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**ЛІТЕРАТУРНА ТВОРЧІСТЬ
УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ГАЛИЦЬКИХ ПРАВНИКІВ
НАПРИКІНЦІ ХІХ – ПОЧАТКУ ХХ СТОЛІТТЯ**

Анотація. Мета – проаналізувати літературний доробок представників українського правничого середовища, його змістову і смислову частину на тлі професійної юридичної діяльності, показати різножанровість їх літературної творчості, художню оригінальність і самотність. Увага повернута як до відомих літераторів, так і до незаслужено забутих через радянський ідеологічний наратив осіб. **Методологія дослідження** визначена застосуванням принципів історизму, об'єктивності. Під час дослідження використовувалися методи конкретно-історичний,

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історико-порівняльний, біографічний, поведінковий, компаративістики. **Наукова новизна** статті полягає у потребі узагальнення і конкретизації участі представників правничих професій у культурному житті Галичини на рубежі двох століть, проєкції їх професійної і громадської діяльності, світогляду та осмислення ними потреб українства у літературних творчих формах.

Висновки. На рубежі XIX–XX ст. на суспільну арену західно-українських земель, що належали до Австро-Угорської імперії, вийшов новий соціально-професійний стан – українські правники. Його представники, зокрема, адвокати, були юридичними захисниками національних і громадянських прав співвітчизників у судах, посіли провідні місця в українському політичному і громадському житті Східної Галичини, стали виразниками прав українців в австрійському парламенті та Галицькому крайовому сеймі. Але, крім професійної, політичної і громадської діяльності, частина галицьких правників (як часто тоді називали представників юридичних професій) стала відомою завдяки своїй культурницькій і творчій діяльності, котру вела в позаробочий час. Однією із сфер реалізації власних творчих прагнень була художня література, або, тогочасною лексикою, «красне письменство». У числі відомих літературних особистостей слід назвати таких осіб, як: етнограф і фольклорист М. Бучинський, письменники Л. Мартович, І. Семанюк, А. Чайковський, поети М. Кічура і М. Козоріс, публіцист і один з перших вітчизняних футуристів А. Кос, літературні критики й редактори В. Левицький й М. Мочульський та ін. Власне літературна творчість була складовою їх життєвого шляху, способом власного самовираження, що доповнював основну юридичну роботу. Ці творчі особистості у своїх творах відображали не тільки тогочасну гірку дійсність і важке життя власного бездержавного народу, але й у художніх формах показували кращі риси українців.

Ключові слова: М. Бучинський; М. Кічура; М. Козоріс; А. Кос; літературна творчість; В. Левицький-Лукич; Л. Мартович; М. Мочульський; письменники; правники; М. Черемшина; А. Чайковський.

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LITERARY WORK OF THE UKRAINIAN GALICIAN LAWYERS AT THE END OF THE XIX – BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

Summary. *The purpose of the article is to analyse literary heritage of the Ukrainian lawyers who dealt with literature, to present an overview of its sense and essence with their professional work as a background. The paper aims at disclosing different genres of their literary activity, as well as their creative authenticity. The paper sheds light on the personalities whose literary works were long forgotten due to the Soviet propaganda of the former era. The methodology of the research relies on the historic and objective principles. It includes the historical, historical-comparative, biographical, behavioural, and contrastive methods. The scientific novelty of the paper is revealed by the need to determine and systemize the role and place of the lawyers-writers in the cultural life of Galicia at the turn of two centuries, to understand peculiarities of their professional and creative work and to comprehend their perception of national ideas with their further embodiment in literature.*

Conclusions. *The turn of the XIX–XX centuries introduced a new socio-professional stratum to the public arena of Western lands which were under the Austro-Hungarian Empire rule, and this stratum consisted of the Ukrainian lawyers. Not only its representatives, particularly lawyers, acted as legal defenders of national and civil rights of their compatriots in the local courts, they also took leading positions*

in the Ukrainian political and public life of Eastern Galicia, and fought for the rights of Ukrainians in both the Austrian Parliament and the Diet of Galicia and Lodomeria. Besides their professional, political and social activity, a significant part of Galician lawyers (as all representatives of the legal professions were called back then) became famous because of their cultural and creative activities which were not a part of their working routine but part-time activities or hobbies. A lot of them took to creative writing as a means of expressing their ideas, and their works appeared in various genres of literature: scientific, journalistic, fiction (poetics, prose, etc.), representing their worldview and beliefs.

