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PL ISSN 0066-5924, e-ISSN: 2719-6542

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.23858/APa62.2024.3769>

<https://rcin.org.pl/dlibra/publication/280873>

Jak cytować:

Bulyk, N., Berest, R., & Tomeniuk, O. (2024). Lviv Classical Archaeology Before World War II. Archaeologia Polona, 62, 269–291. <https://doi.org/10.23858/APa62.2024.3769>

Lviv Classical Archaeology Before World War II¹

Natalia Bulyk^a, Roman Berest^b and Olena Tomeniuk^c

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, Europe experienced a period of scientific advances in various fields. This is associated with the results of numerous surveys, discoveries, accidental finds, and scientific research, contributing to the appearance of scientific societies and new disciplines. In the field of history, the incredibly rich but little-known ancient architectural, archaeological, and written heritage attracted the attention of many researchers. This resulted in the collection of ancient antiquities, gradually forming a whole direction of scientific research – classical archaeology. The Department of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory of Lviv University (1905) became the main centre of the development of classical archaeology in Eastern Galicia (Eastern Halychyna, now – western Ukraine). The first classical archaeologist from Lviv was Professor Karol Hadaczek. After his tragic death and the beginning of World War I, the Department of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory was divided into two independent departments. Classical archaeology was headed by Edmund Bulanda, with whom the entire development of interwar Lviv classical archaeology is inseparably linked. E. Bulanda's greatest legacy was his students (K. Michałowski, K. Majewski, I. Starchuk, E. Kulczycki), who, after the war, led entire areas of scientific research in Polish universities and made a significant contribution to the study and increasing public awareness of the classical heritage.

KEY-WORDS: Classical Archaeology, Department, research, sites, archaeological culture, heritage, artefact, Karol Hadaczek, Edmund Bulanda, Ivan Starchuk, Kazimierz Majewski

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¹ The publication was created as part of the scholarship programs Stipendien Lemberg by Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalization (OT) and the scholarship program of Juliusz Miroszewski Dialogue Center (NB).

INTRODUCTION

Archaeology became an independent branch of science in the 19th century. The first sensational discoveries of ancient civilizations contributed to the increasing scientific interest in the unknown cultural heritage and the need for further research. At the beginning of the 19th century, archaeological museums and higher cultural and historical schools were established in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other European cities and this contributed to developing Oriental studies and research into the Classical Age. Their activities were focused, foremost, on the latest scientific discoveries and the obtained research results, which created a need for specialized development of archaeological science, stimulated the formation of new branches, the accumulation of scientific knowledge, and actualized the need for the training of researchers in new scientific directions. This initial stage of the development of archaeology was described as “the period of antiquarians and romantic synthesis” (Sklenář 1983: 6). Therefore, it is no accident that the 19th century, according to the apt expression of the well-known historian of archaeology Andrzej Abramowicz, went down in history as the “age of archaeology” (Abramowicz 1967). At this time, there is a gradual parallel development of classical archaeology and prehistory.

In Eastern Galicia (Eastern Halychyna, now western Ukraine), which was part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the University of Lviv, where considerable attention was paid to the study and research of monuments of ancient art or culture, was an important centre for the development of archaeology from the middle of the 19th century.

Since then, documents have been preserved in the archives of Lviv,² Cracow,³ Warsaw,⁴ and Vienna.⁵ In recent years, it has become possible to work on these collections, which has allowed an integral review of the development of classical archaeology in Lviv. It has also enriched the research with photos, letters, and personal documents. Another source of information that is coming to light is media reports of discoveries in classical archaeology published on the pages of the contemporary press. Reports on the results of archaeological excavations at ancient sites were often published by Bohdan Janusz, including “Extraordinary Archaeological Discoveries in Rome” and “Works of Greek Art Found on the Seabed” (1909; in detail: Bulyk 2018: 407). Volodymyr Hrebeniak published his essays and notes

2 State Archive of Lviv Region (later SALR), Collection 26 (Lviv University), Inventory 5, File 336 (Personal file of Professor K. Hadaczek).

3 Jagiellonian University Archives, Classic archaeology at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, 1894–1939, File S II 853.

4 Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, File PAN III-275/2 (Kazimierz Majewski).

