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THE DYNASTIC RIVALRY FOR KURSK (1054 TO THE 1150s)

It has been argued that the Kievan Prince Yaroslav the Wise most likely bequeathed Kursk and the Posem'e region to his son Vsevolod. Circumstantial evidence suggests that in 1097, at the Council of Lyubech, Vladimir Monomakh handed over the Posem'e region to Oleg Svyatoslavich making it part of his Novgorod-Severskiy domain. After Monomakh's death his son Mstislav probably took Kursk from Vsevolod Ol'govich and after that it became a bone of contention between the Ol'govichi, Mstislav's son Izyaslav, and Yury Dolgorukiy and his sons. After the deaths of Izyaslav and Yury in the 1150s it became the undisputed property of the Ol'govichi.

Key words: *Kursk, the Posem'e region, domains, Ol'govichi, Monomashichi.*

During the Kievan Rus' period, for some hundred years from the middle of the eleventh to the middle of the twelfth century, Kursk was a bone of contention between the dynasty of Svyatoslavichi in Chernigov and the dynasty of Vsevolodovichi in Pereyaslavl'. The town was located on the Tuskora River, a tributary of the Seym in the Posem'e district. This territory sat on the eastern frontier region between the principalities of Chernigov and Pereyaslavl' [1]. Consequently, from geographical considerations, the princes of each principality wished to own it. Since the *Povest' vremennykh let* fails to state to which of his sons Yaroslav the Wise bequeathed Kursk, to Svyatoslav of Chernigov or to Vsevolod of Pereyaslavl', the various chronicle references to the fluctuating political affiliation of Kursk have given rise to disagreements among historians. One view has it that Svyatoslav inherited Kursk and another holds that Vsevolod got it [2]. This investigation has a threefold purpose: to determine if possible to whom Yaroslav bequeathed the town; to examine the rivalry that existed between the descendants of Svyatoslav and Vsevolod for possession of the town; and to ascertain how the rivalry for the town was finally resolved.

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The reference to the earliest recorded event associated with Kursk is made by Vladimir Monomakh in his "Instruction" (*Pouchenie*) under the year 1096 in the *Povest' vremennykh let* in relation to a trip that he made before 1073 to Rostov. Monomakh reports that at the same time that he went to Rostov his father Vsevolod Yaroslavich went to Kursk, which was a part of his principality of Pereyaslavl' [3]. To judge from this evidence Vsevolod had been controlling Kursk from 1054, the year in which his father Yaroslav the Wise died.

The earliest dated chronicle reference to Kursk is found under the year 1095 when we are told that Vsevolod's grandson, Izyaslav the son of Vladimir Monomakh, abandoned Kursk to seize control of Murom from Oleg Svyatoslavich of Chernigov [4]. Thus

in 1095 Izyaslav abandoned Kursk, which belonged to the Pereyaslavl' principality, and seized Murom, which belonged to the Chernigov principality. This meant that Izyaslav was appropriating Murom from Oleg and adding it to Monomakh's territories of Kursk and Pereyaslavl'. It is unreasonable to think that Izyaslav, Monomakh's son, would have been ruling Kursk if it had belonged to Oleg and the dynasty of Chernigov.

In 1125, after Vladimir Monomakh died, the Kievans summoned his eldest son Mstislav from Pereyaslavl' to come to Kiev as their prince [5]. According to Tatishchev at that time his son Izyaslav was in Kursk, his son Vsevolod was in Novgorod, and his son Rostislav was in Smolensk [6]. This information tells us that in 1125 Mstislav's son Izyaslav was prince of Kursk suggesting that after his uncle Izyaslav Vladimirovich vacated the town in 1095 it remained in the hands of the dynasty of Pereyaslavl'. Two years later we learn that Izyaslav was still in Kursk when Mstislav sent him, along with numerous other princes, to campaign against the princes of Polotsk [7]. In 1129, the chronicles recount the severe measures that Mstislav took against his vassals at Polotsk. He summoned the princes to Kiev and accused them of violating their oaths of allegiance to him. He therefore deported them to Constantinople into exile. Having deprived the Polotsk towns of their rulers he gave Polotsk to his son Izyaslav who came from Kursk [8]. We do not know whom he appointed to replace Izyaslav in Kursk.

