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UKRAINIAN INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HALYCHYNA IN THE FIRST THIRD OF THE 20TH CENTURY: STATE AND FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT

The article analyses the state and the features of industrial development of Halychyna focusing on the production process in the largest individual enterprises of Halychyna (construction factory of I. Levynskyi, M. Khamula's carpet factory, «Elegant», «Fama», «Tsentrosoiuz», etc.). The activities of well-known private entrepreneurs, in particular, their achievements in agriculture and industrial production, is elucidated. Emphasis is put on the work of *entrepreneurial* people in the most advanced industries, which included timber manufacturing industry, building, and construction industry, consumer goods manufacturing as well as food and paper industries. The innovative and professional activities of I. Levynskyi, M. Khamula, R. Shukhevych, B. Chaikovskiy, O. Levytskyi, and other entrepreneurs is highlighted; it was due to them that the national economy developed, the slogan «Buy from a local, buy local, be local» («*Svii do svoho po svoie*») had become popular, and the Ukrainian goods started to be competitive in the market. Entrepreneurial activities of the Ukrainians in the late 19th – the first third of the 20th century was one of the forms of economic movement; nowadays, it has become crucial for understanding the current socio-economic situation in Ukraine. While carrying out the research concerning the above-mentioned issues, the critical approach as well as general scientific and special historical methods were applied, which helped to present the Ukrainian business environment as an independent ethno-social formation; at the same time, the industry was viewed as a system that had its own structure and specific features of development.

Keywords: individual entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial people, production, industry, Halychyna, Lviv, the Ukrainians.

In the late 19th – first third of the 20th century Ukrainian individual entrepreneurs were forming as a separate socio-economic group and tried to cover the main industries with their production. Entrepreneurial people united in various professional organizations. Then Halychyna had large, medium, small, and so-called «dwarf» enterprises or handicraft workshops. They were classified by the number of employees. While Poles and Jews were

dominated in the structure of a large and medium-sized private business, Ukrainians owned mostly small companies and handicraft workshops, the number of which increased every year. Ukrainian entrepreneurs were mostly involved in the food, light, chemical, construction, and wood industries.

In historiography Ukrainian individual business environment was studied in the context of the activities of the Union of Ukrainian Merchants and Industrialists in the works of V. Nestorovych. Some researchers, such as O. Noga, R. Shmagalo, and I. Zhuk, A. Kos, and L. Onyschenko, have addressed several studies to the development of ceramic craft and the entrepreneurial activities of Ivan Levynskyi. However, there is no comprehensive study of successful business projects of Ukrainian entrepreneurial people in Ukrainian historiography.

Due to the economic development of cooperation and individual entrepreneurship, from the end of the 19th century, in Lviv started to show up industrial districts, where new industrial companies were built and functioned. One such street was Kzhizhova Street, which was named Potocki Street in the interwar period (now General Chuprynka Street). More than ten companies in this area were famous for their products. That is why the area was named «Ukrainian Manchester». First of all, I. Levynskyi's construction company was associated with «Ukrainian Manchester» in Lviv. It was located in several buildings on the Potocki Street, 58, and on the Yanivska street (nowadays Shevchenko Street). Among Halychanians, including Lviv residents, the word Manchester was associated with the economically developed city and region of England. Manchester was the center of an urban area known as Greater Manchester. In the 19th century, it was Manchester, England, where industry and trade developed rapidly, free trade was promoted, the concept of «Manchester» was documented.

The food industry developed in the Halychyna region, which was represented not only by «Maslosoiuz», «Suspilnyi promysl», «Rii» coops, but also sweets factory «Fortuna Nova» and other ones. Flour milling advanced in Halychyna, and a number of gristmills were operating. Ivan Tsiurapailovych's bakery, «Zoloty Kolos», «AS», «Yakir» were famous for delicious pastries. Lviv factory «Produktsiia», which had been working since the mid-1930s, produced fruit spread, jams, marmalades, juice, and actively competed with similar Jewish companies. Ukrainians also had its own condiment factory «mustard» «Mika» (produced French, tomato, English condiments).

