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Karol Hadaczek (1873–1914) and the beginnings of archaeology in universities of the North-East borderland of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Natalia Bulyk^a and Jacek Lech^b

This article is dedicated to Karol Hadaczek (1873–1914), holder of the Chair of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory at the University of Lvov at the beginning of the twentieth century (from 1905). It depicts the scholar's life and work, including his archaeological research and publications, and describes how archaeology evolved in universities of the North-East borderland of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Hadaczek was the author of important works on ancient goldsmithery and the two gold hoards from Michalkov. He carried out a number of noteworthy archaeological investigations, primarily in eastern Galicia (western Ukraine) and in Little Poland (western Galicia), excavating such important sites as the cremation cemetery at the village of Gać near Przeworsk (the Przeworsk culture) and the Tripolye culture settlement at Koszyłocze. In 1909 Hadaczek used, for the first time, the category of archaeological culture and was the first among Polish archaeologists to do so. He committed suicide in December 1914, during the Russian occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Lemberg (Lvov).

KEY WORDS: Karol Hadaczek (1873–1914), history of archaeology, Galicia in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, University of Lvov, the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, chair of classical archaeology and prehistory

BEGINNINGS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GALICIA. AN INTRODUCTION

The end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century saw significant changes in the way archaeology developed in many European academic centres, among others in those lying in Galicia (German *Galizien*; Polish *Galicja*; Ukrainian *Halychyna*), at the time a part of Poland belonging to the Austro-Hungarian empire as its North Eastern province. Archaeological studies in Galicia became a separate university discipline in the second half of the 19th century, after Vienna and Prague, the large

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academic centres of the empire (Sklenář 1983: 32–3). The first department of archaeology in Galicia was created in its western part, at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. In the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century, Cracow was the heart of the Austrian part of Poland (Sklenář 1983: 63; see Lech 1997–1998: Fig. 1 and article by M. Woźny in this volume, pp. 33–58). Here, in 1866, Józef Łepkowski (1826–1894) was appointed Professor Extraordinaire of Archaeology. Łepkowski immediately threw himself into his work (see Plate 1 in article by M. Woźny in this volume). In 1867 he organized an Archaeological Cabinet containing the University's collection of finds from all the Polish lands. In the same year, a temporary Chair of Archaeology was created for him, and in 1874 it became a permanent Department of Archaeology. Łepkowski understood archaeology in the spirit of Romanticism, was an opponent of Darwin's theory and had a sceptical attitude towards evolutionist prehistory. At the same time, he was a pioneer of archaeological cartography, attempting to apply it to the interpretation of archaeological finds and monuments. He paid close attention to the sessions of the Congresses of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology and in 1876 was even Vice-President of the Budapest session (Abramowicz 1991: 31, 40–4, 55 and 61; Chochorowski 2002: 4). After Łepkowski's death, the Jagiellonian University created a Chair of Classical Archaeology in 1896 for Piotr Ł. Bieńkowski (1865–1925). Bieńkowski studied at the University in Lvov under Professor Ludwik Ćwikliński (1853–1942), a Classical philologist who greatly contributed to the development of archaeology both at the University and in eastern Galicia. In 1905, Włodzimierz Demetrykiewicz (1857–1937) was given the post of lecturer in prehistory at the Jagiellonian University (Lech 1997–1998: 27–8; 2006: 25–7; see article by M. Woźny in this volume). 'The University in Lvov, in the capital of the Galicia province, had remained until that time without a department of archaeology.' Lvov was at the time a city of many nationalities. Poles dominated but there was also a large Ukrainian community, as well as Jews, Austrians, Armenians, Germans and representatives of other peoples living in the Austro-Hungarian empire. In 1876, the Archaeological Society was formed. S. Krzyżanowski (1841–1881), its organizer and first president, founded "*Przegląd Archeologiczny*" [The Archaeological Review] as the journal of the Society (Bulyk 2006: 103–6; Lech 2006: 13–6).

In the end of the nineteenth century, the most important institution connected with archaeology in Lvov was the Board of Inspectors of Ancient Monuments of East Galicia. The organization was divided into sections. Section 1 – for prehistoric finds was responsible for the protection of the archaeological heritage. The Board was established by the authorities in Vienna in 1889 (Wysocki 1997–1998: 429) and published a well edited journal entitled, "*Teżka Konserwatorska. Rocznik c.k. Konserwatorów Narodowych Pomników Galicji Wschodniej*" [The Conservation Portfolio. Annual of the I & R Conservators of Eastern Galicia's Ancient Monuments], which included

¹ Lvov was well known in the Habsburg empire as Lemberg, earlier and later as the Polish *Lwów*, now it is the Ukrainian city of *L'viv*.



Fig. 1. The University in Lvov, after a 19th century print. Building, where the Chair of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory was established in 1905. From J. Lech's collection.

many important articles and material on the prehistory of East Galicia (see Fig. 10–1). Archaeological finds were also collected and archaeological research was organized by the Dzieduszycki Museum of Natural History and the Lubomirski Museum, both founded by Polish aristocrats, as well as by the Stavropigian Institute and Shevchenko's Scientific Society, founded by the Ukrainian community (Bulyk 2006: 100–11; Lech 2006: 8–27). In the spring of 1905 a Chair of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory was created in the University of Lvov (Fig. 1) for Dr Karol Hadaczek and in this way Lvov became one of the more notable centres for archaeological studies in Central Europe (see Sklenář 1983: 137). Professor Karol Hadaczek was an interesting and important figure in the history of archaeology in Lvov, East Galicia and Poland in the beginning of the twentieth century, though today he is almost completely forgotten.²

² The first publications about Karol Hadaczek were written by his contemporaries J. Kostzewicz (1916: 97–9; 1949: 94–7), W. Antoniewicz (1917: 481–8) and B. Janusz (1924: 73–6). In the sixties short biographical articles dedicated to Hadaczek were published: in *The Polish Biographical Dictionary* (Pilecki 1961) in Polish, in the *Archaeological Encyclopedia of Europe* in German (Filip ed. 1960).

KAROL HADACZEK (1873–1914) – A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH



Fig. 2. Piotr I. Bienkowski-Lada (1865–1925), professor of classical archaeology in Cracow, earlier L. Ćwikliński's student at the University of Lvov. After E. Bulanda (1925).

The future Professor of the University in Lvov was born on the 24th of January 1873 in Grabowiec, Borodczany district, the Stanisławów region of Galicia, in the former Polish Kingdom (now Bohorodchany, Ivano-Frankivsk region in the Republic of Ukraine). After primary and secondary schools, in 1893 he became a student in the Faculty of Philosophy of Lvov University. His interest in archaeology owed much to Ludwik Ćwikliński (1853–1942), an excellent professor of the classics and a powerful politician. Before coming to Lvov, Ćwikliński had received a thorough education in Gniezno (the Prussian part of Poland), Breslau and Berlin. When Hadaczek was beginning his studies, Ćwikliński was rector of Lwów University and had a lively interest in archaeology, primarily classical. He had been one of the organizers of a meeting of Polish and Ruthenian archaeologists in Lvov, in September 1885. Ćwikliński laid the foundations of Polish and west Ukrainian classical archaeology. At the University, he created an Archaeological Cabinet, financed by the authorities in Vienna, and in 1894 began to publish the journal “*Eos*”, devoted to all areas of Graeco-Roman antiquity

and in the *Soviet Encyclopedia of the History of Ukraine* (Smishko 1969) in Ukrainian. In the end of the 19th century K. Hadaczek was remembered by A. Abramowicz (1900: 83–4) and L. Lech (1997: 1998: 28–9) in Polish, and by J. P. Bercowski (2004) in Ukrainian. Despite all these writings, some aspects of his private life, public work and scientific work are still unknown.