Five years later, in 1134, Yaropolk who had replaced Mstislav as prince of Kiev, and his brothers Yury and Andrey, marched against Chernigov but refrained from attacking it because the town's prince Vsevolod Ol'govich, who was waiting for the Polovtsy to come to his aid, refused to do battle. The brothers pillaged the environs of Chernigov and returned to their lands. Finally, when the tribesmen arrived in the winter Vsevolod pillaged Yury's lands of Pereyaslavl'. Since it was winter and neither Yaropolk, who was on the right bank of the Dnepr, nor Vsevolod, who was on the left bank, could cross the river to engage in battle, they withdrew. Although the princes concluded peace Vsevolod made the following demand on Yaropolk: "what our father ruled during the reign of your father that is what we want" (*chto ny ots' derzhal pri vashem ottsi togo zhe i my khochem*). That is, Vsevolod wanted Yaropolk to return to him the lands that Oleg had owned during Monomakh's reign. If Yaropolk refused Vsevolod threatened to attack. Later, Yaropolk with his troops joined Yury and his troops and for eight days stood at the ready threatening to attack Chernigov. Finally, Yaropolk negotiated an agreement. He gave Pereyaslavl' to his brother Andrey and to his nephew Izyaslav he gave Andrey's town of Vladimir in Volyn'. Yury returned to Suzdalia [9].

Although Yaropolk had placated his relatives Vsevolod remained disgruntled because Yaropolk refused to return to him the unidentified Ol'govichi lands. In August of 1135, therefore, he waged war against the Monomashichi. He engaged Yaropolk, Vyacheslav, Yury, and Andrey in an all-out battle. On 29 December, after scoring a brilliant victory over the four brothers, he invaded the lands of Kiev. Even so Yaropolk refused to return to Vsevolod the domain that he demanded. Finally, at the Lybed' River the threat of another all-out war prompted Yaropolk to settle for peace. On 12 January 1236 he negotiated a pact with Vsevolod and returned to him the unidentified domain [10].

All that we have been told about the disputed territory is that Oleg, who died in 1115, ruled it during Monomakh's reign. Since the chronicler does not specify that Oleg ruled it while Monomakh was prince of Kiev we may assume that the reference is to Monomakh's reign in general as the senior prince of his family. That period was from the time of his father's death in 1093 until 1125 when he died as prince of Kiev. Therefore, the Ol'govichi must have lost that domain after Monomakh's death when one of his sons, either Mstislav or Yaropolk, appropriated it. Circumstantial evidence suggests that the region was the Posem'e district [11]. In 1136 Yaropolk evidently returned Kursk to Vsevolod since in 1137, as we shall see, the prince of Kursk was Gleb Ol'govich who is reported helping his brother Svyatoslav in Novgorod. Before that date each time that the chronicles identified the prince of Kursk he was always a prince from Vsevolod Yaroslavich's family. The last Mstislavich reported ruling Kursk had been Izyaslav in 1129 when his father Mstislav transferred him to Polotsk. In light of the controversy over the disputed territory, since Gleb is the first Ol'govich reported ruling Kursk, he probably occupied it not long before 1137, namely, after Yaropolk returned it to Vsevolod.

Why did Vsevolod single out Oleg's rule as a landmark? Was it because Oleg was the first prince of Chernigov to rule the territory in question? Was it because that territory was confirmed as Oleg's patrimonial domain at that time? If we presume that the answer is yes to the last two questions, on what occasion would Monomakh have given Kursk to Oleg? Although the chronicles do not confirm this, the most obvious event was the Congress at Lyubech in 1097 when Monomakh and Svyatopolk returned the principality of Chernigov to Oleg and his brothers. At that time Monomakh and Svyatopolk made Novgorod Severskiy Oleg's patrimonial domain and, we may presume, added Kursk to it as part of the agreement [12]. If our conjecture is correct and Oleg was the first prince of Chernigov to rule Kursk that means that Yaroslav the Wise had bequeathed Kursk to Vsevolod and not to Oleg's father Svyatoslav [13]. In 1136 Vsevolod Ol'govich's statement to Yaropolk suggests

that the Ol'govichi lost control of that domain at some unidentified date after Monomakh's death. Again, the chronicles do not confirm this, but a number of historians postulate that Mstislav probably took Kursk from Vsevolod in 1127 as payment for not challenging his usurpation of Chernigov [14]. Thus we see that in 1136 during Yaropolk's rule in Kiev the dynasty of Pereyaslavl' lost control of Kursk whose last reported ruler had been Izyaslav Mstislavich.

In 1137 the Novgorodians rejected Vsevolod Mstislavich and invited Svyatoslav Ol'govich to be their prince. Nevertheless, soon after, a group of Mstislavichi supporters from Novgorod fled to Vyshgorod north of Kiev where Vsevolod had taken refuge. They convinced him that the Novgorodians wanted him to return as their prince [15]. Vsevolod therefore set off for Pskov. We are told that Svyatoslav Ol'govich, accompanied by his brother Gleb from Kursk marched against the Mstislavich. From this passing reference to Gleb of Kursk we learn that in 1137 Kursk was in Ol'govichi hands for the first time since 1127 when Mstislav seemingly occupied it.