The Ternopil region was well-known by the trade and industrial enterprise of brothers Petro and Ivan Maikiv, whose meat products, including own produced canned meat, were in demand not only in the region but also abroad. Petro Savchynsky's mineral water company «Akva» operated in Stryi. Mr. Pyts, a meat wholesaler with stores in Stryi and Drohobych, who exported meat and meat products even abroad, was considered a Ukrainian millionaire¹. There was also a network of Ukrainian oil companies in Halychyna.

The light industry was associated primarily with the oldest cooperative union «Trud», which gave rise to other individual tailoring enterprises. «Ukrainske narodne mystetstvo», «Hutsulske mystetstvo», «Bazar», «Kometa» coops and «Dendra» shoemaker coop rep-

¹ Яцкевич Л. Промисел Стрийщини у новіших часах. *Стрийщина: історико-мемуарний збірник Стрийщини, Скільщини, Болехівщини, Жидачівщини і Миколаївщини* / ред. І. Пеленська, К. Баб'як: в 3 т. Нью Йорк: Комітет Стрийщини; НТШ, 1990. Т. 2. С. 377; Важний відживчий середник. *Свій до свого* (Львів). 1935. Грудень. С. 14; *Купчак Д.* Очима репортера на український промисл. *Торговля і промисл* (Львів). 1935. 15 грудня. С. 7–9; *Жовківщина: історичний нарис* / відп. ред. М. Литвин. Жовква; Львів; Балтимор, 1994. Т. 1. С. 131.

resented this branch with dignity. Even Ukrainian soldiers with disabilities were involved in this craft. They sewed national hats: «ukrainky» and «mazepynky», which were sold in Halychyna, Volyn, Pidliashshia, and Polissia. Lviv companies «Borysten», «Emka», «Oma», and others were engaged in tailoring and trade. Fur products could be ordered at Yu. Hlushevskiy's «Khrom» factory, which dyed fur, and sewed fur products. Famous in Halychyna was the mechanical tannery «Astra» in Stryi, which did all set of works from preparing raw leather material to sales.

Describing the leather industry development features, the magazine «Torhovelnii informator» in 1938 wrote: «Recently, the number of Ukrainian merchants in the leather industry is really increasing, but this number needs to grow even more because we have a very long way to go to capture this market»². In the second half of the 19th century, the famous Lviv merchant and businessman M. Dymet tried to advance tannery in the region. He invested a lot of money in the development of the industry, bought a plot in Zamarstyniv, and built a factory run by his son. Unfortunately, due to the illness and death of his son, the business failed. In memory of the famous entrepreneur, the pond in his Zamarstyniv estate was named «Dymetivka»³.

Carpet making was a local feature of the Halychanian light industry. The Kosiv carpet craft was represented by the «Hutsulshchyna» and «Hutsulske mystetstvo» enterprises. In particular, «Hutsulske mystetstvo» had functioned since 1922 under the motto: «For the revival of Ukrainian folk art.» Hutsul carpets were made based on the compositional motifs of ancient patterns. These carpets were original, stately, muted in colors. Mostly they were handmade and painted with vegetable dyes. M. Golubets, a Ukrainian rug making researcher, wrote that «Ukrainian carpet, like Ukrainian song and wooden architecture, is one of the most prominent demonstrations of the Ukrainian people's original creativity»⁴. The Ukrainian carpet reflects centuries-old trade and cultural relations with the East and West. It is a symbiosis of cultures, production techniques because, over the centuries, the Ukrainian carpet has not lost its identity. Ukrainian carpets had a unique technique and shape; they combined «two worlds» – the abstract-decorative East and the naturalistic West. World museums and exhibitions exhibited them. In 1930, «Hutsulske mystetstvo» showed its achievements and professionalism at the Lviv Carpet Exhibition, presented a collection of Ukrainian carpets with local features (of Halychyna, Podillia, Volyn, Kyiv, Poltava regions). Hutsul carpets were sold not only on ethnic Ukrainian lands but also in Poland (Lodz, Warsaw), exported to Sweden, Switzerland, and the USA⁵.

Hlyniiany, in the Peremyshliany district, was famous for carpets production. At the end of the 19th century, Rev. Fylymon Reshetylovych started in the city, the carpets enterprise «Tkatske tovarystvo». After World War I, this craft was famous for a well-known industrialist,

² Бранжі і кон'юктурн. *Торговельний інформатор* (Львів). 1938. 20 листопада. С. 3.

