MATERIAL DIMENSION OF EVERYDAY LIFE IN VOLYN DURING THE LITHUANIAN PERIOD IN THE WORKS OF BOHDAN PRYSHCHEPA

Abstract. The article deals with the contribution to the study of the history of everyday life in Volyn during the Lithuanian period by Bohdan Pryshchepa. He began studying this topic as early as the beginning of the 1990s, although his works at that time were fragmentary. Starting from the late 1990’s – 2000’s, B. Pryshchepa began to study systematically the material artifacts of the Lithuanian era, including ceramics, bricks, metal products, glassware, etc., discovered during archaeological excavations in the cities of Volyn (Dubno, Ostroh, Rivne). B. Pryshchepa’s research covers various cities and villages of Volyn Polissya, including Dubno, Ostroh, Rivne, and Peresopnytsia, which allows for a more comprehensive picture.

Pryshchepa studied a wide range of sources of everyday life: remains of residential and farm buildings, ceramic utensils, tiles, glassware, metal products, clothing elements, etc. His publications contain detailed descriptions of finds, their classification, establishing analogies, reconstruction of household items and elements of housing construction. B. Pryshchepa paid special attention to the study of ceramics and tiles, analyzing their typology, production technology, decoration, and borrowings from other regions. He developed detailed classifications of the discovered artifacts, established their typology, analogues, and methods of production. The researcher attempted to correlate archaeological materials with written sources for a comprehensive reconstruction of everyday life. He attempted to reconstruct the features of urban development, residential and farm buildings of the Lithuanian era based on archaeological materials in combination with written sources. Although B. Pryshchepa’s publications often take the form of reports, they contain a thorough analysis of artifacts and generalizations about the material culture of a particular settlement or region during the Lithuanian period. In his doctoral dissertation, B. Pryshchepa summarized the results of many years of research on the material culture of the Lithuanian era, especially in the aspect of housing.
construction. His publications are an important source for studying various components of the everyday life of the urban and rural population of Volyn in the 14th – the 16th centuries. Based on the analysis of Bohdan Pryshchepa’s publications of reports, the perspectives for continuing the thorough study, detailed description, and classification of archaeological artifacts from various settlements in the region to create a more representative source base, and in-depth comparative study of different categories of household items (ceramic utensils, tiles, metal products, etc.) can be outlined. In general, Pryshchepa's thorough research has created a solid foundation for further comprehensive study of all aspects of everyday life of the population of Volyn during the Lithuanian period. A promising research direction could involve comparing the studies of different archaeologists that explored aspects of everyday existence in Volyn in the outlined period.

**Keywords:** history of everyday life, Volyn, Lithuanian period, town, village, housing and household items, clothes, shoes, archaeological excavations, archaeological survey, archaeological site, collection, expedition.

**Кізлова Антоніна Анатоліївна**
dоктор історичних наук, Національний технічний університет України «Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського», Національний заповідник «Києво-Печерська лавра», м. Київ, вул. Лаврська, 9, 01015, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2056-3834

