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CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM EXCAVATIONS OF 2017 IN ZHOVKVA

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The article reviews an assortment of clay tobacco pipes which were discovered in 2017 during archaeological excavations in the central part of town Zhovkva (Konovaltsyia Sq. 11) conducted by the Scientific research center “Rescue Archaeological Service” of the Institute of Archaeology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. 32 pipes were collected from around 16 sq. m of excavation trenches. These items are dated by 18th – 19th centuries. They express quite miscellaneous stylistic variability as well as the profound artistic skills of local artisans. An attempt was made to find matching examples from the well-known classification of clay tobacco pipes from Poltava region according to O. Kovalenko which is the most universal typology of these items at the current stage of studies.

Keywords: clay tobacco pipes, typology, Zhovkva, 18th – 19th centuries.

In 2017 Scientific research center “Rescue Archaeological Service” has conducted archaeological studies on the construction site in the downtown area of Zhovkva by the address Yevhen Konovaltsyia Sq., 11. This site is situated in the historical part of the town which comprises a part of Zhovkva historical and architectural State Reserve, only a few dozen meters away from the synagogue – an illustrious architectural monument of 17th – 18th centuries.

The purpose of these studies was to establish the presence of ancient cultural deposits and the remains of archeological objects and structures. Several probe trenches were burrowed in the most promising points of future construction site. Four of them have bestowed almost 700 fragmented and unbroken items of 18th – 20th centuries mainly pottery pieces, glassware, porcelain, iron and bronze artifacts.

Probably the most interesting of all is a small collection of clay tobacco pipes, consisting of 32 items. It consists of both unbroken pipes and their fragments mostly representing so-called “oriental type” of pipes.

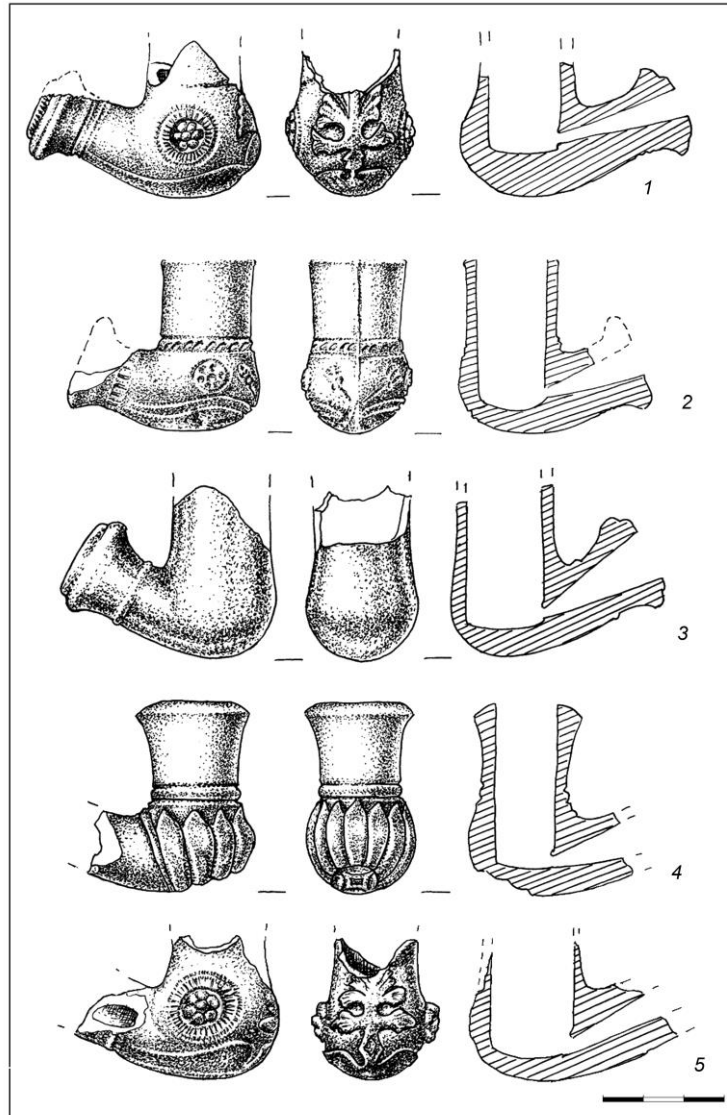


Fig. 1. Clay tobacco pipes of type I, variation 1.