³ Несторович В. Українські купці і промисловці в Західній Україні 1920–1945. Торонто; Чикаго: Клуб Українських Професіоналістів і Підприємців, 1947. С. 273; Фірма «Текстиль». *Свій до свого*. 1935. Грудень. С. 12; Промисл і торгівля. *Український міщанин* (Львів). 1934. 1 січня. С. 5; Килимарський промисл в Косові. *Український міщанин*. 1934. 14 січня. С. 5.

⁴ Перша виставка килимів і вишивок / у поряд. М. Голубець. Львів: З друкарні Щасного Беднарського, 1930. С. 1. («Гуцульське мистецтво» в Косові).

⁵ Hołubec M. Kilim ukraiński. Wystawa druga. Lwów: Z drukarni Naukowego Tow. im. Szewczenki we Lwowie, 1936. S. 1–16; Перша виставка килимів і вишивок. С. 1–16.

a member of the Union of Ukrainian Merchants and Industrialists, owner of a factory, shop, and numerous real estate Mykhailo Hamula. As of 1939, the total value of the enterprise was estimated at PLN 1 million. Due to the business expansion and the necessity of qualified personnel, there was a need to create carpet courses in Hlyniany and nearby villages. The vendors of raw materials (wool, woolen yarn) were companies from Bilsk, Argentina, and Australia. Design samples for M. Hamula were developed at the Krakow Academy of Fine Arts, Lviv Industrial School, and by Ukrainian artists. Because of its creativeness, Hamula carpets had been recognized at the world and regional exhibitions and fairs. M. Hamula mentioned that in his entrepreneurship, he faced «the most brutal competition». Cooperating with a Viennese merchant, the owner of a carpet wholesale in Lviv, Pylyp Haze, solved his sales issues. He also delivered goods to small Halychanian shops. After the war, M. Hamula founded the Ukrainian cooperative «Vira» in Herrenberg, which produced and sold wooden jewelry and ordinary boxes⁶. Firstly, silk craft in Halychyna was cooperative and developed thanks to the company «Silskyi hospodar», which initiated the cooperative «Shovk».

Successful Ukrainian private and cooperative companies represented the wood industry. As an example, in 1937, Prombank, RSUK, and the agronomic and technical society «Pratsia» united experts in wood processing (joiners, carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, carvers) from different parts of Halychyna into the carpentry coop «Arho». Among the private companies, it is worth highlighting the company «EAR», which specialized in furniture manufacturing with Ukrainian folk art elements as well as some art carpentries. In Ternopil, furniture was made at Anton Diakiv's Ukrainian factory⁷. The well-known in Lviv was the shoemaking pegs factory «Dendra», which was owned by graduates of the Gdańsk University of Technology. Artisans used local wood to make pegs. The «Narodna torhivlia» supplied the enterprise with raw materials and the «Biblios» with packaging⁸. Dendra's products successfully competed on the market; the company sold products in Halychyna, Volyn, and Poznan. After a factory tour, the journalist of the magazine «Nash Prapor» in 1936 wrote: «Among our young industry, «Dendra» is already a «giant»⁹. There was also the only Ukrainian haberdashery factory «GAR» in Lviv, which produced combs, buttons, mirrors with portraits of Ukrainian historical persons like B. Khmelnytskyi, busts of T. Shevchenko, I. Franko. Among the buyers in demand were pocket mirrors and large framed mirrors, as well as combs made of natural Viennese horns¹⁰.

From the end of the 19th century in the construction industry worked architect Ivan Levynskyi and Vcheliak brothers. During the interwar period, architectural and construction work was carried out by KIR employees. The metalworking industry was represented by the iron goods enterprise «Stal», the A. Zaiats roofing workshop, the M. Brylynskyi bell foundry, the distinction, and devotional workshop «Perun», and the M. Stefanivskyi

⁶ Хамула М. Глиняни – місто моїх килимів. Нью-Йорк: Накладом автора, 1969. С. 15–33, 125–137; Несторович В. Українські купці та промисловці... С. 72–74.

⁷ Провідник до українських фірм і інституцій в краю й за кордоном / під ред. Івана Шавеля. Львів: Накладом видавництва «Українська реклама», 1935. С. 14.

