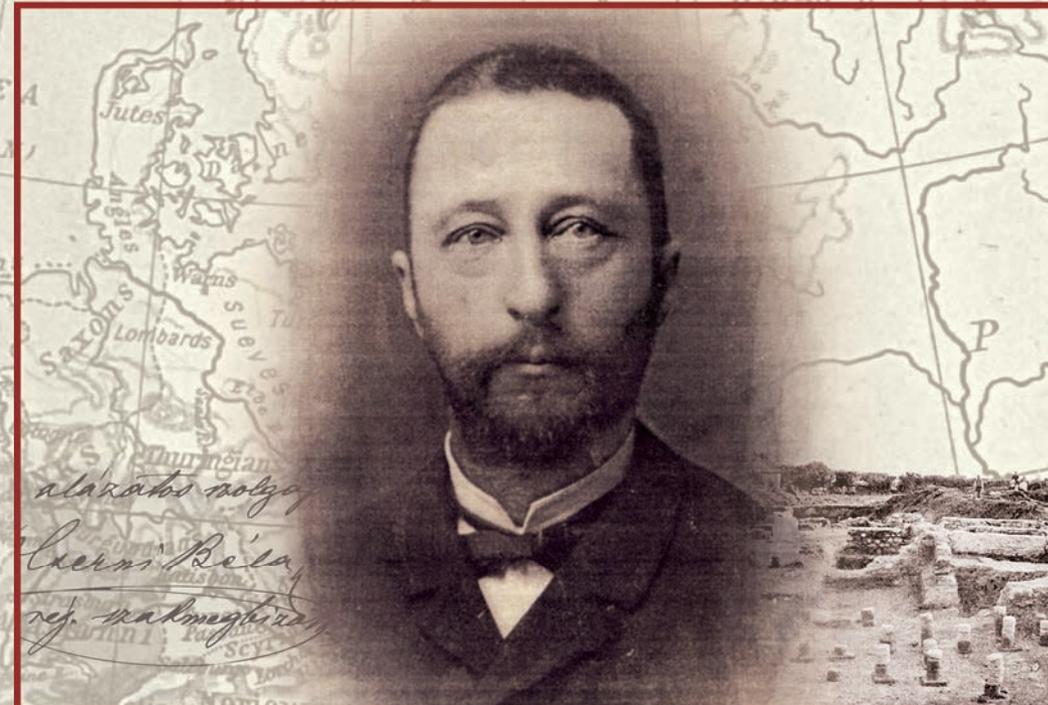




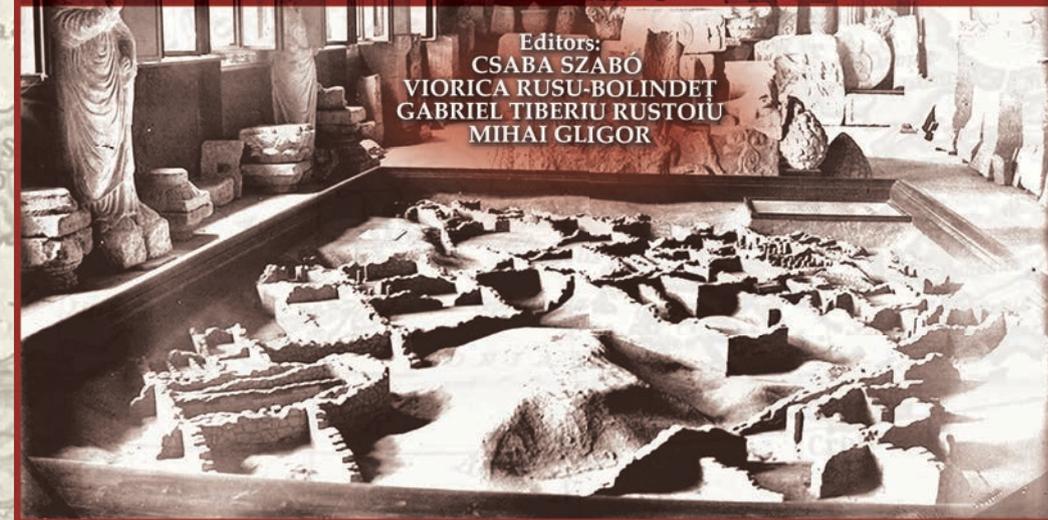
ADALBERT CSERNI AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES
THE PIONEERS OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALBA IULIA AND BEYOND



