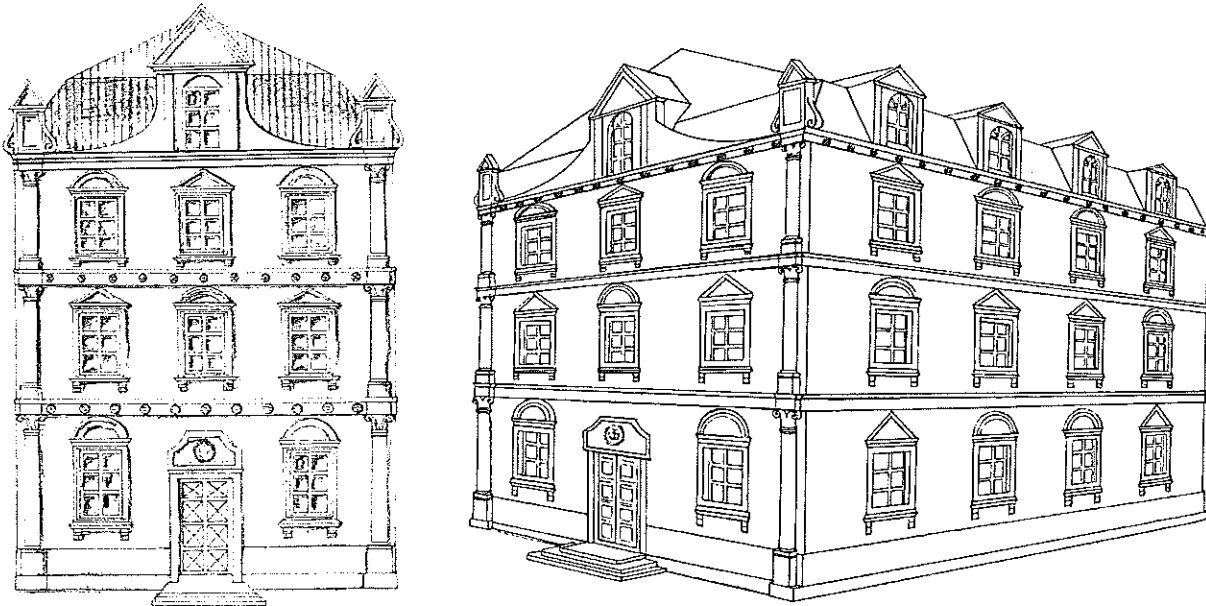


EXCAVATIONS AT BATURYN IN 2010

In 1669 Baturyn became the capital of the Cossack Hetman State and rivalled Kyiv and Chernihiv, the largest cities in central Ukraine. Baturyn's prosperity was undermined when Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709) rebelled against Russia's control over the Cossack land. In retaliation Tsar Peter I sent his troops against the rebel base in 1708 and razed it.

Last summer the Canada-Ukraine archaeological expedition carried out its annual excavations in Baturyn. The project is sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies (PIMS)

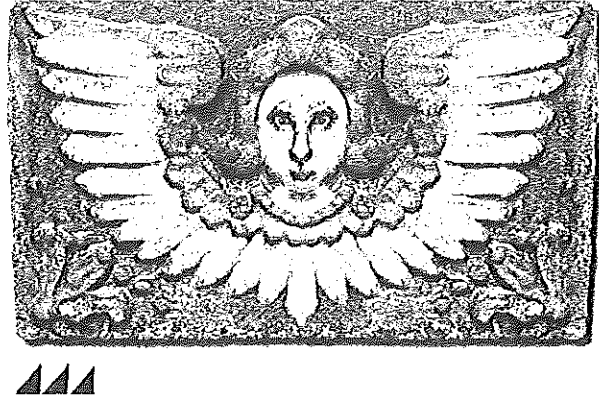
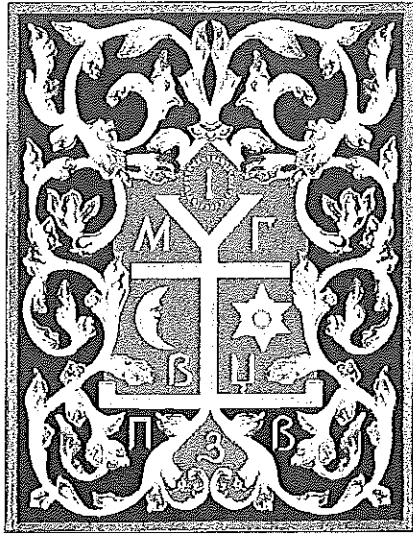
in Toronto, and the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America (SSS-A). Prof. Zenon Kohut, Director of CIUS, heads the undertaking. Prof. Orest Popovych, President of SSS-A, is its patron and academic adviser. Dr. Volodymyr Kovalenko, University of Chernihiv, leads the expedition. Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev (CIUS), Prof. Martin Dimnik (PIMS), and Huseyin Oylupinar, Ph. D. candidate (University of Alberta), participate in this research and publicize its results. About 100 students and scholars from the universities and museums of Chernihiv, Nizhyn, Kyiv, Baturyn, Hlukhiv, Sumy, Kharkiv (Ukraine), Toronto and Edmonton (Canada) took part in the 2010 expedition.



