

THE CENTER
FOR URBAN HISTORY
OF EAST CENTRAL EUROPE

**THE
FIRST
DOZEN
YEARS
2004-2016**



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FOREWORD

One day not long ago, I attended a meeting with the Center's current director. We sat together in the library with a lawyer we intended to employ for some legal services. Apart from discussing business, we also spoke about our institution, its activities and its staff. Suddenly, one of our young researchers entered the room. The lawyer's face changed to an expression of surprise, which was followed by an overt confession: "I always thought historians were old." Understandably, this sentence has become a bon mot in our community ever since.

Another incident: a colleague loosely connected to our institution complained about the awkward verbosity of our name: How can one choose a designation which is so hard for people to remember and such a headache for any layout specialist to fit into his ever-limited, costly space? The message was: you historians have no idea about the rules of our money-driven, fast-paced world. Conciseness, not preciseness, paves the way to market success. Conclusion: Historians are deeply impractical, hopelessly complicated and obsessed with verbose self-indulgence.

This brochure tells the story of the Center for Urban History of East Central Europe from its beginnings in 2004 to the present day (2016). It will hopefully unravel all myths and stereotypes, and explain the whys and hows. The aforementioned question of our name offers an illuminating starting point, as the three semantic components of our official designation remain essential for our identity. "Center," unlike the more official term "Institute," stands for an independent academic entity. Independence remains our reality, our credo and our chief asset. "Urban History" stands for our area of proficiency. Our primary focus is the city. Our inspiration: the multitude of unexplored research questions embedded in the complexity of urban societies throughout history. "East Central Europe" stands for our physical location and the geographical scope we cover. Today, just as back in 2004, we remain the only institution with this specialization in all the countries covered by our name.

In a wider context, both our academic focus and our geographical scope also imply political commitments: to urbanity as a culturally liberal project, and to Ukraine as part of the European project. In this sense, our full name refers to a value-based foundation that informs our work and defines us in a permanently unstable political and cultural environment. The heavy load of our full name is, however, only one matter. Everyday language is another. In Lviv where we are located, we have come to be labeled as concisely as my colleague from the advertisement sector would have wished. We are just “The Center.” Hence, nowadays in Lviv meeting in the “Center” can mean two things: either around the tourist hub on Market Square, or on No. 6 Bohomoltsia Street, with a colleague in the library or for a cup of coffee in our café. What a pleasant confusion and everyday reminder of what has been achieved in the past years!

Leaving the name question aside, it remains a challenge for any research center in the humanities to explain its *raison d’être* to the wider public. This is especially true in post-socialist Ukraine where non-profit private investment in the educational sphere is truly exotic. Academia in general and history departments in particular are dominated by state-run institutions and their bureaucracies. As a rule, their authority is accompanied with ideologically driven precepts regarding the content of research and teaching. Here is where the asset of independence comes in, but also the importance of persistence: there are plenty of short-lived initiatives in the cultural sphere, many of them funded externally, but very few institutions which can look back on the history of a dozen years.

Indeed, in an institutional environment formed by rapid change and high fluctuation, the Center can already be counted as part of the Establishment. Nevertheless, referring to the first anecdote above, we are a young institution. As of December 2016, the average age of the 24 people working on a regular contractual basis was 29. They come from different parts of Ukraine, and their academic backgrounds vary from history and cultural studies to architecture and sociology. History at the Center is interdisciplinary, crosses borders and explores new themes and approaches in research, teaching and discourse. What makes us young is therefore less a matter of age, and more a result of what we do.

Take digital history. Our institution benefits from an intense collaboration between technical practitioners from the world of programming on the one hand, and historians as content managers on the other. This combination helps us keep up with worldwide development in a field where both methodological reflection and project-based implementation are crucially important. Our publicly accessible products range from an interactive historical map

of the city of Lviv to a vast digital archive comprised of maps, images, videos and interviews from all over Ukraine (and beyond). Not surprisingly, as visitors' statistics on our website show, it is these projects which attract the highest numbers of users.

Or let us take public history, another one of our domains. The main objective here is to bridge the gap between academic research and the urban audience. In our exhibitions we historicize major areas in the crossroads of politics, culture and everyday life. "Eros and Sexuality," "Home," "Sport," and the 90s ("Tomorrow will be Better") have been some of our exhibition themes in the past twelve years. In our educational program we reach out to universities and schools, thereby suggesting new ways of experiencing and interpreting history. Finally, we have been acting as content and logistics advisors to the public sector in public space projects. All in all – again with reference to the anecdote above – these are examples of quite a "practical" approach.

Our biggest endeavor over the past twelve years has been widening and deepening our research profile. Through many of our focuses, such as the "Socialist City," Jewish history, and the extensive field of Heritage and Memory, the Center for Urban History of East Central Europe has gained major recognition as a distinguished player in innovative research and international exchange. The growing number of staff contributions to foreign-language publications has enhanced this picture. It is largely thanks to the creative effort of the Center's three consecutive directors, Andryi Zayarnyuk (2004-2007), Tarik Cyril Amar (2007-2010) and Sofia Dyak (2010-present) that this has been achieved. It is the latter to whom I am indebted for compiling the review, which constitutes the content of the following pages.

DR. HARALD BINDER

Founder and President of Foundation Board

INTRODUCTION

I joined the Center for Urban History in 2008, and have served as Director since 2010. It has been my privilege to develop this institution, which is now both relevant locally in the city of Lviv, and increasingly present on the international academic stage. Currently, the Center is one of the most significant research institutions in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, recognized for its activities in scholarly research on urban history, digital archiving, and public history. By bridging academic and public formats, we not only create a space for new encounters and discussions, but also contribute to the circulation of ideas, themes, and questions that are largely unaddressed in Ukraine. Our hybrid institutional design, blending the scholarly and the public, now reflects the aspirations, work, and commitment of the team of people who work at the Center, and those who visit and take part in the Center's activities.

The Center's rich roster of academic activities includes regular seminars attended by local university students, lectures by visiting fellows and scholars, international conferences and scholarly workshops, and summer schools training the next generation of urban historians, scholars of Jewish culture, and museum practitioners. Conference topics have synergized with our research focuses and informed our public history projects. For example, the Center's first major international conference was conceived by Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar (Academic Director from 2008-2010). It brought together 24 speakers to discuss contemporary Jewish heritage in the cities of Eastern and Central Europe. Since that conference, the topic of urban heritage(s) has become one of the research focuses at the Center, and our public history projects directly tackle the challenge of reconceptualizing heritage ideas and practices, as the new "Space of Synagogues" memorial shows. For our most recent conference (August 2017) on the roles of cities during the transition periods "in or out of socialism," we received more than 83 proposals from 31 countries. The idea for this conference developed from another research focus of the Center – planned urbanity – and our educational and digital projects on the 20th century modernist urban vision. We aim for such connections between the latest scholarly

research, projects oriented towards the general public, and ways to share our knowledge through digital technologies.

Finally, the Center's success raises the question of what non-state research institutions in humanities can accomplish in Ukraine, where the state-centered academic infrastructure has a strong legacy. Furthermore, how can we contribute to international milieus of researchers and practitioners in history and urban studies? There is no definite template and answer, but the Center is an example of both the needs and possibilities in rethinking the ways history can be done in Ukraine. The story of the Center is thus not only about bringing new content and addressing new topics, but also about exploring the ways we think about history as a process: not imposing, but inviting for discussion, not legitimizing, but enabling, and not limiting, but including. As we reflect back on the last 12 years of the Center for Urban History, we realize how far we have come. This makes us open to new challenges, and we look forward to creating new cooperations and reaching new horizons.

DR. SOFIA DYAK
Director

THE BE- G

The Founding

The Center for Urban History in Lviv was born on April 16, 2004 in Vienna when Dr. Harald Binder established a private foundation with the intent to create a center as an institutional framework for urban history research. This new type of institution in Ukraine would aim to enhance international cooperation in research, to explore the possibilities of digital technologies in the humanities, and to rethink the roles of history in modern societies. →

> CHAPTER 1

— IN NIN- GS

Chapter 1 THE BEGINNINGS

→ In 2005, the institution's original name "Center for History and Culture of the City of Lviv" (Zentrum für Geschichte und Kultur der Stadt Lemberg) was changed to "Center for Urban History of East Central Europe" (Zentrum für Stadtgeschichte Ostmitteleuropas) in order to emphasize its broad conceptual and geographic approach. In the years that followed, though its specific focuses have varied, the Center has remained true to its mission. Alternative financial sources (third-party funding in particular) have gained importance over the years, but the original endowment of the Private Foundation has remained the major operational basis for the Center.



Dr. Harald Binder signed the Foundation Charter on April 16, 2004 in Vienna.



The establishment of the Foundation coincided with significant changes in Ukraine at the national and local levels, including empowerment of local administrations and the development of new approaches and visions for cultural life in cities. From the very beginning, the Center's work has been characterized by several objectives: to research the history of Eastern and Central European cities; to promote urban history in an interdisciplinary format; to foster international academic and cultural exchange; to deepen knowledge and understanding of the complexity and diversity of history and heritage in Eastern and Central European cities;

and to enhance cooperation among local and international institutions. Over the past decade, the formats and focuses of the Center's activities have grown more diverse, but three core areas of the Center continue to be research, public history, and digital history and archiving.

In 2004, setting up a privately endowed scholarly institution in Ukraine was not only unusual, but also quite risky, given the political circumstances of the late Kuchma years and the scale of corruption. Moreover, it was not quite foreseeable how such a “foreign” institution would be received by the established academic and municipal institutions. These concerns soon proved to be largely unjustified. Thanks to the early involvement of young scholars active at the universities and the Academy of Sciences, the Center was able to secure friendly and mutually beneficial relations with academic communities, including archives, museums and libraries in Lviv and Ukraine.



The atmosphere of political unease gave way to optimism in late 2004 when the Orange Revolution illustrated the strength of Ukrainian civil society, enhancing new initiatives, especially on local levels. Within this framework, the Center became a part and promoter of a new cultural and civic environment in the city. In the years to come, productive relationships with established academic institutions and with municipal authorities have proven important assets in the Center's positive development. In 2008, Dr. Harald Binder was awarded the Order “For Merits” (Third Grade) by Lviv's mayor on behalf of Ukrainian President Victor Yushchenko. This honor served as a symbolic recognition of the Center's contribution to academic and cultural life in Ukraine. The Center became more prominent each year, and in 2010, Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar, Academic Director of the Center, was awarded with the Golden Coat of Arms from the Lviv City Council. Most recently, in 2016, Dr. Sofia Dyak, director since 2010, received an honorary recognition from the Lviv City Council for active contribution to academic life in Lviv. These awards reflect the input of the entire team at the Center in promoting academic excellence and civic engagement in Ukraine.



On October 21, 2006 the Center was officially opened in Lviv with an inaugural conference at the Potocki Palace. From the right: Dr. Vasyl Kosiv (the vice-mayor of Lviv), Professor Roman Shust (Dean of the History Department, Lviv University), Dr. Ostap Sereda (chief advisor of the Center and research fellow at the Academy of Sciences), Professor Yaroslav Isayevych (director of Krypyakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the Academy of Sciences), Professor Andreas Kappeler (University of Vienna), Dr. Harald Binder (founder and president of the Center), Professor Richard Rodger (Center for Urban History, University of Leicester).

The Place

In October 2006, the Center for Urban History inaugurated its newly renovated premises at 6 Bohomoltsia Street. Constructed by Lviv's most renowned Art Nouveau architect, Ivan Levynskyi (Jan Lewiński), and located in one of the city's most remarkable secessionist streets, the building itself proved to be a symbol of the Center's identity and presence in the city. It also came to serve as a model for renovation projects that combine modern interior design with the sensitive handling of historical substance. The Center adapted the physical space for its modern needs and usage, while carefully preserving the integrity of its historical features. The project's successful implementation was the result of a fruitful cooperation between Austria (Herbert Pasterk as a project leader) and Ukraine (Mykola Prokopovych as a local partner architect) and companies. In the course of time, the core parts of the building (the reception area, library and office space) were expanded to include a conference room, an exhibition space, guest rooms, and most recently a café.

As No. 6 Bohomoltsia Street became an integral part of its identity, the Center turned to investigate the building's architectural history, the life story of its inhabitants, and the multifaceted past of its immediate neighborhood. Bohomoltsia Street is illustrative of the history of Lviv in the 20th century. The small street was laid out and built in the 1904-1908 and was originally named for the well-known Polish poet Adam Asnyk. Its creation came at the time when Lviv was implementing new ideas in city planning, architecture, and neighborhood development. The street soon became synonymous with comfortable living in an urban environment, and was popular with the middle class and with urban professionals, including doctors, lawyers, entrepreneurs, photographers, architects, engineers, government officials, and university lecturers. Some of these residents also maintained offices, bureaus, and tailor shops on the street. Some examples of residents in the first half of the 20th century were Adolf Beck, a professor of medicine and the rector of Lviv University in 1912-13, Yevhen Olesnytskyi, a lawyer and politician, and Stanisław Progulski, another doctor and university professor.

The Second World War, the Holocaust, and post-war deportations tragically impacted the residents of the street, forever changing the human component of the block while largely leaving the buildings intact: Stanisław Progulski and his son Andrzej were shot dead by the Gestapo in August 1941 at Vulka Hills in Lviv; Adolf Beck committed suicide in 1942 during the forced relocation of Lviv's Jewish community to the ghetto. Following the war, most of the remaining pre-war residents of Adam Asnyk Street were forcibly relocated to new Communist Poland, and new residents were settled on the street renamed after Akademician Oleksandr Bohomolets in Soviet Lviv.

Focusing research on a single street like this allowed us to tell its story from different viewpoints and in different formats, such as a collection of oral history interviews, a separate research topic within the digital project Lviv Interactive, and an exhibition in 2010. To conclude this exhibition on Bohomoltsia Street, the Center staged a Street Festival on the square facing the building and unveiled a plaque describing the history of the street and its architect, Ivan Levynskyi (Jan Lewiński). This unique and unprecedented event represented,



The Center's entrance hall



Library and reading room



Office spaces



Conference room



Exhibition hall



Courtyard and meeting place



Café



The interior of the Center reflects both the diversity of the working spaces from research to exhibitions, as well as the different stages of the Center's development: from three rooms in 2006 to three levels in 2016. This gradual expansion followed the functional division from a more internal and work-oriented area with offices and a library in the left wing of the building, to a more public area with a conference room, an exhibition hall and most recently, a café in the right wing. The courtyard, which enjoys wide use in warm weather, is a symbolic link between these different yet connected parts of No. 6 Bohomoltsia Street.



Facade of
6 Bohomoltsia St
in July 2016 and
January 2007



on the one hand, an innovative concept of urban studies, reaching down to the micro-historical level, while, on the other hand, it reflected the Center's credo of being a civically engaged academic institution reaching out to the urban public. This combination helped shape No. 6 Bohomoltsia, as an inclusive and welcoming space for conversations, meetings and sharing various viewpoints.



In September 2015, an exhibition called "Secession in Masks" was held in the courtyard at 6 Bohomoltsia Street. The exhibition was curated by Olha Zarechnyuk and was part of the "Days of European Heritage," organized by the city of Lviv. The theme for 2015 year was architectural and artistic heritage of the Secession style. The focus of our exhibition was on the spectacular Mascaron ornaments: human faces, animal heads or mythical creatures. Often neglected or destroyed, these ornaments were extensively photographed by Tanas Nykyforuk (1928-2009) in the 1970s-1990s. His collection of 9400 images from around Lviv was transferred to the Center's Urban Media Archive. Many of the photos from the collection feature architectural elements of buildings on Bohomoltsia Street.

The Team

From the very beginning, one of the main questions for the Center was how to develop an infrastructure that would support innovative research endeavors along with public outreach. The first three years of the Center's history after its formal inception were shaped by a team of three historians: Dr. Andriy Zayarnyuk as the Center's first academic director, Dr. Ostap Sereda from the Krypyakevych Institute for Ukrainian Studies at the Academy of Sciences as its chief external advisor, and Dr. Harald Binder as the initiator and founder of the institution. In 2007, the Center received a further boost in becoming an internationally recognized institution when Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar took over the position as the Center's director. A scholar of East European history of the 20th century and a graduate of some of the best international history programs (Oxford University, London School of Economics, and Princeton University), Amar held the director's position for three years before accepting a teaching position at Columbia University in New York in 2010. Current director Dr. Sofia Dyak was appointed in September 2010 following an international search for candidates. Dr. Dyak had already been working at the Center since 2007, researching the post-war history of socialist cities and implementing projects in public history.

Initially small, the Center's team grew significantly over the years to include researchers in history, sociology, cultural studies, geography, art and architectural history; curators and educators; programmers and designers; translators, administrators and managers. Today the Center comprises a team of 24 people, residents of Lviv and beyond.

Currently, academic programs and projects in public history are coordinated by deputy director Dr. Iryna Matsevko. Financial affairs are managed by Tetiana Fedoruk, the Center's financial director. The Urban Media Archive is run by Bohdan Shumylovych (PhD Candidate). The Center's digital history project Lviv Interactive is managed by Taras Nazaruk. The structure of the Center's team reflects its aim to develop as a research, digital and public history institution.

Advisors

Board

President



Management

Director
Deputy Director
Financial Director



Research

Research Fellows
Visiting Researchers



Digital History

Urban Media Archive
Project Manager
Project Coordinator
Assistant

Lviv Interactive

Project Manager
Project Coordinator
Academic Editor
Designer



Public History

Exhibitions Manager
Educator
Exhibition Assistant



Administration

Academic Coordinator
Administration Manager
Librarian
Translator
System Administrator
Premises Administrator
Bookkeeper



Schematic structure of
the Center [from 2015]

GO- -IN G

Digital Archival Collections

One of the first challenges for the Center was how to transform our stated mission as an institute of urban history into specific projects and activities. While, of course, it was important to maintain our focus on Lviv with its rich and diverse history, it seemed equally important to explore new areas and make existing sources available that would help to introduce new methodological strategies. →

> CHAPTER 2

DI- GI TAL

→ Computer technologies and digital formats promised to offer just the innovative gateway into analyzing and displaying urban forms, structures and narratives that we were looking for. As a result, four major projects based on the concept of digital urban history emerged: the Interactive Map of Lviv (LIA), the Urban Image Database (UID), a project centered on urban maps (UMD) and finally a project aimed at collecting and analyzing film and private video material (UVD).

In 2006, our projects included the Lviv Interactive Map, initiated by Dr. Harald Binder and managed by Dr. Markian Prokopovych; the Urban Images Database coordinated by Iryna Kotlobulatova, a researcher and writer on photography in Lviv; and the Urban Video collection supervised by art historian Bohdan Shumylovych. In 2009, the Center's map collection branched out as a separate project known as Urban Maps Digital, initially coordinated by historian Serhiy Tereshchenko and later by Maria Pohorilko. In 2013, the collection of oral interviews recorded for the Lviv Interactive project was developed into a separate new project known as Urban Stories, led by sociologist Natalia Otrishchenko. All these projects, accessible online, encouraged a much wider audience to make use of this vast material, freely available at no cost. Further, the data collections provided a starting point for the Center's scholars to conduct innovative research projects around these visual sources. Each of these digital collections was originally developed as a separate project to provide online access to otherwise inaccessible or little-known sources, particularly for researchers and others interested in the urban history of Eastern and Central Europe. They also served as a resource for the Center's other work. During its first five years, the Center's primary goals were the expanding of its holdings, and the developing of diverse perspectives on the history of cities and towns through relationships with private collectors, researchers, archives, and Lviv residents. The initial projects created digital archival collections pertinent to the history of cities and towns.

An essential feature of all these projects has been the fruitful cooperation with various external partners. A recent highlight in these partnerships was the 2014 publication of "The Atlas of Ukrainian Historical Cities, Vol. 1: Lviv," number 503 in the series "The Atlases of Historical Cities". This was the first volume dedicated to a city in Ukraine. The publication bridged digital and non-digital information formats, and was made possible through the Center's collaborative efforts with the Hrushevskyyi Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies, the "Archeological Rescue Service" Scientific Research Center, the Central State Historical Archive in Lviv, and the Institute of Geoinformational Systems (Lviv).



ПОЖЕЖА: ВУЛ. КРАКІВСЬКА ТА ПЛ. КРАК.



