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ARTICLES

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KAZIMIERZ ŻUROWSKI (1909-1987): LIFE AND WORK IN LVIV TILL 1945

ABSTRACT

Bulyk N. 2024. Kazimierz Żurowski (1909-1987): life and work in Lviv till 1945. *Sprawozdania Archeologiczne* 76/1, 13-32.

The Lviv stage of life and scientific activity of the famous Polish archaeologist Kazimierz Żurowski is covered in this article. Based on documents preserved in the Lviv region State Archive and private archival collections, his studies at the Department of Prehistory of the Jan Kazimierz University of Lviv, the first archaeological research, site protection documentation, and conservator's reports on the work done are examined. Special attention is paid to the topic of scientific research conducted in his Lviv period and the influence of Lviv on the further scientific life of the archaeologist. Studies and cooperation with such famous archaeologists as Leon Kozłowski, Tadeusz Sulimirski, and Markiyani Smishko, who played an important role in the development of K. Żurowski as an archaeologist, seem to be important. A particular place in the article is given to photos from excavations conducted by K. Żurowski and his scientific travels, which are introduced into the scientific literature for the first time.

Keywords: Kazimierz Żurowski, Lviv archaeology during the interwar period, Bronze Age, Kolokolyn, Markivtsi, Department of Prehistory of the University of Lviv

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In recent years, more and more researchers have turned to the topic of individual personalities, involving as many sources as possible to create a complete image. Such research has become possible in past decades due to the opening of access to previously forbidden archives, as well as the possibility of working with private archival collections. It is from them, using such sources and various documents, we can create “living portraits” of famous people with their strengths and weaknesses, with elements of friendship and enmity, with victories and defeats in a scientific career, and not limit ourselves to a dry biographical data from personal files (State Archives of Lviv Region (later SALR), fonds 26 (Lviv University), series 5/688). It is precisely such portraits that the modern history of archaeological science still needs because often we know very little about the people whose contribution to science is difficult to overestimate, and our knowledge is limited to encyclopaedic notes.

The archival heritage left by archaeologists of the interwar period is often spread not only across different cities but also across countries. This certainly also applies to the famous Polish archaeologist, and professor of the universities in Poznań and Toruń Kazimierz Żurowski (1909-1987) (Fig. 1). It is worth emphasizing that several short encyclopaedic notes dedicated to K. Żurowski have already been published, which reveal slightly the scientific achievements of the researcher (Kalembka 2006, 797; Malieiev 2009; Pohoralskyi 2011, 502). However, there are no larger publications dedicated to this interesting figure.

In Kazimierz Żurowski's life, we can distinguish three periods: Lviv, Toruń, and Poznań. Accordingly, the documents that remained after K. Żurowski's activities should be



Fig. 1. Kazimierz Żurowski (1909-1987)

found in those three places. The author has managed to process the Lviv collection of sources that give an idea about the formation of the vision of the archaeologist, his teachers and colleagues, his first field studies, and the beginnings of his pedagogical activities. In Lviv, government documents and permissions for the first field studies, rough sketches from excavations, his photos from the field, and those showing him among fellow archaeologists have been preserved.

In the article, we will consider only the “Lviv” period, which covered fifteen years and was the most important in the formation of K. Żurowski as an archaeologist. After all, here he graduated from the university, discovered and explored several archaeological sites, published his first

scientific works, and declared himself to the scientific world. His path in science began in Lviv, therefore, to create a complete portrait, it is necessary to reproduce the influence of the city and its surroundings on the subsequent life and career of the archaeologist.

The Lviv period in the life of K. Żurowski can be divided into several blocks conditioned by various factors. Separately, it is worth looking into the environment in which the future researcher found himself after arriving there; teachers and colleagues played an important role in the formation of his personality; his work with students, main field achievements, and publications deserve special attention.

