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ARCHAEOLOGY AND SPECIAL HISTORICAL DISCIPLINES AT LVIV UNIVERSITY: OBVIOUS AND LESS OBVIOUS PARALLELS AND INTERSECTIONS



In the article, the history of the development of Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines at the Lviv University (the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) is traced. The close relationship is emphasised between the teaching and learning of these sciences from the time of the creation of the classical university in Lviv to the present day, as well as the corresponding educational activities, and scientific achievements.

K e y w o r d s: special (auxiliary) historical disciplines, numismatics, archaeology, Lviv University.

Statement of the problem

In one of our publications, we noted the need for the study of interdisciplinary connections between Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines and Archaeology (Білас, Целуйко 2014). In it, we emphasised the importance of further studying the history of the development of such disciplines in Ukrainian lands and pointed out that one of the aspects of such studies should be the emergence of complex research that would contain information on the mentioned sciences' tools development, their interaction, and complementarity. In our opinion, the analysis of such interdisciplinary connections will help not only to better understand the historiographical processes in our lands, and will allow studying the methods and techniques used by scholars, but will also point out possible ways of developing the tools

of the mentioned disciplines today, outline certain aspects of further development of the historiographical discourse, etc. Analysis of the history of certain structural units of higher education institutions operating in Ukrainian lands should become a part of the aforementioned research. In this regard, the experience of the Lviv University is rather interesting, in which the oldest Departments of Auxiliary Historical Disciplines (1784) and Archaeology (1905) were established in Ukraine, and the development and teaching of those disciplines were closely interconnected.

Historiography of the issue

In recent years, the number of studies devoted to the scientific and educational activities of Lviv University historians has been growing exponentially both in Ukraine and abroad, primarily in Poland. Without elaborating on the causes of this phenomenon in detail, let us point out that its visible results have become a number of prepared dissertation studies (R. V. Lavretskyi, N. M. Bilas, P. S. Yureiko, S. O. Kozlovskyi, etc.), several individual and collective monographs (eds. Вінниченко, Целуйко 2000; eds. Zaskilniak, Sierżęga 2015; Maternicki, Pisulińska, Zaskilniak (red.) 2016; Тарнавський 2016), articles in the Encyclopedia of the Lviv University (ENCYCLOPEDIA 2011—2014), etc. On the pages of monographs and scientific collections describing the entire the Lviv historical corporation, the predominant place is given to the activity of historians of Lviv University (Ситник 2012; Булик 2014; Maternicki (red.) 2007; Pisulińska 2012; Maternicki, Sierżęga, Zaskilniak (red.) 2014). Thanks to the publications of N. M. Bilas, N. M. Bulyk, O. S. Sytnyk, O. P. Tseluiko, S. J. Ciara, R. M. Shust, and other authors, our knowledge about the place and role of Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines in the training of

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Fig. 1. The building of the Lviv University, in which was located the Department of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory at the beginning of the 20th century

students at this higher educational institution, the activities of the certain structural units, their leadership, and employees has significantly increased.

However, despite these improvements, it is worth emphasising some aspects that require further elaboration. They include, among other things, studying the experience of interdisciplinary cooperation of researchers of various branches of historical science, tracing the path of their formation and development, institutionalisation of scientific and educational activities, etc. This study will try to fill one of these gaps, related to the development and formation of Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines at Lviv University.

Presentation of the material

Although the official date of establishment of the Lviv University is considered to be 1661, the classical secular European higher educational institution was established in the city only after the coming of the Austrians in 1784. At that time, the so-called Emperor Joseph University in Lviv (the Josephinian University) began its work, which, according to the tradition of the time, consisted of four faculties: Law, Medicine, Theology and Philosophy. The latter included a number of both natural and exact sciences, as well as humanitarian departments; during their first years, the aforementioned faculty pre-

pared students of other faculties for studying at the university. In the early 1780s, Gottfried van Swieten, a Councilor of the State of Emperor Joseph II, drew up a curriculum for the faculties of Philosophy of the Habsburg state universities. The curriculum stipulated that, in addition to one ordinary Department of General History, universities should have two more extraordinary Departments of History¹. One of them (Heraldry and Diplomacy) would traditionally focus on the study of the history of the document and the contemporary practice of using coat of arms images, while the other — Antiquities Study (in the terminology of the time — *Altertumskunde*, Archaeology) and the Department of Numismatics — paid attention to material items, associated with the study of the past (Szymański 1991, p. 318).

Such a combination of these disciplines within the framework of the activities of one department should not be surprising, because archaeological studies then had the character of numismatic-heraldic, and church-historical documentary studies, and archaeology itself was closely related to the environment of classical-linguistic studies. However, at the Lviv University (as well as at the Prague University), instead of two, there was only one Depart-

¹ The division into ordinary and extraordinary departments outlined the list of mandatory (ordinary) and auxiliary (extraordinary) sciences.

ment of Extraordinary History, where Diplomacy, Heraldry, and Numismatics were taught. It is not known whether the head of that department, Professor Gottfried Uhlich (1743—1794), gave any information on archaeology in his lectures. Archaeology was not mentioned in the official titles of that scholar and his successors (L. Zehnmark (1753—1814), F. Vuchych (1784—1818)) in the position of the head of the department. We emphasise this because, at the Prague (Charles) University, where a similar department had been operating since 1784, its head F. Steinsky (1752—1816) was titled a Professor of “Diplomatiky, Numismatiky, Heraldiky a Starožitností” (“Diplomatics, Numismatics, Heraldry and Archaeology”) (Katedra... 2022).

