

# CONFERINȚA ȘTIINȚIFICĂ

- ISTORIE - ARHEOLOGIE - MUZEOLOGIE -

## A MUZEULUI NAȚIONAL DE ISTORIE A MOLDOVEI (ediția a XXXII-a)

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## **PROGRAM**

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### The ancient city of Trepol: from archaeological excavations to museefication

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During the search and study of the cultural layer of the city of Trepol (now the village of Trypillya near Kyiv), it was possible to discover the remains of ancient buildings from the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as stone structures from the middle and second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Considering the fact that the regional archaeological museum is located on this territory, the question appeared about the prospects and methods of exhibiting both types of finds at the excavation site in the future.

The city of Trepol was founded at the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century on the banks of the Dnipro River. The territory is delineated on the basis of archaeological findings. Area of Trepol covered about 32 hectares and consisted of a fortified part on the mountain and a lower city surrounded by water features, which included an artificial canal and part of the Krasnaya River. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the castle was built on the edge of the mountain. Cultural layers presenting now about 600 years of the city's history. Finds from its territory are presented in the exposition of the archaeological museum.

The remains of residential buildings from the Rus' era are represented by the excavation pit of the building of the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries discovered in 2018 with the remains of a stove. The depth of the remains of the building (its bottom) is 1.4 m from the modern surface. Upon completion of the excavation, the site fill will be selected, the remains of the furnace and traces of wooden structures will be cleared. Several issues will have to be resolved when developing a project for exhibiting what has been found. This is the preservation and conservation of what has been discovered, its presentation to visitors. The preservation issue is proposed to be solved by the construction of a cover, the area of which will be larger than the excavation area. As found, the object is completely understandable to specialists, but not to ordinary museum visitors. Therefore, it is expedient to build a covering that would be a reconstruction of an ancient structure, namely, a town house of log construction. Inside,

you can equip an exposition with finds and information about the excavations and the exhibited object. The construction of such a covering also determines the provision of the find against accidental or intentional destruction. Ruins of the foundations of the castle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century discovered as a result of a landslide on the mountainside where it was located. This is a masonry of stones and bricks on a limestone solution. Nearby is a large masonry block that fell from the hill. Strengthening the slope will have to be carried out in parallel with the clearing of masonry and their preservation. On the basis of archaeological information, iconography and written sources, a model of the castle can be created, which, together with the information stand, will also be part of the exposition on this object.

The museification of the mentioned objects can initiate the creation of a historical and archaeological reserve. It can be expanded in the future at the expense of other components, about which there is information from written sources. These are religious buildings (three temples), the remains of townspeople's buildings, craftsmen's workshops, etc. The basis will be the results of the archaeological research, which is planned to continue.