

STAGES OF LIFE AND SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF LVIV ARCHAEOLOGIST VOLODYMYR SAVYCH

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The article includes overview of the main stages of biography and scientific career of Lviv archaeologist Volodymyr Savych. The latter was connected with two archaeological centers – the Lviv Historical Museum and the Institute of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of USSR. In the museum, V. Savych worked from 1952 to 1967. Here he qualified as a field researcher, working as a member of museum expeditions on the sites from different periods – from Bronze Age to Middle Ages. In the same time, V. Savych explored his first Paleolithic sites.

Almost simultaneously scientific and personal contacts of the researcher with the Institute of Social Sciences are being developed. From 1954 to 1960 he studies at postgraduate school of the Institute. Then, lost lasting cooperation between V. Savych and his teacher, the well-known researcher of Paleolithic O. Chernysh, began. In 1967, the scientist moved to the Department of Archeology of the Institute and focused completely on the study of Paleolithic of South-Western Volhynia.

Also, the publication briefly describes the history and main results of field research of the most significant sites excavated by V. Savych. They include multilayer ones from the territory of Rivne and Ternopil regions: Lypa I and VI, Kulychivka. The most important scientific works, published by the scholar, are presented.

Opinion of V. Savych about cultural and chronological interpretation of the sites and interconnections of the population of South-Western Volhynia with the neighboring regions during the period from final stage of Middle Paleolithic to Upper Paleolithic are outlined. Decisive role in them of the concept of genetic development of the material culture of Upper Paleolithic of Volhynia from Mousterian of Dnister region is emphasized.

Key word: Volodymyr Savych, Upper Paleolithic period, “Lypska culture”, Volhynia, Kulychivka.

Second half of XX century became an important stage in the study of Paleolithic on the territory of Ukraine. During this period, methodology of research is being improved, interdisciplinary approach to analysis of prehistoric settlements is developing, amount of archaeological sources is growing significantly, new sites appear on archaeological map. Along with regular surveys and stationary expeditions, large-scale rescue studies were carried out. The latter were caused by construction works, melioration works etc. One of the scientists who fruitfully worked in the mentioned period was Volodymyr Savych. He was the representative of potent center of archaeology in Lviv, apprentice of famous researcher of Paleolithic of Western Ukraine Olexandr Chernysh.

Early years. Education

V. Savych was born July 27, 1923 in the village Igrovytza near Ternopil. He studied in 1931–1938 and 1939–1940 at the elementary school in his village. In 1944, he graduated from secondary education in town of Zolochiv (Lviv region). In 1944 he was conscripted to Soviet Army and participated in operations of the 610 antitank regiment of the 3-rd Belarusian Front, in particular at battle near Königsberg. Later, he was transferred to the Eastern Theater of War, where, as a member of 536 antitank regiment of the Trans-Baikal Front fought against Japan in Manchuria and China. V. Savych was awarded with orders and medals: “For Courage”, “For Victory over Germany”, “For

Capturing of Königsberg”, “For Victory over Japan” [Савич, Анкета...]. He was demobilized only in 1947. Right after returning V. Savych continued his education – he studied at the Faculty of history of Lviv State pedagogical institute during 1947–1952.

Beginning of scientific career. Work at the Lviv Historical museum and first excavations

After graduating from the Institute, he became an employee of the Lviv Historical museum, where he worked until 1967 initially as a junior researcher and since 1959 as the head of the department of history of primitive society. At the same time, he completed correspondence postgraduate studies (1954–1960) in archeology at the Institute of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of USSR. O. Chernysh became his scientific supervisor. It must be emphasized, that this famous specialist influenced greatly on formation of V. Savych as archaeologist, first of all – on his methods of excavating of sites, definition and interpretation of cultural layers, approach to generalizing cultural-historical conclusions. Even later, conducting his own researches, V. Savych often consulted with his mentor.

V. Savych also took part at social activities, widely popularized archaeological science. In particular, in 1950-s, he led the historic-archeological group organized for high school students on the basis of Historical Museum, helped to organize school museums, reported popular lectures on archeology, took part in creation of museum guidebook [Савич, 1966].