The Emperor Joseph University in Lviv, due to a number of political circumstances, did not exist for long and ceased its activities in 1805. For some time, a Lyceum operated in the city, based on which the so-called Franciscan University was founded in 1817. Before that, there was a discussion about the structure of the new higher educational institution, what faculties and departments would be established in it. In 1816, the Senate and the assembly of professors of the Department of Philosophy of the Lviv Lyceum prepared documents that made provisions for the establishment of *general* and a number of extraordinary departments at the university, including the Departments of Archaeology and Numismatics, Old Slavic Diplomacy and Sphragistics. The need to teach Archaeology and Heraldry at the University was referred to in another similar document, the author of which was local government official (uriadnyk) F. K. von Hochfelden (Finkel, Starzyński 1894, pp. 198, 202). However, none of the mentioned plans were implemented, and the constitutive documents of the Franciscan University did not stipulate the establishment of such departments.

An attempt to establish the Department of Auxiliary Historical Disciplines in 1821 was unsuccessful: the competitive tender announced at that time was recognised as not having taken place and the case itself was shelved. In 1826, the faculty of Philosophy submitted a memorandum to the Halychyna Regional Governorate about the need to teach archaeology at Lviv University, but despite the obvious relevance of the problem, it did not receive a positive decision either then or in the following years. Under those conditions, the teaching of auxiliary historical disciplines was entrusted to the head of the Department of General History, J. Mauss (1778—1856), who delivered them on a regular basis until his retirement

at the end of 1848. It should be noted that Numismatics was sporadically among those disciplines, the lectures of which were combined with archaeology, which at that time was traditionally understood as the science of ancient sites and objects (Ilkiv-Swydnycki, Kaczmar 2016, p. 78).

A significant restructuring of scientific and educational activities at the Lviv University is dated to the second half of the 19th — the beginning of the 20th centuries. That was because of the transition from universities with scholastic lectures, aimed at acquiring the necessary knowledge, to research-type universities (called Humboldt model universities). Since, then universities turned into research institutions where science was inextricably combined with the reformed educational process. It was assumed that such changes would contribute to the intellectual development of the individual, the growth of the cultural level, etc. (Кришко 2014). This model stipulated a certain freedom in teaching and learning, which allowed it to depart from the strict requirements of the previous standards. Those changes had a positive effect on the development of Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines and Archaeology at the Lviv University. It did not always lead to rapid institutional changes. Thus, the Department of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory emerged at this university only in 1905, but the establishment of a separate Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences, despite certain attempts, never happened. However, it did not mean that these disciplines and sciences were on the margins of historical studies and lectures in the specified period. On the contrary, researchers confidently point out that a new tradition of teaching auxiliary historical sciences was initiated by a number of Polish and Ukrainian professors at that time. It was mainly about theoretical courses and practical classes in Diplomacy and Paleography delivered by the professors of the Department of History of Poland (K. F. Liske (1838—1891), T. Wojciechowski (1838—1919), S. Zakrzewski (1873—1936)) and the Department of History of Ukraine (officially — the Department of World History with a Special Overview of the History of Eastern Europe, M. S. Hrushevskiy (1866—1934)). The necessity for such studies was explained by their importance in training future historians, forming their professional tools, which would enable independent source studies, participation in archaeographic projects, etc. However, other disciplines were not forgotten as well. The aforementioned K. F. Liske, as the students remembered, was ready to give the necessary explanations to their requests regarding Sphragistics (Sigillogra-

phy), Archaeology, or History of Arts, help with the relevant literature (Sawczyński 1891, p. 522), and in 1873 his work *Archaeological Models* was published (Liske 1873).

In parallel, courses in Historical Geography at the Lviv University were delivered by I. Szaraniewicz (1829—1901), a Professor of the Department of History of Austria, whose activity, according to the famous Ukrainian archaeologist Ya. I. Pasternak, “...as a practical researcher and populariser of native antiquities, as well as his work as a propagator of respect for them, assured him the honorable place of a pioneer among all archaeologists of Eastern Halychyna...”² (Пастернак 1929). A certain part of the materials gained by I. Szaraniewicz during archaeological surveys and excavations enriched the source base of Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines, and the scholar himself widely used both the results of his own archaeological research and genealogical research in his historical studies (Szaraniewicz 1886, p. 40).

It is known that Professor M. S. Hrushevskyi also contributed to the development of Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines (Бандрівський 1994, p. 43-44; Целуйко 2022, p. 163). K. Hadaczek (1873—1914), the first Professor of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory at the Lviv University, while studying at the Vienna University (1897—1900), specialised not only in the aforementioned disciplines, but also in numismatics, collected antiquities during his vacations, and independently conducted archaeological surveys. In 1901, a collection of antique numismatic and archaeological materials, which K. Hadaczek managed to collect in the lands of Eastern Halychyna, was published (Hadaczek 1901). A collection of Roman coins formed by him evidenced his not accidental interest in Numismatics. In 1918, a few years after the tragic death of the professor, at the “Auction of Archaeological Collections Dedicated to the Holy Memory of Professor K. Hadaczek”, which were in court deposit, the price of the numismatic collection increased so much that representatives of Lviv public museums recognised it as too high compared to the real value (although the collection included coins from a trove found in 1908 in a ravine near Kasperivtsi village in Chortkiv region, Ternopil Oblast) (Білас 2017, p. 420). Such a broad interdisciplinary nature of scientific interests and areas of expertise of con-

temporary historians was not something surprising for the scientific environment and showed both the universality of the scientific methods used and the level of mastery of the relevant methodological apparatus. However, it should be remembered that the reverse side of that was often the absence of highly specialised historical departments, as well as the obstacles to their establishment. After all, let's not forget that a number of sciences, including archaeology and a complex of special (auxiliary) historical disciplines in the 19th century, were just passing the stage of their academic formation.