On 18 February 1139 Yaropolk Vladimirovich died in Kiev and was succeeded by his brother Vyacheslav [16]. Less than two weeks later Vsevolod Ol'govich evicted Vyacheslav from Kiev and occupied the capital of Rus'. On assuming power he declared his intention to appropriate a number of domains ruled by princes from the House of Monomakh. Accordingly, he proposed to evict Andrey from Pereyaslavl' and summoned his brother Svyatoslav from Kursk to help him [17]. He ordered Andrey to replace Svyatoslav in Kursk and the latter would occupy Pereyaslavl'. Andrey refused to comply because his father had never ruled Kursk. Vsevolod therefore ordered Svyatoslav to attack but Andrey's troops defeated the attackers. After the battle Andrey and Vsevolod concluded peace but Vsevolod refused to withdraw. That night, on 1 September 1139, Pereyaslavl' caught fire. Despite the opportunity that the fire gave him, Vsevolod refused to attack. Following the devastation of his town Andrey capitulated [18].

Whereas Vsevolod's initial objective had been to evict Andrey from Pereyaslavl' and force him to occupy Kursk, after the fire he was content merely to secure Andrey's pledge of loyalty. His submission was important to Vsevolod. In the light of his principality's adjacent location to both the Kievan and Chernigov lands, he posed a threat to Vsevolod's security. Consequently, in order to remove this threat Vsevolod was prepared to return Kursk to the Monomashichi. What is more, Pereyaslavl' was a more important domain than Kursk. The exchange therefore would have been to Vsevolod's advantage on two counts. After Andrey pledged his loyalty, however, Vsevolod allowed Svyatoslav to stay in Kursk so that the town remained in Ol'govichi hands.

On 1 August 1146 Vsevolod Ol'govich died and was replaced in Kiev by his brother Igor' [19]. Less than

two weeks later Izyaslav Mstislavich of Pereyaslavl' defeated Igor' and took him captive. After that the remaining two Ol'govichi (Igor's brother Svyatoslav and their nephew Svyatoslav Vsevolodovich), and the two Davidovichi (Vladimir and Izyaslav), became involved in an acrimonious power struggle. The Davidovichi, as rulers of Chernigov and allies of Izyaslav Mstislavich held the upper hand. They therefore demanded that Svyatoslav Ol'govich, who assumed command of the Ol'govichi while Igor' was a captive, pledge allegiance to them. If he refused they would evict him from Novgorod Severskiy which he had occupied after Igor's capture [20]. Svyatoslav however refused to comply [21]. He prepared for war by soliciting aid from Yury Vladimirovich of Suzdalia and others [22].

Yury set out to help Svyatoslav but by doing so he left his domains exposed to attack. Izyaslav Mstislavich had taken the precaution of instructing Rostislav Yaroslavich of Ryazan' to invade Yury's lands should he march against Izyaslav's attacking forces [23]. Thus when Yury reached Kozel'sk in the Vyatichi lands he was informed that Rostislav was pillaging his lands. He therefore returned home but sent his son Ivanko to Svyatoslav's aid in Novgorod Severskiy. In gratitude for his assistance Svyatoslav gave Ivanko the town of Kursk and its Posem'e district [24].

Svyatoslav's willingness to relinquish control of an Ol'govichi domain to a Monomashich, even though it was for services rendered, was unusual. This was so especially considering the difficulty that Vsevolod Ol'govich had encountered in reclaiming Kursk from Yaropolk. It suggests desperation on Svyatoslav's part to secure Yury's support. Yury had owned Gorodets Osterskiy in the southwest corner of the Chernigov lands but four years earlier Vsevolod Ol'govich had taken it from him and given it to Igor' [25]. After Izyaslav captured Igor', however, he seized control of Gorodets Osterskiy. Therefore, as Svyatoslav was unable to return that town to Yury he probably hoped to compensate Yury with Kursk. Since the Monomashichi had ruled it in the past Yury would have looked upon acquiring Kursk as the repossession of a domain that had been bequeathed by Yaroslav the Wise to his grandfather Vsevolod of Pereyaslavl'.