5 Vienna University Archive. Rigorosensakten der Philosophischen Fakultät, 1873–2003, PH RA 1268 Hadaczek K., 1901 (photo).

on the pages of the *Dilo* newspaper (Hrebeniak 1910; 1912; 1913). Articles about the most important archaeological discoveries in the field of classical archaeology were published in the Polish journals *Eos*, *Kwartalnik Klasyczny*, *Filomata*, *Światowit*, *Wiadomości Archeologiczne*, and Ukrainian journal *Notes of the Shevchenko Scientific Society*. The development of archaeology and its crystallization as a separate branch of science were greatly influenced by sensational foreign scientific discoveries, research results, the accumulation of artefacts in private collections, etc. Thus, the emergence of classical archaeology in Lviv is closely related to the development of archaeological science worldwide. Some aspects of the development of classical archaeology in the Lviv scientific milieu are covered in several publications. Among them, it is worth noting the works of Natalia Bilas (Bilas 2012: 350–381), Roman Berest (Berest 1998: 78–79), Natalia Bulyk (Bulyk 2015: 58–68), Jacek Lech (Lech 2006; Bulyk and Lech 2009: 59–89), Anastasiya Baukova (Baukova 2014: 123–138) and others.

ORIGIN OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. KAROL HADACZEK'S DEPARTMENT

At the beginning of the 20th century, the study of archaeology in Eastern Galicia was developing quite noticeably. Among various directions, interest in classical antiquities was gaining special importance. This was favoured by the activities of several museums (the Museum of the Lubomirski Princes and the Dzieduszycki Natural History Museum, People's House Museum [Muzei Narodnoho Domu] and scientific societies (Regional Archaeological Society [Towarzystwo Naukowe Krajowe], Shevchenko Scientific Society [Naukowe Towarzystwo im. Shevchenka]). However, the University of Lviv played the most important role in these processes. The final separation of archaeology from other educational disciplines at the University of Lviv was associated with the appointment of Karol Hadaczek (1873–1914) to the position of Professor of classical archaeology in the spring of 1905 and the creation of the Department of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory (Berest 1998: 78–79; Bulyk and Lech 2009: 59–89; Bulyk 2014: 48–57, 209–235).

Professor of classical philology Ludwik Ćwikliński, who had studied classical archaeology before, had a decisive influence on the formation of the young researcher's interest in classical archaeology because in 1875–1876 he spent six months in Italy, mainly in Rome, where he reviewed classical antiquities (Pilcz 1933: 17). In fact, L. Ćwikliński was at the origins of the organization of the Lviv scientific centre for the study of classical archaeology. One of the first important steps of this researcher was the organization of the “collection of scientific tools for teaching philological-archaeological subjects”, which later became the basis of the Archaeological Cabinet,



Fig. 1. Karol Hadaczek (1873–1914) during his studies in Vienna. 1901. From the collection of the Vienna University Archive, Ref. code 106.I.2726-059.

where practical classes on archaeology were held.⁶ Some of the exhibits came from the private collection of Count Karol Lanckoroński (1848–1933), who was known for his research in Asia Minor (*Gazeta Lwowska* 1890: 2). Numerous materials belonging to the Cabinet were directly related to classical archaeology, in particular, works of ancient art, photos, and copies of antiquities were stored here (Bilas 2005: 49).

An important place in the scientific biography of K. Hadaczek belongs to his studios in Vienna (Fig. 1). Through the recommendation of L. Ćwikliński, after graduating from the university, the young archaeologist studied for three years from the winter semester of 1897/8 to June 1900 at the University of Vienna, where he specialized in classical archaeology, prehistory, and numismatics. He attended the lectures of Emil Raich, Eugen Boreman, Moritz Hoernes, and other famous prehistorians and classical archaeologists (Fig. 2).⁷ K. Hadaczek returned to Lviv with a doctoral degree in classical archaeology. However, his introduction to classical archaeology did not end there. In 1901–1903, Hadaczek received scientific scholarships to participate

⁶ SALR, Collection 26 (Lviv University), Inventory 7, File 586 (Archaeological Cabinet), p. 70.