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AND
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Adalbert Cserni and his Contemporaries

*The Pioneers of Archaeology
in Alba Iulia and Beyond*

Editors:

Csaba Szabó
Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț
Gabriel Tiberiu Rustoiu
Mihai Gligor

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People and fates. Pioneers of medieval archaeology in North-Western Russia (1870–1914)

Vladislav Sobolev

ABSTRACT: *The history of Old Russian archaeology counts about 150 years only. During the second half of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century, the number of the archaeologists was still rather small. The second half of the 19th century is the time of the formation of ancient Russian archeology as a scientific section, the beginning of the accumulation of scientific material. By the time of the beginning of studies of Old-Russian monuments, no such profession as an 'archaeologist' existed in its modern sense, archaeological research were conducted by landlords, militaries, bureaucrats and priests. The article briefly tells about the fate of some researchers of the second half of the 19th century.*

KEYWORDS: *North-Western Russia; Old Russian Archaeology; historiography.*

The history of Russian archaeology counts already about 300 years. However, the interest for Old-Russian antiquities arose in Russia much later. Possibly this fact was due to the 'habitualness' of national archaeological sites and scarceness of gold and rare objects in them.

The first excavations of Old-Russian sites in North-Western Russia were carried out in the 1840s. These works were conducted by local landlords who possessed no experience of archaeological investigations. The excavations were rare and distributed throughout a vast territory. Nevertheless, they demonstrated the increasing interest of the society and science in the national history, namely the Russian historical monuments.

During the second half of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century, the number of the archaeologists was ever rising, although it was still rather small. Only about ten researchers were conducting archaeological investigations in the territory of metropolitan Saint Petersburg Province during the second half of the 19th century, that is, for 50 years. The number of archaeologists working in other north-western regions of the Empire, particularly in Novgorod and Pskov provinces, was still lesser.

It should be noted: the second half of the 19th century is the time of the

formation of ancient Russian archeology as a scientific section, the beginning of the accumulation of scientific material, the stage of the first attempts at its comprehension and analysis. There is still no series of analogies, trade and cultural ties are not clear, there are no points of contact with the nearest neighbors, its makes the scientific community closed, and contacts with researchers from other countries are rare and incidental.

I am not able to mention here all the representatives of the Russian archaeological science of the last quarter of the 19th century, but I will try to present the most eminent among them. In this study, it seems of more interest to pay attention to their personal lives rather than to their archaeological activities.

By the time of the beginning of studies of Old-Russian monuments, no such profession as an 'archaeologist' existed in its modern sense, although the Saint Petersburg Archaeological Institute was founded in 1877 by Nikolay Kalachov. This institute accepted university students or persons who already had higher education. All other students entered the Institute only as auditors. Very notable is a graduation photographs of the Archaeological Institute: we can see militaries, bureaucrats and priests.

The regular investigations were started during the preparations to the Second Archaeological Congress which took place in Saint Petersburg in the winter of 1872. In 1871, Count Aleksey Uvarov proposed to carry out excavations on the banks of Lake Ilmen where, as he believed, one could find skulls of the purely Slavic type. This idea was supported by Prof. Feodor P. Landzert of the Medical Chirurgical Academy, who headed there the Chair of Descriptive Anatomy. He proposed his disciple Lev K. Ivanovskiy as a candidate to direct the investigations.

Lev Ivanovskiy was born in 1845 in a family of gentry in Kazan Province. He obtained his secondary education in the Saint Petersburg Third Gymnasium.

From the Saint Petersburg 3rd Gymnasium, many prominent figures of the 19th and first half of the 20th century graduated: Dmitriy Pisarev – a prominent Russian literary critic; Ilya Shlyapkin – a philologist, palaeographer and historian of the Old-Russian art; Vladimir Nabokov – the father of the famous Russian writer Vladimir Nabokov.

In 1869, Lev Ivanovskiy graduated *cum laude* from the Medical Chirurgical Academy. After the training, he remained as an assistant at the Chair of Descriptive Anatomy. Subsequently, he served as a military physician at military hospitals of Saint Petersburg and Warsaw, delivered lectures at different medical courses. He also served as a physician at different regiments of the Russian army, including Guards detachments. Before his death, he had the military rank of colonel and occupied the position of the Chief Prosector of the Military Medical Academy.

