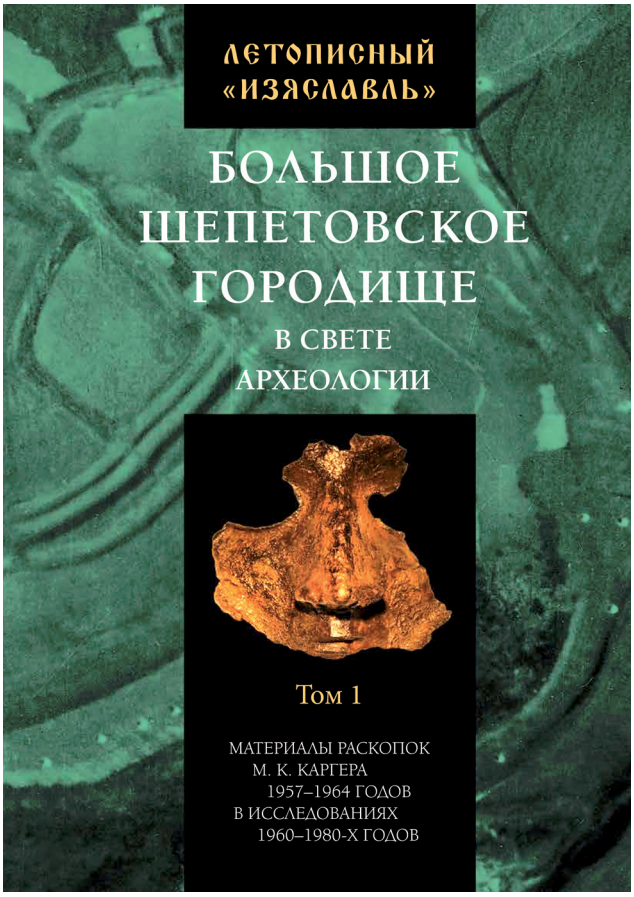
Przegląd Archeologiczny
Vol. 70, 2022, pp. 293-296
PL ISSN 0079-7138
DOI: 10.23858/PA70.2022.2889

Летописный «Изяславль». Большое Шепетовское городище в свете археологии. Том I. Материалы раскопок М. К. Каргера 1957–1964 годов в исследованиях 1960–1980-х годов. Россиская академия нук. Институт истории материальной культуры. Труды. Т. LV. Нестор-История. Санкт-Петербург 2020 / *Medieval "Izyaslavl'". The Large Fortified Settlement near Shepetovka, in the light of archaeology. Volume I. Materials from the archaeological excavations of Mikhail Karger 1957–1964 investigated in the 1960s–1980s*. Russian Academy of Sciences. Institute for the History of Material Culture. Proceedings. Vol. LV. Nestor-Historia. St. Petersburg 2020.



The medieval stronghold at the archaeological site Valy in a village Horodyshche (Shepetivka Raion, Khmelnytskyi Oblast, Ukraine) has been known to archaeologists since the late 19th century. In the years 1957-1964 the site was researched within large-scale excavations headed by Mikhail Karger. Last year, thanks to a grant from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (Project no. 18-09-00753) the collection of elaborations of several categories of artifacts discovered at the site during the excavation research was published. The elaboration was edited by Anna Peskova, also the author of the short introduction and the history of the research in this volume. The volume was created in collaboration with Kirill Mikhajlov and Olga Shcheglova, in the scope of the illustrative material – with Ekaterina Kononovich and Evgeniia Nikitina.

Анна А. Пескова История изучения городища у с. Городище Шепетовского района Хмельницкой области, Украина / Anna A. Peskova The history of research into the fortified settlement at the village of Gorodishche in the Shepetovka District of the Khmelnitsky Region of Ukraine (p. 7-29)

The first of elaborations includes the history of research on the stronghold (Ukrainian *horodyshche*) in (*nomen est omen*) Horodyshche and its vicinity. The material is enriched with numerous photographs and plans of the site. The most important information is that during eight excavation seasons (in the years 1957-1964) the area of 3.6 ha surrounded with several lines of embankments and moats had been almost completely explored, which led to the discovery of an absolutely exceptional culture layer including abundant deposits of artifacts (pottery, jewelry, devotional objects, military items, etc.) along with plant, animal, and human remains. The researchers were able to discern an overwhelming picture of the fortress (a small, strengthened proto-town) captured (annihilated) by Mongols, never plundered again. The relics of the stronghold can genuinely be labelled – after M. Karger – as the *Ruthenian Pompeii.* It is worth mentioning that, with a view to prospective analyses,

the documentation of the research as well as the obtained artifacts were distributed among various institutions – among them: the Institute for the History of Material Culture of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, the First Leningrad Medical College, and the Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (the Kunstkamera). This part of the volume is an important contribution to the history of Soviet archaeology.