Over the interwar period both Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines got further development at Lviv higher educational institutions. At that time, there were several institutions that taught History in the city, due to the Polonisation of the Lviv University (at that time it was named after King Jan II Kazimierz) and the establishment by Ukrainians of their own institutions — the Ukrainian Secret University (functioned in 1921—1925) and the Lviv Theological Academy. As for the Jan Kazimierz University, it did not come to the establishment of a separate Department of Auxiliary Historical Disciplines again, although the teaching of such disciplines was not interrupted. Courses in Diplomacy, Paleography and Numismatics, practical classes in those disciplines, and Sphragistics were delivered by professors and employees (associate professors, assistant professors) of the Department of General History of the Middle Ages. Its head also managed the Institution (Institute) of Auxiliary Historical Sciences, a special educational and scientific institution, aimed to become a base for students to master relevant skills and abilities, established in the early 1920s.

The first head of the Department of General History of the Middle Ages, Professor J. Ptaśnik (1876—1930), used to study archaeology at the German Archaeological Institute under the supervision of C. Hülsen (1858—1935). Certain special (auxiliary) historical disciplines were also taught in other departments. In 1920, the Department of Ancient History was established, and in November 1921, it was headed by Professor K. Chyliński (1881—1939). It is known that he was fond of archaeology and numismatics, and owned a rather respectable collection of coins. His research paper *Związek miast greckich Azji Mniejszej w końcu V-go wieku* published in Krakow in 1922 testified, among other things, to the scholar's good command of ancient numismatics and relevant literature (Wichnera 2019, p. 96). Obviously, the knowledge of that Special (Auxiliary) His-

² Hereinafter translated from the Ukrainian by O. P. Tseulko and N. M. Bilas.

torical Discipline and Archaeology helped Professor K. Chyliński in preparing a course in Historical Geography of Ancient World, which he delivered sporadically in the late 1920s and 1930s.

The members of the Department of Classical Archaeology, the only educational and scientific unit of the same-name specialisation, were engaged in research and teaching of the history of the material and spiritual culture of the Mediterranean civilisations of the Hellenistic era; special attention was paid to the advanced study of antique art. The head of the Department, Professor E. Bulanda (1882—1951) delivered compulsory courses in Classical Archaeology and History of Ancient Art and supervised the work of archaeological seminars. In the 1930/1931 academic year Latin Epigraphy was included in the curriculum of that major, and in the amount of two hours per week during the 1st—3rd trimesters it was delivered by the aforementioned professor. In the following years, the name of the subject was changed (“Outline of Latin Epigraphy”, “Main Problems of Latin Epigraphy”, “Selected Excerpts of Latin Epigraphy”), but it remained in the curriculum until 1939. For the 1939/1940 academic year, another course in Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines was planned for students of Classical Archaeology. It was named “Measures, Weights and Coins in the Roman Province of Syria”, and it had to be delivered by private-docent Atanazy Urban Fic (1901—1943), one hour per week during the third trimester (Біляс 2012, p. 372-375). The outbreak of the World War II and the incorporation of Western Ukraine into the Ukrainian SSR prevented the implementation of the academic year program which was supposed to be started on October 3, 1939.

There was a long-standing tradition of delivering another discipline — Biblical Archaeology for students who majored in Theology at the Lviv University. Theologians, first of all, were interested in those archaeological studies dealing with biblical history and that could confirm the claims expounded in the Bible using material objects of the past. According to documentary evidence, the first to deliver Biblical Archaeology at Lviv University was Rev. J. Kuharski (1806—1874), who headed the Department of Old Testament, Bible and Oriental Languages in 1836. The 1890s were particularly successful for the development of Archaeology in the Faculty of Theology when three experts with appropriate knowledge and skills worked there — Rev. K. Sarnicki (1832—1909), Rev. J. Bilczewski (1860—1923) and



Fig. 2. Didactic material from the Archives of the Department of Classical Archaeology of prof. E. Bulanda

Rev. E. Skrochowski (1834—1895). During the interwar 20 years, archaeological issues in the Faculty of Theology were dealt to a certain extent by the Department of History of Ecclesiastical Art through a special review of Christian Archaeology (established in 1919), the Department of Biblical Studies of the New Testament, and the Department of Biblical Studies of the Old Testament (Professors W. Żyła (1877—1925), P. Stach (1886—1961), A. Klawek (1890—1969), Associate Professors J. Poplich (1888—?) and A. U. Fic) (Біляс 2007, p. 80-87). It is interesting that in 1925—1939, the head of the Department of Classical Archaeology, Professor E. Bulanda, taught in the Faculty of Theology at Lviv University, and in 1930 he was appointed deputy head of the Institute of Christian Archaeology and History of Ecclesiastical Art. As a regular professor of the Department of Ecclesiastical Art, Church Music and Hygiene, he delivered courses in Christian Archaeology (three hours per week in the 1st—3rd trimesters), History of Ecclesiastical Art and Artistic Objects Conservation (Біляс 2012, p. 359, 376-377).