In the period between the two World Wars, Lviv developed as a powerful scientific centre, where archaeology was not in the last place. At the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Lviv, which was named after the Polish King Jan Kazimierz in 1919, there were two archaeological departments (details see Bulyk 2006, 99-124; Lech 2006, 5-57; Piotrowska 2006, 61-98). The heads of both departments were well-known archaeologists. The Department of Classical Archaeology from 1916 was headed by Edmund Bulanda, and Prehistory (the full name is the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology with a special review of the Prehistory of Polish lands) was headed by Leon Kozłowski in 1921 (SALR fonds 26, series 5/891, p. 14). Initially, Józef Kostrzewski, who completed his habilitation in Lviv in 1918, was offered the position of head the Department of Prehistory. However, he did not accept the offer to stay in Lviv and went on to head the department at the University of Poznań. In part, their scientific interests overlapped, because the main interest was archaeology and it would be a mistake to think that classical archaeologists did not conduct field archaeological research on our territory. There were expeditions in which members of both departments participated. As an example, mention may be made of the survey expedition to Borshchiv region that took place in July 1937. The assistant of the Department of Classical Archaeology K. Majewski received permission to participate in these works, and in addition to I. Starchuk, the assistant of the Department of Prehistory, M. Smishko was involved in the investigation (Department of Manuscripts of the Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv (below – V. Stefanyk NSLU), fund 26, dossier 42, part 5, p. 61).

In addition to the two archaeological departments of the university, archaeological research was conducted by the Shevchenko Scientific Society (hereafter ShSS), where Yaroslav Pasternak and Yuriy Polyanskyi worked on the problems of archaeology.

In 1928, the reform of site-protection measures took place, after which, to conduct archaeological research, it was necessary to obtain permission from the conservator (details see Bulyk 2017, 258-284). The conditions of the work for archaeologists at the University of Lviv and SHSS differed significantly. If the Ukrainian archaeologists of the ShSS literally begged for permission to practice archaeology and were constantly under close supervision, the university archaeologists, on the contrary, could visit the sites without any bureaucratic obstacles, cooperated closely with the conservator service, and were informed about the discovery of certain sites. They, by their scientific interests, had the opportunity



Fig. 2. Building of Lviv University during the interwar period

to make trips and survey the territories of western Ukraine (details see Bulyk 2019, 362-378). The privileged position of the Department of Prehistory of the University of Lviv allowed not only the participation of students in excavations conducted by professors and associate professors of the department but also facilitated allowing students to conduct research independently. Although he was still a student, in 1928 Markiyon Smishko was one of the first university archaeologists who received permission for field work Department of Manuscripts of V. Stefanyk NSLU fund 26, dossier 17, part 2, p. 385). However, this does not in any way mean that there was no cooperation between the archaeologists of the University of Lviv and ShSS. There were many examples of successful joint work.

In Polish Lviv. K. Żurowski, a native of Zagórza, came to Lviv from Sanok. The researcher's Lviv period began with education at the Hetman Stanisław Żółkiewski V State Gymnasium in Lviv, in which he passed the matriculation exam on May 25, 1932 (*Sprawozdanie Dyrekcji* 1932, 33). After graduating from the gymnasium, K. Żurowski continued his studies. In 1934-1938, he studied archaeology at the Faculty of Humanities of Jan Kazimierz University of Lviv (Fig. 2). There his teachers were Edmund Bulanda (archaeology), Leon Kozłowski, and Tadeusz Sulimirski (prehistory). In addition to classical archaeology

and prehistory, he studied ethnology with Adam Fisher and anthropology with Jan Czekański. This was primarily because, in the interwar period, archaeology with ethnology and anthropology at the University of Lviv represented a single specialization “Anthropology, ethnology and prehistory”.

