

УДК (UDC) 94 (477.41) «1872/1919»
DOI: [https://doi.org/10.33782/eminak2023.2\(42\).651](https://doi.org/10.33782/eminak2023.2(42).651)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTIQUITIES OF CHURCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT KYIV THEOLOGICAL ACADEMY (1872-1919)

Inna Kravchenko

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (Kyiv, Ukraine)

e-mail: innakravchenko@knu.ua

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6917-3549>

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research paper is to study the formation history of the collection of archaeological antiquities of the Church and Archaeological Museum at Kyiv Theological Academy, the ways of their acquisition by the Museum, the content of the archaeological collections, the personalities of the collectors, and the historical fate of the holdings.

Scientific novelty. The history of the formation and content of the collections of archaeological antiquities is separated from the general issue of the activities of the Church and Archaeological Society and the Museum at Kyiv Theological Academy.

Conclusions. The Church and Archaeological Museum at Kyiv Theological Academy, founded in 1872, was the largest and most significant in the territory of modern Ukraine in terms of the number, variety, and value of the objects stored. Despite its initial focus on collecting mainly church objects, during the existence of the Museum, its collection accumulated a lot of other archaeological and historical artifacts. Accumulation of antiquities in the Museum contributed to their preservation and scientific study.

Among the archaeological antiquities of the Museum were objects of the Stone, Copper, and Bronze Ages, ancient Egyptian, antique Greek and Rome, Greek colonies of the Northern Black Sea region, Hellenistic, Scythian, Sarmatian, Gothic, Slavic, Byzantine, Kyivan Rus, Lithuanian era, period of 1569-1795, and the items belonged to the Cossacks of the 18th century, etc.

Objects came from the territory of modern Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Palestine, etc. Mainly, there were artifacts from excavations and accidental finds. Collections were given to the Museum by private individuals. Among them, the greatest contribution to the enriching of holdings belonged to Archimandrite Antonin (Kapustin), Bishop Porfyrii (Uspenskyi), M.O. Leopardov, V.Z. Zavitnevich, V.I. Hoshkevich, numerous donators from the clergy, teachers, and archeology enthusiasts. The greatest contribution to the preservation, research, scientific description, and publication of the Museum's collections belonged to M.I. Petrov.

Disasters of the 20th century (two world wars, the revolutions of 1917, and the dominance of atheistic ideology in the USSR) negatively affected the preservation of the rich collections of the Church and Archaeological Museum at Kyiv Theological Academy. Many museum objects disappeared, were stolen, or were simply destroyed; the Museum itself also ceased to exist. However, part of the collections survived, and some items from them are still stored in some Kyiv museums.

Keywords: archaeological antiquities, Church and Archaeological Museum, Kyiv Theological Academy, museum collections of Ukraine

АРХЕОЛОГІЧНІ СТАРОЖИТНОСТІ ЦЕРКОВНО-АРХЕОЛОГІЧНОГО МУЗЕЮ ПРИ КИЇВСЬКІЙ ДУХОВНІЙ АКАДЕМІЇ (1872-1919)

Інна Кравченко

Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка (Київ, Україна)

e-mail: innakravchenko@knu.ua

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6917-3549>

АНОТАЦІЯ

Мета статті: дослідити історію формування збірки археологічних старожитностей Церковно-археологічного музею при Київській духовній академії, шляхів надходження їх до музею, складу археологічних колекцій, персоналій збирачів колекцій, історичної долі збірки.

Наукова новизна: із загальної теми діяльності Церковно-археологічного товариства та музею при Київській духовній академії окремо виділено історію складання та змісту колекцій археологічних старожитностей.

Висновки. Церковно-археологічний музей при Київській духовній академії, заснований у 1872 р., був найбільшим і найзначнішим на території сучасної України за кількістю, різноманітністю та цінністю предметів зберігання. Незважаючи на свою початкову спрямованість на колекціонування переважно церковних речей, протягом існування музею в його збірці накопичилося чимало інших археологічних та історичних пам'яток. Акумулявання у музеї предметів старовини сприяло їх збереженню та науковому вивченню.

Серед археологічних старожитностей музею були пам'ятки кам'яного, мідного та бронзового віків, старожитності давньоєгипетські, античні грецькі та римські, грецьких колоній Північного Причорномор'я, елліністичні, скіфські, сарматські, готські, слов'янські, візантійські, часів Київської Русі, литовської доби, періоду 1569-1795 років, козацької старовини 18 ст. тощо.

Предмети надходили з території сучасних України, Білорусі, Грузії, Росії, Єгипту, Туреччини, Греції, Палестини тощо. Головним чином, це були артефакти з розкопок і випадкові знахідки. Колекції передавалися до музею приватними особами. Серед них найбільший внесок у поповнення фондів належить архімандриту Антоніну (Капустіну), єпископу Порфирію (Успенському), М.О. Леопардову, В.З. Завітневичу, В.І. Гошкевичу, численним жертвувателям з кола духівництва, вчителів та аматорів археології. Найбільший внесок у збереження, дослідження, науковий опис і публікацію колекцій музею належить М.І. Петрову.

Катастрофи 20 ст. (дві світові війни, революції 1917 р. та панування атеїстичної ідеології в СРСР) негативно вплинули на збереження багатючих колекцій Церковно-археологічного музею при КДА. Багато музейних предметів зникли, вкрадені чи були просто знищені; припинив своє існування і сам музей. Проте, частина колекцій вціліла, і предмети з них досі зберігаються у деяких київських музеях.

Ключові слова: археологічні старожитності, Церковно-археологічний музей, Київська духовна академія, музейні колекції України

INTRODUCTION

The 19th century was a time of rapid museum foundation in Europe. At that time, new museums were actively founded in the territory of modern Ukraine. There was also a process of differentiation of scientific knowledge, which resulted in the

establishment of specialized museums. Church archeology, which at that time mainly existed in the form of the history of church art, was developing fruitfully. That period was characterized by a historical method of thinking, in particular, the ancient temple and its utensils began to be perceived not only as a religious but also as a historical shrine and as an example to follow. The problem of preserving historical and cultural heritage, including church heritage, was topical: collecting antiquities at that time became a widespread and popular phenomenon in society, objects of great historical and artistic value were spread to private collections, and many of them were taken abroad. All of those factors caused the establishment of church and archaeological museums and repositories for ancient objects in the second half of the 19th century in the territory of modern Ukraine.