Fig. 1. V. Savych. The Lviv Historical Museum. 1950-s

Рис. 1. В. Савич. Львівський історичний музей. 1950-ті роки

Education and work at the Historical museum finally joined V. Savych's life with Lviv. In this city his private life is also settled. In 1953 he married Olga Kotygoroshko. Soon the couple were born two sons.

Experience obtained by V. Savych during his work in the museum became useful for him more than once later. In particular, in 1970-s and 1980-s he consulted the construction of exhibitions in

local historical museums of Ternopil and Kremenets, collections of which, moreover, were replenished by materials from Paleolithic sites, excavated by him. Work at the Historical museum also expanded V. Savych's scientific outlook. As a participant of expeditions, organized by the museum, he explored sites from different periods throughout Western Ukraine, worked under the lead of I. Sveshnikov in Zvenyhorod, excavating area of medieval city and burial complexes [Свешніков, 1959, с. 3–28]; studying sites of Trypillia culture, Bronze Age, Scythian period and Urnfield culture on the territory of Lviv, Rivne and Ternopil regions [Савич, 1959, с. 114–118.].

However, the main field of scientific interests of the scholar has already been defined. He became a researcher of the Paleolithic. That is why V. Savych worked at the Dniester Paleolithic expedition of the Institute of social sciences of the Academy of Sciences of USSR, led by his mentor O. Chernysh and at Kostenky Paleolithic expedition (1960). Subject of his PhD dissertation was connected with the Paleolithic too. And, of course, first stationary excavations, headed by him, were also the exploration of Paleolithic site.

Since 1960 V. Savych carried out complex studies of the region of South-Western Volhynia. These territories were not blind-spot on the archaeological map. Study of Paleolithic sites here began already at the turn of XIX and XX centuries. Such scientists as L. Sawicki, O. Cynkałowski, M. Ostrovskiy, M. Rudynskiy discovered dozens of sites and separate finds, conducted surveys and stationary excavations. However, with a few exceptions, they were sporadic, their results were often not published completely. Some sites remained known only as a places of surface finds.

V. Savych's explorations had two main goals. First, to carry out large-scale surveys of the territory of South-Western Volhynia to create a general picture of the population of this region by ancient people during Paleolithic period. Second, by stationary excavations, to explore the most perspective sites. Activity of the scientist in both fields brought a significant result. He discovered more than fifty new sites, thus tripling number of known Paleolithic sites in the region. In addition, he introduces for scientific using three multilayered sites, studied by long-term excavations.

Lypa VI was the first in this series. The site is located on the semi-oval cape of northern slope of Zbytyn Plateau in Zagoroda and Glynysko Places [Савич, 1961, с. 2–3]. Previously there were two Late Paleolithic sites distinguished, but V. Savych's researches proved that they were the parts of a single site [Савич, 1975, с. 51]. Excavations continued during four field seasons – from 1960 to 1963. In the excavated area of 353 m², the remains of six Late Paleolithic cultural layers were discovered (three lower layers were found on an area of 150 m²) [Савич, 1975, с. 51].

The raw material for artifacts was the flint from Turonian outcrops. This local flint, which is also called “Volhynian”, was used as the basic raw material on all sites of the region. High quality of this flint became the cause of appearance of workshops in the places of its outcrops, which specialized in manufacturing of stone tools not only for their own using but also, probably, for exchange. This specialization simultaneously with surplus of raw materials affected technology of flint producing (in particular, it concerns Kulychivka site).

Together with stone tools Lypa VI site represents interesting collection of artifacts made of animal bones and horns, concentrated in layers with largest amount of finds. This collection includes heads of javelins, hammer-shaped tools, handles, as well as artworks: beads and fragment of carved human figure. A series of blanks and remains of manufacturing of bone tools were found there. It allowed V. Savych to conclude about the local production of them [Савич, 1969, с. 136–141.]. Researcher compared materials from all cultural layers of Lypa VI with sites of the Dniester region, primarily with Late Paleolithic cultural layers of Molodovo V [Савич, 1962, с. 19–27; 1975, с. 51–102].