The formation of a sufficient basis for the development of Classical Archaeology at the Lviv University was also facilitated by the quite

fruitful development of such a Special (Auxiliary) Historical Discipline as Papyrology during the interwar period. S. Witkowski (1866—1950), R. Gansiniec (1888—1958), J. Manteuffel-Szoegge (1900—1954) and F. K. Smolka (1882—1942) contributed to that, as they delivered theoretical and practical courses and prepared the first Polish-language textbook on this discipline (Smolka, Manteuffel 1933). In addition, the aforementioned lecturers conducted classes in Greek and Latin Paleography, which gave their students the opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge for working with antiquities.

Lviv University lecturers took an active part in a number of scientific societies' activities during the Austrian and interwar periods that contributed to the development of Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines. One of them was the Numismatic and Archaeological Society in Krakow, which had been functioning since the end of the 19th century. It is known that the Institution of Classical Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University was quite hospitable to that society, but Lviv archaeologists cooperated with the society as well. As mentioned above, far back in 1901, a research paper by the future head of the Classical Archaeology Department of the Lviv University, K. Hadaczek, appeared on the pages of its print periodical. During the interwar period, among the Society's members, subscribers (prenumerants) to its print periodical were Professor E. Bulanda and two structural units of the Lviv University — the Institute of Classical Archaeology and the Institution (Institute) of Auxiliary Historical Sciences³.

Several courses in Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines, in particular Paleography and Diplomacy (Professor B. O. Barvinskyi (1880—1958), I. S. Svientsitskyi (1876—1956)) were delivered to students at the Ukrainian Secret University. A certain place was given to such disciplines in the lectures at the Lviv Theological Academy. Within its walls, unlike the Secret University, Archaeology courses were delivered. There were several reasons for that. The Academy, which was established in 1928 on the initiative

and support of Metropolitan A. Sheptytskyi (1865—1944), was supposed to become the Ukrainian Catholic University with a number of faculties. Theology originated first, and after a few years, Philosophy was established. Ukrainian professors, including experts in Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines and Archaeology, primarily ecclesiastical, were invited to work at the Academy. Interest in this science was not accidental. Just before the World War I, in 1909, the teaching of a short course in Church Archaeology was introduced in the Greek Catholic Theological Seminary in Lviv by J. Bocian (1879—1926), its future rector (1910—1914), and later bishop. At the same time, the Ukrainian National Museum became the base for the training of a number of educatees of the Seminary. On the initiative of the Seminary rectorate and with the assistance of the museum directorate (I. S. Svientsitskyi), a two-month course in Local History and Church Archaeology was organised for those seminarians ("the chosen group") who were preparing for the planned expedition ("systematic tour") over Halychyna (Свенціцький 1927; 1930). During the interwar period, I. S. Svientsitskyi delivered the course in Church Archaeology at the Theological Academy along with History of Ecclesiastical Art.

Fundamental changes in the work of Lviv higher educational institutions took place after the annexation of the Western Ukrainian lands by the USSR. The Sovietisation of the Lviv University (since 1940 it was called the Ivan Franko Lviv State University) was accompanied not only by the inculcation of ideological dictates and new forms of relations, but also by a significant restructuring of the educational and scientific processes, reorganisation of structural units, and changes in teaching staff. The attempt to organise a separate Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences at that time was unsuccessful again: it existed for several months (from December 1939 to February 1940), after which it was liquidated, and its head T. Modelski (1881—1967), who in the interwar period, replaced J. Ptaśnik in the position of head of the Department of General History of Middle Ages and the Institution (Institute) of Auxiliary Historical Sciences, continued to work as a professor in the Department of History of Middle Ages.

In November 1939, the Department of Archaeology was headed by Professor Ya. I. Pasternak (1892—1969). This famous Ukrainian archaeologist also contributed to the development of Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines

³ Spis członków Tow. Numizmat. w Krakowie w r. 1936. Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne, t. XIX. Kraków, 1938, s. 152-153. It is noteworthy that one of the copies of this print periodical stored in the Scientific Library of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, comes from the collection of books of the Institution (Institute) of Classical Archaeology.

in Halychyna. While being the director of the Cultural and Historical Museum of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, he was responsible for its collections, including coins, banknotes, seals, orders, and medals, and introduced into scientific circulation the information about some of those items. Ya. I. Pasternak prepared and delivered a report about the seal with the inscription “Dneslovo” (‘Днѣслово’) from Belz and a series of studies about the antique coins at the meetings of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. In one of the studies (*Newly Discovered Roman Antiquities from Halychyna and Volyn*), a list of Roman coin troves from Ukraine known to the author, with the location of finds on a map, was presented. Taking that into account, it is not surprising that Ya. I. Pasternak planned to engage experts on Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines in training future archaeologists. In the training plan of Roman Tymchuk, the post-graduate student of the Department of Archaeology, in the fourth semester there was a special course in Numismatics and Epigraphy (20 hours), which would have been delivered by the famous Lviv Museum expert Rudolph Menkitskyi (1887—1942)⁴. He, despite the lack of a completed, in our usual understanding, higher education, enjoyed a well-deserved reputation as one of the best experts in Numismatics and other special (auxiliary) historical disciplines in the city, and that is why he was invited to deliver the course in Heraldry and Paleography (“Heraldyka i Historja Pisma”)⁵ to the students in the All-technical Faculty of the Lviv Polytechnic in the 1930s. In addition, in 1940—1941, R. I. Menkitskyi was the head of the Section of numismatics in the newly established Lviv State Historical Museum, which work was headed by the aforementioned Ya. I. Pasternak.