The list of the well-known literary figures of that time includes such people as an ethnographer and folklorist M. Buchynsky, writers L. Martovych, I. Semanyuk, A. Tchaikovsky, poets M. Kichura and M. Kozoris, a publicist and one of the first Ukrainian futurists A. Kos, literary critics and editors V. Levitsky and M. Mochulsky and others. In fact, literary work was a complementary component of their way of life, a way of self-expression, as their main activity was legal work. Their literary work was an important component of life, a way of self-expression, which complemented their main legal work in a way. Their literary works depicted bitter reality of that time and hard life of fellow stateless people. Yet, they also served to show the best features of Ukrainians in literature.

Key words: *M. Buchynsky; M. Kichura; M. Kozoris; A. Kos; literary activity; V. Levytsky-Lukych; L. Martovych; M. Mochulsky; writers; lawyers; M. Cheremshyna; A. Chakovsky.*

Introduction of the problem. The turn of the XIX–XX centuries introduced a new socio-professional stratum to the public arena of the Western lands which were under the Austro-Hungarian Empire rule, and this stratum consisted of the Ukrainian lawyers. Not only its representatives, particularly lawyers, acted as legal defenders of national and civil rights of their compatriots in the local courts, they also took leading positions in the Ukrainian political and public life of Eastern Galicia, and fought for the rights of Ukrainians in both the Austrian Parliament and the Diet of Galicia and Lodomeria. Besides their professional, political and social activity, a significant part of Galician lawyers (as all representatives of the legal professions were called back then) became famous because of their cultural and creative activities which were not a part of their working routine but part-time

activities or hobbies. A lot of them took to creative writing as a means of expressing their ideas, and their works appeared in various genres of literature: scientific, journalistic, fiction (poetics, prose, etc.), representing their worldview and beliefs.

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Recent research analysis. There are no comprehensive studies dedicated to the issue of the literary activity of Ukrainian lawyers as a distinctive phenomenon of Ukrainian Galician culture. One can find some information on certain aspects of this problem in biographical works dedicated to specific personalities or in the general overview works. Thus, in the works of R. Horak, B. Yakymovych, O. Sedlyar, M. Petriv one can read about the way of life, professional legal activity, and certain aspects of the literary work of such lawyers as A. Tchaikovsky, L. Martovych and I. Semanyuk (Marko Cheremshyna). The works of O. Rubliov provide general information on I. Kichura and M. Kozoris in the context of their stay on the territory of the USSR during the interwar period. There also exist short biographical papers about lawyers, who were also engaged in literary work, written by P. Arsenych, while N. Oshchypko published an article about M. Mochulsky. Culturological essays of V. Kachkan and the historical research of V. Halyk contain information about a lawyer and ethnographer M. Buchynsky. The works of O. Gnidan, G. Marchuk, R. Pikhmanets, F. Pogrebennik and others are quite helpful from the aspect of the literary work coverage of some lawyers-writers, but still there is practically no scientific research on A. Kos, V. Levitsky-Lukych, I. Mandychesky. Therefore, the material of this article includes the study of documents and information published in thematic collections, autobiographies, publications in the Ukrainian press of that time.

The purpose of the paper is to analyse the literary heritage of the representatives of the Ukrainian legal environment, to ponder its semantic and semantic part against the background of professional legal activity, to show the diversity of their literary work, their artistic ori-

ginality. The paper highlights the lives of both famous writers and less known personalities forgotten because of the Soviet ideological narrative.

