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**THE TOMB OF RÖHRING FAMILY AND PECULIARITIES
OF MONUMENTS INVENTORY WORK AT THE HISTORICAL
AND CULTURAL MUSEUM “LYCHAKIV CEMETERY” IN LVIV**

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Received: May 26, 2016 / Revised: January 16, 2017 / Accepted: March 9, 2017

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Abstract. The article is dedicated to basic methods of scientific research of cemeteries, peculiarities of measurement and inventory research of monuments at Christian cemeteries. The tomb of the Röhring family, which was found on the Lychakiv cemetery in Lviv during the research, is described.

Key words: cemetery, inventory, tombstones, tomb.

1. Introduction

One of the major carriers of culture for every nation is a cemetery. Tombstones are unique historical sources that contain information on burial rituals, artistic and spiritual traditions of a society. They remind us of famous people and inform about historical events, construction, cultural and artistic features of different periods; they connect the past, the present and the future; they reflect a mentality, customs and traditions, and of course, people's faith. In memorial sculptures of cemeteries the artistic talent of craftsmen is vividly present, as well as regional traditions of craft schools, time tendencies and tastes of individual authors. Moreover, the history of the city cemetery displays an authentic cultural boundary where the unique identity of each community can be seen.

Typical of architectural and historical monuments of cemeteries today is a detailed research and inventory work carried out with the aim to stop the process of destruction of valuable historical architectural environment.

Memorial art is the oldest and most canonized of all types of fine arts and ritual culture, in general. Attempts to reform or adapt it to the needs of the state ideology, governmental cancellation of traditions, customs and rituals, adding to it new forms and symbols never anchored in national culture.

The number of scientific works by modern scholars on the development of memorial stone sculpture in Ukraine is insignificant [1–21].

During its existence historical gravestones are constantly changing, as well as buildings.

Since memorial monuments are located outdoors, in particular at cemeteries, most of them have experienced destructive influences of natural and anthropogenic factors. It is natural that expeditions to study this type of creative work are urgently needed and must be aimed at protection, preservation and analysis of stationary folk culture objects.

2. Basic Theory Part

One of the joint international projects dealt with the research of the Historical and Cultural Museum “Lychakiv cemetery” in Lviv. The cemetery has an area of over 42 hectares with about 300 thousand burials located on 86 fields, over 2 thousand tombs and about 500 sculptures and reliefs. The aim of joint work was to conduct architectural inventory studies using the same methodology that meets the latest European standards for

necropolis studies. As a result of these studies, several thousand units of account cards for examined tombstones were recorded.

Scientific research of the cemetery tombstones was carried out in two directions: identification and study of iconographic, historic and literary sources, that is historic, written documents and graphics stored in libraries, archives, museums and other repositories (preparatory work for field studies) and monuments field research (field, expeditions). For collection of the material dense examination methods – to examine and record all objects - were proposed to be applied.



Fig. 1. Lychakiv cemetery on Lviv map 1922

The inventory and measurements research of Lychakiv cemetery began in 2008 and continued in 2009. The study of 2008–2009 was performed by the students of two universities: Kielce University of Technology, Poland (supervisor: dr A. Deneka, dr T. Rudkovskiy) and the Institute of Architecture of Lviv National Polytechnic University (supervisor: Phd. T. Klymeniuk). The work was carried out on fields No. 1–7 where 3.500 tombstones were examined.

In 2010 this work was continued by students of the Technical University of Lodz, Poland: Aleksandra Gomulczak, Miłosz Słota, B. Schepanyak, Anna Lewkowska (supervisor: Wojciech Walczak and Jacek Lewkowski) and students of the Institute of Architecture of Lviv National Polytechnic University (supervisor: Phd. T. Klymeniuk, Phd. H. Boyko, Phd. H. Kovalchuk, computer processing of collected information – architect O. Kovalchuk). The work was carried out on fields No. 8–11 where over 1.200 tombstones were processed. Of positive aspect was the fact that, in addition to a full-scale survey of the monuments, all the collected information was immediately entered to computer database. But inventory cards looked exactly like those of the previous years and needed a lot of time to fill them in, and the computer program required improvements.



Fig. 2. Inscription of Arnold Röhring from the tomb of Röhring family



Fig. 3. Signature on the Röhring family tomb: L. Makolondra

In general, 348 tombstones were studied on Field No. 8, 289 – on Field No. 9, 260 – on Field No. 10, and 237 on Field No. 11. A large number of representative monuments on Fields No. 8–11 can be easily explained by the fact that the Lychakiv cemetery was founded in 1786 and was destined for the city center and district IV of the city which were inhabited by the most wealthy burghers of Lviv. At that time the cemetery began with the areas which, nowadays, are occupied by Fields No. 6, 7, 9, 10, 14 and the nearby areas. Out of the objects of Lychakiv, examined in 2010, the oldest tombstones located on Field 9 date back to 1818 and 1823; on Field 10 the oldest ones are from 1789 and 1675. There is no guidebook on this cemetery in which one can find an indication that on Field 10 such an old tombstone survived. However, the inscriptions and decorative ornaments point to ethnic origin and the fact that this plate might have been moved from the burial at the Armenian Cathedral during the liquidation of cemeteries around the temples in the city center.