↑
Fire on Krakivska Street, Lviv, 1930s

←
Central square in Chernivtsi, turn of the 20th century





Aerial photo of the city center, Lviv, 1928



A portrait of a woman with a child, Lviv, 1930s





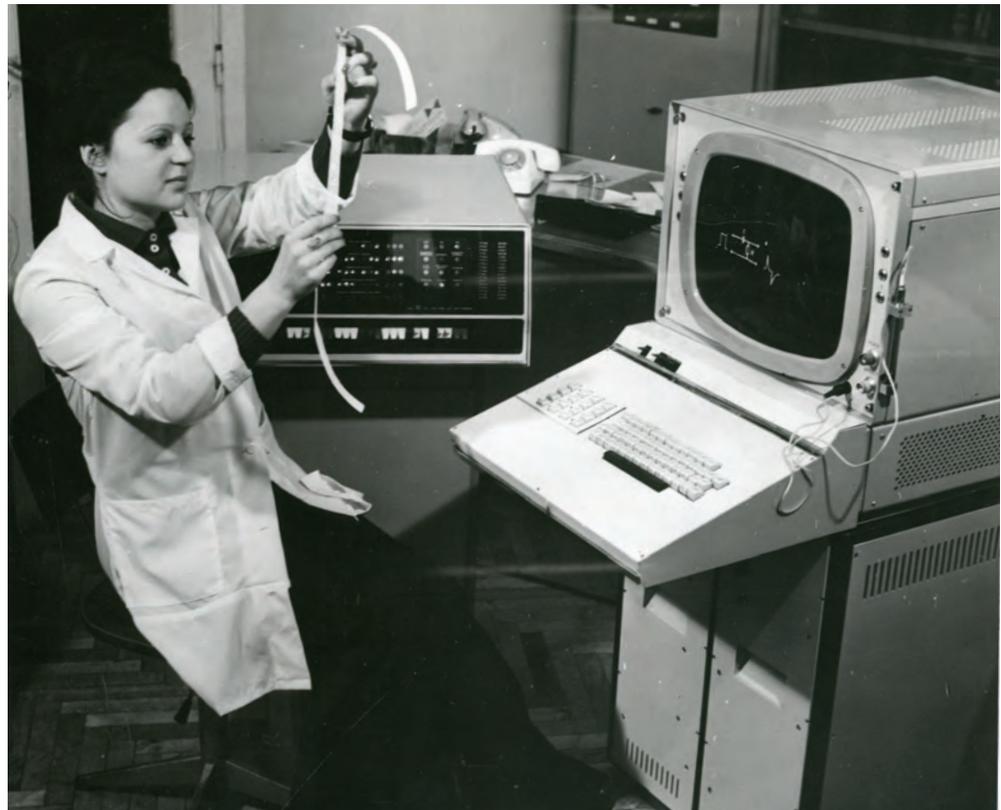
Mass housing construction at Artema Street in Lviv, 1966



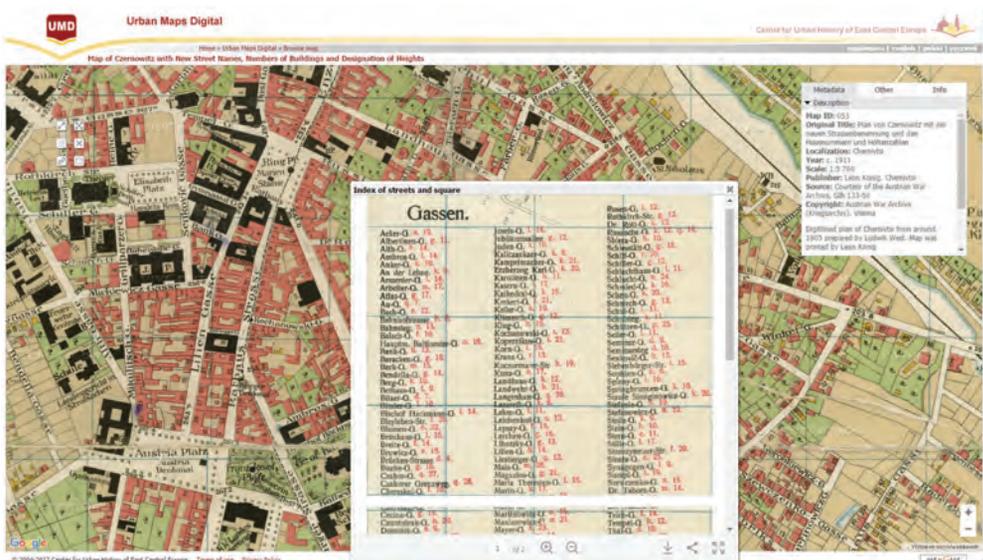
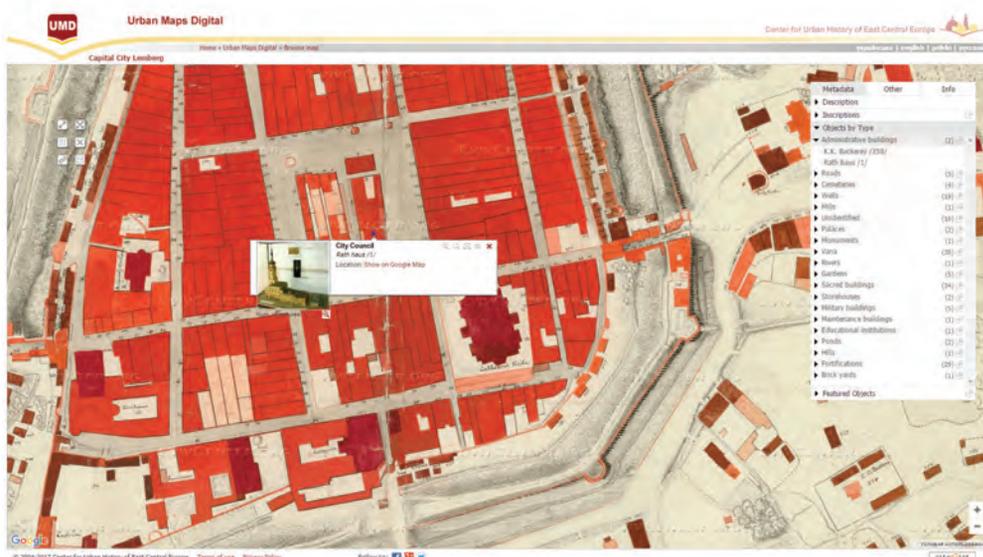
Engineers from the Heavy Lift Machines Plant, demonstration, Lviv, 1950



A researcher at the Radio Technical Institute, Lviv, 1970s



Selected from the Urban Media Archive (Urban Images collection), these photos illustrate the diversity and uniqueness of the archive. Assembled over the course of more than ten years, this collection includes digitized images from different sources. Presented here are images from public archives (Pshenychnyi Kinofotofono State Archive in Kyiv, Regional State Archive and Academy of Sciences in Lviv), private collections (Volodymyr Rumiantsev, Ihor Kotlobulatov, Taras Piniashko), and family archives (Tetiana Goshchitska, Maria Farneza, Olha Zarechnyuk, Helmut Kusdat, and the Otko family).



Print screens from Urban Maps show the possibilities of scaling view, and some digitally embedded features providing additional information coming with maps or with additional research. Top: Map of the Capital City Lemberg from 1777. Allows navigating with selected objects that are marked and signed on the map. Bottom: Map of Czernowitz with new street names, numbers of buildings and designation of heights from 1911. It allows viewing additional descriptive materials displayed as pdf files. Both maps come from the Collection of the Austrian War Archive [Kriegsarchiv] in Vienna.

Interconnecting the Collections

The growth of the Center's digital collections in the early years revealed the need for greater structure and resources regarding the digital archive overall. In 2013, the Urban Media Archive (UMA) brought together four separate projects of digital history: Urban Images, Urban Video, Urban Maps, and Urban Stories. The overall goal of the UMA remained the same as the individual collections: to find, store, study, provide access to, and popularize visual and audio materials that are either neglected by state archives and institutions or otherwise inaccessible. Bringing together these different collections enabled new ways of exploring, evaluating, contextualizing, displaying, and applying different archival media and documents. Led by Bohdan Shumylovych, the UMA team includes Oleksandr Makhaneets, full-time coordinator, and Natalia Otrishchenko, supervisor of the oral history collection.

Though the UMA grew in volume and scope with each year, it remained focused on collecting and processing materials connected with urban history. Rather than developing tools to digitize archival documents, the UMA actively promoted cooperation with archival institutions, initiatives, and individuals who were willing to join efforts in digitizing, describing metadata, archiving, and creating virtual digital collections. This also helped to further diversify the collection by involving contributors from other cities in Ukraine and even beyond. Thus, the UMA has been growing into a major resource for data analysis and the development of new methods for evaluating, contextualizing, reflecting, and using varied archive media and documents. Successful partnership with local experts and institutions of research and education has proven to be a critical asset in the Center's quest to expand and intensify resource utilization, which in turn enables the dissemination of historical materials, promotes the spreading of pluralism, and serves the inclusion of historical culture in contemporary Ukraine.

In November 2013, the Center organized an international workshop "The Digital and the Visual: New Approaches to Urban Studies Research of East Central Europe," with the support of the European Association for Digital Humanities, to discuss local cases and global contexts for the application of new media and geographic information system (GIS) tools in urban history. This workshop was the first effort in Ukraine to draw attention to the advantages and challenges of using new technologies in urban studies. It became important for our ongoing digital archiving and history projects, and contributed to our decision to re-structure the Center's separate archival projects into the UMA, and to institutionalize our oral history collection.



Round table at the workshop "The Digital and the Visual," November 7-8, 2013: "Isolated Stories, Contradictory Narratives, and Common Projects: How Can 'Digital History' Help Study the History of Cities of East Central Europe?" Organized by Maria Pohorilko and moderated by Bohdan Shumylovych (head of the Urban Media Archive), the round table invited speakers such as Professor Charles van der Huvel (Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of the Netherlands, E-Humanities Research Group), Professor Paul Arthur (West Sydney University and Digital Humanities Research Group), and Dr. Volodymyr Kulikov (V.Karazin National University in Kharkiv).



An additional example of collaboration using UMA archival materials features communication between the academic and artistic communities. A series of public discussions “Theater: Inside Out” with the First Stage of Modern Drama “Drama.UA” took place in 2015, and was based on the Center’s research “Theaters of Lviv in 1945-1985: Between Art and Politics.” The discussions became a platform for meetings between academics, actors, critics, theater practitioners and theater audiences. They were inspired by the Center’s interconnected collections of oral interviews and a selection of visual materials, mostly photographs associated with cultural and theater life in Lviv in the second half of the 20th century.



← The main webpage of the Urban Media Archive (February 2017).

Currently, the UMA collection includes video recordings from different genres, and images and audio recordings from both private and official archival collections. To date, particular attention has been paid to digitizing underappreciated holdings, topics, and periods, all to enable a multiplicity of perspectives on urban life. For example, the UMA has a complete collection of newsreels covering Lviv from the Pshenychnyi Central State Film, Photo and Sound Archive of Ukraine (Kyiv). This collection is complemented by materials from Lviv TV, the result of a nearly five-year project to digitize and preserve the previously inaccessible collection at the Regional State Archive in Lviv. Special attention is also paid to searching and

preserving home videos, private recordings, and private video collections, as well as modern video projects connected with the city and urban culture. From these diverse sources, the UMA now contains about 6,000 digitized video files within a timeline covering 1915-2010. Over 6,200 processed images, such as digitized photographs, graphics, and illustrations are available online and cover the years 1823-2015. The UMA's digital map collection has more than 270 units, covering some 350 years (1635-1989). The collection also includes well over 300 oral history interviews conducted by the Center since 2008.

The history of the city of Lviv makes up the majority of these materials, a product of the Center's initial objectives and focus, but the scope of the collection has expanded significantly over the last decade, both in timespan and in geography. For example, the Urban Video collection presently contains materials on ten cities, including Drohobych, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Lutsk, Kharkiv, Prypyat, Uzhhorod, and Truskavets. The Urban Images collection covers 145 cities and towns in Ukraine and Poland. The maps collection includes 37 cities in Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, and Belarus. The UMA oral history collection remains largely dedicated to the history of Lviv. A special place is occupied by the collection "Voices of Confrontation and Hope," which includes interviews with active members of the various Euro-maidans and materials from Lviv, Kyiv, and Kharkiv. Compiled in December 2013 and February 2014 by a research team under the supervision of Anna Chebotarova and Natalia Otrishchenko, this important sociological survey has become an exceptional collection unique to our Center, bridging research and social engagement in a situation of crisis and radical change.

The UMA has proven highly successful as a hub for research projects inside and outside our Center. For example, the long-term UMA project to digitize and process materials from Lviv TV station became part of a PhD research project conducted by Bohdan Shumylovych

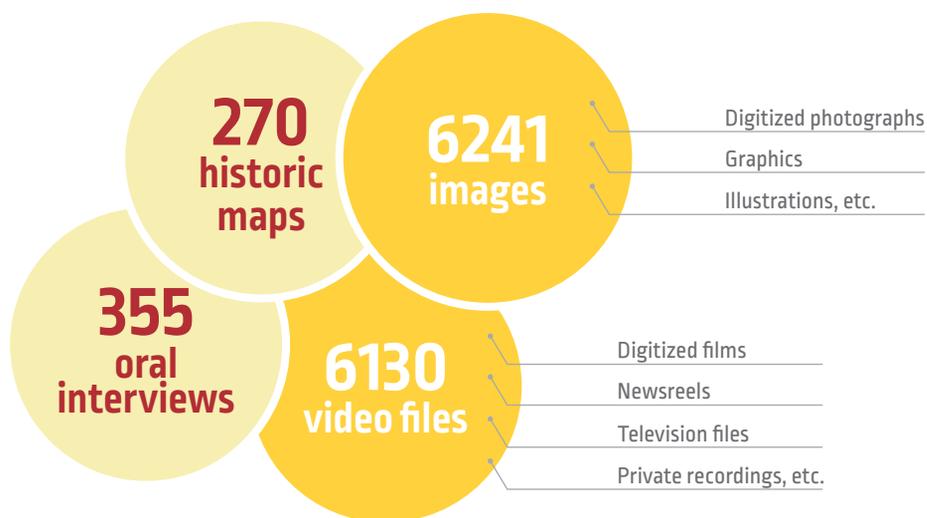
at the European University Institute in Florence on popular urban culture of the late Soviet period. The UMA development of photo collections on the history of Soviet Lviv contributed to research projects by Dr. Sofia Dyak and Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar on post-war history of socialist cities. Research conducted by Dr. Volodymyr Kulikov in 2013-2014 on industrialization and urban landscapes resulted in a collection of images of industrial cities, individual objects, interior and exterior details of plants and industrial fairs from before 1918 on the territory of modern Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Odesa, Kharkiv, Kherson and Sumy regions of Ukraine. This digital collection is particularly valuable because some of the original materials are now inaccessible (and their status unknown) due to the ongoing war in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

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The former director of Lviv Fashion House, Nadiya Nykyforuk, interviewed in 2015 for the UMA by Dr. Nataliya Otrishchenko and Oleksandr Makhanets.

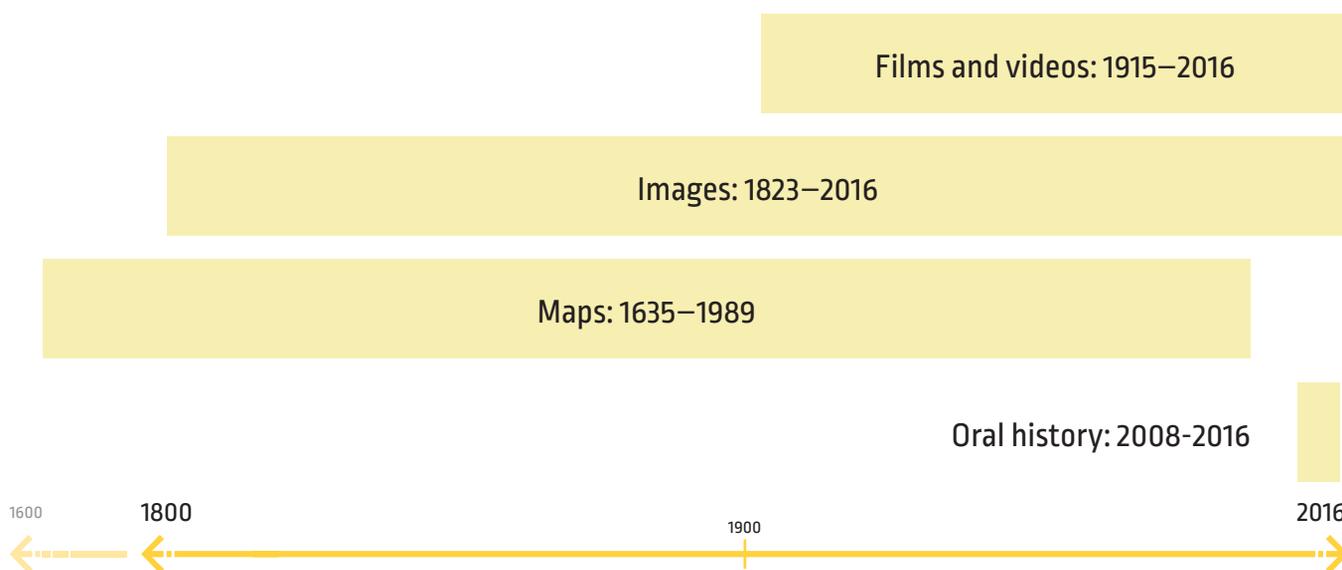


In 2015, a new form of archiving analog data began to supplement the process of digitization. The Center's archive received a large and rich collection of negative strips and prints taken by professional photographer Tanas Nykyforuk (1928-2009). This collection documented streets, buildings, and architectural details of Lviv as a kind of visual archive of the city center from the 1970s to the 1990s. The collection is quite important to the Center's ongoing activities on 20th century urban heritage, especially as illustrated by historical cities in the late- and post-Soviet periods.

Holdings of the UMA Collection

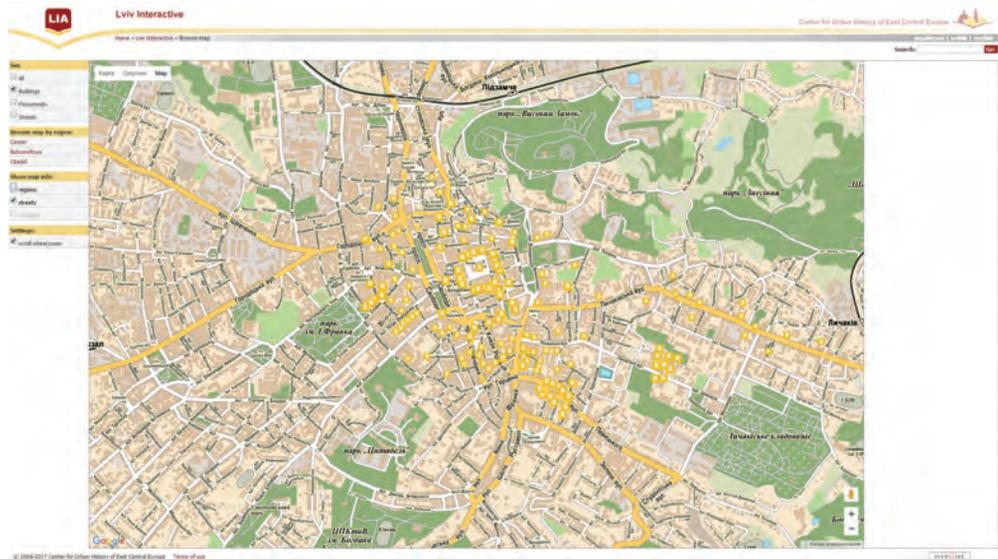


Chronology of the UMA collection

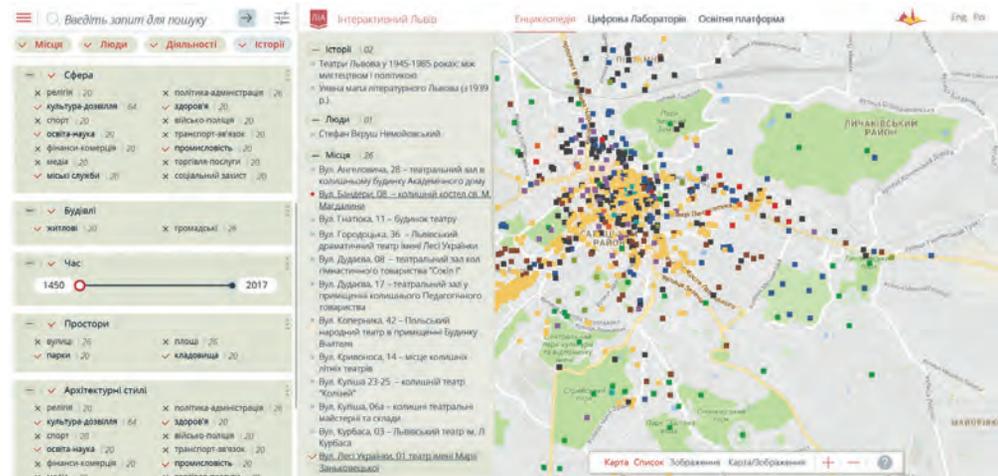




The main webpage of the Lviv Interactive (LIA) project (2008).



The main webpage of the Lviv Interactive (LIA) project (2017).



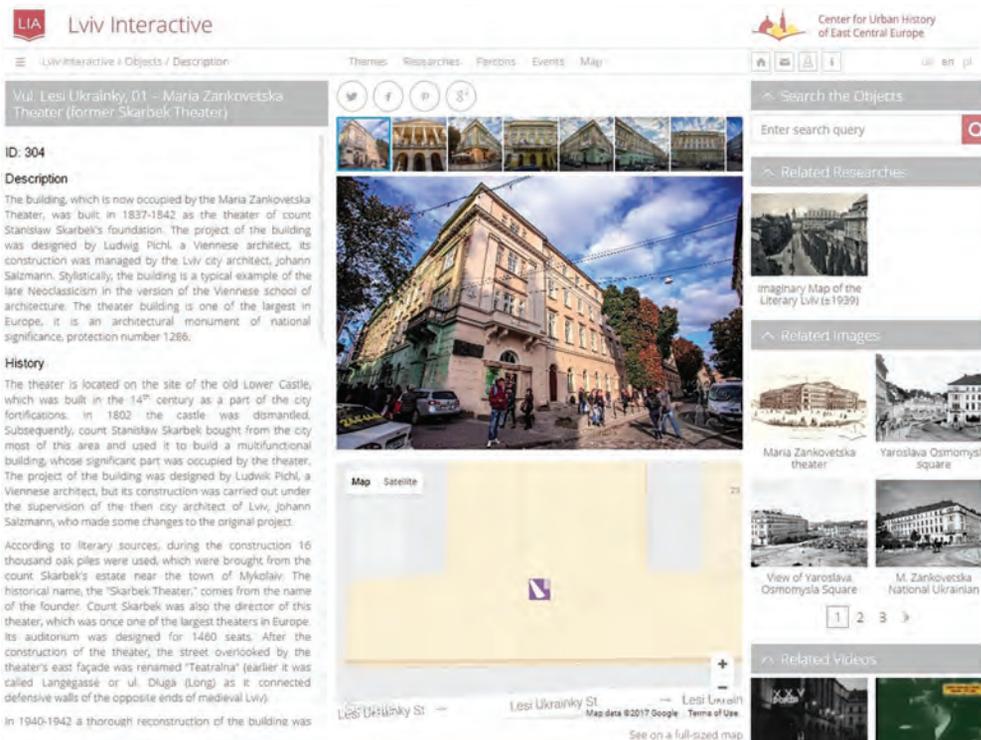
Mapping the City

One of our unique projects is the **Lviv Interactive (LIA)** project, a web-accessible map of the city that seeks to present the contemporary, living place in its historical dimension. The main objective of LIA is to develop digital humanities approaches to urban history. This concept sets the project apart in purpose and function from a variety of history-centered internet sites that also use maps. Historical data and trends are considered here from the perspective of how they shaped today's city: its outward appearance, internal functioning, and socio-cultural system. The project was launched in 2006, and managed by Dr. Markian Prokopovych, Dr. Harald Binder, and later Serhiy Tereshchenko. As it developed, it underwent intense collaboration with experts in the history of architecture as well as a team of IT developers headed by Lyubomyr Oliynyk (SiteGist). In 2011, Dr. Oksana Dudko, a historian with a degree from Lviv University, took over as project manager, joined in 2013 by Olha Zarechnyuk, a graduate of the Institute of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic, and in 2015 by Andriy Linik, an artist and curator who focused on upgrading visual language for LIA. In 2016, Taras Nazaruk,

a graduate of the University of Wrocław with a degree in communication design became the new project leader.