Body of the paper. Legal work took up a considerable part of working time, holidays or weekends, as many lawyers devoted their time mainly to public affairs and families. However, as people of high intelligence, higher social status and appropriate cultural level, many of them found their outlet in their favorite non-professional occupations (hobbies). For some lawyers it was literature that became such an occupation, and, what is more important, it was literature in its creative sense that led to writing and creative criticism. Obviously, this kind of a hobby was greatly facilitated by their intellectual background along with the knowledge and skills they acquired in libraries and during their student studies. The profound knowledge of professional, philosophical and fiction literature of different nations greatly helped the matter. After all, natural observation and inclination to eloquence (as rhetoric was one of the important professional competencies of lawyers), skills to logically and argumentatively create public speeches (especially in the field of law) drove a lot of lawyers-writers to writing. According to their biographies, a lot of lawyers manifested their first literary attempts while they were in high schools or universities, and continued in the days of professional activity. Their public work, participation in various societies found their reflection in the form of information messages or newspaper articles in the Ukrainian periodicals of the time. After all, lawyers revealed their worldview or inner convictions in various genres of literature, including scientific, journalistic, and artistic ones (poetics, prose, fiction, etc.).

The list of creative literary personalities of the end of the XIX century contains the following names of practicing Galician lawyers as M. Buchynsky, V. Levitsky (pseudonym of V. Lukych), I. Mandychevsky, A. Tchaikovsky. One of the lawyers, Meliton Buchynsky (1847–1903) worked in the city of Stanislaviv for 30 years. He was an active personality in public life starting from his students days (he studied at Lviv and Vienna universities), he maintained close relations with I. Franko, M. Pavlyk, M. Drahomanov. Besides professional duties he was actively engaged in collecting folklore, ethnographic material and information on dialects in the territories of Boykivshchyna, Hutsulshchyna, Pokuttya. His collected materials were published in the

well-known folklore two-volume editions of "Historical Songs of the Little Rus' People" (1874–1875) by V. Antonovich and M. Drahomanov as well as in "Folk Southern Russian Tales" (1869–1870) by I. Rudchenko; also his works regularly appeared in Ukrainian newspapers and magazines of the end of the XIX century (Hrytsyk, 1984, p. 43).

In the 1880s and 1890s M. Buchynsky as a folklorist, shared his collected material with I. Franko, M. Pavlyk, and V. Hnatyuk. Also he tried his hand in poetry. When still a student he compiled a collection of poems called "Collected by the Man from Pidhiria", which was later edited and reviewed by his friend L. Zaklynsky. In addition to this collection, he wrote several dozen more poetic works, written down in three manuscript notebooks. According to V. Kachkan, "there is a clear whiff of folklore in the most of these poems; they are dominated by appeals to the forces of nature in the hope of getting help in happy love, and in life" (Kachkan, 2012, p. 47). He sent some poems written in the 1880s to I. Franko for review and editing. He received positive feedback and recommendations, but the poems were not published (Halyk, 2011, p. 44).

Besides creative activity, M. Buchynsky also conducted linguistic research. On the basis of the collected materials he prepared information on several linguistic sections for the dictionary of the Ukrainian language, including "Dialects in the foothills" and "Galician speech peculiarities", certain parts for the chapters about Hutsul, Lemko, Pidhiria, and Podolsk dialects. He also was in charge of publishing a "Dictionary of Historical Terms". In addition to his own literary work, he tried his hand at translation. He translated a lot of Serbian folk songs, poems of German poet B. Gluck, the tragedy by Shakespeare "Julius Caesar", he also made some translations of Ukrainian folk songs into German (Kachkan, 2012, p. 49). M. Buchynsky's lexicographical materials found their place in the "Little Rus'-German Dictionary" compiled by E. Zhelekhivsky, a teacher from Stanislaviv.