The above-mentioned elaboration is followed by a list of published studies and archive materials concerning the site in Horodyshche drawn up by A. A. Peskova: Публикации, касающиеся материалов из раскопок Большого Шепетовского городища (p. 30-39).

Галина А. Романова Позднеримский слой древнерусского городища у с. Городище близ Шепетовки / Galina A. Romanova Late Roman layer of a medieval fortified settlement near the village of Gorodishche (p. 40-52, elaboration and comments by O.A. Shcheglova)

At the archaeological site Valy in Horodyshche, a settlement dated to the younger and late Roman Influences Period (phases C1-C3) was discovered. Its relics had been damaged by a younger stronghold. The majority of findings dated to this period were discovered at the depth of 0.2 – 0.6 m along with Old Ruthenian artifacts. The discussed elaboration includes short descriptions of two buildings (one 24-26 m in length) and numerous artifacts (hand-made ceramics, wheel thrown ceramics, a fragment of a vessel made of glass, spindle whorls, loom weights, bronze and iron fibulas, bone combs and awls, and two denarii of Titus Flavius and Marcus Aurelius. This settlement was built not later than at the beginning of the 3rd century by the population of the Wielbark culture. It was one of the easternmost sites of that culture. Processes of cultural transformations resulted the end of its existence in the middle of the 4th century as a settlement of the Chernyachov culture.

Анатолий Н. Кирпичников Вооружение древнего «Изяславля» / Anatolij N. Kirpichnikov Weaponry from medieval "Izyaslavl'" (p. 53-116; elaboration and comments by K. A. Mikhajlov)

Studies on weaponry and riding equipment included both few artifacts dated to the Roman influences period and abundant materials from the Mongol invasion – and even from several earlier centenaries. Ancient artifacts are: arrowheads (or perhaps javelin-heads? – R. L.), spearheads, and spurs. They represent typical forms parallel with forms linked with the Przeworsk culture. The collection of medieval artefacts – mainly Old Ruthenian – is composed of: spearheads, shaft-hole axe blades, swords and their fragments, sword scabbard chapes, fragments of sabers and scabbards, a battle knife (dagger), mace heads, flail striking heads, almost a thousand arrowheads including – significantly – nomad artifacts, crossbow bolts, artifacts connected with bows and arbalests, helmets and a helmet mask, coats of mail and their fragments, spurs (including rowel spurs), bits, whip heads, stirrups, and horseshoes. These artifacts were considered in an unsurpassed monographs of medieval east-European weaponry[1], although but their typological divisions differ from the typology proposed in the discussed elaboration. Analyses of weaponry lead to a conclusion that there were various groups of armed men in this stronghold, i.e.: a squad of warriors, settlers occasionally using weapons, and possibly young adults or teenagers training for a battle. Nevertheless, they still weren't able to defend themselves against the war machine of the Mongol Empire. This elaboration is the last (or second to last) published article of the most prominent researcher of medieval Old Ruthenian weaponry, as he died of COVID-19 in the year of its publication[2].

Олег В. Овсянников Керамика древнего «Изяславля» (Опыт классификации глиняной посуды средневекового русского города) / Oleg V. Ovsyannikov Pottery from medieval "Izyaslavl'" (An attempt to classify the clay vessels from a medieval Rus' town) (p. 117-202; elaboration and comments by A. A. Peskova)

Not surprisingly, the elaboration of medieval pottery is the most extensive part of the volume. Pottery finds are very common artifacts discovered at Old Ruthenian fortified settlements and settlements without fortifications, but the stronghold in Horodyshche stands out from other sites with the number of complete vessels discovered (about three hundred specimens). The researcher emphasizes the fact that it is hard to determine the purpose of some specimens and that their Old Ruthenian nomenclature is not well recognized. The collection of vessel type ceramics from the stronghold is divided into the following groups:

[1] Kirpičnikov 1966a; 1966b; 1971; 1973; Medvedev 1966.

[2] Musin 2020, 307, 310.

– pots (almost 90% of pottery) including "ordinary" pots (conical belly, high placed and distinct but gentle shoulder, oblique, straight or rounded neck, wide spout and rim bent outwards), Old Ruthenian pots dated to the Pre-Mongolian Period (group I with six types of rims) and pear-shaped pots with cylindrical necks (group II with four types of rims);

– storage vessels including several types of jugs and jug-like vessels, storage pits pithos type (korchaga) and amphorae[3];

– lids (three types);

– cups (or perhaps oil lamps? – R. L.)[4];

– bowls;

– potter's marks (this subsection located between forms of vessels is, in fact, quite surprising – R. L.);

– glazed and painted pottery (of various forms – R. L.).

The description of vessels also includes information on ornamentation and technology (e.g.: coating of slip – this issue is discussed in a separate subsection). This elaboration serves as an invaluable reference point to studies into the medieval pottery of southwestern Rus´ because the ever so abundant collections of almost simultaneous (dated to a ca. 50-year period) vessels of different forms are unprecedented.