The first in Ukraine was the Church and Archaeological Museum at Kyiv Theological Academy (1872). It was followed by eparchial museums (repositories for ancient objects) – the museum in Kholm at Kholm Orthodox Holy Mother of God Brotherhood (1881), the museum in Volodymyr-Volynskiy at Holy Volodymyr Brotherhood (1887), the Church and Historical Repository for Ancient Objects in Kamianets-Podilskiy (1890), Volyn Eparchial Church and Archaeological Repository for Ancient Objects in Zhytomyr (1893), Kharkiv Eparchial Repository for Ancient Objects (1902), Church Museum of Lviv (1905), Poltava Church Repository for Ancient Objects (1908), Chernihiv Eparchial Repository for Ancient Objects (1908). The largest in terms of the number of stored objects, variety, and value of collections was the Church and Archaeological Museum at Kyiv Theological Academy (KTA).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The historiography of the issue began its development as early as the 19th century, almost from the time when archaeological antiquities began to be acquired by the Museum. First of all, it is necessary to mention the works written by the famous scholar, professor of KTA, long-term Director and curator of the Church and Archaeological Museum, M.I. Petrov, dedicated to the Museum's objects and collections¹. A.M. Muraviov, who bequeathed his collection to the Church and Archaeological Museum, published its description². In the article by B.A. Turaiev, the Egyptian artifacts of the Museum were described³.

Among the contemporary researchers of the history of the Church and Archaeological Museum at KTA, we can name V.I. Ulianovskiy⁴, I.A. Karsym⁵,

¹ *Петров Н.И.* Альбом достопримечательностей Церковно-археологического Музея при Императорской Киевско духовной академии. Вып. IV-V. Киев, 1915. 62 с.; *Петров Н.И.* Муравьевская коллекция в Церковно-археологическом музее при Киевской духовной академии // Труды Киевской духовной академии. 1878. № 7. С. 193-216; *Петров Н.И.* Коллекции древних предметов и монет, пожертвованных Церковно-археологическому музею при Киевской духовной академии членом общества Н.А. Леопардовым. Киев, 1895. 82 с.; *Петров Н.И.* Указатель Церковно-археологического музея при Киевской духовной академии. Киев, 1897. 292 с.

² *Муравьев А.Н.* Описание предметов древности и святынь, собранных путешественником по святым местам. Киев, 1872. 76 с.

³ *Тураев Б.А.* Описание египетских памятников в русских музеях и собраниях. Санкт-Петербург, 1899. Вып. V. 48 с.

⁴ *Ульяновский В.І.* «Третя складова» історико-церковної школи КДА (замість післямови) // Просемінарії: Медієвістика. Історія Церкви, науки і культури. Київ, 1997. С. 133-144; *Ульяновський В.І.* Церковно-археологический Музей при КДА: боротьба ідей – Петров и Дмитриевский // Проблемы славяноведения. Вып. 4. Брянск, 2002. С. 121-146; *Ульяновський В.І.* (укладач). Микола Петров. Скрижали пам'яті. Коментарі та додатки. Київ: Прайм, 2003. 270 с.

K.K. Krainii⁶, and L.D. Fedorova⁷. However, as of today, there is no generalizing work on the issue we have mentioned, all the above works highlight only some of its aspects.

Sources relating to the history and circumstances of the acquisition and formation of the collections of the Church and Archeological Museum at KTA and their content were partially published already in the 1870s – at the beginning of the 20th century. In particular, there were the annual reports of the Church and Archaeological Society and the Museum at KTA, which were published in the ‘Proceedings of Kyiv Theological Academy’ starting in 1875. From them, we can obtain information on annual acquisitions of the Museum and the most significant collections and objects. Also, information on the acquisition of objects for the Museum and donors can be found in the fund of the Church-Historical and Archaeological Society at KTA (f. 1396 of the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kyiv), in the fund of M.I. Petrov (f. 225 of the Institute of Manuscript of V.I. Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine), etc. Also, an important source related to the formation of the Museum’s collections is the published memoirs and correspondence of M.I. Petrov⁸.

Based on the study of the above-mentioned sources and scientific literature, the **goal of the research paper** is to study the history of the formation of the collections of archaeological antiquities of the Church and Archeological Museum at KTA, the ways of their acquisition by the Museum, the content of the archaeological collections, the personalities of the collectors, and the historical fate of the holdings.

THE HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM AND ITS PECULIAR FEATURES

The Church and Archeological Museum at KTA was founded on November 17, 1872, at the same time as the Church and Archeological Society. The initiative of its establishment belonged to P.O. Lashkariov, a Professor at the Department of Church Archaeology of KTA⁹. The Museum was established with the aim of successful teaching and scientific development of Church Archeology and preservation of church antiquities for science¹⁰. Initially, the Museum was located in two rooms at the

⁵ Карсим І.А. Розвиток церковної археології та музейництва в Україні у другій половині XIX – на початку XX ст. Дис... канд. іст. наук. 07.00.01. Київ, 2002. 207 арк.; Карсим І.А. Приватні колекції у зібранні Церковно-Археологічного музею Київської Духовної Академії // Музеї. Меценати. Колекції. Збірник наукових праць. Київ-Полтава: Археологія, 2000. С.19-22; Карсим І.А. Експозиційна робота та принципи діяльності церковно-археологічних музеїв в Україні (друга половина XIX – початок XX століття) // Вісник Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка. Історія. 2002. Вип. 62. С. 13-16; Карсим І.А. Розробка принципів систематизації предметів зберігання та експозиційна робота у Церковно-археологічному музею при Київській Духовній Академії (1872-1915 рр.) // Могилянські читання 2002. Збірник наукових праць. Київ, 2003. С. 213-218.

⁶ Крайній К.К. Київське Церковно-історичне та археологічне товариство. 1872-1920 // Лаврський альманах: збірник наукових праць. Вип. 4. Спецвипуск 1. 2001. С. 3-95; Крайній К.К. Київський Церковно-археологічний музей. Історія і доля // Каталог збережених пам'яток Київського Церковно-археологічного музею 1872-1922 рр. Київ: Національний Києво-Печерський історико-культурний заповідник, 2002. С. 6-18.

⁷ Федорова Л.Д. Становлення і розвиток церковно-історичного музейництва в Києві (кінець XIX – початок XX ст.) // Праці Центру пам'яткознавства. Розділ IV. Київ, 2011. Вип. 20. С. 137-152.

⁸ Ульяновський В. (укладач). Микола Петров...

⁹ Бродович І.А. Тридцатилетие Церковно-археологического Музея при Киевской духовной академии // Труды Киевской духовной академии. 1903. № 2. С. 231-235.