Soon after Yury's son Ivanko joined Svyatoslav at Novgorod Severskiy the Davidovichi besieged Svyatoslav's town of Putivl' and captured it. After Izyaslav arrived from Kiev he appointed *posadniki* over the towns along the Seym River [26]. Moreover, it appears that after Putivl' fell Izyaslav removed his son Mstislav from the campaign. As we shall see, the next time that the chronicler mentions Mstislav he is prince of Kursk. Thus we may assume that Izyaslav, who now took on the role of the Mstislavichi champion for reclaiming Kursk for his family, dispatched Mstislav to evict Ivanko from Kursk. In this way the town reverted to the Mstislavichi once again.

Following the capture of Putivl' Izyaslav led the Davidovichi back to Novgorod Severskiy against Svyatoslav. On this occasion the attackers were determined to take him captive [27]. Nevertheless, he fled to Karachev the regional center of the Vyatichi lands. Izyaslav followed in pursuit but when he arrived at Karachev he was informed that Svyatoslav had fled deeper into the forests [28]. After Izyaslav's troops plundered Karachev he announced to the Davidovichi that he had fulfilled his promise to them. He had captured all the Ol'govichi domains that they had demanded, namely, Igor's patrimony, Svyatoslav's domain of Putivl', and Novgorod Severskiy [29]. He therefore returned to Kiev but the Davidovichi continued their pursuit.

When Svyatoslav reached Koltesk, north of the river Osetr, Yury sent him 1,000 men from Beloozero as reinforcements. Soon after, 24 February 1147, Yury's son Ivanko who accompanied Svyatoslav became gravely ill and died. Svyatoslav sent his body to Yury and the latter promised to send his son Gleb to replace Ivanko [30]. After Gleb arrived Svyatoslav set out to retrieve all the Ol'govichi lands that the Davidovichi had appropriated. First he recovered the towns in the Vyatichi lands. Next he proposed to recover Putivl' from the Davidovichi and Kursk from Mstislav Izyaslavich. Before he reached those towns, however, messengers sent by Vladimir Davidovich intercepted him with an offer of peace. Vladimir agreed to relinquish control over the Vyatichi lands, Putivl', and Novgorod Severskiy. Significantly, Izyaslav was not party to that agreement and did return Kursk [31]. Thus, although Svyatoslav was reconciled with the Davidovichi and cancelled his attack, he failed to regain Kursk. Just the same, Gleb returned to Suzdalia. Meanwhile, although the Davidovichi had made peace with Svyatoslav they plotted against Izyaslav. He therefore declared war on them.

Towards the end of September in 1147 Yury's son Gleb returned from Suzdalia to help Svyatoslav Ol'govich retrieve the Posem'e towns from Izyaslav. Moreover, after Svyatoslav was pacified with the Davidovichi they also joined him. First they attacked Izyaslav's son Mstislav in Kursk [32]. Once again, Svyatoslav's reason for capturing Kursk was to turn it over to Gleb. In this way he hoped to retain the support of Gleb's father Yury. It is noteworthy that the citizens of Kursk surrendered without giving battle because they refused to fight Gleb, an offspring of Vladimir Monomakh. The citizens' devotion to the House of Monomakh suggests that they had had an amicable relationship with their Monomashichi princes in the past.

As we have seen, in the previous year when Izyaslav departed from Karachev he claimed to have secured for the Davidovichi all the domains of the Ol'govichi that they had demanded. Significantly,

he neglected to include Kursk among that number therewith implying that they had not demanded it. Their failure to ask for Kursk suggests that it was not an Ol'govichi domain. This was not so. As we shall see, at a later date Yury would include it among the Ol'govichi domains. The Davidovichi most likely refused to ask for Kursk because Izyaslav controlled the town and it would have been futile to ask him for it. Nevertheless, after his successful campaign Svyatoslav took Kursk from Izyaslav's son Mstislav and gave it to Yury's son Gleb. In 1147, after taking possession of Kursk, Gleb also recaptured his father's town of Gorodets Osterskiy from his cousin Vladimir Mstislavich [33]. He therewith added fuel to the rivalry that already existed between Yury of the Monomashichi and Izyaslav of the Mstislavichi.

Meanwhile Izyaslav Mstislavich, who had declared war on the Davidovichi, pillaged their Zadesen'e district and forced them into submission. In addition to the destruction that he inflicted on their lands, the Davidovichi also agreed to be reconciled with him because Yury refused to bring them military aid against Izyaslav. Although he had sent his sons first Ivanko and later Gleb to help Svyatoslav seize control of Kursk and Gorodets Osterskiy from Izyaslav, these towns had then become Yury's domains so that sending his sons had been self-serving. His refusal to bring his troops in person, however, frustrated the hopes of the Davidovichi to score a decisive victory against Izyaslav [34].