⁷ SALR, Collection 26 (Lviv University), Inventory 5, File 336 (Personal file of Professor K. Hadaczek), p. 3; Vienna University Archive, Rigorosenakten der Philosophischen Fakultät, 1873–2003, File PH RA 1268 (Hadaczek, Karl).

to establish a separate Polish expedition for excavations in Egypt. However, it transpired that K. Hadaczek could not get to Upper Egypt and, in the end, worked at the excavations in Giza led by Hermann Junker (1877–1962; Bulyk and Lech 2009: 65). Later, it turned out that such an expedition was an impossible dream since neither K. Hadaczek himself nor his colleagues had professional training in Egyptology, to which was added not knowing of languages, lack of funds and troubles on the political horizon (Bieńkowski 1915: 193).

In 1903, K. Hadaczek returned to Lviv. At the University of Lviv, he graduated in classical archaeology and prehistory and received the position of Private Associate Professor at the University of Lviv. Having headed the department at the University of Lviv, K. Hadaczek remained the only archaeologist in this educational institution until his death (1905–1914), and he combined classical archaeology and prehistory in his teaching activities (Antoniewicz 1917: 481–488). Contemporaries and researchers of K. Hadaczek's scientific activity are still not unanimous in their assessment of his work since they equally consider him a prehistorian who "mastered [...] a perfect excavation technique" (Kostrzewski 1949: 94) and a classical archaeologist who "with the help of skilfully chosen lectures and seminar exercises at the Department of Archaeology, of which he was the head, he was able to awaken among young people a passion for the study of classical art and prehistoric culture, and over time he educated many capable adepts of these sciences" (Kostrzewski 1916: 96). This was confirmed by the educational courses he taught to university students, in particular, "Greek sculpture in the IV century BC", "Explanation of individual Roman sarcophagi", "Greek architecture", "Phidias and his school", "Review of archaeological research on the territory of former Poland", etc. (*Program* 1913: 14; Kozłowski 2006: 94–95). Some educational courses for the Department of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory taught by Professor K. Hadaczek were approved by the Viceroyalty in May 1905.⁸

The significant popularity of classical archaeology in Lviv at the beginning of the 20th century is evidenced by public lectures, which everyone could attend. Thus, we find in Lviv newspapers mentions of such activities with the participation of K. Hadaczek: "in the city's Industrial Museum, which every year organizes popular presentations in the field of arts and crafts, Prof. Dr. Karol Hadaczek will start a series of lectures on the topic: «Artistic crafts of Ancient Egypt». The presentation, followed by photo images, will take place on Sunday, January 11 of this year at 5 p.m. in the reading room of the museum (Hetman ramparts). Entrance fee 20 heller per person" (Vyklady 1914: 4). It is worth mentioning that collection of photos of classical sites in Archaeological Cabinet of the University of Lviv was formed in the 1870s

8 SALR Collection 26 (Lviv University), Inventory 5. File 336 (Personal file of Professor K. Hadaczek), p. 34.



Fig. 3. Photo of an Egyptian sculpture from the collection of the Archaeological Cabinet of the University of Lviv. From the collection of the University Library of the Catholic University of Lublin.

and was rather rich (Fig. 3). The cited fragment leads to the thought that the lectures of the Professor of archaeology were interesting, well illustrated because otherwise paid lectures could not gather an audience.

After the beginning of World War I, significant changes took place in the socio-political, cultural, educational, and scientific life of Lviv and, eventually, Galicia as a whole (Bulyk and Berest 2023: 75–104). Karol Hadaczek lived and worked at a time when archaeology was only forming as an independent scientific discipline, and its leading research directions were crystallizing. Nevertheless, he built the foundations of classical archaeology and was one of the most prominent figures of Polish archaeology in Lviv in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



Fig. 4. Edmund Bulanda (1882–1951). From the collection of the Archive of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

LVIV SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

After World War I, former Eastern Galicia, including Lviv, became part of Poland. Two years after the death of K. Hadaczek, the Department of Archaeology of the University of Lviv was subdivided into two independent departments – the Department of Classical Archaeology and the Department of Prehistory. From 1916 to 1939, the head of the Department of Classical Archaeology was a native of Cracow, a graduate of the Jagiellonian University, a student of Piotr Bieńkowski, a well-known expert on ancient art, Prof. Edmund Bulanda (1882–1951; Fig. 4).⁹

For over 20 years of work at the Department of Classical Archaeology, E. Bulanda trained a pleiad of classical archaeologists who later moved to Polish universities, headed departments, and became the creators of modern Polish Mediterranean archaeology. E. Bulanda's professional career in Lviv began on November 14, 1916, when, based on the petition of the Senate of the University of Lviv, he received the title of Professor

⁹ Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, File PAN III-275/2 (Kazimierz Majewski).