⁸ Панченко П. У відвідинах нашого промислу. *Господарсько-кооперативний часопис* (Львів). 1936. 2 лютого. С. 5.

⁹ «Велико-фабричний розмах». «Дендра» – фабрика шевських кілків. *Наш прapor* (Львів) 1936. 30 березня. С. 3.

¹⁰ Стаємо сильною ногою на ґрунт життя! *Наш прapor*. 1936. 23 березня. С. 3.

locksmith workshop. Andrii Falendysh's construction company was popular in Ternopil, providing jobs for Ukrainian engineers and workers.

Among mineral enterprises dominated brick, quarry, concrete plants like the Yu. Hrytsak's cement plant, the I. Levynskyi's construction plant. O. Onysko's company made high-quality porcelain tableware. The largest construction and mineral enterprises operated outside Lviv, in Stryi, Skoliv, and Nadvirna counties. In Stanislaviv worked S. Snihurovych's company, which specialized in tin, ceramics, and glass manufacturing¹¹.

Significantly successful among Lviv entrepreneurs in the construction and mineral industry was a graduate of Lviv Polytechnic Ivan Levynskyi. Together with his teacher Yu. Zakharevych, he created the union «Zakharevych and Levynskyi». In his original projects were built many buildings, which are the decoration of Lviv, such as the Main Railway Station, Hotel «George», «Narodna hostynnytsia», Chamber of Commerce, Insurance Company «Dnister», Mykola Lysenko Lviv National Musical Academy, etc. They differ by a unique sophistication of style and original design of exteriors and interiors. The buildings are decorated in the Ukrainian style: gold mosaic and ceramic inserts.

While it was one of the largest construction factories in Halychyna, in the early 20th century, the Ukrainian Halychanian ceramics of I. Levynskyi's factory successfully competed with German, Austrian, and Hungarian brands, displacing them from local markets and expanding to the Western European trade area. In addition to Levynskyi's factory, companies in Hlynsk and «Kubin, Brih, Korshenovskiy» were famous in tiles production decorating¹². I. Levynsky's project production company united talented artists. The partner of the businessman was Yu. Sosnovskiy. Competitors of Ukrainian architects in leadership were Alfred Kamenobrodskiy, Vincent Ravskiy, Jan Schultz, Yuliush Cybulskiy, Michal Uliam, Adam Opolskiy, and others¹³.

In the interwar period, instead of I. Levynskyi's ceramic workshop, the sculptor S. Lytvynenko initiated the foundation of the ceramics factory «Oko». It was called the «spiritual heir of Ivan Levynskyi's factory». The factory made and decorated vases, plates, vials (bottles), jugs (pottery for water). The factory carried out tours, organized lectures on Ukrainian ceramics, and intensively advertised their products at the industrial exhibitions and fairs¹⁴.

In the 1920s and 1930s, I. Levynskyi's business traditions were handed down to agronomic and technical society «Pratsia», which had been working since 1920 under M. Stefanivskiy's leadership. The organization brought together more than 100 people, most of them were employees at I. Levynskyi's company. The company owned more than 40% of shares in I. Levynskyi's Joint-Stock Construction Union and owned numerous real estate.

¹¹ Онисько О. Звідомлення фірми «Кераміка». *Свій до свого*. 1935. Грудень. С. 13.

¹² Нога О., Шмагалю Р. Між Сходом і Заходом. Кераміка Галичини кінця ХІХ – початку ХХ ст. в контексті міжнародних зв'язків: контакти і взаємовпливи. Львів: «Логос», 1994. С. 11, 14; Жук І. Іван Левинський та його будівельна фірма за часів передвоєнної кризи і великої війни. *Україна: культурна спадщина, національна свідомість, державність* / гол. ред. М. Литвин, упоряд. І. Соляр. Львів, 2015. Вип. 25. С. 257.

¹³ Кос А., Онищенко Л. Спадщина великого будівничого. Професор Львівської політехніки Іван Левинський (1851–1919). Львів: Вид-во національного університету «Львівська політехніка», 2009. С. 13–16; Жук І. Іван Левинський та його будівельна фірма С. 253–254; Жук І. Львів Левинського: місто і будівничий. Київ: Грані-Т, 2010. С. 25–30.