Back in 1920, the famous Polish historian F. Bujak (1875—1953) began teaching at the Lviv University. He was one of the founders of the School of Economic History in Poland and a teacher of a whole galaxy of talented students. Given the scope of F. Bujak’s research interests and the general subject matter of the work of the department he headed, it is understandable that the scholar showed interest in a number of special (auxiliary) historical

disciplines, in particular in Numismatics and Historical Geography, and he even delivered several courses in the latter in the interwar period. After the advent of Soviet rule, he had continued to work in the Faculty of History and prepared a study on the expansion of the Eastern Slavic tribes of Vyatychi and Radymychi. This study is especially interesting given the author’s use of the methods of some special (auxiliary) historical disciplines (in particular, Historical Geography, Historical Toponymy), and Philology (Eponymy). However, F. Bujak did not forget about Archaeology either. As the author wrote, “*If we are talking about the study of migration in the ancient past, for which the written sources are very few or do not exist at all, we must, out of necessity, turn to the comparison of the traces of material culture, which the prehistoric Archaeology of both countries can provide.*”⁶ It is not surprising that F. Bujak referred in his work to the books of archaeologists who studied the Eastern Slavic tribes, in particular when outlining the territory and borders of their habitation.

The transformation of the Lviv University continued in the post-war period. This involved changes in the teaching staff, some of whom, like the mentioned T. Modelskyi or Ya. I. Pasternak, left the city, the introduction of standardised curricula and plans for student training, the increasing of ideological control over research and educational work, etc. Both Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines had become targets to the further restructuring of the Faculty of History with the merging of its departments. However, Archaeology was mentioned in the name of one of the departments that emerged in 1944—1949 — the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology — until it was merged with the Department of History of Middle Ages (the new name was the Department of Ancient History and Middle Ages). Archaeology was delivered in that department throughout the Soviet period, with the exception of the second half of the 1960s, when V. D. Baran (1927—2019), a part-time lecturer in the Department of History of the Ukrainian SSR, taught the discipline. The teaching of Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines was not the prerogative of a single department and depended on the place where the professors and associate professors who delivered those courses worked.

The common thing was that in the first post-war years, the main burden of delivering courses

⁴ The State Archives of Lviv Oblast (hereinafter – SALO), found P-119, list 1, file no. 2023, p. 3.

⁵ Program Politechniki Lwowskiej na rok akademicki 1930/31. Lwów, 1930, s. 205; Program Politechniki Lwowskiej na rok akademicki 1931/32. Lwów, 1931, s. 202; Program Politechniki Lwowskiej na rok akademicki 1933/34. Lwów, 1933, s. 201.

⁶ SALO, found P-119, list 3, file no. 104, p. 220.



Fig. 3. I.-Yu. Shpytkovskyi with students at the Museum of Sphragistics and Numismatics (1950s)

in Archaeology and the mentioned disciplines fell on the shoulders of a number of older or younger local Ukrainians, whose minds and characters had been completely set in earlier times. Archaeologists M. Yu. Smishko (1900—1981) and I. D. Starchuk (1894—1950), lecturers of Paleography Ye. A. Yatskevych (1899—1961) and Ya. P. Kis (1918—1986) and I.-Yu. V. Shpytkovskyi (1880—1969), an expert in Sphragistics and Heraldry studied in those old, Austrian or Polish gymnasiums and universities, had a good command of foreign (classical and new) languages, and felt familiar in foreign literature. Quite often, they worked at the intersection of sciences, which allowed them to apply interdisciplinary methods. It was not surprising that archaeologist I. D. Starchuk in the 1949/1950 academic year delivered the course in Latin Epigraphy for a small group of students (only four people) of the third year⁷, and Professor Ya. P. Kis at a certain stage of his scientific activity was interested in the ethnogenesis of the Slavs.

In parallel, since the late 1940s, work on the creation of two educational and methodologi-

cal units in the Faculty of History — Museums (Rooms) of Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines — was carried out. They aimed to take care of the relevant collections stored at the Lviv University, to become a base for conducting practical classes with students, and the centres of their scientific activities. However, the process of their establishment was rather difficult. There are already publications in historiography describing how much effort I.-Yu. V. Shpytkovskyi and the leadership of the Faculty had to make to initiate the departmental Museum of Sphragistics and Numismatics. The situation was the same with the Room (Museum) of Archaeology. In the educational documentation of the late 1940s and 1950s, it was sometimes mentioned as already established, or only as being in the process of formation. After all, it did not come to its actual establishment then. Obstacles on the path, as in the case of the aforementioned Museum of Sphragistics and Numismatics, were the sluggishness of the Soviet educational bureaucratic machine, excessive centralisation and unification of higher school management, and, often, a lack of understanding of the need for experts of the appropriate level: in the 1950s, in Archaeology at the Faculty of Histo-

⁷ SALO, found P-119, list 17, file no. 150, p. 10-16; file no. 151, p. 2rev.; file no. 152, p. 2.

ry were delivered by an expert in folk culture of the peasantry of the 17th century L. V. Svystunovych (1923—1989).