Extraordinary from Franz Joseph I, Emperor of Austria-Hungary¹⁰ and began to perform his duties on December 1, 1916. In the first academic year (1916/1917), the Department of Archaeology was represented only by Professor Edmund Bulanda. He supervised the seminar and, at the same time, headed the Archaeological Institute, which was situated in the old building of the University on St. Mykolai Street, 4. Zofia Wisłocka, a student of philosophy, worked at the institution as a demonstrator, and Walenty Sagan – as an assistant (*Skład Uniwersytetu... 1917*: 52). Obviously, these young people did not connect their future with archaeology because we do not encounter their names in the following years.

Despite his prestigious education and good knowledge of classical archaeology, E. Bulanda showed himself more as an administrator than a scholar. His best student, Kazimierz Michałowski, noted in his memoirs that he “had a good education and knew well what archaeology is”, but he convincingly believed that “Bulanda did not really fully believe in the possibilities of the development of Polish classical archaeology, and therefore he gave his abilities and skills to the general organization of studies at the university” (Michałowski 1986: 48–49).

E. Bulanda devoted almost the entire War period to organizing the department. He also ensured that the Department of Classical Archaeology had financial support. In the 1920s, it was still in the same building where Karol Hadaczek’s department used to be. It occupied four rooms with an area of 175 m², had an excellent library,¹¹ and a collection of plaster cast copies of ancient sculptures, equally crucial for the educational process. Later, due to the efforts of E. Bulanda, the Department of Classical Archaeology received excellent spacious rooms in the former building of the Galician Sejm, and the modest collection of plaster casts turned into a solid assemblage enriched with rarities brought from abroad (Fig. 5). In the photos from the private collection of one of the department employees, Ivan Starchuk, copies of plaster statues decorated the entire department (Fig. 6).¹²

During the interwar period, replenishment of the department’s library was one of the priority tasks. Jerzy Kowalski wrote about this direction of activity of E. Bulanda: “[...] when he became a Professor of the Department of Classical Archaeology at the University of Lviv, he had to start work on the organization of this institution from the beginning because, after his predecessor [Karol Hadaczek – authors’ note], who was more involved in prehistory, he received only 117 books”.¹³ The most

10 SALR, Collection 26 (Lviv University), Inventory 5, File 174 (File of Professor Bulanda Edmund, 1916–1939), pp. 5, 11–14.

11 Some of the rare publications from the pre-war period were preserved in L. Kozłowski’s “separates” and are now kept in the Archive of the Department of Archaeology of the Institute of Ukrainian Studies of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

12 Archive of the Archaeological Museum of the University of Lviv. Collection of I. Starchuk.

13 Archive of the Wrocław University, File RK-120 (Bulanda Edmund), p. 16.



Fig. 5. At the Department of Classical Archaeology of the University of Lviv. From left to right: Kazimierz Majewski, Volodymyr Tyss, Helena Cehak, Ivan Starchuk. Roman Petelenz-Łukasiewicz is sitting. Digital archive of the Archaeological Museum of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.



Fig. 6. Department of Classical Archaeology of the University of Lviv. From left to right: (?), Ivan Starchuk, Edmund Bulanda, (?), Kazimierz Michałowski, Helena Cehak, Kazimierz Majewski, Roman Petelenz-Łukasiewicz, Volodymyr Tyss. Digital archive of the Archaeological Museum of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

important series of archaeological journals and periodicals were received here, and new monographs were purchased (Majewski 1955b: 6). Due to new arrivals, future classical archaeologists followed what was happening in classical archaeology worldwide. This is confirmed by an extensive article written by I. Starchuk and devoted to a review of the results of archaeological work conducted in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Nubia (*J. St.* 1932: 353–360). It is also worth paying attention to the fact that Lviv classical archaeologists contributed to the appearance of translations of well-known scientific works into Polish. For example, in the late 1930s, Kazimierz Michałowski translated William Henry Boulton's monograph *The Romance of Archaeology*. In the foreword to the publication, he noted that classical archaeology is an “offensive” science, and the state's position depends on whether it researches antique monuments abroad (Baukova 2015: 192).