Ten years of work and cooperation have produced over 1,000 interactive objects accessible through the map, including buildings, oral histories, and historical events. LIA's goal is to represent different aspects of political, social, and cultural life in the city using the methods of digital humanities and digital history. Fulfilling this long-term objective includes the development of a digital map platform, the expansion of digital tools and visualization, research work in diverse formats and in different disciplines, as well as the cooperation of researchers, programmers, designers, and managers. In 2015, a new structure for LIA was conceptualized, and work began in 2016 to develop a new visual language for the project. Currently, the project is being reformed according to the new structure, and developed into three related parts: *Digital Urban Encyclopedia*, *Digital Lab*, and *Educational Platform*.

The Digital Urban Encyclopedia is the first and largest of the three parts envisioned for LIA, and key to the entire project. It focuses on the history of Lviv in the 19th and 20th centuries, and includes many articles on the history and architecture of buildings and institutions, its residents, and historic events, all spatially represented on the interactive city map. The materials are developed by a team of architects, historians, and art experts in cooperation with numerous archives, museums, and libraries of Ukraine. This ongoing cooperation makes possible the first online publication of many rare and important architectural drawings and archive documents. As of 2016, the collection includes more than two thousand objects/buildings, two hundred biographies, fifty institutions, and forty historic events. Over half of these items and articles are already active and available online.

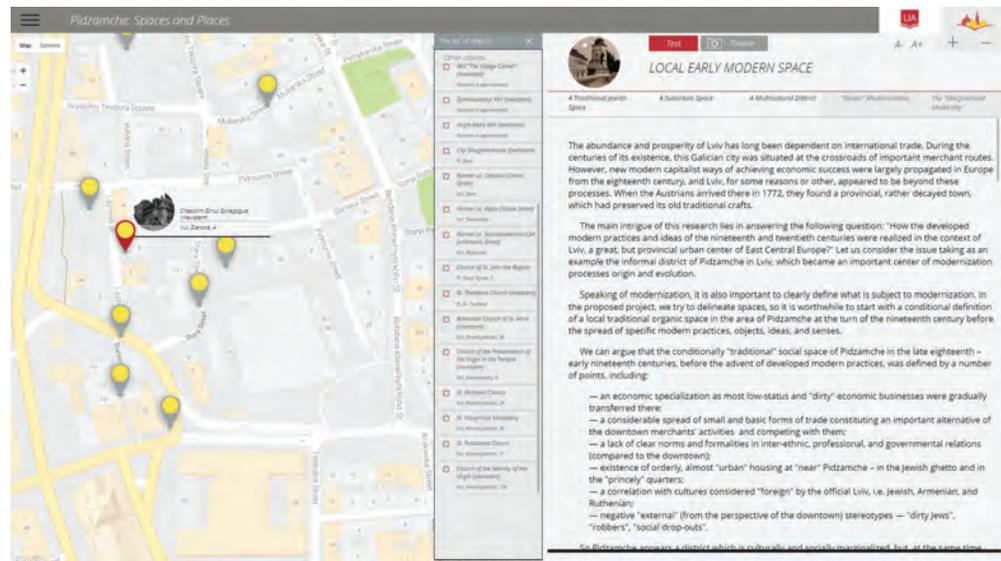


Description of a building in Lviv, currently the National Museum (formerly the Industrial Museum and the Lenin Museum) from the LIA Digital Urban Encyclopedia.

Stories constitutes a separate element of the Digital Urban Encyclopedia. Here various narratives from the history of the city are presented, as well as results from cooperations in different research fields, such as history, literature, architecture, sociology, anthropology, and oral history. The projects collected in *Stories* differ in topics, methods, and timelines, reflecting various dimensions of urban life in Lviv in the 19th till the 21st centuries. They have different layers and focuses, but all research results are integrated into the *Lviv Interactive* platform of the Center's website using digital humanities tools. One of the first projects in *Stories* began in 2012, and focused on Pidzamche district, historically one of the oldest parts of the city with an interesting but little-known multicultural and industrial heritage. The fact that the district was underappreciated (as most attention usually goes to Lviv's UNESCO-recognized historic center) served to encourage the fruitful cooperation of many participants in this project, including researchers, a curator, and an educator. Pidzamche district was illustrated through oral history testimonies collected by Dr. Andriy Bondarenko, Dr. Halyna Bodnar, and Dr. Natalia Otrishchenko, among others; the creation of a street exhibition curated by Andriy Linik; and the development of an educational game and an interactive table map by Khrystyna Boyko. During the past five years, Pidzamche district has seen change and new development, and is now becoming a center for diverse art and educational projects. Thus, the testimonies collected in 2012 with the launch of the project have already become subjects of study, both regarding the history of the district, and also the modern development of Lviv.



An example webpage from the project “Pidzamche: Places and Spaces,” managed by Andriy Bondarenko, and visualized by Andriy Linik.

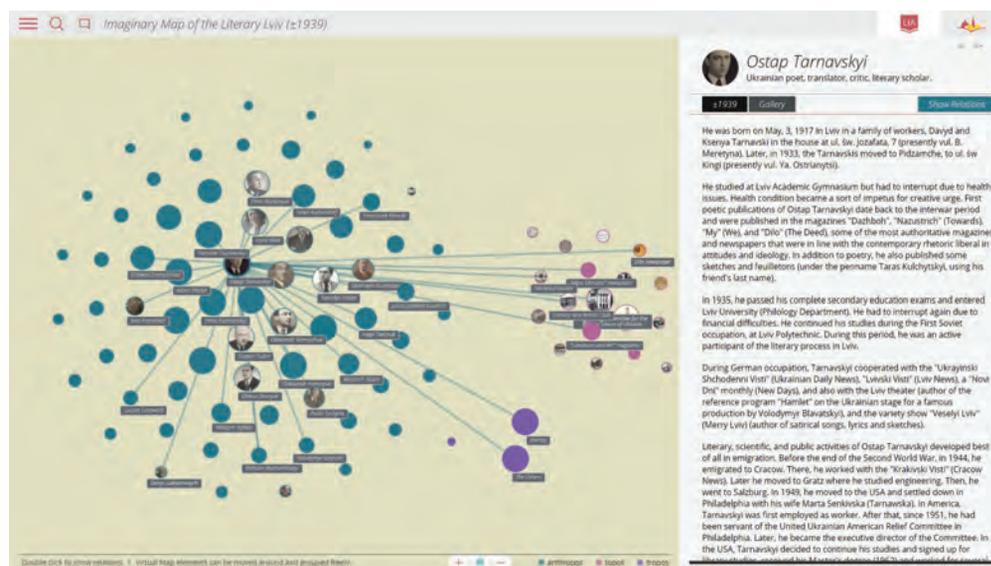


Another example is the story of Bohomoltsia Street, seen through the lens of urban planning and architecture. This case demonstrates some design features of individual houses, in the context of the general urban development of Lviv, as well as stylistic, ideological, and other factors affecting the architecture of Lviv during the 19th century. It uses this street as a model to explore the discourse that was taking place when architectural modernism was being shaped.

A combination of research projects in literature studies that focused on urban spaces led to the project “±1939: Imaginary Map of Literary Lviv,” launched in 2015. It aimed to map a re-

construction of the literary life of Ukrainians, Poles, and Jews with regard to the topography of Lviv during World War II. Dr. Danylo Ilnytskyi and Dr. Viktor Martyniuk worked with the LIA team on the visualization and presentation of 15 biographies, 21 descriptions of institutions, 5 topics, 240 quotations, 80 archive photographs and 2 academic articles.

The second part of LIA, the Digital Lab, is one of the most recent developments and reflects a long history of cooperative relationships between researchers, programmers, and



← A webpage from the “Imaginary Map of Literary Lviv: ±1939.” Visualization by Andriy Linik. IT Programming by SiteGist.

designers. The Digital Lab focuses on the process of displaying history digitally, showing and explaining how the work was done. The Lab will present selected elements of projects, develop tools for digital analysis and presentation, and address tasks, decisions, and challenges met by project managers, researchers, programmers, web designers, and data managers. Because many elements of LIA's implementation process are transparent and open, this enhances communication and discussion on the issues and challenges for digital history projects. Through the Lab, practitioners and users will be able to observe the development of new approaches that combine computational methods with inquiries in humanities. They will also see what goes into the visualization of cultural data, and how the tools for digital storytelling projects are selected and created. Together with the *Digital History Seminar* series, launched in 2016, the online Lab will help to advance digital humanities in Ukraine, and to promote international cooperation in this growing field.

The third and most recent part of LIA is the Educational Platform, which provides for the creation of innovative and easy-to-use digital tools for pupils and students. It also fosters the development of special study modules, which can be used in conventional classrooms or in distance learning. The first project was implemented jointly with Dr. Mayhill Fowler, Professor at Stetson University (Florida, USA). These materials and websites laid the foundation for an interdisciplinary seminar “Intersection of Empires”, integrated into the syllabus for 2015 and 2016. The students worked with selected locations and objects on the city map, analyzed sources, and contextualized them with the help of key discussions in historiography and urban history of Eastern and Central Europe. The students also made a trip to a remote and little-known city,

which further enabled these students from Florida to better understand the heritage of empires and colonialism, and the overlaying problems of inequality, and of ethnic and national divisions.

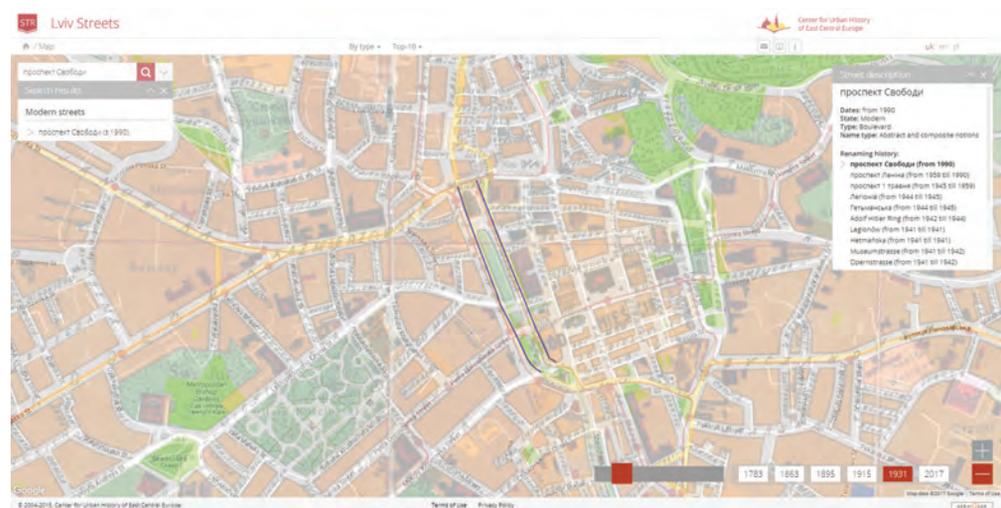
Navigating Streets and Their Pasts

In 2015, the *Lviv Streets* Database, a project initially part of LIA, went online as its own independent resource. This database creates a window to the past by looking at the history of street renamings in Lviv. One can trace the complexity and ambiguity, ruptures and continuities of its history. One notable example is the city's central artery – presently Svoboda Avenue, which was renamed each time a new government came to power. Many scholars, those interested in the history of Lviv, or those in need of information about their ancestors had always faced many challenges trying to find and locate old street names. They had to consult various printed guides (which were not always readily available), check maps, and do online searches. *Lviv Streets* makes this task significantly easier.

The *Lviv Streets* project does more than just transfer available data from printed to digital versions, and gather scattered pieces of information up into one website. During the project, coordinated by Maria Pohorilko, there were many questions raised and faced: In what languages should the street names be displayed: in Ukrainian or transliterated?



The result of a Lviv Streets Database search for “Horodot-ska,” one of the longest and most often renamed streets in Lviv. The database displays information on the length of the street, and its multiple renamings. It also has a function for overlaying contemporary Google Maps with historical maps [Here is a map from 1931.]



How should Polish and German names be shown? How can streets that no longer exist be shown on a map? A result of extensive research, especially in archives, and checking with available maps and address books, the *Lviv Streets* became the best available database for tracing street and square renamings in Lviv. Implemented with tools provided by Google Maps, and enhanced with specific features programmed by the Center's fulltime IT partner SiteGist, this database enables the user to zoom in and out of the maps; view the actual location and length (sometimes changing) on the map; and capture and link to the current page view. Digital overlay is another function available for maps from the years 1783, 1863, 1895, 1915, and 1931. This allows the reader to visually explore the changing representations of the city. The *Lviv Streets* remains one of the most often used online resources developed by the Center.

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Formats and Cooperation

The Center has always been dedicated to building collaborative relationships with institutions and initiatives that share common research, academic or public interests. This has helped promote the Center's presence both locally and internationally, and has also reflected the Center's mission to enhance international cooperation and promote urban history research. Throughout its history, strong ties have been developed with a variety of academic, educational, and cultural institutions, including universities, research centers, archives, libraries, museums, galleries, and non-governmental organizations in Lviv, across Ukraine, and abroad. →

> CHAPTER 3

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→ These continuing collaborations have employed diverse academic formats including summer school programs, conferences, workshops, seminars, lectures, presentations, and round tables with scholars and experts from different countries involved in fields directly or indirectly related to the history of cities and regions of East Central Europe. These connections and efforts have enabled the Center to develop both as a research institution and as a place for discussion and exchange on research initiatives and results.

Within its first official year after its October 2006 inauguration, the Center had already established itself as a much sought-after partner for academic groups coming to Lviv to study its unique urban fabric. One such event was the international two-day workshop entitled “Intricacy of Urban Space” which was held in cooperation with “Rethinking Social Time and Space,” a regional seminar for excellence in teaching sponsored by the Open Society Institute. On another occasion, international project “Opera in Changing Societies” sponsored by the Volkswagen foundation, held a workshop at the Center devoted to the topic “Opera and the City.”

Summer Schools

The Center's first summer in Lviv following its establishment was very busy. An early climax in international cooperation was the summer academy “History Takes Place” which was organized by the Zeit Foundation and held at the Center in July 2007. Planning and development for this program formed the basis for future methods of cooperation. It also established the summer school format as a means for the Center to implement international projects and develop relations with students and new researchers in Ukraine and beyond. The city of Lviv was the third location for the summer school program, preceded by Saint Petersburg and Wrocław. Professor Christoph Mick supervised the program with the participation of international writers and scholars such as John-Paul Himka, Yaroslav Hrytsak, Alexey Miller, Maria Lewicka, Martin Pollack, and Timothy Snyder. It was an opportunity to dig deep into Lviv's complicated past, to analyze the physical space and the intertwined personal narratives on its history. The summer program also enabled the participants (MA and PhD students) to meet colleagues from different countries, and to interact with a wide variety of cultural and political practitioners.

In 2010, the Center launched an annual summer school focusing specifically on the study and understanding of Jewish history, culture, and heritage in Ukraine. The concept and



curriculum were developed by Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar, Dr. Sofia Dyak, and Dr. Iryna Matsevko. Each year, the school brings together leading world experts and students from Ukraine, and beginning in 2015, also from Poland, Belarus, and Russia. While guest lecturers and topics differ from year to year, the program always includes a basic Yiddish language course. An important recent development in the program's curriculum was the creation of public history workshops that explore different ways of engaging with the urban past at public spaces (in 2015) and city walks (in 2016). A focus on museums is planned for the 2017 summer school. For many students, the summer program provided their first opportunity to take courses in Jewish history and to learn Yiddish, a major language that was widely spoken in the present territory of Ukraine before World War II and the Holocaust. For others, the annual program has been an important step in advancing their language skills and developing research projects aligned with the curriculum. This reflects one of the original aims of the program: to create a milieu for researchers and practitioners of Jewish history and heritage as part of the history and heritage of Ukraine and Eastern Europe. We are proud that the program and its alumni have contributed to a number of positive trends and developments, including university programs, research centers, seminars and conferences dedicated to Jewish history in Ukraine. One such notable example is that Vladyslava Moskalets, one of the school's first participants in 2010, will be a lecturer in the school's eighth year in 2017.



Participants of the "History Takes Place" Summer Academy, organized by the ZEIT Foundation in Lviv, July 2007.

Impressions of Participants of the Jewish History and Culture Summer Schools:

The summer school at the Center for Urban History in 2013 literally opened Lviv and Galicia for me, giving me an added impetus in my academic and professional work. To this day, I recall with pleasure that unforgettable time of discussions and talks, both in class and beyond, that discovery of the world of Yiddish...

YEHOR VRADYI
[2013]

Tkuma Ukrainian Institute of Holocaust Studies, Museum "Memory of the Jewish People and the Holocaust in Ukraine", Dnipro.

The School was an important step in entering the academic field, and also for my personal growth. Most of all, it made me become a Yiddishist.

YURIY RADCHENKO

PhD (2010)

Director of the Center for Interethnic Relations Research in Eastern Europe, Kharkiv

Even upon graduation, I still have the feeling that the summer school at the Center for Urban History is always with me. It is present in my friends, academic pursuits, and the desire to keep coming back to Lviv.

ARTEM KHARCHENKO

PhD (2011)

Assistant Professor, Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute

The Summer school was a turning point in my interests when I realized how complicated Jewish history was and how little I knew about it. I came to understand it was something I wanted to get involved with.

VLADYSLAVA MOSKALETS

PhD (2010)

Jewish Studies Program, Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv

The school is a month of living in a different world. It is a month of intense work and challenges as a student and a researcher. It started with visits to towns in Lviv region, and continues to this day, as people who have lived and worked together for the whole month have become good friends and colleagues.

MARYNA BATSMAN

PhD Candidate (2011)

European University Institute

The school provided me with a foundation to understand Jewish studies "in 3D" through history, culture and the Yiddish language. It also helped expand and consolidate my network of other engaged individuals. I am happy to use this foundation today to build new levels, and I hope to continue further on.

ALLA MARCHENKO

PhD (2015)

Assistant Professor, Sociology Department, Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv

In 2015, the Center piloted another summer school, focused on the studies of urban planning and architecture within historical and social contexts for urban change. The idea behind this Urban Summer School program was to establish communication between urban studies, urban history, and the humanities. Each year, the program focuses on a different area within a city, concentrating on a topic that closely aligns with the Center's research theme, "Planned Urbanity in Socialism and Beyond." The first of these schools, "Novyi Lviv / New Lviv," was organized in partnership with the MARCH School of Architecture, and focused on an historic district of Lviv that features modernist buildings constructed during the 1920s and 1930s, as well as residential buildings from the second half of the 20th century.



Participants of the "Novyi Lviv" Urban Summer school presented the results of their field research and proposals for future development of the Novyi Lviv (New Lviv) district to inhabitants, architects, municipality officials and urban planners in Lviv, August 29, 2015

The 2016 program, "The Idea of the City: Reality Check," was held in Slavutych, in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Foundation in Ukraine and the NGO "Urban Forms Center." Set in the city designed and built following the Chernobyl nuclear plant explosion, the program attracted 190 applicants from 30 countries. The goal was to study how Slavutych was created, from the original idea through planning and construction, and to explore problem-solving and relationships between the environment, the buildings, the functioning of institutions, and everyday life. Thus, the lecturers of the school represented the fields of urban planning, urban studies, history, sociology, and public finances. Among them were Kees van Ruyven ("Kees van Ruyven Stadsontwikkeling", Amsterdam), Dmytro Kokorin (London Royal College), Tauri Tuwikene (Tallinn University), and Viktor Maziarchuk (Center for Political Studies and Analytics "Eidos", Kyiv). The school included three working groups (studio): "Space and Ecology of the City," "Finances and Administration of the City," and "Urban Practices,

Memories and Perceptions.” The last studio was prepared and led by two researchers from the Center: Dr. Natalia Otrishchenko and Dr. Iryna Sklokina. The school was led by Evgenia Gubkina, an architect and researcher at the Center, working on the research project “A Place on the Edge of Imagination: Visions and Practices of Slavutych, the Last Soviet City.” In 2016, the Urban Summer Schools series received the Integrated Development Award at the Leipzig Contest for innovative approaches to research and teaching urban studies in Ukraine. At the end of 2016, a call for participants was announced for the third Urban Summer School that will focus on the largest post-war mass housing district in Lviv: Sykhiv.

Since 2015, both the Jewish Summer School and the Urban Summer School have included special public programs related to various topics covered in the schools, as well as larger issues of relevance for broader public discussions. These programs have become a bridge connecting school participants and lecturers with local residents and the public at large. They’ve helped break down barriers between academic and public discourse by establishing a format for communication.

Teaching

While the summer schools have remained the Center's primary format for engaging with students, we have also been able to host a number of seminar courses for students in cooperation with local universities. These seminars have become indispensable benefits of our long-standing relationships with the Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv University, and Polytechnic University, as they provide unique opportunities to reflect on current publications and to share ideas and achievements. They also bring new emphasis on the subject of “cities” in university curricula. In 2008, Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar taught a seminar to students of the Ukrainian Catholic University entitled “Introduction to Urban History” that focused on methodology and the most recent historiography in urban history. In the same year, Dr. Viktoriya Sereda from Lviv University taught two courses, “Urban Sociology” and “Visual Methods in the Social Sciences,” which were delivered at the Center and highlighted sociological approaches to cities.