Idea of genetic affinity of Paleolithic sites of Volhyn and Dniester regions passes through all V. Savych's works and became the main base for all his further interpretive conclusions. At the same time, he emphasized certain local specificity of Volhynia region, which shows itself primarily in archaic traits of local technology of flint producing (presence of a large number of Middle Paleolithic cores, differences in typology of tools). However, all these peculiarities are considered by V. Savych as

secondary, appeared as a result of “specific characteristics of Paleolithic culture of this region” [Савич, 1968, с. 110–111].

He argues that: “on the territory of South-Western Volhynia, Middle and Upper Dnister regions, similar features of Paleolithic culture prevail, which evidence the unity of their development. All this gives us a reasons to believe that South-Western Volhynia was populated by people who came from Upper Dnister region [Савич, 1968, с. 110–111]... Infiltration from the Upper Dnister region... began at the Mousterian period” [Савич, 1975, с. 126]. Such position had a decisive influence on V. Savych's opinion about local cultures, presence of which on the territory of Volhynia was noted by other researchers. In particular, it refers to so-called “Lypska culture”, defined at the first time by M. Ostrovskiy and G. Grigoriev in the beginning of 1960-s. V. Savych at his publications regularly emphasized that the results of his researches do not confirm hypothesis about existence of Lypska culture [Савич, 1975, с. 36; 1975а, с. 51; 1987а, с. 56]. However, following his mentor, O. Chernysh, he did not accepts existence of archeological cultures in the Late Paleolithic at all.

Lypa I, second important site, excavated by V. Savych, was discovered by him in 1960. It is located on the cape of high slope of Zbytyń Plateau in Mokrenshchyna Place. After small surveys in 1963, large-scale exploration of the site began. It lasts only one season in 1967. Excavations showed that there were only one cultural layer in the site [Савич, 1975, с. 37]. Cultural remains were studied on an area of 111 m². A large collection of flint artifacts, small amount of faunal remains were discovered in the site, [Савич, 1968а, с. 203–204]. Analyzing collection of stone artifacts from Lypa I, researcher emphasized a number of archaic features and specific characteristics that distinguished it between other synchronous sites from nearby territories and relate the cultural layer of this site to the pre-Magdalenian [Савич, 1975, с. 49] or Aurignacian-Solutrean [Савич, 1968а, с. 204] periods. The nearest analogies for it researcher found among the materials of Molodove V (layer VII) [Савич, 1975, с. 50]. V. Savych published results of researches of sites near Lypa at scientific articles, reported at conferences in Kyiv, Moscow, Leningrad. Materials from Volhynia attracted attention of Soviet researchers of Paleolithic: P. Boryskovskiy, O. Rogachev, G. Grigoriev, P. Efymentko and others shown interest in the work of archaeologist from Lviv.

Work at the Institute of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of USSR. Researches of Kulychivka site

In 1967 V. Savych moved to the Institute of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of USSR. It, obviously, was well considered decision. Work at the Institute gives him a new opportunities and made it possible to pay more attention to scientific studies. At the same time, new phase of his field researches began. It lasted more than 20 years and mostly associated with the only site - Kulychivka. It was the peak and at the same time – last stage on the long path of archaeologist. Not least because of this site name of Volodymyr Savych was established in science about ancient history of human society. Materials from Kulychivka became the base for monographic work and most of articles of researcher.

V. Savych was not the discoverer of this site. It was already known in scientific literature. Back in 1937, O. Cynkałowski surveyed this area and mentioned the presence of heavily patined flint of Aurignacian period [Cynkałowski, 1961, s. 12]. Large amount of flint artifacts, which occurred in the loess outcrops on the northern slope of the mountain, were repeatedly noted by researchers later. In 1957, Dubno-Kremenets expedition, headed by M. Rudynskiy carried out surveys here [Рудинський, 1952, с. 143–154]. Obviously, V. Savych knew about the results of previous studies, starting his own excavations. However, not only this information caused scientist's interest in a perspective site. Part of the mountain, exactly the place, where the site was located, were ruined by the chalk quarry belonged to the factory of household goods, situated at the foot of the mountain. Thus, during the first years (later the factory and quarry stop their activity) researches of Kulychivka had primarily a rescuing character.