E. Bulanda did not have the fame of a good lecturer among students, “despite his brilliant knowledge, he did not know how to present it interestingly and methodically” (Michałowski 1986: 48). However, he supervised the work of lectures and practical archaeological classes, and also personally gave lecture courses: “Ancient Theatre”, “Apelles, Life and Works”, “Art Criticism in the Ancient World”, “History of Greek Sculpture (Part 1)”, “Greek sculpture of the 5th century”, “History of Greek sculpture of the 4th century”, and conducted an archaeological seminar (Bilas 2012: 367–377).

The sphere of scientific interests of E. Bulanda is reflected in a certain way by the content of his publications and the topics of special lecture courses, which were focused on a variety of topics, including the results of scientific research on Greek vases, the study of the peculiarities of painting, and the execution of sophisticated carvings. E. Bulanda was also interested in the organization of teaching archaeology in Poland (Bulanda 1929). It is essential that he considered it his responsibility to study objects of antiquity that were in Polish museum collections, and he carried out this work primarily in Kraków and Lviv.¹⁴ E. Bulanda's scientific articles devoted to Mediterranean civilizations of the Hellenistic period and antique art were published in the journals *Filomata*, *Eos*, and *Przegląd Klasyczny* (Sytnyk 2012: 102).

Holding leadership positions at the University of Lviv, E. Bulanda contributed to the granting of scientific scholarships to Greece and Italy to his students and thereby gathered talented young people around the Department of Classical Archaeology. Actually, all employees of the Department of Classical Archaeology were disciples of E. Bulanda. In 1924, Kazimierz Michałowski (1901–1981) was invited to the position of Junior Assistant of the department. In 1926, under the leadership of Prof. E. Bulanda, he defended his doctorate on Niobides¹⁵ in Greek art. The importance of this work is evidenced by the fact that a year later, it was published in French (Lipińska 2001: 7).

¹⁴ Archive of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, File PAN III-27/77 (Edmund Bulanda).

¹⁵ Niobides are heroes of ancient Greek mythology.



Fig. 7. Kazimierz Majewski (1903–1981). From the collection of the Archive of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

After defending his doctorate, K. Michałowski received a scholarship from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education in Warsaw to continue his studies abroad. He then continued his studies in Berlin, Heidelberg, Paris, and Athens – at departments and institutes with long research traditions, significant scientific achievements, and experience in staff training and field activities (Sztetyło 2016: 257).

K. Michałowski visited many large museums in Germany, France, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, and Greece, and participated in excavations in Athens and Crete. During the years 1927–1930, he was in several leading scientific centres, in particular, Berlin, Rome and Paris. Then he became interested in the archaeology of ancient civilizations that arose in the Mediterranean basin and its surroundings. From 1928 he participated in excavations on the Greek islands of Thassos and Delos as a foreign member of the French School of Athens. In 1929, he habilitated with a dissertation *O sztuce doryckiej* [On Doric Art] (Michałowski 1930), and became an Associate Professor at Jan Kazimierz University of Lviv (Bilas 2002: 151–156), but a year later, he moved to Warsaw.

Kazimierz Majewski (1903–1981; Fig. 7), born in the town of Berezhany, was also a talented student of E. Bulanda (Dynowski 1982: 9–13). From 1927 to 1939, he worked

at the Department of Classical Archaeology of the University of Lviv. In 1935, he obtained a habilitation degree and, until 1939, was a Private Associate Professor of the department. Every year from 1931 to 1937, K. Majewski received scholarships to work with archaeological materials in Greece, Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, and Hungary.¹⁶

The University of Lviv and, eventually, Prof. E. Bulanda, played a decisive role in the formation of K. Majewski as a classical archaeologist. It is worth noting that K. Majewski is one of the few Polish archaeologists who remained in Lviv after the arrival of Soviet authorities in September 1939.¹⁷ His scientific work was focused on several problems. Foremost, it is worth mentioning the unique developments of the topic of Aegean culture. In 1929, he defended his doctorate on the Aegean dance, which he interestingly connected with the culture and beliefs of the inhabitants of Crete in the Bronze Age (Press and Kolendo 2016: 154). Cycladic marble sculpture of the Bronze Age also became his passion. During his stay in Greece, he participated in archaeological excavations in Crete and the Peloponnese (Kolendo 2010: 529). A number of his articles, lectures, theses, and training of students (Ludwika Press, Karol Rutkowski), a unique monograph *Figuralna plastyka cykladzka: geneza i rozwój form* [Figurative Cycladic Art: Origin and Development of Forms] (Majewski 1935), which was his habilitation work, were devoted to this issue.