The initiative to offer courses on approaches to historical research continued in 2011 with the seminar “Backstage in the Borderlands: Problems in the Social History of the Arts” taught by Dr. Mayhill Fowler, post-doctoral fellow at the Center. In 2013, Bohdan Shumylovych, researcher and head of the Center's Urban Media Archive delivered lectures on “Key Concepts in Cultural Studies”. Both took place at the Ukrainian Catholic University. In 2012, a teaching cooperation with the Institute of Architecture was established when Dr. Khrystyna Boyko developed an academic seminar for students entitled “The Architecture of Jewish Districts in the Context of the Development of Galician Towns.” This seminar was part of the joint research project “Making Research Accessible: Preparing the First Complete Survey of Galician Synagogues in Ukraine,” which was organized by the Center for Urban History in cooperation with Lviv Polytechnic National University, and the Center for Jewish Art at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

More recently, lecture courses in the 2014-15 academic year included “The First World War: Between Historiography and Centennial” by History PhD candidate Oksana Dudko, and “Public, Popular or Applied History: Practices and Roles of the Past in Society” by the Center’s Director, Dr. Sofia Dyak; the courses continued in 2016 with “Introduction to Public History.” These courses have supported the development of a special program in Public History at the Ukrainian Catholic University. Thus, over four years, the Center developed fruitful teaching cooperations with the three major institutions of higher education in Lviv.



A seminar session of “Information City = Media Archaeology + Political Economy” by Dr. Svitlana Matvienko (University of Western Ontario), October 2016.

In addition to courses and lectures co-organized with Lviv’s universities, the Center has also been offering intensive one-month seminars for students from different universities in Lviv. In spring 2014, Ashley Bigham, a Fulbright Fellow and graduate of the School of Architecture at Yale University, delivered a seminar course on “Cultural Fortresses: Reconsidering Preservation and Memorial Architecture.” In 2015, two courses were offered: “The Avant-Garde and Urban Space of East Europe in the 1920-1930s” by Dr. Mikhail Ilchenko (Urals Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences), and “Visual Communication in East-Central Europe since 1945: Comparative Studies” by Dr. Anna Olszewska (Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków). In 2016, Dr. Svitlana Matvienko from the University of Western Ontario taught an intensive seminar entitled “Information City = Media Archaeology + Political Economy.”

Another important step towards enhancing the Center’s teaching portfolio came with invitations for researchers working at the Center to teach outside of Lviv and Ukraine. Most recently, in autumn 2016, Dr. Natalia Otrishchenko, researcher and coordinator of the Urban Media Archive collection of oral history, taught a course at Martin Luther Halle-Wittenberg University in Germany entitled “Voices (For) the City: Oral and Public History in East Central Europe.”

Conferences and Workshops

Like other academic institutions, the Center has also been developing traditional formats of presenting, exploring, and exchanging ideas, results and research prospects with ever-growing partnerships and innovation. In October 2008, the Center organized its first international conference on the theme of urban heritages and legacies in cities with multi-ethnic pasts and with multiple (sometimes contested) narratives. Conceptualized by Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar, the conference “Jewish Heritage and History in East Central Europe” gathered researchers and practitioners with a particular focus on museums, including participants from Jewish museums in Berlin, Vienna, and Warszawa. Complementing the academic discussions were meetings between representatives of Jewish organizations and Lviv city authorities, which were held to consider strategies for the preservation and promotion of Lviv’s Jewish heritage and history. The conference brought about the initiative to commemorate three sites of Jewish history in Lviv, which in September 2016 produced visible results with the opening of the first part of “The Space of Synagogues” in the city center. This initiative is a long-term effort that illustrates the importance of cooperation between the academic and public domains, a key principle in the Center’s mission.



Key Note Lecture by Professor Pieter Judson at the conference “Sex in the Cities: Prostitution, Sexual Slavery and Sexual Minorities in East and Central Europe” (June 12-13, 2009). On the panel: Dr. Harald Binder (Center for Urban History, president), Professor Nancy Wingfield (Northern Illinois University, co-organizer), and Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar (Center for Urban History, academic director, 2007-2010).

Over time, the Center has broadened its partnership network, today working both domestically and with partners in Germany, Poland, Austria, Lithuania, the UK, Switzerland, Canada, and the USA. Cooperation with partners is crucial, as every year since 2007, the Center co-organized conferences and workshops on cities, their histories, and modern challenges, with viewpoints from different disciplines and academic approaches. In 2009, a second large international conference, “Sex in the Cities: Prostitution, Sexual Slavery and Sexual Minorities in East and Central Europe” was organized with the WIRTH Institute of Austrian and Central European Studies at Alberta University (Edmonton, Canada), and with the Center for Austrian Studies at Minnesota University. At that conference, issues of social control and sexuality in cities of Eastern and Central Europe in

the 19th-20th centuries were explored, with a focus on the phenomenon of ‘deviation’. In March 2010, the international conference “Lviv as a Mirror,” co-organized with the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, enabled a fruitful Polish-Ukrainian encounter aimed at investigating the often conflicting narratives about Lviv in the 20th and 21st centuries. Selected papers from these conferences were published in a special issue of the *Journal of the History of Sexuality* (May 2011) and a collective volume *Lviv as a Mirror: Mutual Perceptions of Lviv Residents in 20th and 21st Century Narratives* edited by Katarzyna Kotyńska (Warszawa, 2012).



In April 2013, the Center co-organized a workshop with the Institute of Ukrainian Archeography, the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv, and the Institute of Archeology called “History of Cities and Cartography: Methods of Implementation,” which addressed the developing project “Historical Atlas of European Cities in Ukraine.” The workshop helped to advance the project, and in the following year, the landmark historical atlas of Lviv was published.

Another recent, significant academic event was the international symposium “Urban Legacies: Culture in Practice and Public Policies in East and Central Europe,” organized with partners Dr. Robert Pyrah and Dr. Jan Fellerer from Oxford University. The symposium took place in September 2015 in the context of a broader research project on developing and disputing identities in Eastern and Central Europe with the use of new approaches for understanding subcultures. Researchers and practitioners from the UK, Ukraine, Poland, Romania, and Hungary attended the symposium, which further reflects the Center’s breadth and long-standing cooperation with international partners, in this case specifically with Drs. Robert Pyrah and Jan Fellerer from Oxford University. A collective publication, “Lviv – Wrocław: Parallel Cities? Myth, Memory and Migration, c. 1890-present.” is expected in 2017.



Public Lecture “Fields of Battle and Territories of Mobilization. The Urban Geography of the First World War” by Professor Pierre Purseigle at the international workshop “Urban Experiences of the Great War in Eastern Europe” (June 23-25, 2016). The program also included four public lectures by Professor Serhy Yekelchuk (“The Ukrainian Revolution as an Extension of the First World War”); Professor Eric Lohr (“Russia 1917: The Great Demobilization of the Empire”); and Professor Katarzyna Sierakowska (“East-Central Europe during the Great War – new approaches and fields of research”).

In June 2016, Dr. Oksana Dudko from the Center organized an international workshop on “Urban Experiences of the Great War in Eastern Europe” in cooperation with Dr. Olena Betliy (Kyiv Mohyla Academy) and Professor Serhiy Yekelchuk (University of Victoria). The workshop brought together twenty scholars from Ukraine, the USA, the UK, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Poland, and Lithuania. Although the presentations mostly covered ongoing or contemporary research on Eastern European cities and towns, the discussions addressed the larger questions of studying wartime urban environments, and went beyond narrow national

frameworks by introducing transnational and global approaches. A continuation of this workshop is planned for 2018, with the preliminary title “Multiple Endings? Cities of Eastern Europe in Wars, Revolutions, and Recoveries, 1917-1920s.” Both workshops are part of the Center’s research focus on “Cities, Wars, and Recoveries in the 20th Century Eastern Europe.”

Seminars, Lectures and Presentations

Since 2007, seminars have played a crucial part in promoting communication and the exchange of ideas with guest researchers and research fellows. In 2012, the new “Urban Ukraine” seminar series was launched at the Center. It aimed at raising awareness and knowledge about the diversity of Ukraine’s urban landscape. Special focus was placed on cities of Eastern Ukraine and their Soviet legacies: Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk (Dnipro), Mariupol and Kyiv. Even in its first year, this series has proven invaluable in creating opportunities to enlarge the institute’s network and gain recognition as a nationwide hub for urban studies. Since 2014, the framework has broadened; the lecture series, now called Urban Seminar, emphasizes project work in-progress and an in-depth discussion format in order to promote interdisciplinary and interinstitutional communication.

Over the past ten years the Center developed an intensive and diverse program of lectures and presentations. These are the most frequent events organized and hosted by the Center. Lectures provide a space for researchers at various stages in their careers in the humanities and social sciences from different institutions and countries to present and discuss the results of their research and exchange ideas. Open to the broader public and usually with translation, they also promote public discussions, often on little researched or contested topics and share the results of research on specific cities in Ukraine and beyond. The latter reflects the Center’s mission to develop research on specific cities in Ukraine and enhance international cooperation and exchange. For both presentations and lectures, the Center tried to reach out both to expert communities and to the general public. Gradually by 2014, the frequency of events at the Center climbed to about 90 events per year, meaning that on average, every fourth day there is a lecture, presentation or discussion in one of the Center’s venues.



Jan Gross
Princeton University



Marci Shore
Yale University



Ilya Utekhin
European University St. Petersburg



In 2006-2016, the Center was honored to invite, organize, and host lectures of well-known researchers from many countries and disciplines who shared their work, ideas, and inspiration, thus enhancing academic and public reflections on Eastern and Central European history and present.



Mayhill Fowler
Stetson University



Pieter Judson
European University Institute



Eric Lohr
American University, Washington DC



Oksana Kis, Institute of Ethnology,
Academy of Sciences



Nathan Wood
University of Kansas



Alexander Etkind
European University Institute



Ewa Domańska
Poznań University



Jörn Rüsen
KWI – Institute for Advanced
Study in the Humanities



Andriy Portnov
Chief Editor of historians.in.ua

Academic Events at the Center in 2008-2016



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Initiating Research Projects and Cooperation

Developing the Center's research profile was a major aim from the very beginning. We wanted to move away from a more conventional, descriptive approach to researching city history and introduce new methodological avenues of urban history. The Center's first research projects were developed within the framework of its digital projects, Lviv Interactive in particular. →

> CHAPTER 4

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→ Some of them were part of larger research projects undertaken by the Center: the study of Sykhiv, with Dr. Vlad Naumescu; the spatial development of Lemberg/Lwów/Lviv during the time of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with Dr. Markian Prokopovych; and Kastelivka, with Dr. Ihor Zhuk. Over time, the Center's research focus has expanded geographically to include more cities and towns. Ongoing participation in inter-institutional projects, together with support and organization from the Center's independent researchers, has shaped the range and diversity of topics for new initiatives.

Over the years, the Center's researchers have paid increasing attention to the 20th century, and the experience of Soviet and socialist cities. Dr. Tarik Cyril Amar has recently published the monograph "The Paradox of Ukrainian Lviv: A Borderland City between Stalinists, Nazis, and Nationalists" (Cornell University Press, 2015) that was also a part of his research from 2007 to 2010 while he was the Center's academic director. Dr. Sofia Dyak's PhD thesis compared the post-war experience, spatial perceptions, and visions of the cities of Lviv and Wrocław, both characterized by changed borders and forced population displacements during and after WW2.

Institutional cooperation has contributed substantially to the Center's research profile, in particular associations with the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland and Lund University in Sweden. From 2012 to 2015, the Center for Urban History partnered with the University of St. Gallen in the project "Region, Nation and Beyond: An Interdisciplinary and Transcultural Reconceptualization of Ukraine," which explored transformations through the years of independence in such fields as history and heritage, literature, language, religious identities and economics. The methodology of the project combined quantitative and qualitative sociological studies (polls, in-depth interviews), discourse analysis, cultural history and hermeneutics. The team at the Center, led by Dr. Victoria Sereda, included sociologists Anna Susak-Chebatarova and Natalia Otrishchenko. Together with researchers and interviewers in 14 regions of Ukraine, they completed a qualitative sociological survey, which explored local dimensions of regional, national/state, and transnational perspectives, and the ways in which they shape understandings of modern Ukraine. The project reflected and amplified the Center's interest in the relationships between societies and space, and on the processes of transfers and interactions. It also reemphasized the need to permanently reformulate the Center's research agenda, extending beyond cultural and disciplinary boundaries.

An important stage in the Center's development was driven by a project undertaken in 2013-2014 by Dr. Volodymyr Kulikov, "Industrialization and Urban Landscape of the In-

dustrial South of the Russian Empire." The study expanded the geography of thematic interests of the Center and fostered networking with new institutions. Moreover, it helped digitize and make accessible original materials, which have become inaccessible due to the ongoing war, including materials in museums and archives of Donetsk, Horlivka, and Yenakiyev. Dr. Kulikov's research results were published in his article "Industrialization and Transformation of the Landscape in the Donbas Region (late 19th – early 20th century)" as part of a collective publication on "Migration and Landscape Transformation: Changes in Central and Eastern Europe in the 19th and 20th Century" edited by Heidi Hein-Kirchner and Martin Zukert (Gottingen, 2016). The results were also adapted for an exhibition entitled "Labour, Exhaustion and Success: Corporate Towns of Donbas" co-curated by Volodymyr Kulikov and Iryna Sklokina, together with colleagues from the Center's Urban Media Archive and visual curator Andriy Linik. The exhibition was presented in Lviv in 2015 within a cultural educational project "DonKult," and also at Central European University in Budapest. In 2016, the exhibit traveled to Kramatorsk in the Eastern part of Ukraine.

Developing Research Areas

The growing diversity of the Center's research topics and the variety of formats for conducting and sharing research have allowed us to establish broader research themes, shaped by past and present project successes, as well as shared experiences with colleagues from other institutions in methods, findings, questions and challenges. This required balancing individual and group work, the development of internal institutional resources and external cooperation, as well as the skills and resources of different disciplines. The Center employs specialists in history, sociology, and architecture who jointly strive to grasp and sculpt the boundaries and capacities of our interdisciplinary work.

In 2014, a larger set of themes for future research work at the Center was defined. Covering the chronology of the 19th and 20th centuries, they included the following topics: urban heritage; planned urbanity; cities, wars and recoveries in the 20th century; cultural productions and audiences in cities; professionalization and urban developments; urban mediascapes; public history and urban spaces. Thus, in 2015-2016, the first four research groups were initiated. They brought together two to three researchers in the fields of history, sociology, and architecture working on individual research projects with broader application. These themes are: urban heritage, planned urbanity, war and post-war experiences in 20th century cities, and public history and the city. The design of each research group includes a set of individual and collaborative projects, academic workshops and conferences, as well as public history and digital history formats.

“Cities, Wars, and Recoveries in 20th Century Eastern Europe” is a long-term research initiative of the Center to explore urban perspectives and experiences defined by wars and regime changes, statehood, and borders in 20th century Eastern and Central Europe. The lens of urban life captures the routine and everyday dimensions of these radical ruptures and recoveries. The projects within this larger research theme are designed to combine micro perspectives and an urban history focus with the approaches of comparative, entangled, transnational, and global history. While direct comparison of the two world wars is not a primary aim, the chronological framework opens up the possibility for methodological conversations between individual studies, as well as rethinking longer trajectories in experiencing, coping with, remembering, and representing violent conflicts and recoveries. By focusing on encounters, networks, transfers, and transformations, research projects explore wartime and postwar changes in urban cultural and social life as well as the built environment.

Two projects under this initiative focus on the First World War and its aftermath: “Staging Culture at War: Theatre, Entertainment, and Artists’ Networks in Lemberg/Lwów/Lviv, 1914-1923” (Dr. Oksana Dudko), and “Kyiv in 1914-1922: City and Culture through War, Revolutions and Recovery” (Dr. Olena Betliy). Two additional projects under this initiative examine the aftermath of the Second World War: “Continuous Approximations. Cityscapes after the Change of Borders in Lviv and Wrocław (1944-1991)” (Dr. Sofia Dyak), and “Soviet Politics of Memory of the Nazi Occupation: The Case of Kharkiv, 1943-1991” (Dr. Iryna Sklokina).



A soldier of Ukrainian Riflemen, a unit established in the Austro-Hungarian Army, in front of City Hall in Lemberg/Lwów/Lviv, November 1918. Photo from the Stepan Haiduchok Collection, Krypyakevych Family Archive.





A model for Sykhiv District in Lviv, mid-1970s.

Another research focus **“Planned Urbanity in Socialism and Beyond”** explores planned cities, towns, and districts in socialist societies. In particular, this topic investigates the visions of planners, experts, and decision-makers involved in construction, as well as the experience of inhabitants as they accommodated these plans into their everyday urban lives. The histories and imaginations of different actors shaped these urban spaces, and the legacy of planned urbanity has had an impact beyond socialism. This initiative combines three research projects and includes established cooperative exchanges between sociologists, historians of architecture, and urban planners. It links ideas and research on the *built environment* and architecture with a sociological perspective on urban experiences and imagination. The chronological scope from the late socialist period to the present day creates a more dynamic picture beyond the standard Socialist vs. post-Socialist divide. Two case studies have been selected for the first stage of the initiative, with the possibility of expanding further. The first case study focuses on Sykhiv, the largest planned district in Lviv, and is led by sociologist Natalia Otrishchenko and architect Natalia Mysak, designed as an interdisciplinary sociological, architectural and urban planning project.

The second case study, led by architect Evgenia Gubkina, focuses on the town of Slavutych, called “the last planned Soviet city.” Slavutych was planned and built under emergency conditions after the Chernobyl disaster in the context of political transformation in the late socialist period. It offers a unique opportunity to reconsider and test the perceptions of architects, city planners, and officials of cities in regard to change and reconstruction. More generally, this case explores how the unprecedented dreadful and often fatal disasters of the past impacted the visions of the future, where cities were seen as new beginnings for crucial change. Together these projects engage with the broader history of ideas and implementations of new cities in the 20th century.

The research focus **“Urban Heritages: Concepts, Practices and Legacies”** looks at heritage as a set of concepts, discourses and practices, and as an institutional and discursive frame. It intentionally takes a long chronological view, tracing the development and impact of heritage concepts and practices from the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine to the present. This allows researchers to trace the ways heritage is conceptualized and managed in order to reconstruct circulations of concepts and approaches, adaptations and impacts on local and transnational scales. Researchers may also investigate how heritage practices are integrated within institutional policies and expertise. This contextualization brings up a more complex and dynamic understanding of heritage discourses and practices in contemporary Ukraine and Eastern Europe.



Remaining synagogue wall painting in Lviv, viewed during the citywalk “Life, Dreams, and Fears: Literary Trip along the Pidzamche,” developed within the workshop “Lemberg/Lwow/Львів: Literary and Artistic Paths of a Multicultural City” by the participants of Jewish Summer School in 2016.

The topic of heritage has strong academic and practical dimensions, and was identified as a key focus for the Center from its inception, both as an area of research and as a topic for public discourse and community-generated projects. Beginning in 2015, three individual projects have been launched: “Making and Unmaking the Soviet Historical City: Heritage Infrastructures, Imaginaries, and Legacies in Lviv,” by Dr. Sofia Dyak; “Industrial Sites, Urban Heritage, and Leisure Practices in the Making of Late Soviet Society,” by Dr. Iryna Sklokina; and “Contact Zones/Conflict Zones: [Re]negotiating Ethnic Heritages in Local History Museums in Ukraine (late 1980s – today)” by Anna Chebotarova.





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Meeting of an international jury for the “The Sites of Jewish History in Lviv” architectural competition, December 2010

The theme **“Public History and the City: Engaging and Reflecting the Pasts”** looks at forms, formats and multiple agendas in engaging with the past from urban perspectives and in urban settings. The aim is to explore and critically assess the implementation of projects in urban settings and in relation to urban history; to ask how complex, interwoven and often contested pasts are incorporated and managed, and how contemporary historical culture in the cities of Ukraine is shaped. Going beyond discussions of narrative, memory culture, and politics of history, this is an attempt to investigate the practices, actors, institutions, and formats of public and popular engagements with the past, in particular at the local level. Our main areas of investigation are public engagements with the past through art and cultural productions, oral history, archiving and digital projects, museum practices and heritage initiatives, and public urban spaces. In 2016, four researchers at the Center (Dr. Natalia Otrishchenko, Dr. Iryna Sklokina, Dr. Sofia Dyak, and most recently Dr. Vasyl Rasevych) became part of an interdisciplinary research team working on the two-year project “Historical Cultures in Ukraine and Poland” led by Dr. Tomasz Stryjek (Institute of Political Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences) in cooperation with the Collegium Civitas in Warsaw.



Round table discussion “The ‘Other’ First World War: the ‘Eastern Turn’ in War Studies” on new themes and perspectives in war studies with (from the left): Guido Hausmann (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München), Guido van Hengel (University of Groningen), Włodzimierz Bo-rodziej (University of Warsaw), Oksana Dudko (Center for Urban History), Olena Betliy (Kyiv-Mohyla Academy University) and other participants at the ASEEEES-MAG Convention in Lviv, June 26-28, 2016 at the Ukrainian Catholic University.



Project findings from the Center’s main research areas were presented at a summer congress organized in June 2016 by the Association of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ASEEEES) in Lviv. The congress featured approximately 150 panels including about 450 presentations. Five panels and two round tables were organized by the Center’s researchers and reflected the established thematic focuses of the Center’s research: urban perspectives on war; planned urbanity, urban heritage and public history. This was an excellent opportunity to present the Center’s ongoing research projects, communicate with scholars working on similar themes internationally, and advance academic networking.

Research on the First World War was at the center of the panel “‘True Citizens’ vs. ‘True Enemies’: Differences of Perception and Self-Representation among City-Dwellers in Eastern European Cities during the First World War” and the round table “The ‘Other’ First World War: the ‘Eastern Turn’ in War Studies.” Three panels explored the 20th century in Eastern Europe through the lenses of urban planning, popular culture and heritage: “Long Live Soviet Urbanism: Imagining and Experiencing Planned Districts,” “Popular and Soviet?: The Ethics of Taste and the Power of Kitsch in Soviet Ukraine, 1930s to 1970s,” and “Lasting and Changing: Heritage Institutions, Actors and Practices in Ukraine after 1991.” Finally, the round table “Recordings and Recyclings? Experience of Academia and NGO in Oral History Projects” discussed differences in practicing oral history in academic and public projects.