The site is located on the mountain with the same name in town of Kremenets – district center in Ternopil region, at the edge of northern Podillya, on one of the cape-like protrusions, surrounded by washes. This cape is now called “Rozkop (The Excavation)” by local residents (in such way V Savych's studies “influenced” topography of Kremenets). The name “Kulychivka” now associated with the upper part of the mountain, located south-west of the excavated area. Explorations began in 1967. As a junior researcher of the Institute, V. Savych carried out surveys near Kremenets and, in particular, collected archaeological material from the surface on Kulychivka mountain. Tables with images of his first finds from the site were not included to the field reports and preserved only in archives.



Fig. 2. Volodymyr Savych reports lecture for young participants of his Paleolithic expedition. Kremenets (Kulychivka site). 1973

Рис. 2. Володимир Савич читає лекцію для юних учасників палеолітичної експедиції. Кременець (стоянка Куличівка). 1973 р.

Stationary excavations began in 1968. During the field researches of the site two main stages can be distinguished. The first one lasted from the beginning of excavations till 1979. During these ten years, the initial accumulation of data took place. At this stage, situation with the location of cultural layers looked at first sight pretty clear. Researcher distinguished four levels of deposition of cultural remains on the site: upper layers of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages, and two Late Paleolithic layers. To understand features of the deposition of ground horizons on the site, V. Savych invited geologists: A. Bogutski and I. Ivanova. Conclusions of last one were published later [Иванова, Ренгартен, 1975, с. 52–68]. They also were used by V. Savych, when he characterized stratigraphic situation of Kulychivka. However, he does not agree with certain remarks of I. Ivanova, in particular regarding situation of sterile layers. V Savych, tried to gain maximum clarity in the interpretation of the examined object. Of course, it included general picture of location of cultural horizons. Unfortunately, Kulychivka did not give him such a clear picture. Ground horizons on the significant part of the site were shifted remarkably by natural factors, which caused displacement (and even

mixing) of the cultural layers. Sometimes it questioned the very possibility of definition of cultural layers on the site.

It was well understood by geologists who worked on the site. V. Savych, obviously, also realized the situation (even if he not always admitted it). Although scientist faced this problems only in the late 1970-s and 80-s (with the distinction of layers III and IV), it probably disturbed him from the beginning of researches. Nevertheless, on the first stage of excavation of Kulychivka by V. Savych, two Paleolithic layers can be clearly observed. They are distinguished by typological look of inventory, condition of preservation of the artifacts and depth of deposition of them.



Fig. 3. Exploration of upper cultural layer. Kremenets (Kulychivka site). 1973

Рис. 3. Розбір верхнього культурного шару. Кременець (стоянка Куличівка). 1973 р.

The first one (or upper, as V. Savych named it in publications and field documentation) represented more developed, in comparison with the lower layers, Upper Paleolithic technology of flint producing. V. Savych considered such sites as Lypa I, Pushkari, Molodovo V (layer 7) an analogy for it [Савич, 1975, с. 27–36; 1975a, с. 47–50]. Second layer in field reports and publications was always named by V. Savych as the lowest. It should be noted, that this name were used by him even after discovery of third (and later – of fourth) layer of Kulychivka. Technique of producing of flint artifacts from this layer has noticeable Late Mousterian features. They appeared in complexes of blades, flakes and debris; in secondary processing of blanks. V. Savych found analogies for the materials from second Upper Paleolithic layer of Kulychivka in collections from such sites as Korman IV (layers 7–8), Molodovo V (layers 9–10), Radomyshl, Babyn I (lower layer) [Савич, 1975, с. 16–27; 1975a, с. 42–47].