In his studies of monuments of antiquity, K. Majewski took into account and used the conclusions made by prehistorians regarding cultural and historical connections and the spread of imports of the Roman period. He devoted a large article to Trypillian plastic art, which was published in 1938 in the pages of the journal *Światowit*. He also investigated the contacts of the local population with the Roman Empire and studied the archaeology of the Black Sea cities of antiquity. In addition, K. Majewski repeatedly visited the places of excavations and also worked on museum archaeological collections in Kyiv, Odesa, and Moscow. To study the history of the ancient cities of the Northern Black Sea region better, he organized the participation of Ukrainian students from the University of Lviv in the work of the expedition in Olbia.¹⁸

Another successful student of E. Bulanda was the Ukrainian Ivan Starchuk (1894–1950; Fig. 8). Becoming a university student, this talented native of the Sub-Carpathian region, found himself among young and creative colleagues. He was connected by friendship with Jerzy Kulczycki and Kazimierz Majewski. Due to his responsibility, determination, and efforts, I. Starchuk received good conditions for studying, which he tried to use as much as possible. After graduating from the university, he worked as

16 Archive of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, File PAN III-275/39 (Kazimierz Majewski. Materials from the Lviv period. Biography).

17 He worked at the Department of Ancient History of the University of Lviv and since January 1940 as a researcher of the Lviv Department of the Institute of Archaeology.

18 Archive of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, file PAN III-275/39 (Kazimierz Majewski. Materials from the Lviv period. Biography).



Fig. 8. Ivan Starchuk (1894–1950). From the collection of the Archive of the Department of Archaeology of the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

an assistant and adjunct at the Department of Classical Archaeology under Professor E. Bulanda. At the beginning of 1930, he defended his doctorate, “Ancient carvings from Villanova” (Starczuk 1930: 389–422). The researcher’s archive preserved a photo with the inscription on the back: *10.V.1930. My promotion. Commission: promoter Prof. E. Bulanda, rector H. Tramm, pro-dean A. Chybinski*¹⁹.

The work at the Department of Classical Archaeology was of great importance in the activity of I. Starchuk. During 1931–1935, he conducted practical classes with students from the “Basic Archaeological Exercises” course. Ivan Starchuk, along with Kazimierz Majewski, had the fame of one of the best students of E. Bulanda. The researcher of the scientific heritage of I. Starchuk Oleksandr Dombrovskiy noted: “[...] he must have been a good specialist in his field of knowledge if E. Bulanda, who did not like Ukrainians, hired him as an adjunct in his department”

¹⁹ Archive of the Archaeological Museum of the University of Lviv. Collection of I. Starchuk.



Fig. 9. Ivan Starchuk during his research trip to London, 1932. Digital archive of the Archaeological Museum of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

(Dombrowskyi 2005: 229). During 1931–1935, I. Starchuk travelled around Europe with the intention of studying museum exhibits of antique art. In 1934–1935, he studied the holdings of collections in museums in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, etc. (Figs 9–11).²⁰

Since 1932, Raymond Gostkowski (1885–1966), a graduate of the Jagiellonian University, worked on his habilitation at the Department of Classical Archaeology. Then he was an employee of Stefan Batory University in Vilnius, where he initiated classical archaeology. The Council of the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Lviv, at its meeting on June 22, 1932, created a commission to study and evaluate the scientific qualities of R. Gostkowski. On June 26, 1932, the members of the commission unanimously decided to allow him to teach at the university and conduct further scientific research. In January 1935, the Minister of Religious Affairs and Public Education in Warsaw approved the habilitation of Dr. Raymond Gostkowski at the University of Lviv to the position of docent of classical archaeology (*Imenuvannia profesoriv* 1935: 6).

²⁰ Archive of the Archaeological Museum of the University of Lviv. Collection of I. Starchuk.



