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The beginning of the soviet theoretical archaeology: theoretical studies at the Institute of archaeology AS UkrSSR in the 1960s

***Abstract.** The article is dedicated to an exploration of archaeological theory issues at the Institute of archaeology AS UkrSSR in the 1960s. This period is one of the worst studied in the history of Soviet archaeology. But it was the time when in the USSR archaeological researches reached the summit, quantitative methods and methods of natural sciences were applied and interest in theoretical issues had grown in archaeology. Now there are a lot of publications dedicated to theoretical discussions between archaeologists from Leningrad but the same researches about Kyiv scholars are still unknown. The archaeological theory includes both generalizations made on the basis of archaeological sources and archaeological methodology. The article emphasizes the history of methodology studies at the IA AS UkrSSR during the mentioned period. The research is based on evidence from the annual reports on a work of the Institute from the Scientific archive of the Institute of Archaeology NASU. According to the documents the theory was mentioned in the early 1950s because of publication of new J. V. Stalin's works. However, that time as well as at the beginning of the next decade, when works started under three volumes of "The Archaeology of the UkrSSR", it was written that attention to theoretical issues was focused at the Institute, not enough. At the IA AS UkrSSR discussions on archaeological methodology started in the 1960s when papers on theoretical issues, applying cybernetic, methods of natural sciences and statistical methods into archaeology were regularly presented at sessions of the Academic council. Yu. N. Zakharuk was the most active employee of the Institute who worked in this field. In addition to presentation of papers at conferences, and sessions of the Academic council and publications, he was an executor of the scheduled work 'Methodological and methodic issues of archaeological science' in 1968–1970. Also it was planed to publish a book on theoretical issues. In other words, the IA AS UkrSSR was the first archaeological establishment in the USSR where the work on archaeological methodology was scheduled. According to circumstances this work had not been completely finished but the Ukrainian scholar was invited to hold the position of deputy director at the Institute of Archaeology AS USSR in Moscow. Despite a skeptical attitude to the theory among most Soviet*



archaeologists Yu. N. Zakharuk was able to intensify the work on theoretical issues in Soviet archaeology. A separate theoretical session, which was organized by him at the Plenum of the IA AS USSR in Moscow in 1972, might be considered as an initialization of theoretical archaeology as a new sub-discipline in the USSR.

Keywords: *history of archaeology; archaeological theory; institutional history; Ukrainian archaeology; Yu. N. Zakharuk; 1960s*

Introduction.

The post-war period is one of the worst studied in the history of Soviet and Ukrainian archaeology. While a lot of articles and dozens of books are dedicated to the archaeology of the Russian Empire and the interwar Soviet archaeology, there are only scanty publications on the history of the Soviet archaeology of the 1950s – 1980s. But it was the time when Soviet archaeology, including its Ukrainian branch, reached the summit. During this period hundreds of archaeological expeditions were working in the whole country and dozens were active in the UkrSSR, quantitative methods and methods of natural sciences were applying into practice and a lot of fundamental publications dedicated to different periods of ancient history appeared in print. In the early 1970s the Soviet theoretical archaeology, which was a sub discipline and unique phenomenon had existed till the beginning of the 1990s, institutionalized in the USSR. The author defines it as a special branch of archaeology studies archaeological cognition (Paliienko, 2015, p. 392).

This topic has not been studied enough by historians of science. The period of the 1960s, when the Soviet theoretical archaeology engendered, is still a lacuna. There is information about theoretical archaeologists from Leningrad and their discussions of that time, while it is unknown what happened in Kyiv during this period and what role Ukrainian scholars, especially Yu. N. Zakharuk, played in the formation of the new tendency.

There have been no special monographs on the period of the 1960s yet but this topic is overviewed within the context of the history of Soviet archaeology by Leo Klejn in his book ‘The Phenomenon of Soviet Archaeology’ (Klejn, 1993). Later it was updated by the author and translated into a few foreign languages including English (Klejn, 2012). But Leo Klejn worked in Leningrad and did not know what had happened at that time in Kiev. That’s why he paid particular attention to the work of central archaeological establishments such as the Institute of archaeology AS USSR (the IA AS USSR) and its Leningrad branch (the LBIA AS USSR). This book is based on Leo Klejn and coauthors’ article published in English in one of the western journals even in the early 1980s (Bulkin, Klejn, & Lebedev, 1982). In this publication the period of the 1960s is outlined only in a general way and the development of archaeology in the UkrSSR is not touched. Nevertheless, the article became the main source of information on Soviet archaeology for western researchers. For example, B. Trigger referred to it in his “A History of Archaeological Thought” which has a few editions (Trigger, 1989; Trigger, 2006). Biographies of the Soviet archaeologists working in the

post-war period were also examined in other Leo Klejn's book (Klejn, 2014) but Yu. N. Zakharuk is not mentioned there.