At the moment there are several typologies invented for such form of ceramic ware, but none of them can be recognized as universal. As for the tobacco pipes previously discovered in Zhovkva downtown, a classification was proposed once by Roman Chaika. He has discerned several groups combined by the common set of features just among the limited collection of

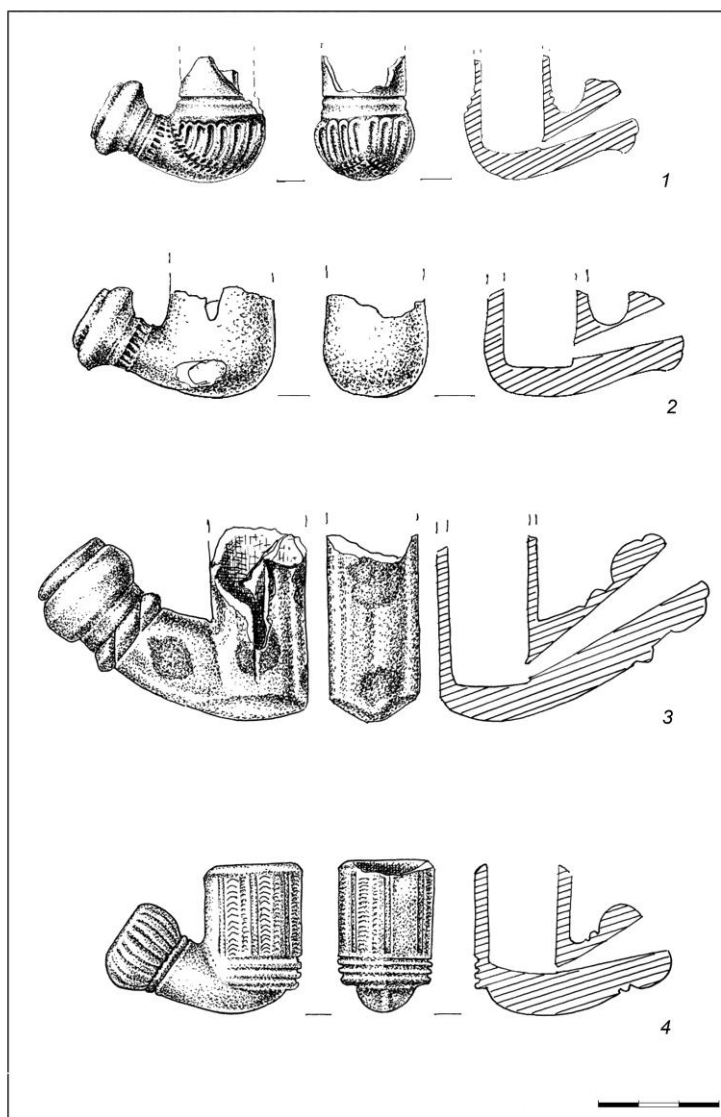


Fig. 2. Clay tobacco pipes of type I, variation 2 (1, 2); clay pipes of 19th century (3, 4).

local origin and without defining structural elements, which does not make his typology universal. Nonetheless, a detailed overview of the local clay pipes production history, made by this researcher, is certainly the most positive example of the scientific analysis [Чайка, 2004, с. 169–176].