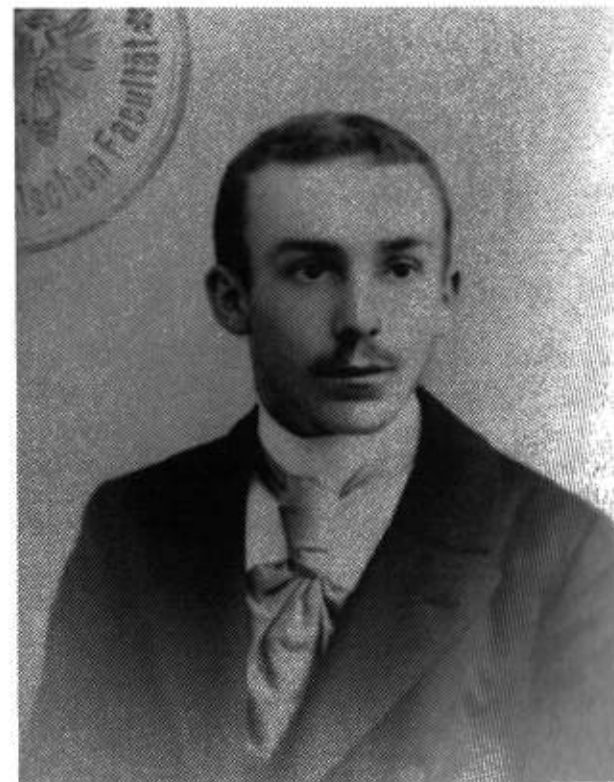


Fig. 3. Karol Hadaczek (1873–1914) at the time of his studies in Vienna. Photograph from his course record book. By courtesy of the Archives of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

and the heritage of Mediterranean culture, including classical archaeology. He was also the teacher of the first Polish scholars in the field of classical archaeology – Piotr I. Bienkowski (Fig. 2) and Karol Hadaczek (Finkel and Starzyński 1994, vol. 2: 743–8; Ćwikliński 1891; Pilch 1933; Laszak 2004: 79 and 84). When Hadaczek was studying in Lvov, Classical Philology was evolving studies in Graeco-Roman mythology with the extensive use of archaeological finds. This trend was reflected in Hadaczek's first works devoted to classical archaeology (Pilecki 1961). L. Ćwikliński was also involved in the archaeology of eastern Galicia as an inspector in the Prehistoric Finds and Monuments Section of the Board of Inspectors of Ancient Monuments of East Galicia, and from 1898 was the Board's chairman. This allowed Hadaczek to carry out the first excavations (see below) and led to co-operation with the Dzieduszycki Museum in Lvov (*Kronika Lwowska* – 1897: 104–50). The end of the nineteenth century saw the emergence of the culture-historical school in Central Europe, mainly in Vienna and Berlin. From 1891–1900, after graduating from the University of Lvov, Hadaczek, recommended by Ćwikliński, studied in Vienna, attending a seminar on archaeology and epigraphy and participating in field archaeology. In 1897, and from 1900–1914 he worked as

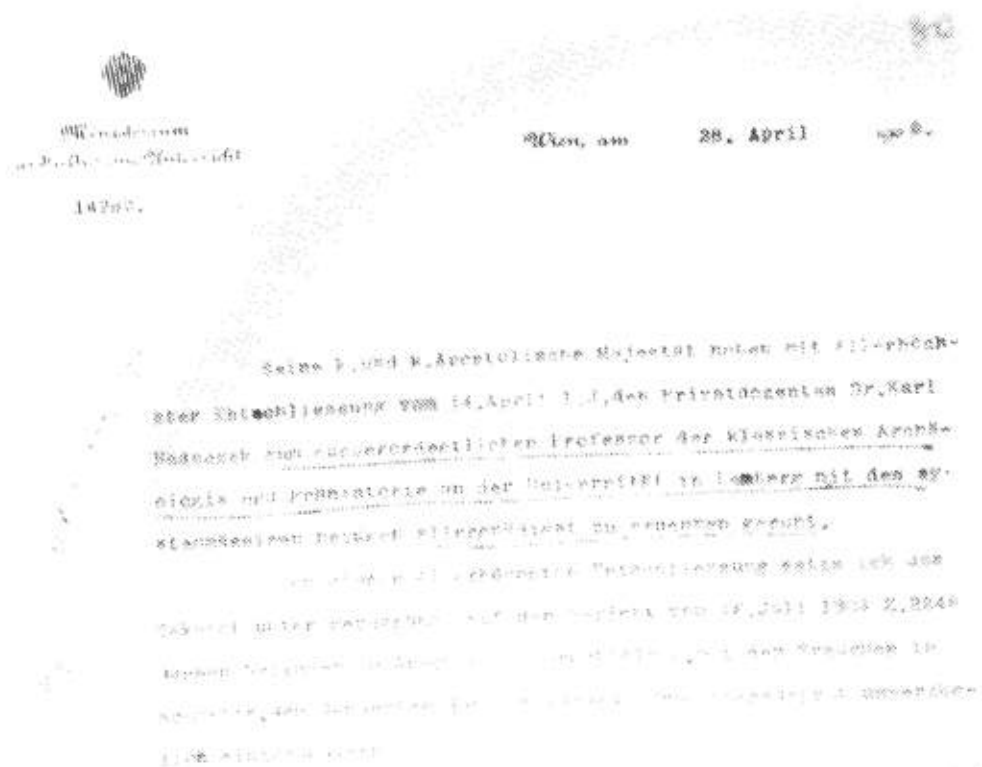


Fig. 4. Official letter from the ministry in Vienna informing the University of Lvov that on the 14th of April 1905 Emperor Franz Josef I appointed Karol Hadaczek to a professorship of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory. By courtesy of the State Archives of Lvov Region (Fonds 26, Series 5, File 336, Page 30).