Special books dedicated to the history of the main archaeological research establishments such as the Institute for the history of material culture RAS (former the LBIA AS USSR) (Nosov, 2013), the Institute of Archaeology NAS of Ukraine (Tolochko (Eds.), 2015) and the Institute of Archaeology RAS (Makarov, 2019) had been published during the last eight years. The Ukrainian edition has an outline chapter on a history of the Institute including its development in the 1950s and 1960s (Abashyna & Kolesnykova, 2015, pp. 42–52). But theoretical researches of that time are not overviewed there as well as Yu. N. Zakharuk's biography included to the book contains almost no information about his works on theoretical issues in the late 1960s (Liashko & Videiko, 2015) and has factological inexactitudes.

My numerous articles are dedicated to separate aspects of the Soviet theoretical archaeology history but they cover only the period of the 1970s and 1980s. One of them, in particular, reveals the role of Yu. N. Zakharuk in the process of organization of the theoretical section at the IA AS USSR Plenum dedicated to results of field researches in 1971 (Paliienko, 2017). Another article deals with a history of Kiev center of theoretical archaeology in the late 1970s and the middle 1980s (Paliienko, 2016).

Thereby, the development of theoretical researches in the 1960s at the Institute of Archaeology AS UkrSSR and Yu. N. Zakharuk's activity in this field are still unexplored. And the aim of the current article is to fill this gap.

Theoretical background and sources of the research.

It has to be emphasized that notions “theory” and “theoretical knowledge” were used in two aspects in the post-war Soviet archaeology. This problem was analyzed in detail by Vladimir Gening who was one of the leading archeological theorists of that period. He highlighted the concrete archaeological theoretical knowledge or the AT-knowledge which reveals regularities of a studying object and includes a source study and different kinds of descriptions of ancient societies history and logical and methodological knowledge or the archaeological methodological theory (the AM-theory) which realizes different methodological functions in the research process (forming of logical apparatus, the rules of knowledge extraction) and provides production of the AT-knowledge (Gening, 1989, pp. 122–128).

In the Soviet archaeology of the 1950s and the early 1970s the notion “theory” was applied in the first aspect as historical generalizations made on the base of archaeological sources. And later I will overview this topic separately. This article emphasizes on the archaeological methodology which includes definition of the main archaeological notions and issues of typology and classification because the work on these problems initialized the process of the Soviet theoretical archaeology forming in the 1960s.

The research is based on information from the annual reports on a work of the IA AS UkrSSR (1946–1971) from the Scientific archive of the Institute of Archaeology

NASU, the fund No. 62, descriptions No.No. 1 and 1-additional (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1 and 1-ad.). The letter (Zakharuk, 1971, August 16) from the correspondence between Yu. N. Zakharuk and Leo Klejn from Klejn's personal archive is a source to characterize Kiev archaeologists' attitude to archaeological theory. It was allowed to make a photocopy of it which is stored now at the author's personal archive. "The report on a work of the IA AS USSR in 1971" from the Archive of the Russian Academy of science, fund No. 1909, description No. 1 (ARAS. F. 1909. D. 1) contains information on Yu. N. Zakharuk's activity after his transfer to the IA AS USSR. Information from these sources is enough to reveal the current issue.

Results of the research.

After WW2 the theory as historical generalizations made on the base of archaeological sources was mentioned at the IA AS USSR at the turn of the 1940s and the 1950s. It was caused by the publication of J.V. Stalin's work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" in 1950. It is particularly written in the chapter describing shortcomings of the research establishment of the report on work of the Institute in 1950:

- Generalized topics touching upon significant theoretical issues suggested in J. V. Stalin's work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" on the basis of archaeological sources were not elaborated.
- The Institute had not published any critique of N. Ya. Marr's concepts in archeology and bourgeois theories on the issues of the Slavs genesis.
- There were no discussions on important theoretical issues of archaeology and ancient history (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1950/3. S. 12).

The theory was recalled again in the early 1950s because of resolutions of the 19th Congress of the C. P. S. U. and publication of another J. V. Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR". To eliminate the flaws and to improve the Institute work it was decided "*to organize a wide discussion of a few actual theoretical issues of archaeological science*" in 1953 (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1952/2. S. 12). But any details on this event have not been found in the archival sources.

