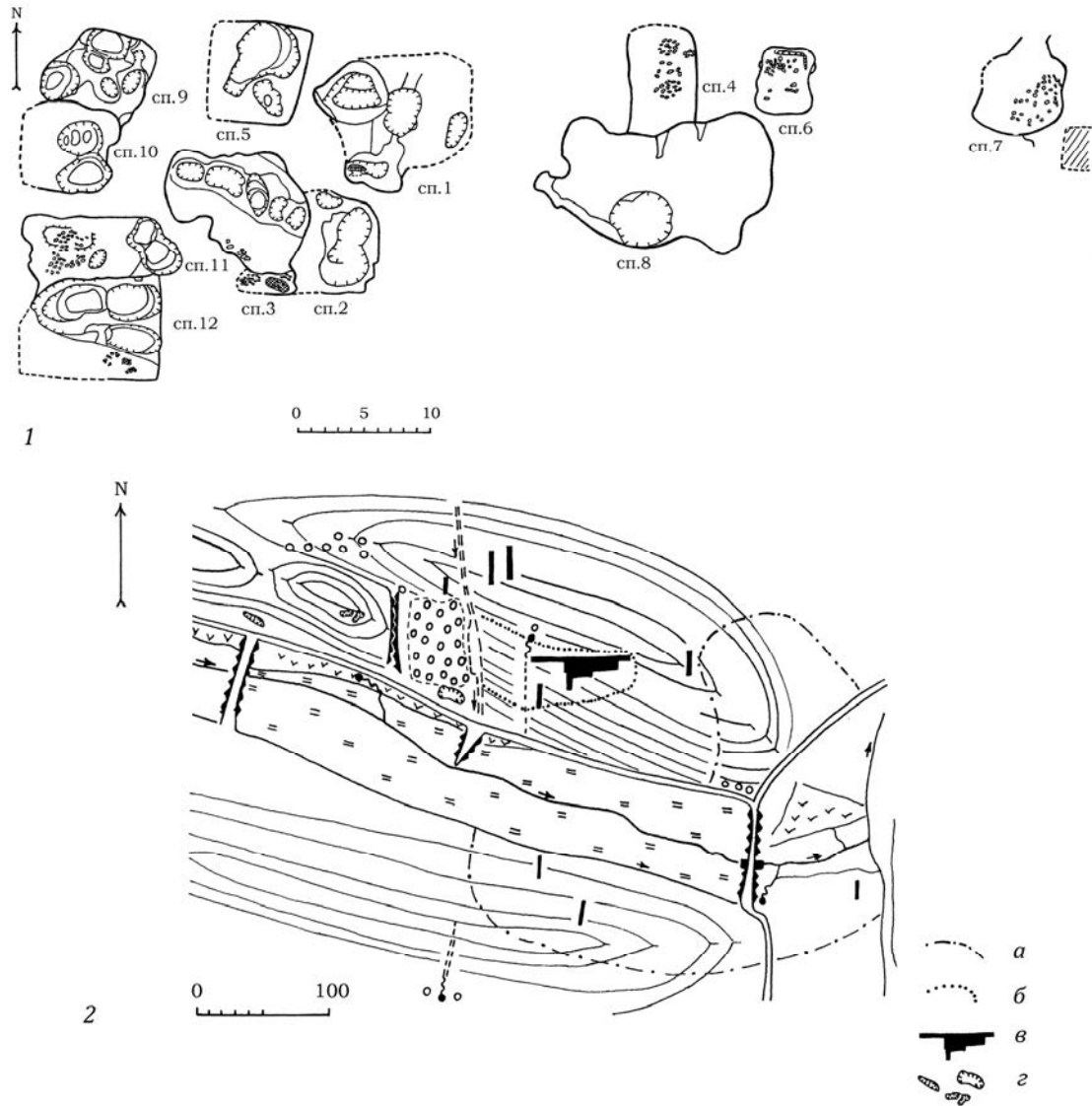


) – [, 2010].



1. 1 – (- 1-3, 5, 8, 9-12 - , . 12 – -" "), 2 – ; - , - , -

Fig. 1. 1 – plans of the excavated part of Chernyakhiv culture currying cell Dobrynivci I (tanneries 1–3, 5, 8, 9–12 with pit-vats, a double pit to the north, structure 12 – “tvorylo”-pit for slaking lime), 2 – general map of the settlement and the production cell, a – borders of the Chernyakhiv culture period settlement, b – currying complex, c – excavation area, d – ancient limestone quarry, gypsum extraction sites.