lectures by E. Reisch, R. Bormann and M. Hoernes. At the turn of the century, Moritz Hoernes (1852–1917) was one of the best European prehistorians. In Vienna, Hadaczek became familiar with classical archaeology, Egyptology and prehistory (Fig. 3). In June of 1900, he received his Ph.D from the University of Vienna (Pilecki 1961; Abramowicz 1991: 83–4; Lech 1997–1998: 28–9; 2006: 27–8; Berest 1998: 78). When Hadaczek was studying in Vienna, his mentor, Professor L. Ćwikliński from the University in Lvov, became a member of the Council of State of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. It was probably as a result of Ćwikliński's support that Hadaczek received a scholarship which allowed him to set out upon a three-year research journey. During his travels he took part in excavations in Greece, Italy and Germany, where, while staying in Berlin, he became acquainted with the ideas of Gustaf Kossinna (1858–1931), and probably with the man himself. According to Józef Kostrzewski (1949: 94), during his travels Hadaczek mastered to perfection the techniques of excavating and therefore could

express himself critically about earlier investigations (Hadaczek 1914a: 2–3). Hadaczek published in Polish and German, rarely in French. His most important work on classical archaeology appeared in Vienna in 1903 (Hadaczek 1903). In the same year, at the University of Lvov he defended his post-doctoral dissertation entitled “The Roman Period in the Dniester Valley” and passed examinations giving him the right to teach at a university. He was appointed Assistant Professor (*Docent*) of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory and two years later, in 1905, was appointed to the Chair of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory of Lvov University (Fig. 4). He was also a corresponding member of the Academy of Learning in Cracow (Pilecki 1961). As a member of the Cracow Academy he was to participate in the excavations in El-Kubanieh (Upper Egypt) in the 1911/1912 seasons. The excavations were organized by the Academy of Sciences and Learning in Vienna. Hadaczek, however, was unable to reach Upper Egypt in time and, in the end, he participated in excavations of a cemetery near the great pyramids on the plateau at Giza, conducted by Hermann Junker (1877–1967). In 1913–1914 Hadaczek was Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at Lvov University. World War I found the scholar in Lvov. The harsh Russian occupation of the city in 1914, illness and a lack of means of livelihood after the occupying forces shut down the University led to depression ending in suicide. Hadaczek killed himself on the 19th of December, just before Christmas. His sudden death made a great impression all around the city. He was buried two days later in the famous Lyczaków cemetery; unfortunately his grave no longer exists (Anon. 1915; Janusz 1915: 184–5; Kostrzewski 1970: 109; see Lech 2006: 31–2).

HADACZEK'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PRIOR TO HIS PROFESSORSHIP IN LVOV UNIVERSITY

When studying in Vienna, Hadaczek turned his attention to archaeology and exhibited a particular interest in both classical archaeology and the prehistory of Galicia. He began his activity in this field by boldly criticising the work *Vorgeschichte Galiciens* by W. Demetrykiewicz, at this time a prehistorian of great repute (Demetrykiewicz 1898; Hadaczek 1898–1899; see M. Woźny, p. 39 in this volume). During the holidays he participated in surveys and excavations in eastern Galicia. Hadaczek's first serious investigations began in 1898–1899. He excavated a multilayered settlement in Grabarka Niesłuchowska in the Kamionka Strumiłowa district, in the region of Lvov (now Neshukhyi in Ukraine). The young archaeologist found a settlement with pottery owns from the period of Roman influences and a burial of the Trzciniec-Komarow culture. In his report from the excavations, he wrote that 18 dwellings and several outbuildings

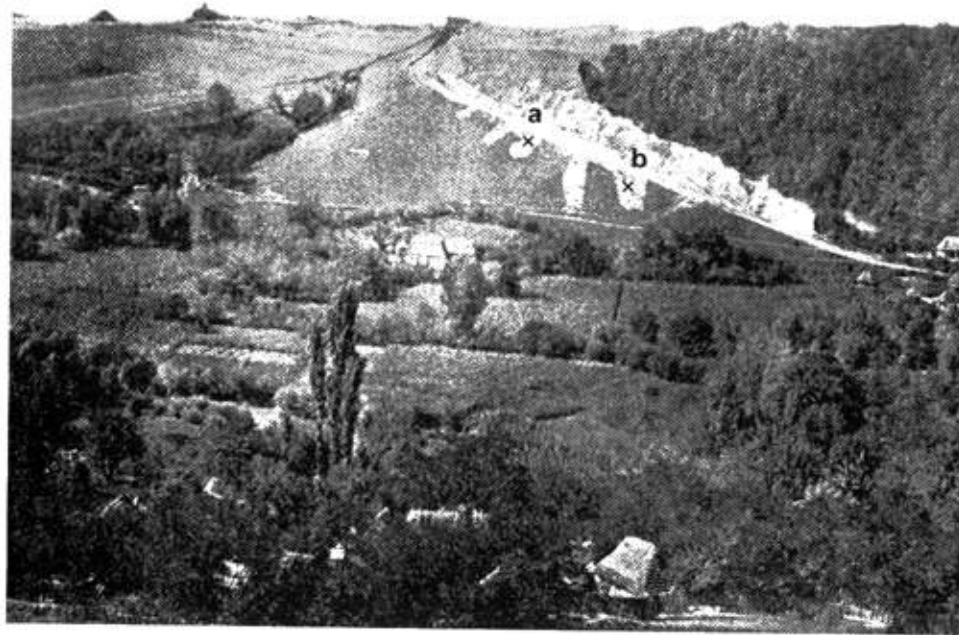


Fig. 5. Michalkov, Borszczów district. General view of site investigated by Hadaczek when searching the area where the Michalkov hoards had been discovered: a – hoard from the year 1878; b – hoard from the year 1897. After K. Hadaczek (1904a).

were discovered. A large part of the collection was attributed to the Cherniakhiv culture (Hadaczek 1900a; 1900b; see also Janusz 1918: 157; Ratyck 1957: 91). Unfortunately, the stage to which archaeological science had developed at the time did not allow the young scholar to classify excavated material correctly. For example, he defined materials from the Early Middle Ages and Kyiv Russ as artefacts of the Urnfield culture (Onyschuk 2000: 191). Another interesting site was studied by Hadaczek in 1900, when he investigated the area where the Michalkov hoards had been found (Hadaczek 1904a). In the years 1878 and 1897, in the village of Michalkov near Filipkowce, Borszczów district (Michalków in Polish, Mykhalkiv in Ukrainian), a chance discovery was made of two rich and very interesting hoards of gold artefacts (Plates I and II). Hadaczek began surface investigations in Michalkov (Fig. 5), which lies near where the river Seret flows into the Dnister, and, despite an absence of new archaeological material, the results of his survey were important. On the basis of interviews with local inhabitants, Hadaczek collected information about the finding of the Michalkov hoards (Fig. 6). Though he did not achieve the results he desired, Hadaczek did discover a new ground burial complex (Janusz 1918: 68–70; Ratyck 1957: 66). During his work in the Institute of Archaeology in Vienna as inspector for the Central Commission of Antiquity, he collected data

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ZŁOTE SKARBY MICHALKOWSKIE

OPRACOWAŁ

DR. KAROL HADACZEK

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1904

Fig. 6. Title page of K. Hadaczek's book *Gold hoards from Michalkov* (Hadaczek 1904).

about archaeological sites and the most important finds in east Galicia (Berest 1998: 78). Among his publications is a short work about a limestone column (statue) from the River Zbrucz (Zbruch) on the Austro-Russian border, well known under the name of *Światowid* [Svantevit], described in early mediaeval German chronicles as a god of the pagan Slavs (Fig. 7). The discovery of the statue in 1848 and its transport to Cracow in May 1851 are deemed among the most important events of the Romantic period in archaeology in the eastern part of Central Europe (Hadaczek 1904b: 114; Sklenář 1984: 76; Zaitz 2001). The significance of the *Światowid* statue for Slavic archaeology and the emotions it aroused can be compared to the importance of the *Dama de Elche*, the politicized “Mona Lisa” of Spanish archeology (Žaki 1948: 130; Martínez Navarrete 1991: 1998: 121–2). The short article by Hadaczek (1904b: 114) on the limestone column from the River Zbrucz was “...the fruit of several years of deliberation and study”. Hadaczek wrote the article during a stay in Vienna in December 1902 and sent it to the Anthropology Commission of the Academy of Learning in Cracow. The work was read on the 31st of March 1903 and though both W. Demetrykiewicz, a member of the Academy, and Prof. Bienkowski from the Jagiellonian University “...noted that they disagreed with various views and reasonings of the author”, W. Demetrykiewicz moved that the article be published (*Sprawozdanie...* 1904: VIII). Hadaczek (1904b) convincingly proved the authenticity of the limestone column of *Światowid* and, as one of the first, on the basis of archaeological analysis, rightly argued that the appearance of such a “god” must be connected with the ancient Slavs (Hadaczek 1904b: 115–6), or more precisely:

“The analysis shows that *Światowid* incorporates mythological elements of the western and eastern Slavs.” (Hadaczek 1904b: 120)

It should be stressed that, at the time, some prominent scholars were skeptical about the ancientness of the *Światowid* statue and its connection with the Slavs (Demetrykiewicz 1910: 10–11; Brückner 1912: 166), though earlier Demetrykiewicz had expressed the view that the statue of *Światowid* “...can come from no later than the 9th c. after Christ and is a statue of a Slavic god” (*Badania...* 1900: 157). A. Brückner (1912: 166), an outstanding authority on the culture of the ancient Slavs, member of many academies and professor of the University in Berlin pronounced outright that “The *Światowit* from Zbrucz cannot be Slavic.” Today, one hundred years later (Fig. 7), several basic statements made by Hadaczek about the limestone column from the river Zbrucz are accepted as accurate (Szymański 1996: 84–5).

Hadaczek’s (1903) most important work in classical archaeology, on ancient goldsmithery, was published in Vienna. In the next year he published his book about the two hoards from Michalkow (Fig. 6). The work was devoted to a gold treasure, which had interested Hadaczek (1904a) for several years. Richly illustrated (Plates I and II), it allowed the reader to estimate better the great historical and artistic importance

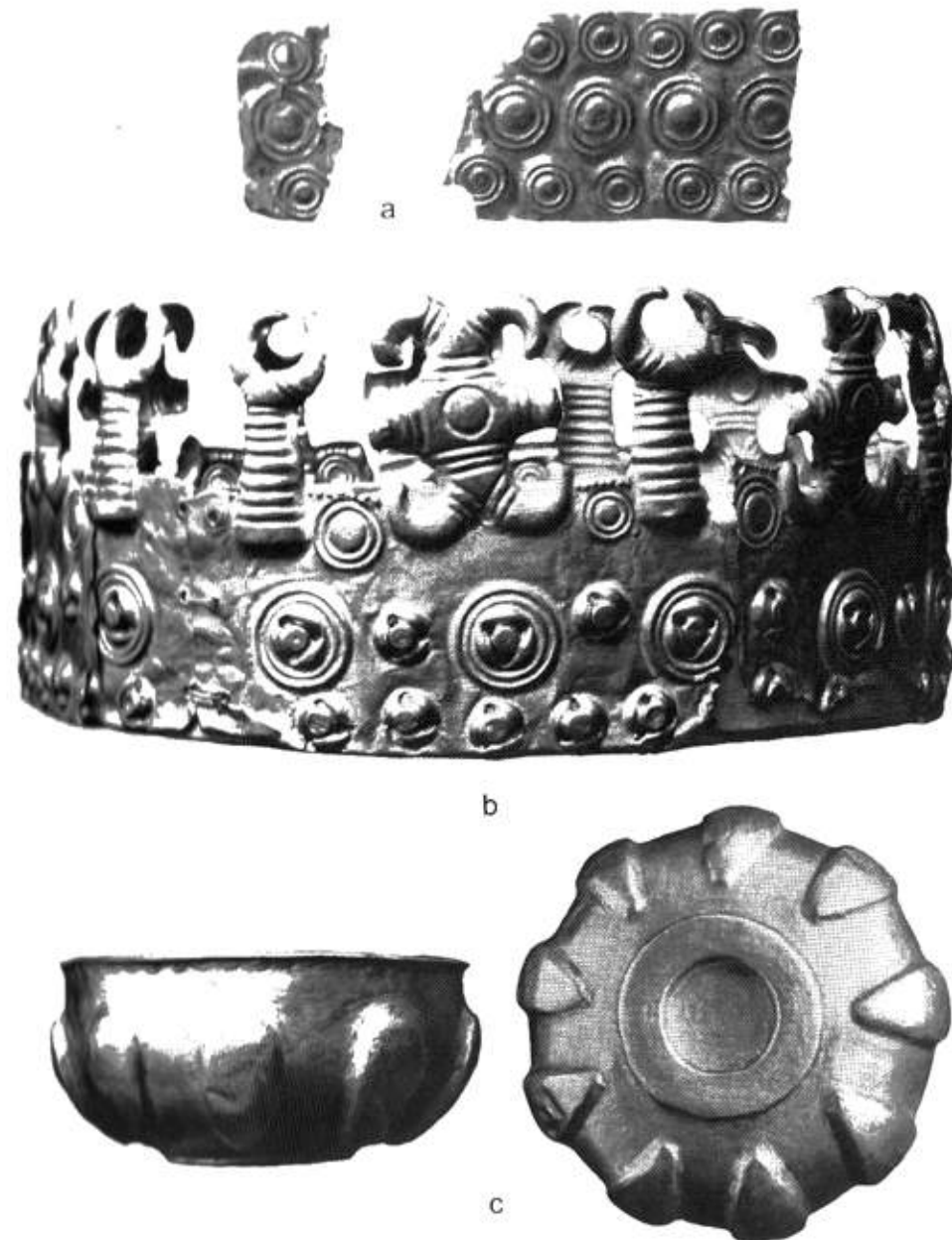


Plate I. The Michalkow gold hoards. Diadems. After K. Hadaczek (1904a).
 a – Smaller diadem. End fragment and longer fragment (width 4 cm, length 24 cm); b – Wide diadem decorated along the top with a cut out ornamentation (width 8,5 cm, width of ribbon 5 cm and width of cut out ornament 1,5 cm, length 60 cm); c – Bowl of gold plate, view from side and base, weight 108 g; (side length 9 cm, width at base 5,4 cm).



Plate II. The Michalkov gold boards. Fibulas. After K. Hadaczek (1904a).
 a - Large zoomorphic fibula, weight 148 g (length 16,5 cm, width c. 8 cm); b - Small zoomorphic fibula with motif of dog or wolf(?),
 weight 60 g (length 10,7 cm, width c. 6 cm); c - Small zoomorphic fibula with pony(?) motif, weight 58 g.



Fig. 1. The Archaeological Museum. The fine iron column of the artist
 František Čermák. Photo: J. Foch.

of the hoards, which included a bowl and: “bracelets of different sorts; zoöomorphic fibulae; arc fibulae; round, convex and clover-leaf ornamental plates, either plain or embossed; necklaces; diadems; parts of belt plates, decorated with embossed circles; ornaments from the hilt of a sword or dagger, terminating in two spirals; gold beads of various shapes...”, etc. (Gimbutas 1959: 85). Over half a century later, Marija Gimbutas (1971–1994), then a Research Fellow of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, described the book as “...a handsome monograph by Karol Hadaczek in the year 1904”. Gimbutas (1959: 84) referred to his conclusions, saying that:

“According to Hadaczek, the Michalkov artifacts all belong to a single hoard, which probably had been divided into two parts and hidden in two pits on the hillside” (see Fig. 5).

