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## THE ORGANIZATION OF HANDICRAFT GUILD AND CRAFT PRODUCTION ON VOLYN (END OF THE XVIII-TH – BEGINNING OF THE XX-TH CENTURIES)

- Abstract -

The article deals with the peculiarities of the organization of the handicraft guild on the territory of Volyn at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The existence of workshops at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is under consideration. The development of the craft production in the region, its place and contribution to the economic and social growth of the region as well as the coordination of the work of handicrafts and the Russian governmental authorities are dealt with.

*Keywords:* Volyn; craft production; handicraft guild; towns.

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### **Introduction**

The investigation of the industrial development of the regions of Ukraine at different historical periods continues to be relevant research area in modern national historical science, since it is impossible to reconstruct a complete overview of the evolution of the state economy without this. For this research it is required to study the transformation processes in the socio-economic sphere of the region in terms of state affiliation of the Right-Bank Ukraine to the Russian Empire during the so-called “long” of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, that is, from the time of joining the region to the tsarist Russia at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century before the First World War. The local economic practices of the Volyn guberniya (province) contained the elements of the West European economic and legal rules along with the legislation typical for the

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Russian empire. The dual nature of this region has been investigated. This investigation enables to study the evolution of the border region, its ability to adapt to new conditions. It gives the opportunity to recreate a synthetic model of economic development best adjusted to these changed conditions.

### **The Problem Statement**

The development of industry in the Ukrainian regions during the investigated period, i.e. the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, had significant regional peculiarities. They are caused by complex interconnection of the agricultural and social processes. The processes resulted in the existence of widespread use of manual labor for a long period of time.

The urgency of the problem of the article is enhanced by the current realities in Ukraine. The Ukrainian economy is based on market principle and this state of affairs causes the associations when comparing past and present processes in the economy of Ukraine. Therefore it is required and seems to be useful to study the positive experience of organizing the productions of entrepreneurial type, the nature of investments and their impact on the emergence of competitive production, the personal initiative of producers, their ability to respond to the challenges of time and new conditions of industrial activity. Such notion as the introduction of social partnership ideas into the practice of that time is considered to be vital for further development of the economy of the region. The purpose of our research is to perform a comprehensive analysis of the organization of guild handicraft and craft production in the Volyn guberniya (at the end of the eighteenth century – at the beginning of the twentieth century).

### **Research Analyses**

The problems of economic development of the Right-Bank Ukraine at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> – beginning the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were given considerable emphasis in the historical investigations. The scientific achievements concerning the research of industrial manufacture questions of the Russian Empire as a whole and the Right Bank of Ukraine, including the Volyn guberniya, are varied by both thematically and methodologically.

One of the prominent researchers of craft production of the Right-Bank and Left-Bank Ukraine at the end of the eighteenth – first half of the twentieth century is P. Klimenko. In the research “Workshops in Ukraine” he defines the craft being the main branch of the local economy. He studied the guild brotherhood and identified it as a formed structure, providing precise information about the apprenticeship system

in weaving and tailoring shops. The researcher supplied the statistics on the most common crafts in Volyn. He considered that the basic prerequisite of emergence of workshops had become the changes in social and economic conditions of the craft industry development.

The questions of history of entrepreneurship in Ukraine in the nineteenth century can be found in scientific investigation of T. Lasanska<sup>1</sup>. She highlighted the issues of development of the basic branches of industry and trade based on the analysis of statistical materials.

A certain outcome of the Ukrainian historians' researches of the "long" 19<sup>th</sup> century for the last two decades was performed in O. Reient's<sup>2</sup> monograph *Ukraine in the imperial era (19<sup>th</sup> - beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century)*. The monograph gives a comprehensive review of economic potential of post-reform Ukraine, specific features of development of various branches and crafts.

The publications of A. Zadorozhnyuk<sup>3</sup> are devoted to the study of the factory-and-work industry and guild handicraft of the Right-Bank Ukraine based on the materials of Podilska guberniya. The author has proved that workshop industry dominated in the manufactory field of the urban economy. This economic direction together with the active trading activities completely met the needs in industrial goods and services of the urban and neighboring population.

The investigation of O. Pryshchepa<sup>4</sup> is worth mentioning as a prominent one among modern works. She has studied the development of the towns of the Volyn guberniya from the perspective of the multilateral changes caused by the reforms of 60-70ss years of the nineteenth century. The author noted that the poor developed factory-and-work industry did not substitute the small commodity craft production in the towns and cities of Volyn. This branch continued to satisfy the growing daily needs of urban dwellers.

O. Karlin<sup>5</sup> has thoroughly researched various aspects of the development of cities and towns in Volyn guberniya. In particular, she considered the peculiarities of

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<sup>1</sup> Lazanska, T. (1999). *Istoriia pidpriemnytstva v Ukraini (na materialakh torhovo-promyslovoi statystyky XIX st.)*. K.: In-t istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy. 282 p.

<sup>2</sup> Reient, O. (2003). *Ukraina v impersku dobu (XIX – pochatok XX st.)*. K.: Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy. 340 p.

<sup>3</sup> Zadorozhnyuk, A. (2008). *Promyslove vyrobnytstvo v mistakh i mistechkakh Podilskoi hubernii kintsia XVIII – pochatku XIX st.* K.: Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy.