The official opening in 1959 of the all-faculty Room of Auxiliary Historical Disciplines gave the opportunities for the establishment of the Archaeological Museum in the future. Almost immediately after the aforementioned Room was opened, plans were made for its enlarging and the opening of new sections, including the Section of Archaeology⁸, and already in the 1960s, the leadership of the Faculty thought of the Room as a base for the new Archaeological Museum⁹. In the end, it happened, and the Room of Auxiliary Historical Disciplines was transformed into the Museum of Archaeology and Numismatics, which officially opened its doors in 1967¹⁰. It is noteworthy that V. V. Zvarych (1919—1998), the previous head of the Room of Auxiliary Historical Disciplines, was appointed the first curator of the Museum, and only later he was replaced in that position by archaeologist R. M. Chaika (1943—2005). V. V. Zvarych is known to be an expert in numismatics, the author of some relevant research papers, and one of the greatest historical book-bestsellers of that time — the “Numismatic Dictionary”, which was reissued several times in Ukrainian and Russian languages. V. V. Zvarych delivered a number of lecture courses in special (auxiliary) historical discipline, including the special course “Monetary Systems of the Peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean and Europe”, which was designed for students-archaeologists majoring in the Department of Ancient History and Middle Ages.

As for the Museum of Archaeology and Numismatics, since its establishment, it had successfully combined both the newly formed archaeological exposition and stands with coins and seals. The Museum was one of the hallmarks of the Lviv University, a place where distinguished guests were brought. Appropriate museum accounting and scientific activities were carried out in the Museum, and practical classes in Numismatics were also conducted. It was there that under the supervision of V. Baran the student scientific Archaeological class was established and started its activities, among the

members of which was the future famous scholar D. N. Kozak (1944—2014)¹¹.

After V. V. Zvarych (he moved to a teaching position in one of the Faculty's departments), in November 1972, the Museum was headed by R. M. Chaika, a researcher of Slavic and ancient Rus antiquities. At that time, the work of that institution was mainly associated with archaeology, although the name Museum of Archaeology and Numismatics was preserved in the future, and starting from 1975, another, broader name was sometimes used — the Museum of Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines¹². In December 1974, in order to intensify expositional and scientific activities, a Museum Council was established in it, which included both archaeologists and experts in special (auxiliary) historical disciplines: Professor Ya. P. Kis (chairman), R. M. Chaika (secretary), V. V. Zvarych, Professor Yu. M. Grossman (1919—2003), Associate Professors M. H. Krykun (1932—2023), M. A. Peleshchyshyn (1933—1999) and Assistant Professor I. A. Lisovyi (born 1944)¹³. The preserved documentation of the meetings of that Council allows mentioning that it was supposed to promote scientific work both in the field of archaeology and in auxiliary historical disciplines. At the same time, the idea of issuing a museum scientific collection totaling 10—12 printed pages was cherished¹⁴. The issue of re-organising the student research class on Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines, supposedly to improve educational work in the Faculty, was raised. Such a combination of archaeology and the other disciplines mentioned above in the work of the Museum was also observed in the future: in the 1980s — early 1990s, until the time when the first modernisation of the Museum was carried out (it did not affect the numismatic and sphragistics expositions) and a separate Room of Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines was established in 1996.

¹¹ SALO, found P-119, list 17, file no. 614, p. 14.

¹² See for example: Archives of the Archaeological Museum of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (hereinafter the AM LNU Archives). The work plan of the Museum of Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines for the 2nd semester of 1975, p. 1.

¹³ The AM LNU Archives. Report on the work of the Museum of Archaeology and Numismatics for 1974, p. 3; Report on the work of the Museum of Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines for 1975, p. 1.

¹⁴ The AM LNU Archives. Protocol no. 4 of the meeting of the Museum Council of the Museum of Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines of October 15, 1975, p. 1–2.

⁸ SALO, found P-119, list 17, file no. 373, p. 3.

⁹ SALO, found P-119, list 17, file no. 571, p. 13.

¹⁰ See its history in: Погоральський 2007.

In the second half of the 20th century, the Department of Ancient and Medieval History traditionally, along with Archaeology, provided teaching of several courses in Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines. At the end of the 1970s, the course “Epigraphy: Archaeological Written Finds. Their Language and Decoding” for students of the major was conducted by I. A. Lisovyi, Associate Professor of the Department, and expert in Ancient History. From time to time, in the aforementioned Department, a major in Archaeology had taken place, and even an attempt was made to organise a major in which, along with Archaeology, an important place would have been given to the mentioned disciplines. In the repository of the Archive of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, there are several documents prepared by the Department aiming to establish the “Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines” specialisation in the 1970s. A preliminary list of disciplines that were planned to be delivered to students has been preserved, with a short explanatory note in which the establishment of such specialisation was justified by the need to train archaeologists, museum workers, teachers (the latter should be able to manage local history activities), and experts with proper mastery of auxiliary historical disciplines. A preliminary list of specialisation disciplines included the following courses: “Methodology of Archaeological Excavations” (be delivered by M. A. Peleshchyshyn); “Archaeology of Antiquity, Cities of the Northern Black Sea Region. Epigraphy” (I. A. Lisovyi), “Archival Studies” (Yu. M. Grossman), “Museology and Basics of Local History Activities” (H. Yu. Herbilskyi (1904—1991), M. A. Peleshchyshyn), “Methodology of Scientific Research and Basics of Archaeology” (Yu. Grossman, Ya. P. Kis), “Sphragistics, Heraldry, Emblematics, Genealogy” (V. V. Zvarych), “Chronology, Metrology, Latin Paleography” (Ya. Kis), “Historical Geography of Foreign Countries” (A. O. Lozinskyi), “Historical Bibliography” (A. O. Lozinskyi and librarian V. N. Kutyk (1930—2003)), “Latin Language” (I. A. Lisovyi), “Art Studies”, “Source Studies of History of Foreign Countries” (I. A. Lisovyi, A. O. Lozinskyi, H. M. Kyparenko (born 1936), M. H. Krykun), “Documentation and Basics of Records Management. Unified State Records Management System” (unnamed employee of the Archive Department of the Lviv Regional Executive Committee)¹⁵.

