MATERIAL DIMENSION OF EVERYDAY LIFE IN VOLYN DURING THE LITHUANIAN PERIOD IN THE WORKS OF OLEKSII VOYTIUK

Abstract. The article deals with the contribution to the study of the history of everyday life in Volyn during the Lithuanian period by archaeologist and artist-restorer Oleksiy Voytiuk. During 2010–2023, Oleksiy Voytiuk studied and typologized in detail the finds of the Lithuanian period discovered during ongoing excavations and reconnaissance in the territory of Volyn, and also addressed relevant collections formed based on the results of earlier expeditions’ work. The researcher studied and typologized ceramic products (various types of utensils, tiles), determining their manufacturing methods, dating by analogies, and drawing conclusions about the level of craftsmanship of the producers and the wealth of the owners. The researcher also paid attention to other household finds from this period – iron products (e.g., locks, kitchen utensils, musical instruments), glassware, coins, footwear, and kitchen waste. He tried to interpret their purpose in doubtful cases and determine their belonging to certain social groups. O. Voytiuk not only studied the remains of residential and economic structures of the Lithuanian period, typologized them, determined their structural features, and the level of prosperity of the inhabitants, but also reconstructed individual architectural monuments. Based on the analysis of archaeological materials, the researcher drew conclusions about the periods of prosperity or decline of individual settlements, their administrative status, trade and craft specialization, compared the data from archaeological excavations with information from written sources, establishing their mutual correspondence/discrepancy. The studied works significantly enriched
knowledge about the material dimension of everyday life of the inhabitants of Volyn. Therefore, Oleksiy Voytiuk’s current contribution to a comprehensive study of the history of everyday life in Volyn during the Lithuanian period based on archaeological materials is significant. A promising direction is to compare the works of various archaeologists related to the history of everyday life in Volyn during the outlined period.

Keywords: O. Voytiuk, history of everyday life, Volyn, Lithuanian period, housing and household items, archaeological excavations, archaeological survey, archaeological site, collection, expedition.

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МАТЕРІАЛЬНИЙ ВИМІР ПОВСЯКДЕННЯ ВОЛИНІ ЛИТОВСЬКОЇ ДОБИ В ПРАЦЯХ ОЛЕКСІЯ ВОЙТЮКА

Анотація. В статті охарактеризовано внесок у дослідження історії повсякдення Волині литовської доби археолога й художника-реставратора Олексія Войтюка. Олексій Войтюк протягом 2010–2023 рр. детально вивчав і типологізував знахідки литовської доби, відкриті під час поточних розкопок та розвідок на території Волині, а також звертався до релевантних колекцій, сформованих за результатами роботи більш ранніх експедицій. Дослідник вивчав і типологізував керамічні вироби (посуд різних видів, кахлі), при цьому визначав методи їх виготовлення, датував за аналогіями, робив висновки про рівень майстерності виробників та достатку власників. Дослідник приділяв увагу й іншим побутовим знахідкам цього періоду – залізним виробам (наприклад, замкам, предметам кухонного начиння, музичним інструментам), скляному посуду, монетам, взуттю, кухонним відходам. Він намагався інтерпретувати їх призначення в сумнівних випадках та визначити належність представникам певних соціальних груп. О. Войтюк не тільки вивчав залишки житлових та господарських споруд литовської доби, типологізував їх, визначав конструктивні особливості, рівень забезпеченості мешканців, а й реконструював окремі пам'ятки будівництва. На основі аналізу археологічних матеріалів дослідник робив висновки про періоди розквіту чи занепаду окремих поселень, їх адміністративний статус, торгово-ремісницьку спеціалізацію, порівнював
дані археологічних розкопок з відомостями писемних джерел, встановлюючи їхню взаємну відповідність/невідповідність. Досліджувані праці суттєво збагатили знання про матеріальний вимір повсякдення мешканців Волині. Отже, поточний внесок Олексія Войтюка в комплексне вивчення історії повсякдення Волині литовської доби на базі археологічних матеріалів є вагомим. Перспективним є порівняння доробків різних археологів, дотичних до історії повсякдення Волині окresленого періоду.

Ключові слова: О. Войтюк, історія повсякдення, Волинь, литовська доба, житло й хатне начиння, археологічні розкопки, археологічна розвідка, пам’ятка археології, колекція, експедиція.

Problem statement. The objective reality for any person is the components of the classical «triad of everyday life» (food – clothing – housing), with the help of which various supply structures of everyday life can be determined [1, с. 47]. Material sources obtained during archaeological excavations are important for the reconstruction of the outlined triad. Archaeological expeditions have been working actively and systematically in Volyn for a long time, where a centre of archaeologists interested in a thorough study of material remains, including those from the Lithuanian-Ruthenian period, has now been formed [2, с. 49–50, 55; 3, с. 42–43], so the work of these scientists deserves a separate study.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The circle of archaeologists related to the study of the Lithuanian period (primarily – cities) in Volyn was outlined in a historiographical article by M. Tarasyuk, who briefly summarized their main achievements [3].