Before Hadaczek’s work appeared, there had been little information about the hoards in print (Reinecke 1899; Przybysławski 1900: 31–43). Demetrykiewicz dated the Michalkov treasure to the La Tène period (c. 200 BC) and associated it with the Celtic Bastarnae people (*Badania...* 1900: 157). Hadaczek’s well illustrated and carefully edited book turned people’s attention to these unique finds and made a more substantial discussion possible. It was taken up by M. Hoernes (1906), an outstanding representative of Viennese prehistory. Today, since both hoards were lost during the Second World War, Hadaczek’s publication has significant documentary value (Gimbutas 1959; Filip ed. 1969a; Kemenczei 1995: 331; Metzner-Nebelsick 2003). Both hoards are at present attributed to the Holihrary culture which was established in western Ukraine, in the catchment area of the Upper Dnister and the River Seret, and whose people were employed in salt production. At present, this unit of cultural taxonomy is dated, according to P. Reinecke, to HaA and HaB, that is to about 1100–800/700 BC. The Holihrary culture is joined with the Gáva culture in one culture complex – Gáva-Holihrary (Chochorowski 1993: 238; 2005: 404; Metzner-Nebelsick 2002: 74–5). The Michalkov hoard comes from the later period of development of this complex.

PROFESSOR OF CLASSIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND PREHISTORY (1905–1914)

In 1903, K. Hadaczek was appointed *Dozent* in the University of Lvov and continued to investigate archaeological sites in the basin of the Dnister. In spring of 1905, he became a Professor Extraordinaire and received the Chair of Classic Archaeology and Prehistory of Lvov University. Documents exist from 1905, issued by the Galician Governor’s Office [*Namiestnictwo Galicyjskie*], which contain information about Professor Hadaczek’s nomination and list the courses from his first year of teaching (see Fig. 4).¹ The Archaeological Cabinet, founded by Ludwik Ćwikliński in 1876–1877,

Fig. 8. Karol Hadaczek (1852–1914) – Professor of Classical Archaeology and Prehistory at Lvov University. By courtesy of the State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw.



still functioned at the University and constituted the basis on which the Institute of Archaeology was formed. A large collection of original archaeological finds and copies was stored in the Institute and practical archaeological studies were organized there.² In 1909 Karol Hadaczek (Fig. 8) was made Professor Ordinaire of the University (Anon. 1913). The Professor continued his research activities, combining them with didactic work. Since the University had no other professional archaeologists, Hadaczek himself conducted practical training in the Archaeological Cabinet. The further development of archaeology in Lvov and eastern Galicia necessitated educating new specialists. Professor Hadaczek conducted an archaeological seminar at the University (1909–1914), right up to the summer holidays of 1914 and the beginning of the Great War (Bilas 2004: 6).

ACADEMIC CIRCLE OF LOVERS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

An interesting part of Hadaczek’s teaching activities was the organization of an “Academic Circle of Lovers of Archaeology” [officially in Polish: *Kolo Akademickie Miłośników Archeologii*]. Organization of the group began in the end of 1908. At the first meeting, on the 11th of November 1908 in the Institute of Archaeology, the main goals of the group were defined. Study of classic and Slavic archaeology was the

¹ SAJR, Fonds 96, Series 3, File 116. See also Stryk 2009: 11.

² M.P. Łach 1913: 106–11; Bilas 2004: 6.

students' primary task.⁶ On the 16th of December 1908 the statute of the "Academic Circle of Lovers of Archaeology" was confirmed by the Galician Governor's Office. In the beginning the Circle had 68 members and, as Hadaczek had hoped, was very popular.⁷

Officially, the group began its work on the 23rd of January 1909 in the Institute of Archaeology. In the speech dedicated to this event, K. Hadaczek emphasized the necessity for research of Slavic sites in the Lvov region, while his own intention was to oversee the work of the Circle. The group's leaders were elected during the first session: Mr B. Blajer (chairman), Mr J. Wilusz (deputy chairman), Miss M. Bryskalówna (secretary).⁸ This was a new form of teaching. Information about the founding of the Circle even appeared in the Lvov Polish daily newspapers "*Gazeta Narodowa*" and "*Słowo Polskie*" on January 23, 1909 (Bulyk 2006: 115–20). Initially the group worked with great energy and sessions were organized three or four times a week.⁹ The basis of its activities was the reading of reports and discussions of archaeological issues. Discussions of the results of archaeological excavations carried out in Galicia during this period were also an important part of the work. J. Kostrzewski (1949: 97 and 99) wrote that among Hadaczek's students were Bohdan Janusz (1888–1930), Roman Jakimowicz (1889–1951), Włodzimierz Hrebeniak (1892–1915), and Włodzimierz Antoniewicz (1893–1973); of these Janusz did not complete a formal course of study at the university, Hrebeniak was killed during the Great War and Antoniewicz, after a year, moved to Cracow to study under Demetrykiewicz, and then continued his studies in Vienna, where his teacher, Oswald Menghin (1888–1973), was not much older than himself. According to Antoniewicz (1953: 33–4), Hadaczek took little interest in his students and this had a negative effect on the standard of archaeological work done by B. Janusz and W. Hrebeniak.

PROFESSOR HADACZEK AS ARCHAEOLOGIST

Having his own Chair, Hadaczek had more independence and could combine didactic work and field research. This was evident in the results of his annual archaeological surveys and excavations. Some of this research was financially supported by the University.¹⁰ During his time at the University of Lvov, Hadaczek discovered several important sites and distinguished several archaeological cultures in accordance with the new trends introduced by the culture-historical school in Vienna and Berlin. For example, in 1911 he was the first to study data from old excavations carried out by Izydor Kopernicki (1825–1891) in Lipica Górna, Rohatyń district (now Verkhnia



Fig. 9. Galic near Przeworsk, western Galicia (Little Poland), Hadaczek's excavations of a cremation cemetery from Early Roman period, in 1905. After K. Hadaczek (1909a).

Lypysta) and on their basis distinguished a separate archaeological culture (Czyhybki 1901: 3). Even Hadaczek's publications were all the more estimable as they included not only a description of the sites and artefacts but also their interpretation. Hadaczek carried out archaeological investigations primarily in eastern Galicia and in Little Poland (western Galicia). In the summer of 1905, he excavated a cremation cemetery at the village of Galic near Przeworsk, now Poland (Fig. 9). During the investigations he examined 060 burials. Excavations of the cemetery provided a wealth of archaeological material which became a basis for distinguishing a separate group of archaeological sites, known from Mazovia, Great Poland, Little Poland and north-west Ukraine. The results were published in 1909 (Hadaczek 1909a; 1909b; see Filip 1969b). Here Hadaczek used, for the first time, the category of archaeological culture (Fig. 10) and was the first among Polish archaeologists to do so (Hadaczek 1909a: 16–21; see also Hadaczek 1913a: 1 and B. Lech 1997: 1998: 48; 2000: 162–3; 2006: 29). The researcher dated this site to the second and third centuries AD (Hadaczek 1909a: 16). He attributed the cemetery to the Teutonic (Germanic) tribes and, following Koszmina, w.a. continued that they had inhabited the area for a long time (Figs 11 and 12). This view was continued by other Polish archaeologists: W. Demetrykiewicz from Cracow and E. Filip from Lvov, and it is from Warsaw we borrowed Hadaczek's (Philo-Germanic

⁶ SAJR, Fonds 26, Series 5, File 601, Page 1.