In the following years 2011–2014 inventory and measurement research on the Lychakiv cemetery took place under the direction of W. Walczak. and J. Lewkowski and T. Klymeniuk.

In 2011 there were 418 tombstones inventorised on Field 12, 574 – on Field 13, and 73 tombstones – on Field 14.

In 2012 inventory works were continued on Fields 14–16. Field 14 was completed with 312 inventorised tombstones; Field 15 was also completed, and 611 tombstones were inventorised there; Field 16 was partly inventorised, works concerning tombstones from number 1 till. To improve and speed up inventory works some improvements were made to inventory cards and the computer software was updated with translation of informational database into Ukrainian. All the collected information was immediately entered into computer database.

The monuments master plan of the field that was to be investigated with indication of numbers for grave places was designed before the field survey. An inventory card of a historic gravestone had to reflect historical and bibliographical, inventory, measurement, artistic, engineering, environmental, archaeological and other information. Field survey of the monument consisted of 14 main points: 1. title; 2. address; 3. draft picture and number of the photo; 4. determination of the type of gravestone; 5. dimensions; 6. material; 7. decor; 8. fence; 9. inscriptions; 10. description; 11. state of preservation; 12. remarks; 13. signature of the gravestone author; 14. signature of the inventory card executor.

In 2013 the research continued. The following tombstones were inventorised: on Field 16 tombstones from 152 to 361; on Field 17 tombstones from 1 till 150, and also the family chapel of Cetneres was measured and inventorised; on Field 18–288 tombstones; on Field 19 – tombstones from 1 to 365.

The experience of inventory work of the previous years allowed to add a list of building materials and decoration types that are commonly used at the Lychakiv cemetery to the inventory card, so one needed now only to mark the desired material or type of décor, and thereby, reduce the time for filling in the card. Moreover, the space for a tombstones sketch was increased on the card. Drawing by hand helped to avoid mistakes when entering photographs to the computer database.

In 2014 inventory works continued on Field 19 with tombstones from 366 to 616; on Field 20 – all 589 tombs, and it started on Field 21 from tombstone 1 till 489.

Filled paper inventory cards are kept in the scientific department of Lychakiv Cemetery in Lviv. There is also an access to computerized database through the internet.

The collected material contained accurate information about each object of study, place and time of collection of the material. For example, the inventory card of Röhring family tomb, which is located at 52 field, contains a detailed description of the used materials, dimensions and all of the inscriptions on the tomb.

The computer database provides a long-term storage of collected field data, the possibility to work with it not only for the authors and the project participants, but also for other researchers, makes it possible to find quickly the desired burial by name, the year of gravestone establishment or its author.

For sake of preservation of national identity in the title of the object, surnames and names were not translated from the original language into Ukrainian, but were used with transliteration.

The inventory-measurement research represents the first practical attempt to link the ragged thread of historical continuity, as well as the search for ideas about what is contemporary memorial art in new and traditional forms and symbols, and the desire to predict what trends are formed deep in our culture.

Many years of experience of architectural and inventory studies showed that throughout the time many of the tombstones were completely or partially destroyed or rebuilt, and have lost their original appearance. Conducted measurement and inventory studies provide an opportunity not only to study such monuments, but also a possibility for their restoration or recovery at full scale by carrying out projects.

Розміщення об'єкта
на полі цвинтаря

Cmentarz Łyczakowski we Lwowie
Личаківський цвинтар у Львові
MIESIĄC. Місяць: **04.2016.**
KARTA EWIDENCYJNA GROBU. ОБЛІКОВА КАРТА ГРОБНИЦІ




1. Nagłówek . Назва об'єкту: Родина РЕРІНГІВ		
2. Adres. Адреса: Поле 52, об'єкт 5		10. Фотографія: 
3. Тур. Тип об'єкта: надгробок __, гробниця V , могила __		
4. Wymiary (cm). Розміри (см):		
Горизонтальна частина: висота __, ширина __, довжина __.		Вертикальна частина: Висота 140 , Ширина 199 , Довжина 268 .
5. Tworzywo. Матеріал:		
сланець __, базальт __, бетон V , бетон з мармуровою крихтою __, білий мрамур V , дерево __, залізо __, лабрадорит __, метал __, пісковик V , сплав металів __, чавун __, червоний пісковик __, шебінь __.		габро __, глазурована цегла __, граніт __, земля __, кераміка __, цегла __, мрамур __, порцеляна __, скло __, теразит (терасо) __, інші: __.
6. Dekoracje. Декор:		
скульптура __, рельєф __, барельєф __, хрест __, інші: __.		Портрет, ліскострумине гравіювання __, порізка на архітектур. обломах __, фотографія на порцеляні __, різблення по каменю V , заглиблений рельєф __.
7. Ogróžka: € __, ісма V .	Матеріал огорожі: метал __, камінь __, чавун __, бетон __, бетон з м.к. __, інші: __.	Тип огорожі: ґрати з декором __, прути __, ланцюги __, штахети __, стовпці __, інші: __.
8. Stan збереженості: добрий V , задовільний __, незадовільний __.		9. Примітки: Плита входу після ремонту, виконана з бетону.
12. Inskrypcje. Інскрипція: Rodzina RÖHRINGÓW На карнизі: Adolf RÖHRING/ inżynier chemik/*4.VI.1875 +13.V.1919 Arnold RÖHRING/ urzędnik magistratu/*1878 +1909 Arnold RÖHRING/ insyckiór ulantacyi micickich/*1840 +1913 Boleslaw RÖHRING/ zmarł 2.II.1921/ w 16 wioŝnie życia. На таблицях з білого мрамору: Z KUŹMIŃSKICH/ Zuzanna RÖHRING/*1840 +1923. Zofia RŁACHOWSKA/ zmarła 16.VI.1919./ w 18 wioŝnie życia. Maryla BŁACHOWSKA/ zmarła 15.XII.1920/ w 17 wioŝnie życia.		
13. Сигнатура (автор об'єкта): L. MAKOLONDRA	14. Дата вставання об'єкта (рік): 1909	15. Прізвище виконавця: Т. Клименюк