When Izyaslav approached Gleb to join his alliance Gleb refused. Izyaslav therefore evicted him from Gorodets Osterskiy and told him, tongue-in-cheek, to ask Svyatoslav for a domain since he had come to help the Ol'govichi in the first place [35]. By that time, however, Svyatoslav had become allied to the Davidovichi and to Izyaslav and had thus become Yury's enemy. Consequently Gleb was politically isolated. He therefore returned to his father in Suzdal' abandoning his possessions in the Posem'e region. This enabled Izyaslav to reassert his control over Kursk. Thus we see that Kursk once again changed hands between the Monomashichi and the Mstislavichi.

Yury was enraged by Izyaslav's mistreatment of his sons Gleb and Rostislav whom he had forced to flee from Rus' to Suzdalia [36]. Finally, therefore, Yury marshaled his troops and marched against Izyaslav in person. On 7 August 1149, he rendezvoused with Svyatoslav and together they sent envoys to the Davidovichi in Chernigov inviting them unsuccessfully to join their attack [37]. Yury and Svyatoslav therefore advanced into the lands of Pereyaslavl'. There they joined forces with Svyatoslav's nephew Svyatoslav Vsevolodovich who had brought a host of Polovtsy. In the meantime, Izyaslav, accompanied by his brother Rostislav, Izyaslav Davidovich, the Kievans, and tribesmen crossed the Dnepr and confronted Yury and his troops

at the L'to River. Yury demanded that Izyaslav hand over to him control of Pereyaslavl' and in exchange he would allow Izyaslav to remain in Kiev. Izyaslav rejected the proposal and attacked. In the ensuing battle Yury's allies were victorious forcing Izyaslav's troops to flee in panic. Four days after the battle, on 27 August, Yury approached the gates of Kiev with his troops. When Izyaslav asked the townspeople to help him defend the town they advised him to leave Kiev for his safety. Accordingly, Izyaslav fled to Volyn' [38].

After Yury Dolgorukiy occupied Kiev his ally Svyatoslav Ol'govich requested that he return all the patrimonial domains of the Ol'govichi that Izyaslav had appropriated. Yury gave him Kursk with the Posem'e region and the other Ol'govichi territories that he had requested. Thus we see that whereas in 1146, after ravaging Karachev, Izyaslav had declared to the Davidovichi that he had won for them all the Ol'govichi domains that they had demanded, he had not included Kursk evidently because it was in his possession. In 1149, however, Yury did return Kursk to Svyatoslav. Thus, even though Yaroslav the Wise had given Kursk to Yury's grandfather Vsevolod, Yury acknowledged that at a later date, probably at the Congress of Lyubech, Kursk had been given to Oleg Svyatoslavich and had become part of his patrimonial domain. Content with the restoration of the Ol'govichi lands Svyatoslav returned to Novgorod Severskiy [39].

Just the same, according to the Hypatian Chronicle this was not the end of the rivalry. Despite Yury's allocation of Kursk to Svyatoslav, under 1151 we are told that Yury's brother Vyacheslav advised him, as he was preparing to attack Vyacheslav and Izyaslav, to return to his towns of Pereyaslavl' and Kursk [40]. This is a puzzling statement in light of Yury's allocation of Kursk to Svyatoslav two years earlier. Perhaps, after Izyaslav Mstislavich evicted Yury from Kiev in 1150, Yury repossessed Kursk from Svyatoslav [41]. We are not told. Significantly, in 1154 Izyaslav died in Kiev, and in 1157 Yury died in Kiev [42]. After the deaths of the two main protagonists for control of Kursk from the House of Monomakh, neither a Monomashich nor Mstislavich is ever again reported ruling Kursk. With their deaths it appears that the rivalry ceased. Consequently, the town and the Posem'e district reverted to the Ol'govichi. Under 1161 we are told that Svyatoslav gave Kursk to his son Oleg [43]. After that date it remained firmly in Ol'govichi hands until the middle of the thirteenth century.

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In conclusion let us recapitulate the chronology of Kursk from 1054 to the 1150s. Chronicle information suggests that Yaroslav the Wise bequeathed Kursk to his son Vsevolod as part of his principality of Pereyaslavl'. In 1097 his son Vladimir Monomakh evidently handed over control of Kursk to Oleg Svyatoslavich as part of his