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 archaeologist and artist-restorer, laureate of the regional (Rivne region) prize named after Ihor Sveshnikov in 2019 [4], Oleksiy Voytiuk.

Presentation of the main material. In 2010, O. Voytiuk devoted an article to the Dorohobuzh Castle of the Lithuanian-Polish period based on the materials of Yu. Nikolchenko’s excavations in the 1970’s. The introduction to the work also outlines the main milestones in the history of the city of Dorohobuzh and characterizes the stages of its archaeological research [5, с. 121]. It is emphasized that Yu Nikolchenko paid little attention to the characterization of finds later than the 13th century when recording monuments [5, с. 122]. Therefore, O. Voytiuk thoroughly classified decorative (pot-like, box-like and carpet tiles with various ornaments), tableware and kitchen ceramic materials, dated the products belonging to different types by analogies,
determined that a significant part of the 14th – 15th centuries vessels imitated earlier ones and were made using a slow-rotating potter’s wheel, which distinguishes them from the rest of the more perfect grey-clay, sometimes glazed samples of the 15th – 17th centuries [5, c. 122–123]. O. Voytiuk reasonably attributed to the Lithuanian period a knight’s spur found in the collection, belonging to the type used in Europe during the 13th – 15th centuries [5, c. 123]. Based on the quantity and quality of the mentioned finds of the Lithuanian-Polish period, it was concluded that «літописний Дорогобуж, частково занепавши у ХІІІ ст., знову починає розвиватись у литовсько-польський період. Зберігаючи і статус адміністративного центру регіону, і свій торгівельно-ремісничий потенціал, вже під крилом князів Острозьких (the chronicle Dorohobuzh, having partially declined in the 13th century, begins to develop again in the Lithuanian-Polish period. Preserving both the status of an administrative centre of the region and its trade and craft potential, already under the wing of the Ostrozky princes)» [5, c. 124].

In the publication of the results of reconnaissance on the monuments of the Lithuanian-Polish period in the Rivne district in 2013, in the list of finds in the northern outskirts of the village of Ploska, it is not only noted that thin-walled, grey and light-clay pots of the 15th – 16th centuries with finger indentations on the outside predominate, but also their high quality is noted [6, c. 225].

In a joint publication with D. Kozak of the results of protective research on the reservoir in the Vysoky Bereh area, on the northern outskirts of the village of Khrinnyki, two residential structures (2 semi-dugouts with a quadrangular pit), as well as a semi-dugout economic structure and an economic pit, were dated based on the characteristics of their material content (ceramics, coins) and described in detail [7, c. 226–228]. The quality of the vessels’ manufacture was assessed – from low to high [7, c. 227]. The skull in the economic pit was preliminarily identified as goat or sheep, where «кістки великої тварини (bones of a large animal)» are also mentioned [7, c. 228].

In the publication of the results of the 2014 reconnaissance on the monuments of the Radyvyliv and Rivne districts, in particular, tiles from the multi-layered monument in the village of Ploska were dated to the 15th – 17th centuries, but not described in detail [8, c. 158].

In the publication of the results of reconnaissance in 2015 on the monuments of the Rivne region, household finds (vessels, metal objects) in the village of Dorohobuzh, Hoshcha district, in an economic structure with a recessed pit (15th – 16th centuries) and ceramic utensils in an above-ground
economic structure near the village of Reshutzk, Rivne district (15\textsuperscript{th} – 16\textsuperscript{th} centuries) were dated without detailing [9, c. 159].

O. Voytiuk paid special attention to dating the korchaga found in 1984 in Lubart’s castle in the city of Lutsk, attributing the monument to the Lithuanian-Polish period [10].