¹⁴ Стаємо сильною ногою на ґрунт життя! *Наука прапор*. 1936. 23 березня. С. 3.

The Cooperative of Engineering Works (KIR) was famous for its construction, repair, and electrical works. The coop did lights installation in churches. In the store of electrical appliances «Eco», you could buy different electrical equipment: electric ovens, electric water heaters, irons, dryers, electromedical devices, such as lamp «Solux» – a device for light therapy, heating, and stimulation of blood circulation, etc. Also, KIR specialists made batteries, radios, detectors, turntables, speakers. There was also a KIR workshop, where electrical appliances were repaired, in particular phones and buzzers¹⁵. Ukrainian electrical goods competed in price and quality with «Daimon» batteries and flashlights supplied by «Tsentrosoiuz», county unions, coops, and other trade establishments.

Undoubtedly, the technical achievements of the Ukrainian interwar industry were the Ukrainian radio receivers «Ergon», which had been on the market since the 1930s. The company's motto was: «In every Ukrainian house – a good Ukrainian radio receiver «Ergon». Ergon produced four types of radios: two battery-powered and two electric-powered. Battery-powered radios: a three-lamp «Boiaryn» radio receiver covered about 30 radio waves, was extreme energy-saving, and a high-quality «Hetman» radio receiver. Electric-powered radios: a three-lamp «Otaman» and five-lamp «Superheterodyn» and «Kniaz» cost from 135 to 400 PLN. The best elements were used to make radios: capacitors, electrodynamic loudspeakers, and other radio parts of well-known brands «Philips», «Siemens», which were manufactured in Warsaw, Poznan, Gdansk. Highly popular was a four-lamp radio «Hetman» worth 260 zlotys, which worked on short, medium, and long radio waves. About 40 radio waves were tuned¹⁶.

The chemical industry was linked with the «Zoria» chemical factory of O. Levytska and Spilka, in particular with the «Elehant» toothpaste, as well as with the «Tsentrosoiuz» soap factory. The famous pharmacist M. Terletskyi was engaged in the production of different types of soap. In the Halychyna, Ukrainian chemical companies «Etan», «Atma», «Bryliant», «Famoza», «Keros», «Mota», etc. were also known¹⁷.

Ukrainian entrepreneurs were involved in the paper industry. The cardboard and paper factory «Dekoro» worked with many customers. The factory had its own printing house that printed various advertisements, made packaging for industrial goods. Yevhen Nahirnyi, the son of public and economic figure Vasyl Nahirnyi, was the «Byblos» paper mill director. It was here that SUKiP published its publications. Ordinary and creative paper bags were made at the Lviv factory «TOP», in particular for the enterprises «Suspilnyi promysl», «ATA», «Soiuznyi bazar». Ukrainian publishing houses purchased gifts and printing paper from TOP.

R. Shukhevych and B. Chaikivskyi owned advertising company «Fama» (from Latin – publicity, rumor, gossip) that had not only economic but also social and political importance. «Fama» was the OUN's media and business base, its branches worked in the Halychyna, Volyn cities, and abroad. The owners of the enterprise worked closely with Ukrainian publishing houses, in particular with I. Tyktor's publishing concern, magazines

¹⁵ «К.І.Р.» і «Е-ко». Наші технічні досягнення на виставі українського промислу. *Науи пратор.* 1936. 26 березня. С. 3.

¹⁶ Українські радіоприймачі «Ергон». Там само. 29 квітня. С. 3–4.

¹⁷ Наш промисл. *Український міщанин.* 1933. 24 грудня. С. 7.

«Dilo», «Batktivshchyna». Advertisements were also published in Polish, Hungarian, and German newspapers.

«Fama» began its activities by collecting advertisements in various institutions that printed in the press. Gradually, «Fama» was formed as a diversified enterprise with departments of press advertising, printing booklets, production of branded marquee and billboards, window design, organization of advertising exhibitions and fairs, film advertising, production of «addresses» (institutions and companies guide) transport department. Employees of the film advertising department made coupons for film screenings, promoted the cinemas «Atlantyc», «Kopernyk», «Marysenka». Most of the company employees were OUN members who had issues finding a job at state-owned enterprises and institutions. Ya. Lianytsia designed the ads¹⁸.