¹⁰ The Central State Historical Archive in Kyiv (CSHAK). Fund 1396. List 1. File 2.

academic library, and given that circumstance, librarian K.D. Dumitrashkov was appointed as its director. But in a few years, the collection of the Museum was enriched, it was moved to another, larger premises, and Professor of KTA M.I. Petrov became first as a temporary (from 1878), then as a permanent (from 1883), Director of the Museum until it ceased to function¹¹. Thanks to his tireless long-term work, the collections of the Museum were enriched, their systematization took place, and scientific description was performed.

According to the first charter of the Church and Archaeological Society at KTA¹², the Museum was supposed to have three means of acquisition: through purchasing, exchanging, and donations, and three sources of acquisition: the academic library, church and monastery sacristies and libraries, and private property. However, the museum acquired a very small number of objects (about 70 items) using the first two means over the entire period of its existence. With that exception, the entire holdings of the Museum consisted of private donations. It was explained primarily by the lack of funds of the Church and Archaeological Society. Also, a fairly significant number of items came from church and monastery sacristies and libraries, from church parishes, monastery leadership, or of individual clergy¹³.

What was special about the Church and Archaeological Museum at KTA compared to similar institutions (museums at other theological academies, eparchy repositories for ancient objects) was the number and variety of its holdings. There were (as of 1915) 3.487 church and 3.689 religious stored objects (including not only Christian ones). There was a huge numismatic collection, numbering 22.786 coins and medals. Also, the Museum's holdings included 1.684 acts, charters, and letters, 1.240 manuscripts, 1.124 old prints, 3.751 photographs, engravings, and drawings, and 3.944 books¹⁴. Among the stored objects in the Museum was a significant number of archaeological antiquities.

In the Church and Archaeological Museum, there was no usual division of collections into the exposition part and the fund storage, all objects of the holdings were exhibited. The exhibition system had to be adapted to the existing museum premises. "This system combined the chronological-thematic (rooms 1, 2, 4), the integrity of collections (rooms 3, 5, 6), and the illustrative principles (gallery and walls in rooms 1, 2, 4). The lack of systematization of numismatic materials 'removed' them from all approaches and made them to be used as a separate type of exhibits without any system"¹⁵.

The events of the First World War brought to a halt the activities of the Church and Archaeological Museum at KTA. On September 25, 1914, a decree of the Holy Synod was issued on the establishment of the 'Central Russian Church Repository for Ancient Objects in Moscow' and the transfer of exhibits there. The decree was discussed at a meeting of the Church-Historical and Archaeological Society at KTA on November 25 of the same year and was viewed unfavorably. The Society refused to

¹¹ Карсим І.А. Розвиток церковної археології... С. 99.

¹² Устав Церковно-археологического общества при Киевской духовной академии // Труды Киевской духовной академии. 1873. № 1. С. 149-154.

¹³ Карсим І.А. Розвиток церковної археології... С. 111, 114.

¹⁴ Ibid. С. 205-206.

¹⁵ Ульяновський В. (укладач). Микола Петров... С. 81.

hand over its museum, founded with public funds, private donations, and collections. In 1915, KTA was evacuated to Kazan. The most valuable objects of the Museum in 15 boxes accompanied by V.D. Prylutskyi were also carried away. Other exhibits were placed in 85 boxes and stored in the Museum. In 1916, KTA and museum items were re-evacuated. In such a 'packaged' state, the objects were stored until 1918 in the damp, unheated premises of the Museum¹⁶.

M.I. Petrov wrote in his memoirs: "Only God knows what will happen next with our Church and Archaeological Museum. I only wish that our Museum with its world rarities... should not be artificially adapted to any already existing academic or even educational institutions, but would have an independent meaning and serve as an object of scholarly work and research for various scholars, experts, and artists"¹⁷.

But the scientist's wishes were not destined to come true. During 1919-1920, with the requisition of KTA premises and its formal liquidation, the museum exhibits were dispersed. In July 1921, at the meeting of the Archeological Commission of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, F.I. Schmidt proposed to transfer everything that remained from the Church and Archaeological Museum to the Lavra Museum of Cults and Life of Lavra Museum Town. Most of the objects did end up in the Lavra Museum of Cults and Life of Kyiv Hubernia Department of Political Propaganda, and the manuscripts and books – in the National Library of Ukraine. Numerous objects were lost during various removals, as well as in the time of the occupation of Kyiv during the Second World War. Some exhibits of the Church and Archaeological Museum can be seen now in various Kyiv museums¹⁸.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTIQUITIES

Among the artifacts dated to the Stone Age (Neolithic) in the Museum were flint arrows, knives, chisels, bars and spears, stone hammers, axes, stone (slate) and clay spindle whorls and sinkers, a lot of ceramic fragments. All the objects came to the Museum from occasional excavations conducted by archeology enthusiasts (General A.V. Komarov, N.Ya. Tarnavskyi, Professor V.Z. Zavitnievich¹⁹, V.I. Hoshkevich²⁰, etc.), and as surface accidental finds. Artifacts of that era came from the Caucasus, Crimea, Kyiv, Chernihiv, Poltava, Ekaterinoslav, Minsk, Grodna, and Suwalki hubernias²¹.

The collection of Caucasian antiquities came to the Museum from Lieutenant General O.V. Komarov (1830-1904) and consisted of 24 fragments of stone obsidian knives from Tsalka, bronze spirals, chains, bracelets with decorations, wire bracelets, pieces of mirrors, fibulae, belt buckles, buttons, and clothing decorations from the burial ground of the 7th-8th century discovered by Khatisov in Ossetia; a bronze ax, a stone and glass necklace, iron arrows of various shapes, and a spear from Batumi, Tsalka, Ossetia, Abkhazia, Kutaisi, etc²².

¹⁶ Ibid. С. 80.

¹⁷ Петров Н.И. Воспоминания старого археолога... С. 143.

¹⁸ Ульяновський В. (укладач). Микола Петров...С. 80.

¹⁹ *Zavitnievych V.Z.* (1853-1927) – historian, archaeologist, Professor of KTA, and organizer of numerous archaeological expeditions and excavations in the territory of Ukraine.

²⁰ *Hoshkevych V.I.* (1860-1928) – Ukrainian historian and archaeologist, a graduate of Saint Vladimir Imperial University of Kyiv, student of V.B. Antonovych; founder and first director of the Archaeological Museum in Kherson, conducted archaeological studies in Southern Ukraine.

²¹ Петров Н.И. Альбом... С. 3-4.

²² Петров Н.И. Указатель... С. 12-13.