M. Buchynsky was far from the only representative of his profession who was interested literature and philology along with social activities. His colleague Ivan Mandychevsky (1854–1925) also belonged to the Lviv circle of close associates of I. Franko, M. Pavlyk, and O. Terletsky. This Stanislaviv lawyer was also a suspect in the infamous trial of 1878 (the so-called "Socialist cases") and was sentenced to 1 month of prison for his activity. Starting from 1882 he practiced law

and became one of the most renowned experts in Austrian civil law in Galicia. His literary work started since his student days when he took part in the editing of the Lviv magazine "Druh" ("Friend"). Together with I. Franko he was working on the Ukrainian translation of the work of German economist G. Schell called "Socio-political supporters in Germany", which was published as a book in 1879 (Krekoten & Moroz, n.d.). He was a member of the social-political group "Prosvita" ("Enlightenment") and other Ukrainian societies, he was in charge of literary meetings organized in Stanislav for Ivan Franko and other famous Ukrainians. He created his own literary reconstruction of the historical literary work "Tale of Ihor's Host" on the basis of its Russian publication (1800). In his edition of "Tale of Ihor's Host" (1918) I. Mandychesky presented his alternative literary interpretation of the work in prose in both Ukrainian and German, as well as literary research on the origins and ideology of the ancient work (Andruxhiv & Arsenych, 1996, p. 25). The lawyer was a well-known bibliophile; therefore, he collected a large library which contained many valuable publications. At the end of his life he presented his book collection to the library of the T. Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv. Also, he was in charge of founding and running of the first Ukrainian bookstore in Stanislaviv in the early twentieth century. Not only did he take care of it as a devoted book lover, but he also made it a commercial success.

One more lawyer dealing with cultural and literary activity in particular was Volodymyr Levytskyi (1856–1938). He was a graduate of the Law Faculty of Lviv University (and he was known in the literary community under the pseudonym Vasyl Lukych). This man was engaged in literary and editorial activities since his student years as he was also a member of the student group at the editorial office of the magazine "Druh" ("Friend"). His stories and creative writings were published there as well as in other Lviv newspapers (e.g. "Lastivka" ("Swallow"), "Dilo" ("Action"), "Pravda" ("Truth")). In the 1880s, it was V. Levitsky-Lukych who became the editor-in-chief of the illustrated calendars and almanacs published under the auspices of the "Prosvita" society. In 1880 he published a research work on the folk poetess Marusya Churai in the "Zorya" ("Dawn star") magazine, and in 1881, together with I. Franko and I. Beley, he published a collection of Ukrainian poetry "The Rus' Anthology". After graduating from university he underwent legal practice in the cities of Bolekhiv, Stryi,

Stanislaviv, and he worked as an assistant notary and solicitor in the latter one. In between 1890–1896, the lawyer took over one of the most important areas of literary work – editing the literary and scientific journal "Zoria" ("Dawn star"). Thanks to V. Levitsky, the magazine became an all-Ukrainian media edition of public creative thought, as well as a platform for the defense of Ukrainian culture and the Ukrainian vernacular language and spoken word persecuted in Russia ("Nad svizhoiu mohyloi", 1938). "Zoria" ("Dawn star") published works of a great variety of authors from the Dnipro region, who later became prominent Ukrainian writers, and this helped to strengthen Galicia's ties with the Dnipro region. In addition to literary and editorial work, V. Levitsky-Lukych was engaged in extensive publishing activities. He published a number of works by such Dnipro-Ukrainian writers as I. Nechuy-Levytsky, B. Hrinchenko, P. Myrnyi, O. Konysky, M. Kotsyubynsky, as well as a collection of works by S. Rudansky. In this way he made a great contribution to the popularity of Ukrainian literature among Galician Ukrainians, and assisted the development of Ukrainian publishing sphere.

For over 35 years V. Levytsky worked for as a notary in the village Vynnyky near Lviv. After retirement he continued to be a part of literary, ethnographic, and philosophical research. His most significant works of historical and philosophical nature included "Foreign Rus'", "Hungarian Rus, its development and current state" (1886), "How the Ukrainian people live in Austria" (1915), "Thoughts about life" (1928), "The main foundations of modern astrology" (1934), "Freedom of will in the light of modern physics" (1936), "Religion and Science: Easter Mysteries" (1938) (Andrusiak, 2009, p. 86).