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Bridging Public and Academic Spheres

From the very beginning, the Center for Urban History has led and participated in practical discussions on the role of history in society: on the forms, formats and multiple methods of engaging with the past, particularly in urban settings. Public outreach, always a key part of our agenda, was specifically designated as a public history program in 2014. It was particularly important for the Center to explore how formats of public history provide new possibilities to engage with and promote the past, compared to the politics of history and popular history. →

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Chapter 5 PUBLIC HISTORY

→ Our projects sought to not only articulate the importance of history and the past in modern societies, but also to provide platforms for public involvement and critical reflection on the usage of the past in the present. While keeping our perspective open to examples from different societies, countries, and periods, activities organized within this program examine the opportunities and challenges for public history in Ukraine specifically, and what it means "to be an historian" in times of radical change and conflict. Some of the opportunities and challenges for public history as a new format in Ukraine were raised and discussed by the Center's director Sofia Dyak at the 28th Ivan Franko Annual Lecture at Ottawa University in 2014.

Through a variety of formats, we ask the broader question of how historical cultures are shaped. We ask how to go beyond discussions of the narratives of history, memory culture and the politics of history, to a more investigative look at practices, institutions, and actors, especially from local perspectives. Key thoughts motivating many of the Center's public activities include how to ask big questions locally, and how to unite a variety of local perspectives, not into a shared narrative but into a dynamic conversation and a culture of pluralism.

The Center's projects in public history mainly focus on issues of heritage and museum practices, digital history, the creation of new archives, the practical capacity of the city and its public spaces, and the links between art and issues of the past, which are complex and often contested. The projects are developed in close cooperation with other primary endeavors: research, digital history and archiving. The primary avenue for our public history program

is exhibitions, which are implemented in different formats and venues. Lectures are developed for selected exhibitions, as are accompanying programs for children and youth. Some lecture and discussion series are designed to offer possibilities for broader discussions. The Center also engages in projects that aim to develop new urban spaces, which fulfill public, memorial, and educational roles in the life of the contemporary city. Dr. Iryna Matsevko, an historian and the deputy director of the Center, coordinates our public projects in cooperation with a team of researchers, curators, educators, and archivists.

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Presentation by Dr. Iryna Matsevko on combining research and public projects at the Center for Urban History for participants of the "Public History Today: Oral Stories, Local Memory and Community" workshop, held by the Master's program in Public History of the Ukrainian Catholic University, March 2016.



Round Tables and Discussions

As early as 2008, the Center initiated its first of series of stakeholder debates in a roundtable format under the name “Kolo Lvova” (“Lviv Circle”/“Around Lviv”). Focused mainly on Lviv’s contemporary development, they were moderated by Sofia Dyak and Bohdan Shumylovych, and addressed such topics as the situation of transport in Lviv, technological change in city museums, new approaches to urban heritage, or the prospects of the movie industry in Ukraine and other creative industries in the city. The success of this initial public dialogue led to the Center’s primary partnership with the British Council on their project “Future City Game” in the following year. In 2009, Bohdan Shumylovych facilitated city games in several cities of Ukraine including Lviv, Vinnytsia, and Melitopol.

A unique podium discussion took place in February 2011 when the Vienna-based international cultural magazine “Eurozine” staged its annual debate series at the Center’s conference hall. Under the theme “Splitting up? The Renationalization of Europe” two distinguished public intellectuals, the Belgian author David van Reybrouck and the Kyiv-based journalist and MP Andriy Shevchenko discussed similarities and dissimilarities regarding the fragile inner cohesion of their respective countries. This conversation back in 2011 addressed some of the questions that have recently become key topics in European and international public and political life: What explains nationalism’s renewed importance and what distinguishes the various expressions of nationalism across Europe today? Why is nationalism associated with conflict in some cases and not in others? And does it make any sense to talk in the same terms about contemporary nationalism in Eastern and Western Europe?

One distinctive quality of the open discussion format is that it enables representatives of different spheres of public life to come together, when they would ordinarily not have any opportunity to interact. In summer 2013, two sets of these open conversations were held at the Center. The first set, entitled “How to Teach about Multi-Ethnic Ukraine”, addressed curricula and programs in universities, and challenges in teaching and researching Ukraine’s multicultural past. The second set “Culture at the Crossroads of Cultures: Challenges and Experiences in Approaching the Past” asked how contemporary culture and art make use of, reflect and refer to multicultural heritage, and specifically what their role is in “coming to terms with the past,” and dealing with “difficult history.” Conversations focused on four specific genres (literature,



“Eurozine” annual debate, “Splitting up? The Renationalization of Europe” at the Center for Urban History. From the left: Harald Binder (Center for Urban History) introduces the conversation; two speakers: David Van Reybrouck (Belgium) and MP Andriy Shevchenko (Ukraine), and moderator Sofia Dyak (Center for Urban History). February 10, 2011.



The podium discussion “Festivals: Mass Education or/through Mass Performance” looked at festivals as a form of promoting new approaches to culture, especially to Jewish culture. From the left: moderator Anna Chebotarova (Center for Urban History) and three participants: Adel Dianova (LvivKlezFest), Lilia Shutiak (Meridian Czeronowitz), and Monika Elliot (7@Nite in Kraków). August 3, 2013.

theater, festival, and film] and how each deals with themes of diversity and the contested past, as well as how to join artistic expressions with recent scholarship and public discourse.

Since 2015, the Center has been organizing more elaborate public programs that combine podium conversations with public lectures. These were planned to coincide with two of the Center's summer schools: one on Jewish history and heritage, and the other on planned urbanity. Run at the same time as the summer schools, this format made international academic discussions accessible for local, public audiences. Held in public venues with distinguished scholars and practitioners, these programs are specially designed to broaden public conversation, exchange ideas, and thus promote more open and critical engagement with the past in contemporary Ukraine. In 2015, the Center invited Lvivians and city visitors to "Jewish Days in the City Hall" in July-August and "Days of Modernism" in August. In 2016, the second "Jewish Days in the City Hall" took place, while the topic of planned urbanity was addressed in Slavutych in conjunction with the Urban Summer School there.

The first "Jewish Days in the City Hall" brought together experts on Jewish studies from abroad and local officials, researchers and activists engaged with Jewish heritage and preservation in Lviv and other Eastern European cities. Together with numerous and various audiences, they discussed the historical background and current state of Jewish heritage, and ways to see its preservation as a shared responsibility. A diversity of topics were covered, such as preservation, photo-documentation, history of writing Jewish history in Lviv, and a comparison between different cities in Eastern and Central Europe. Together these painted a broader picture, and illustrated the many ways to imagine and implement projects in cities with rich and entangled multicultural heritage.

The following year, the theme of "Jewish Days in the City Hall" was "Communities, Milieus and States in the 20th Century Contested Cities." Ten lectures and conversations in July-August 2016 explored two topics of the 20th century: how did violence change cities, communities and people, and what was culture in times of dramatic change, escalation of tension, and even hatred? Additionally, discussions considered the role of culture in state and ideological projects that used cruel and deadly policies in their implementation, and whether art and literature were used to stimulate and legitimize violence or, vice versa, as an escape from violence? One of the specific focuses was on the history and memory of pogroms in summer 1941 in Lviv. Such prominent and



A lecture by Professor Natalia Aleksiu, "Aftermath - Lwów in the Eyes of Jewish Survivors," August 3, 2016. In the audience in the first row from the left: Dr. Iryna Matsevko (Center for Urban History), coordinator of "The Jewish Days in the City Hall," and Dr. Karolina Szymaniak (Jewish Historical Institute, Warsaw), lecturers at the Jewish Summer School.



A conversation with Professor Shimon Redlich after screening the documentary "Shimon's Returns" (2014), based on his memoirs and books "Together and Apart in Brzezany: Poles, Jews and Ukrainians 1919-1945" and "Life in Transit: Jews in Postwar Łódź 1945-1950" about life before the war, survival during the Holocaust, post-war life, and immigration to Israel. From the right: Shimon Redlich (Ben-Gurion University), Padraic Kenney (Indiana University), Anna Chebotareva (Center for Urban History)



internationally known scholars as Professor Jan Gross, Professor Christoph Mick, Professor Kai Struve, and Dr. Natalia Aleksion shared their work on the violent history of 1939-1945 in the city.

The themes of a contested past, individual memory and representations were addressed in a special screening of the documentary, "Shimon's Returns," followed by a meeting with Shimon Redlich, a well-known Israeli historian and Holocaust survivor from Brzeżany/Berezhany. The talk with Shimon Redlich was moderated by Anna Chebotarova, researcher of the Center for Urban History and introduced by Professor Padraic Kenney, the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEEES) President. This was probably one of the strongest and most powerful events of the Center's summer public program in 2016. It assembled a very diverse, both local and international audience and led to an insightful, moving and very pertinent conversation on the past as well as on contemporary challenges.

The topics of modernist architecture and visions, as well as the experience of planned urbanity were the focus of two public lecture programs in 2015 and 2016. The first one ran in parallel to the urban summer school "Novyi Lviv," which focused on an area of Lviv that was developed and built throughout the 20th century. The lecture program "**Days of Modernism at the City Hall: Architecture, Urban Visions, Heritage**" brought together speakers from Amsterdam, Kyiv, Lviv, Moscow, and New York to present ambitious visions and contested projects in 20th century city planning. They provided a broader context for 20th century architecture and urban planning for the school and highlighted Lviv's important but often neglected story of the 20th century built environment. The "Days of Modernism at City Hall" presented the best examples of how modernist heritage has been reconsidered. It challenged and inspired visitors to take a fresh look at the so-called 'depressed districts' of cities and see a promising space for creativity.



Public Lecture by Owen Hatherley at the Urban Summer School "Idea of the City: Reality Check" in Slavutyich, July 2016, moderated by Dr. Olga Kazakova (Institute of Modernism). The Public Lectures Program also included talks by Professor Kate Brown (University of Maryland, USA), Professor Anselm Wagner (Graz Technical University, Austria), Dr. Oleksiy Bratochkin (European College for Liberal Arts in Belarus), and Dr. Inga Freimane (Northumbrian University, UK).

The next program took place in Slavutyich as part of "The Idea of the City: Reality Check" in July 2016. Slavutyich is a very unusual and exceptional city. It was built after the nuclear disaster at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant in 1986 and became the last planned city in the Soviet Union, as well as the youngest city in present-day Ukraine. The exceptional circumstances surrounding its establishment shaped both its planning and creation. Today, Slavutyich is home to employees of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant, and a temporary residence for international experts working on the New Shelter Project. Slavutyich provides a unique opportunity to explore urbanistic and social concepts such as a planned city, utopian city, post-disaster city, eco-city, and mono-city through the lenses of various disciplines in both a summer school format and public lecture series.

The Center's established success in running all kinds of programs designed to promote dialogue between different sectors of society gained extra importance when war broke out in eastern Ukraine. In June 2015, the Center joined the cultural forum, "DonKult," organized by the Charity Foundation "The Depths of Arts". This forum used art, literary, and musical events to raise awareness of cultural diversity in the Donbas and to rethink the region without one-sided "romantic" or "condemning" rhetoric. As a co-organizer, the Center prepared a program of lectures and discussions developed by Dr. Iryna Matsevko. Our experience and partnerships from two successful earlier research projects, "Region, Nation, and Beyond" (2012-2015) and "Industrialization and Urban Landscape of the Industrial South of the Russian Empire" (2013-2014), were particularly helpful. The program included open

lectures, discussions, and talks united by the topic of history and heritage of the Donbas, and drew 1500 attendants over the course of two weeks, a testament to its success.

Using a similar model, in October 2016, the city of Kharkiv hosted the cultural forum "Transcending Borders: GaliciaKult" with the Center again in a partnership role. Dr. Iryna Matsevko curated the program, which consisted of discussions and lectures focused on historical and imaginary Galicia, the contested and diverse history of the region, contemporary constructions and the recycling of images of Galicia. The two-week program made use of diverse art media including film, theater, literature, and music in combination with lectures and round tables to create a forum for exchange and discussion with residents of Kharkiv.



A discussion on "History within the Changing Borders: How to Write History Post-Conflict?" within the DonKult Forum. Participants: Serhy Yekelchuk, Olena Stiazhkina, Hiroaki Kuro-mia, and Sofia Dyak. June 2015.



The first lecture of the discussion program at the "Transcending Borders: GaliciaKult" Cultural Forum in Kharkiv. Dr. Vasyl Rasevych discussed "What is Galicia? From Myth to Brand." October 5, 2016.





Mario Botta
Architect



Philippe Sands
Lawyer, Writer



Anda Rottenberg
Art Curator



Piotr Rypson
Art Curator



Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett
Museum Developer



Krzysztof Czyżewski
Writer, Public Intellectual



Olena Stiazhkina
Historian, Writer



Daniel Walkowitz
Historian, Film Director



Iryna Starovoit
Literary Critic, Poetess



Aharon Weiss



Janina Hesseles-Altman



Leszek Allerhand



Over the past ten years, the Center has welcomed a number of distinguished speakers from all different areas of expertise. They have shared their professional and personal insights into the ways we experience, remember, approach, and work with the past. In 2013-2014, we were particularly honored to organize public meetings with Holocaust survivors from Lviv and the area historically known as Galicia (today eastern parts of Poland and western parts of Ukraine): Dr. Leszek Allerhand, Dr. Aharon Weiss, and Dr. Janina Hesseles-Altman. Our guests shared their unique perspectives that included but were not limited to architecture, art, museums, curating, education, creative writing, film, and law. They invited us to challenge the narrow frameworks with which we engage with history.



A visit of the “Urban Jewish History and Heritage in East Central Europe” participants to the site of the Golden Rose Synagogue with members of Jewish organizations in Lviv, including Borys-Baruch Dorfman, an activists and Yiddish-speaking resident of Lviv, October 2008.



Borys-Baruch Dorfman reads a poem in Yiddish at the opening of “The Space of Synagogues” in front of the preserved remains of the Golden Rose Synagogue, September 4, 2016.



Public Memorial Projects

Throughout its history, the Center has been committed to promoting public awareness of multicultural heritage through open critical engagement with the past. These endeavors naturally gave rise to explorations into a variety of public memorial projects. Although the Center’s initiatives were originally focused on research, teaching and discussions, some initiatives also led to practical ventures. Jewish heritage in Lviv is one such area with roots in an academic conference (“Urban Jewish History and Heritage” in 2008) that has evolved into a significant practical endeavor. Unanimous concerns about the neglected state of Jewish memorial sites gave birth to an initiative to launch an international architecture competition to appropriately memorialize three sites of Jewish history in Lviv. The Center was

not only present at the outset of this important project; it became one of its organizing forces along with the municipality of Lviv and the German Association of International Cooperation (GIZ). Three sites were chosen: the former Jewish cemetery, Besojlem, northwest of the city centre; the site of the Yanivsky concentration camp on the outskirts of the city; and the Space of Synagogues in the former inner city Jewish quarter. A series of public hearings were held with historians, representatives of the Jewish community, and city authorities; and consultations with Jewish religious authorities were conducted. Technical experts and architects were also involved to ensure that the completion and its results complied with international standards, local legislation and UNESCO requirements.

The competition was announced in August 2010. Competitors could submit ideas for any or all of the three competition sites. The submissions were then assessed by an international jury of architects, historians, representatives of Ukrainian Jewish organizations and the Lviv city administration. The winning entry for the Space of Synagogues came from the Berlin-based landscape architect Franz Reschke. His concept became a topic of extensive public discussion in the coming years. Ukrainian, Israeli and German experts examined the likelihood of its successful implementation. Historians and researchers from and cooperating with the Center focused on research, gathering suggestions for the Perpetuation Memorial Installation. It was designed as a set of 39 stone plates of different sizes, the majority of which would be inscribed with quotations and images taken from photographs. The installation was an attempt to give voice to people who used to live in Lviv, who were Jewish, and who put their thoughts down in writing. 21 quotations from more than 80

suggestions were selected together with members of Jewish organizations in Lviv. The inscriptions came from memoirs and diaries, and the works of rabbis, thinkers, professional writers and ordinary citizens. Each quotation was presented in its original language, and with translations. Among the authors are famous people and ordinary people, men and women of all ages, and children. The “Sites of Jewish History in Lviv” initiative has become one of the longest running and most complex public projects in the Center’s history.

On September 4, 2016, after more than seven years of discussions, research, and planning that brought academics, experts, representatives of the Jewish communities and city authorities together, the first part of the Space of Synagogues was opened and officially became part of contemporary Lviv as a new memorial and public space. The completed part consists of three elements: a marker indicating the foundation of the Beth Hamidrash (House of Learning), the Perpetuation Memorial Installation, and the preserved remains of the Golden Rose synagogue. Inaugurated within the “European Days of Jewish Culture” program, the opening included an official ceremony, an international workshop (“Mapping Presence: Jewish Heritage Sites, Initiatives, and Experiences in Ukraine”) and an art program (“The Art of Memory: Voices of the City”). The opening ceremony was attended by many guests, including Borys-Baruch Dorfman, an elder of Lviv’s Jewish community, Henadiy Polishchuk, Counselor of the Israeli Embassy in Ukraine, Oleg Vyshniakov, Honorary Consul of Israel in Western Ukraine, Dr. Ernst Reichel, Ambassador of Germany to Ukraine and Andriy Sadovyi, Mayor of Lviv. Adel Dianova, the head of the largest Jewish community organization Khesed Arie, led the ceremony that concluded with the prayer from Rabbi Siva Fainerman. The evening art and music program “The Art of Memory: Voices of the City” at the Space of Synagogues opening combined media installation by Oleh Voronko (UA) and James Fidler (UK) based on texts and quotes from the Perpetuation Memorial Installation, and a concert of musical compositions by two musicians connected to the prewar and postwar history of Lviv: Josef Koffler and Mark Kopytman. The Space of Synagogues was the first nominee from Ukraine for the European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture – Mies van der Rohe Award.



View of the sites with the remains of the Golden Rose Synagogue and Beth Hamidrash, fenced off from the street, March 2008



View to the Space of Synagogues before its official opening: the site of the preserved remains of the Golden Rose synagogue with wooden terrace indicating the location of the women’s gallery, the Perpetuation Memorial Installation, and marker designating the foundation of the Beth Hamidrash (House of Learning), September 2016.



Exhibitions

Exhibitions are another important dimension of the Center's public history program, serving as bridges of communication between diverse audiences, especially between professionals and the larger public. They offer different actors the possibility to engage in the production and sharing of knowledge. One key strategy is to address well-known subjects, such as home, sport, or sexuality, by placing them in urban and broader historical contexts. Our main goal is to balance academic and public forums in order both to preserve the complexity of issues and to engage the interested public.

The Center's first large exhibition "Lviv a World a Way" was brought from Berlin. It was then adapted in Lviv to tell the story of a city inhabited by people of different communities whose identities, cultures and religions interacted with and influenced each other. The exhibition invited contemporary Lvivians to explore their home city through the story of diversity, but also through the history of destruction. As one of the visitors put it: "This is a tremendously interesting exhibition that evokes a wish to walk through the old streets of Lviv and have a new look at our home city." The exhibition opened in October 2008 as a complement to the conference on "Urban Jewish Heritage and History of East Central Europe." It was also the inaugural exhibit in a new space at the Center, which became a permanent component of our location.

The first large exhibition created by the Center's team opened in 2009 as "Eros and Sexuality: A Century of Coercion, Control, and Emancipation." It examined how the emergence of modernity drove the sphere of sexuality into an era of unprecedented change, but without a simple storyline of gradual or inevitable progress. The exhibition was launched in tandem with the Center's international conference "Sex in the Cities: Prostitution, White Slavery and Sexual Minorities in East Central Europe."

The next exhibition, "Home: A Century of Change," opened in 2010 as an exploration into the cultural, social, political, and ideological contexts of homemaking in the 20th century. With this exhibition, the Center introduced its first series of accompanying events, including lectures, round tables, film screenings, and its first program for children, created by Khrystyna Boyko, who began working as a freelance educator and later joined the Center's team full-time. Materials from the exhibition displays along with additional research findings were published in the book "Home: A Century of Change" edited by Sofia Dyak. The aim of the publication was to synthesize the most recent studies of everyday life and material culture in the global context.

One of the highlights of 2012 was the UEFA European Championship, jointly hosted by Ukraine and Poland. Lviv was among the cities that hosted football tournaments. For this international sporting event, the Center prepared the exhibition "Sport and the City: People, Society, Ideology," which placed sport into historical, social, and cultural contexts. The exhibition, accompanied by a series of lectures, discussions, and educational events, traced the history of sport over the last 150 years, starting from the beginning of professional sports in Europe (and particularly in Lviv). The aim was to explore how ideas about sports have changed and how new types of sports have emerged. An important focus of the exhibition was to show the connections between sports and nationalism, government, commerce and globalization. A related international workshop "Mega-Events in Eastern Europe," organized jointly with the Center for Public Management and Culture in Europe at the University St. Gallen, Switzerland,



From the exhibition “Wo ist Lemberg?” presented in Lviv as “Lviv a World a Way,” 2008.



From the exhibition “Home: A Century of Change,” 2010.



Educational program for children at the exhibition “Sport and the City: People, Society, Ideology,” 2012.



“The Past in ‘Digital’: The City, History, and Digital Technology” displayed the Center’s digital archival collections, 2014.



Opening of the “The Great War 1914-...: Individual and Global Experiences” exhibition, December 2014.



Photo exhibition by Tadeusz Rolke, “Tomorrow Will Be Better,” invited viewers to explore and recall the year 1990 in Lviv, 2016

■ Since 2008, the Center has organized and hosted 39 exhibitions. Mostly displayed at the Center’s exhibition hall, they have covered a wide range of topics from very general (such as home, sexuality, sport) to more specific (selected locations, periods, and problems related to urban life and history). Rarely working with artifacts, the exhibition teams at the Center strive to combine various media – texts, images, films and objects to raise new and sometimes controversial issues in order to increase awareness and inspire public discussion.

explored fan culture and the potential of mega-events for urban development.