A collection of primitive antiquities found in sand deposits in the vicinity of the village Vyshenky, Oster povit, Chernihiv hubernia, which came from the local priest F. Yanovskiy, included 123 flint arrowheads, 331 fragments of flint knives, arrows, and other tools, a flint spear, a wedge, an awl, knives, etc. Flint products – chisels, and stone axes from Suwalki hubernia (now it is the territory of Poland, Lithuania, and Belarus) came from Inspector of Mariampol Gymnasium I.H. Abramovich; stone hammers from Zhytomyr and Kyiv hubernias came from KTA Professor M.H. Kovalnytskyi and the alumnus of Kyiv Theological Seminary, Lysianskyi. Remnants of bones and teeth of mammoths from Kyiv, Kherson, and Tula hubernias also were stored in the Museum²³.

Among the objects of the Copper Age, two copper hammer-axes were particularly interesting: an ax made of a piece of copper nugget from the settlement of Kryliv, Chyhyryn povit, Kyiv hubernia, and a copper hammer-axe, found in 1892 in Kyiv opposite Teatralna Square. They came from the collection of M.O. Leopardov²⁴. It was the largest collection that came to the Church and Archaeological Museum in 1893-1895. M.O. Leopardov, an alumnus of Vologda Theological Seminary, spent most of his life in Kronstadt in the service for the Navy Department; after his resignation and retirement around 1890, he settled in Kyiv and bought two houses. He had no children and all his collections worth 9 thousand rubles were inherited by the Church and Archaeological Museum²⁵. Most of the items in Leopardov's collection (9.078 in number) were of a numismatic nature, but there were other items as well.

The Bronze Age was presented in the Museum with the objects of the ancient cultures of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Of the artifacts of the Babylonian-Assyrian civilization were two cuneiform tablets from the excavations of 1894 in southern Babylonia, and a bronze handle from an Assyrian-Babylonian type sword with a scene of bringing captives to the king²⁶.

Among the ancient Egyptian artifacts and Egyptian artifacts of the Hellenistic period, there was an Egyptian mummy and eight terracotta ushabti figurines (figurines placed next to mummies in niches during burial), bronze figurines of Egyptian gods Osiris, Isis, Harpocrates (Harpehruti), Mut, Neth, the sacred bull Apis, the sacred snake Uraeus, figurines of Egyptian pharaohs, sphinxes, cats, lionesses, monkey, eagles, deer, horses; Greek gods Bacchus, Hermes; clay figurines of Anubis, sphinx, Isis, Thoth, Ptah, Tefnut, Hapi, pharaohs, scarabs; terracotta figurines of Osiris, Isis, as well as amulets, vessels, a lamp, a large terracotta slab depicting the scene of a pharaoh of the Lower Egyptian pharaoh's sacrifice to the god Horus, a papyrus scroll of demotic script, etc. Among the Phoenician and Moab antiquities, there were bronze and clay figurines of Attis, Moab, and Phoenician deities, pieces of stone with inscriptions, some of them were found in the territory of the Greek colonies in the Northern Black Sea region, along with Greek artifacts; several clay Egyptian figurines were found under unknown circumstances even in Baturyn, Chernihiv hubernia²⁷. All those items were donated to the Museum by

²³ Ibid. С. 13-15.

²⁴ Петров Н.И. Альбом... С. 4.

²⁵ Петров Н.И. Воспоминания старого археолога... С. 138.

²⁶ Петров Н.И. Альбом... С. 5; Петров Н.И. Указатель... С. 275.

²⁷ Петров Н.И. Указатель... С. 3-6, 16, 223.

Archimandrite Antonin (Kapustin)²⁸, Bishop Porfyrii (Uspenskyi)²⁹, Prince Moruzi, S.N. Schmidt, and I.A. Chemena.

For example, Archimandrite Antonin traveled all over the Middle East, studied antiquities, conducted archaeological excavations in Jerusalem, and collected a rich collection of Greek and ancient Slavic manuscripts, which he gave as a gift to his alma mater academy. Among them were the famous Kyiv Pages with Glagolitic writing (Kyiv Missal). In addition to manuscripts, the scholar also collected coins and other Eastern antiquities; he gave his collections to the Museum at KTA in 1875-1876. M.I. Petrov noted that the collections of Archimandrite Antonin (Kapustin) would do honor to any Western European museum³⁰. Bishop Porfyrii, being the Vicar of Kyiv, met M.I. Petrov, visited the Church and Archaeological Museum, in particular, looked over the collection of A.M. Muraviov, and promised to bequeath his “small but selective collection of Eastern icons” to the Museum. Of course, the collection of Bishop Porfyrii is better known for the famous Sinaitic icons of an encaustic painting of the 6th – 7th century, but, as we can see, in 1878 he gave a rather significant collection of archaeological objects to the Museum, which he brought from the East, and there were not only ethnographic objects, as M.I. Petrov noted in his memoirs³¹.

The museum’s collection of Cypriot antiquities, dated to approximately the 6th century BCE, which was also given to the Museum by Archimandrite Antonin (Kapustin) in 1875-1876, was quite comprehensive. There were the objects found during the excavations on Cyprus by Count Cesnola, which the Archimandrite purchased from antiquities sellers³². Among them were clay statues of Isis with a baby in her arms, parts of statues of Cypria, Dionysus, statues in Phrygian caps, ceramics and its fragments (vessels, plates, bowls, oenochoes, rhyta, alabastra, lamps), bronze mirrors, bracelets, tridents, knives, hooks, spears, glass vials and bowls, clay spindle whorls, etc³³.

The collection of Greek and Roman antiquities consisted of clay red-glazed and black-glazed vessels and their fragments, lamps, ornamented lekythoi, part of a marble statue from Ephesus, clay figurines of Phrygian and Greek types, a bronze figurine of Ares or Paris, pieces of a mosaic floor from a camp of Roman soldiers near Jericho and from Ornitopol, ten cameos, etc. The items were given by Bishop Porfyrii, Archimandrite Antonin, Prince Moruzi, General Leman, and Kyiv artist Popov³⁴.

One more small collection was collected by Archimandrite Antonin in Jerusalem and was dated to the beginning of the new era. The collection contained an ossuary (burial box for bones) with the inscribed name Vera, clay and glass vessels, and clay

²⁸ Archimandrite *Antonin* (Kapustin, 1817-1894) – a graduate and professor of Kyiv Theological Academy, studied the Byzantine Empire, an archaeologist, from 1850 until the end of his life was first the reverend father of the church in Athens, then served in Constantinople (Istanbul), and finally the Head of the Russian Orthodox Ecclesiastical Mission in Jerusalem.