In 1872, Lev Ivanovskiy start investigating Old-Russian burials. Archaeological explorations captivated him. In 1872–1891, according to a project of the Russian Archaeological Society, he excavated about 6000 burial mounds in different districts (uyezds) of Saint Petersburg, Novgorod and Yaroslavl provinces.

The results of his activities were highly estimated. After the investigations of 1872, in the following year of 1873, Lev Ivanovskiy was elected a member of the Russian Archaeological Society (RAO), and since the spring of 1879, he had been for 7 years the secretary of its Russian Department. A competent researcher, Lev Ivanovskiy was a member of several scientific societies of Saint Petersburg and Moscow: the Russian Geographic Society, Moscow Archaeological Society and Imperial Society of Amateurs of Natural Science, Anthropology and Ethnography. In the spring of 1888, the military physician Lev K. Ivanovskiy became one of the founders of the Russian Anthropological Society, attached to the Imperial Saint. Petersburg University.

Lev Ivanovskiy took part in proceedings of four archaeological congresses where he delivered reports on his investigations¹. At two of them he was entrusted with conduction of demonstrative archaeological excavations for consideration of the participants of the congress. At the Russian Archaeological Society, along with the excavations and studies in the branch of comparative anatomy, he was occupied with investigation of the chemical composition of ancient bronzes and was an editor of '*Труды Комиссии по производству химико-технических анализов древних бронз*' (*Transactions of the Commission for conduction of chemico-technical analyses of ancient bronzes*)².

Ivanovskiy published the results of his extensive archaeological investigations in articles of the yearbooks '*Известия РАО*' (*Tidings of the Russian Archaeological Society*)³ and in Proceedings of Archaeological Congresses. Pitifully, Lev Ivanovskiy died suddenly on May 9 of 1892 in the age of forty seven. The monograph '*Курганы Санкт-Петербургской губернии в раскопках Л.К. Ивановского*' (*Kurgans of Saint Petersburg Province excavated by L. K. Ivanovskiy*) was published already after his death in the important and significant series of the *Materials on Archaeology of Russia* issued by the Imperial Archaeological Commission⁴. The finds from Lev Ivanovskiy's excavations constituted the basis for development of the first system of typology and chronology of Russian kurgan antiquities. This system had remained topical until the 1980s.

¹ Ивановский 1876а; Ивановский 1876б.

² Ивановский 1884.

³ Ивановский 1877; Ивановский 1880.

⁴ Спицын 1896.

Nikolay E. Brandenburg was another officer of the Russian army⁵ without whose works, archaeological investigations of Saint Petersburg Province would have been of little significance. He was Lev Ivanovskiy's friend and a colleague of the latter in terms of his sincere ardour for history and archaeology. He was born in August 8, 1839, in Saint Petersburg. He obtained secondary education in a gymnasium and graduated from the latter in June of 1857. He was enlisted as a cadet straight away to the graduation class of the Konstantinovskiy Cadet Corpus in Saint Petersburg. During his brief study, Nikolay Brandenburg was not once awarded with memorial books and medals and became one of the best graduates. Immediately after finishing his study, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and was assigned to the K oksholm Grenadier regiment. Two years afterward, Brandenburg was transferred to artillery. With the latter, over 30 years of his life were concerned.

Brandenburg succeeded in combining his officer's service with studies in the Imperial Saint Petersburg University. In 1861, he entered the latter as an auditor student at the Faculty of Oriental Studies. His dissertation dedicated to the history of Russian-Tatar relations in the 13th and 14th century was awarded with a silver medal.

In 1872, Captain Brandenburg was transferred to the Chief Artillery Department. Simultaneously, he was appointed the Director of the Artillery Historical Museum in Saint Petersburg. He had been the Director of the Museum until his very death. During his service at the Museum, Nikolay Brandenburg solved quite a number of organizational problems. Also he conducted significant scientific activities, systemized the Museum's collection and compiled the first Museum's catalogue⁶, which was awarded with a silver medal of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society. At the All-Russian Polytechnic Exhibition of 1872 in Moscow, Brandenburg organized a military-historical section.

Brandenburg published several articles on the history of artillery in the '*Military Digest*'⁷, '*Artillery Magazine*' and '*Weaponry Digest*'⁸.