, 2010; : , 2011]. –

“ , 2010 : ” “

()
 ,)
 , , , ()-
 , -
 ,
 , () - , ,
), () - , ,
 , () , () ,
 () , () .

,
 . , , ,
 . : , ,
 : () : , , -
 , (, 1988,

.189) . (,):
 , 1) : - , , ,
 , , , - , ,
 , 2) : , , ,
 . / .
 () , , ,
 () ,
 - . () ,

[, 1985, .17]. - ,
 , , ,
 , , ,
 () , () -
)- .
 : ; - ;
 ; () ;
 ; , , ,
 , ; ,

...

(, ,)

(,) (

- : - ,1998, . 303).

(, ,)

, , ,)

-

-

- ,” :

(, ,) ,

(, , ,) , (, , , ,

.)

.

() , -

() (, , , ,) ,

- (: , ,) , ,

(. ,) , ,

, , [, 2009; .. , 2010;

Voinarovskiy, 2012].

, “ ” V-XVI .

() .

, , (), () .

, - . IV .

IV” , 2011 . () “ .

(,) -

(. . . .) -

. . . .” (, , Radovesic,

[Waldhauser, 1977, obr. 3, 5, 6],

, “ ” .

(,

) - , -

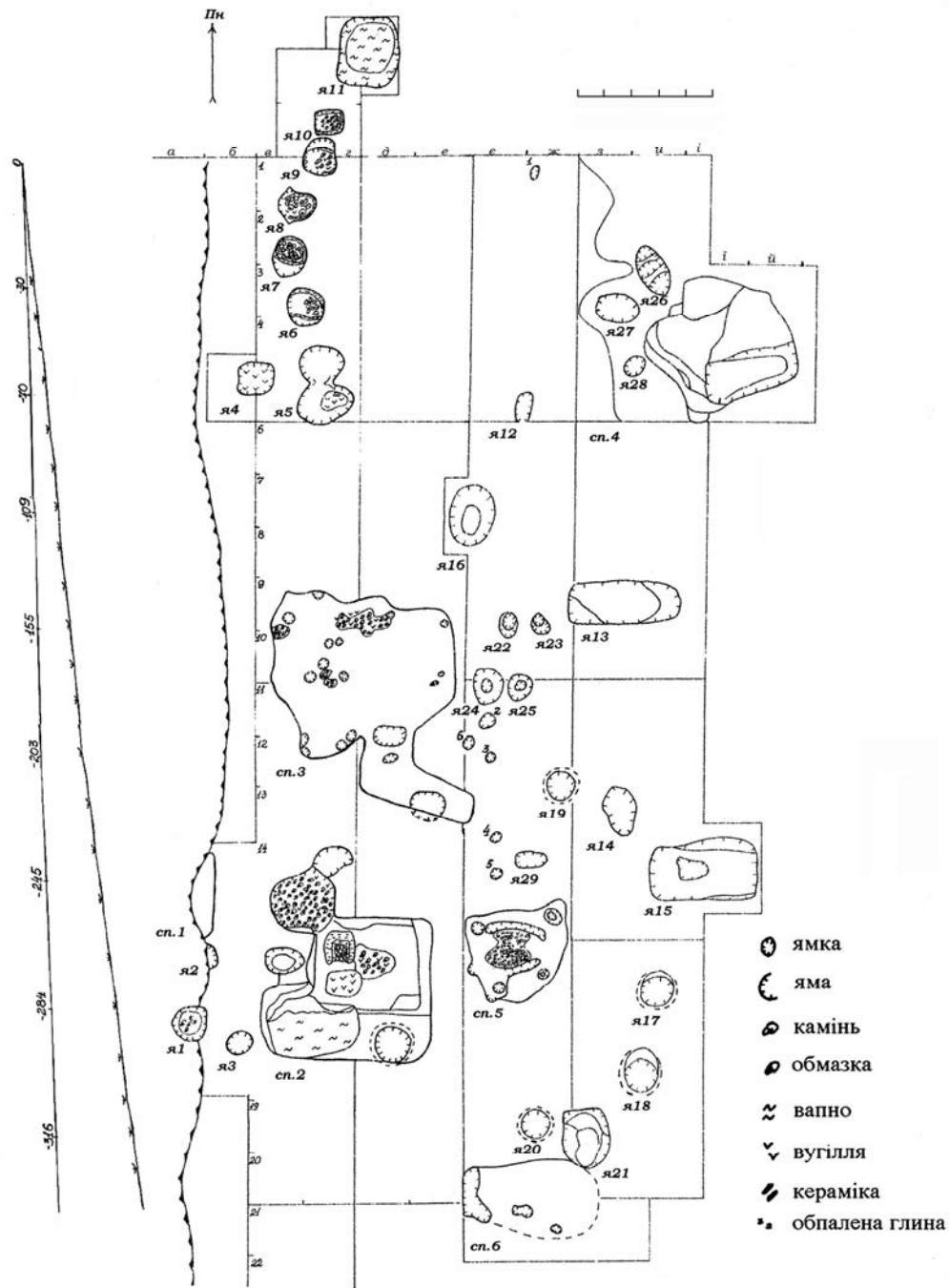


Fig. 2. Chernyakhiv culture currying cell Gryada I near Lviv, structures 2 and 4 – tanneries, structure 5 – workshop for burning out limestone, pits 4, 5, 12 – objects for preparing and storing charcoal, 6–10 – pit-stoves for burning out limestone, 11 – “tvorylo”-pit for slaking lime, 13, 15, and the pit in structure 4 – pit-vats for skin tanning, 16, 21, 26, 27 – pit-vats for skin liming, 22–25 – pits with an “underpit” in their bottoms (possibly tarworks).

