

V. Kashcheieva

COMPARISON OF WOMEN'S CLOTHING OF BOYKIVSHCHYNA AND POLTAVA REGION

В. Кацєєва

ПОРІВНЯННЯ ЖІНОЧОГО ОДЯГУ БОЙКІВЩИНИ ТА ПОЛТАВЩИНИ

The Boykos are Ukrainian people, living in the western part of the Carpathians. Boykivshchyna covers districts of Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv and Zakarpattia regions. The Boykos and their culture, are poorly studied.

The Poltava region is located in the eastern part of Ukraine, on the Left-Bank of the Dnieper River. According to the modern administrative division, mainly by the Poltava region occupies this territory.

Until the XX century, the primary material used for making clothing in the Boyko region was homespun fabric. Clothes, and sometimes hats were made of linen thin canvas. Everyday attire was crafted of hemp cloth, while linen cloth was reserved for festive clothes. Traditional women's Boyko attire consisted of a shirt, few apron, skirt. Over the shirt, women would wear a waistcoat or a jacket. Since the late 18th century, the basis of women's clothing was a shirt with an embroidered insert on the shoulders. She was long with a sleeve of one piece of fabric. Skirts were sewed from a white hemp cloth, at the waist, the fabric was densely folded, on top of the skirt was decorated with embroidery, and on the bottom decorated with lace and stripes of embroidery.

The basis of Poltava women's clothing is a white linen shirt with an embroidered insert on the shoulders. Shirts were made of unbleached linen cloth, sleeves were assembled on the wrists, around the neck also made many folds. A kreset is a sleeveless jacket on the lining, that was worn over a shirt. A kreset were made from homespun fabric, and later from light factory fabric — chintz, satin, fables. Aprons, «zapaski» and «plahti» were put on the waist. «Zapaski» and «plahti» made from colorful wool fabric. Since the end of the 19th century, the «plahti» was replaced by a skirt. It was wide, at the waist, the fabric was densely folded, on the bottom they were decorated with a wide strip of velvet, plis or chintz.

I will compare the embroidery of these two regions. In Poltava region, red, black, blue and white threads were used for embroidery. Special for this region is embroidery «white on white», only white threads. For this embroidery method, gray-blue and gray-yellow threads were also used. The ornament was mainly geometric, but it was often combined with plant ornament. Patterns «branch» and «broken tree» are often used for embroidery. Women created ornaments using crosses, squares, rhombus, triangles.

The color gamut of Boyko embroidery is more classic: red, black, blue. Likewise in the Poltava region, geometric ornament was dominated in Boyko embroidery. For Boyko embroidery characterized by a clear system of placement of geometric motifs, the most common is a mesh composition with a rhombus in the base. From the second half of the XIX century, plant-geometric ornament spread. The plant ornament consists of complex compositions of branches, leaves and flowers. A special phenomenon in Boykivshchyna is the decoration with embroidery of almost the entire area of the sleeve.

Boykivshchyna and Poltava are two regions of Ukraine far from each other and each area has its own peculiarities in women's attire, this is especially true of embroidery and outerwear. But there are many common elements, such as embroidered shirt decorated with red and black geometric and plant ornaments.