<sup>4</sup> Pryshchepa, O. (2010). *Mista Volyni u druhii polovyni XIX – na pochatku XX st.* Rivne: PP DM, 2010. 287 p.

<sup>5</sup> Karlina, O. (2015). Tsekhova orhanizatsiia remesla v mistakh i mistechkakh Volynskoi hubernii v pershii polovyni XIX st. *Staryi Lutsk. Naukovo-informatsiyni zbirnyk*. Vypusk XI. Lutsk: FOP Sikachova V. P. 205-215.

city management in the first half of the nineteenth century. The socio-economic status of the cities and towns of Volyn were characterized, the revenues and expenditures of county cities of the region during the specified period were analyzed, and the Jewish household was examined.

The national minorities of the Right-Bank Ukraine were studied by Y. Polishchuk<sup>6</sup> in the context of ethnic policy of the Russian Empire at the end of the eighteenth – beginning of the twentieth centuries. He reviewed the impact of changes in the ethnic structure of the population of the right-bank guberniyas on the development of the industry of the region. The actions of the Russian autocracy in limiting the economic potential of the Polish nobility were defined. He highlighted the fact that the advantages in the development of the Volyn lands had been given to the Russians and foreign colonists.

The researchers A. Filiniuk<sup>7</sup>, A. Humeniuk<sup>8</sup>, O. Pyrih<sup>9</sup>, Nikolenko<sup>10</sup> and others paid the utmost attention in their scientific investigations to the changes in the political, legislative and economic development of towns and cities of the Right-Bank Ukraine. They also focused on the specific features of the location and the development of miscellaneous crafts of the region.

The review of the historical investigations indicates that notwithstanding the studying of the question of the Volyn industry development started in the nineteenth century, these scientific surveys are in most cases of summarizing nature. The modern national historians have considerably expanded the scope of scientific research. The following fields are particularly studied: the development of specific branches of industry; guild handicraft of the region, both in the context of changes of the Right-Bank Ukraine and the Volyn guberniya. The agricultural sector and its role in the formation and development of industrial production is revealed; the influence of the national and social composition of the urban society on the

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<sup>6</sup> Polishchuk, Yu. (2014). Etnosotsialni transformatsii na Pravoberezhzhzhi Ukrainy naprykintsi XVIII – na pochatku XX stolittia. *Naukovi zapysky Instytutu politychnykh i etnosotsialnykh doslidzhen im. I. F. Kurasa NAN Ukrainy*. Vpusk 6 (74). P. 116-134.

<sup>7</sup> Filiniuk, A. (2010). *Pravoberezhna Ukraina naprykintsi XVIII – na pochatku XX stolittia: tendentsii rozvytku i sotsialni transformatsii*: monohrafiia. Kamianets-Podilskyi: Aksioma, 2010.

<sup>8</sup> Humeniuk, A. (2001). Kil'kist ta osoblyvosti miskyykh poselen Pravoberezhnoi Ukrainy u 60 – 90-kh rokakh XIX st. *Naukovi pratsi Kamianets-Podilskogo Derzhavnoho universytetu. Ictorychni nauki. Kam yanets-Podilskyi*. T. 5 (7). P. 189-194.

<sup>9</sup> Pyrih, O. (2004). *Istoriia pidpriemnytstva Ukrainy*. K. : KNTEU. 164 p.

<sup>10</sup> Nikolenko, Yu. (2011). Rozvytok kustarnykh derevoobrobnykh promysliv v Rosiiskii imperii u druii polovyni XIX – na pochatku XX stolittia. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats*

development of the urban economy along with the factory-and-work legislation and production capacity of enterprises are characterized.

The first form of the small commodity production was craft. It was based on personal manual labour and the usage of mechanical gears and implements. During the period under investigation this kind of activity was represented by three known forms: home craft, small commodity craft and the producing goods for markets. However, the sufficiently entire picture of the development of urban craft in the specified period cannot be viewed due to the fragmentation of the sources. It should be mentioned that neither legislation, nor audits or reports of governors do not contain the necessary data.

It should be recalled that guild associations of tradesmen have played a crucial role in the development of crafts in Ukraine. First notes about them come back to the first half of the sixteenth century<sup>11</sup>. The workshops as closed organizations of tradesmen or craftsmen appeared as far back as the Middle Ages. They were relied on the mutual assistance and care. Such form of organization allowed supporting their professional interests. The guilds performed crucial functions in the urban economy: the established the monopoly in the relevant industry field in the city; defined and supported the standards of quality of goods and services; set steady prices for their goods and services; advanced the interests and needs the workshop members in the urban authorities<sup>12</sup>.

At the end of the eighteenth century the trade and craft center was established in every city of Volyn, which was closely surrounded by agrarian suburbs. The revision data of 1797–1798 shed some light on the economic situation of cities. Nine of the 12 uyezds (chief town of the district) of the Volyn guberniya contained the mentioned types of craft specializations and the number of craftsmen. There have been indicated 27 professions however the information about them in some cities is incomplete. Such professions as weavers, carpenters, founders, butchers have not been stated despite the fact that these types of crafts are known to exist everywhere. Predominantly the majority of urban craftsmen were tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, bakers and butchers. Their crafts provided the needs of the city and the surrounding countryside, that is, met the demands of the internal market.

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*Kharkivskoho natsionalnoho pedahohichnoho universytetu im. H. Skvorody.* T.V. 42. P. 60-68.