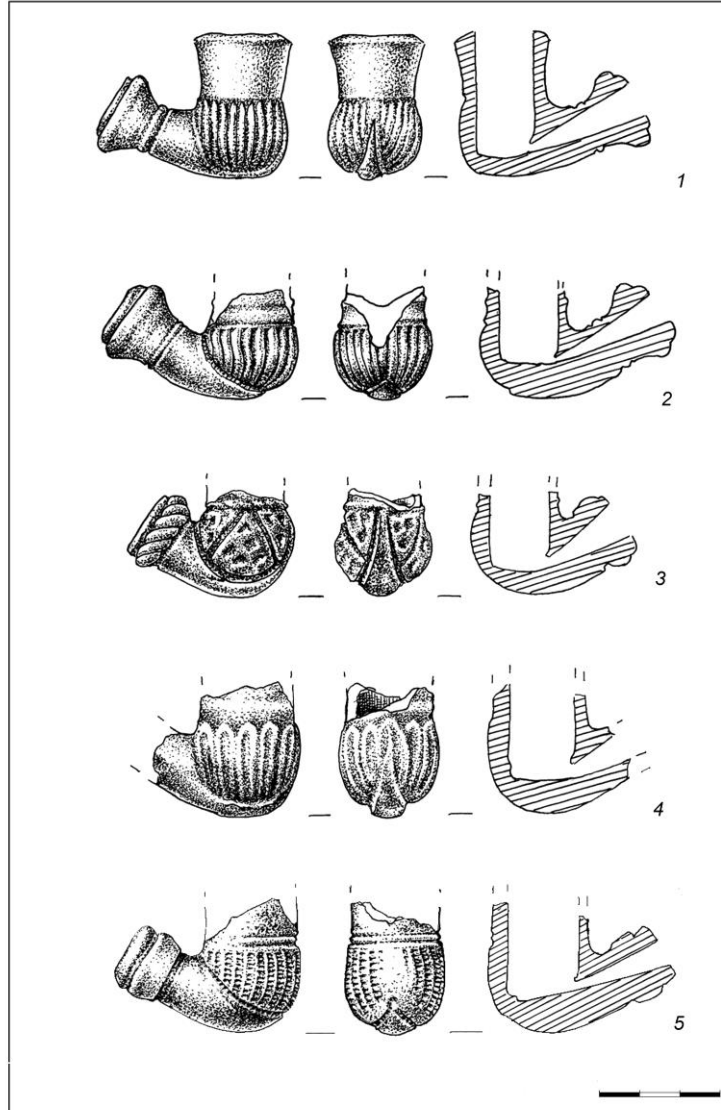


Fig. 3. Clay tobacco pipes of type I, variation 4.

For the best typology allowing the classification of the newly discovered collection we have considered the one made by Oksana Kovalenko. This researcher has processed material from the number of excavations in Poltava region and consequently identified four types of clay tobacco pipes with some variations which are discerned by the form of the bowl [Коваленко, 2008].

In terms of modeling raw material 25 copies of clay pipes (78 %) from the excavations on Yevhen Konovalts Sq. construction site were made of white and grayish clay. The remaining items were produced of red clay. Half of them are covered with glaze, mostly of green hue.

The upmost majority of discovered pipes have their forms applicable to **type I** by O. Kovalenko, namely the ones with jug shaped bowl. Collection comprises variations 1, 2, 4 and 5 of that type. Such forms of clay tobacco pipes were especially widespread in 18th century. Their common technological feature was two-part stamping.

Five items should be considered **variation 1** (fig. 1). These pipes have jug shaped bowl, rounded keel, elongated cervix and bent outwards rim. Two copies were produced in the similar matrix form. They are ornamented with rendered feather badges along the keel. On the frontal panel of bowl there is a leaflet image while the side panels are embossed with rosettes encircled by decorative dot and bracket stripe (fig. 1, 1, 5). Decorations were created both inside the matrix form and later by printing and stamping on the wet surface. The surface of the artifacts is carefully polished. Given the small differences in decoration components these items were not molded in the same matrix though obviously they both were manufactured by the same artisan. Other pipes of the type I/1 have been ornamented on the lower part of the bowl either with the petal and lozenge stamp (fig. 1, 4) or with rosettes and curved lines (fig. 1, 2). Solitary pipe is distinguished by the lack of any décor (fig. 1, 3).

Variation 2 of type I differs merely by the reduced size of bowl. There are two pipes in our collection which exhibit such proportions. One of them is richly embossed with the petals and bracket decorations (fig. 2, 1) while the other has a single bracket stripe around the shank end (fig. 2, 2).

Variation 4 is represented by 10 clayware items. One of such pipes was made of reddish clay and its surface is covered by green glaze. Though still resembling jug the pipe's rounded bowl has a crest at the bottom along the keel. It also has beaker shaped cervix and flaring rim. The bowl is ornamented on all sides with vertical grass-shaped pile fully imprinted from the matrix form. Along the keel crest and around the cervix there are separating incised lines. Shank has rounded and narrowed shape, its stepped ring termination is supplied by bulging rand (fig. 3, 1).