Andriy Kos (1860–1918) was another lawyer on a list who was inclined to journalistic and literary work. Since his student years in the University of Vienna he became a correspondent for Lviv newspapers. After graduation he worked in Lviv as a lawyer for three years, and starting from 1896, for two decades straight on he was a county lawyer in Kalush. It was in this city that the lawyer became one of the leading Ukrainian public and cultural figures, an authoritative "organizer" of the county, as he was a chairman of the local "Prosvita" ("Enlightenment") society and founded a branch of the Peasant Bank (Kurovets, 1921). Together with Dr. I. Kurovets, they built the Ukrainian People's House in the city at their own expense, founded the first

local Ukrainian newspaper called "Kalusky Lystok" ("Kalush Leaflet"), and supported local cultural and educational activities. In 1900, Ukrainian voters elected A. Kos as their deputy to the State Council, the lower house of the Austrian parliament. He successfully combined political and parliamentary activities with public and creative work. His speeches and materials were published in many newspapers, and in between 1903–1905, together with V. Yavorsky and R. Sembratovych, he was in charge of publishing the bilingual Ukrainian-German magazine "Ruthenische Revue" (Rusyn affair) published in Vienna.

One of the most attention-grabbing literary publications of A. Kos was a futuristic essay published in the newspaper "Dilo" ("Action"). It was entitled "Lviv in a hundred years. Confession of Ivan Zalizniak". In it, the author described the Ukrainian future providing some fairly accurate predictions in terms of historical process. He was able to foresee a period of short Polish rule called Lesser Poland, Galicia gaining independence from Poland, the establishment of a Ukrainian university in Lviv, the unification of Ukrainian lands and the capital status of the Kyiv city. The words about the Ukrainian state becoming an international subject also became prophetic. "Ukraine, with its population of 50 million, is, together with the other great powers: France, England, Germany, Austria, and Italy, a decisive factor in Europe and in the world in general" (Kos, 1918). World War I brought on a dramatic change in the life of A. Kos. In 1915 he was arrested by the Russian occupation authorities as a so-called "mazepynets", and, therefore, he was taken to Siberia as a political hostage. Difficult living conditions and illness crippled his will to live; they resulted in a terminal illness that caused his death upon the return to the homeland.

Among the creative personalities of this first wave of Ukrainian lawyers who entered the professional and social arena at the end of the 19th century, there is a well-known writer Andriy Chaikovsky (1858–1935). His career as a lawyer began at the Faculty of Law, Lviv University. He was a prominent public figure due to his participation in student and public societies of Ukrainians in Lviv in the 1870s and 1880s. A contemporary and comrade of I. Franko, K. Levitsky, and E. Olesnytsky, he began an independent career as a lawyer in Berezhany, later changed his place of work several times and consequently worked in the cities of Skole, Rohatyn, Berezhany (once again), Sambir, and finally Kolomyia (since May 1919). He was an

authoritative lawyer, an active public figure, who was engaged in significant cultural, educational and economic work. At the same time, lawyer A. Chaikovsky devoted part of his time to literary work. His first literary steps resulted in an autobiographical literary memoir "Memories from Ten Years Ago" (1894) about the time he served as an officer in the Austrian army when it was trying to suppress movements for Bosnian independence from Austria. Soon, he published a series of short stories: "Uncle" (1895), "Brazilian prosperity" (1896), "Image of Pride" and "Recruit" (1897). His story "Olyunka" was a powerful declaration of a young writer who showed the realities of life of his time, and he received a lot of praise from I. Franko, O. Makovei and other literary critics for the artistic value of his works (Sedliar, 2010, pp. 21–22).

In the early XX century A. Chaikovsky began to work on historical topics, and he chose the Cossack period as a source of his interest and inspiration. Many researchers of his work praised the seriousness of the writer's approach to collecting material, his profound awareness of the ultimate need to learn the details of the military, social, domestic nature of the era. In the pre-war period Ukrainians associated the name of A. Tchaikovsky with his literary work rather than professional pursuits. His historical stories "Getting back the Sister" (1907), "Cossack Revenge" (1910), "Have Thanked You" (1913) gained wide popularity among Ukrainian youth, reviving the ancient Cossack times for its readers.