In 2016, O. Voytiuk, together with V. Chekurkov, devoted an article to the Kremenets Castle of the Lithuanian-Polish period based on the materials of Ye. Plamenytska’s excavations in 1973–1975, similar in structure to the aforementioned article in 2010 about the Dorohobuzh Castle [10]. It is mentioned that in 2011–2013, employees of the Rivne branch of the «Archaeological Security Service of Ukraine» of the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, among other things, processed and classified over 2,000 fragments of rims of ceramic vessels of the Lithuanian-Polish period from the collection based on the materials of Ye. Plamenytska’s excavations. The article clarifies the dating of low-quality pots made on a hand-operated potter’s wheel (late 15\textsuperscript{th} – early 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries), which were previously dated by analogies with finds in Dubno, Ostroh, and Rivne to the late 15\textsuperscript{th} – early 16\textsuperscript{th} centuries. High-quality grey-clay utensils and partially glazed utensils made of light brown yellow clay (15\textsuperscript{th} – 16\textsuperscript{th} centuries) were classified and described in detail. Based on analogies with finds in Dubno, Ostroh, and Rivne, a crucible was dated to the late 15\textsuperscript{th} – early 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries [10, c. 272–273]. Tiles were also classified with a detailed description. Probable dating versions based on analogies in Dubno, as well as in Poland and Belarus, were provided (pot-shaped – first half of the 16\textsuperscript{th} century, bowl-shaped – second half of the 15\textsuperscript{th} – 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries, box-shaped – second half of the 16\textsuperscript{th} – first half of the 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries) [10, c. 274].

The categories of iron objects were listed, among which household items such as knives, scissors, horseshoes from footwear, and a key were mentioned. A suggestion was made to date the drymba (a type of musical instrument) to the late 15\textsuperscript{th} – first half of the 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries based on the archaeological layer, but it was emphasized that «не можна визначити час побутування цього інструмента, оскільки звіту про розкопки немає (it is impossible to determine the time of use of this instrument, since there is no excavation report)» [10, c. 274].

Based on the analysis of the finds, conclusions were made about two periods of life activity of the Kremenets Castle: I – the 15\textsuperscript{th} – early 16\textsuperscript{th} centuries and II – the 16\textsuperscript{th} – the first half of the 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries [10, c. 274].

In the context of the history of everyday life, it is important that O. Voytiuk devoted a separate work to the housing of the Lithuanian-Polish period in the interfluve of the Styr and Horyn rivers, namely the typology of
six most representative objects from the late 14th – second half of the 16th centuries with preserved pits, studied (in 1989–1990 and 2000’s) in Dubno, Ostroh, Dorohobuzh, and Khrinnyki, Rivne region. Semi-dugouts and above-ground dwellings with a basement were identified. Regarding the semi-dugout (village of Khrinnyki), it was noted that its construction inherited the ancient Rus building tradition, however, taking into account the large number of high-quality thin-walled pottery and metalwork, it was assumed that the owner of the dwelling was wealthy. Above-ground dwellings were reasonably divided into subgroups according to different criteria: depth, area, specifics of basement construction, specifics of heating. Connections between the type of dwelling and its urban or rural location, the level of wealth of the owners, and chronology were traced. Comparisons are made with data from written sources, the preserved hut from the late 16th century from the village of Samary, Volyn region. A reconstruction of the dwelling studied in Dorohobuzh in 2014 is also presented [11]. The work was republished in 2020 [12, c. 17].

In a joint publication with M. Marchuk on the results of archaeological surveys in the Rivne region in 2019, it was not detailed which items were part of the materials of the Lithuanian-Polish period, mentioned as found at the castle site near the village of Dobryatyn and in the towns of Klevan and Mlyniv. It was summarized that at the surveyed sites, materials from the 15th – 17th centuries were less massive than those dated to the 11th – 13th centuries [13, c. 170–171].

In a joint publication with A. Marchuk on the results of the study of the central part of the city of Ostroh, considerable attention was paid to the characterization of the earliest of the found objects - an economic structure of the 16th – early 17th century, recessed into the ground and lined with wood. Finds of ceramic and glass vessels, a bone spoon-bit, fragments of leather footwear are mentioned. The structure was identified as the pantry of a wealthy burgher from the times of Kostiantyn Ostrozkyi [14, c. 172–173].

B. Pryshcheva, Yu. Kharkovets, and O. Voytiuk jointly summarized the archaeological research of the Rivne Castle for 2016. Among household items, fragments of pottery vessels dated to the 15th – early 16th centuries, found on the inner slope of the moat, were noted [15, c. 227]. It was calculated that much less pottery of this period was found than that dated to the 17th – the 18th centuries [15, c. 228].

The work about the 16th century monastic village near the Assumption Church in the village of Dorohobuzh combines an in-depth characterization of previous archaeological research of the site and museum collections formed based on their results, an overview of the main stages of
Dorohobuzh’s development, and an analysis of new finds during excavations involving O. Voytiuk himself [16].

The basement of a 16th-century dwelling and the finds in it were described in detail, including various types of ceramics, a drymba, a horn tip, an awl, a belt end, and a bone inlay. The find of a damaged and repaired vessel led to the assumption that the owner of the dwelling was not wealthy and «скоріш за все підібр ав посудину, коли її викинули після пошкодження із заможної садиби (most likely picked up the vessel when it was thrown out after being damaged from a wealthy estate) [16, c. 112]».