In 2014, multiple European and global events were organized to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the start of World War I. Within that context, the Center launched a new exhibition in December 2014 on “The Great War 1914-...: Individual and Global Experiences”. Curated by one of the Center’s researchers, Dr. Oksana Dudko, and developed by a team of historians, designers, and programmers, the exhibition presented diverse views on the Great War from different but connected perspectives: as a global conflict and as an individual experience. The exhibition filled several rooms of displays in the Center’s permanent exhibition space, and included a multi-faceted program with authors and guest researchers leading tours and lecturing on different aspects of the War. A specially tailored educational program geared towards children, parents, and teachers was designed and run by educator Khrystyna Boyko, and the exhibition space was also used for school lessons in partnership with local teachers.

While most exhibitions take place on the Center’s own premises, we also partner with museums and other institutions from time to time. In 2015, the Center partnered with the Lviv National Art Gallery to jointly produce “Ketubot: Jewish Marriage Contracts.” The project included an exhibit at the Lviv National Art Gallery, a catalogue, special lectures for adults, and activities for children.

On August 23, 2016, the day before Ukraine’s 25th Independence Day, Tadeusz Rolke’s photo exhibition “Tomorrow Will Be Better” opened, displaying previously unpublished images of Lviv from 1990 taken by a photographer from Warsaw. With a presentation of fifty images together with comments from historians, the exhibition revealed different stories of the city and in the city, in the year before the collapse of the USSR. The images and comments included walkouts and demonstrations, changes in the use of public spaces, and the everyday life of citizens. They captured the economic crisis and the feeling of uncertainty, but also the anticipation of change. The exhibition was an invitation for critical reconsideration of the last 25 years through the lens of social developments, the developing state, and other changes.

Educational Programs

The Center’s educational programs developed gradually. They began with the supplement “The Home of My Dreams” to the 2010 exhibition “Home: A Century of Change.” It invited children into an artistic and explorative journey to consider topics such as children’s personal space, comfort, family, neighbors, free time, and shared space. Today our educational programs range from teaching enterprises for schools and teachers using the Urban Media Archive materials, to programs similar to “Home of My Dreams,” which accompany our exhibitions.

Since 2012, each of the Center’s exhibitions has been accompanied by special educational programs for different audiences, designed and developed by educator Khrystyna Boyko. Very recently, in 2015, the educational program for “The Great War 1914-...: Individual and Global Experience” invited school teachers to conduct history classes in the exhibition space using interactive teaching methods in order to give their students deeper insight into topics that are part of the school program. A special series of conversations, “How to Talk to Children about War,” prepared for parents, teachers, and museum staff. These meetings were led by Khrystyna



↑ Children exploring their neighborhood with a platform based on Pidzamche research. This became part of the "Festival of Neighbors" in Pidzamche, organized by NGO "Iota" in September 2014.



↑ The idea behind the creation of the animated movie "The City in My Arms" brought together children from different cities to share their experiences and views. Facilitated by Khrystyna Boyko (educator) and Roman Dzvonkovsky (cartoon artist)

Boyko, and created a common space for discussing and sharing personal experiences. That was especially pertinent in the context of the war in eastern Ukraine.

Independent from the exhibition format, educational programs for children have also been incorporated into research projects. For example, in 2014, children in the Pidzamche neighborhood used an educational platform to explore historical and architectural descriptions of places and buildings. They also listened to recorded interviews of residents. This was all provided with transliteration into Braille as well.

In 2015, the Center teamed up with the German Association of International Cooperation (GIZ) and the Lviv City Council to create a children's program called "Your/My Stories." This program was part of Urban Workshop, a joint format of the Lviv City Council and GIZ project "Municipal development and rehabilitation of the Old City of Lviv." It was also part of the DonKult Cultural Forum, and included an animation school "The City in My Hands," where children from Lviv and internally displaced children drew their dream city. The program also brought school children together to explore the history of industrial cities and towns in the Donetsk region through visual materials, including postcards, photographs, and movies. This educational format was based on research findings from the "Industrialization and Urban Landscape of the Industrial South of the Russian Empire" project, which took place in 2013-2014 at the Center. More recently, in 2016, teenagers in Slavutych were able to take part in a supplemental program offered during our Urban Summer Schools there. One highlight was a city walking game, a virtual journey through the city of Slavutych.

Public Events and Formats at the Center in 2008-2016



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Grants, Fellowships & Internships

Since 2006, the Center has been supporting promising young scholars with research, travel and residence grants. Among the first post-graduate research fellowship recipients were Halyna Bodnar, with the project “Migration of Villagers to Lviv from the 1950s to 1980s,” and Oksana Vynnyk, researching “Everyday Life in Lviv, 1914–1919.” →

> CHAPTER 6

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Chapter 6
RESOURCES

→ A joint research project “Tourism and the Production of Urban Space: Samara, Vilnius and Lviv in Comparison” by Jekaterina Lavrinec (Lithuania) and Oxana Zaporozhets (Russia) was also supported that first year with travel and residency at the Center. That same year, Professor Nathaniel Wood (USA) also stayed at the Center on a residency grant while researching “The Urban Civilian Experience of the Great War in Galicia.” For each of the next six years, five to eight researchers received research fellowships at the Center to support their work with archives and other sources in Lviv.

In 2014, the Center began granting an annual average of 10 residency fellowships for junior and advanced scholars that include accommodation at the Center’s guest apartment for a period of one month. The Residence Grant program contributes to the Center’s academic life, and more generally enhances cooperation between scholars within and beyond Ukraine.

COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belarus	1				
Canada	1				
Estonia					
Germany					
Hungary					
Italy		1			
Kazakhstan				1	
Lithuania	1				
Poland	1	2		3	2
Romania	1				
Russia	2	1			
Switzerland					
Slovakia					
Ukraine	4	5	7	2	2
UK	1				1
USA	1	1	1	1	1
GENDER	8 ♀ 5 ♂	5 ♀ 5 ♂	5 ♀ 3 ♂	4 ♀ 3 ♂	4 ♀ 2 ♂
TOTAL	13	10	8	7	6

This format matches one of the Center's mission points – bridging different disciplines as well as different geographies.

The Center also sponsors Ukrainian scholars for research programs abroad. In 2010-2011, the Center launched a program with the internationally renowned Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna to bring advanced Ukrainian scholars to the institute for the 10-month “Junior Fellowship Ukraine.” Six Ukrainian researchers conducted their work at the Institute for Human Sciences (IWM) through 2015: Olena Palko (Kuras Institute of Political and Ethnonational Research, Academy of Sciences) in 2010; Olha Martynyuk (National Technical University in Kyiv) in 2011; Dr. Anton Shekhovtsov (Black Sea State University) in 2012; Dr. Volodymyr Sklokin (International Solomon University in Kharkiv) in 2013; Dr. Svitlana Potapenko (Hrushevskyi Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography, Acade-

Impressions from Residence Grant Recipients

It is no exaggeration to say that it's a tremendous opportunity. It's an opportunity for me to get immersed in my research in Ukraine, which is distinct from my country, but at the same time, we are united by a common past. It's an opportunity to see the Center in action where people from different professional fields work side by side... such interaction is very effective.

DR. OLGA KAZAKOVA
Institute of Modernism,
Moscow, 2015/16

The Residence Grant from the Center provided me with a good working environment. I received some feedback on my ongoing work, had the possibility to present it, and got enough room for my thoughts. It was a good time to reflect and go into deep thinking about my project only. The given infrastructure (library, flat, and exhibition) made it even more convenient.

KATHARINA HABERKORN
Ph.D. student, Faculty of
Central European Studies
Andrássy University in
Budapest, 2015/16

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	TOTAL
						3
					1	2
				1		1
				1		1
			1	1	1	3
			1			2
						1
						1
	2	1	4	3	3	21
						1
		1		3		8
					1	1
	1	1				1
	1	1	3	2	1	28
	1				2	5
		1	2		2	10
	2 ♀ 3 ♂	3 ♀ 2 ♂	5 ♀ 6 ♂	7 ♀ 4 ♂	6 ♀ 5 ♂	49 38
	5	5	11	11	11	87

my of Sciences] in 2014; and Dr. Valeria Korablova [Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv] in 2015.

The Center also acts as the host institution for longer-term research fellowships. These fellowships are usually about a year in length, and are in cooperation with, or with funding from other academic institutions and foundations. In 2011, Dr. Mayhill Fowler spent a semester at the Center developing a manuscript based on her PhD thesis “Beau Monde: State and Stage on Empire’s Edge, Russia and Soviet Ukraine, 1916-1941” (defended at Princeton University). Dr. Fowler’s fellowship led to a long-term working relationship, which most recently initiated a new research project on popular and mass culture in postwar Soviet Lviv. In 2013-2014, the Center also hosted Ashley Bigham, a Fulbright Fellow and graduate of Yale University in architecture, working on defense architecture, theory of modern preservation, and sites of memory and commemoration.

Library

Steady funding for the development of the library collection has allowed us to build one of the best thematic libraries in Ukraine (and beyond, on some topics). By the end of 2016, the Center's library had already gathered more than 8,000 volumes.



Library reading room and open stacks

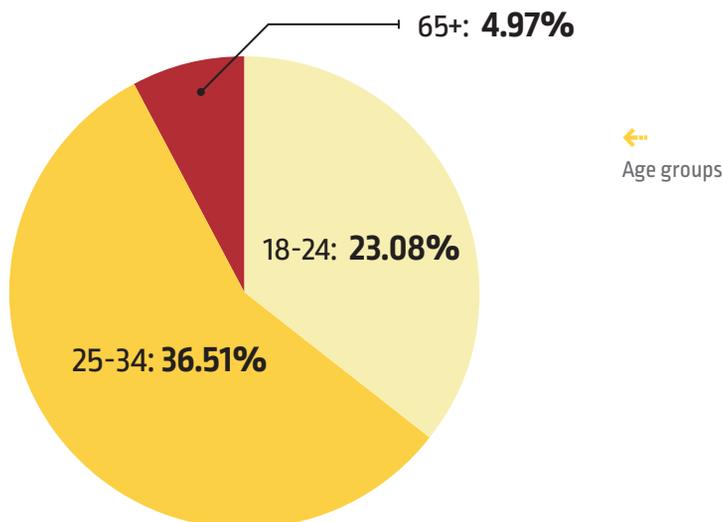


Overall, the selection of books reflects our core research activities, as well as the range of educational projects developed at the Center. We also gather reference materials on topics studied by our resident grant recipients, especially those coming from other cities in Ukraine. This overlaps well with the Center’s focus on cities. Thematically, the scope of the library’s collection includes urban history and urban studies; the history of Lviv, Eastern Europe, Europe, and the world; media and digital history; the history of everyday life; and public history. In 2014, we introduced an online request service. This made our library much more accessible, and also provided us with useful statistics on the most-searched subjects: General Urban History, History of Lviv, Urban Ukraine, Public History, and Jewish Studies.

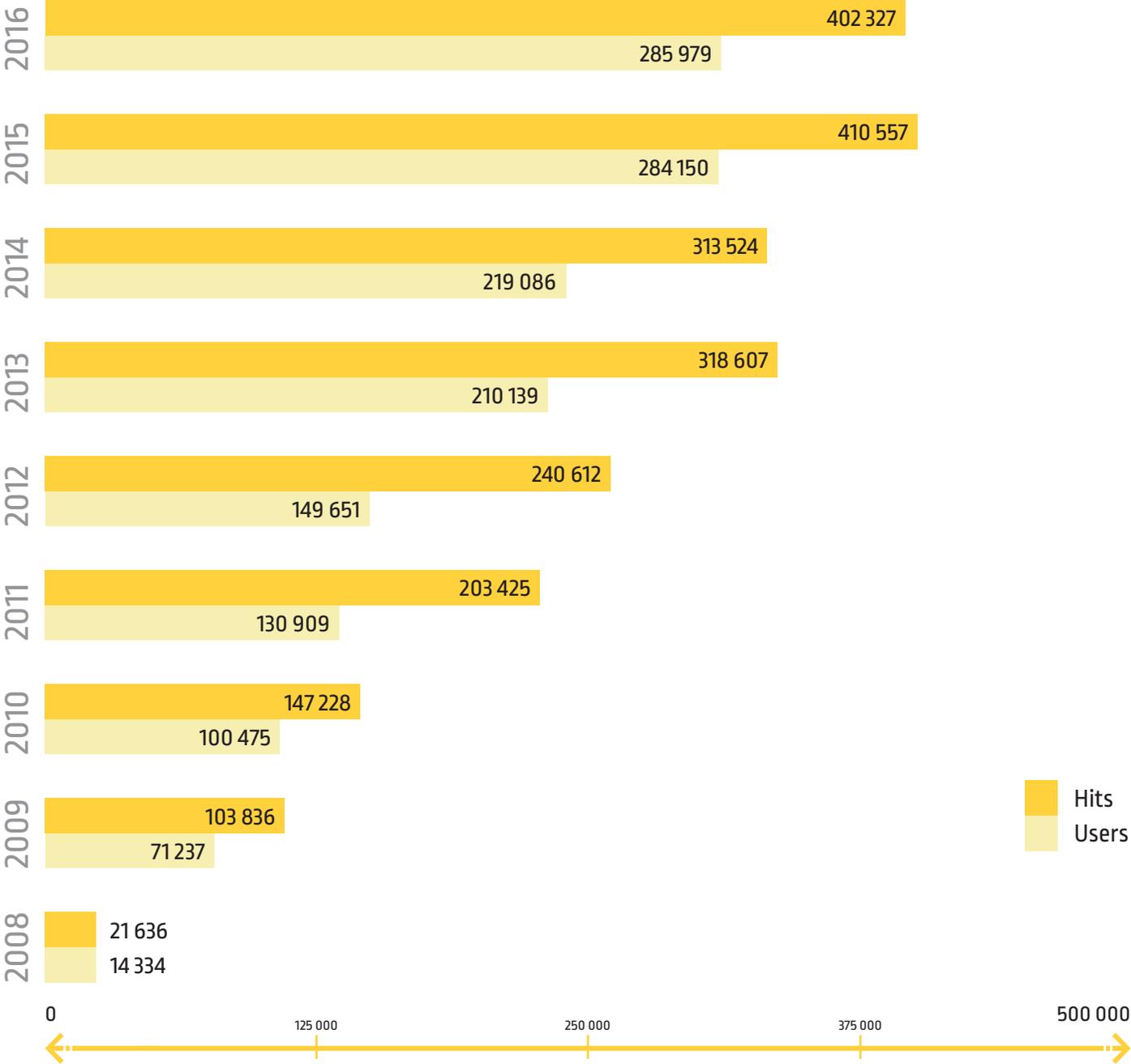
Website

The Center's website was launched in 2006, and has been growing consistently ever since, reflecting the continual change and development of the Center. It is a platform for both informing the public about our events and activities, and for presenting various research findings and updates on our digital and archival projects. The website is available in four languages: Ukrainian, English, Polish, and Russian. It is a resource for people with broad-reaching interests and motivations. Of particular interest to visitors are the Urban Media Archive and Lviv Street Database. Please visit us at www.lvivcenter.org

Exploring www.lvivcenter.org in 2008-2016



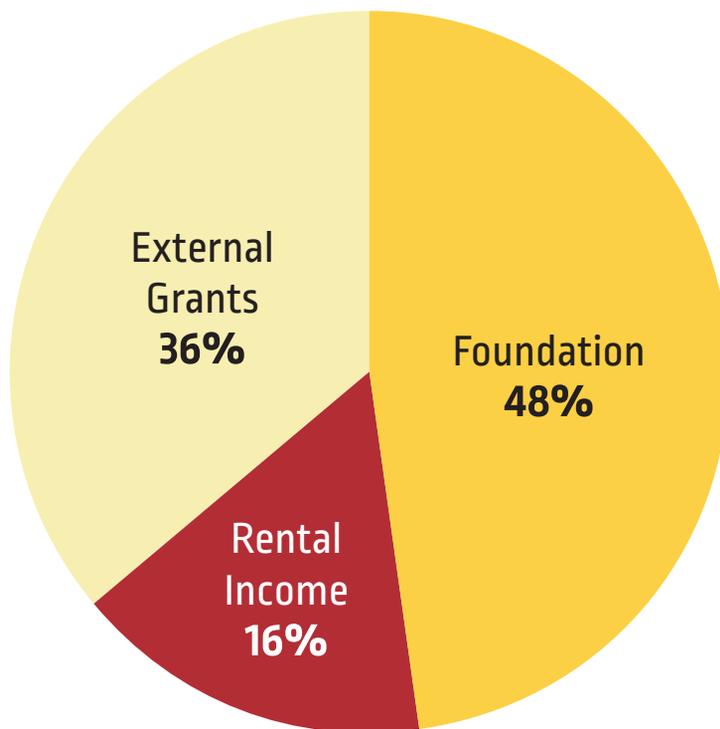
Website hits and users of the Center annually in 2008-2016



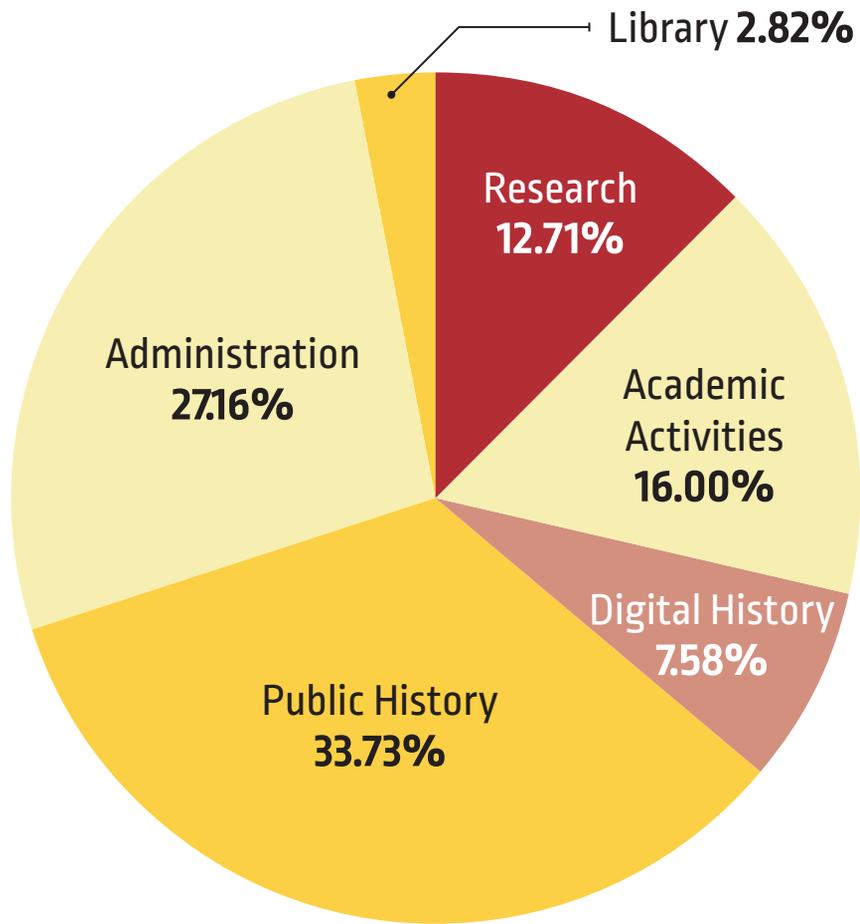
Funding

One important aspect of the Center's development over the past years is the diversification of its funding resources. Originally financed exclusively by the foundation's capital yield, the Center now builds on two other types of revenues: rental income in Ukraine and external project-related grants, which combined cover more than half of the spending. Significant and growing contribution of third-party funding also reflects the extent of the Center's international network and its recognition as a reliable and productive institution. In terms of budget spending there was a significant increase on research and academic activities as well as public history projects over the last five years.

The Center's income in 2016



The Center's budget by area in 2016



■ The Center's team is comprised of representatives from various disciplines and research fields. This diversity creates an open environment that encourages new ideas and approaches in research, archiving, digital humanities, public history and administration.

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> CHAPTER 7

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SUPERVISION



DR. HARALD BINDER

Founder of the Center for Urban History and President of the Foundation Board

MANAGEMENT



DR. SOFIA DYAK

Historian, Researcher (2007-2010), Director of the Center and the Head of the Foundation in Ukraine (2010-present)



DR. IRYNA MATSEVKO

Historian, Academic Coordinator (2008-2011), Deputy Director (2011-present)



TETYANA FEDORUK

Financial Administrator (2013-2015), Financial Director (2015-present)

The Center's activities are structured around three areas: research, digital and public history.

RESEARCH and DIGITAL HISTORY

The research section includes historians, sociologists, art historians, and architectural historians who conduct their research both individually and in teams united by a common research focus. Digital history projects include the Urban Media Archive with four collections (Urban Images, Urban Maps, Urban Video and Urban Stories) and Lviv Interactive.



DR. OLENA BETLIY

Historian, Researcher (2016 – present)



OLEKSIY CHEBOTAROV

Historian, Assistant Project Manager for the Urban Media Archive (2015-present)



DR. OKSANA DUDKO

Historian, Coordinator of the Lviv Interactive project (2011-2016),
Researcher (2016-present)



EVGENIA GUBKINA

Architect, Researcher (2015-present)



OLEKSANDR MAKHANETS

Historian, Assistant Project Manager for the Urban Media Archive (2015-present)



NATALIA MYSAK

Architect, Researcher (2015-present)



DR. NATALIA OTRISHCHENKO

Sociologist, Researcher, Coordinator of "Urban Stories" at the Urban Media Archive
(2014 - present), Research Assistant, "Region, Nation, and Beyond" project (2012-2014)



TARAS NAZARUK

Head of "Lviv Interactive" (2016-present)



DR. VASYL RASEVYCH

Historian, Researcher, Editor for the Lviv Interactive project (2017 – present)



BOHDAN SHUMYLOVYCH

Historian and Art Historian, Coordinator of Exhibitions and Urban Video collection
(2008-2011), Researcher and Head of the Urban Media Archive (2011-present)



DR. IRYNA SKLOKINA

Historian, Researcher (2015-present)



ANNA CHEBOTAROVA

Sociologist, Researcher (2012-present)



OLHA ZARECHNYUK

Architect, Project Assistant of Lviv Interactive (2014-present)

PUBLIC HISTORY

The core of the public history section is our exhibition team, which includes a curator of exhibition projects, an exhibition program coordinator, a coordinator of educational programs, and an exhibition assistant.