During the Russian-Turkish war of 1877–1878, Nikolay Brandenburg, already as a colonel, was sent to the operating army for collection of data on

⁵ Military education was highly characteristic of society of 19th – early 20th century. The adoption of a military educational institution and military service is typical for Russian noble families. An example is the family of people referred to in this article: the officers of the Russian army or navy served, in addition to Lev Ivanovsky and Nikolay Brandenburg, the archaeologist Vladimir Glazov and his brother Nikolai, the brother of L. Celepi, S. Gamchenko and three brothers. It is important to note: the officer service was just a manifestation of patriotism and an understanding of duty to society, the material support of the officer was not high.

⁶ Бранденбург 1883; Бранденбург 1902.

⁷ Бранденбург 1867; Бранденбург 1874.

⁸ Бранденбург 1875; Бранденбург 1881.

the contribution of artillery to the fights. His mission was not restricted by only scientific activities. During the siege of Pleven, Nikolay Brandenburg was appointed the commander of the siege artillery of the left flank. For his distinguished services at Pleven, he was awarded with an order of St. Vladimir of the 3rd Class with Swords and a Romanian Iron Cross.

Brandenburg's interest in archaeology was related with his professional activities, fervour for military history and necessity to supplement collections of the Artillery Museum. His first archaeological experience involved excavations of burial sites in the south-eastern Ladoga region. They were started by Brandenburg at his own expense. Later on, the Russian Archaeological Society, having evaluated importance of these investigations, appropriated funds for them. The materials of the excavations were published by Brandenburg in the series '*Материалы по археологии России*' (*Materials on archaeology of Russia*)⁹. These publications until now are the basis for studies on the evolution of the Novgorod Land and Old-Russian state in general, as well as investigations of the Scandinavian influence upon the culture of the local population.

Nikolay Brandenburg initiated studies of Staraya Ladoga, its oldest stone fortress and burial sites in its vicinity. The emperor Alexander the Third personally financed these investigations. This fact stressed their importance and demonstrated the increased interest in national history during that period. Brandenburg gained collaboration with Vladimir Suslov, Academician of Architecture, restorer and historian of Russian architecture. These works resulted in publication of the monograph '*Staraya Ladoga*'¹⁰.

In 1889–1892, Nikolay Brandenburg surveyed quite a number of presumable places of mediaeval battles and investigated nomadic barrows in southern Russia¹¹.

In 1902, Major General Brandenburg was sent on an official trip to Europe for studying the organization practices at military-historical museums. For three months, he visited fourteen cities and worked in twenty museums. He led an arduous life. In Spain, Brandenburg had a heart attack and he returned to Saint Petersburg in a bad state. On August 31, 1903, he died¹².

In the late 19th century, a small circle of amateurs of history and archaeology arose among students and graduates from the Department of Law at the Saint Petersburg University. The leading role there was probably played by **Nikolay K. Roerich**. Still as a gymnasium student, he participated at Lev Ivanovskiy's excavations. In 1892, he carried out his first independent investigations. The life of Nikolay Roerich – an eminent Russian artist, writer, philosopher and

⁹ Бранденбург 1895.

¹⁰ Бранденбург 1896.

¹¹ Бранденбург 1908.

¹² Печенкин 1905, 741–764.

public figure – is described in detail in numerous publications, so I will not dwell here much on it. It is of note, however, that still as a student, Nikolay Roerich became a member of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society. After graduating from the Academy of Arts and Department of Law of Saint Petersburg University, he lectured for several years the course ‘*Artistic technique applied to archaeology*’ in the Saint Petersburg Archaeological Institute.

Of lesser fame are **Leonid N. Tselepi**, who graduated from the Department of Law in 1882 and Nikolay Roerich’s university classmate Nikolay F. Arep’yev. Their investigations contributed much to the development of archaeological studies of the north-western region of Russia.

Leonid N. Tselepi descended from gentlemen by birth from Saint Petersburg Province. He was born on April 9, 1856, in their ancestral estate near Saint Petersburg, where he spent his childhood. After graduating from a Saint Petersburg gymnasium, he studied at the Department of Law of the Imperial Saint Petersburg University. He completed his study in 1882. He was a candidate to judicial offices at the Saint Petersburg circuit court. In the mid-1880s he served as a forensic investigator in Saint Petersburg Province and in Saint Petersburg. The inherited fortune enabled him to retire early from service. He retired in 1894 and devoted his life to studies of the history of Novgorod and Pskov of the period before Peter the Great. He was occupied with collecting manuscripts, documents and books published in Russia before the 18th century. Also he collected objects of decorative and applied church art. He published (jointly with V. I. Uspenskiy) some works and miniatures from Osterman Volumes of the ‘*Illustrated Chronicle of Ivan the Terrible*’¹³ and documents from his personal family archives¹⁴.