These works became predecessors of the great works of art, namely "Oleksii Kornienko", "Brothers-by-Oath" and "Towards Glory", as well as the novel "Sahaidachnyi" and others. It was in the postwar period of Chaikovsky's life (when he lived and worked in Kolomyia) that his literary activity reached its peak in terms of intensity and realization of creative ideas. He did not forsake the legal profession, still, he devoted a lot of time and effort to studying not only general sources and information about the Cossack era, but also issues related to the martial art of the Cossacks, their military and everyday routine. The main purpose of his literary research was to promote national self-awareness of Ukrainians in the artistic form. Through historical works and stories he provided descriptions of past national victories and historical glory. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the main characters of his works were prominent Cossack hetmans Petro Sagai-

dachny, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, and other Cossack leaders (Sedliar, 2010, pp. 24–25). In addition to the piety of the glorious past, the author used the artistic word to portray the best qualities of the main characters as role-models in terms of their adherence to civic duty and faith in victory.

It was far from easy task to simultaneously indulge into professional legal and literary work. Therefore, A. Chaikovsky used to say "it is a daily challenge to leave the Pegasus literary back and to mount the worn-out horse of case-solving, it is an extremely tiring thing that tears your soul into pieces" (Yakymovych, 2002, p. 12). Still, it was till the very end of his active life that A. Chaikovsky managed to proceed with his legal work, which he considered to be a part of civic service to his own people, and to combine it with literary work that served the same purpose.

At the turn of the century, the younger generation of Ukrainian lawyers embarked on the literary path. They already had paragons to follow both in terms of professional and social activities. This second wave included novelists L. Martovych and I. Semaniuk, poet M. Kichura, publicist M. Kozoris. Their creative work also could be traced back to their student days, and later it was refined in the period of professional and social work.

Les Martovych (1871–1916) occupied a special place in the Ukrainian literature of the time. He did not make it to his professional legal career despite his profound knowledge of Austrian law. Obtaining a law degree took for a decade and a half, and it was only in 1914 that L. Martovych received a doctorate in law, which opened the way to independent advocacy practice. All the time prior to it he had worked as an assistant lawyer in the offices of his colleagues, moving from place to place, consequently he had neither a steady income nor his own housing. Despite this, he was a good specialist, a subtle psychologist, a great life optimist and the driver of many campaigns.

L. Martovych wrote his first literary work – the story "The Non-Reader" when he was still as a high school student, and it was published at the expense of his friend V. Stefanyk as an independent manuscript. When I. Franko happened to read this story he voiced his ruthless verdict "Tell boy not to pick up a pen anymore, because he will not write anything worthy" (Budzynovskyi, 1930, p. 321), and these words

put off the young author for the total of the next twelve years. Yet, in 1900 he rediscovered his motivation to write thanks to his friend V. Budzynovsky. As a result there appeared two collections of short stories "The Non-Reader" (1900) and "The Stryboh's Gift" (1905), he also worked on the co-editing of the literary and scientific bulletin "Literaturno-naukovyi visnyk" in collaboration with I. Franko. His stories were centered on common Ukrainian peasants, whom the author ridiculed for ignorance and rightlessness, and at the same time he showed his appraisal for vitality, humor, perseverance and understanding of civic duty. As O. Gnidan put it, "in response to the current problems Martovych tried to relate to the most important issues of human life and humanity. His sharp insight never stopped at the surface of life, but penetrated the depths of phenomena, their innermost essence" (Hnidan, 1991, p. 19). L. Martovych even earned the title of "PhD in Peasantry-as-a-Way-of-Thinking" from his friends as he showed deep knowledge of the psychology of ordinary people and had the ability to emphasize their virtues and shortcomings in his works. A serious illness ruined his health. Being unable to work effectively as a lawyer, he lived on the farm of his friend I. Kuntsiv, where he wrote the story "Superstition" describing the life of Galician intellectuals. Although during the war he continued to write new works, all the delays with the publication and the beginning of the war itself almost put a full-stop at his creative work. According to I. Kuntsiv, even during the war L. Martovych showed a great interest in intellectual work, as well as in social and political life, he "tried to calculate all sorts of combinations concerning our future and never gave up on it" (Kuntsiv, 1916). The writer died prematurely in January 1916, so the biggest collection of his stories "Superstition" was published post mortem.