²⁹ Bishop *Porfyrii* (Uspenskyi, 1804-1885) – a well-known scholar who studied the Byzantine Empire. He spent most of his life in the East, where he collected materials for the history of the Eastern Church. In the 1860s, he settled in Kyiv in St. Michael Golden-Domed Monastery, was its reverend father and the Vicar of Kyiv eparchy with the title of Bishop of Chyhyryn.

³⁰ *Петров Н.И.* Воспоминания старого археолога... С. 111-112.

³¹ *Ibid.* С. 134-135.

³² *Петров Н.И.* Альбом... С. 8.

³³ *Петров Н.И.* Указатель... С. 6-8.

³⁴ *Ibid.* С. 8-9, 223-224.

lamps. A stone box with a Byzantine cross from the Crimea also looked like the ossuary³⁵.

The Museum had quite a large collection of antiquities from the Greek colonies of the Northern Black Sea region, mostly clay figurines, and pottery, partly Greek, partly locally produced. Among the oldest imported produced items was a painted brown terracotta vessel of Corinthian origin, dated to the 5th-4th century BCE from Olbia. Also, among the objects of the collection were: a Greek amphora of the 4th-2nd century BCE from Shabo settlement of Odesa oblast, ceramics and its fragments, terracotta vessels, a lamp, a necklace, glass vials from the excavations in Akkerman, Panticapaeum (Kerch), Olbia, a clay figurine of Venus from Olbia, clay figurines from Panticapaeum, a bronze pendant in the form of a beetle head and a lead plummet from Olbia, bronze nail heads, bronze arrowheads from Olbia, etc. The objects to the Museum were donated by the teacher of Odesa Theological Professional School I.A. Chemena, I.K. Suruchan, T.V. Kybalchych, L.S. Matseievych, Ochakiv priest N. Levitskyi³⁶. I.K. Suruchan (1851-1897) is known for establishing the Museum of Antiquities in Chisinau, where he lived. He was interested in ancient history and archeology, participated in excavations³⁷. T.V. Kybalchych (1849-1913) – an artist, and a free member of the Academy of Arts, founded his own museum of antiquities; for some time, he was a member of the Church and Archaeological Society at KTA and was engaged in the search for objects for the Church and Archaeological Museum.

The Scythian collection included items found in 1888 by members of the Society V.Z. Zavitnievych and V.I. Hoshkevych during the excavations of the mound in Kolontaiv urochyshe between the village of Matusove and Lebedyn Monastery of Cherkasy povit, Kyiv hubernia: human and animal skeletons, pieces of wood, amphora fragments, clay and terracotta vessels, a bronze mirror, a copper pot, bronze bracelets of the 3rd-2nd century BCE, a fragment of an iron knife with a bone stock, iron spearhead; objects given by Pavlo Levytskyi: a clay vessel of Greek origin, 23 bronze arrowheads, found in the ground at a depth of 6.4 m near the village of Zhuravky, Chyhyryn povit, Kyiv hubernia; iron sword found during plowing in the field near the village of Bezpechna, Uman povit, Kyiv hubernia, an animal bone, pieces of iron and stone, also found there and given by the local landowner Susalin³⁸.

The Goth culture in the Museum was presented with a bronze lunula, a bronze dagger handle, and a square bronze fibula from a mound in Minsk hubernia, all with the marks of Champlevé enameling technique, a bronze fibula with the head and paws of a turtle, a large silver openwork fibula in the form of a human figure with a human head, found in Kyiv, a bronze bracelet, found during plowing in the field near Holubyne urochyshe, Lypovets povit, Kyiv hubernia³⁹.

The Museum also exhibited a bronze complex diadem, found during plowing in the field in Lypovets povit, Kyiv hubernia given by the local priest Avhustyn Levytskyi; bronze belt with images of animals from the settlement of Pidhirtsi, Kyiv povit; bronze arrowheads from the town of Vasylykiv, Kyiv hubernia, from the excavations of

³⁵ Петров Н.И. Альбом... С. 10; Петров Н.И. Указатель... С. 21-22.

³⁶ Петров Н.И. Указатель... С. 9-11; Петров Н.И. Альбом... С. 11.

³⁷ Власова Е.В. И.К. Суручан и его музей // Stratum plus. Археология и культурная антропология. 1999. № 6. С. 362-368.

³⁸ Петров Н.И. Указатель... С. 11-12; Петров Н.И. Альбом... С. 12.

³⁹ Петров Н.И. Альбом... С. 13.

Chersonesus, from the town of Voznesensk, Kherson gubernia, from the excavations of Olbia, from Bessarabia gubernia, from the town of Korsun, Kaniv povit, Kyiv gubernia given by various teachers and priests⁴⁰.

From the excavations of the mound near the village of Korytyshche, Kaniv povit, Kyiv gubernia, conducted by the landowner N.Ya. Tarnavskiy, a skull, a clay urn with decorations, a piece of iron chain armor, iron knife and scissors, copper pendants, and one gold and one silver wedding ring came to the Museum. Also, in the collection, there were silver earrings dated to the period before the Tatars from Brovary, Oster povit, Chernihiv gubernia and from Kyiv, pieces of tiles from the Golden Horde, etc⁴¹.

From the excavations by V.I. Hoshkevich on the left bank of the Dnipro, opposite the town of Kherson, came 19 flint arrowheads, 42 fragments of flint tools, 3 bronze arrowheads, 28 fragments of ceramics; from a mound in Bessarabia gubernia came a strand of beads from a priest I. Halushko; bronze arrowheads came from Chisinau povit, Bessarabia, and Kharkiv gubernias from Ye.Ye. Mikhalevich and a priest I. Olshevskiy; half of a stone ax, spindle whorls, and an animal horn from Kniazha Hora near Kaniv came from A.D. Ertel; four stone spindle whorls came from the town of Polonne, Volyn gubernia, from V.Yu. Bilich; a fragment of a silver bead and one glass bead came from the town of Bila Tserkva, Kyiv gubernia, from the Imperial Archaeological Commission; 130 ceramic fragments came from Chernihiv and Poltava gubernias from T.V. Kybalchych; a stone spindle whorls, clay pots, two iron sabers and part of a silver saber scabbard, found in the ground near Lebedyn Monastery, Kyiv gubernia came from the priest of the village of Nosachiv, I. Mossakovskiy; a bronze fibula with colored enamel, a bronze celt, 51 stone tools and the tip of an iron plow came from the excavations of V.Z. Zavitnievich in 1892 in Minsk gubernia; etc⁴².