In 1898–1900, Leonid Tselepi attended a course in the Petersburg Archaeological Institute. From 1899 to 1910, almost every year, he conducted investigations, independently or jointly with other researchers, in the south and east of Saint Petersburg Province. He directed ‘excursions’ (so training excavations conducted by students of the Petersburg Archaeological Institute were called). L. Tselepi was a famous patriot of studies of old Novgorod. He was a member and an active contributor to the Novgorod Society of Amateurs of Antiquities. At his request, archaeological finds from his excavations were transferred to the Novgorod Museum of Antiquities.

As a member of the committee for preparation of the Fifteenth Archaeological Congress in Novgorod, Tselepi conducted archaeological surveys in the south-eastern part of Novgorod Province and exposed an

¹³ Целепи/Успенский 1903А; Целепи/Успенский 1903В; Целепи/Успенский 1903С; Целепи/Успенский 1903D; Целепи/Успенский 1909А; Целепи/Успенский 1909В; Целепи/Успенский 1910.

¹⁴ Целепи 1911; Целепи 1915.

archaeological collection and a collection of manuscript books at the Congress exhibition.

After the events of 1917, Leonid Tselepi found himself without means of subsistence. Despite this fact, he had not sold his collection, but bequeathed it to Novgorod. He died in Petrograd in 1919. The collection of his books (1500 items) is kept in the library of the Saint Petersburg University.

Nikolay F. Arep'yev, another former student of the Law Department, was born in 1852 in Mogilev Province. He also descended from gentry. He obtained his secondary education in a Vilna real gymnasium. Afterwards, he took a course at the Law Department of the Imperial Saint Petersburg University, but got no complete higher education. He began his pedagogical activities in 1878 as a tutor and a teacher in the Saint Petersburg agricultural colony for juvenile delinquents. In September of 1881, Nikolay Arep'yev filled the position of a tutor in the 3rd Gymnasium where he had worked until 1918.

In 1884, Nikolay Arep'yev passed special examinations and became a teacher of history and geography in the same gymnasium. Along with the 3rd gymnasium, he taught geography in Geld's real school, in the gymnasium attached to the Church of Saint Catherine, in Annenskaya School and Gurevich's gymnasium.

Nikolay Arep'yev is the author of articles on pedagogy in corresponding magazines and the textbook '*Geography of Russia*' for secondary schools, a '*Guidebook of surroundings of Saint Petersburg*' in six sections, with maps and plans. The guide was, before the Revolution, sold at all the railway stations of Saint Petersburg. He also published geographic atlases.

In 1899–1901, Nikolay Arep'yev studied at the Archaeological Institute. During this period, he lived in summers in the Luga District, one hundred fifty kilometres from the capital. During these three years, he had conducted in this region an interdisciplinary historical and geographical investigation. He surveyed archaeological sites and compiled an archaeological map. He excavated some of the surveyed sites. Also he recorded local legends and participated in the preparation of an archaeological map of Saint Petersburg Province.

Nikolay Arep'yev was a participant of the First and Second Regional Archaeological congresses and intended to participate at the unrealized Fifteenth All-Russian Archaeological Congress which would have take place in August of 1914 in Novgorod.

For ten years since 1901, Arep'yev spent the summer months on the island of Vormsi, in Estonia. He studied local natural climatic peculiarities and ethnic groups. He paid special attention to ethnography of Swedish colonists. Arep'yev, in addition, planned to carry out archaeological excavations here, but had not realized these projects. The results of his research and collecting activities of many years comprised the manuscript of a book and collections of

artefacts and photos concerned with Swedish colonists. In 1911, these objects were housed in the Ethnographic Department of the Russian Museum in Saint Petersburg.