domain of Novgorod Severskiy. In 1127 Monomakh's son Mstislav appropriated Kursk from Oleg's son Vsevolod of Chernigov and gave it to his son Izyaslav therewith reclaiming it for the House of Monomakh. In 1136 Vsevolod Ol'govich retrieved it from Yaropolk Vladimirovich of Kiev but Izyaslav Mstislavich, on becoming prince of Kiev in 1146, repossessed it for the Mstislavichi. In the same year Yury Vladimirovich of Suzdalia helped Svyatoslav Ol'govich of Novgorod Severskiy to evict the Mstislavichi from Kursk. For that service Svyatoslav handed over the town to Yury's son Ivanko. Nevertheless, later in that year Izyaslav seized control of Kursk once again by evicting Yury's son and giving it to his son Mstislav. In 1147 Svyatoslav and Yury's son Gleb recaptured the town for Gleb. In the same year, however, Izyaslav forced Gleb to flee to Suzdalia and repossessed Kursk. In 1149 Yury Dolgorukiy deposed Izyaslav from Kiev and regained control of Kursk. In reply to Svyatoslav's request that their patrimonial town be returned to them, Yury gave Kursk to the Ol'govichi. In 1151 the town was evidently in Yury's possession once again. Nevertheless, in the mid 1150s, after the deaths of Izyaslav and Yury, the rivalry ceased and Kursk became the undisputed property of the Ol'govichi.

Thus, we have seen that even though Yaroslav the Wise had evidently bequeathed Kursk to his son Vsevolod, the latter's son Vladimir Monomakh did not look upon that bequest as sacrosanct. He believed that he had the authority to change that allocation. Thus he gave Kursk to Oleg Svyatoslavich at the Congress of Lyubech. After Monomakh's death his son Mstislav probably took Kursk from Vsevolod Ol'govich and after that it became a bone of contention between the Ol'govichi and two lines in the House of Monomakh, the senior line of Mstislav and the junior line of Yury. Mstislav and his son Izyaslav wished to reclaim the town for the principality of Pereyaslavl' while Yury, with Ol'govichi assistance, sought to add it to his Suzdalian domain. Accordingly, during some forty years of rivalry after Oleg's death in 1115, Kursk changed hands eleven times: Izyaslav and his son ruled it four times; Yury and his sons ruled it four times; and the Ol'govichi ruled it twice before the 1150s when they gained permanent control of it. At that time Yury either gave it to Svyatoslav after 1155 when he occupied Kiev for the last time, or Svyatoslav took possession of it after 1157 after Yury died.

Endnotes

1. Anpilogov G.N. O gorode Kurske X-XVI vv., *Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta*, seriya 8, Istoriya, no. 5 (Moscow, 1979), p. 43.
2. For example, S. M. Solov'ev argued that Svyatoslav got Kursk (*Istoriya Rossii s drevneyshikh vremen*, book 1, vol. I [Moscow 1959], pp. 277-278), but most investigators claim Vsevolod inherited it (P.V. Golubovsky, *Istoriya Severskoy zemli do poloviny XIV stoletiya* (Kiev, 1881), pp. 62-63; A.K. Zaytsev, Chernigovskoe knyazhestvo, *Drevnerusskie knyazhestva X-XIII vv.*, ed. L.G. Beskrovnyy (Moscow, 1975), pp. 89-90, 94; V.A. Kuchkin,

«Slovo o polku Igoreve» i mezhdruknyazheskie otnosheniya 60-kih godov XI veka», *Voprosy istorii*, 11 [Moscow, 1985], p. 24, and others).