The antiquities of Kyiv and its outskirts stood out separately: clay vessels and fragments of ceramics from St. Michael Golden-Domed Monastery, from the territory of KTA in Podil, found under the floor of the large church of Kyiv Brotherhood Monastery, from excavations in the courtyard of Kyiv Three Saints (Saint Basil's) Church, from the ruins of the old church in Kudriavets in Kyiv, from the territory of Kyiv St. Cyril's Church, from Kytaievo monk settlement; iron keys, knives, horseshoes, glass produced items, tiles, beads, nails, spindle whorls, a clay toy from Kyiv Three Saints (Saint Basil's) Church, Kyselivka Mountain in the territory of Kyiv Sts. Florus and Laurus Convent of the Ascension, Kyiv Sophia Cathedral, St. Andrew's Hill, private estates of Kyiv residents in the city center; a gold wedding ring with a finger bone from a tomb in Mezhyhiria, part of a woman's headpiece dated to the period before the Tatars, leather footwear found in 1888 in the Zvirynets caves, etc⁴³.

In the second room of the Museum, casts, models, and photographs of architectural structures were exhibited, as well as various building materials – parts of ancient churches and buildings. There were mainly casts of Crimean cave churches by the artist-architect D. Strukov⁴⁴, but there were also original parts of those structures: a stone with an ornament, a stone with the inscription 'year 801', several clay and stone fragments, pieces of frescoes from the Ai-Vasyl church near the town

⁴⁰ Ibid. C. 13-15.

⁴¹ Ibid. C. 15-17.

⁴² Ibid. C. 224-225.

⁴³ Ibid. C. 19-21, 226-227.

⁴⁴ Петров Н.И. Воспоминания старого археолога... С. 129.

of Yalta (got from Archpriest K.I. Fomenko); a stone with an image of a cross in relief from the ruins of a temple in Yalta; the foundation of the church and the wall of the eastern part of the altar, several ornaments made of stones and ceramic fragments from Gurzuf; remains of the walls of St. Peter and Paul church at the foot of Mount Ayu-Dag; from there also came a cross carved from stone, pieces of stone ornaments, and clay vessels; the walls of the temple built on the rock on the point of Mount Ayu-Dag from the southern side, a four-pointed Byzantine cross depicted on a stone, fragments of ceramics from the same place; a stone with a Greek inscription of 'year 828', found among the remnants of the church in the village Kuchuk-Uzen to the east of Alushta; a monument excavated in Inkerman; a stone pillar made of a rock, from Sudak; a monument from Kikineiz, excavated in 1871; three monuments from Mangup; sepulchre, a piece of marble partition wall from Chersonesus⁴⁵.

The Museum holdings also included various building materials (bricks, slate slabs and decorations, columns, tiles, plastering with the remains of frescoes, etc.) which mainly came from the excavations and ruins of ancient churches of Kyiv (Church of the Saviour at Berestove, Church of the Dormition of the Virgin, Saint Iryna Church, Saint Illia Church, Kyiv Vydubychi Monastery, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra, Kyiv St. Cyril's Church, Kyiv St. Michael Golden-Domed Monastery, the church in Kudriavets, Kyiv-Podil Assumption Cathedral, Kyiv Brotherhood Monastery, Kyiv Three Saints (Saint Basil's) Church) and churches of Ukraine (Assumption Church in Pereiaslav of Poltava gubernia, Saint Basil's Church in Volodymyr-Volynskyi, Kovel Vvedenska Church), as well as from private estates of Kyiv residents from the city center⁴⁶.

Among the rather large collection of metal encolpions, crosses, and icon pendants from the Old Rus period to the 18th century, there were accidental finds from the city of Kyiv and Poltava, Kyiv, and Minsk gubernias, Volodymyr-Volynskyi, Kaniv, Berdychiv povits, Trakhtemyriv monastery, Chersonesus, Katerynoslav, Mstyslav, Ossetia. The Museum's collection also contained parts of mosaics from the Mount of Olives in Palestine, from Chersonesus, Georgia, and Kyiv churches⁴⁷.

CONCLUSIONS

The Church and Archaeological Museum at Kyiv Theological Academy, founded in 1872, was the largest and most significant in the territory of modern Ukraine in terms of the number, variety, and value of the stored objects. Despite its initial focus on collecting mainly church objects, during the existence of the Museum, its collection accumulated a lot of other archaeological and historical artifacts. Accumulation of antiquities in the Museum contributed to their preservation and scientific study.

Among the archaeological antiquities of the Museum were objects of the Stone, Copper, and Bronze Ages, ancient Egyptian, antique Greek and Rome, Greek colonies of the Northern Black Sea region, Hellenistic, Scythian, Sarmatian, Gothic, Slavic, Byzantine, Kyivan Rus, Lithuanian era, period of 1569-1795, and the items belonged to the Cossacks of the 18th century.

Objects came from the territory of modern Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Palestine, etc. Mainly, there were artifacts from excavations and accidental finds. Collections were given to the Museum by private individuals.

⁴⁵ *Петров Н.И. Указатель... С. 30-33.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid. С. 33-36, 227-228.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid. С. 120-151, 242-245, 249-258.*

Among them, the greatest contribution to the enriching of holdings belonged to Archimandrite Antonin (Kapustin), Bishop Porfyrrii (Uspenskyi), M.O. Leopardov, V.Z. Zavitnievich, V.I. Hoshkevich, numerous donators from the clergy, teachers, and archeology enthusiasts. The greatest contribution to the preservation, research, scientific description, and publication of the Museum's collections belonged to M. I. Petrov.

Disasters of the 20th century (two world wars, the revolutions of 1917, and the dominance of atheistic ideology in the USSR) negatively affected the preservation of the rich collections of the Church and Archaeological Museum at Kyiv Theological Academy. Many museum objects disappeared, were stolen, or were simply destroyed; the Museum itself also ceased to exist. However, part of the collections survived, and some items from them are still stored in some Kyiv museums.