**МАТЕРІАЛЬНИЙ ВИМІР ПОВСЯКДЕННЯ ВОЛИНІ ЛИТОВСЬКОЇ ДОБИ В ПРАЦЯХ БОГДАНА ПРИЩЕПИ**

**Анотація.** У статті розглядається внесок Богдана Прищепи у вивчення історії повсякдення на Волині литовської доби. Б. Прищепа розпочав досліджувати цю тему ще на початку 1990-х рр., хоча його праці в той час були фрагментарні. З кінця 1990–2000-х рр., Б. Прищепа почав систематично вивчати матеріальні артефакти литовської доби, зокрема кераміку, цеглу, вироби з металу, скляний посуд тощо, виявлени під час археологічних розкопок у містах Волині (Дубно, Острог, Рівне). Дослідження Б. Прищепи охоплюють різні міста та села Волинського Полісся, включно з Дубном, Острогом, Рівним та Пересопницю, що дає змогу скласти більш цілісну картину. Прищепа вивчив широке коло джерел повсякденного життя: залишки житлових і господарських споруд, керамічний посуд, кахлі, скляний посуд, металеві вироби, елементи одягу тощо. Його публікації містять детальні описи знахідок, їхню класифікацію, встановлення аналогій, реконструкцію побутових речей та елементів житлобудування. Б. Прищепа приділив особливу увагу вивченню кераміки й кахлів, проаналізувавши їхню типологію, технологію виробництва, декор і запозичення з інших регіонів. Він розробив
детальні класифікації виявлених артефактів, встановив їхню типологію, аналоги та методи виробництва. Дослідник намагався співвіднести археологічні матеріали з письменими джерелами для комплексної реконструкції повсякденного життя. Він прагнув реконструювати особливості міської забудови, житлових і господарських споруд литовської доби на основі археологічних матеріалів у поєднанні з письменими джерелами. Хоча публікації Б. Прищепи часто мають форму звітів, вони містять грунтовний аналіз артефактів та узагальнення щодо матеріальної культури певного населеного пункту чи регіону часів литовської доби. У докторській дисертації Б. Прищепа узагальнює результати багаторічних досліджень матеріальної культури литовської доби, особливо в аспекті житлобудування. Його публікації є важливим джерелом для вивчення різних складових повсякденного містян і селян Волині у XIV–XVI ст. На основі аналізу публікацій Б. Прищепи можна окреслити перспективи продовження ретельного вивчення, детального опису та класифікації археологічних артефактів з різних населених пунктів регіону для створення репрезентативної джерельної бази, а також поглибленого порівняльного дослідження різних категорій предметів побуту (керамічного посуду, кахлів, металевих виробів тощо). Загалом грунтовні дослідження Б. Прищепи створили міцну основу для подальшого комплексного вивчення всіх аспектів повсякденного на Волині литовської доби. Перспективним напрямком досліджень може бути порівняння праць різних археологів, присвячених вивченню побуту на Волині в окреслений період.

Ключові слова: історія повсякдення, Волинь, литовська доба, житло й хатнє начиння, одяг, взуття, археологічні розкопки, археологічна розвідка, пам'ятка археології, колекція, експедиція.

**Problem Statement.** A person’s objective day-to-day reality consists of the fundamental components of food, clothing, and shelter – referred to as the classical «triad of everyday life». Examining these elements allows us to understand the various practical aspects of daily living [1, с. 47]. Material artifacts uncovered through archaeological excavations provide crucial evidence for reconstructing what this triad of basic needs entailed in the past. For a long time now, archaeological teams have been actively and systematically carrying out fieldwork in the Volyn region. This has led to the establishment of a center of archaeologists dedicated to the thorough examination of material remains, including those dating back to the Lithuanian-Ruthenian era [2, с. 49–50, 55; 3, с. 42–43]. Among these scholars is Bohdan Pryshchepa, Doctor of Historical Sciences, whose work merits specialized study and analysis [4; 5].

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Yuri Pshenychnyi devoted a separate work to the contribution of B. Pryshchepa to the study of the medieval
The purpose of the study is to characterize the contribution to the study of the history of everyday life in Volyn during the Lithuanian period by Bohdan Pryshchepa.

Presentation of the main material. Bohdan Pryshchepa turned to the history of material culture of Volyn during the Lithuanian period as early as the first half of the 1990s [7; 8], but only briefly.

In 1998, together with V. Tkach, B. Pryshchepa published a report on the results of an archaeological survey of the environs of the town of Dubno for 1997–1998, during which three known settlements were checked and 15 new ones were discovered. The work only implies the presence of layers from the 14th – the 15th centuries in the areas of Volytysia, Palestyna and Surmychi, the «Ostrivok» tract in Dubno and the «Kolo Grebli» tract in Ivanno, at the settlements of Tarakaniv-2, Tarakaniv-3 and Tarakaniv-4, and the 13th – the 14th centuries in the Zviroferm area in Dubno: in places advantageous in military-defensive and economic terms (capes on the banks of rivers, separate elevations in floodplains, etc.), as well as the connection between the development of these layers with earlier and later ones [9]. However, considering the goal of the work – to briefly report on the surveys that took place, there are no specific details about the history of everyday material culture.