⁷ SALR, Fonds 26, Series 5, File 601, Pages 2–3.

⁸ SAJR, Fonds 26, Series 5, File 601, Page 7.

⁹ SAJR, Fonds 26, Series 5, File 601, Page 4.

¹⁰ SAJR, Fonds 26, Series 5, File 256, Page 1.

TEKA KONSERWATORSKA

ROCZNIK

GRONA C. K. KONSERWATORÓW STAROŻYTNYCH POMNIKÓW

GALICJI WSCHODNIEJ

TOM III. — ZESZYT 2

CMENTARZYSKO CIAŁOPALNE KOŁO PRZEWORSKA

(Z EPOKI CESARSTWA RZYMSKIEGO)

ODKÓPAŁ I KRYTYCZNIE OPISAŁ

KONSERWATOR PROF. DR. KAROL HADACZEK

(Z 9. FIGURAMI W TEKŚCIE I ATLASEM PRZEDMIOTÓW).

WE LWOWIE.

NAKLADEM GRONA C. K. KONSERWATORÓW.

Z Drukarni W. A. Szyjrowskiego.

1909.

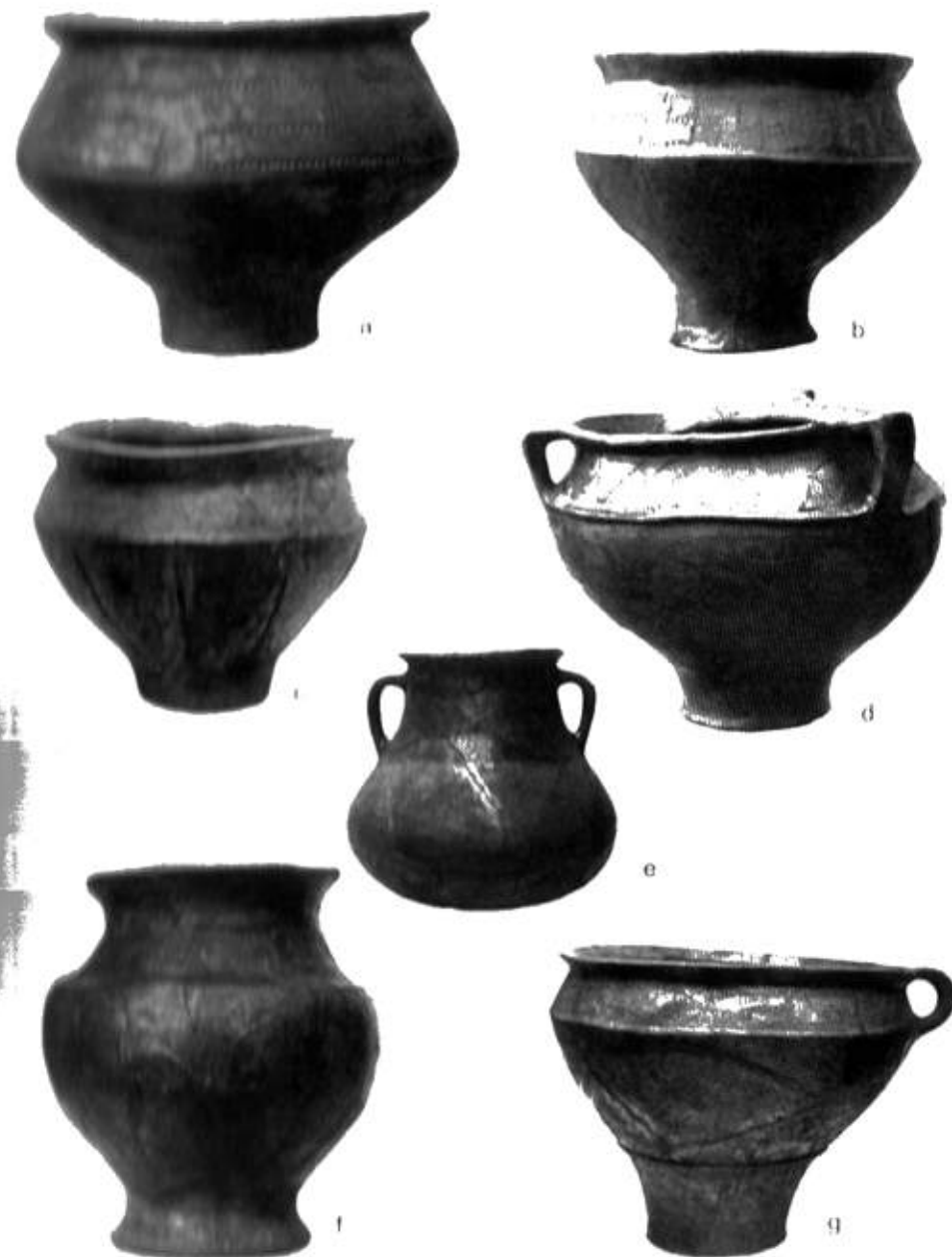


Fig. 10. Title page of K. Hadaczek's book *A cremation cemetery near Przeworsk (from the period of the Roman Empire)*

Fig. 11. Ceramic vessels from Galicja (today Poland). Vessels from Hadaczek's excavations of a cremation cemetery from Early Roman period, in 1905. After K. Hadaczek (1909).