Frontal and lateral (longitudinal) façades of the Mazepa palace in Baturyn (c. 1700). Reconstructions by V. Mezentsev, drawings by S. Dmytrienko, 2010.

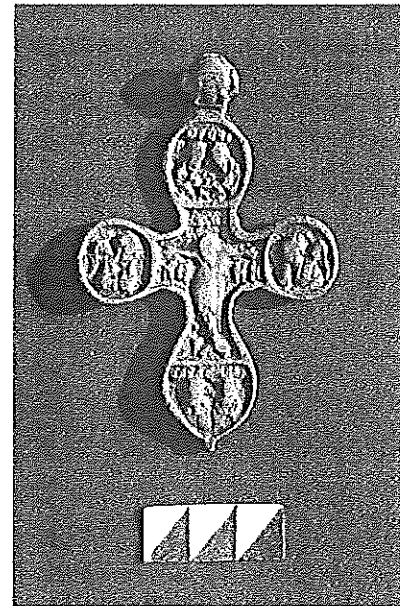
The team continued investigating the site of Mazepa's residence in Baturyn's suburb of Honcharivka. The hetman had constructed this fortified palatial complex over eight years before the tsar's troops destroyed it. The archaeologists almost completed excavating the foundations and the debris of the brick palace (measuring 20 m. by 14.5 m.) and prepared graphic reconstructions of the building's exterior and ground plan. Its architectural design and decorations were modelled on those of Baroque palaces and villas of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth but modified with ornamental features of the early modern Kyivan architectural school. The palace's facades were adorned with polychrome glazed ceramic rosettes and massive plaques featuring Mazepa's coat of arms and monogram. The heating stoves were revetted with refined terracotta and glazed ceramic tiles bearing floral and geometric relief patterns and representations of

angels or *putti*. The decorative ceramic details were most likely fashioned by Kyivan tile-makers.



Left: Glazed ceramic plaque with the coat of arms of Mazepa from the exterior decoration of his palace in Baturyn. Graphic reconstruction by Yu. Sytyi, V. Mezentsev, and S. Dmytriienko, 2010.
 Right: Computer reconstruction of a broken glazed ceramic tile featuring an angel from a stove facing in the Mazepa residence. Photograph by V. Mezentsev, reconstruction by W. Sydorenko, 2010.

Around the palace the team discovered and partially unearthed the remnants of a spacious wooden dwelling, possibly a guest-house or servants' quarters, a kitchen or storage room, and what was presumably a domestic church. Earthen ramparts and bastions protected this residential complex. Additional archaeological and historical research is needed to establish the dimensions, layouts, architectural designs, and functions of these timber structures. Three Polish silver coins, two Russian copper coins, two bronze buttons, and numerous fragments of glass table ware from the 17th and 18th centuries have been found at the palace. Near the "church" site the archaeologists uncovered a valuable billon pendant cross (8.2 by 5.4 cm.), known as *quatrefoil* and *napersnyi* and made in the Byzantine tradition. It has reliefs of the Crucifixion and of saints and dates to the 17th century. Such a cross was normally suspended on a chain and displayed over a cleric's vestments. It probably belonged to a church hierarch of the Mazepa era.



Billon quatrefoil cross with reliefs of the Crucifixion and saints of the 17th century. 2010 excavations in Baturyn. Photos by V. Mezentsev.

The three-storied palace in Baturyn, constructed and richly embellished in an innovative composite Western and Ukrainian Baroque style, had no counterparts in the Cossack Hetman State. It represents the largest, the most important, and the best examined hetman's residence in Ukraine. The Canada-Ukraine expedition plans to resume its excavations in Baturyn next summer.

Martin Dimnik and Volodymyr Mezentsev