However, Nikolay Arep'yev's pedagogic work must be considered as his main occupation¹⁵. Along with usual lessons in the gymnasium, he attached considerable importance to teaching the pupils practical knowledge of geography and history. As early as in 1895, he started the practice of educational excursions with schoolchildren. The first trip took place to the old fortress of Oreshek/Schlisselburg near Saint Petersburg. In different years, he took the pupils to Krasnoye Selo, Novgorod, Helsingfors, Pskov, and Narva. After the revolution, he organized courses for schoolchildren at the Ethnographic Department of the Russian Museum. They examined the exhibits and prepared themselves to become museum guides. Nikolay Arep'yev continued his teaching activity until 1923. He visited the memorial meeting of the gymnasium's graduates dedicated to its hundredth anniversary. He was met there with prolonged applause as the oldest teacher who had over forty years worked at the gymnasium and won the love and deep respect there.

Speaking about people who marked the beginning of the archaeological studies in North-Western Russia, it would be impossible not to mention yet another figure. It is Vladimir N. Glazov¹⁶.

Vladimir N. Glazov was born on June 27, 1862. He was a descendant of military gentlemen by birth from Pskov Province. He obtained his primary education in the Polotsk military gymnasium. In 1881, he entered the Saint Petersburg infantry school. After his graduation from it, he served in the army for five years. After that he retired from the service and entered the Forest Department and afterwards was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs as a Zemstvo territorial chief of Gdov Uyezd (District) of Saint Petersburg Province.

Glazov served in the Gdov District for thirteen years. His official duties comprised solution of a wide spectre of administrative and judicial questions. This office thus implied frequent trips throughout the area in question and the necessity of continuous contacts with the peasants. Glazov transferred to the Imperial Archaeological Commission information obtained from the latter on finds of hoards and ancient objects.

In 1898, Glazov carried out his first archaeological investigations. Owing to their results, he was elected a member of the Russian Archaeological Society. He planned and realized a project for studies of Old-Russian burial sites in the North-Eastern region of Lake Chudskoye. In addition, he conducted every year

¹⁵ Арепьев 1901; Арепьев 1914; Арепьев 1917а; Арепьев 1917б.

¹⁶ Медведева/Соболев 2014; Медведева/Соболев 2015.

works at the request of the Russian Archaeological Society in Pskov, Novgorod and Tver provinces.

In 1903, Vladimir Glazov intended to become an auditor student at the Saint Petersburg Archaeological Institute.

In 1904, Glazov departed as a volunteer to the Russian-Japanese war. In 1904, he was wounded and lost his left leg from the middle of the thigh.

After medical treatment, he lived and served in Vologda Province, in northern Russia. The enthusiasm and selflessness of this man are amazing. He conducted excavations in the north and participated in expeditions in central provinces, the Volga region and Northern Caucasus. On his own initiative, he drew plans of large land plots with archaeological sites. He directed the excavations while remaining an invalid without a leg.

During that period, his service experience and knowledge were highly estimated and he regularly was awarded with ranks and prizes.

In Autumn of 1911, Vladimir Glazov, 49 years old, retired from service and moved to the capital. From there he continued annual trips to archaeological sites in central Russia, Crimea, and the Kuban District. The last of his survived reports is dedicated to excavation, in March 1916, of an ancient catacomb tomb on the Taman Peninsula.

After the Revolution, Glazov, despite his age and wound, took part in the White movement in southern Russia. From Crimea, Glazov was evacuated to Bulgaria. There he died from pneumonia on May 2, 1933, in the age of 70 years, in the asylum for wounded soldiers at the Shipka Memorial Church in Bulgaria.

Nikolay I. Repnikov was another archaeologist who for many years fruitfully worked in North-Western Russia. He was a figure of a tragic fate. Repnikov was born in Saint Petersburg on April 9, 1882, in a peasant family. Contrary to all the scientists mentioned above, Nikolay Repnikov can really be considered as a professional archaeologist and ethnographer. He worked for many years in the Russian Museum and the State Academy of the History of Material Culture (GAIMK). Science was not only his passion, but also the main job as the source for living.

In 1901, Repnikov entered the History and Philology Faculty of the Imperial Saint Petersburg University and, in 1902, the Archaeological Institute. Also he became a non-staff member of the Imperial Archaeological Commission.

In 1910, Repnikov gets a job at the Ethnographic Department of the Russian Museum. There he worked as the curator of the archaeological collection of the Museum.

From 1909 to 1913, he conducted investigations in the Volkhov River region and excavations at the Earthen Hillfort (*Земляное Городище*) in Staraya Ladoga. These explorations were the first experience of systematic excavations of an Old-Russian town where wooden buildings of the 8th–10th century and

numerous objects from organic materials were excellently preserved¹⁷. Along with the excavations, Repnikov conducted a huge work for accounting and recording of medieval Russian fortresses¹⁸.