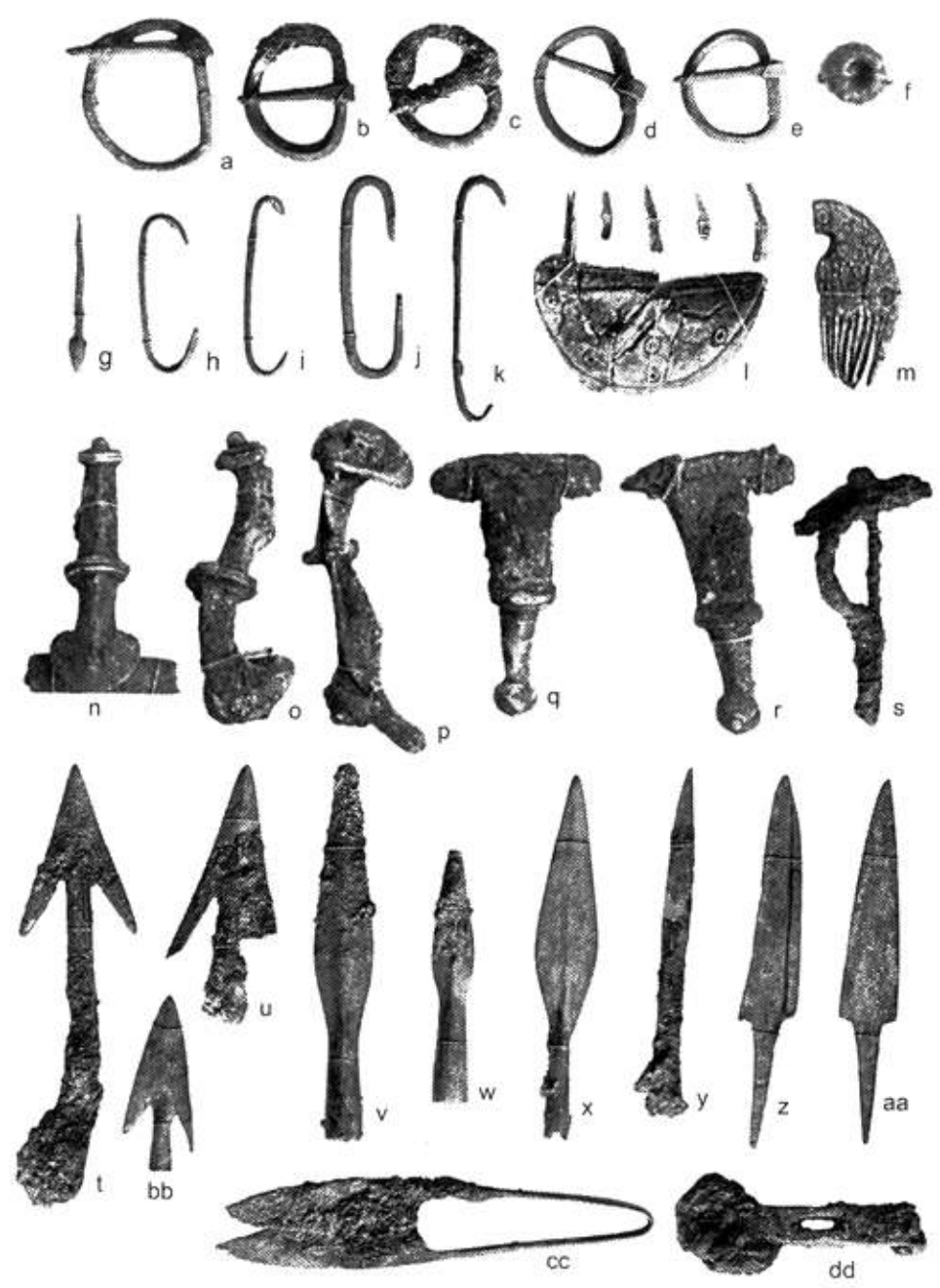


Fig. 12. Gać near Przeworsk, western Galicia (Little Poland). Small finds from Hadaczek's excavations of a cremation cemetery from Early Roman period, in 1905. After K. Hadaczek (1909b).



Fig. 11A and B. Two views of an archaeological site (Baldów, western Ukraine). Views of the archaeological site at the time of Hadaczek's excavations in the years 1905-1906. Area of excavation marked by white lines (A) and by two white quadrangles (B). After K. Hadaczek (1909b).

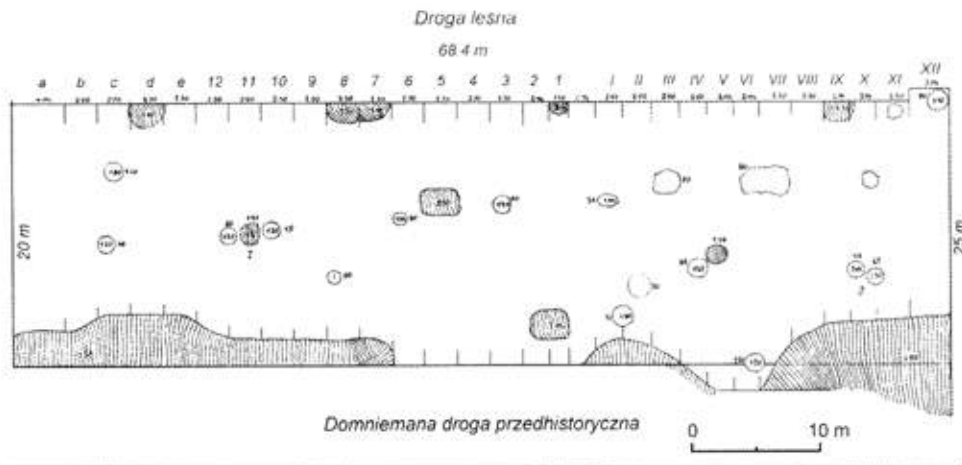


Fig. 14. Koszylowce near Zaleszczyki (Podolia, western Ukraine). Plan showing Hadaczek's excavation cutting. After K. Hadaczek (1914b).

and of "propagating Kossinna's doctrine about the expansion of the Germanic tribes far to the East", since he was of the opinion that:

"... in the time of the Roman Empire, there is no place in this area for the Slavs; [...]"

and therefore:

"...it should rather be assumed that the territories settled by the Slavs began further to the east from the line of the Western Bug and stretched through the middle of Europe at a certain distance from the Baltic and Black Seas, maybe as far as the Ural Mountains." (Hadaczek 1909a: 20)

Hadaczek's views were defended by some Polish historians (Lech 1997–1998: 33–4; 2006: 29–30). The scholar showed the unstable character of the "black urns" culture (Kozak 1984: 9). In his work, devoted to studies of the cemetery, Hadaczek (1909a) described a series of similar sites from the territory of the Western Bug and Upper Dnister catchment areas – burials in Krystynopol, Bandug, Dobrostanty, Kapustiantsi, Petryliv, Rudki (Hadaczek 1909a: 20). Later, all these sites were joined and distinguished as a separate archaeological culture, named the Przeworsk culture by L. Niederle (1865–1944). The Przeworsk culture is today well known in the archaeology of Barbarian Europe, covering a huge territory from the Upper Dnister valley in western Ukraine to the Tisza river in eastern Hungary and northward to the Vistula and Oder catchment areas in Poland (Kostrzewski 1949: 95; Filip 1969c; Cunliffe 1994: 443 and 452; Kokowski 2005: 160). At the same time, Hadaczek was doing work in classical archaeology, where he concentrated on the sculpture and painting of ancient Greece. Some of his research was to be included in a monograph devoted to Phidias, but the book was never finished (Hadaczek 1908; 1911; 1912b).



Fig. 15. Koszylowce near Zaleszczyki (Podolia, western Ukraine). Painted, Enchiridion vessels from Hadaczek's excavations, later named the Trpolska culture. After K. Hadaczek (1909a).



Fig. 16. Koszyłowiec near Zaleszczyki (Podolia, western Ukraine): a-g and i-r. Small finds from Hadaczek's excavations. Czarne Wody, from a grave; h. After K. Hadaczek (1914b). a-c – zoomorphic figurines made out of baked clay; d-g – flint blades; h – flint axe-blade; i, j – copper finds; k – silver find; l-r – loom weights. After K. Hadaczek (1914b).



Fig. 17. Female figurines made out of baked clay from Hadaczek's excavations, thus named the 'Trialeti columns'. After K. Hadaczek (1906b).



Fig. 18. Bilcze Złote, Borszczów district in Eastern Galicia (western Ukraine). Bone daggers from excavations of the Academy of Learning in Cracow, published by K. Hadaczek (1914b).

see also: Kozłowski 1924: 133–48; Childe 1925: 161, 164 and 170; 1950: 125 and 137–45; 1957: 136–47; Lech 1997–1998: 28–99; 2006: 30–1; Pekschyshyn, *Komplia* 1999: 88).