In 2005, B. Pryshchepa, together with O. Pozikhovsky and V. Chekurkov, published a report on the results of archaeological excavations in connection with the construction of a site at 7 Zghody Street in the town of Ostroh [10]. The upper layer mentions various finds from the 16th – the 17th centuries: remains of a forge with its filling and household items. Ceramic utensils were classified into the following technological groups: pots made on a slow-rotating potter's wheel; «smoked utensils» (lids, pots, bowls and jugs); high-quality gray and white clay vessels, some of which were glazed and ornamented (jugs, pots, plates, frying pans). Fragments of glassware are only mentioned without details, as well as iron household items (an awl, knives, a key) [10, с. 313–314]. In 2006, in the same co-authorship, a report was published on the results of rescue excavations in the center of Dubno. The chronological framework of the upper cultural layer, to which 4 wooden buildings with basements belong, is outlined quite broadly: 16th – the 18th centuries. It is noted that ceramics (with a list of types of utensils), glassware, iron products (including household items: knives, awls, locks) and non-ferrous metals (including pins, buckles, a hook and loop from clothing, a button, a ring, an ear pick, a candlestick), details of leather footwear and a leather glove were found [11], but no more detailed characteristics or narrower dating of objects are given.
In 2008, B. Pryshchepa together with V. Chekurkov and V. Tkach published a report on the results of further research in Dubno, which, according to the authors, «significantly supplement the source base on the history of medieval Dubno» [12, c. 284]. As for the horizon with artifacts from the 15th – the 17th centuries, finds related to the «triad of everyday life» (fragments of gray and light clay utensils with a list of their types, tiles, pipes, buckles [12, c. 282–284] are also not characterized in detail. The same year, a report by the same researchers together with O. Pozikhovsky on excavations in the center of Rivne was published. The dating framework of one of the layers is also quite broad: 15th – the 18th centuries. Building 11 with a basement is characterized in detail, and a collection of gray pottery utensils collected in its filling is briefly noted. Regarding artifacts from the 7th economic pit, it is only mentioned that they date back to the late 15th – the 16th centuries. As for the artifacts from the 16th – the 18th centuries cemetery burials (a button, a clothing fastener, beads, two rings and a medallion) [12], no details, including narrower dates, are specified.

In 2010, a joint report by B. Pryshchepa, O. Bondarchuk and O. Pozikhovsky was published on the results of excavations in Ostroh (3 Prospect Nezalezhnosti). It was clarified that in documents, the street in this area is mentioned from the 17th century. Regarding everyday life in the Lithuanian period, finds from the 16th – the 18th centuries in the brown soil layer and finds from the 15th – the 16th centuries in the layer of black soft soil, as well as ceramic products from the 16th – the 17th centuries in the gray soil layer, were highlighted. The remains of 9 basement premises, which were part of residential and utility buildings of the 16th – the first half of the 17th century, were characterized. Brick vaulted ceilings on lime mortar and stone walls of these basements were noted, and their dimensions and brick formats were indicated. It was determined that the basements formed separate complexes [13]. Thus, the publication allows us to form an idea of the features of urban development, architecture and, to a certain extent, the life of the inhabitants of Ostroh in the Lithuanian-Polish period.

The same year and in the same co-authorship, a report was published on the results of excavations in Ostroh, but already on Akademichna Street, 12. It was noted that according to written sources, from the 16th to the middle of the 19th century, there was a wooden St. Nicholas Church there, which, however, scientists date back to the 14th century. The chronological framework of 5 buildings with sunken dugouts and a building were determined as the 15th – the 17th centuries. Structures interpreted as, probably, ground-level dwellings on a basement were attributed to the 16th century, while the date of the remains of the cellar was not specified. The dating of burials by stratigraphy (most without grave goods) and inventory was broadly outlined as the 16th – the 18th centuries. Buttons and fasteners found in adult graves, a medallion with images of saints, a ring with an insert and beads – five large beads
and seed beads – in children’s graves are mentioned [14]. Thus, the work contains information about the then urban development, farm buildings, household utensils, and the costume of the inhabitants of Ostroh during the Lithuanian period, but brief.