Repnikov compiled a map of wooden crosses in the Ladoga area, copied the wall painting of the Gostinopol church of the 15th century¹⁹. He collected unique photographic materials concerned with parish churches and chapels in several districts of Saint Petersburg Province. Many of these monuments have not survived until present.

Besides his studies in the North-Western Russia, there are well-known Repnikov's works on investigations of sites of Crimea²⁰. Also he participated for several field seasons in Farmakovskiy's excavations of Ancient-Greek Olbia.

With the beginning of the First World War, almost all field investigations were stopped in Russia. In 1914, Repnikov quitted his job at the Russian Museum.

After the Revolution, the scholar worked at the State Academy of the History of Material Culture (GAIMK). In the late 1920s, he continued his investigations in Crimea. In 1928, Repnikov realized the first archaeological excavation of Eski-Kermen. He devoted the 1930s to studies of this Crimean 'cave town'. In addition to excavations, Repnikov carried out large-scale explorative surveys and collected materials for compilation of an archaeological map of Crimea. Repnikov practically laid down the foundations for the future archaeology of south-western Crimea²¹.

Unfortunately, Nikolay I. Repnikov was unable to find his place in the Soviet reality. In 1940, he died in utter poverty in Leningrad. Only now, many of his studies are reopened by researchers.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to collect detailed biographical information on all the Russian archaeologists. We know only isolated facts about the life of some of them. **Konstantin D. Trofimov** is such an example. He was a son of a prominent Gdov merchant Dmitriy Trofimov. Konstantin, as early as in his youth, displayed interest in the history of his home land. He took part in excavations of Vladimir Glazov. The latter afterwards wrote a letter of recommendation to the Imperial Archaeological Commission in order Trofimov would be authorized to conduct excavations on his own. In the early 20th century, Trofimov investigated, for several years, burial sites of the 6th to 14th centuries and collected materials for an archaeological map of the Gdov District. He was first among the researchers of Old-Russian sites to employ geodetic instruments for exact surveying of kurgan burial grounds.

¹⁷ Репников 1914; Репников 1948.

¹⁸ Репников 1914а.

¹⁹ Репников 1921.

²⁰ Репников 1906.

²¹ Репников 1932а; Репников 1932b; Репников 1935.

In 1908, Trofimov entered the Moscow Archaeological Institute. Already in the Summer of 1909, his native and favourite Gdov District became the place of summer archaeological practical training of students of the Moscow Archaeological Institute. Trofimov selected the routes of excursions and areas for excavations.

Along with the archaeological investigations proper, Trofimov collected information on the oldest and most significant architectural objects, surveyed and photographed monuments of the church architecture. He also was occupied with educational activities, publishing articles on antiquities of the home region in the local press.

Still less is known about **Alexander E. Malmgren**. In the 1890s, Malmgren investigated burial sites of the Old-Russian period in the Luga District and took part in compilation of an archaeological map of Saint Petersburg Province. After graduating from the History and Philology Faculty of the Imperial Saint Petersburg University, Alexander Malmgren served in the Railway Department of the Ministry of Finance. In the early 1900s, he moved to Mitau (now Jelgava, Latvia) where he served in the Excise Office. He combined his service with public activities. Also he conducted literary work (he was the editor of a number of literary collections, the author of arrangement of fairy tales for theatrical performances). He continued his historical studies (published several papers on the revolutionary events of 1905 in Courland and Livonia Province). Any further information about his life is wanting.

Summarizing, we can state that archaeology of Old Russia appeared in the country only in the third quarter of the 19th century. It is notable that the pioneers of archaeology of the North-West were well-educated people with many-sided interests. Most of them had obtained good education. The state of science and notions of service and career dominating then in the society did not involve history and archaeology as a basic occupation, consequently their main service was of a traditional character – military, bureaucratic or legal. This situation had also its positive moments enabling them to conduct archaeological investigations with their own money rather than only with funds from the Imperial Archaeological Commission and Imperial Russian Archaeological Society. The means of these two latter institutions were fairly modest. The works of the mentioned researchers, although sometimes doubtful from the point of view of modern methods, have created an extensive source base, laid reliable foundations for works of subsequent scholars and preserved information on many archaeological monuments lost during the violent events of the 20th century.