During 1921-1939, in addition to professor L. Kozłowski, assistant Karol Stojanowski, private associate professor Tadeusz Sulimirski (adjunct from 1935), assistant Jan Bryk (until 1932), assistant, and from 1937 adjunct Markiyan Smishko, assistant Władysław Jagiełło. By the time he graduated (1938), K. Żurowski was already a deputy assistant in the Department of Ethnology with a Special Review of the Ethnography of Polish Lands (1937-1938). In 1938-1939 he was a junior assistant at the Department of Prehistory under L. Kozłowski (Archive of I. Franko NUL, fund 119, inventory 1, dossier 490, p. 1; Bilas 2009, 206; Pohoralskyi 2011, 502). While working as an assistant at the department, K. Żurowski lived in Lviv at the address J. Galla Street, 7 (today – Krypiakevych Street, 7) (Skład uniwersytetu 1938, 104). It is worth noting that in the 1938/39 academic year, only L. Kozłowski, M. Smishko, K. Żurowski, and a technician worked at the department (Skład uniwersytetu 1938, 68).

During K. Żurowski's studies at the University of Lviv, the number of students at the Department of Prehistory was small. This can be explained by the poor possibility of employment after graduation. Usually, during the first or second year of study, those who had considerable interest and talent for future independent research were selected and encouraged to work in the field. These students chose a prehistoric seminar and took an active part in it. In the 1936/37 academic year, only five female students and three male students enrolled in the prehistoric seminar (Bilas 2009, 2014-2015). The main form of work at the seminar was the presentation of abstracts and discussion of new archaeological literature. In this academic year, K. Żurowski studied the works of T. Sulimirski dedicated to the Bronze Age and gave an essay “Brązy Małopolski środkowej – na podstawie studium T. Sulimirskiego [Bronzes of Central Małopolska – based on the study by T. Sulimirski]” (SALR fonds 26, series 5/1547, p. 33-34). This issue belonged to the sphere of his scientific interests. The following academic year, K. Żurowski presented “Kultura scytyjska, wg. pracy T. Sulimirskiego «Scytowie na zachodnim Podolu» [Scythian culture, according to T. Sulimirski's work “Scythians in Western Podolia”]. In the same academic year, the defence of his master's thesis “Skarb brązowy z Grushki, pow. Tlumacz [Bronze hoard from Grushka, Tlumach district]” took place (Fig. 3). This hoard of bronze artefacts consisting of 142 items had been discovered in November 1935 in the village of Grushka in the Stanislaviv region on the field of the local Schultheiß (soltys) Ivan Shkromeda. The district government immediately tried to ensure the protection of the area from lovers of easy profit. The local police were informed about the find (V. Stefanyk NSLU fond 26, dossier 42, part 4, p. 27). All the items of the hoard had been deposited in a ceramic vessel. The hoard was transferred to the Stanislaviv voivodeship. T. Sulimirski, who at that time was a corresponding member of the conservation commission, was entrusted to examine the



Fig. 3. Hoard of bronze items from Grushka. Lviv Historical Museum

territory and investigate the find. The archaeologist visited the place of discovery of the hoard several times, where he recorded that it was found in Mohylky Place between two barrows. The hoard included 94 items and 39 fragments of raw materials (Żurowski 1949, 199). The voivodship government, in cooperation with the local police, informed the local residents that the law forbids illegally excavating the area, and the worker of the field owner Maksym Michal received a reward of 20 Polish zloty (V. Stefanyk NSLU fond 26, dossier 42, part 4, p. 27). T. Sulimirski received 50 Polish zloty from the conservator's office for this trip, which covered travel expenses (V. Stefanyk NSLU fund 26, dossier 42, part 4, p. 23) – analysing the documents of the conservation service after 1928, this was more the exception than the rule. T. Sulimirski entrusted studying these finds to his talented student K. Żurowski. The following year, after defending his master's thesis, an article was published in the pages of the magazine "Przegląd Archeologiczny" (Żurowski 1938-1939, 204-221).