REFERENCES

- Brodovich, I.A.** (1903) Tridtsatiletie Tserkovno-arkheologicheskogo Muzeia pri Kievskoi dukhovnoi akademii [Thirtieth Anniversary of the Church-Archaeological Museum at the Kyiv Theological Academy]. *Trudy Kievskoi dukhovnoi akademii*, 2, 231-235 [in Russian].
- Fedorova, L.D.** (2011) Stanovlennia i rozvytok tserkovno-istorychnoho muzeinytstva v Kyevi (kinets XIX – pochatok XX st.) [Formation and development of the church-historical museology in Kyiv (end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th century)]. *Pratsi Tsentru pamiatkoznavstva*, 20, 137-152 [in Ukrainian].
- Karsym, I.A.** (2002). Ekspozytsiina robota ta pryntsyipy diialnosti tserkovno-arkheolohichnykh muzeiv v Ukraini (druha polovyna XIX – pochatok XX stolittia) [Expositional work and principles of activity of church-archaeological museums in Ukraine (the other half of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century)]. *Visnyk Kyivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni Tarasa Shevchenka. Istoriiia*, 62, 13-16 [in Ukrainian].
- Karsym, I.A.** (2000). Pryvatni kolektsii u zibranni Tserkovno-Arkheolohichnoho muzeiu Kyivskoi Dukhovnoi Akademii [Private collections at the collections of the Church-Archaeological Museum of the Kiev Theological Academy]. *Muzei. Metsenaty. Kolektsii. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats*. Kyiv-Poltava: Arkheolohiia, 19-22 [in Ukrainian].
- Karsym, I.A.** (2002). *Rozvytok tserkovnoi arkheolohii ta muzeinytstva v Ukraini u druii polovyni XIX – na pochatku XX st.* [The development of church archeology and museum work in Ukraine in the second half of the 19th century – beginning of the 20th century]. (Candidate's thesis). Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
- Karsym, I.A.** (2003). Rozrobka pryntsyypiv systematyzatsii predmetiv zberihannia ta ekspozytsiina robota u Tserkovno-arkheolohichnomu muzeiu pry Kyivskii Dukhovnii Akademii (1872-1915 rr.) [Development of the principles of systematization of objects and the expositional work at the Church-Archaeological Museum of the Kiev Theological Academy (1872-1915)]. *Mohylianski chytannia 2002. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats*. Kyiv, 213-218 [in Ukrainian].
- Krainii, K.K.** (2001). Kyivske Tserkovno-istorychne ta arkheolohichne tovarystvo. 1872-1920 [Kyiv Church-Historical and Archaeological Society. 1872-1920]. *Lavrskiyi almanakh: zbirnyk naukovykh prats*, 4 (1), 3-95 [in Ukrainian].
- Krainii, K.K.** (2002). Kyivskiyi Tserkovno-arkheolohichnyi muzei. Istoriiia i dolia [Kiev Church-Archaeological Museum. History and Fate]. In *Kataloh zberezhenykh pamiatok Kyivskoho Tserkovno-arkheolohichnoho muzeiu 1872-1922 rr.* Kyiv: Natsionalnyi Kyevo-Pecherskyi istoryko-kulturnyi zapovidnyk, pp. 6-18 [in Ukrainian].
- Muravev, A.N.** (1872). *Opisanie predmetov drevnosti i sviatyn sobrannykh puteshestvennikom po sviatym mestam* [Description of antiquities and shrines collected by a traveler in holy places]. Kiev [in Russian].
- Petrov, N.I.** (1915). Albom dostoprimechatel'nostei Tserkovno-arkheologicheskogo Muzeia pri Imperatorskoi Kievskoi dukhovnoi akademii [Album of sights in the Church-Archaeological Museum at the Kyiv Theological Academy]. Vol. IV-V. Kiev [in Russian].
- Petrov, N.I.** (2003). Vospominaniia starogo arkheologa [Memoirs of an old archaeologist]. In *Mykola Petrov. Skryzhali pamiaty*. Kyiv: Lybid, 106-143 [in Russian].
- Petrov, N.I.** (1895). *Kollektsii drevnikh predmetov i monet pozhertvovannykh Tserkovno-*

- arkheologicheskomu muzeiu pri Kievskoi dukhovnoi akademii chlenom obshchestva N.A. Leopardovym* [Collections of ancient objects and coins donated to the Church-Archaeological Museum at the Kyiv Theological Academy by a member of the society N.A. Leopardov]. Kiev [in Russian].
- Petrov, N.I.** (1878). Muravyovskaia kolleksiia v Tserkovno-arkheologicheskome muzee pri Kievskoi dukhovnoi akademii [Muravyov's collection in the Church-Archaeological Museum at the Kyiv Theological Academy]. *Trudy Kievskoi dukhovnoi akademii*, 7, 193-216 [in Russian].
- Petrov, N.I.** (1897). *Ukazatel Tserkovno-arkheologicheskogo muzeia pri Kievskoi dukhovnoi akademii* [Index of the Church-Archaeological Museum at the Kyiv Theological Academy]. Kiev [in Russian].
- Turaev, B.A.** (1899). *Opisanie egipetskih pamiatnikov v russkikh muzeiakh i sobraniakh* [Description of Egyptian monuments in Russian museums and collections]. Sankt-Peterburg [in Russian].
- Ulianovskiy, V.I. (Comp.)** (2003). *Mykola Petrov. Skryzhali pamiaty* [Mykola Petrov. Tablets of memory]. Kyiv: Praim [in Ukrainian].
- Ulianovskiy, V.I.** (1997). "Tretia skladova" istoryko-tserkovnoi shkoly KDA (zamist pisliamovy) ["The third component" of the historical and church school of the KDA (instead of the afterword)]. In *Proseminarii: Mediievistyka. Istoriiia Tserkvy, nauky i kultury*. Kyiv, 133-144 [in Ukrainian].
- Ulianovskii, V.I.** (2002). Tserkovno-arkheologicheskii Muzei pri KDA: borba idei – Petrov i Dmitrievskii [Church-Archaeological Museum at the KDA: the struggle of ideas – Petrov and Dmitrievskiy]. *Problemy slavianovedeniia*, (vol. 4, pp. 121-146). Briansk [in Russian].
- Vlasova, E.V.** (1999). I.K. Suruchan i ego musey [I.K. Suruchan and his museum]. *Stratum plus*, 6, 362-368.

Надійшла до редакції / Received: 01.05.2023

Схвалено до друку / Accepted: 27.06.2023



Fig. 1. Primitive antiquities of the Stone and Bronze periods

1 - flint chisel, 2 - stone block for preparing a hammer, 3 - stone hammer-hatchet with started drilling for the ax handle, 4 - stone hammer-hatchet made of green stone, 5 - hatchet made of copper nugget, 6 - copper hammer-hatchet representing imitation of stone (Petrov, 1915, Table 1).



Fig. 2. Antiquities of the Bronze Age.