Then for a few years the theory or discussions on theoretical issues were not mentioned in the annual reports on the work of the IA AS UkrSSR at all. This topic was resumed only at the edge of the next decade.

In the early 1960s insufficient attention to theoretical issues was figured as one of the main shortcomings of the establishment functioning in the reports on the IA AS UkrSSR work and the inspection reports on its research activity, though emphasizes might differ. So it is written in the Inspection report from 1960 that there were less works solving significant theoretical issues in the Institute plan and its administration did not struggle enough against descriptive approach in works of employees (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1960/1. S. 38). Authors of the report on works in 1961 highlighted a lag in development of theoretical and methodical issues of archaeology among other shortcomings which was explained by flaws of the Academic

council work. A recommendation to it was to discuss papers on archaeological theory and methodology on meetings, especially, in the light of making a summarizing work “The Archaeology of the UkrSSR”. Moreover, the intensification of theoretical researches on issues of ethnical attribution of archaeological cultures and ethnogeny issues in general was referred to the immediate tasks of the Institute (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1961/5. S. 29–30). Apparently, the theory mentioned there means historical generalizations made on the base of archaeological sources. The commission of inspectors controlling the work of the IA AS UkrSSR in 1961 accepted the conclusion on the lag in development of theoretical and methodical issues of archaeology caused by flaws of the Academic council work. But also it noted that recently the Institute had advanced discussing theoretical issues on meetings which had to go on. And it was significant to provide a theoretical attainment of research fellows, especially, young people. In addition, it was recommended to disclose reactionary and bourgeois theories in archaeology more fearlessly (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1961/5. S. 37–41).

A small amount of theoretical paper presented on meetings of the Academic council and insufficient attention to special theoretical elaboration of large-scale scientific issues were figured among shortcomings of the Institute in the report of 1962 (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1962/2. S. 26–27). There as well as in the next year report it was recommended to inculcate theory liking to young research fellows which had to be an aim of the methodological workshop of the Institute (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1963/1. S. 35).

But was it really so bad with archaeological theory at the IA AS UkrSSR during this period? And what caused the activation of works on this topic in the early 1960s? Apparently, it was linked with the start of works under three volumes of “The Archaeology of the UkrSSR” and making of ‘The Corpus of Archaeological Sites of the UkrSSR’. As it was written in the Report, the realization of these works contributed to deep elaboration of significant theoretical and source studying issues in the field of archaeology (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1960/1. S. 31).

However, we have to highlight a certain activation of the development of completely methodological topics. Papers dedicated to them were regularly discussed at meetings of the Academic Council of the IA AS UkrSSR over the period of the 1960s. For example, in 1961 Yu. N. Zakharuk presented his paper “Certain issues of theory and methodology of archaeological research” dedicated to the category “archaeological culture” at one of these meetings (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1961/5. S. 25). We may consider this event as a beginning of the discussion on this topic at the Institute besides this had happened earlier than the discussion on the definition of the note “archaeological culture” reached all-Union scope. This Yu. N. Zakharuk’s paper underlay his article “Problems of Archaeological Culture” (Zakharuk, 1964) which was widely debated by other discussants in the late 1960s.

The papers related to issues of theory, methodology of archaeological research and applying methods of natural and technical sciences in archaeology were actively

presented again at meetings of the Academic Council in 1963. Thus A. A. Beletskii's paper "On the Comparative-Historical Method in the Historical-Archaeological Research" was discussed in April, 2, K. V. Shishkin's paper "Applying of the Aerial Photography in Archaeology" was debated in April, 11. N. V. Ryndina, a research fellow of the department of archaeology of Moscow State University (MSU) read her paper "Metallography in Archaeology" at the meeting in May, 10 (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1963/1. S. 29–30). In other words, all of these papers were methodical.

In the middle of the decade applying of cybernetic and mathematical statistic in archaeology was debated at the Institute. On the 1st of February 1965 the paper "Cybernetic in Archaeology" was discussed at the meeting of the Academic Council (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1. C. 564. S. 28) and almost in two years, on the 18th of April 1967 D. V. Deopic, the head of the laboratory of the application of statistical method in social sciences, an associate professor of MSU presented his paper "Techniques, methods and experience of applying of the statistic analysis of archaeological sources".