Fig. 10. Ivan Starchuk during his scientific travels in 1932. Digital archive of the Archaeological Museum of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

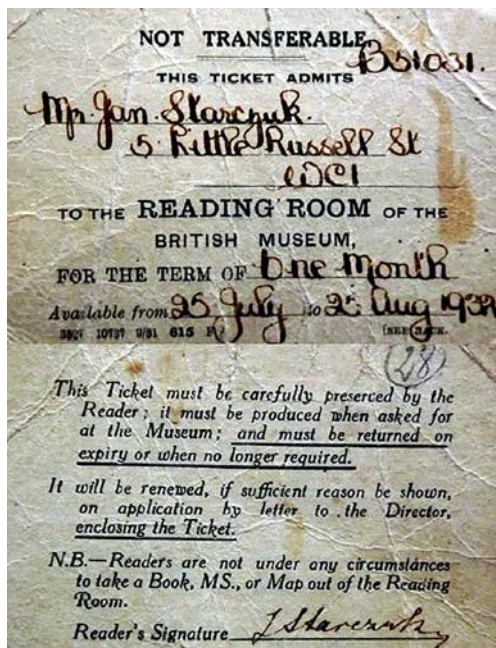


Fig. 11. Ivan Starchuk's entrance ticket to the British Museum. 1932. Digital archive of the Archaeological Museum of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.



Fig. 12. Volodymyr Tyss and Ivan Starchuk during the expedition in 1937. Digital archive of the Archaeological Museum of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

At the Department of Classical Archaeology in 1932, Prof. E. Bulanda organized a photographic laboratory, which he took care of personally. He employed the famous Polish photographer from Lviv Józef Świtkowski (1876–1942), who was the author of several textbooks on photography (*UJK* 1932: 151). The Ukrainian Volodymyr Tyss (1903–1960), a non-staff assistant at the Department of Classical Archaeology, also studied under E. Bulanda. During 1933–1939, V. Tyss made photos for the departments of classical archaeology, prehistory, museums of Lviv, and voivodeship conservators.²¹ V. Tyss repeatedly went to the field as a photographer. Some of these photos have survived to this day (Fig. 12).²²

In the interwar period, the lack of qualified archaeologists was felt not only in Lviv. Data in archival documents show that the University of Warsaw tried to lure E. Bulanda to work for them. However, the University of Lviv urgently submitted to the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education in Warsaw a justification

²¹ Archive of the University of Lviv, File 588 (Staff Department. Employees until 1939), p. 1.

²² Scientific archive of the Department of Archaeology of Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Collection of glass plate negatives of the University of Lviv.



Fig. 13. Volodymyr Tyss and Ivan Starchuk during the expedition to Borshchiv region in 1937. Digital archive of the Archaeological Museum of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

in which the main emphasis was placed on the fact that the lands of former Eastern Galicia are very rich in archaeological sites, and E. Bulanda is the only classical archaeologist who has experience in the field research and therefore, Lviv should not be deprived of an only specialist. At the same time, the Council of Professors of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Lviv appealed to the Ministry to appoint E. Bulanda as an Ordinary Professor.²³

The Department of Classical Archaeology did not carry out large-scale works in former Galicia, but it was most often involved in research carried out by the Department of Prehistory. An example is the survey expedition to the Borshchiv region that took place in July 1937 (Fig. 13). “In two weeks, a scientific expedition led by Professor Dr. Edmund Bulanda is leaving the University of Lviv to explore the remains of Roman culture in Borshchiv district, namely the so-called «Trajan’s Walls». This expedition will research the forests between Mushkativka and Turylche in the Borshchiv region, where there are also traces of the culture of the ancient Romans”,

²³ SALR. Collection 26, Inventory 5, File 174 (File of Professor Bulanda Edmund, 1916–1939), pp. 39–40.



Fig. 14. Jerzy Kulczycki (1898–1974). From the collection of the Archive of the Department of Archaeology of the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

wrote the newspaper *Ukrainian News* on July 6, 1937 (*Slidy rymaskoi kultury* 1937: 4). The Assistant of the Department of Classical Archaeology K. Majewski received permission for this expedition, and the Assistant of the Department of Prehistory, Markiiian Smishko (Marcjan Śmiszko), was involved in the works, in addition to I. Starchuk.²⁴ In 1938, the survey results were published by K. Majewski, stressing that their goal was the study of barrows and “Trajan’s Walls” in the Podillia region. In the publication, he emphasized the significant role of classical archaeology in studying antique imports, including their stylistic analysis and the attempt to localize the place of production (Majewski 1938: 92–96).