- 1 – bronze hilt from a sword of the Assyrian-Babylonian type, with a scene of the bringing of captives to the king, 2 – copper hilt from a Chud dagger with human figures, 3 – bronze wide belt with animal ornament and with it – 4-5 – round copper plaque with a spiral, founded in the Kiev uiezd (village of Podgortsy), 6 – bronze dagger from the Voronezh gubernia (Petrov, 1915, Table 2).



Fig. 3. Antiquities of Scythian-Sarmatian, Gothic and the time of peoples migration.

1 – copper pot, 2-3 – bronze bracelets, 4 – iron sword, 5 – black-glazed vessel, 6 – bronze lunar bowl, 7 – bronze sword handle with traces of multi-colored champlévé enamel, 8 – square checkered fibula with champlévé enamel, 9 – bronze fibula with the head and paws of a turtle, 10 – bronze hand-made combat bracelet (Petrov, 1915, Table 7).

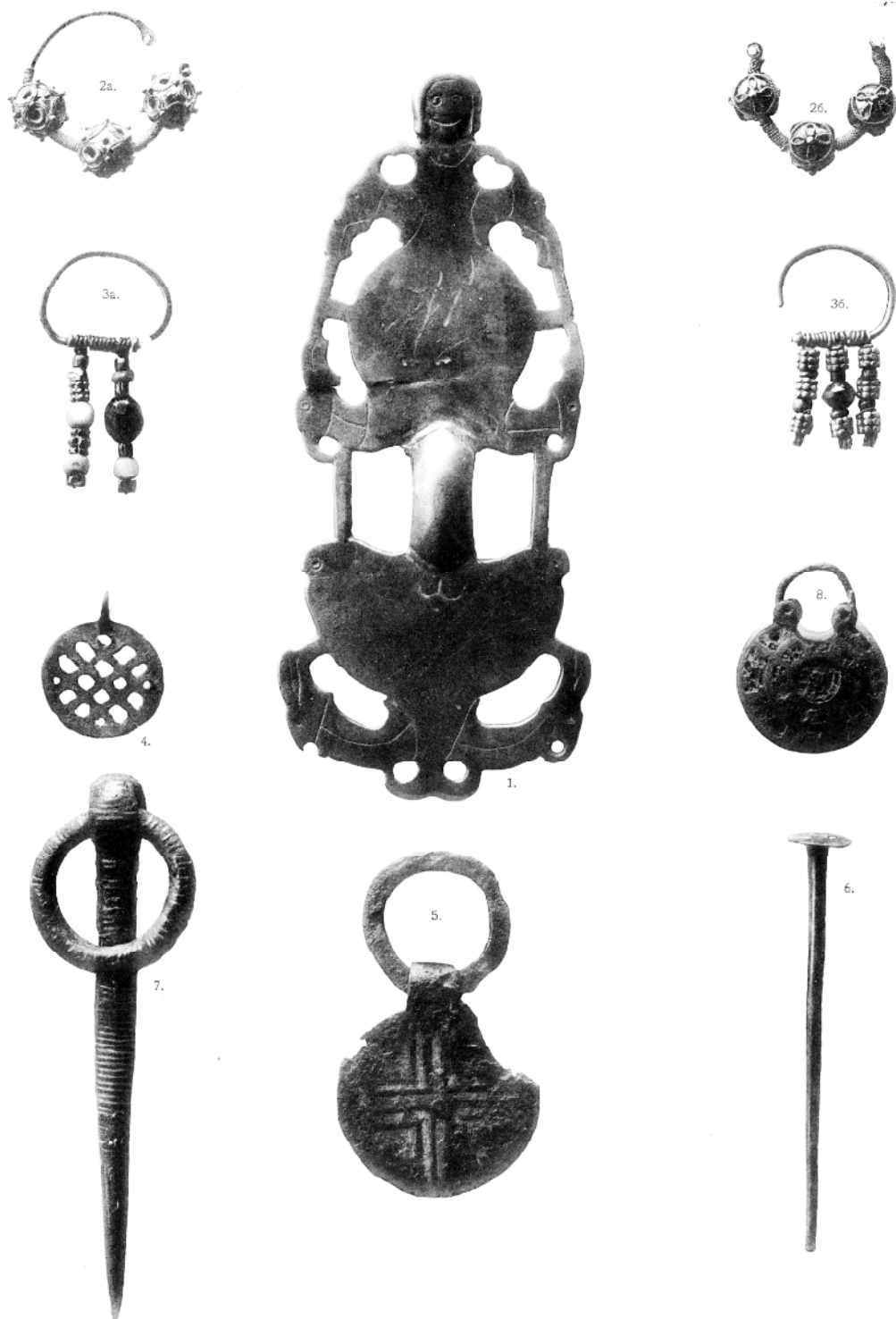


Fig. 4. Gothic and Slavic-Rus antiquities.

1 – large silver slotted fibula in the form of a human figure, 2-3 – two pairs of earrings of the Kiev type, 4 – bronze round lattice pendant or medallion, 5 – iron medallion with gold inlay, 6 – bronze nail, 7 – Iron sewing with a ring, ornamented with gold, 8 – bronze colt (Petrov, 1915, Table 8).



Fig. 5. Byzantine-Rus antiquities of the pre-Mongol period.

1 – wide silver hand bracelet with engraved images of buffoon games;
 coins of the Grand Dukes of Kyiv: 2-3 – Volodymyr, 4-5 – Georgiy and Yaroslav,
 6-9 – Izyaslav, Dymitriy Yaroslavovich with his son Peter (right and wrong);
 hanging seals: 10-11 – Prince Andrei Bogolyubsky, 12-13 – Denislov-David
 (Petrov, 1915, Table 10).



Fig. 6. Antiquities of the Lithuanian-Rus period.

Coins: 1 – wide Czech groschen 13-14 centuries, 2 – unnamed Lithuanian coin with an ax and columns, 3 – Keistut, 4 – Vytautas, 5-7 – Kyiv prince Volodymyr Olgerdovich, 8 – Kyiv Skirgaila-Ioann Olgerdovich, 9-10 – Dymytriy Koribut, 11 – Sigismund Koribut, 12 – Lithuanian 14th century; 13 – clay stamp for pendant wax seal of the 16th century from Dubno, 14 – copper barrel or pear (gag), as an instrument of torture, 15 – hollow ring from the Vyshhorod slate tomb of the 14th century, 16 – Tatar silver belt plaque with the name Alim, 17 – silver twisted women's bracelet, 18-22 – silver rings 14th century from Cherkasy district of Kyiv province, 23 – women's gilded bracelet of the 14th century, 24 – clay piggy bank of the 14th century (Petrov, 1915, Table 21).