In 1979 new cultural layer III was discovered at the first time on southern part of excavated area. It was investigated initially in 1976. At that time only two layers were noted there. The reasons why V. Savych returned to already excavated (according to his field report from 1976) sector of the site are not explained on the pages of his publications or in field documents. Typology of the complex of flint artifacts from layer III and the peculiarities of production of blanks allowed V. Savych to conclude about presence of significant archaic features in this collection. According to researcher's opinion, these characteristics confirmed genetic link between local Middle and Late Paleolithic. That is why, he interpreted layer III as a site of transitional period (between Middle and Upper Paleolithic) – initial stage of Late Paleolithic. Researcher considered such sites as Radomyshl, Korman IV (layers 7–8), Vogelherd (Germany), Willendorf, Bečov, Golodec, Jeneralka (Czech Republic and Slovakia) as analogies for this site [Савич, 1995, с. 22–25].



Fig. 4. During description of stratigraphy. Kremenets (Kulychivka site). 1973

Рис. 4. Опис стратиграфії. Кременець (стоянка Куличівка). 1973 р.

Situation with layer IV is quite special. It was mentioned in the reports only twice (1984–1985 and 1986) and not mentioned at all in generalizing publications during late 1980-s–1990-s. [СИТНИК, 1998, с. 29] Both times in the field documents V. Savych noted that “remains of sixth settlement represented by the fourth Late Paleolithic cultural layer were discovered recently” [Савич, 1986, с. 3; 1987, с. 3]. Instead, none of the previous reports included information about fourth layer, and in the field report from 1979, layer III was called the oldest and stratigraphically deepest [Савич, 1980, С. 3]. Since 1987, researcher wrote about only three Upper Paleolithic sites of Kulychivka [Савич, 1988, с. 18–19]. The only description of stratigraphy of layer IV and its collection of artifacts is contained in the field report from 1984–1985. [Савич, 1986, с. 144]. Analyzing collection of layer IV, V. Savych wrote about features of Late Mousterian period in producing of flint artifacts. He does not present any analogies for this collection, emphasizing necessity of further researches [Савич, 1986, с. 25]. It must be emphasized, that V. Savych did not consider field researches of Kulychivka finished even in late 1980-s. In his final articles, published in 1980–1990-s he wrote about the necessity of further explorations of the site.



Fig.5. Drawing of the plan of situation of cultural remains of upper cultural layer. Kremenets (Kulychivka site). 1973

Рис. 5. Зняття плану залягання культурних решток верхнього шару. Кременець (Куличівка). 1973 р.

In 1989, he started new section of excavation, expanding the excavation area IV to the east. However, circumstances that were far from science make him to stop field researches, and worsening of his health did not favored continuing of field archaeological activity. But even at this stage, it seems that the data collected by researcher on Kulychivka was sufficient to create complete image of its cultural appearance. Perhaps it was even too much information. Considering complexity of stratigraphic situation on the site, presence of large collections of flint artifacts here can only interfere the clarity of general picture. Sometimes it forced V. Savych to doubt seriously his own conclusions made earlier. Situation with layer IV is a good example. It also seems that he was not entirely sure of relevancy of distinguishing of layer III (probably thus he called layer II the “lowest” even in latest field documents). In one way or another, studying of Kulychivka was, perhaps, the main stage in path of V. Savych as archeologist. It allowed him to show the best his features as a scientist – first of all, self-organization, logicity, scrupulousness.

Meanwhile, V. Savych's career at the Institute of Social Sciences progressed gradually, without sudden risings and falls. Six years (from 1967 to 1972) he holds a post of junior researcher. During this period, defense of his PhD dissertation (1969) took place. The thesis became generalizing result of the decade of V. Savych's scientist's activity as researcher of Paleolithic. It's theme – “Sites of Late Paleolithic population of South-Western Volhynia” was the declaration of chronological and territorial framework of the field of his scientific interests. In 1972 he became the senior research worker. In 1975 he published his first monograph “The Late Paleolithic Population of South-Western Volhynia” which included materials from his dissertation and the most important results of researches of 1970–1972. The work consists of three parts: history of the researches of the region, three chapters devoted to most important sites excavated by V. Savych (Lypa I, VI, and Kulychivka) and in the end – summery, which includes attempt to reconstruct economic life of Late Paleolithic

population of the region and to confirm researcher's opinion on cultural-chronological position of sites Volhynia region among synchronous sites of Central and Eastern Europe.

