to Russia. When there emerged the Ukrainian People's Republic he worked as a lawyer-notary in the auxiliary staff of the delegation of the young state, he participated in the preparation and signing of the Brest Peace Treaty of 1918 with Germany and Austria-Hungary. He returned to Galicia, worked as a notary in the cities of Hrymailiv, Ternopil, and from 1933 in Stanislaviv (Doroshenko, 1942).

While in Lviv, he became a member, later Director, of the Ukrainian Publishing Union, an employee of the Literary and Scientific Bulletin, a member of the National School of Literature, and its manager. He tried his hand at artistic writing as a poet and fiction writer. But he contributed most to the literary work. He is the author of many critical and literary works devoted to the works of T. Shevchenko, I. Franko, Kh. Alchevska, U. Kravchenko, O. Kozlovsky and the others. M. Mochulsky's reviews combined two basic approaches: the affirmation of realistic tendencies in literature and the criticism of decadent trends. Among his research, it is worth highlighting the book "Bronze Bust" (1931) about the first collector of the Ukrainian thoughts Tsertelev and the poet and ethnographer Manzhuza. The book about the creative heritage of I. Franko "Ivan Franko. Studies and Memories" (1938) was profound in content. In 1936, he also published a collection of his own stories for children "Opaleva Mriaka" (1936) (Doroshenko, 1942).

**Conclusions.** Thus, the process of the Ukrainian notary public development was correlated in time with the process of the rise of the Ukrainian social movement in Galicia and the struggle for the national and political rights of the Ukrainian people. Therefore, the Ukrainian notaries were part of this movement, joining the activities of public societies, supporting the efforts of educational and cultural development of the oppressed people in their spare time. The work of the Ukrainian lawyers in the development of the notarial work under the conditions of the Austro-Hungarian and Polish states was determined by the existing bans for civil servants on the public manifestation of political and social views. But despite such restrictions, some notaries joined the active public life of Ukrainian societies at the workplace, demonstrating their commitment and support for the national development in various ways and forms. Such lawyers included notaries of different generations K. Telishevsky, I. Rudnytsky, V. Lushpynsky, L. Huzar, I. Hrabovensky, R. Zayachkivsky, etc. Carrying out their professional work, they expanded the field of use of the Ukrainian language in official records, supported or even headed educational societies, and made financial donations to public causes. Among the notaries, two bright literary figures stood out: V. Levytsky-Lukych and M. Mochulsky. For them, literary creativity, journalism, editorial and publishing activities became an integral part of their life path, a way of their own self-expression, which complemented the main legal work. These creative individuals reflected not only the contemporary reality in their works, but also demonstrated high examples of various genres of literary creativity.

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