Several combined chains with a handle and a ring, probably for tightening, were interpreted as a collar for training a predator. The finds of the drymba and the collar allowed the assumption that the owner belonged to the prince’s court. Various types of the 15th – the 16th centuries ceramics and a 16th – the 17th centuries padlock with a rectangular base (by analogy with one found in the territory of the Minsk Castle) from a pit made in 2014 were also characterized [16, c. 110–112].

In a joint publication by O. Voytiuk, B. Pryshchepa, and Yu. Pshenychnyi, the tiles from the collection formed based on the results of excavations in 2016–2017 at the Rivne Castle were primarily typologized, in particular for the 15th – the 16th centuries [17]. However, although it is not obvious from the title of the article, brief characteristics of the collections of high- and low-quality ceramic utensils, tiles, glassware, and iron objects (including household items: horseshoes for footwear, knife parts, a cauldron handle) found there and then are provided, indicating what types, shapes, and purposes the products were [17, c. 28–29]. The tiles themselves were recognized as important for recreating the interiors of the castle, more precise dating, establishing the cultural context of tile-making traditions, and an in-depth analysis of the introduction of tiled stoves into residential construction in Rivne. They were divided into those formed on a potter’s wheel (pot-shaped and bowl-shaped) and those formed in a mold (box-shaped); each of these groups was dated by analogies with finds in Ukraine (Lviv, Dubno, Ostroh), Poland, Lithuania, and Belarus [17, c. 29–35]. It was concluded that the tiles from the Rivne Castle illustrate the entire time of its development from its appearance in the second half of the 15th century to its decline in the middle of the 17th century and have a number of original thematic solutions, although in general they follow the trends of their time in tile-making in European states. After studying the collections of museums and reserves in Lutsk, Kremenets, Dubno, and Ostroh, it was confirmed that the interpretation of the biblical story of the Fall on a tile from the Rivne Castle was found for the first time among the complexes of the 16th – the 17th centuries [17, p. 35].
A joint publication with B. Pryshchepa about the collection of medieval finds formed in 2014 in the area of the Assumption Church in Dorohobuzh contains an extensive introduction about the history of the church and its research [18, c. 21]. It is noted that fragments of the 15th – the 16th centuries pottery predominate in the upper cultural layer with a thickness of 0.3–0.4 m [18, c. 22].

Building 1 is described in detail: its dimensions, construction, materials, features of the found stoves, coins and fragments of pottery vessels of the Lithuanian period. Based on archaeological materials, the structure was identified as the basement of an above-ground dwelling from the second half of the 15th – early 16th centuries. The partially explored pit of a neighbouring building, dated to the late 15th – the first third of the 16th centuries, is described much less detailed: mention is made of fragments of grey-clay pottery vessels, a bronze cross-shaped inlay, and coins. The named finds, among other things, helped the researchers to confirm the data from written sources about the development of a monastery around the Assumption Church in the 16th century [18, c. 24–26].

Conclusions. During 2010–2023, Oleksiy Voytiuk studied and typologized in detail the finds of the Lithuanian period discovered during ongoing excavations and reconnaissance in the territory of Volyn – in Dorohobuzh, Kremenets, Rivne, Ostroh, Khrinnyki, Dobryatyn, Mlyniv, Reshutzk, and also addressed relevant collections formed based on the results of earlier expeditions’ work. The most thorough are articles about dwellings, the Dorohobuzh and Kremenets castles, and the monastery in Dorohobuzh. Part of the publications aim primarily to signal colleagues that new materials have entered scientific circulation, however, even these brief reconnaissance works do not lack analysis. The researcher studied and typologized ceramic products (various types of utensils, tiles), determining their manufacturing methods, dating by analogies, and drawing conclusions about the level of craftsmanship of the producers and the wealth of the owners. The researcher also paid attention to other household finds from this period – iron products (e.g., locks, kitchen utensils, musical instruments), glassware, coins, footwear, and kitchen waste. He tried to interpret their purpose in doubtful cases and determine their belonging to certain social groups. O. Voytiuk not only studied the remains of residential and economic structures of the Lithuanian period, typologized them, determined their structural features, and the level of prosperity of the inhabitants, but also reconstructed individual architectural monuments. Based on the analysis of archaeological materials, the researcher drew conclusions about the periods of prosperity or decline of individual settlements, their administrative status, trade and craft
specialization, compared the data from archaeological excavations with information from written sources, establishing their mutual correspondence/discrepancy. The studied works significantly enriched knowledge about the material dimension of everyday life of the inhabitants of Volyn. Therefore, Oleksiy Voytiuk’s current contribution to a comprehensive study of the history of everyday life in Volyn during the Lithuanian period based on archaeological materials is significant. A promising direction is to compare the works of various archaeologists related to the history of everyday life in Volyn during the outlined period.

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