After receiving his master's degree, K. Żurowski began work on his doctorate devoted to the hoards of the Bronze Age. At one of the scientific seminars of the Department of Prehistory, K. Żurowski presented a report on the work done: "Sprawozdanie z dotychczasowych wyników pracy nad skarbami brązowymi południowo-wschodniej Polski [Report on the results of work so far on bronze treasures of south-eastern Poland]". K. Żurowski

defended his habilitation work only in 1948 on the topic “Zabytki brązowe w młodszej epoki brązu i wczesnego okresu żelaza z dorzecza gornego Dniestru [Bronze artefacts from the Later Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age from the Upper Dnistr basin]”. In the publication on the pages of the scientific journal “Przegląd Archeologiczny” (volume 5, 1949) the author emphasizes in the introduction that all materials for the doctorate had been collected in Lviv museums before 1939.

Throughout his studies at the university, K. Żurowski participated in field research and various scientific trips. In this area of activity, we can notice his close cooperation with T. Sulimirski and M. Smishko.

We can reconstruct the list of fieldwork in the expeditions of the Department of Archaeology with the participation of K. Żurowski based on the reports and diaries of the heads of these expeditions. It should be noted that it is not always possible to find all the information about these works. One of the first field trips in which the then-student K. Żurowski was involved can be dated to June 1935. At that time, M. Smishko researched a site in Kolokolyn near Rohatyn in the Stanislaviv region (Figs 4-7). This work was preceded by a visit there in the spring of 1935 by T. Sulimirski, who was invited by local residents to the place of the ruined cave to examine two partially destroyed burials (Fig. 5) (Śmiszko 1935, 155).



Fig. 4. Excavations of barrows led by M. Smishko and K. Żurowski in Kolokolyn. Summer, 1935.
Smishko family's archive



Fig. 5. Kazimierz Żurowski, Irena Siwek, Markian Smishko. Kolokolyn, June, 1935.
Smishko family's archive

At the same time, they transferred to him the bronze items found in another grave field near this village. Research conducted by T. Sulimirski on the site allowed him to believe that the fragment of the bronze vessel came from a secondary burial in the barrow of the Eneolithic era (Śmiszko 1935, 155). The grave field included seven barrows. T. Sulimirski, while studying one of the mounds, discovered a rich secondary burial of the Lypytska culture (Machnik *et al.* 2002, 497).

In the summer of the same year, a group of archaeologists from the University of Lviv led by M. Smishko continued work on the Bronze Age barrows (Fig. 4). Irena Siwek, Kazimierz Żurowski, and Markian Smishko excavated six more barrow mounds in Kolokolyn (Fig. 6). As a result of the conducted research, traces of inhumations and cremations were recorded, as well as a small number of grave goods (Sulimirski 1968, 141-142). From this expedition, several photos of K. Żurowski in the field and during rest with colleagues have been preserved in the private archive of M. Smishko (Fig. 7-8).

In the next field season (1936), students of the Department of Prehistory I. Siwek and K. Żurowski were involved in the excavations conducted by Tadeusz Sulimirski in the village of Komariv (in that time Komarów) in the Stanislaviv region (1934-1936).

In 1938, K. Żurowski conducted excavations in the area of Markivtsi (in that time Markowce), Tlumach district. From these excavations, several photos of the finds have



Fig. 6. Markian Smishko, Irena Sivek, Kazimierz Żurowski. Kolokolyn, June, 1935.
Smishko family's archive



Fig. 7. Excavations of barrows led by M. Smishko and K. Żurowski in Kolokolyn. Summer, 1935.
Smishko family's archive



Fig. 8. Kazimierz Żurowski, Irena Sivek, Markian Smishko. Kolokolyn, June, 1935.
Smishko family's archive



Fig. 9. Clay pot from excavations conducted by K. Żurowski in Markivtsi. 1938. Archive of DA IUS NASU