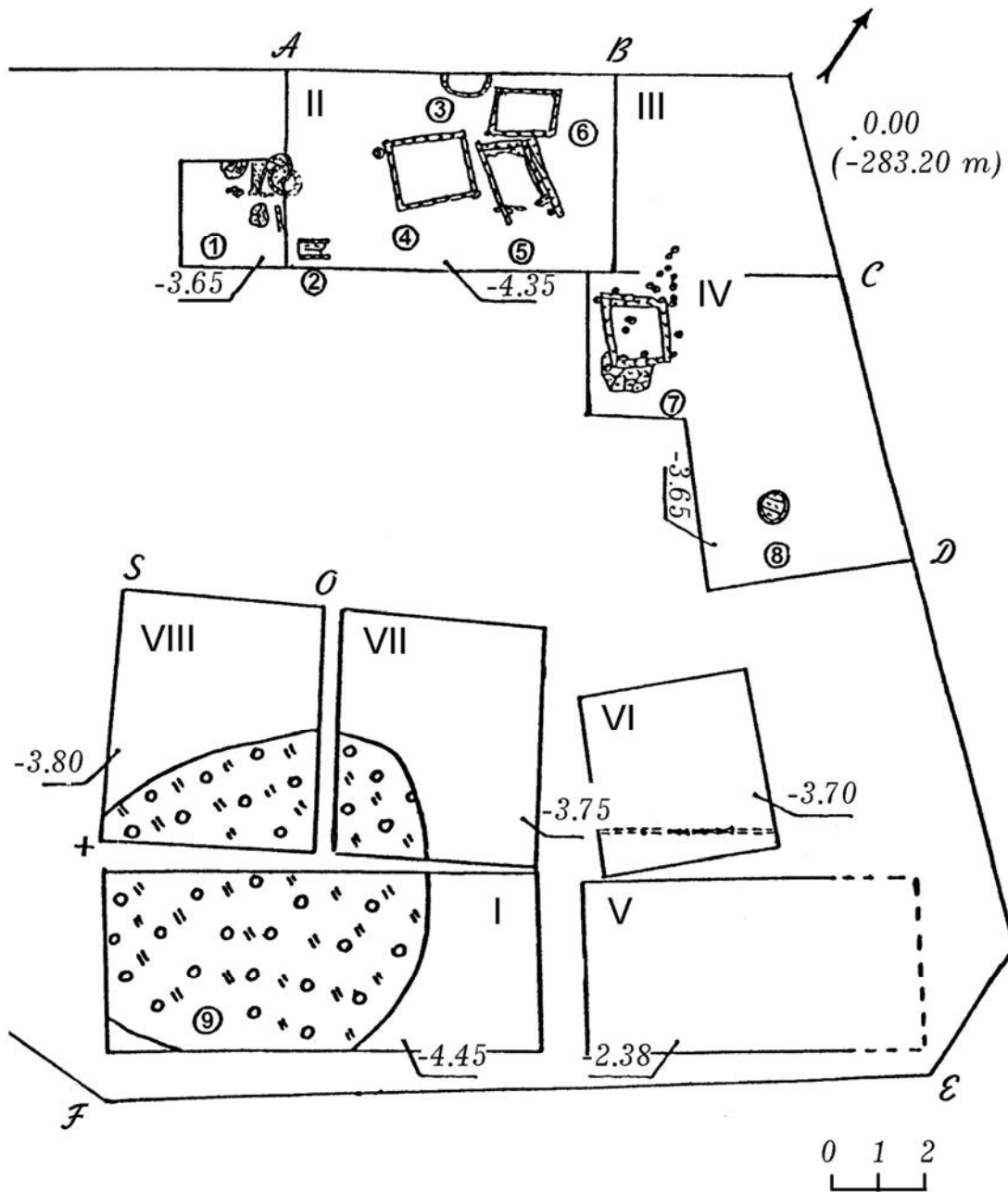


Fig. 3. Currying cell from XV-XVI c. "Perun" in Lviv. 1 - 2-tier furnace for burning out limestone; 2 - wooden box with lime; 3, 8 - barrels for preparing tanning solutions; 4-7 - wooden and earthen vats for liming and tanning skins; 9 - platform for storing limestone (and possibly for slaking lime).

1980; [, 2003].

- 1992 (. . . - V . . .) - . - 176 .
- 2003 . - 1. - . 66-75. ' //
- 1988 . - . - 288 .
- 1972 // 1971 . - . - . 388-389.
- 1985 - . - 176 c.
- 2010 // Stratum plus. - 5. - 2005-2009. - C - ,
. - . 311-326.
- 2007 XV-XVI .
1997 // . - . - . 11. - . 295-314.
- 2008 . 1976-2006 . - - . - 696 .
- 1980 // . - . 34. -
. 30-34.
- 2002 - // . - . - . 230-231.
- 2010 (40-
. . . .) 15-17 2010 .
. - . - 109 .
- 2011 : // OIUM. - - . - 1. - 244 .
- Podgórska-Czopek I.*
1999 Osada z okresu rzymskiego w Otałey, pow. Mielec, woj. Podkarpackie w latach 1977, 1981-1982 // Materiały i sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego o rodka archeologicznego. - Rzeszów-Krosno-Tarnow. - S. 89-164.
- Vojnarovskyi V.*
2011 () Wapiennictwo europejskiego Barbaricum w okresie rzymskim: artefakty, technologie, drogi translacji // Transkarpacke kontakty kulturowe w okresie late skim, rzymskim i wczesnym redniowieczu. - Krosno.
- Waldhauser J.*
1977 Keltské sídlisť u Radovesic v severozápadnich echách // Archeologicke rozhledy. - XXIX. - 2. - S. 144-179.

AUXILIARY CRAFTS AND MANUFACTURES ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE
IN THE I AND THE BEGINNING OF THE II MILLENNIUM A.D. (PROBLEMS AND SOURCE
BASE), OR ON THE “PRODUCTION HIATUS” IN THE RESEARCH OF UKRAINIAN
ARCHAEOLOGISTS

It is the author’s opinion that ancient productions and economy remain on the margins of archaeological research up to this day. This “production hiatus” is especially characteristic of Ukrainian archaeology of late, and the trend, unfortunately, only shows signs of intensification.