<sup>11</sup> Klymenko, P. (1929). *Tsekhy na Ukraini*. K.: VUAN. T.1: Suspilno-pravovi elementy tsekhovoi orhanizatsii. P. 91-100.

<sup>12</sup> Filiniuk, A. (2010). *Pravoberezna Ukraina naprykintsi XVIII – na pochatku XX stolittia: tendentsii rozvytku i sotsialni transformatsii: monohrafiia*. Kamianets-Podilskiy : Aksioma, 2010. P. 473.

At the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the workshops continued to exist in the Volyn cities and towns. They adapted to the new social and economic conditions. According to the Russian guild legislation the workshop consisted of the masters, journeymen and apprentices. In the cities with the guilds the persons who did not obtain the title of the master were strictly prohibited to call themselves masters, have apprentices and produce the goods for sale. But everybody could pursue the craft for own needs.

To gain the title of master one should have been at least three years in the status of journeyman, next step was a test, and the applicant should have taken it successfully at the craftsmen authority. The applicant should also have the means for employing at least one journeyman. The distinction of craftsmen into apprentices, journeyman, and masters required the master to possess a certificate of his title from. This document should have been issued by the craftsmen school or by the guild authority. The widow of the master assigned to the workshop was allowed to continue her husband's business and take the journeymen and apprentices.

The journeyman was defined as a skilled and competent worker; for improving and advancing his skills he “must be at least three years in this craft”, and assist the master in teaching the apprentices. In order to obtain the title of master, he had to submit a “trial job”, his own product, to the workshop to determine its quality. Having approved the applicant worthy to be the master, the guild submitted the decision to the craftsmen authority for next consideration, later they issued the relevant document.

The duration of studying or training was determined by the legislation and should be “not more than 5 and not less than three years”. Upon the completion the course of training the apprentice obtained from the master “the written evidence that he gained it for loyalty, obedience, respect, diligence, skill and behavior”<sup>13</sup>.

The guild documentation of the Zhytomyr workshops, in particular the shoemaker workshop, permits to learn the order of the apprenticeship of craft at that time. Only men were allowed to be engaged in the shoemaker craft. This craft belonged to the competence of men. The shoemakers' tools consisted of pads, various sewing pieces, knives, hammers, and nails. Necessary materials were wire, wax, resin, bristles, nails and pegs, horseshoes, boards for cutting leather, etc. In compliance with the written agreement, the craft training lasted from two and a half to 5 years, depending on the complexity of production operations in the manufacture of certain types of products. Upon the completion this term of training, the master

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<sup>13</sup> Pazhytnov, K. (1952). *Problema remeslennykh tsekhov v zakonodatelstve russkoho absolyutyzma*. M.: Nauka. P.19-25.

was to issue the apprentice a certificate of the journeyman. The apprentices who violated the workshop rules could complete the course of training but without obtaining this certificate. The majority of apprentices were Zhytomyr burghers, but there also were the dwellers of the neighboring villages and other cities. The fact of demanding and urgent need of the profession of a shoemaker in the labor market of Zhytomyr and the neighboring towns is evidenced by the numbers of the workers. In the years 1878 – 1879 this profession was mastered by 180 persons.

The innovation of Russian industrial legislation was the permission of the Jewish population to entry in the workshop organizations. From 1804, under the “Regulations on the Jews”, they were given the right to engage in crafts in the guberniyas within the habitation boarders. This legal act and the following ones, which governed the economic activity of the Jews, changed the industrial situation in the cities and towns of the guberniya<sup>14</sup>.

For instance, the materials of the Dubno Magistrate evidences that there were at least 10 workshops in the city, with the Christian craftsmen joining in their organizations and Jewish craftsmen in their own. Six of the workshops (two Butcher workshops: Jewish and Christian, Baker's, Furrier's, Shoemaker's and Blacksmith's) paid an annual tribute in the amount determined at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The payment was fulfilled in favor of the city owner and in a mutual agreement. Obviously, the largest and most prosperous was the butcher Jewish workshop, because its members paid as much as 600 rubles, which is four times more than the same Christian workshop, and ten times more than the rest of the shops.

The precise division of craft shops into Christian and Jewish ones existed in Kremenets. Two workshops, tailor and shoemaker, were in both communities of Kremenets, but the number of craftsmen differed greatly. If the Christians had the numerous shoemakers' workshop, and only 10 craftsmen were tailors, the Jews had the most masters as tailors and shoemaker craft was represented only by three masters. This fact may state that there was no fierce competition between the Christian and the Jewish workshops which united the masters of the same profession. The attention is to be paid to the fact that despite of the presence of several dozen of the Christian shoemakers, there existed no fur shop for the Christians craftsmen. It can be apparently explained that the required material for the work of fur craft was purchased from the Jewish furriers. The striking division between two communities of the city of metalworking crafts is also impressed. The

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<sup>14</sup> Ivashchenko, O. (1998). *Yevrei Volyni : kinets XVII – pochatok XIX stolittia*. Zhytomyr: Volyn. P. 18.

Christian craftsmen engaged in blacksmithing and metalwork, and the Jewish masters dealt with the silver and copper objects.