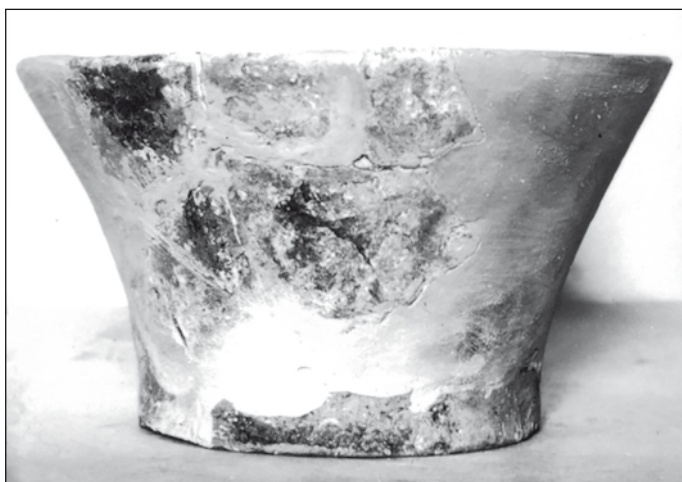


Fig. 10. Clay pot from excavations conducted by K. Żurowski in Markivtsi. 1938. Archive of DA IUS NASU

been preserved, as well as records in the inventory book about the arrival of exhibits from K. Żurowski's research to the museum at the Department of Prehistory (Department of Prehistory of the University of Lviv. Inventory book, p. 116). Glass negatives with images of the exhibits from Markivtsi, which entered the museum collection of the Department of Prehistory of the University of Lviv, are interesting (Figs. 9, 10). It is known that about ten barrows of the Late Roman period were examined.



Fig. 11. Archeological finds from excavations led by Markian Smishko and Kazimierz Żurowski in Horodnytsya. 1938. Archive of DA IUS NASU

In 1938-1939, M. Smishko excavated a well-known multi-layered site in Horodnytsia (in that time Horodnica), Horodenkiv district, Stanislaviv region. Junior assistant K. Żurowski was also involved in the work of 1938. Preliminary results dedicated to Neolithic finds (Fig. 11) were published in 1939 (Śmiszko 1939, 67-73). However, the author of the excavations did not publish most of the materials. It is recorded in the inventory book of the Department of Prehistory which of the finds from these studies entered the museum collection at the department and it is noted there that these were from the joint investigations of “Dr. Smishko and Mgr. Żurowski” (Department of Prehistory of the University of Lviv. Inventory book, p. 96).

From individual fieldwork, detailed reports have been preserved, which serve as an important source for reconstructing the events of that time. Thus, in April 1939, the conservator’s office informed the Department of Prehistory of the University of Lviv that in the village of Urman` of Berezhany district, burials were discovered during excavations. On April 16, the administration of the department sent assistant K. Żurowski (Fig. 12) there, who recorded in the report that he examined the early medieval hillfort and in the “test excavation” at the hillfort also came across cist burials. Near the hillfort around the forest on the Tserkvisko field, fragments of ceramics were found, which indicate that there was a settlement at the same time as the hillfort there (V. Stefanyk NSLU fond 26, dossier 42, part 7, p. 64). Meanwhile, the neighbouring location of Plikhiv was surveyed, and there too cist burials and fragments of early medieval ceramics were recorded. These were one of the few independent excavations conducted by K. Żurowski in the “Lviv” period of his scientific activity.

During his studies at the university, K. Żurowski, together with the teachers of the Department of Archaeology, participated not only in field research. As an example, we can mention the excursion of archaeologists of the department in 1936 to the site of Funnel Beaker Culture in Mali Hrybovychi near Lviv, which was being investigated by Markiyian Smishko in 1933 and 1934. Interesting photos and documents have been preserved, which demonstrate that almost all the employees of the Department of Prehistory visited this

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rzchni humusu przedhistorycznego jedynie luźnie porzucane węgielki jednak bez śladu paleniska.

W lesie fundacji Jakuba hr.Petockiego, leżącym na zachód od Urmańskiego Stawu i wiosek Welicy i Plichowa, znajduje się kilkanaście kurhanów średnicy od 10 - 20 m . Poza tym dwa kurhany leżą na innym polu przy zachodnim brzegu lasu, na wierzchu 394.

Lwów, dnia 20.IV.1939 r.