In 2013, an article by B. Pryshchepa on this site was published [15], where the part about monuments of the Lithuanian period itself is not expanded [15, c. 322] compared to the previous publication.

Also in 2010, B. Pryshchepa together with V. Chekurkov and V. Tkach published a report on the results of research in Dubno on Zamkova Street, 10. Everyday life of the Lithuanian period relates to the mention of the remains of building 12 – a ground-level dwelling with a basement, which perished in the second half of the 16th century.

The dimensions of the dwelling are given, its material and structural features are characterized, however, the remains of a stove, fragments of bowl-shaped ceramic tiles and 16th century utensils [16] are only mentioned without details. The same year, the same researchers published a report on the results of excavations in Rivne. Buildings 12a (14th – 15th centuries, its dugout is described), buildings 18, 18a and 20 and economic pit 15 (16th – early 17th centuries, the dugout and main features of materials and construction of building 18a are described), three structures of the 15th – 16th centuries (dugouts are described) are attributed to the Lithuanian period [17].

In 2011, B. Pryshchepa and O. Bondarchuk devoted an article to the results of excavations in Ostroh (Prospect Nezalezhnosti, 3) [18].

It reveals the background of the excavations, mentions of the site in documents and its features at the time of the research [18, c. 104]. Taking into account the dates specified in comparison with the previous report on the respective excavations, the everyday life of the Lithuanian period concerns the characterization of the stages of functioning, materials and construction of structure № 57 with a dugout, significantly damaged in a fire at the first stage, as well as the filling of this dugout. Ceramic tiles are classified into box-shaped and bowl-shaped, and three types of relief images on those tiles that are represented by significant series are identified and described in detail, specially made tile halves are noted. Ceramic stove decorations are also mentioned and classified. Also identified as high-quality pottery made on a fast-rotating potter’s wheel [18, p. 105], which is classified by material and purpose. It is noted that an imported faience mug with a stamp on the bottom was restored. Metal products are only listed, among which the «triad of everyday life» concerns a buckle and a knife blade. The owner of the dwelling is identified as wealthy [18, c. 106]. The authors of the article recognized the finds in building № 57 as valuable sources for studying the material culture of Ostroh in the 16th century [18, c. 107]. The article provides a fairly detailed characterization of material artifacts that illustrate various aspects of urban life in the Lithuanian period – construction, heating, kitchen utensils, personal items, etc.
In 2012, B. Pryshchepa published an article devoted to the settlement of the old part of Rivne based on archaeological sources [19]. After characterizing the dwellings studied in this area, analogies with the corresponding sites of the 16th – the 17th centuries in Dubno and the Belarusian cities of Kletsk and Vitebsk are given. The earliest building in the outlined part of Rivne was dated to the 14th – the 15th centuries, and the stages of urban development were highlighted, of which the one that falls on the late 15th – the 16th centuries coincide with the Lithuanian period [19, c. 197]. Economic pits found are briefly characterized [19, c. 199]. The data obtained as a result of excavations are compared with information in written sources [19, c. 202] in order to verify the latter regarding the stages of urban development.

In 2013, B. Pryshchepa together with A. Bardetsky published a report on the results of rescue excavations on the territory of the former Carmelite monastery in Dubno. A mention is made of finding fragments of the 15th century pots in the excavation [20] without any details.

The same year, B. Pryshchepa and Yu. Kharkovets published brief summaries of research in the Rivne region for 2012. It is noted that, in particular, in Dubno on Shevchenko Street, 51, the 15th – the 18th centuries pottery was collected, and in the town of Stepan on Dovha Street, 35 and 55, residential and farm buildings of the 15th – the 18th centuries were found [21]. No characteristics of the finds are given due to the genre of the publication.