Despite the fact that this monograph is based on the results of early field excavations carried out by V. Savych, ideas, reflected in it remain unchanged throughout the entire scientific career of the scholar. In the late 1970-s – early 1980-s, V. Savych's health gradually worsened. However, until death he does not abandon archeological researches. After he reached pension age in 1990, scientist continued to work on his post at the Institute. He finished field activity, instead focused on the analysis of archaeological material accumulated previously. The need for such works was really great. Only on Kulychivka Paleolithic site over 200000 flint artifacts were collected and only a tenth part of them were published (from excavations conducted in 1968–1972). The last synthetic articles written by the researcher focused mostly on Kulychivka site [Савич, 1987а, 1995]. Although they include an analysis of later excavated sites and information about the Late Paleolithic cultural layer III of Kulychivka, actually almost completely repeated conclusions about the upper layers of this site. It should also be noted that these works are not informative enough as for generalizing publications. In particular, the general plans of cultural layers (except for the second one) are not presented there, exact number of objects (dwellings and hearths) is not given (for layers I and III), for the layer II there is no amount of flint artifacts (only percentages) [Савич, 1995, с. 22–30]. Probably, these articles were only preliminary sketches for the new monograph, on which scientist worked at that time. On this monograph he continued to work during last years of his life. It was completely devoted to the Kulychivka site. But it remained only at the stage of projects and previous publications.

In 1995 V. Savych died. He leaved for the new generations of researchers of prehistory a priceless scientific legacy – results of decades of field explorations and tedious laboratory works. Thanks to him new complex of Paleolithic sites appeared on the archaeological map of the region. Some of this sites attract attention of archaeologists from all over the world till nowadays.

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ВІХИ ЖИТТЯ ТА НАУКОВИЙ ДОРОБОК ЛЬВІВСЬКОГО АРХЕОЛОГА ВОЛОДИМИРА САВИЧА

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У статті подано нарис основних етапів біографії та наукової кар'єри львівського археолога Володимира Савича. Остання пов'язана із двома археологічними осередками – Львівським історичним музеєм та Інститутом суспільних наук АН УРСР. У музеї В. Савич працював з 1952 до 1967 рр. Тут він здобув кваліфікацію як польовий дослідник, працюючи у складі музейних експедицій на різночасових пам'ятках – від доби бронзи до середньовіччя. У цей же період В. Савич досліджував свої перші палеолітичні стоянки.

Майже паралельно зміцнювалися наукові та особисті контакти дослідника із Інститутом суспільних наук. З 1954 по 1960 рр. він навчався у аспірантурі при Інституті. Тоді ж почалася багаторічна співпраця В. Савича із його учителем – відомим вченим-палеолітознавцем О. Чернишом. У 1967 р. вчений перейшов на роботу до відділу археології Інституту та повністю зосередився на дослідженні палеоліту Південно-Західної Волині.

Також у публікації коротко схарактеризовано історію та головні результати польових досліджень найбільш значимих пам'яток, розкопаних В. Савичем. До їхнього числа входять багаточисельні стоянки з території Рівненської та Тернопільської областей: Липа I та VI, Куличівка. Побіжно проаналізовано основні друковані праці вченого.

Окреслено погляди В. Савича на культурно-хронологічну приналежність досліджених ним стоянок та взаємозв'язки населення Південно-Західної Волині із сусідніми регіонами у період від перехідного етапу між середнім та верхнім палеолітом до доби фінального палеоліту. Відзначено провідну роль у них концепції про генетичний розвиток матеріальної культури верхнього палеоліту Волині із мустье Придністер'я.

Ключові слова: Володимир Савич, доба пізнього палеоліту, липська культура, Волинь, Куличівка.