K. Żurowski
 mgr. Kazimierz Żurowski/
 asystent Zakładu Prehistorii
 U.J.K.

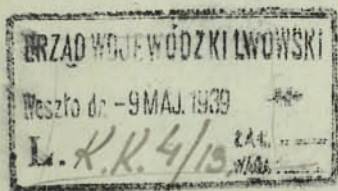


Fig. 12. Fragment K. Żurowski's report to the conservator from 1939
 (V. Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Lviv)



Fig. 13. Excursion of staff of the Chair of Prehistory of Lviv University on the site in Mali Hrybovychi. 1936. Smishko family's archive



Fig. 14. Lviv archeologists in Biskupin. From left to right: second stand – Kazimierz Żurowski, sit – (?), Jozef Kostrzewski, Irena Sivek, Markian Smishko. 1937. Smishko family's archive

place repeatedly (Fig. 13), and for students who enrolled in prehistory classes, trips here were mandatory (SALR fonds 26, series 5/1583, p. 51-52; Bilas 2009, 215).

In June 1937, teachers and students of the Department of Prehistory travelled to Przemyśl, Kraków, Gniezno, Biskupin, and Poznań. Professor L. Kozłowski was the scientific supervisor, and M. Smishko was the technical supervisor. The trip lasted from June 16 to 21, 1937, and during this time the participants visited the Paleolithic site in Przemyśl, the archaeological research conducted by expeditions of the Poznań University on the early historic settlement in Gniezno and the Early Iron Age settlement near Biskupin, conducted by J. Kostrzewski, and got acquainted with the archaeological collections of Kraków and Poznań. K. Żurowski was also among the participants. Interesting photos from this trip have been preserved in the private archive of M. Smishko (Fig. 14).

In addition, K. Żurowski worked a lot with the museum collections of Lviv. In particular, he studied the collections of the Museum of the ShSS, the Department of Archaeology, and the Dzieduszycki Museum and prepared them for publication. World War II broke the measured rhythm of the scientific life of the young archaeologist in Lviv.

In Soviet Lviv. Before World War II Lviv was a part of Poland. The beginning of the War and the establishment of Soviet power in western Ukraine at the end of September 22, 1939 dramatically changed the lives of scholars in Lviv. The archaeological milieu could not avoid these changes. The ShSS stopped working, and the Departments of Archaeology of the University of Lviv were reorganized. All archaeological museum collections were united into one state museum. Most archaeologists had to seek new employment. On February 8, 1940, the Lviv Department of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR was established (details see Sytnyk 2006, 106-133; Bulyk 2021, 89-120). K. Żurowski stayed out of the university. At that time, K. Żurowski's older brother, a graduate of the Lviv Polytechnic Tadeusz Żurowski (1908-1985), also lived and worked in Lviv. Both brothers were looking for jobs in institutions related to archaeology.

On April 20, 1940, Kazimierz Żurowski was accepted as a tourist guide at the Lviv Historical Museum, and on April 23, he was transferred to the position of senior researcher (Zarubii 2020, 51). At that time, the director of the Lviv Historical Museum was the famous Ukrainian archaeologist Yaroslav Pasternak. Before the beginning of the Second World War, Kazimierz Żurowski carried out the duties of the head of the department (Fig. 15) (Pohoralskyi 2011, 502). Already in June 1940, Ya. Pasternak was removed from the position of director of the museum, and he worked with K. Żurowski on the creation of the Department of Pre-Class Society on Market Square, 4. The famous archaeologist Ihor Sveshnikov, who was acquainted with K. Żurowski from the University of Lviv, left interesting memories about this time. He recalled his meeting with Kazimierz Żurowski in the summer of 1940: "I found Żurowski on the third floor of the "Black House", where the exposition of the Department of primitive society was located. He had just finished installing a showcase with materials from the Early Iron Age, and the director of the museum, Linyov, was inspecting the results of this work. The director did not like something in the



Fig. 15. Kazimierz Żurowski. 1940s

already installed showcase, he shouted at Żurowski and his two female assistants and closed the showcase with a sharp movement so that the upper glass crumbled into small fragments, covering the exhibits displayed in the showcase. Evidently, K. Żurowski had already gotten used to the fact that the representatives of the Soviet authorities coming from the east could shout at us and treat us as people of a lower category. He calmly explained to me: «Don't pay attention, he is insane» (Svieshnikov 2008, 10).