¹⁵ The Archives of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (hereinafter – the LNU Archives), found P-119, list 17, file no. [185], p. 5-6.

The establishment of such a specialisation did not happen then; however, Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines found their place in other specialisations that were established in the Department for full-time or part-time students. As part of one of them, it was planned to conduct a special seminar “Auxiliary Historical Disciplines and Their Importance for the Professional Activities of a Historian”, and to deliver courses in Ancient Epigraphy, Historical Geography, Numismatics, etc. It is noteworthy that courses in Historical Chronology and Metrology should be conducted by archaeologist M. A. Peleshchyshyn¹⁶. In 1984/1985, the Department established the specialisation “General History of Antiquity and the Middle Ages” for extramural students of the third year of study, the curriculum of which in the fourth year of study included a special seminar (30 hours of practical classes) on Auxiliary Historical Disciplines, namely Historical Geography, Chronology, Metrology, Archival Studies, and Archaeography. Yu. Grossman, Volodymyr Kryvonos and M. A. Peleshchyshyn were supposed to conduct that special seminar¹⁷.

Since the mid-1970s, the Department of Ancient and Medieval History had been taking steps to prepare a textbook on Auxiliary Historical Disciplines. Work in that direction was sporadically resumed later, and the 11-printed-page textbook was to be published in 1982. One of the disciplines to be represented in it was supposed to be Epigraphy, which, as the authors predicted, would discuss the significance of archaeological written sources. The aforementioned textbook, the degree of readiness of which in the early 1980s was estimated by the authors at 50%, was not published, repeating the fate of many other educational publications that were planned, but never prepared or published in the Faculty of History, including the textbook on archaeology, which was undertaken to be prepared by V. D. Baran in 1967¹⁸.

The further search for the role and place of archaeology and special (auxiliary) historical disciplines in teaching History at the Lviv University continued after the restoration of Ukraine’s independence. That was reflected in structural changes in the Faculty. Back in the 1990s, the Department of Ancient History of Ukraine and Special Historical Disciplines was established (subsequently— the Department of Ancient History of Ukraine

¹⁶ The LNU Archives, found P-119, list 17, file no. 205, p. 97-98.

¹⁷ The LNU Archives, found P-119, list 17, file no. 206, p. 66.

¹⁸ SALO, found P-119, list 17, file no. 601, p. 20.

and Archival Studies, since the summer of 2023 — the Department of Ancient History of Ukraine and Special Historical Studies); a separate Department of Archaeology was established (after 1994 — the Department of Archaeology, Antiquity and Middle Ages, since 2004 — the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, since 2010 — the Department of Archaeology and Special Historical Studies, since the summer of 2023 — the Department of Archaeology and History of Ancient Civilisations). In 1999, the Institute of Archaeology of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv was established, and the issuing of two specialised scientific print periodicals *Lviv University Archaeology Studies*” and “*Proceeding of the Institute of Archaeology Lviv University*” was launched. Important educational units of the Faculty are the Museum of Archaeology, which recently completely renovated the exposition, and the Room of Special Historical Disciplines, a significant part of which can be very useful for the researchers studying the Early Iron Age and the ancient Rus state.

Conclusions

The interdisciplinary connections between Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines and Archaeology can be traced back to the early 1780s, when according to the curriculums in the Faculties of Philosophy of the universities of the Habsburg State there should be the extraordinary Departments of Antiquities and Numismatics and up to the present day. It is not known for sure how and to what extent the heads of the single extraordinary Department of Diplomacy, Heraldry and Numismatics at the Lviv University dealt with Archaeology. After its liquidation at the beginning of the 19th century, the work of the Department had never been resumed. Under such circumstances, several auxiliary historical sciences, including archaeology, which at that time was traditionally understood as the science of ancient objects, were sporadically taught by professors of other departments, for example, of General History as was J. Mauss.

Restructuring of scientific and educational activities at the Lviv University in the second half of the 19th — early 20th centuries had a positive effect on the development of both Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines and Archaeology which were just then undergoing the stage of their academic formation at the Lviv University. However, while the Department of Classical Archaeology and

Prehistory was established in 1905, the separate Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences had never been established, although it was then that a new tradition of teaching both Auxiliary Historical Sciences and Archaeology was initiated at the Lviv University by a number of Polish and Ukrainian professors. K. Hadaczek, the first Professor of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory at the Lviv University, also specialised in numismatics. Such an interdisciplinary nature of the scientific interests and areas of expertise of the historians of that time demonstrated both the universality of the scientific methods used by them and the level of mastery of the relevant methodological apparatus.