A great number of production cells are located outside settlements, within better reach of raw materials or as a concentration for several types of manufacture; yet these areas are only sporadically studied. It is in such cells that stationary artifacts are situated of a multitude of auxiliary crafts and manufactures typical of Ukraine in the period of the I and the beginning of II millennium A.D. Research papers on extraction and processing of iron ore, kaolin, stone, salt, as well as lime production are rare and few in numbers; there is also a deficiency of works on charcoal and tar production. Meanwhile, these manufactures leave significant (often also numerous and large-scale) stationary objects such as stone pits, quarries, furnaces and kilns, vats, stone-covered production platforms, as well as characteristic inventory and final products – ore, clay, stone, lime, charcoal, etc., all of which are easily identifiable using archaeological means.

The problem with auxiliary crafts and productions is also accentuated due to their overall capacity greatly outweighing the focus branches of trade. During certain stages of society’s development, several household productions have also become auxiliary, such as skin, stone, bone, and wood processing as well as weaving.

Every kind of auxiliary craft leaves behind both stationary and portable artifacts. The current primary objectives in this branch of research include formulation of strict definitions of craft and manufacture, development of recognition patterns for auxiliary craft and manufacture (most importantly, for stationary objects, to allow easier identification on early stages of excavation), reconstruction of ancient technologies used in such productions, paleo-economic analysis of selected handicraft cells, creation of evaluation criteria for differentiation and specialization levels of auxiliary crafts and manufactures, their correlation with the more important in society’s eyes focus crafts. A precise placement of auxiliary crafts and manufactures in the general structure of ancient productions and economy is necessary, as well as identification of the causes behind the specialization of auxiliary occupations (market situation, demand, circulation of money, social stratification) and the inclusion of the conclusions made into the greater picture of the socioeconomic history of South-Eastern Europe in the I and the beginning of II millennium A.D.