In compliance with the legislation, the election of chairmen or heads of the workshops was held annually; they were conducted by members of the city authorities in the presence of the city mayor; and the Jewish workshops required also the participation of the guild rabbi. Thus, in 1807-1808, the elections were held in the following Christian workshops in the city of Dubna: carpentry, shoemaker's, fur, baker's and butcher's; in the Jewish ones: fur, silver, carpentry, tailoring and butcher's. In addition to the head of workshops, there should have been elected four more vice-chairmen or "table mates"). The Christian workshops also elected one purser. They had to fulfill their duties within a year. The attempts of one of the masters to seize the guild power were punished accordingly by the city authorities

Every workshop had own cashbox. The admission of incomes and expenses were recorded in the workshop log book. The list of workshop members was approved by the craft chairman. The management of the workshops of every city was performed by the city craft control board. The members of this administrative control body were the guild chairman and the heads of the city workshops. The elections of the members of the craft control board were held every year with the participation of representatives of the city authorities. They sometimes resulted in conflicts between the members of the craft society.

At the end of the eighteenth – in the first half of the nineteenth century due to various reasons there appeared or restored the craft workshops in some cities and towns of Volyn. As an example, the cause for the joining the craftsmen of the city Starokostiantyniv and creating the professional union was the conflict between the silver workers and the coppersmiths. The disagreement concerned a distinct and fair distribution of labor between them at the end of 1796. To solve that problem the city magistrate made the decision to prepare for the formation of craft organizations. First of all, the register of all craftsmen according to their crafts was drawn up. In the middle of 1798 relying on the "Craftsmen regulation", tailors, shoemakers, furriers and bakers elected the control board of the workshops. They elected among the reputable masters: the chairman and two of his deputies. It became the starting point for four workshops of the most common crafts in Starokostiantyniv<sup>15</sup>.

The guild organization of the workshops proceeded to exist in large cities. In the towns the craftsmen jointed in the workshops to protect their interests in the sphere of state taxes, in this way they tried to reduce own financial payment. For

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<sup>15</sup> Klymenko, P. (1929). *Tsekhly na Ukraini*. K.: VUAN. T.1: Suspilno-pravovi elementy tsekhovoi orhanizatsii. P. 112.

instance, the craftsmen of Teofipol of Novgorod-Volynskiy povit (district) asked to register their workshop at the beginning of 1840s years<sup>16</sup>.

The significant growth of numbers of the craft population in all towns and cities of Volyn was

observed during the second half of the nineteenth – the beginning of the twentieth centuries. The amount of craftsmen in the cities of the guberniya increased almost six times during fifty years. The positive dynamics was obviously stated in Rivne, Volodymyr-Volynskiyi, Dubna, Lutsk and Novograd-Volynskiyi.

The craft industry continued its development in the centre of the guberniya. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the main social categories of the workshop remained masters, journeymen and apprentices. The workshops were still mass craft training centers.

From the beginning of the second half of the nineteenth century the social base of craft industry started to expand. It demanded the reinforcement of monitoring and governing from the side of the craft control board. A compulsory requirement for a legitimate production activity was the manufacturer's membership of one of the local workshops. The craftsmen control board also issued the chairman certificates stating that the holder had sufficient number of implements and tools for starting his own production activity. This board also imposed penalties for non-compliance with the guild rules. The workshops, as craftsmen organizations, were liquidated in 1902, but in many cities and towns the division of workshops continued to exist as the epitome of a particular craft<sup>17</sup>.

The cities with the highest level of industrial development and the highest demographic indicators accommodated the largest number of the craftsmen in the early twentieth century. These cities were Zhytomyr, Rivne, Starokostiantyniv, Novograd-Volynskiyi. The factory-and-work industry was not yet able to fill all the niches of economic life. But at the same time small commodity handicraft production could satisfy the growing needs of the wealthy people. They became more fastidious as to the goods of mass market. Furthermore, the handicraft production continued to hold strong positions in economically backward towns of Volyn. The same situation was observed in the most remote centers (such as Zaslavi, Ovruch, Ostroh, Volodymyr-Volynskiyi). The work of the craftsmen in these regions

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<sup>16</sup> *Pamiatnaia knyzhka Volynskoi gubernii na 1917 hod / yzd. VHSK. Zhytomyr: Yzd. hubernsk. statys. kom., 1917.*

<sup>17</sup> Humeniuk, A. (2001). *Kilkist ta osoblyvosti miskykh poselen Pravoberezhnoi Ukrainy.... Naukovi pratsi Kamianets-Podilskogo Derzhavnoho universytetu. Ictorychni nauki. Kam yanets-Podilskiyi. T. 5 (7). P. 192.*

was mainly custom-designed. They had regular customers or worked for the narrow local market<sup>18</sup>.

So, by the beginning of the twentieth century craft workshops remained important manufacturers of mass market goods, had a self-sufficient character and affected all aspects of life of their members. The members of these unions were the representatives of different religions of ethnic origin. The most popular and widespread among the handicraft professions were the manufacturing clothes and footwear crafts. Mechanical production had not yet displaced handicraft production in Volyn. It continued to satisfy the growing needs of the people of the region.

The crafts union performed several functions in the second half of the nineteenth century. Not only economic but social and educational functions were of the great importance. The city craft was characterized by the preservation and accumulation of knowledge, training of new professionals. These functions became the crucial force for generating new technical ideas and solutions that, although slowly but still, were realized in the manufacturing culture. Hence the structure of the society had a social – estate character and it based on social division of the labour; for that reason vocational training of young people became urgent and crucial for further development of the whole society.