In the early 20th century, the situation began to change: the number of researchers and the level of their professional training increased. Of great importance in the evolution of archaeology of North-Western Russia was the

foundation of the Archaeological Cabinet at the History and Philology Faculty of the Petersburg University. However, this is a subject for another research.

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Abbreviations

AMN	<i>Acta Musei Napocensis</i> , Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	<i>Acta Musei Porolissensis</i> , Zalău.
AMS	<i>Terra Sebsvs. Acta Musei Sabiensis</i> , Sebeş.
ANDJH	<i>Direcția Județeană Hunedoara a Arhivelor Naționale. Fondul "Societatea de științe istorice și arheologice a Comitatului Hunedoara"</i> , Deva.
Antiquity	<i>Antiquity. Review of world archaeology</i> , Durham University, UK.
Apulum	<i>Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis</i> , Alba Iulia.
Arch.Ért	<i>Archaeologiai Értesítő</i> , Budapest.
A Szamosuj. Vár. Örm. Kath. Nyil. Algymn. Tudósit.	<i>A Szamosújvári Vármegyei Örmény Katholikus Nyilvános Algymnáziium Tudósítója</i> , Szamosújvár.
ATÉ	<i>Az Alsófehérmegyei Történelmi, Régészeti és Természettudományi Társaság Évkönyve</i> , Kolozsvár – Nagyenyed – Gyulafehérvár.
BSNR	<i>Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române</i> , București.
CAH	<i>Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae</i> , Budapest.
CIL	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i> , Berlin.
CSRSG	<i>Commentarii Societatis Regiae Scientiarum Goettingensis</i> , Göttingen.
Dacia	<i>Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne</i> , N.S., București.
Denkschriften	<i>Denkschriften der Philosophisch-Historischen Klasse der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften</i> , Wien.
EphemDac	<i>Ephemeris Dacoromana</i> , Roma.
HTRTÉ	<i>Hunyad Vármegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve</i> , Kolozsvár.
IDR	<i>Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae</i> , Cluj-București.
JÖAI	<i>Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archaeologischen Instituts</i> , Wien.
JPMÉ	<i>Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve</i> , Pécs.
JPM Irattár	<i>Janus Pannonius Múzeum Irattára (Archives of the Janus Pannonius Museum)</i> , Pécs.
JRA	<i>Journal of Roman Archaeology</i> , Portsmouth, Rhode Island.
MÉL	<i>Magyar Életrajzi Lexikon</i> , Vol. 1, Budapest 1967.
Min.Ért.	<i>A Minorita Rendház vezetése alatt álló Szilágysomlyói Római Katolikus Püspöki Főegyházmegye Értesítője</i> , Szilágysomlyó-Zilah.
MNL BaML	<i>Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Baranya Megyei Levéltára (The Hungarian National Archives Baranya County Archives)</i> , Pécs.

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- MNM ÉT LK *Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Éremtár Leltárkönyv (Inventory book of the Numismatic Collection, the Hungarian National Museum)*, Budapest.
- MNM Irattár *Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Irattár (Archives of the Hungarian National Museum)*, Budapest.
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- MTA Kézirattár *Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kézirattára*, Budapest.
- OSZK Kézirattár *Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Kézirattár (National Széchényi Library, Collection of manuscripts)*, Budapest.
- OSZK Levelestár *Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Levelestár (National Széchényi Library, Collection of letters)*, Budapest.
- PPKL *Pécsi Püspöki és Káptalani Levéltár (Episcopal and Chapter Archives of Pécs)*, Pécs.
- PVM *Pécsi Városi Múzeum (City Museum of Pécs)*, Pécs.
- SCIVA *Studii și Cercetări de Istoria Veche și Arheologie*, București.
- Sietzungberichte *Sitzungberichte der Philosophisch-Historischen Klasse der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Wien.
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- SPECIMINA NOVA *Specimina Nova Dissertationum ex Institutis Historiae Antiquae et Archaeologiae Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis*, Pécs.
- SZNM Könyvtár *Székely Nemzeti Múzeum, Könyvtár Intézményi Levéltár (Szekler National Museum Library, Institutional archive)*, Sf. Gheorghe.
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- WMMM ÚT. D. *Wosinsky Mór Megyei Múzeum, Újkortörténeti Dokumentumgyűjtemény (Historic Documents Collection, Wosinsky Mór County Museum)*, Szekszárd.

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