Since the mid-1940s, Tadeusz Żurowski worked as a painter-draftsman at the Lviv Department of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR (Fig. 16) (Bulyk 2021, 90). The first entry in T. Żurowski's work record book is dated September 16-17, 1940 (SA DA IUS NASU. Work record book, 1940). It is worth noting that T. Żurowski went into the field with archaeologists of the department as an engineer (SA DA IUS NASU. Żurowski T. List of cartographic works, plans and drawings. 1940-1941).

At the end of January 1941, Lviv was well-represented at the IV Scientific Conference of the Institute of Archaeology in Kyiv. K. Żurowski made a report "The Bronze Age in the Western Regions of the Ukrainian SSR" (SALR fonds P-2591, series 1/1, p. 101). He worked on a monographic study and excavations planned for July 1941 in Zatoka in Horodok dis-

trict, for which 2,000 roubles were allocated (SALR fonds P-2591, series 1/1, p. 83-85). The 1941 German invasion of the Soviet Union found K. Żurowski in the expedition led by Ya. Pasternak in Krylos in Ivano-Frankivsk region. He resigned from the museum, but in the spring of 1942, K. Żurowski remained on the staff of the Lviv Historical Museum (Zarubii 2020, 71). In 1942, he was arrested by the Gestapo and imprisoned (Lech 2006, 44). Soon K. Żurowski was condemned to death. However, he survived and after the front line reached Lviv and the Soviets took the city, he continued his work at the museum. In September 1944, he was reinstated as the head of the department and started the reconstruction of the museum's exposition. However, without finishing it, in the spring of 1945, he left Lviv forever and went to Poland (Lech 2006, 44; Kozlovskiy 2012, 122). K. Żurowski recommended I. Sveshnikov for his position at the museum, which was reflected in the memoirs. About the state of the abandoned department, I. Sveshnikov noted in his memoirs: "I received a large, but absolutely not organized collection. True, before leaving, Żurowski mainly built the exposition of the department, but in every corner, there were cabinets literally jam-packed with archaeological material, where an Egyptian mummy lay next to a Paleolithic flint hand axe and a Bronze Age pot of unknown origin. Archaeological



Fig. 16. In the Department of Archaeology. Unidentified person, M. Smishko, T. Żurowski. 1940s. Smishko family's archive

finds were scattered throughout the museum in both of its buildings. On the fourth floor of the “Black House”, intended for the exposition of Kyivan Rus’, there were no showcases yet, the exhibits were lying on the floor, and flint tools and Scythian acinaces were lying among the artefacts of Medieval Rus’. This required immediate work to finish the exposition and organize the collections...” (Svieshnikov 2008, 11). But that was another page of history...

CONCLUSIONS

Summarizing the “Lviv” period of Kazimierz Żurowski’s life and work, we note that this city and the environment where the young man came to continue his studies at the gymnasium played a significant role in the formation of his personality. The Lviv archaeological school during the interwar period was one of the strongest in Poland and produced a whole constellation of famous archaeologists who continued their work in Wrocław, Kraków, Poznań, Toruń and other cities. However, for each of them, the basics they received during their life in Lviv were important. K. Żurowski became a specialist in Lviv, his future lines of research were determined there, it was there he conducted his first independent excavations (Markivtsi, Urman`, Plikhiv) and it was where he published his first works; there too he learned to study archaeological collections and created a strong base for future scientific studies. We can say without exaggeration that K. Żurowski belongs to the constellation of Lviv interwar archaeologists and his name is forever inscribed in its history.

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Archival materials

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