KHRYSTYNA BOYKO

Educator, Coordinator of Educational Programs (2014-present)



YEVHEN CHERVONYI

Exhibition Projects Manager (2016-present)



ANDRIY LINIK

Exhibition Coordinator (2011-2016), Visual Curator of Exhibitions and Internet projects (2016 – present).



MARTA PERESADA

Exhibition Projects Assistant (2016-present)

Administration

The Center's administrative and support staff provides administrative, logistical, communication, and maintenance support for all of our projects, events, and premises, as well as programming development.



OLEKSANDR DMYTRIYEV

System Administrator (2014-present)



ORYSIA HEVAK

Premises Assistant (2013-present)



MARYANA MAZURAK

Academic Coordinator (2016-present)



MARIANA MAKSYMIAK

Administrative Manager (2011-2015), Library Administrator (2015-present)



ANDRIY MASLIUKH

Translator (2014-present)



LYUBOMYR OLIYNYK

IT Manager, Web Developer and Programmer (2007-present)



HERBERT PASTERK

Designer and Consultant (2006-present)



YULIA RYBKO

Financial Assistant (2014-present)



MYROSLAVA SHLAPAK

Administrative Manager (2014-present)



ZORYANA SLYUSARCHUK

Premises Administrator (2012-present)

Previously at the Center's Team

Management



DR. TARIK CYRIL AMAR

Historian, Director (2007-2010)



DR. ANDRIY ZAYARNYUK

Historian, Director (2006-2007)

Research and Projects



DR. ANDRIY BONDARENKO

Philosopher, Researcher (2011-2013)



IRYNA KOTLOBULATOVA

Coordinator of the Urban Image Database project (2008-2012)



ROMAN LOZYNSKYI

Geographer, Coordinator of "Urban Image Database" (2012-2014)



ZHANNA OZIRNA

Assistant of the Lviv Streets project (2014)



MARIA POHORILKO

Historian, Coordinator of the Urban Media Archive (2013-2015)



YEVHEN POLYAKOV

Historian, Researcher (2014-2015)



DR. MARKIAN PROKOPOVYCH

Historian, Researcher and Consultant at the Lviv Interactive project (2006-2008)



DR. VICTORIA SEREDA

Sociologist, Researcher (2012-2014)



ANDRIY SHULYAR

Architect, Researcher (2012-2013)



SERHIY TERESHCHENKO

Historian, Assistant of the Urban Image Database and the Lviv Interactive project (2007-2011), Coordinator of Urban Maps Digital project (2012-2013)

Public History and Exhibitions



BOHDANA KOSARCHYN
Exhibition Assistant (2015 – 2016)



LIUBOV KUIBIDA
Coordinator of Exhibition programs (2015)



VIRA TSYBUK
Coordinator of Exhibition projects (2010-2011)

Administration



VOLODYMYR BEGLOV
Communication Manager (2015)



KHRYSTYNA CHUSHAK
Office Manager (2006-2007)



NADYA DROZHZHYN
Administrative Manager (2007-2008), Financial Administrator (2008-2013)



ANASTASIA IVASHCHENKO
Technical Assistant (2008-2010)



TETIANA KARPIUK
Academic Coordinator (2008)



OLENA KRAVCHENKO
Communications and Administrative Manager (2014)



MARIANA KUZEMSKA
Administrative and Communications Manager (2011)



ANASTASIA MOKLOVYCH
Office Manager (2006)



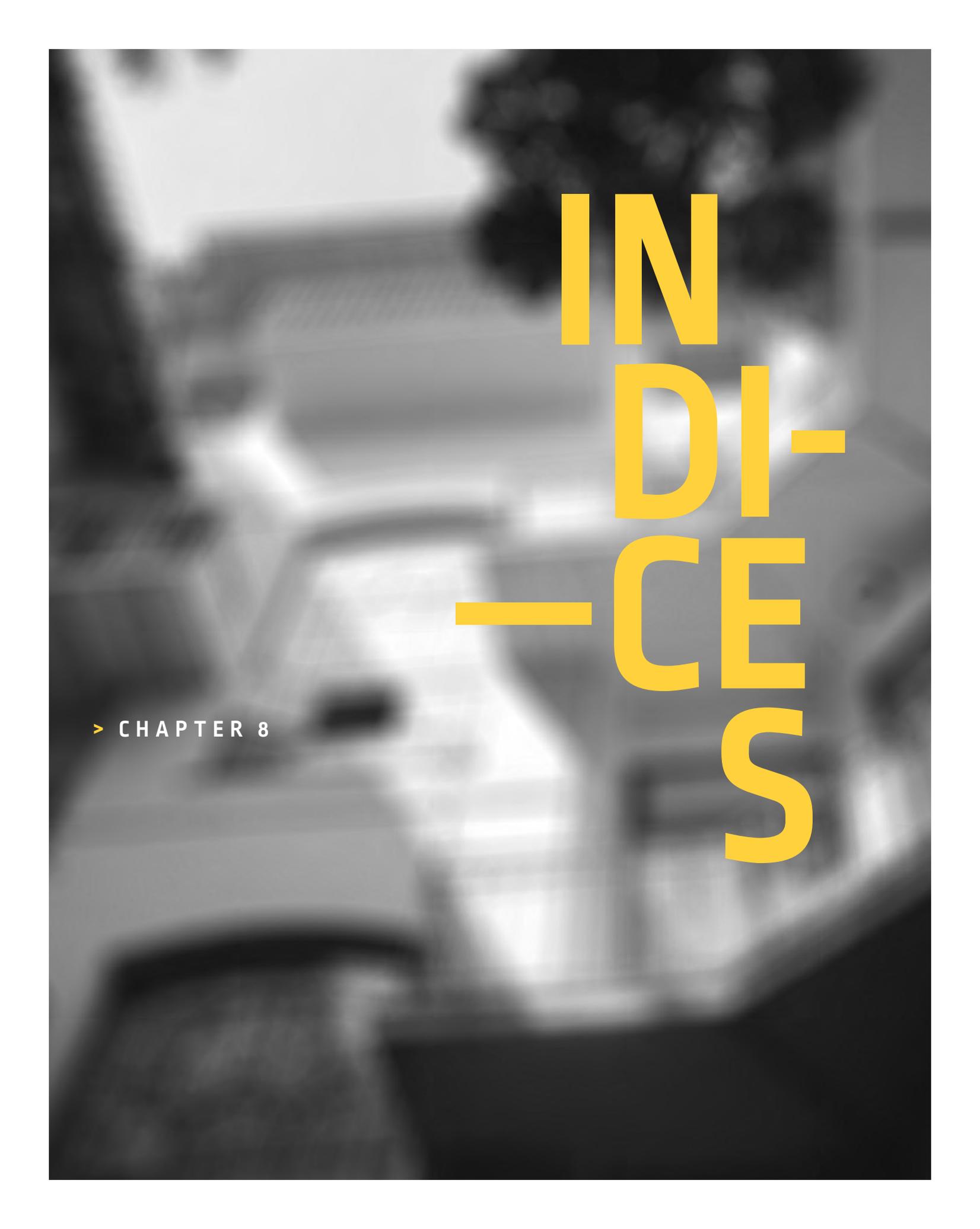
IVAN NYSHPOR
Technical Assistant (2008-2010)



IVAN SOLSKIY
System Administrator (2011-2014)



NATALIA YEROMENKO
Communication Manager (2016)



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> CHAPTER 8

Conferences and Workshops

The Center's conferences and workshops are almost always organized in cooperation with other institutions. With few exceptions, they take place at the Center's conference spaces in Lviv. More information on partners for each conference is available at the Center's website www.lvivcenter.org.

- "Urban Jewish Heritage and History in East Central Europe." (October 29-31, 2008)
- "Sex in the Cities: Prostitution, White Slaving, and Sexual Minorities in Eastern and Central Europe." (June 12-13, 2009)
- "Beyond Nationalism? 20th Century East-Central European Cultural Processes." (February 25-26, 2010)
- "Lviv as a Mirror: Mutual Perceptions of Lviv Residents in the 20-21st Century Narratives." (March 11-12, 2010)
- "Religion in the Mirror of Law. Research on Early Modern Poland-Lithuania and its Successor States in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries." (April 15-17, 2010)
- "Galicia in the 20th Century. A Region in the Shadow of Empires." (June 3-5, 2010)
- "Lviv's Poltava – Condition and Perspectives." (November 19-20, 2010)
- "The Futurological Congress." (November 26-28, 2010)
- "Economics and Bureaucracy in an Open Society: A Conference in Honor of the 130th Anniversary of Ludwig von Mises." (September 29 – October 1, 2011)
- "The Great Longing for Railways" – How the Periphery Became Connected with the Centres of Industrialisation." (November 3-5, 2011)
- "Historical Atlas of Lviv: Maps, Texts, Reconstructions." (September 20, 2012)
- "Mega-Events in Eastern Europe." (October 29-31, 2012)
- "The Ukrainian and Jewish Artistic and Architectural Milieus of Lwów/Lemberg/Lviv: From Ausgleich to the Holocaust." (November 5-7, 2012)
- "The History of Cities and Cartography: Methods of Implementation of the "Historical Atlas of "European Cities" Project in Ukraine." (April 17, 2013)
- "How to Teach about Multi-Ethnic Ukraine?" (July 20, 2013)
- "Culture at the Crossroads of Cultures: Challenges and Experiences in Approaching the Past." (August 3, 2013)
- "Ludwig von Mises and Contemporary Societies: Economic Theory and Public Policy." (September 26-28, 2013)

"The Digital and the Visual: New Approaches to Urban Studies Research of East Central Europe." [November 7-8, 2013]

"Urban Spaces of Lviv/Lwów/Lemberg: Conceptions, Experiences, Practices." [May 29-31, 2014]

"Urban Legacies: Culture-in-Practice and Public Policies in East-Central Europe." [September 18-19, 2015]

"Urban Experiences of the Great War in Eastern Europe." [June 23-25, 2016]

"Mapping Presence: Jewish Heritage Sites, Initiatives, and Experiences in Ukraine." [September 4, 2016]

"Oral History in the Age of Change: Social Contexts, Social Political Challenges, and Academic Standards." [December 1-2, 2016, Kharkiv]

Seminars

2009

Igor Kim "Polish Political Forces in Lviv and the Lviv Province during the Period of the Sanation [Sanacja] Regime in Poland (1926-1939)." [January 29]

Leonid Peisakhin "Political Culture in Contemporary Ukraine: Attitude Towards the State, Laws, and Property Rights." [February 4]

Andriy Portnov "'Imperial Turn' or Returning to Empire in Contemporary Russian Historiography." [March 19]

Börries Kuzmany "Brody as a Border Town. Polish Insurgents, Jewish Refugees, Center of Smuggling." [March 31]

Volodymyr Sklokin "Proto-Industrialization and Socio-Cultural Changes in the Cities of Sloboda Ukraine (1760 to the 1830's)." [March 14]

Olena Dobosh "Socio-Psychological Peculiarities of the Image of Lviv among Students." [April 28]

Oleksiy Musiyezdov "The Identity of Kharkiv: Imagining the City and its History." [May 21]

Mayhill Fowler "A Café called Hell: the Formation of a Soviet Ukrainian Beau Monde in the 1920's." [May 28]

Katarzyna Kotyńska "Lviv or Lvivs? To the Issue on the Literary Image of the City" [June 25]

Susanne Fuhrmann "Mapping the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy 1817-1861. Lviv and the Cadastre of Francis I." [September 16]

Felix Ackerman "Iz wioski u Harodniu. Sovietisation of Western Belarus as Acculturation of Rural Migrants." [September 30]

2010

Viktoria Konstantynova "Others Among Ourselves and Ourselves Among Others?: Perceptions of Townspeople of the Northern Pre-Azov Region about Peasant-resettlers, and the Latter's Place in the Social Structure of the Region's Cities in the First Third of the Twentieth Century [a Project of Historical-Archeographic Expeditions]." [February 19]

Oleksandr Obchenko "Socio-Cultural Transformations in the Slobozhanska Province in the 19th – early 20th Centuries [according to materials from the Zmiyiv District in Kharkiv Province]." [March 22]

Antonina Skydanova "Economic and Socio-Cultural Aspects of Trade Relations Between the Ukrainian City and Village in the Second Half of the Nineteenth and Beginning of the Twentieth Centuries (According to Materials from Kharkiv Province)." (April 22)

Tetiana Portnova "Immigrants from Villages in Large Industrial Cities: Based on Materials from Katerynoslav at the end of the Nineteenth and Beginning of the Twentieth Centuries." (May 20)

Nancy Wingfield "Destination: Alexandria, Buenos Aires, and Constantinople: The "White-Slavers" of Bukowina and Galicia in Late Imperial Austria." (October 11)

Michelle Goldhaber "Exploring the Experiences of African International Students in Lviv, Ukraine." (November 18)

Stepan Ivanyk "Policultural Lviv as a Factor in the Origin and Development of Lviv's School of Philosophy and Logic." (December 2)

Kulshat Medeuova "About the "Differences" between Historical and Political Cities." (December 15)

2011

Jerzy Mazur "Lviv in the Eyes of Jewish Historians in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries." (January 17)

Olga Linkiewicz "Sniatynbook: Social Interactions in a Little Town." (February 3)

Natalia Aleksion "Majer Bałaban and the Founding of Modern Jewish Historiography of East Central Europe." (May 26)

Magdalena Semczyszyn "Elections in Lviv during the Years 1861–1914 as a Pretext to Illustrate the City's Social and Political Potential." (December 16)

2012

Volodymyr Masliychuk "Teenaged Criminals in the Cities of Kharkiv Viceroyalty, 1780 – 1796." (January 26)

Jan Fellerer "Multilingualism in Lviv after 1867 with Special Reference to the Judiciary." (March 26)

Ihor Serdiuk "The Polk and Sotnia Centers of Eighteenth-Century Hetmanshchyna: Cities or Large Villages?" (April 10)

Oksana Mikheyeva "Testing Power: Official Crime of the Soviet Nomenklatura in Large Cities in Ukraine in the period of the NEP (based on materials of the Kherson affair)." (May 21)

Kateryna Sosnina "'Journey Beyond the Everyday': Kyiv in the Pages of Advice for Visitors, in 1928." (June 19)

Nani Gogokhia "Hiding Social Origins in Everyday Practices of the Population of Urban Soviet Ukrainian Cities (1929-1939)." (September 25)

Ihor Zhuk "Kastelivka in the Current of Time: The Architecture and History of the Southwestern District of Lviv (1880-1930)." (October 11)

Damian Markowski "The Birth of Soviet Lviv. The Life of the Sovietized City, 1944-1949." (October 29)

Tetiana Portnova "The Closed City of Open Space: Life in Dnipropetrovsk from 1950 through the 1980s." (November 20)

Yuliya Soroka "Renaming as a Conflict in Ways of Understanding the City: The Case of Zhdanov." [December 14]

Irina Gordeeva "The Lviv "Trust" Group: A History of the Emergence and Fate of the Radical Peace Movement in the USSR." [December 21]

2013

Taras Martynenko "The Denizens of Lviv in World War II: the Specifics of Conduct Conditioned by War." [February 13]

Olha Martyniuk "Sacred Heights and Jewish Podil: Ethnic Reformulation, Symbolic Geography, and Russian Conservative Policy in Kyiv of the Late Imperial Period." [March 20]

Annabelle Chapman "Lviv and the "Return to Europe" after 1991." [March 28]

Volodymyr Masliychuk and Maryan Mudryi "The University: a Source of Urban Stability or Instability?" [May 28]

Ihor Tyshchenko "A Visual Construct of the Socialist City in Soviet Cinema of the 1930s through the 1950s." [June 25]

Natalia Aleksion "Cadaver Affair in Lviv. New Research on Anti-Semitism in the Second Polish Republic." [September 24]

Yehor Vradiy "The Towns of Southern Ukraine and the Carnival Revolution of 1905-1907." [September 30]

Mariana Dolynska "Urban Space and Intra-Urban Naming: Efforts in the Classification of Urban Toponymy as Historical Resource." [October 17]

Stanislav Tsalyk "Yevpatoriya – Three Centuries of Resort Life." [October 31]

Oksana Dudko "Making Theatre at War: Cultural Networks and Urban Space in Lemberg/Lviv/Lwów" [June 1914 – June 1915]. [December 25]

2014

Volodymyr Kulikov "Industrialization and Urban Landscape of the Industrial South of the Russian Empire." [January 30]

Katherine L. Younger "Cities of God: 19th-Century European Encounters with Greek Catholicism." [February 6]

Roman Heneha "Lviv 1944-1953: Everyday Life." [February 18]

Iryna Sklokina and Dr. Victoria Sereda "The Politics of Memory and the Symbolic Space of the City: The Case of Kharkiv and Lviv." [March 4]

Tetiana Pastushenko "Forbidden Home: Postwar Adaptation of Former Ostarbeiters and Soviet Prisoners of War in Kyiv." [April 16]

Olena Yakymova "The Image of the Human in the Monumental Art of Lviv in the First Third of the Twentieth Century: Cultural and Artistic Universalities." [May 15]

Raluca Goleşteanu "Another Definition of the Nature of the Periphery in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century in East Central Europe: the Cases of Jassy and Kraków." [May 28]

Alexandra Yatsyk "Making Borderland Identity: the Case of European Football Championship 2012 in Lviv." [June 23]

Olga Linkiewicz "Between History and Anthropology. The Method and Practices of Researching Eastern European Local Memory." [September 18]

Evgenia Gubkina "Atomograds of Ukraine: Before and After Chernobyl." [November 4]

2015

Steven Seegel "Ethnic Mapping as Spatial Ideology: Exploring Common Visual Patterns in Past and Present Cartographic Representations of Ukraine." [March 19]

Franziska Exeler "Soviet Justice, International Law, and Treason Trials. Investigating the Connection between Moscow's International and Domestic Legal Reckoning with the Second World War." [April 10]

Ksenia Pantyuk "The Daily Life of Donbas' Miners' Towns in the 1960-1980s." [June 29]

Roman Lyubavsky "Workers' Clubs and the Sovietization of Workers' Leisure in Kharkiv in the 1920-1930s" [October 1]

Diana Vonnak "Heritage Sites and Memory Politics in Contemporary Lviv." [December 3]

Olena Stiazhkina "The "Petty-Bourgeois Woman" and the "Soulless Philistine": Gender Aspects of Soviet Everyday Life from the Mid-1960s to the Mid-1980s." [December 18]

2016

Iryna Skubiy "Trade, Traders and Consumption in Kharkiv in the 1920s, from the General to the Particular." [February 18]

Dorothea Warneck "Mathias Bersohn and Maksymilian Goldstein: Jewish Art Lovers and Their Private Collections – "Typical Jewish" or simply bourgeois?" [March 16]

Yuliya Shelep "The Soviet Communist Party Nomenklatura in the Ukrainian SSR in the 1970s through the First Half of the 1980s" [April 13]

Maryana Baydak "Lviv during World War I: The Space of Women's Possibilities, Conflicts and Compromises." [May 25]

Victoria Donovan "From "Refuge of Delusion" to National Treasure: the Patriotic Reconstruction of Church Heritage in the Liberated Russian Regions, 1945-1965" [September 2]

Michał Młynarz "The Socio-Cultural Impact of the Post-World War II Political Configuration on Urban Space, Identity and Culture in East-Central Europe: A Comparative Case Study of Jelenia Góra and Drohobych." [October 25]

Oleksandra Hayday "Engineering Intelligentsia in Late Soviet Time: Between the Great Projects and Everyday Life." [December 6]

Summer Schools

Summer Academy "History Takes Place" by "Zeit Stiftung" [July 20-29, 2007]

"Jewish Culture and History of East Central Europe" [July 5-30, 2010]

"Jewish History and Culture of East Central Europe in the 19th-20th Centuries" [June 27 – July 22, 2011]

"Jewish History and Culture of East Central Europe in the 19th-20th Centuries" [July 2-27, 2012]

"Jewish History and the Multiethnic Past of East Central Europe: Societies, Cultures, and

Heritage" (15 July – 9 August, 2013)

"Embracing the City" (July 1-8, 2014)

"Jewish History and Multiethnic Past in East Central Europe" (July 14 – August 8, 2014)

"Jewish History, Multiethnic Past, and Common Heritage: Urban Experience in Eastern Europe" (July 13 – August 7, 2015)

"International Architecture Summer School "Novyi Lviv" (August 22-30, 2015)

"The Idea of the City: Reality Check" (June 29 – July 11, 2016)

"Jewish History, Common Past and Heritage: Culture, Cities, Milieus" (July 11 – August 5, 2016)

Grants and Fellows

2006-2007

Post-Graduate Fellowships

Halyna Bodnar (MA; Ukraine) "Migration of Villagers to Lviv from the 1950s to 1980s."

Yaroslav Kit (MA; Ukraine – Poland) "Everyday Life in Lviv, 1939-1944."

Oksana Vynnyk (MA; Ukraine) – "Everyday Life in Lviv, 1914-1919."

Rinat Sharibganov (MA; Ukraine) "Nation, Ethnicity and City: Soviet Policy of Modernization in Kharkiv in the 1920s-1930s."

Maria Strelbitskaya (MA; Russia – Poland) "The Social Perception of Warszawa in post-World War II Architecture."

Short-term Research and Travel Grants

Jekaterina Lavrinec (MA; Lithuania), Oxana Zaporozhets (PhD; Russia) "Tourism and the Production of Urban Space: Samara, Vilnius and Lviv in Comparison."

Post-Doctoral Publication Support

Maria Raluca Popa (PhD; Romania) "Restructuring and Envisioning Socialist Bucharest."

Tatyana Voronich (PhD; Belarus) "Vitebsk around 1900: the Beginnings of Urban Modernization."

Residence Grants

Marco Carynnyk (Canada) "The 1941 NKVD Killings and Pogroms in West Ukrainian Cities."