The same authors the same year published a report on excavations in the village of Peresopnytsia, on the site of M. Fedoryshyn. Building 1 is attributed to the Lithuanian period, its dugout is characterized, as well as the features of its materials and construction, the finds collected here (fragments of clay utensils, an iron lock and a horse bit) are only listed, however, it is indicated that together with coins they allow dating the structure to the late 15th – the first quarter of the 16th century [22].

In 2013, B. Pryshchepa prepared an article on the topography of Dubno based on archaeological sources found during the entire period of research on the city [23]. Conclusions about the stages of the city’s development, including in the Lithuanian period, are made on the basis of cultural layers, of which only the characterization of the dugout of building № 1 and a later 16th century dwelling on its site is detailed [23, c. 104–105], however, it is noticeable that a large array of processed material evidence is involved.

In 2016, B. Pryshchepa summarized the results of archaeological research since the late 1950’s regarding the period of the Princes of Ostroh in Ostroh, in particular specifying the dating of finds that ended up in the collection of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve of Ostroh as a result of excavations in 1988 (O. Bondarchuk and O. Pozikhoovsky). The main features of residential and farm buildings of this time are mentioned, and the stove in one of the buildings is characterized in more detail, and the presence of Lithuanian-period ceramics in the
excavations is mentioned [24], however, the main goal of the article is the reconstruction of the system of urban development of the corresponding period.

The same year, B. Pryshchepepa published an article on the planning of the fortifications of Ostroh Castle in the 16th – the 17th centuries, in which the remains of 5 residential and farm buildings with rectangular dugouts, a cellar, five economic pits of the 15th – the 17th centuries, and fragments of the 17th century pottery vessels are briefly mentioned [25], and the general goal is similar to the previous article with an adjustment for territorial boundaries.

In a joint publication by B. Pryshchepepa, O. Voytuk, and O. Kozhushko in 2018 on the results of a survey of sites near the villages of Vilhir and Kolesniky during 2015–2016, it is noted that in the village of Vilhir, in the gardens, there are many fragments of 16th – the 18th century pots in surface material, and it is also mentioned that a settlement of the 16th – the 17th centuries with an area of about 3 hectares was surveyed on the right bank of the Goryn River [26]. New details about the everyday life of the Lithuanian period in these localities are given due to the genre of the publication.

The same year, together with Yu. Kharkovets and O. Voytyuk, B. Pryshchepepa published a report on the first archaeological research of Rivne Castle, where fragments of clay pottery vessels from the 15th – the early 16th centuries are mentioned, which are significantly fewer than fragments from the 17th – the 18th centuries [27], without detailed characterization.

Together with A. Bardetsky in 2018, B. Pryshchepepa published an article on the features of Volyn ceramic complexes of the second half of the 13th – the first half of the 14th centuries. It examines ceramic complexes from two semi-dugout dwellings (№1 and №9) at the multi-layered settlement in the Gnidavska Hirka tract near the village of Rovantsi, Lutsk district. The types of pottery, ornamentation, and production technology are analyzed. Conclusions are drawn that after the Mongol invasion in the second half of the 13th – the first half of the 14th centuries, pottery craft in Volyn developed on a local ancient Russian basis, preserving traditions. New trends included features of pot rim profiling and ornamentation – a horizontal row of indentations under the rim edge. The centers of distribution of new pottery traditions were Lutsk and Volodymyr. Their influence can be traced in the basins of the Ikva, Stubla and other rivers. To the west of the Goryn River, no low-quality pottery characteristic of the Right Bank of the Dnieper has been found for this period [28]. In addition to information about ceramics, the work characterizes, with mentions of probable analogies in Vozviahel, at the hillfort near Shepetivka and the chronicle Gubin, a key from a padlock from dwelling №9 [28, c. 107] to clarify the dating. So, information from the article can be obtained not only about pottery as a component of everyday life.