In the report on the activities of the Department of Classical Archaeology, compiled a few weeks before the beginning of World War II in September 1939, its personnel was presented as follows: Head – E. Bulanda, Adjunct, Doctor I. Starchuk, Senior Assistant, Docent K. Majewski, Deputy Assistant K. Eugeniusz, Senior museum rider

²⁴ Stefanyk National Science Library in Lviv, Collection 26, file 42, part 5, p. 61 (Letter to the conservator of the voivodship in Lviv from the Department of Classical Archaeology. May 24, 1937).



Fig. 15. From the expedition led by Lazar Slavin to Olbia. 1940. Archive of the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

A. Kozłowski. A little earlier, K. Michałowski (Assistant in 1924–1933), J. Kulczycki (Assistant in 1922–1934; Fig. 14), R. Petelenz-Łukasiewicz, and others had been employees of the department (Bilas 2012: 356; Królczyk 2015: 128). As mentioned, all the Department of Classical Archaeology employees were disciples of E. Bulanda, and this was his outstanding contribution to the development of classical archaeology in Central Europe.

DURING THE WAR YEARS

The beginning of World War II hit eastern Poland at that time with a terrible wave of destruction. The Soviet occupiers introduced Sovietization through repression and various forceful methods. After the reform of the university in 1939/1940, the Department of Classical Archaeology was liquidated, and E. Bulanda was transferred to the Department of Classical Philology, where he worked for a short time (Majewski 1955a: 377–381).

In the first years of Soviet rule, E. Bulanda, K. Majewski, E. Kulczycki, and I. Starchuk were the only remaining classical archaeologists in Lviv. On February 8, 1940, the Lviv Department of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR was established based on scientists of the liquidated Shevchenko Scientific Society and archaeologists of the reorganized University of Lviv. The department was subordinated to the director of the Institute of Archaeology, a prominent classical archaeologist, the founder of the school of Ukrainian classic archaeology, a researcher of the monuments of antiquity of the Northern Black Sea region (primarily Olbia), Lazar Slavin, who headed the institution in 1940–1945 (Cherkaska 2017: 106–110). In the first year of his activity, the department was staffed by “Junior Researchers Docent Ivan Starchuk and Kazimierz Majewski (a Pole from Lviv)” (Pasternak 1948: 38).

Classical archaeology was no longer a priority area of research. Nevertheless, I. Starchuk and K. Majewski established contacts with L. Slavin and began cooperating in research on Olbia (Fig. 15). In 1940, I. Starchuk participated in the excavations conducted by Lazar Slavin (Cherkaska 2017: 108). The following year, K. Majewski had to participate in the excavations of Olbia. However, on June 22, 1941, the Soviet-German war began, so whether this plan was implemented is unknown. In fact, during this period, we observe the decline of classical archaeology in Lviv. E. Bulanda and K. Majewski left for Wrocław in 1945, and E. Kulczycki followed them in 1946. After World War II, Lviv was incorporated into the Soviet Union.

CONCLUSIONS

During the interwar period, classical archaeology developed in Lviv around the university. A group of young and talented researchers was formed there. They excavated and studied local monuments from antiquity and deepened their knowledge by excavating archaeological sites in Greece and Italy while also studying materials in many museums worldwide. From the end of the 19th century, the young academics visited the ancient sites of the Northern Black Sea region. In particular, there were frequent visits by organized groups to Kerch, Chersonesus, and other ancient Crimean cities. Later, Lviv archaeologists I. Starchuk, K. Michałowski, and K. Majewski, together with their students, became participants in the excavations of the ancient centres on the northern coast of the Black Sea.

Until 1939, the scientists of Lviv were part of the pan-European scientific community and had access to the practical study of monuments and foreign literature. During the twenty years between the two World Wars, the Department of Classical Archaeology of the University of Lviv became the largest and most

respected archaeological department in Poland. Specialists of the highest professional level who had trained there went to different universities and headed entire areas of study of ancient civilizations.

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