On the 13th of June 1967 Yu. N. Zakharuk's paper "On the methodology of archaeological science and its problems" was discussed at the meeting of the Academic Council (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1. C. 626. S. 22). After this event a new topic on archaeological methodological issues and application of new methods of natural and technical sciences to archaeology was scheduled to the Institute plan of subjects in 1968 and it was planned to complete a monograph on this topic till the centenary of V.I. Lenin's birth (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1. C. 626. S. 23–24). Yu. N. Zakharuk was personally an executive of the topic "Methodological and Methodical Issues of Archaeological Science" in the context of the issue "A History of World Culture". The aim of the work was a theoretical elaboration of significant methodological problems and new tendencies in archaeology including writing the book on theoretical issues and making experiments on application of natural sciences methods such as the spectral analysis of metal items and the methods of geophysical survey of archaeological sites. The staff of the laboratory of archaeological technology, which was just organized at the Institute at that time, was responsible for the experimental part.

In future I will dedicate a single article to the applying of methods of natural sciences at the Institute of archaeology AS UkrSSR. As to the book on methodological issue it had to have the next structure:

- Chapter "Issues of the Terminology and Conceptual Apparatus of Archaeological Science" – 1 quire.
- Chapter "Methodological Issues of Archaeological Culture" – 1,5 quire.
- Chapter "Archaeology in the System of Social Sciences" – 1 quire.
- Chapter "Ways of the Development of Methodology of Archaeological Science" – 1 quire.
- "Introduction and Conclusion" – 1 quire (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1. C. 704. S. 8–9).

But in fact, Yu. N. Zakharuk had completed only the second and the third chapters. He planed to write the first chapter in 1969 but this work was not finished

because of a long illness of the author (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1969/1. S. 19). In 1970 Yu. N. Zakharuk was doing the additional task to make the chapter “Tribes of the Chalcolithic age” for the volume 1 of “The History of the Ukrainian SSR” (2,5 quires) instead of the work on the scheduled theoretical topic. Taking into account that the total volume of works completed by Yu. N. Zakharuk in that year was 5 quires the Academic Council resolved to consider that the methodological topic had been finished according to the volume and to give Yu. N. Zakharuk an opportunity to end the rest of the chapters later (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1. C. 704. S. 8–9). But in 1971 the scholar was transferred to the Institute of archaeology AS USSR in Moscow.

In addition to his participation at meetings of the Academic Council of the IA AS UkrSSR and works under the scheduled methodological topic Yu. N. Zakharuk presented papers at scientific conferences and published articles on issues of theory and methodology of archaeology in the 1960s. So, he presented the paper “Archaeological Culture (Certain Issues of Theory and Methodology of Research)” at the 11th scientific conference of the IA AS UkrSSR dedicated to the results of archaeological researches in Ukraine in 1960-1961 (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1962/2. S. 13) and the paper “Lenin’s Theoretical Legacy and Certain Issues of the Development of Archaeological Science” at the Anniversary plenum of the IA AS USSR in Leningrad in 1969 (SA IA NASU. F. 62. D. 1-ad. C. 1969/1. S. 42). The scholar published the next articles in the journal “Arkheolohiia” [Archaeology]: “Problems of Archaeological Culture” (Zakharuk, 1964), “Certain Methodological Issues in Archaeological Science” (Zakharuk, 1970a) and “Towards the Development of Theoretical Grounds of Archaeology” (Zakharuk, 1971); the next articles in the journal “Sovetskaya arkheologiya” [Soviet Archaeology]: “On the Methodology of Archaeological Science and its Problems” (Zakharuk, 1969) and “Lenin’s Theoretical Legacy and Certain Issues of the Development of Archaeological Science” (Zakharuk, 1970c); as well as the article “Lenin’s Theoretical Legacy in Archaeological Science” (this name of the article is mentioned in the Report) in the collection of papers “Lenin’s Ideas in the Study of the History of Primitive Society, Slavery and Feudalism” where its name is a little bit differ – “Lenin’s Theoretical Legacy and Archaeological Heritage” (Zakharuk, 1970b).

Besides Yu. N. Zakharuk’s works, the issues of paleoeconomical modeling in archaeology were revealed in S. N. Bibikov’s articles (Bibikov, 1967; Bibikov, 1969) in the late 1960s.