The increasing number of the craftsmen created the competitiveness between them. There appeared the need for new markets. Therefore the workshops created and developed the most required crafts for meeting the growing needs of the people.

The end of the eighteenth century was affected by new changes in economic lives of the Central and East European countries. The deepening of the social division of labour together with the expansion of the sphere of monetary relations shook one of the basic pillars of the serfdom – the subsistence economy. The peasants increasingly began to engage in small commodity handicrafts.

There can be found various definitions and interpretations of the handicraft production in the scientific literature. The researchers define this notion from the ordinary homemade production to characterizing it as a peasant industry. In the opinion of A. Zadorozhniuk the handicrafts are referred to as “small, family-owned production of goods for sale, characteristic of country and urban population as a side-job in the free-from-agricultural activities period”<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>18</sup> Pryshchepa, O. (2010). *Mista Volyni u druhii polovyni XIX – na pochatku XX st.* Rivne: PP DM, 2010. P. 110.

<sup>19</sup> Zadorozhniuk A. (2005). Sotsialno-etnichna struktura miskoho i mistechkovoho naselennia Podilskoi hubernii ta yii vplyv na remisnyche i promyslove vyrobnytstvo.

Thus, the handicrafts were closely related to the various crafts, which were dealt with by a large part of the city population and country dwellers. The peasants were made to engage in the crafts as most of them owned small part of land for agricultural activities. Moreover this kind of activity gained popularity greatly when agricultural works were completed. The term “craft” can be considered as non-agricultural labour activities of the peasantry in order to receive additional income. Under certain conditions the peasant terminated his agricultural activity in favor of craft production. These types of workers are often called “bobyli” in the scientific researches. They are known to possess no personal land allotment. Further the agricultural overpopulation should be taken into consideration. This state of affairs was characteristic for Volyn at the last third of the nineteenth – beginning of the twentieth century. Therefore, unemployed in agricultural sector workers “flowed” to handicrafts.

However, the handicraft peasants (or even burghers) should not obviously be regarded as business entities, even though, they may seem to be engaged in economic activities for the purpose of making profit as a result of using their own (or borrowed) investment and wage labour.

The researchers distinguish basically the craft production and workshop by the terms and ways of sales their production in the nineteenth century. If the work shoppers worked for particular customers and directly formed their relationships with them, then the craft industry with the marketed goods focused on the abstract consumer who would buy their goods on the market<sup>20</sup>.

The Volyn craft field was represented by various ones: iron ore industry, hunching, pottery, salting, manufacturing of building materials, weaving, and woodworking. Their development was determined by the natural and socio-economic conditions of the region.

The mill as a craft was of utmost importance. The commonly used were flour mills. The rivers were full-flowing thus allowing building dozen of the flour mills. On the Bug River alone 20 dams with water mills operated. Rowless mills were built on small rivers (Polonets, Sarny, Snakes, Turias, Studenets and others), in the beds of which pits (“sazhi”) were dug. These pits housed the upper stricken wheels of the mill. Small mills – vyshnyaky were built on the streams and operated only during spring floods.

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*Naukovi pratsi Kamianets-Podilskoho derzh. Un-tu: Ist. nauky.* Kamianets-Podilskiy: Oiium, 2005. T. 15: Na poshanu profesora L. V. Bazhenova. P. 346.

<sup>20</sup> Pyrih, O. (2004). *Istoriia pidpriemnytstva Ukrainy.* K. : KNTEU. P. 92.

The most part of mills were small fitted with one or two wheels. According to O. Karlina calculations the Lutsk district (povit) at the end of the eighteenth century possessed 143 mills with one wheel and 36 – with two, Kremenets povit – 73 and 123 respectively, Vladimirskyi – 173 and 52<sup>21</sup>. The mills, along with the flour mills, also had grains and textile ones, most of which were located in the Kremenets district.

In Volyn there appeared special conditions for the development of iron ore industries, namely a large amount of local material required for the construction of metallurgical mills, a dense network of rivers, sufficient reservations of ore deposits. The toponymy certifies by the following names of settlements: Rudnya, Ruda, Dimarnaya, Gamarnya, Rudnyky. According to incomplete data of the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the deposits of iron ore in Volyn alone occupied an area of about 32 thousand square miles. The types of iron ore have long been known in this region as brown iron, red iron and marsh ore. The marsh ore, in turn, was divided into meadow and sod, or turf. The experts of the Volyn ores testified that the latter was very pure and easily processed into iron. The fuel for the mines was forest, but it was quickly varnished by renters – speculators, who took the forest for nothing from landlords and then destroyed it barbarically<sup>22</sup>.

Ironworks comprised two parts - own enterprises (ore mines), or smokestacks, and smithies. Iron was boiled from the marsh ore in the smokestacks. The obtained cover was hammered with mechanical hammers. Later it was given to the smithies for producing different goods. In general, the whole circle of production (smokestack and smithy) was called ore workshop. But quite often the names of the separate parts of the production were used as synonyms for the word “ore workshop”. The iron ore preservations belonged to the members of Polish gentry who owned the land. They rented the land out or gave it to the complete control to the miners masters. Such states of affairs are due to the fact that special technical knowledge was required in order to organize the ore business: the master is to be able to find a place to build ore workshop, to determine the quantity and quality of iron ore, to supply the workshop and mines with the necessary equipment, and sometimes to find employees.