Celia Donert (UK) "Territorial Readjustment and Border Changes in the Carpathians after World War II. The Cases of Košice and Uzhhorod."

Agnieszka Piotrowska (Poland) "Musical life in Kraków and Lviv 1900-1918. A comparison."

Nathaniel Wood (USA) "The Urban Civilian Experience of the Great War in Galicia."

2008

Research Grants

Nazar Kis (Kryp'yakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Lviv) "The Reception of the Galician Greek Catholic Rural Population by Urban Elites."

Artur Markowski (Warsaw University) "The Shtetl Space in the 19th Century. A Sociological Approach."

Oleksiy Musiyezdov (Kharkiv University) "Kharkiv Identity: Visions of the City and its History as Identity-Building Factors."

Volodymyr Sklokin (Kharkiv University) "Proto-Industrialization and Socio-Cultural Changes in the Cities of Sloboda Ukraine, 1760-1830."

Anna Wylegala (Graduate School for Social Research, Polish Academy of Sciences) "Present and Absent Memory. Local Historical Consciousness in Galicia and the "Regained Territories."

Short-Term Travel and Research Grants

Halyna Bodnar (Ivan Franko National University, Lviv) "Migration of Rural Population to Lviv in the 1950s to 1980s."

Yuliya Soroka (Vasyl Karazin National University, Kharkiv) "World War Two Memories in Monumental Representations (the "Cases" of Mariupol and Uzhhorod)."

Residence Grants

Mayhill Fowler (Princeton University, USA) "The World of the Theater in Soviet-occupied Lviv, 1939-1941."

Izabela Kazejak (European University Institute, Florence, Italy) "Between Integration and Emigration. Jewish Minorities in Wrocław and Lviv after 1945 — A Historical Comparison."

Igor Kim (Volgograd State Pedagogical University, Russia) "The Main Polish Parties in Lviv and the Lviv Region During the Sanacja Period in Poland (1926-1939)."

2009

Research Grants

Victoria Konstantynova (Berdiansk State Pedagogical University) "At Home among Others, Others at Home? Northern Azov City-Dwellers' Perceptions of Migrant Villagers, and their Place in the Social Fabric of Cities in the First Third of the Twentieth Century."

Oleksandr Obchenko (Kharkiv Machine Construction College) "Sociocultural Transformation of the Sloboda-Ukrainian Provinces in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century."

Dr. Tetiana Portnova (Dnipropetrovsk National University) "Village Emigrants in the Large Industrial City: The Case of Katerynoslav in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century."

Antonina Skydanova (Vasyl Karazin National University, Kharkiv) "Economic and Sociocultural Aspects of Trade Relations between the Ukrainian City and Village in the Second Half of the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century."

Short-term Travel and Research Grants

Oksana Hodovanska (Ethnographic Institute of the National Academy of Sciences, Lviv Branch) "Ethnic Identity of "Fourth-Wave" Ukrainian Worker-Migrants."

Residence Grants

Vyacheslav Hipich (Machine Construction College, Donbas State Machine Construction Academy) "Early Modern Urban Literature of Lviv in Nineteenth-Century Historiography."

Jerzy Mazur (National Foundation of Jewish Culture, Towson University, USA) "Border-Jews. Jewish Life in Late Medieval and Early Modern Lviv."

Kateryna Ruban (Kyiv-Mohyla Academy) "Lviv's Intellectual Space from the Late Soviet to Post-Soviet Period."

2010

Fellowship Program of the Center for Urban History and the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna

Olena Palko (Kuras Institute of Political and Ethnonational Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) "Nationalist-Communism: Attempts to Compare Ukrainian and European Experiences."

Residence Grants

Bohdana Pinchevska (Maksym Rylskyi Institute of Art, Ethnology and Folklore of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukrainian Academy of Arts) "The Work of Jewish Artists in Lviv's Periodical Publications in 1900-1939."

Michelle Goldhaber (NGO "Seven Stones International") "Exploring the Experiences of African International Students in Lviv, Ukraine."

Anna Czyżewska ("Society 61", project "I Have the Right to Know") "Memory about Survivor Time. Stories about the Righteous among the Nations from Lviv."

Olga Linkiewicz (Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences, Teaching at Warsaw University, Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology) "Modern World in the Provincial Town. Transfer of Values and Cultural Patterns in the Inter-War Poland."

Kulshat Medeuova (Gumilyov Eurasian National University) "Astana's Philosophical-Anthropological Research."

Piotr Drag (Jagiellonian University, Kraków) "Jewish Cemetery in an Urban Space of Lviv."

2011

Fellowship Program of the Center for Urban History and the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna

Olha Martyniuk (National Technical University of Ukraine) "Ethnic Conflict, Urban Development and the Rise of Bourgeois Class in Late Imperial Kyiv"

Scientific Research Scholarships for Conducting Research in Lviv

Natalia Aleksion (Touro College, USA) "Christian Bodies for Christians! Anti-Semitism and "Dead Bodies" in Lviv, Warszawa, Vilnius, and Kraków between the two World Wars."

Katarzyna Kotyńska (Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warszawa) "How Lviv is depicted in 20th and early 21st Century Literature: Changes, Debates, and Myths."

Marco Carynnyk (writer and independent researcher) "Raging Angels: Ukrainians, Jews and Poles in the Summer of 1941."

Jan Fellerer (Oxford University, and Wolfson College Fellow) "Bi- and Multilingualism in Lviv's Legal Proceedings Around 1900."

Magdalena Semczyszyn (Institute of National Remembrance in Szczecin, Poland) "Elections for the Municipal Curia in Lviv in 1861-1914 as a Pretext for the Emergence of the City's Socio-political Potential."

2012

Fellowship Program of the Center for Urban History and the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna

Anton Shekhovtsov (Black Sea State University, Mykolayiv) "Ideology of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists in the European Context"

Residence Grants

Annabelle Chapman (St. Anthony's College, Oxford) "Lviv and the "Return to Europe" after 1991."

Damian Markowski (Warsaw University) "The Birth of Soviet Lviv. From the Life of the City, 1944-1949."

Irina Gordeeva (Russian State University for the Humanities) "The Lviv Group Dovirya."

Marcin Gaczkowski (Wrocław University) "The Urban Space of Lviv as a Territory of Ukrainian-Polish Political Competition in 1928."

2013

Fellowship Program of the Center for Urban History and the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna

Volodymyr Sklokin (International Solomon University, Eastern Ukrainian Branch) "A Comparative Study of the Social Relevance of History in Poland, Russia, and Ukraine (1989-2012)."

Residence Grants

Raluca Goleşteanu (Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences) "The Center-Periphery Dynamics in the East-Central European City in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century: Bucharest-Jassy; Kraków-Lviv."

Peter Michalík (Department of Philosophy and the History of Philosophy, Comenius University in Bratislava) "The City and Memory: Towards the Identity of Central European City."

Katherine L. Younger (Department of History, Yale University) "Parish Diplomacy: The Greek Catholic Church in Its International Context, 1839-1882."

Alexandra Yatsyk (Institute of Mass Communication and Social Sciences, Kazan Federal University) "The Cultural Infrastructure of Major Sports Events in Post-Soviet Cities: the 2012 European Football Championship in Lviv."

2014

Fellowship Program of the Center for Urban History and the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna

Svitlana Potapenko (Hrushevskyyi Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Sources Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) "The Elite of Sloboda Ukraine and the Russian Empire-Building: Integration and Transformation."

Residence Grants

Ofer Dynes (Center for Jewish History, New York) "Cryptology and Espionage in Lemberg or the Secret History of Modern Jewish Prose."

Tomasz Dywan (Institute of History, University of Wrocław) "Lviv's Urban Infrastructure in the Nineteenth Century (1860-1918)."

Anastasia Felcher (IMT Alti Studi Lucca, Italy) "Lviv as UNESCO Heritage Site: Cultural Policies, Heritage Condition and Value Creation within and outside the Historic Center."

Ewa Nizińska (History Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences) "Interwar Sambir from the Perspective of a Historian and a Witness of the Past."

Anton Kotenko (Central European University, Budapest) "Lviv as part of Ukraine, 1848-1914."

Paweł Kubicki (Institute for European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Kraków) "Reconstruction of Memory in Central European Cities: Comparison of Lviv and Wrocław."

Kseniya Kuzina (Slavic History Department at Donetsk National University) "The Commonalities and Particularities in Shaping the Mentality of the Inhabitants of Mining Cities in Donetsk and Lviv-Volyn Basins (1950-1980s)."

Małgorzata Radkiewicz (Institute of Audio Visual Arts, Jagiellonian University, Kraków) "Urban Life in Photographs of Former Galicia 1861-1939."

Professor Steven Seegel (Department of History, University of Northern Colorado) "Map Wars: Transnational Lives and Deaths of Geographers in the Making of East Central Europe."

Yehor Vradiy (Humanities Department of the Dnipropetrovsk Medical Academy) "Eastern European Cities at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century as an Arena of Political Radicalism."

2015

Fellowship Program of the Center for Urban History and the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna

Valeria Korabliova (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv) "Euromaidan as the Trace of "Equaliberty" Recapitulation of Modern European Values."

Residence Grants

Monika Biesaga (Jewish Studies, Jagiellonian University in Kraków) "The Jewish Public Libraries Movement in Galicia in the Interwar Period."

Katharina Haberkorn (Faculty of Central European Studies at the Andrassy University Budapest) "Features of Commemoration after WWI in Bukovyna."

Mikhail Ilchenko (Institute of Philosophy and Law at the Russian Academy of Sciences, Yekaterinburg) "Avant-Garde Architecture in the Urban Space of Lviv of 1920-1930: Social Meanings and Everyday Practices."

Olha Kazakova (Institute of Modernism, Moscow) "The Memorialization of the Tragedy at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine, Russia and Other Countries."

Uku Lember (Tallinn University) "Conflict and Conviviality in Ukrainian Marriages between "East" and "West."

Evgeny Manzhurin (Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg) "Symbolic Development of Soviet Space: Soviet Urban Symbols (1964-1985) and their Creators."

Karol Sanojca (Institute of History of the University of Wrocław) "School Architecture in the Urban Space of Lviv in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries."

Tetiana Vodotyka (Institute of History of Ukraine, Kyiv) "Entrepreneurs on Social Frontier Towns of the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: Comparative Aspects on the Example of Kyiv and Lviv."

Dorothea Warneck (Martin-Luther University Halle, Wittenberg) "The Origin of Jewish Museums Before the Second World War. Polish and Czechoslovakian Specifics and Historical Conditions of a European Phenomenon."

Jagoda Irena Wierzejska (The Institute of Polish Culture, Warsaw University) "The Deconstruction of the Concept of Transnational Convergence. The Concept of Halychyna in the Polish Discourse about the Polish-Ukrainian War of 1918-1919, Particularly Regarding the Battle for Lviv."

2016

Residence Grants

Victoria Donovan (University of St. Andrews, UK) "History at the Coalface: Migrant Flows between Britain and the Donbas."

Piotr Jakub Fereński (Wrocław University, Poland) "Visual and Audio Organization of Urban Space. Lviv and Its Pidzamche Area."

Oleksandra Haidai (History of Kyiv Museum, Ukraine) "Engineering Intelligentsia in the 1970s-1980s (As Illustrated by Vinnytsia Design Engineering Bureau CEBET)."

Ewa Bukowska-Marczak (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland): "Relations between Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish Students in Higher Educational Establishments of the Interwar Lviv (1918-1939)."

Irina Zora Leimbacher (Keene State College, USA) "The History of the Groedel Family and the Forest Industry in Skole (1880-1939)."

Michał Młynarz (University of Toronto, Canada) "The Socio-Cultural Impact of the Post-World War II Mass Population Movements on Urban Space and Identity in the Polish Borderlands: A Comparative Analysis of Jelenia Góra and Drohobych."

Kamil Ruszała (Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland) "Galicia and Bukovyna Refugees in World War I and Their Situation in a New Urban Space of Moravia, Czech Republic and Austria."

Harald R. Stühlinger (ETH Zürich, Switzerland) "The Image of Modernization, Urban Development and Urban Imagery in Lviv in the 19th Century."

Paul Vickers (Justus-Liebig-Universität, Germany) "Changing Urban Ideals: Urban Planning, Heritage and Future Utopias in Zamość and Ivano-Frankivsk (Stanisławów/Stanislaw Stanislav) since 1772."

Alexandra Wachter (University of London, UK) "Lviv. War Museum."

Sarah Ellen Zarrow (New York University, USA) "Collecting Themselves: Jewish Collection and Display in Interwar Poland."

Public History Projects

Round Table Discussions "Around Lviv" (2007-2008)

Initiative of Marking and Commemorating the Sites of Jewish History in Lviv (2008-ongoing)

Summer program "Sniatyn: The Archaeology of Memory" (2009)

Summer program "Sniatyn – the Memory Map" (2010)

Bohomoltsia Street Festival (2010)

International Design Competition for the Sites of Jewish History in Lviv (2010-2011)

International Competition for the Public Spaces of the Bernardine Monastery Complex in Lviv (2012)

Public Lectures Series at the Cultural Forum "DonKult" (June 2015)

Public Lectures Series "Jewish Days at the City Hall: Common Heritage and Responsibility (July-August 2015)

Public Lectures Series "Days of Modernism at City Hall: Architecture, Urban Vision, Heritage" (August 2015)

Public Discussions Series "Theatre: InsideOut" (2015)

Public Lectures Series "Jewish Days in the City Hall: Communities, Milieus and States in the 20th Century Contested Cities" (July-August 2016)

Discussion Program at the Cultural Forum "GaliciaKult" (October 2016)

Public Lectures Program "Slavutych: The Idea of the City. Reality Check" (July 2016)

Storytelling Forum "Future in Memories: Lviv as a Choice" (November, 2016)

Public Lectures Series "Transformations in East Europe: 27 Years Later" (2016-2017)

Workshop "Places of Jewish history in Lviv: Art, Heritage, Commemoration" (2015) with development of:

- Installation "Mapping Point: Marking the Site of the Old Jewish Cemetery in Lviv"
 - Exhibition "Message from the Past, Lessons for the Future. Holocaust Survivors in Lviv"
 - Festival "At the Neighbors" focusing on former Jewish neighbors at St. Theodore's Square
- Workshop "Lemberg/Lwów/לערעבמעל/לונטא: Literary and Artistic Paths of a Multicultural City" (2016) with development of three city walks:
- "Life, Dreams, and Fears: Literary Trip along the Pidzamche"
 - "Women in the Interwar Lviv: Between Art, Literature, and Social Reality"
 - "Past, Present, and Memory: A New Perspective on the Jewish Lviv"

City Walk "A Street and Its Century: Asnyka to Bohomoltsia Street" (2015-2016)

City Walk "Modern(ist) City: Interwar Architecture in Lviv" (2016)

Exhibitions

The Week of Contemporary Art (2008)
Lviv and its Inhabitants (2008)
My Lviv (2008)
Lviv a World a Way (2008)
From Peaceful Revolution to German Unity (2009)
Eros and Sexuality: A Century of Coercion, Control, and Emancipation (2009)
Seeing in Colour (2010)
Doors Open – How Do We Live, How Do Others Live? (2010)
Sniatyn – The Archeology of Memory (2010)
The Child with the Sun in his Pocket (2010)
We Were Here. Photography by Tadeusz Rolke (2010)
Boryslav through the Photos of Stanisław Rachfał (2011)
The Earth in a Plastic Bag (2011)
The City's Historical Legacy and Public Space (2011)
Neighbor. Photography by Tadeusz Rolke (2011)
Solitude – Presence (2011)
Home: A Century of Change (2011)
Biały Orzeł and Others. Photography by Andrij Bojarov (2012)
Sport and the City: People. Society. Ideology (2012)
Democrats – Lviv, 2004. Photography by Jacek Dziaczkowski (2013)
Searching for Home in Postwar Lviv: The Experience of Pidzamcze (2013)
The Past in "Digital": The City, History, and Digital Technology (2014)
Surviving in Lwów: One Childhood Remembered (2014)
Ukraine – Revolution of Dignity (2014)
City Name Game: Debora Vogel. Photography by Andrij Bojarov (2014)
The Great War 1914-...: Individual and Global Experience (2014)
Jewish Marriage Contracts (2015)
Secession in Masks (2015)
Golden Rose. Photography by Jason Francisco (2015)
Memory Rests Here (2015)
The Faces of Industry (2015)
Labor, Exhaustion, and Success: Company Towns in the Donbas (2015)
Zoom in[g]out (2016)
Bizarre Bazaar (2016)
Bogdanowicz / Ravskyi (2016)
Novyi Lviv: Amongst Parks and the Railway (2016)
Tomorrow Will Be Better. Photography by Tadeusz Rolke (2016)

Partners

Academic and Educational Institutions

Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Edmonton, Canada
Center for Austrian Studies, University of Minnesota, USA
Center for Governance and Culture in Europe, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland
Center for Humanities at Ivan Franko National University, Lviv, Ukraine
Center for Polish and European Studies, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kyiv, Ukraine
Center for Urban Studies, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kyiv, Ukraine
Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv (TSDIAL), Lviv, Ukraine
Centre for East European Language Based Area Studies (CEELBAS), Oxford, UK
Centre for European Studies, Lund, Sweden
European University Viadrina, Frankfurt Oder, Germany
Faculty of History at Ivan Franko National University, Lviv, Ukraine
German Historical Institute (DHI), Warsaw, Poland
Hrushevskyy Institute of Archaeography and Sources Studies of the Academy of Sciences in Ukraine, Lviv Branch
Insha Osvita, Kyiv, Ukraine
Institute for Applied History, Viadrina University, Frankfurt-Oder, Germany
Institute for Human Sciences (IWM), Vienna, Austria
Institute for Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland
Institute of Archaeology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv, Ukraine
Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Warszawa University, Warsaw, Poland
Ivan Franko National University (Lviv University), Ukraine
Krypnyakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Lviv, Ukraine
Leonid Nevzlin Center for Russian and East European Jewry, Jerusalem, Israel
Lviv Regional Institute of Public Administration of the National Academy of Public Administration of the President of Ukraine
Lviv State University of Physical Culture, Ukraine
MARCH Architectural School, Moscow, Russia
Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
Jewish Studies Program at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine
Max Planck Institute for European Legal History, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Pedagogical University of Kraków, Poland
PhD Program "Austrian Galicia and its Multicultural Heritage", University of Vienna, Austria
Polytechnic National University, Lviv, Ukraine
Pshenychnyi Central State Film, Photo and Sound Archive of Ukraine, Kyiv
Regional Seminar for Excellence in Teaching (ReSET)
State Archive of Lviv Region (DALO), Lviv, Ukraine
Technical University, Dresden, Germany
Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv, Ukraine
University of Michigan, USA

University of Oxford, UK
University of Victoria, Canada
Western Ukrainian Historical Research Center, Lviv, Ukraine
Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

Social and Cultural Organizations

American Jewish Committee, USA
Architecture Film Club, Lviv, Ukraine
Art Association "Dzyga", Lviv, Ukraine
Art Museum in Donetsk, Ukraine
Art Museum in Horlivka, Ukraine
Artistic Group "Pereoblik," Lviv
Association of the Commemoration of Lwów Jewish Heritage and Sites, Israel
Borderland Foundation, Sejny, Poland
British Council, Kyiv
BWA Photo Gallery of the Union of Polish Artists Photographers, Kielce, Poland
Charity Foundation SALUS, Lviv, Ukraine
Charity Foundation "Friends of Lviv," Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Cinema association #BABYLON '13, Kyiv, Ukraine
Citizens of Europe e.V., Berlin, Germany
Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, USA
Consulate General of Poland in Lviv, Ukraine
Cultural Industries Association, Lviv, Ukraine
Drama UA Festival, Lviv, Ukraine
Eberhard-Schöck-Stiftung Foundation, Germany
Embassy of Austria in Kyiv, Ukraine
Embassy of Germany in Kyiv, Ukraine
Embassy of Israel in Kyiv, Ukraine
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Kyiv, Ukraine
ERSTE Stiftung, Vienna, Austria
Euro-Asian Jewish Congress, Kyiv, Ukraine
European Culture Foundation, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
European Solidarity Center, Gdańsk, Poland
Eurozine, Vienna, Austria
Federal Cultural Foundation, Germany
Galicja Jewish Museum, Kraków, Poland
Gallery Le Guern, Warsaw, Poland
German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin, Germany
German Federal Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility, Future" (EVZ Stiftung), Berlin, Germany

GIZ (Project "Municipal Development and Renovation of Lviv's Old Town")
Heinrich Böll Foundation's Office in Kyiv, Ukraine
Hesed-Arieh – Ukrainian Jewish Charity, Lviv, Ukraine
History Museum of the City of Lviv, Ukraine
Institute of Contemporary Art (NGO), Lviv, Ukraine
International Association for the Study of the History of the Railway
International Renaissance Foundation
International Visegrad Fund
Iota Initiative, Lviv, Ukraine
Jewish Galicia & Bukovina Association, Israel
Lviv Book Forum, Ukraine
Lviv National Art Gallery, Ukraine
Lypneva.com – Urban Initiative Platform, Lviv, Ukraine
MitOst, Berlin, German
Museum of Architecture, Wrocław, Poland
Museum of Ethnography and Crafts, Lviv, Ukraine
Museum of Ideas, Lviv, Ukraine
Museum of the History of Kramatorsk, Ukraine
Museum of the History of Religion, Lviv, Ukraine
National Digital Archives (NAC), Warsaw, Poland
Neue Synagoge – Centrum Judaicum, Berlin, Germany
NGO Klaster, Lviv, Ukraine
OeAD Cooperation Office Lviv
Polish Ethnological Society. Head Office
Polish Institute, Kyiv
Public Art and Creativity Group "Shtuka", Lviv, Ukraine
Rinat Akhmetov's Foundation for Development of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine
Robert Schuman Foundation of Poland, Warszawa, Poland
Sholem Aleichem Jewish Culture Society in Lviv, Ukraine
Stakhanov City Museum for History and Arts, Ukraine
Stefan Batory Foundation, Warszawa, Poland
The Center for Jewish Art, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
The Depths of Art Charity Foundation, Kyiv, Ukraine
The European Association for Digital Humanities, London, United Kingdom
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