Among other important archaeological sites excavated by Hadaczek (1909a: 3; 1912a: 28) are a cemetery of the Slavic period in Zieony Gaj near Zaleszczyki (now Zelenyi Gai, Zalischyky district, Ternopil region) and one from the fourth century AD in Pryozerne Rogatyn, Stanisławów district (now Pryozerne Rogatyn in Ivano-Frankivsk region).

¹⁰ Part of the material, found during the excavations in Koszyłowce is stored in collections of the Historical Museum in Lvov.

Karol Hadaczek carried out his most important excavations in 1908–1912. He investigated a settlement at the Eneolithic (Copper Age) site of *Obóz* in Koszyłowce near Zaleszczyki (now Ukrainian Koshylivtsi in Ternopil' region), later associated by archaeologists with the Tripolye culture (Figs 13 and 14). Primary surveys of the site were organized in 1906 (Hadaczek 1914a: 5; Berest 1998: 78). Excavations in Koszyłowce furnished rich archaeological material (Figs 15–17). Special attention was paid to the art of the settlers, especially zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figurines (Figs 16a–c and 17).¹⁰ All the results of investigations of the settlement were quickly published (Hadaczek 1914a; 194b). It should be emphasized that Hadaczek's monograph (1914a) included not only a detailed description of the results of his excavations but also an analysis of the association of the Eneolithic culture with painted pottery in South-East Europe (Fig. 18), with archaeological cultures of Thessaly and other east Mediterranean regions. It was the first such work presenting a settlement site of the Tripolye culture and therefore important for its characterization, before the future excavations and publications of Soviet archaeologists such as T.S. Passek (1903–1968), E.J. Krichevskii (1910–1942) and others. Many vessels and other categories of finds were published in a special album (Fig. 19), edited in French (Hadaczek 14b;

LES MONUMENTS ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DE LA GALICIE

I.

LA COLONIE INDUSTRIELLE DE KOSZYŁOWCE (près de Zaleszczyki) DE L'ÉPOQUE ÉNÉOLITHIQUE

ALBUM DES FOUILLES

DRESSÉ PAR

CHARLES HADACZEK

PROFESSEUR À L'UNIVERSITÉ DE LÉVOUE

PREX. SOUS COUVERTURE.

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Fig. 19. Title page of K. Hadaczek's album with photographs showing finds from Eneolithic excavations, published before the Russian occupation of Lvov during the First World War (Hadaczek 1914b).

KAROL HADACZEK FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A CENTURY: FINAL REMARKS

Towards the end of the nineteenth and at the beginning of the twentieth century, Karol Hadaczek was one of the most outstanding figures of Polish archaeology. J. Kostrzewski (1949: 90) called those years “prehistory’s time of struggle for an independent role (1894–1918)”. Hadaczek played an exceptional part in developing archaeology in western Ukraine. He was the first teacher and professor of archaeology in Lvov, investigated important archaeological sites in eastern Galicia (now in western Ukraine) and in the neighbouring Little Poland and was the author of numerous publications devoted to these regions. His scientific heritage is considerable: articles, monographs, reports about archaeological surveys and excavations. Hadaczek was the first representative of the culture-historical school in Polish archaeology. He studied important problems of archaeology, both classical (goldsmithery, sculpture, Phidias) and prehistoric (the limestone statue from the River Zbrucz, the Micalkov treasure), carried out important excavations (the cemetery near Przeworsk, the Koszyłowiec settlement), and is the author of noteworthy publications (Hadaczek 193; 1909a; 1909b; 1914a; 1914b). His meticulously edited book (Hadaczek 1904a) on the hoard from Michalkov brought this exceptional find to the attention of archaeologists and gave it a place in archaeological literature. His excavations and publication were crucial for later prehistoric syntheses (Kozłowski 1924: 66, 131–6, 140–1, 147–8, 196, 198, 221–2; W. Antoniewicz 1928: 71–2, 124, 180, 286, 288, 290–1, 310, 317, 321–2; Kostrzewski 1939: 156–8, 164–7, 255, 283, 338, 343, 369) and other work being done in Poland in the interwar period (such as Cehak 1933; Majewski 1938: 63–4, 66, 75 and ff.; see also Nosek 1954: 43, 137, 189, 249; J. Antoniewicz 1956: 53 and 111).

Some historians of archaeology consider Hadaczek to have been primarily a specialist in classical archaeology (Leńczyk 1964: 47; Kozłowski 2006: 11–5; 2008: 331), because most of his lectures were devoted to this subject. But a closer look at his overall scholarly achievements must disprove this view. Classical archaeology dominated his lectures, since that was what the University needed and what most students were interested in. One should remember that at Lvov University Classical Studies had a strong position. Owing to L. Ćwikliński’s broad outlook, when the Chair of Classical Archaeology was being created in 1905 prehistory was also included. In Cracow, at the Academy of Learning and at the Jagiellonian University, prehistory was also a marginal interest, and while Professor Bielikowski, a classical archaeologist, was averse to prehistory, Hadaczek certainly was not (see M. Woźny, p. 48 in this volume). At the University in Berlin, G. Kossinna’s disputes with the classics, and others, over prehistory’s place in academia are well known (Clark 1939: 204–6; Sklenář 1933: 137 and 148; Lech and Lech 1999: 176–7 and 180). Hadaczek’s interest in prehistoric archaeology is best evinced by his excavations and publications. They show that prehistory played a much greater role in his work than is generally assumed. Knowledge of the archaeology of

ancient Greece, Italy and Egypt allowed him to take a wide view of European prehistory than did other Polish archaeologists before him and most of those who followed. In the broadness of his perception of the events and events of prehistory, he resembled V. G. Childe (1951: 19, 3) and his mentor, Vernon Evans (1851: 194) and John E. Murray (1906: 19, 4). It is no wonder that his monograph of the Koszyłowiec settlement (Hadaczek 1904a), his point of view and way of carrying out his analysis reminds one of the chapter entitled *The agriculturalists of the black earth region* in V. G. Childe’s (1951: 12–13) classic work *The dawn of European civilization*. Certainly, Hadaczek’s book contains many more simplifications and errors than Childe’s, though the latter also had its share. Though researchers who succeeded Hadaczek were keen to point out his mistakes, their perception of the prehistory of the Black Earth region lacked his breadth of view. As we have already mentioned, Włodzimierz Antoniewicz began his studies of prehistory under Hadaczek (Fig. 20). Years later, when characterizing his professor from Lvov University, Antoniewicz (1953: 14) also wrote:

“... Owing to K. Hadaczek’s mobility, the issues of the archaeology of Poland within the framework of his special interests became widely known in the world of foreign scholarship, numerous cited in foreign books and journals, the works of Hadaczek were included and discussed in serious monographic studies and synthetizing works, earlier rare occurrences. In the face of the consequences of the First World War, K. Hadaczek seemed to be liberal. This happened when he was still a young scholar, just beginning to make use of his learning and just coming to a full clarity of synthetic approaches within his field of study.

In this, we are in complete agreement with Professor Antoniewicz.

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Fig. 20. Włodzimierz Antoniewicz (1894–1953), a high school pupil, shortly before commencing his studies with K. Hadaczek (After B. Stojpak 1996)

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