Another nine tobacco pipes of type I/4 were discovered in excavation trenches (fig. 3, 2-5; 4, 1-4). They differ in the degree of the crest sharpness as well as in certain details of décor along the surface of bowl and cervix which includes imprinted or stamped images of petals, lattices, brackets and circled dots. These pipes were made solely of white clay, some of them covered by yellow and green glaze.

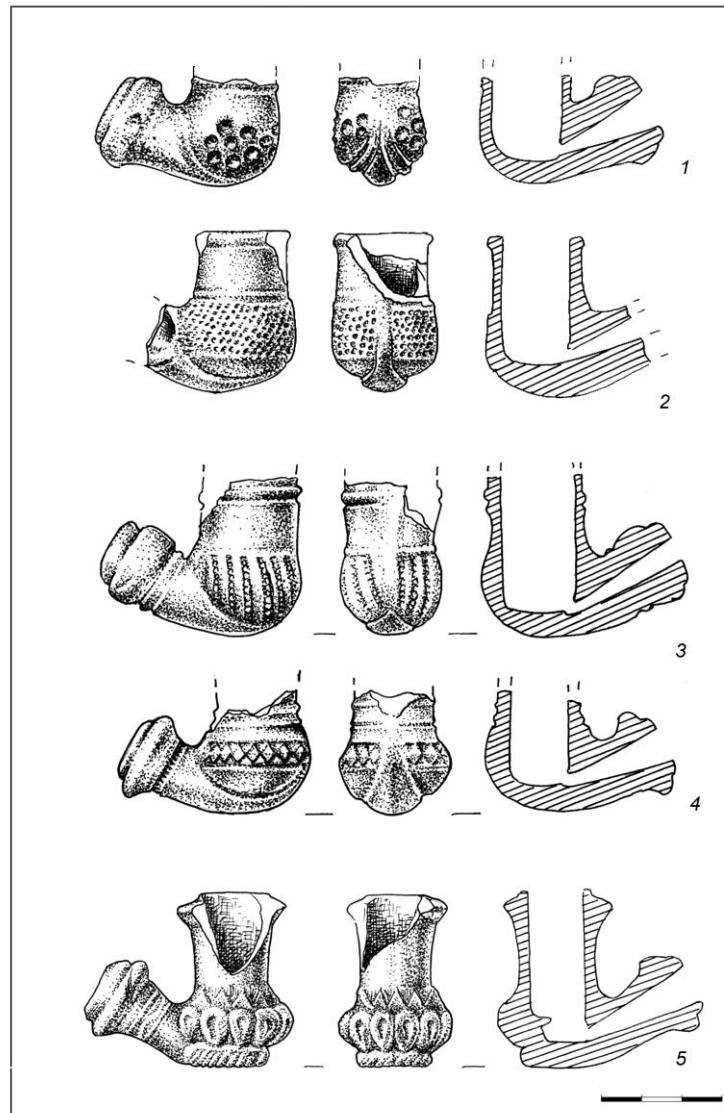


Fig. 4. Clay tobacco pipes of type I, variation 4 (1–4); type I, variation 5 (5).

Seven artifacts could be suggested as *variations 5* or *6* of type I. Their jug shaped bowl has its bottom part flattened. However, variation 5 is distinguished by tube-shaped cervix and rounded rims, whilst variation 6 exposes bent outwards and flared rims. In our case it's hard to classify exact variations since almost all items have their rims broken. Just one pipe could be