Along with A. Chaikovsky and L. Martovych, in the early twentieth century there appeared I. Semaniuk, who became known in Galician society under the pen-name named Marko Cheremshyna. Those who knew the lawyer well and in person appreciated his high professional and civic culture. It was back then, during his legal practice in the mountain town of Delyatyn in the Hutsul region, that he gained popularity among local Hutsuls as a skilled and easily-approachable defender in court. The effectiveness of his human rights activist's work was appreciated by his mentor, lawyer M. Lagodynsky,

who emphasized how easy-going his assistant was. As a result, most of the wronged Hutsul peasants went to Delyatyn to seek legal help from "Ivan", as they believed in professionalism and nobility of the lawyer. Having his independent legal practice in Sniatyn, I. Semaniuk fully corresponded to the image of a "peasant" lawyer – a person who had the highest recognition and authority of his people (S.Y. Kobuta & S.S. Kobuta, 2020, pp. 142, 144).

The literary activity of the lawyer was his moral outlet, a matter of psychological perception of the reality of that time. The first story "The Helmsman", written under the pseudonym Marko Cheremshyna, was published back in 1896. There the young author described the best features hutsuls: pride, a high sense of friendship, willingness to self-sacrifice, he also described the realities of the economic and social situation Hutsul region of the time (Hnidan, 1985, p. 13). In the following years he published his stories in various newspapers, and in 1901 there appeared the first collection of socio-psychological short stories "Karby". Afterwards there was time when the lawyer had to devote most of his time to public affairs. Yet, he did not abandon literature for good, and during the war he wrote a series of true and cruel short stories to depict the tragedy of the Ukrainian population. These stories made up the cycle "Village in the Times of a War". The early 1920s marked the third stage of his literary work as the author wrote collections of stories of domestic and psychological content "Verkhovyna" and "Parasochka". They were dedicated to the dear-to-his-heart people of the Hutsul region. Premature death of the author disrupted all the creative plans. The role and place of M. Cheremshina in the life of Galician Ukrainians was defined in the posthumous speech by his friend V. Stefanyk.

For several months I. Semaniuk had a serious associate in his professional work in the person of Mykhailo Kozoris (1887–1937). This young lawyer worked in Delyatyn for some time after he had graduated from the Lviv University. At the moment he already had some experience in the legal and social work in Kalush, where he was closely associated with the mentioned-above A. Kos. M. Kozoris continued his legal training in Deliatyn, filling in the position of I. Semaniuk until the beginning of the war. Like the majority of his fellow lawyers who found interest in literature, M. Kozoris was heavily influenced by works of Ivan Franko. Having met and spoken to

the renowned personality in the village of Kryvorivnia in the Hutsul region, the young lawyer believed in himself and this encounter encouraged him to engage in literature. At that time he was already publishing his journalistic and literary works in the press. In 1914 he published a collection of short stories "Taras, the Child". During the war, in 1915, the Russian occupation authorities accused M. Kozoris of being a "mazepynets" and, therefore, he was sent as a hostage to Siberia. After 1920 he remained in the Soviet Ukraine, working in the People's Commissariat of Justice. He was also engaged in literary work and became a member of the literary association "Western Ukraine". His works were published in the magazine "Zakhidna Ukraina" ("Western Ukraine"). He wrote collections of short stories, including "Two Forces" (1927), "Viche" and "It was a thief" (1928), "On the advice" (1929) "On the stone path", as well as several novels, i. e. "The village rises" (1929), "Chornahora Speaks" (1931), and "Blue Blood" (1932) (Barabash, 2011, pp. 266, 270–273). In 1933 M. Kozoris was arrested, charged with the membership in a secret "Ukrainian military organization" and sentenced to imprisonment. He served his time in northern Russia. In the autumn of 1937, along with many other Ukrainian cultural personalities, M. Kozoris was shot to death in the Sandormokh tract in Karelia.