Олег В. Овсянников Орудия рыболовства с городища древнего «Изяславля» / Oleg V. Ovsyannikov Fishing Equipment from the medieval fortified settlement of "Izyaslavl'" (p. 203-210; elaboration and comments by K. A. Mikhajlov)

The shortest elaboration in the volume concerns a small collection of fishing tools. Just as in case of other Old Ruthenian archaeological sites, it is composed of spears, fishing hooks, fishing lures, fishing sinkers. These tools were used to catch sturgeon and carp, which is proved by the determination of the species on the basis of fishbone. Their relatively low number testifies that fishing played a relatively small role in the local food economy.

Вениамин И. Цалкин Фауна из раскопок на городище древнего «Изяславля» / Veniamin I. Tsalkin Fauna from the excavations at the medieval settlement of "Izyaslavl'" (p. 211-227; elaboration, selection of illustrations and comments K. A. Mikhajlov)

The last part of the volume is a small archaeo-zoological analysis. There were almost twenty thousand bones from eighteen mammalian species discovered at the site (more than half of them were cattle bones).

The minimum number of individuals of each species is as follows: domestic bovine animals (*Bos taurus*) 471, sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*) 401, pig (*Sus domesticus*) 921, horse (*Equus caballus*) 101, camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) 2, dog (*Canis familiaris*) 66, cat (*Felis catus*) 1 (or perhaps wildcat [*Felis silvestris*]? – R. L.), aurochs/bison (*Bos primigenius*/*Bison bonasus*) 1, moose (*Alces alces*) 7, deer (*Cervus elaphus*) 27, roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) 3, wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) 33, bear (*Ursus arctos*) 2, wolf (*Canis lupus*) 1, fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) 1, otter (*Lutra lutra*) 1, hare (*Lepus europaeus*) 3. Domesticated species are widely discussed in this volume due to the fact that breeding played an important role in the economy of the stronghold. The role of hunting was limited, something that is testified by the relatively low number of wild animal bones. There is a very high share of well-preserved long bones at the site – significantly higher than at other archaeological sites – which should be linked with the capture of the stronghold and the simultaneous slaughter of a great number of animals. The discovery of the remains of a domestic Bactrian camel is particularly interesting – their appearance should be linked with the Mongol invasion. In "Chronica Galiciano-Voliniana" ("Chronica Romanoviciana")[5] dated to the 13th century it is mentioned that camels were used during the siege of Kyiv by the Mongols in 1240 (the other less likely hypothesis assumes that camels were obtained from Polovtsians/Kumans – R. L.).

The close of the volume includes extensive summaries of particular elaborations (p. 228-248), an English-language list of illustrations (p. 249-254), a list of abbreviations used in texts (p. 255-256), short biographical notes of authors (p. 257-258), and English- and Russian- language versions of the table of contents. It should be mentioned that this volume includes an insertion with colorful illustrations.

The stronghold in Horodyshche near Shepetivka, although it does not appear to be Izyaslavl´ mentioned in "Chronica Galiciano-Voliniana" (perhaps it is the remnant of the Kamen´ec stronghold?)[6], is certainly a priceless archaeological source for learning about the Old Ruthenian culture from the end of the 12th to

[3] In the case of amphorae, the analyses by O. V. Ovsyannikov are nowadays only archive materials, due to the publication of up-to-date monograph by V. Û. Koval´ 2010.

[4] See. Gupalo 2009.

[5] Kronika… 2017, 227.

[6] See. Kronika… 2017, 232.

the half of the 13th century. Thanks to artifacts registered at the site we have an illustration of a material culture of a small but heavily fortified settlement of an early-urban character from the border of the regions of Volhynia, Kyiv, Halych, and Bolokhiv located near the threatening Polovtsians steppe. To a minor – military – extent we learn about the culture of the Mongol invaders probably from the time of Batu Khan's invasion at the end of 1240 or maybe – it's less likely – from the time of the notable general Boroldai's (Burundai's) invasion in 1259.

The number of scattered articles devoted to the stronghold in Horodyshche far exceeds 100, so it is evident that there was a great need for this monograph. The archaeological centre in St. Petersburg met that need presenting the discussed volume of elaborations – mainly archival, but still very valuable with a list of publications on the subject and illustrations (the only serious defect is the absence of a catalogue including the dimensions of individual artefacts, but it is understandable that the enormous number of findings made the preparation of such a catalogue impossible). Now, all we have to do is to wait for the second volume (or perhaps for the research into fortifications of this stronghold, but that is another matter). Finally, in the English-language part of the volume it is worth noting that local names from the contemporary area of Ukraine should be written in their transliterated Ukrainian versions instead of their Russian equivalents – for example: Shepetivka instead Shepetovka.

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