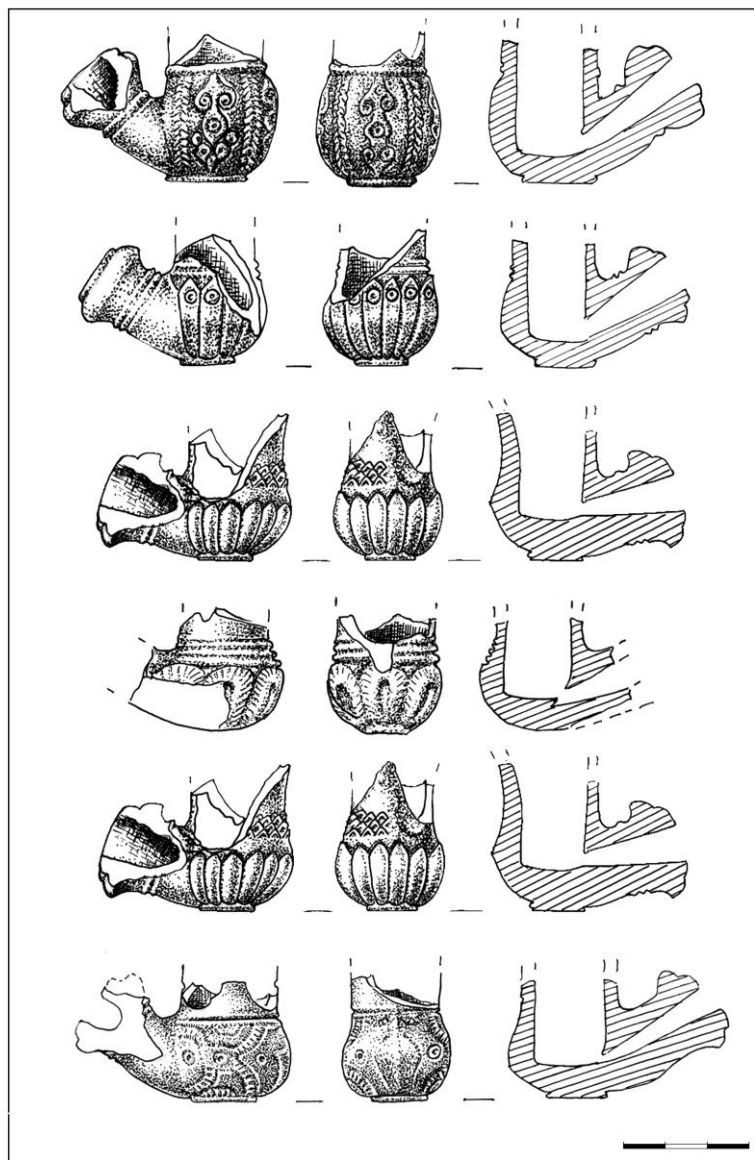


Fig. 5. Clay tobacco pipes of type I, variation 5 or 6.

clearly distinguished as type I/5 for it has elongated cylindrical cervix and flattened bowl richly embossed with droplets and lozenge, a clearly detached bottom bracket is also ornamented (fig. 4, 5).

Other six artifacts of such type are diverged by ornaments, rich and embracing much diversity (fig. 5, 1–6). Two of them are imprinted with floral motifs which are divided by vertical corded stripes. In one case pipe's was covered by bicolored glaze, yellow on most of the surface and green on the stamped floral patterns. Three items have their décor formed by various leaflets on the bowl's surface and with bracket or lattice stripes around the cervix. Last one has its surface covered by curved bracket lines and imprinted dots.

Two artifacts from our collection do not find an analogy among the clay tobacco pipes from Poltava region. They have much bigger shank and solid tubular bowl without cervix. One of them was made of red clay and its smooth surface is totally covered with brown glaze (fig. 2, 3). Another item has its bowl decorated with vertical bracketed stamps and grooves and with horizontal wrinkles around the keel part (fig. 2, 3). Pipes of similar shapes and ornamentation were found during previous excavations in Zhovkva and in Lviv and they were usually dated from the 19th century. [Чайка, 2004, рис. 2, 1–3; Скарби підземного Львова, 2011, с. 76–77].

Clay tobacco pipes, which were found during the archaeological investigations on the future construction site in the downtown area of Zhovkva are mostly dated from 18th to 19th century. This ceramic ware was obviously produced in local workshops and it demonstrates large variety of ornamental motifs which witness for the high level of local artisanship. However, typological analysis determines narrow classification in terms of distinctive shapes and forms of clay tobacco pipes common to other regions of Ukraine in corresponding period.

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Зоя ІЛЬЧИШИН

Науково-дослідний центр “Рятівна археологічна служба”

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Охарактеризована колекція керамічних люльок, виявлених у 2017 році під час археологічних розкопок, що були проведені НДЦ “Рятівна археологічна служба” Інституту археології НАН України в центральній частині м. Жовква, за адресою пл. Є. Коновальця, 11. У шурфах, загальною площею 16 м², було знайдено 32 люльки, датовані XVIII–XIX ст., що репрезентують різноманітність і високу художню майстерність місцевого виробництва побутової кераміки.

Ключові слова: глиняні люльки, типологія, Жовква, XVIII–XIX ст.