A similar situation was observed in the interwar period, when the activity of a separate Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences was not institutionalised, and the teaching of some disciplines of the complex was conducted by professors and employees of the Department of General History of Middle Ages and the Departments of Ancient History. The heads of those departments Professors J. Ptaśnik and K. Chyliński were also interested in archaeology. Numismatics and historical geography were among the professional interests of one of the founders of the School of Economic History in Poland, Prof. F. Bujak. The head of the Department of Classical Archaeology, Professor E. Bulanda, taught a course in Latin Epigraphy. The evolvement of Classical Archaeology at the Lviv University at that time was facilitated by the development of such a special (auxiliary) historical discipline as Papyrology. A certain place was given to Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines and Archaeology course in the lectures of the Lviv Theological Academy, which at that time was gradually turning into a full-fledged Ukrainian university.

The Sovietisation of the Lviv University made significant adjustments to the teaching of both Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines. A significant restructuring of the departments of History was carried out, and the teaching staff was changed. Both Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines became targets to the further merging of the departments of the Faculty of History. Established in 1944, the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology was merged with the Department of History of Middle Ages in 1949, although Archaeology was taught in the Department of

Ancient History and Middle Ages throughout the Soviet period. Delivering courses in special (auxiliary) historical disciplines was not the prerogative of a single department. In the first post-war years, courses in archaeology and the specified disciplines were conducted by experts whose minds and characters had been completely set in earlier times. They quite often worked at the intersection of sciences, which allowed them to apply interdisciplinary methods. We are talking about archaeologists M. Yu. Smishko and I. D. Starchuk, lecturers of Paleography Ye. Yatskevych and Ya. P. Kis, an expert in Sphragistics and Heraldry I-Yu. Shpytkovskiy.

The connection between Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines since the end of the 1940s was illustrated by the activities on the creation of two educational and methodological units at the Faculty of History — museums (rooms) of Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines. The

opening of the Room of Auxiliary Historical Disciplines in 1959 gave the opportunities for the establishment of the Archaeological Museum in the future; established in 1967, the Museum of Archaeology and Numismatics was headed by a numismatist V. V. Zvarych, and later by an archaeologist R. M. Chaika. Since the 1970s, the Department of Ancient and Medieval History, along with Archaeology, taught a number of a number of courses in special (auxiliary) historical disciplines, planned the establishment of the “Archaeology and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines” specialisation, and prepared textbooks on those disciplines.

The further search for the role and place of Archaeology and Special (Auxiliary) Historical Disciplines at the Lviv University continued after the restoration of Ukraine’s independence and continues to this day, and the issue of correlation in the study and teaching of these disciplines requires further study.

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АРХЕОЛОГІЯ ТА СПЕЦІАЛЬНІ ІСТОРИЧНІ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ У ЛЬВІВСЬКОМУ УНІВЕРСИТЕТІ: НЕОЧЕВИДНІ Й ОЧЕВИДНІ ПАРАЛЕЛІ І ВЗАЄМОЗВ'ЯЗКИ

У статті простежено історію розвитку археології та спеціальних (допоміжних) історичних дисциплін у Львівському університеті. Наголошено на тісному зв'язку у викладанні й вивченні цих дисциплін від часу створення у Львові класичного університету, на науковій та освітній діяльності на цій ниві, відповідному доробку польських та українських учених. Вказано, що, попри давні традиції викладання цих наук у Львівському університеті, їх інституалізація різнилася. Якщо викладання археології забезпечували професори та доценти спеціалізованих кафедр, то спеціальні (допоміжні) історичні дисципліни читали викладачі різних кафедр, у тому числі й археологічних. Частково це пояснювалося міждисциплінарністю наукових інтересів тогочасних істориків, універсальністю застосовуваних ними наукових методик, рівнем оволодіння методологічним апаратом. Викладачі Львівського університету брали активну участь в австрійський та міжвоєнний періоди у діяльності низки наукових товариств, що сприяли розвитку як археології, так і спеціальних (допоміжних) історичних дисциплін.

У перші роки радянська історичного факультету Львівського університету супроводжувалася істотною перебувальною навчального та наукового процесу, реорганізацією структурних одиниць, змінами у персональному складі. Утім, викладання археології та спеціальних (допоміжних) історичних дисциплін надалі провадили українські фахівці, що сформувалися як дослідники ще до 1939 р. Вони продовжили традиції міждисциплінарних студій, заклали основи їх становлення у подальшому.

Прикладом співпраці археологів та фахівців зі спеціальних (допоміжних) історичних дисциплін стала діяльність створеного у 1967 р. Музею археології та нумізматики. На чолі цієї інституції почергово стояли фахівці із згаданих наук, провадилася робота зі збереження, збільшення та вивчення нумізматичної та археологічної колекцій, планувалося видання відповідного наукового збірника. Паралельно готувалося відкриття єдиної спеціалізації з археології і допоміжних історичних дисциплін, укладався навчальний посібник зі спеціальних (допоміжних) історичних дисциплін, низку розділів якого повинні були підготувати фахівці з археології.

К л ю ч о в і с л о в а: спеціальні (допоміжні) історичні дисципліни, нумізматика, археологія, Львівський університет.

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