Another Galician lawyer-writer Meletius Kichura (1881–1939) went through very similar experiences in his life. Being a graduate of the University of Vienna, he worked as a legal assistant in Kolomyia. At the same time he wrote poetry in the modernist style. He compiled several collections of poetry, including "Without the helm. Stanzas" (1910) and "Temri rassati" (1913). During the war he was mobilized into the Austrian army, captured by the Russians, and later he did not go beyond the Zbruch territory. In Soviet Ukraine he worked as a journalist, an instructor in cultural propaganda for the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a teacher of German at Kiev Art Institute. He belonged to the writers' organization "The Western Ukraine", and was the editor of the magazine with the same name. He published several collections of poetry, including "At the Start" (1929), "Steel Bleaks", "The Last Mohicans", "On the Eve" (1930). In 1933, being falsely accused of belonging to a fictitious "Ukrainian Military Organization" by the State Political Department of the USSR, he joined other Galician activists facing the same suspicions. M. Kichura was

sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in camps and died there in 1939 (Bodnar, n.d.).

In the early XX century there was one more solicitor, namely Mykhailo Mochulsky (1875–1940), who began his career as a literary critic and writer. His professional career was typical of a Ukrainian lawyer under the Austrian rule. Having graduated from Lviv University, he chose the specialization in soliciting and had his legal practice in the notary offices of Lviv, Sanok, Mykolayiv on the Dniester, and received a doctorate in law. Before the war he worked as an assistant notary in Lviv. Under the Russian occupation he was arrested and deported to Russia. After the Ukrainian People's Republic was created, he participated in the preparation and signing of the Brest Peace Treaty with Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1918 as a lawyer-notary in the supporting staff of the young state delegation. Later he returned to Galicia and worked as a notary in Grimaylov, Ternopil, and since 1933 in Stanislavov.

Since his student days M. Mochulsky was interested in literature and tried his hand in journalism. While in Lviv, he became a member, and later a director of the Ukrainian Publishing Union, he was an employee of the literary-scientific bulletin "Literaturno-naukovyi visnyk", a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Group as well as a manager of the latter. He tried to write both poetry and fiction, but his biggest success was his literary research work as he was the author of numerous studies on T. Shevchenko, I. Franko, H. Alchevska, U. Kravchenko, O. Kozlovsky and others. M. Mochulsky's reviews combine two basic approaches: the assertion of realistic tendencies in the literature and the criticism of decadent ones (Oshchypok, 2004, pp. 182–183). His literary heritage included a real gem, a work on Tsertelev, the first collector of Ukrainian folk songs called "dumy" and Manchura, a famous ethnographer. This research work was published in 1931 under the "Bronze Bust". Another significant work was the book about Ivan Franko's creative heritage "Ivan Franko. Studies and Memories" (1938). Also, in 1936 he published a collection of his own stories for children "Opal Mist" (1936) (Doroshenko, 1942). In addition, M. Mochulsky worked in the translation field: he translated a collection of the Czech poet Ju. Zeyer, works of F. Nietzsche, and he also rendered works of V. Stefanyk into Polish.

Conclusions. Thus, at the turn of the XIX–XX centuries in Galicia, there appeared a new socio-professional group of Ukrainian intellectuals, which took a leading place in the social life of the region. In addition to their professional and socio-political activities, some Ukrainian lawyers were deeply engaged in literary work, which became a kind of spiritual safe haven from the burden of everyday life. Their literary work was an important component of life, a way of self-expression, which complemented their main legal work in a way. Their literary works depicted bitter reality of that time and hard life of fellow stateless people. Yet, they also served to show the best features of Ukrainians in literature.

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