In 2019, B. Pryshchepepa defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic «Pohorinnia in the Middle Ages: Population, Settlement Systems, Urbanization
Processes» [29]. Everyday life of the Lithuanian period in it concerns subsection 4.4
«Residential Buildings» [29, c. 368-378], largely based on materials from earlier
approbation articles [23; 24; 25; 28; 30–38].

The remains of 10 late medieval dwellings found in the basin of the Goryn
River from those times’ cities (Dorohobuzh, Ostroh, Rivne) and villages
(Peresopnytsia) are characterized. It is noted that the largest number of dwellings
were excavated in Ostroh (four), and two buildings were discovered at other sites.
All of them were ground-level, most had basements. However, comparative
materials are provided (with detailed characteristics of Building № 11 in the village
of Khrinnyky) from other regions of Volyn, which indicate that in the 14th – the 15th
centuries, semi-dugout dwellings were still common in villages [29, c. 368–370].

An important criterion for analyzing late medieval ground-level residential
buildings in the Goryn River basin is recognized as their vertical (considered based
on archaeological materials) and horizontal (considered based on documents)
development [29, c. 370].

Archaeological characteristics of structures are compared with data from the
1545 inventory of Kremenets Castle, descriptions of Boremel Castle in 1573 and
1592 [29, c. 371].

It is revealed how the structural features and materials of the buildings were
determined from the remains, and passing mentions are made of finds of ceramic
tiles and utensils, remains of stoves, and analogies are drawn with dwellings from
Lutsk, Kyiv, Cherkasy, and cities of Belarus [29, c. 371–374].

The opinion of researchers that in the 15th – 17th centuries, several variants of
three- and multi-room dwellings were already common among the wealthy,
B. Pryshchepea confirms with information from early 17th century inventories about
the materials and construction of residential and farm buildings in estates, summing
up that such three-room and multi-room houses in the 16th – the early 17th centuries
were also common among wealthy burghers, while single-room dwellings prevailed
in villages [29, c. 374–375]. Broad ethnographic parallels and comparisons with
Polish material are also drawn [29, c. 375–376].

Special attention is paid to stoves, in particular the possibilities of recreating
their structures from the remains found, as well as establishing a connection between
the features of the stove and the status of the dwelling owner [29, c. 376].

The researcher concludes that there was a long-lasting stability of the basic
traditions of residential construction in the Goryn River basin, especially in villages,
and the great role of written sources in creating a holistic characterizaton of
residential construction of the Lithuanian period [29, c. 377–378].

Due to the lack of reliable written sources about Dubno until the end of the
15th century, as well as detailed descriptions of the city until the 17th century, in 2021
B. Pryshchepea made a generalization regarding the archaeological sources on the
history of Dubno from the late 15th – the 16th centuries, collected since the mid-1990’s. The article, in particular, extends until the 16th century the dating of low-quality pots made on a slow-rotating potter’s wheel, and identifies thin-walled gray pottery as high-quality. Pottery of both categories is classified by forms and ornaments, purpose (pots, lids, frying pans, jugs, trivets, small utensils, a flask). Tiles (bowl-shaped and box-shaped) are also classified, with analogies drawn with materials from Kreva Castle, from various localities in Poland. Fragments of window glass, an iron knife, and a bronze buckle are mentioned. The features of the construction and materials of residential and farm buildings are characterized. It is concluded that so far, no complex reliably dated to the 14th – the 15th centuries have been found in Dubno, while for the 16th – the first half of the 17th centuries, it is already possible to reconstruct the dwelling of a town resident based on the finds [39].

In a joint publication, B. Pryshchepa, O. Voytyuk, and Yu. Pshenychnyi primarily typologized the tiles from a collection formed based on excavations conducted in 2016–2017 at Rivne Castle, particularly for the 15th – 16th centuries [40]. Although not obvious from the title, the article briefly described collections of high- and low-quality ceramic utensils, tiles, glassware, and iron objects (including household items like horseshoes, knife parts, a cauldron handle) found there, indicating their types, shapes, and purposes [40, c. 28–29].