3. Lavrent'evskaya letopis' (abbreviated Lav.), *Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisey*, (abbreviated PSRL) 1, second edition (Leningrad, 1926), column (abbreviated col.) 247.
4. Ipat'evskaya letopis', (abbreviated Ipat.) PSRL, 2, second edition (St. Petersburg, 1908), col. 220; Lav., col. 229.
5. Lav., col. 295; *Moskovskii letopisnyi svod kontsa XV veka*, [abbreviated Mosk.] PSRL vol. 25 [Moscow-Leningrad, 1949], p. 29.
6. V.N. Tatishchev, *Istoriya Rossiyskaya*, [abbreviated Tat.] vol. 2 [Moscow-Leningrad, 1963], pp. 137-138, and Tat., vol. 4, [Moscow-Leningrad, 1964], p. 185; Tatishchev gives the domains of Mstislav's sons only in vol. 2.
7. Lav., cols. 297-299; Ipat., cols., 292-293; Mosk., p. 30.
8. Mosk., p. 31; Ipat., col. 293; Tat. 2, p. 142; Tat. 4, p. 188.
9. Ipat., cols. 295-297; Lav., col. 303; Mosk., p. 32.
10. Ipat., cols. 297-300; Lav., cols. 303-304; compare *Novgorodskaya pervaya letopis' starshego i mladshego izvodov*, (abbreviated NPL) ed. A. N. Nasonov (Moscow-Leningrad, 1950), pp. 23-24; 208-209.
11. According to Zaytsev, the Posem'e included the towns of Kursk, Ol'gov, and Ryl'sk ("Chernigovskoe knyazhestvo", pp. 95-96). It is possible that Oleg founded Ol'gov in his own name after he received the Posem'e.
12. According to a number of historians Oleg was given Novgorod Severskiy along with Kursk and the surrounding Posem'e region at Lyubech. See, for example, D. Bagaley, *Istoriya Severskoy zemli do poloviny XIV stoletiya* (Kiev, 1882), p. 177; M. Hrushevsky, *Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy*, vol. 2 (L'vov, 1904-1931), p. 100; Golubovsky, *Istoriya Severskoy zemli*, pp. 100-101; M. Dimnik, *The Dynasty of Chernigov, 1054-1146* (Toronto, 1994), pp. 217, 219-220, and others.
13. Elsewhere I argue erroneously that Yaroslav gave Kursk to Svyatoslav (Dimnik, *The Dynasty of Chernigov, 1054-1146*, pp. 54-55; 140.)
14. A number of historians believe Mstislav took Kursk in 1127 (for example, M. Hrushevsky, *Ocherk istorii Kievskoy zemli ot smerti Yaroslava do kontsa XIV stoletiya* (Kiev, 1891), pp. 138, 147-149; P. P. Tolochko, *Kiev i Kievskaya zemlya v epokhu feodal'noy razdroblennosti XII-XIII vekov* (Kiev, 1980), p. 118; Zaytsev, "Chernigovskoe knyazhestvo", pp. 90-91, 92, 94 and others).
15. NPL, pp. 24, 209; V. L. Yanin, *Novgorodskie posadniki* (Moscow, 1962), pp. 94, 96; A. G. Zakharenko, "Chernigovskie knyaz'ya v Novgorode", *Uchenye zapiski*, Kafedra istorii SSSR, vol. 61 (Leningrad, 1947), p. 153.
16. Lav., col. 306.
17. Gleb Ol'govich of Kursk died in 1138 (N. de Baumgarten, *Généalogies des branches régnautes des Rurikides du XIIIe au XVIe siècle*, [abbreviated Baum.] *Orientalia Christiana*, vol. 35, nr. 94 [Rome, 1934], Table IV, 14). His brother Svyatoslav evidently replaced him in Kursk.
18. Lav., col. 307; Ipat., cols. 305-306.
19. Ipat., cols. 320-321; Mosk., p. 37.
20. As noted above, Novgorod Severskiy became the patrimonial capital of the Ol'govichi in 1097 at the Congress of Lyubech. Since Svyatoslav's personal patrimony was Putivl', the Davidovichs wanted him to depart from Novgorod Severskiy and reside in Putivl'.
21. Ipat., cols. 328-329.
22. Ipat., col. 329.
23. Ipat., col. 332.
24. Ipat., col. 332.
25. Ipat., cols. 312; Dimnik, *The Dynasty of Chernigov, 1054-1146*, pp. 366, 376.
26. Ipat., cols. 332-334; Mosk., p. 38.
27. Ipat., cols. 334-335; Mosk., pp. 38, 389.
28. Ipat., cols. 335-336; Mosk., pp. 389-390; Lav., col. 314.

29. Ipat., cols. 336-337; Mosk., pp. 390, 38.
 30. Ipat., cols. 338-339; Mosk., p. 39; compare Tat. 4, p. 206 and Tat. 2, p. 170.
 31. Ipat., cols. 341-343; compare Mosk., p. 40.
 32. Ipat., cols. 355-359.
 33. Ipat., cols. 359-360; Mosk., pp. 43-44.
 34. Ipat., cols. 363-366.
 35. Lav., cols. 319-320; Mosk., p. 44.
 36. Izyaslav accused Rostislav of plotting to overthrow him and therefore expelled Rostislav from the Kievan lands (Lav., cols. 320-321).
 37. Ipat., col. 376.
 38. A number of chronicles say that Izyaslav fled to Vladimir (Ipat. cols. 376-383; NPL, pp. 28, 215); others say that he fled to Lutsk (Lav., cols. 321-322; Mosk., p. 46).
 39. Ipat., cols. 384-394; Lav., cols. 322-326; Mosk., pp. 46-47.
 40. Ipat., col. 431.
 41. Ipat., col. 416.
 42. For Izyaslav's death, see Ipat., col. 469; for Yury's death, see Ipat., col. 489.
 43. Ipat., col. 513; compare Zaytsev, "Chernigovskoe knyazhestvo", p. 94.

Дімнік М. Суперництво князівських династій за володіння Курськом (1054-1150-ті рр.)