But in general, a skeptical attitude toward the theory was spread among most of Soviet archaeologists and the situation with this in Kyiv was not better. Working at the IA AS UkrSSR Yu. N. Zakharuk mentioned this problem in his letter to Leo Klejn in the early 1970s:

“Alas, unfortunately, not all share the view on the decisive role of this type of works on the contemporary stage of development of our science. It is especially unsightly on this point there, in Kiev the majority of archaeologists, moreover, the overwhelming majority has an extremely skeptical or even ironic attitude to the works

of this type. A small part, mainly, of young workers, in turn, has quite often very simplified and “lite” idea on structure, tasks and ways of theoretical problems elaboration” (Zakharuk, 1971, August 16).

However, the necessity to develop such topics was determined by objective factors, in particular, a need to define the main notions of archaeology and to formalize the procedure of primary processing of archaeological sources and the methodic of ethno-social and socio-historical reconstructions was caused by attempts to apply cybernetic methods into archaeology.

An academician B. A. Rybakov being the director of the IA AS USSR, which was the main archaeological establishment of the USSR, invited Yu. N. Zakharuk to hold the position of deputy director on science and to intensify theoretical work. The transfer of the researcher to Moscow enabled to give an impetus to the work on theoretical issues. In 1971 he presented the paper “Theoretical Grounds of Archaeology” at the meeting of the Academic council of the IA AS USSR (ARAS. F. 1909. D. 1. C. 1013. S. 24) but the most important is that Yu. N. Zakharuk exercised his authority to organize the work of the separate theoretical session at the annual Plenum of the IA AS USSR for the first time in the Soviet Union. Its work at the Plenum of the IA AS USSR on results of the field season in 1971 (Moscow, 1972) might be considered as an institutionalization of the new subdiscipline which is theoretical archaeology. The discussion on the definition of the object and subject matter of archaeology started at the same time continuing till the early 1990s.

Conclusion.

So the theory as historical generalizations made on the basis of archaeological sources was mentioned in the IA AS Ukr.SSR in the early 1950s because of publication of new J.V. Stalin’s works and the resolutions of the 19th Congress of the C. P. S. U. A. lack of discussion on important theoretical issues of archaeology was figured in the reports as one of the Institute’s shortcomings. This problem was recalled again at the turn of the 1950s and the 1960s. The lack of attention to theoretical issues at the IA AS UkrSSR was highlighted in the reports. Apparently, the actualization of this issue was linked with the start of works under three volumes of “The Archaeology of the UkrSSR”.

Discussions on archaeological methodology started at the IA AS UkrSSR in the early 1960s. For the decade papers on theoretical and methodological issues, applying cybernetic, methods of natural sciences and statistical methods into archaeology were regularly presented at sessions of the Academic council.

Yu. N. Zakharuk was one of the Institute employees who presented his theoretical papers. In 1968–1970 he was an executor of the scheduled work “Methodological and Methodical Issues of Archaeological Science” a result of which had to be the theoretical book publishing. But this work had not been completely finished according to circumstances. Also, this scholar presented theoretical papers at conferences and prepared a few articles in this field for the decade. In the late 1960s, the issues of

paleoeconomical modeling in archaeology were revealed in S. N. Bibikov's articles. But in general, the IA AS UkrSSR staff showed a skeptical attitude toward the theory as well as the same attitude was spread among the most of Soviet archaeologists.

Thereby, the IA AS UkrSSR was the first archaeological establishment in the USSR where the work on archaeological methodology was scheduled in the late 1960s. And Yu. N. Zakharuk was invited to hold the position of deputy director at the Institute of Archaeology AS USSR in Moscow where he was able to intensify the work on theoretical issues in Soviet archaeology. The separate theoretical session, which was organized by him at the Plenum of the IA AS USSR in Moscow in 1972, might be considered as an institutionalization of the Soviet theoretical archaeology as a new subdiscipline and appearance of the unique phenomenon in the USSR.

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Conflicts of Interest.

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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Біля витоків Радянської теоретичної археології: теоретичні дослідження в ІА АН УРСР в 1960-і роки

Анотація. Стаття присвячена вивченню питань археологічної теорії в Інституті археології АН УРСР в 1960-і роки. Даний період є одним з найменш вивчених у історії радянської археології. Однак саме тоді археологічні дослідження у СРСР досягли значних масштабів, почалося широке впровадження методів природничих і математичних наук, виник інтерес до теоретичних проблем. І якщо про теоретичні дискусії серед археологів