The tiles were deemed important for recreating the castle’s interiors, more precise dating, establishing the cultural context of tile-making traditions, and in-depth analysis of introducing tiled stoves into residential construction in Rivne. They were divided into wheel-thrown (pot-shaped and bowl-shaped) and mold-formed (box-shaped), with each group dated by analogies with finds in Ukraine (Lviv, Dubno, Ostroh), Poland, Lithuania, and Belarus [40, c. 29–35]. It was concluded that the Rivne Castle tiles illustrate its entire development period from the second half of the 15th century to the mid-17th century decline, featuring some original thematic solutions while generally following contemporary European tile-making trends. After studying museum and reserve collections in Lutsk, Kremenets, Dubno, and Ostroh, the interpretation of the biblical Fall story on a Rivne Castle tile was confirmed as the first found among 16th – 17th centuries complexes [40, c. 35; 41, c. 1680].

In 2022, B. Pryshchepa returned to the study of the collection gathered in 2008 from Building 57 in Excavation 8 at the site on Prospect Nezalezhnosti, 8 in Ostroh [42].

Based on stratigraphic observations and finds, a ground-level dwelling with a tiled stove and a basement is characterized. It is emphasized that the original basement was too large, so at the second stage, a smaller one was arranged within its boundaries. The remains of the structure of the dwelling itself, traces of wooden cladding, as well as the basement and an economic pit nearby, are described in detail [42, c. 238–240]. Ceramic utensils are described and classified in detail (by quality, purpose, ornamentation, color of glaze – if present) [42, c. 240–243]. Tiles and other
stove decorations are also classified [42, c. 243–245]. Analogies are found for respective products from different groups both within Volyn and broader [42, c. 247–249]. Metal products are described, among which an iron knife and a bronze cup, and possibly a belt or book mount, relate to the theme [42, c. 246].

**Conclusions.** Bohdan Pryshchepa began studying this topic as early as the beginning of the 1990s, although his works at that time were fragmentary. Starting from the late 1990’s – 2000’s, B. Pryshchepa began to study systematically the material artifacts of the Lithuanian era, including ceramics, bricks, metal products, glassware, etc., discovered during archaeological excavations in the cities of Volyn (Dubno, Ostroh, Rivne). B. Pryshchepa’s research covers various cities and villages of Volyn Polissya, including Dubno, Ostroh, Rivne, and Peresopnytsia, which allows for a more comprehensive picture. Pryshchepa studied a wide range of sources of everyday life: remains of residential and farm buildings, ceramic utensils, tiles, glassware, metal products, clothing elements, etc. His publications contain detailed descriptions of finds, their classification, establishing analogies, reconstruction of household items and elements of housing construction. B. Pryshchepa paid special attention to the study of ceramics and tiles, analyzing their typology, production technology, decoration, and borrowings from other regions. He developed detailed classifications of the discovered artifacts, established their typology, analogues, and methods of production. The researcher attempted to correlate archaeological materials with written sources for a comprehensive reconstruction of everyday life. He attempted to reconstruct the features of urban development, residential and farm buildings of the Lithuanian era based on archaeological materials in combination with written sources. Although B. Pryshchepa’s publications often take the form of reports, they contain a thorough analysis of artifacts and generalizations about the material culture of a particular settlement or region during the Lithuanian period. In his doctoral dissertation, B. Pryshchepa summarized the results of many years of research on the material culture of the Lithuanian era, especially in the aspect of housing construction. His publications are an important source for studying various components of the everyday life of the urban and rural population of Volyn in the 14th – the 16th centuries. Based on the analysis of Bohdan Pryshchepa’s publications of reports, the perspectives for continuing the thorough study, detailed description, and classification of archaeological artifacts from various settlements in the region to create a more representative source base, and in-depth comparative study of different categories of household items (ceramic utensils, tiles, metal products, etc.) can be outlined. In general, Pryshchepa’s thorough research has created a solid foundation for further comprehensive study of all aspects of everyday life of the population of Volyn during the Lithuanian period. A promising research direction could involve comparing the studies of different archaeologists that explored aspects of everyday existence in Volyn in the outlined period.
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