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<sup>21</sup> Karlina, O. (2015). Tsekhova orhanizatsiia remesla v mistakh i mistechkakh Volynskoi hubernii v pershii polovyni XIX st. *Staryi Lutsk. Naukovo-informatsiyni zbirnyk*. Vypusk XI. Lutsk: FOP Sikachova V. A. P. 211-213.

<sup>22</sup> Nikolenko, Yu. (2011). Rozvytok kustarnykh derevoobrobnykh promysliv v Rosiiskii imperii u druhi polovyni XIX – na pochatku XX stolittia. *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Kharkivskoho natsionalnoho pedahohichnoho universytetu im. H. Skvorody*. T.V. 42. P. 67.

The masters of several specialties worked in the workshop under supervision of chief ore master: blacksmiths, hackers, chimneys. They primarily belonged to landless peasants and worked for hire; they usually settled near the ore workshop. Seven workers worked in one ore workshop at average. The produced goods were sold in local markets. The profit received by the ore workshop was of small amount, but the rate of income (the ratio of profit to cost of production) was over 100%. The owners possessed several ore workshops for that reason they made rather significant profits. The efficient capacity of the ore workshops was at low level. In the 90's of the eighteenth century. in the west of Volyn there operated five ore mines, two of them - in the villages of Rudnya of Kremenetsky povit and the district of Volodymyrskyi – worked year round, two – in the villages of Rudnya and Bodyachiv of Lutsk povit- in spring and autumn, one (in the village of Saltis of Lutsk povit) – only during the spring flood <sup>23</sup>. The ore mined utilized as raw materials for craftsmen engaged in the processing of iron: blacksmiths, miners, locksmiths, gold and silver craftsmen, tinsmiths and others.

An important industry was the production of glassware – hutnytsvo. The basis of the workshop was a glass furnace, where glass mass was boiled in special clay pots (donnitsa). The most common were workshops with one furnace and four pots, however there were some workshops that had two furnaces and eight pots. They produced sheet glass, ordinary glass and crystal ware. The specialists of 14 different professions worked at the glass workshops: glass craftsmen, ashtray workers, tar workers, stokers (shulars) and others. The labour was rather accurately distinguished between all participants.

In 1795 in Volyn there were eight glass enterprises, in 1797 the number of this field increased to ten. Two from the eight glass workshops belonged to the metropolitan, five to landowners and one to the castellan. Six workshops worked for the market requirements and two on their own needs. The main good of production was ordinary glass. Everything required for the production was obtained from the estates of the owners of the glass workshops. <sup>24</sup>.

In the first half of the nineteenth century in Volyn 20 glass workshops were in operation. The annual income amounted to more than 23 000 rubles. Glass was produced in Zhytomyr, Novograd-Volynskyi and Kremenets povits. The

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<sup>23</sup> Tsetsyk, Ya. (2011). *Osoblyvosti sotsialno-ekonomichnoho rozvytku Volyni naprykintsi XIX – na pochatku XX st. Storinky istorii*. K., Politekhnik. Vyp. 32. P. 78.

<sup>24</sup> Mykhailyk, A. (2002). *Rozvytok remisnychoho ta kustarnoho vyrobnytstva v Pravoberezhnii Ukraini na pochatku XIX st. Pytannia istorii Ukrainy: zbirnyk nauk. statei kafedry istorii Ukrainy Cherniv. nats. un-tu im. Yu.Fedkovycha*. Chernivtsi: Zoloti lytavry. T.5. P. 51.

overwhelming majority of workshops worked on local raw material, only two – Horodelska and Surazska of Kremenets povit received material from Korts.

The manufacturing of building materials such as lime, bricks, wall-stones became widely spread in Volyn. The goods were mainly intended for own needs of the dwellers. In 1795, only in Kovel district there were 20 small brick workshops, most of which owned by the landlords, and the bricks were manufactured for their own needs<sup>25</sup>.

The burning of potash considered to be an ancient way of wood handling. It was one of the most important branches of wood industry. This industry contained the manufacturing of resin, charcoal, shingles, rivets, hoops to barrels and other materials and goods. This process took place on the squares, the areas of forest uprooted for this purpose. The plain huts for settling of workers were built around the square. The square often became the center of a village whose inhabitants produced potash. They also were engaged in tarring, burning ash and other wood industries. Potash is a chemical substance derived from the ashes of wood and used to clean wool, bleach fabric, to produce glass, soap, paints and gunpowder.

One more significant activity of Volyn was weaving. The home-made production of hemp and flax fabric supplied for the family needs of the family. The people were engaged in this activity in winter period when all agricultural works were completed. It should be noted that weaving (for household needs) was handled only by women, while professional weavers-craftsmen were mostly men<sup>26</sup>. Fabrics were important decoration items of the interior of the house. Patterned rows, bedspreads, carpets were laid on benches, bedding and the floor; tables were covered with table clothes. Every family had many towels: patterned, with bright ornaments were utilized for decorating the interior, the plain ones were used for household purposes. In every house there was a loom. Weaving was widespread throughout the whole guberniya, but the most developed this industry was in Vladimirskyi, Kremenetskyi, Lutsk and Rivne povits. The inhabitants of the village of Silce, Volodymyr-Volynskyi povit wove great amount of canvas, row, various towels.