One of the largest Lviv publishing concerns was owned by I. Tyktor, who had better numbers even than the M. Dombrovskiy's publishing concern «Iliustrovanyi kurier shchodennyi» in Krakow. Each of its publishing events was successful, as a journalist of a one-day newspaper «Svii do svoho po svoie» pointed out. The entrepreneur's success was defined by the merchant's skill, reasonably priced and quality goods, and good advertising. Because of the skills and efforts, «there was no village without the Tyktor press»¹⁹.

The printing house of the Basilian Monastery in Zhovkva stood out among the printing enterprises of Halychyna. 200-300 items were published here annually. The Chuchman brothers in Lviv had their own printing company «Uniiia» with zincography, and lithography departments ran by Halychanian lithographer V. Andreichyn. «Uniiia» specialized in lithographic printing, production of color posters, announcements, maps, etc. This company produced high-quality product labels with replicas of O. Novakivskiy's paintings, V. Kubiyovych's maps, and holiday postcards «pochtivka» of the «Soiuznyi bazar». In the late 1930s in Lviv on Sq. Rynok, 42, there was a cliché company, «Reproductsiia», which took orders on various printing services²⁰.

In the late 19th – first third of the 20th century individual entrepreneurship in Halychyna was a form of a national movement and associated with the slogan «Buy from a local, buy local, be local» («Svii do svoho po svoie»). In the interwar period of the 20th century, Ukrainian entrepreneurs were as a separate ethno-social group; at the same time, social organizations were the expression of their interests. Ukrainian entrepreneurs represented different industries: from light (Mykhailo Hamula's carpets) and food (Klymentyna Avdykovich's sweets) to mineral and metalworking (furnaces, tiles of Ivan Levynskiy, church bells of Brylynski). Women also demonstrated enterprise and took an important place in the Halychyna business environment. The leaders of women's entrepreneurship were Klymentyna Avdykovich and Olena Levytska. Due to the innovative and professional activities of Ukrainian entrepreneurs, in cities of Halychyna were formed separate industrial districts, and Lviv was associated with industrialized European cities and called «Ukrainian Manchester».

¹⁸ Чайківський Б. «Фамa». Рекламна фірма Романа Шухевича. Львів: Мс, 2005. С. 5–70.

¹⁹ Марусин Гр. Концерн «Українська преса». *Свій до свого по своє*. 1935. Грудень. С. 2–3.

²⁰ Графічне заведення «Унія». *Свій до свого*. 1935. Грудень. С. 8; Друкарня Ю. Яськіва і С-ка. Там само. С. 12.

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УКРАЇНСЬКЕ ПРИВАТНЕ ПІДПРИЄМНИЦТВО В ГАЛИЧИНІ ПЕРШОЇ ТРЕТИНИ ХХ СТ.: СТАН ТА ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РОЗВИТКУ

Проаналізовано стан та особливості розвитку промисловості в Галичині, зокрема виробничий процес у найбільших галицьких приватних підприємствах (будівельна фабрика І. Левинського, килимарня М. Хамули, «Елегант», «Фама», «Центросоюз» тощо). Висвітлено діяльність відомих приватних підприємців, зокрема їхні досягнення у сфері сільськогосподарського та промислового виробництва. Акцентовано увагу на роботі підприємливих людей у найбільш розвинутих галузях промисловості, зокрема деревообробній, будівельній, легкій, харчовій, паперовій. Підкреслено новаторську та професійну діяльність І. Левинського, М. Хамули, Р. Шухевича, Б. Чайківського, О. Левицької та інших підприємців, завдяки яким розвивалася національна економіка, поширювалося гасло «Свій до свого по своє», а українські товари були конкурентоспроможними на ринку. Підприємницька активність українців кінця ХІХ – першої третини ХХ ст. була однією з форм господарського руху, вона є важливою та показовою для осмислення сучасних суспільно-економічних реалій в Україні. У процесі дослідження вищезазначеної проблематики застосовано критичний підхід, загальнонаукові та спеціальні історичні методи, які допомогли виділити українське бізнес-середовище як окреме етносоціальне утворення, а промисловість як систему, яка мала свою структуру та особливості розвитку.

Ключові слова: приватне підприємництво, підприємливі люди, виробництво, промисловість, Галичина, Львів, українці.