Fig. 4. Inventory card of Röhrling family tomb (an original)

Lviv's Lychakiv Cemetery
Mounth: **04.2016**
TOMB RECORD CARD

The object
placement – on
the cemetery
field



1. Object name: Röhring family		10. Photo 
2. Address: field - 52, object - 5		
3. Object type: headstone __, tomb V , grave __		
4. Dimensions (cm):		
Horizontal dimensions: Height - ____, Width - ____, Length - ____.	Vertical dimensions: Height – 140 , Width – 199 , Length – 268 .	
5. Material:		11. Description: The tomb has the entrance on the main façade and is made of sandstone, it is built into a hill and covered with two stacked stairsplates. There is inscription: “Rodzina Röhringów” on the upper plate of overlapping of the main façade. The lower overlapping plate forms tomb’s cornice. Its main façade is carved with four inscriptions. Under the cornice on the right sight of the main façade a signature “L. Makolondra” is carved. The concrete entrance plate is placed in the center of the façade at the level of the socle. There are three white marble inscription tables placed above the entrance slab. There is flower garden in front of the entrance plate filled with gravel. The side tomb façades are decorated with rustication which look like rubble stone and socle is smooth.
shale ____, basalt ____, concrete V , concrete with marble crumb ____, white marble V , wood ____, iron ____, labradorite ____, metal ____, sandstone V , metals alloy ____, cast iron ____,	red sandstone ____, scree ____, gabbro ____, glazed brick ____, granite ____, soil ____, ceramics ____, brick ____, marble ____, porcelain ____, glass ____, terrazyt ____, other ____.	
6. Decor:		
sculpture ____, relief ____, low relief ____, cross ____, other ____.	portrait, sand jet engraving ____, cutting of architectural bummer ____, photo on porcelain ____, stone carving V , deepened relief ____ .	
7. Fencing: yes ____, no V .	Fencing material: metal ____, stone ____, cast iron ____, concrete ____, concrete with m.k. ____,	
8. State of preservation:	9. Note:	12. Inscription : Rodzina Röhringów On the cornice: Adolf RÖHRING/ inżynier chemik/*4.VI.1875+13.V.1919 Arnold RÖHRING / urzędnikmאיstratu / *1878+1909 Arnold RÖHRING / insyckior ulantacyi miciskich /* 1840+1913 Boleslaw RÖHRING / zmarł 2.11.1921 / w 16 wiośnie życia. On the white marble tables: ZKUŹMIŃSKICH / Zuzanna RÖHRING /* 1840+1923. Zofia RŁACHOWSKA / zmarła 16.VI.1919 / w 18 wiośnie życia. Maryla BŁACHOWSKA /zmarła 15.XII.1920 / w 17 wiośnie życia.
good V , satisfactory ____, unsatisfactory ____ .	After the renovated the entrance plate is made of concrete.	
13. Signature (the object's author)	14. The date of object's erection (year)	15. Executant's name
L. Makolondra	1909	Tetiana Klymeniuk

Fig. 5. Inventory card of Röhring family tomb (in English)

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Тетяна Клименюк

ГРОБНИЦЯ РОДИНИ РЕРІНГІВ І ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ІНВЕНТАРИЗАЦІЇ ПАМ'ЯТОК ІСТОРИКО-КУЛЬТУРНОГО МУЗЕЮ-ЗАПОВІДНИКА “ЛИЧАКІВСЬКИЙ ЦВИНТАР” У ЛЬВОВІ

Анотація. Розглянуто основні методи наукового дослідження кладовищ, особливості проведення обмірно-інвентаризаційних досліджень пам'ятників християнських кладовищ. Описано виявлену під час проведення досліджень гробницю родини Рерінгів на Личаківському кладовищі у Львові.

Ключові слова: кладовище, інвентаризація, надгробні пам'ятники, гробниця.