By the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the State paid little attention to handicraft production. At that time, Russia did not have any administrative body to control or promote this activity. The study of handicrafts was carried out only in the

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<sup>25</sup> Bratchykov, A. (1868). *Materyali dlia nasledovanyia Volynskoi huberniy v statystycheskom, etnohrafycheskom i druihykh otnoshenyia*. Zhytomir: Tip. Hubernskoho pravlenyia. Vyp.2. P. 49.

<sup>26</sup> Lanchuk, N. (1997). Rozvytok promyslovosti Volynskoi hubernii kintsia XIX – pochatku XX st. *Zhytomyrshchyna kriz pryzmu stolit: Nauk. zb. "Velyka Volyn"*. Zhytomyr: Zhurfond. T. 16. P. 30.

view of scientific researches. The main focus was only on the theoretical developments and attempts to give the definition and essence of the craft industry, as well as to identify its main features<sup>27</sup>. When analyzing the reports of the Volyn governor, we found out that handicraft production was not broken out into a separate branch of the economy for a long time. From the 70s of the nineteenth century in industrial and agricultural exhibitions, handicrafts are already allocated on separate departments. Under the influence of such exhibitions and research, the governmental authorities became interested in this type of activity.

In 1872 the Ministry of Finance established the Commission for the research of handicrafts in the Russian Empire. The task of the Commission was to analyze the reasons for the rural population leaving for the cities and their inability to pay all taxes. In March 1877, the Commission approved a study program for handicrafts, consisting of 10 items: 1) location, number of population; 2) general characteristics of crafts; 3) history of crafts; 4) economic conditions; 5) external environment and production of craft; 6) participants of the craft activity; 7) investments; 8) sales of products; 9) sanitary and cultural conditions; 10) general conclusions. All crafts were divided into eight groups according to the technology production : 1) leather goods and shoes; 2) fiber products; 3) clothing and embroidery; 4) wood products, furniture; 5) glassware, stone processing; 6) chemical products; 7) metal products; 8) mixed production<sup>28</sup>.

From the mid-90s of the nineteenth century the study of the craft production was performed also by statistics committees of guberniya. In 1894 the common research gave the first result, there was established the craft committee at the Department of Rural Economy of the Ministry of Agricultural Statistics. This committee became the administrative control body of the craft production. During 1894-1897 the first attempts were made to take a census of the craftsmen of the Russian Empire. In 1900 the Ministry of Finance was also involved in this process. The function of the Ministry was to control the fulfillment of the requirements to the factory inspectors. They were required to collect and report to the ministry the following information about local crafts: what crafts can be found in the guberniya and exact areas of their location; the number of the employed workers in each industry and what their productivity is; where the raw materials for production originate from; what the sale market for their goods is; which of the crafts require governmental support; what folk crafts are to be revived in the view of the local

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<sup>27</sup> Reient, O. (2003). *Ukraina v impersku dobu (XIX – pochatok XX st.)*. K.: Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy. P. 102.

conditions; inspection should decide what measures can reinforce the existing handicrafts and promote the emergence of new ones; which function of craft production is considered to be the most efficient.

The governmental inspections and establishments held significant research on collecting the data concerning the crafts of the Russian Empire. From the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the separate chapter dealing with the development of the craft production was contained in the survey of governors.

The survey of the Volyn guberniya for 1905 is the evidence of the government interest in the crafts. This document states that local zemstvo paid attention to the functioning of a rural school, where students acquire knowledge of certain types of production. For the sake of financial improvement of the peasants, it would be better to enable the peasantry to develop craft production, the sale of which would give additional income. Therefore, there appeared the idea to organize craft production of various goods, and for this purpose it is required to found special vocational schools in some villages of the guberniya.

The craft of pottery engaged in the regions where the deposits of clay were founded. In the 70 - 80's of the nineteenth century the pottery industry was concentrated in the Kremenets and Ovruch povits.

At the end of the nineteenth century the significant deposits of coal were discovered in the Kremenets povit.

The stone processing craft was also developed in Volyn. In 1865 the number of the engaged craftsmen of this branch in the territory of the Kremenetskyi povit was 211 persons, of which 105 craftsmen manufactured mainly the millstones, and 106 masters produced the household items and gravestones<sup>29</sup>.

The crafts of wood processing such as timber cutting and timber floating, hooping and carpentry were particularly widespread in Volyn. The development of the wood craft was facilitated by the large number of distilleries, breweries and tarp that required barrels for manufactured goods. Furthermore, the territory of Volyn was covered with oak forests, which considered being the best material for dishes manufacturing and riveting. The Volyn coopers produced the high quality oak barrels, "kyhva", "baryla" (kinds of kitchen barrels) etc. for the needs of the brewery. In the middle of the nineteenth century the coopering craft with the gradual decline of the distillery in Volyn met the needs of the local inhabitants; the purpose

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<sup>28</sup> Lazanska, T. (1999). *Istoriia pidpriemnytstva v Ukraini (na materialakh torhovo-promyslovoi statystyky XIX st.)*. K.: In-t istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy. P. 86.