Висловлено думку про те, що київський князь Ярослав Мудрий, вірогідно, передав у спадщину Курськ з Посейм'ям своєму сину Всеволоду. Проведене дослідження показує, що на Любецькому з'їзді 1097 р. Володимир Мономах передав Посейм'я Олегу Святославичу в додаток до його Новгород-Сіверської вотчини. Після смерті Мономаха його син Мстислав, імовірно, забрав Курськ у Всеволода Ольговича. Після того це місто стало яблуком незгоди між Ольговичами, сином Мстислава Ізяславом та Юрієм Долгоруким з його нащадками. Після смерті Ізяслава та Юрія у 1150-х рр. Курськ став незаперечним володінням Ольговичів.

Ключові слова: Курськ, Посейм'я, вотчини, Ольговичи, Мономашичи.

Дімнік М. Соперничество княжеских династій за владение Курском (1054-1150-е гг.)

Высказано мнение о том, что киевский князь Ярослав Мудрый, вероятно, завещал Курск с Посеймьем во владение своему сыну Всеволоду. Проведенное исследование показывает, что на Любецком съезде 1097 г. Владимир Мономах передал Посеймье Олегу Святославичу в дополнение к его Новгород-Северской вотчине. После кончины Мономаха его сын Мстислав, видимо, отнял Курск у Всеволода Ольговича. Впоследствии этот город стал яблоком раздора между Ольговичами, сыном Мстислава Изяславом и Юрием Долгоруким с его наследниками. После смерти Изяслава и Юрия в 1150-х гг. Курск стал неоспоримым владением Ольговичей.

Ключевые слова: Курск, Посеймье, вотчины, Ольговичи, Мономашичи.

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СМОЛОКУРНИЙ ПРОМИСЕЛ НА ШЕСТОВИЦЬКОМУ АРХЕОЛОГІЧНОМУ КОМПЛЕКСІ У X – НА ПОЧАТКУ XI СТ.

В статті розглядаються матеріали археологічних досліджень, які засвідчують існування смолокурного промислу на посаді і подолі Шестовицького городища у X – на початку XI ст., та аналізуються конструктивні особливості залишків 7 смолокурень.

Ключові слова: Шестовиця, городище, посад, поділ, пам'ятка, смолокурня, промисел.

Шестовицький археологічний комплекс розташований за 18 км від Чернігова, вниз по течії р. Десни, за 1 км на південь від сучасного с. Шестовиця. Пам'ятка займає мис правобережної тераси р. Десни, що на 1 км виступає в її заплаву. Оконечність мису займає городище площею близько 1 га, на 700-750 м на північ від нього простягається відкритий посад площею 25 га, що займає майже всю площу мису. Із заходу від городища та посаду, на трьох заплавлених підвищеннях, розмежованих руслами р. Жердови (права притока р. Десни), знаходиться заплавна зона – поділ (площею 15 га) [4, 51-52; 19, 130-132].

Історія досліджень Шестовицьких старожитностей пов'язана з іменами П.І. Смолічева (1925-1927 рр.) [6-7, 11, 149-154; 14, 22], Я.В. Станкевич (1947 р.) [9, 25-33; 11, 154-160; 23-24], О.О. Попка (1947 р.) [9, 33-38; 11, 160; 18, 129-135], І.І. Ляпушкіна [9, 39-41; 15], Д.І. Бліфельда (1948, 1956-1958 рр.) [2-3, 9, 41-47; 11, 160], М.А. Попудренко (1970 р.) [9, 47-48], В.П. Коваленка (1976 р.) [9, 48; 13], О.О. Шекуна (1980 р.) [26]. З 1983 по 1985 рр. пам'ятка досліджувалася Чернігівським загоном Шестовицької експедиції Інституту археології Академії наук УРСР та Чернігівським історичним музеєм під керівництвом В.П. Коваленка, О.П. Моці та О.В. Шекуна [9, 49-51; 10, 12].

З 1998 р. Шестовицький археологічний комплекс досліджується експедицією Інституту археології НАН України та Чернігівського національного педагогічного університету ім. Т.Г. Шевченка під керівництвом О.П. Моці та В.П. Коваленка [4, 52-85].

З 1946 по 2009 рр. у різних частинах Шестовицького археологічного комплексу було досліджено 107 розкопів, 34 траншеї та близько 73 шурфів. Загальна площа досліджень складає близько 10373 м².

На сьогоднішній день, за обсягами розкопаних площ, досліджених об'єктів (житлового, ремісничого, промислового та побутово-господарського призначення) та отриманими археологічними матеріалами, Шестовиця являється однією з