Ленінграда в цей період уже написано багато, то про розробку подібних питань у Києві нічого не відомо. Під археологічної теорією зазвичай розуміють як узагальнення на основі археологічних матеріалів, так і археологічну методологію. У даній статті головний акцент зроблено саме на історії дослідження методологічних проблем в ІА АН УРСР у зазначений період, що вивчається на основі відомостей з щорічних звітів про роботу Інституту з Наукового архіву ІА НАН України. Документи свідчать, що про теорію в Києві заговорили ще на початку 1950-х рр., у зв'язку з виходом нових праць Й. В. Сталіна. Правда, тоді, як і потім на початку наступного десятиліття, але вже у зв'язку з початком роботи над тритомною “Археологією УРСР”, вказувалося, що теоретичним питанням в Інституті приділяється мало уваги. Обговорення ж проблем археологічної методології в ІА АН УРСР почалося вже в 1960-і роки, зокрема, на засіданнях Вченої ради регулярно заслуховувалися доповіді з питань археологічної теорії, впровадження в археологію методів природничих наук, застосування кібернетики та методів математичної статистики. Найбільш активно в даній області працював співробітник ІА АН УРСР – Ю. М. Захарук, який крім доповідей на Вченій раді та конференціях, публікації статей у 1968 – 1970 рр. також був виконавцем планової теми “Методологічні та методичні проблеми археологічної науки”, у рамках якої планувалося написання монографії з проблем теорії. Тобто ІА АН УРСР був першою археологічною науковою установою у СРСР, де в той період робота над методологічними проблемами була включена до плану. І хоч ця тема в силу певних обставин повністю завершена не була, але український учений був запрошений на роботу до Москви в ІА АН СРСР. І, не дивлячись на скептичне ставлення до теорії серед більшості радянських археологів, Ю. М. Захаруку вдалося активізувати роботу над питаннями археологічної методології в СРСР, а організовану їм окрему теоретичну секцію на московському Пленумі ІА АН СРСР у 1972 році можна вважати інституціоналізацією в Радянському Союзі теоретичної археології в якості нової субдисципліни.

Ключові слова: історія археології; археологічна теорія; українська археологія; інституціональна історія; Ю. М. Захарук; 1960-і роки

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У истоков Советской теоретической археологии: теоретические исследования в ИА АН УССР в 1960-е годы

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению вопросов археологической теории в Институте археологии АН УССР в 1960-е годы. Данный период является одним из наименее изученных в истории советской археологии. Однако

именно тогда археологические исследования в СССР достигли значительных масштабов, началось повсеместное внедрение методов естественных и математических наук, возник интерес к теоретическим проблемам. И если о теоретических дискуссиях среди археологов Ленинграда в этот период уже написано много, то о разработке подобных вопросов в Киеве не известно ничего. Под археологической теорией обычно понимают как обобщения на основе археологических материалов, так и археологическую методологию. В данной статье главный акцент сделан именно на истории исследования методологических проблем в ИА АН УССР в указанный период, которая изучается на основе сведений из ежегодных отчётов о работе Института из Научного архива ИА НАН Украины. Документы свидетельствуют, что о теории в Киеве заговорили ещё в начале 1950-х, в связи с выходом новых трудов И. В. Сталина. Правда, тогда, как и потом в начале следующего десятилетия, но уже в связи с началом работ над трёхтомной “Археологией УССР”, указывалось, что теоретическим вопросам в Институте уделяется мало внимания. Обсуждение же проблем археологической методологии в ИА АН УССР началось уже в 1960-е годы, в частности, на заседаниях Ученого совета регулярно заслушивались доклады по вопросам археологической теории, внедрения в археологию методов естественных наук, применения кибернетики и методов математической статистики. Наиболее активно в данной области работал сотрудник ИА АН УССР – Ю. Н. Захарук, который помимо докладов на Ученом совете и конференциях, публикации статей в 1968 – 1970 гг. также являлся исполнителем плановой темы “Методологические и методические проблемы археологической науки”, в рамках которой планировалось написание монографии по проблемам теории. То есть ИА АН УССР был первым археологическим научным учреждением в СССР, в котором в тот период работа над методологическими проблемами была включена в план. И хоть данная тема в силу определённых обстоятельств полностью завершена не была, но украинский учёный был приглашен на работу в Москву в ИА АН СССР. И, не смотря на скептическое отношение к теории среди большинства советских археологов, Ю. Н. Захаруку удалось активизировать работу над вопросами археологической методологии в СССР, а организованную им отдельную теоретическую секцию на московском Пленуме ИА АН СССР в 1972 году можно считать институционализацией в СССР теоретической археологии в качестве новой субдисциплины.

Ключевые слова: история археологии; археологическая теория; украинская археология; институциональная история; Ю. Н. Захарук; 1960-е годы

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