<sup>29</sup> *Kustarni promysly*. Entsyklopediia istorii Ukrainy: T. 5: Kon – Kiu. / Redkol.: V. A. Smolii (holova) ta in. NAN Ukrainy. Instytut istorii Ukrainy. K.: Naukova dumka. 2008. P. 535.

of the craft was producing the rivets for export<sup>30</sup>. The work of the cooper-craftsmen began with the preparation of material. The workshop had a small sheltered area, or they worked just outdoors. In winter the work was performed in the house. The range of manufactured goods was diverse: different kinds of barrels, spoons, bowls, mugs, buckets, etc.

The wood processing crafts were mostly concentrated in the northern povits of Volyn. A quarter of all craftsmen were engaged in the wood craft whether in the Rivne povit, even a third part of workers was employed in this craft. The main centers of wood processing were the villages Udovets (production of joinery and agricultural implements) and Verhy (cooper goods) of Kovelsky, Nudizha Vladimir-Volynskiy, Osov Lutsky, Bud of Ovruchskiy povits<sup>31</sup>.

Thus, the trades were closely connected with the various crafts. Many city and country dwellers were engaged in homemade activities as the sale of their goods provided additional income.

The researches distinguish several favored factors leading to the growth of the craft production, among which the next are worth being stated, namely: the historical tradition of the development of a particular type of craft (milling, iron ore production, distillery, pottery); proximity to the sources of raw materials; and favorable market conditions. The following trades were particularly widespread in Volyn: wood processing, potash burning, brick manufacturing and pottery, iron ore and metal processing, weaving, quarrying.

Thus, the trades and crafts played a significant role in the region's economy during the study period. Until the beginning of the twentieth century the craft workshops remained mass-produced, self-sufficient, and affected all spheres of lives of the craftsmen. The guild of craftsmen comprised the representatives of different religious and ethnic groups. The most common workshops were tailors, shoemakers, carving, baker, furrier, and carpenter. Increasing demand for goods and services led to the emergence of new workshops, in particular, chimney sweeper, goldsmiths, watchmakers, hairdressers, painters and others. The crafts union performed several functions in the second half of nineteenth century. Not only economic but social and educational functions were of the great importance. The introduction of new technical ideas and solutions was becoming the part of the manufacturing culture. The vocational training of young people became more important due to the social division of labor as the basis of a social – estate character. Thus, despite the

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<sup>30</sup> *Istoriia ukrainskoho selianstva: u 2 t.* T. 1. K.: Naukova dumka, 2006. P. 188.

<sup>31</sup> Zadorozhniuk, A. (2008). *Promyslove vyrobnytstvo v mistakh i mistechkakh Podilskoi hubernii kintsia XVIII – pochatku XIX st.* K.: Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy. P. 174.

liquidation of the workshops as economic structures by the Government of the Russian Empire, the role of crafts in the urban economy did not diminished significantly. This branch of economy continued to exist to the First World War which finally ousted the workshop from urban industry.

The urban industry contained various handicrafts along with the trades. This kind of economic activity engaged town and country dwellers, this occupation served as additional income for people. The growing number of handicraft producers forced the state authorities of the Russian Empire to allocate the craft production into separate branch of the economy and to ensure its legislative functioning.

Various crafts were developed in Volyn. The character of this activity was determined by natural conditions, tradition of spreading of certain craft production, and development of trade. The most important among the crafts were the mill, iron making, hunching, pottery, salting, and production of building materials, weaving, and wood processing: carpentry, cart writing, coppering, as well as potash production. The stone processing craft proved to be attractive and profitable. The main difference between craft production and trade in the nineteenth century was seen in terms of sales.

### **Conclusions**

After the partition of the Rzeczpospolita (Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth), Volyn appeared in new historical realities: along with other guberniyas of the Right-Bank Ukraine it became a zone of interconnection of regional and European processes. The industrial development of the Volyn guberniya was significantly affected by its natural and geographical location, the adjacent location within the Russian Empire, along with the new socio-economic and political conditions.

The legislation of the Russian Empire extended to the Volyn guberniya. The most of urban dwellers contained the craftsmen, small traders, and employees; they were called "burghers". The Guild merchants were assigned the preferences in trade and organization of industrial areas. In the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the existing estate structure was destroyed in the process of expansion of market relations.

The trades and crafts had a prominent importance in the region's economy during the period under study.

During the nineteenth century craft workshops enabled to play a decisive role in the industrial field till the beginning of the twentieth century. They remained the main form and way of mass production organization, had self-sufficient character, and affected daily lives of the craftsmen. The craftsmen unions performed

functions of socialization and vocational training of young people in addition to purely economic at the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Urban crafting was characterized by the preservation and accumulation of knowledge, the care of the training of new future professionals. The vocational training became the creator and guardian of information, new technical ideas and solutions that, albeit slowly, but still getting part of the industrial culture.

The crafts were closely connected with the trades. A great deal of citizens along with the country dwellers dealt with the crafts as it gave the additional income for them. Moreover this type of economic activity gained the popularity at the period when agricultural works were completed. The various crafts were widespread in Volyn. Their character was determined by natural conditions and the development of trade.

Thus the development of the industrial productivity was characterized by the positive dynamic in the Volyn guberniya at the period under study. The beginning period experiences certain synthesis of the existing economic elements with the new historic conditions of the region. It subsequently evolved into the establishment of economic structures inherent in the Russian Empire.

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