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DISCLOSURE OF THE VALUE OF URBAN HERITAGE  
IN THE WESTERN UKRAINE  
AS A WAY TO ITS PRESERVATION

OKREŚLENIE WARTOŚCI DZIEDZICTWA  
URBANISTYCZNEGO UKRAINY ZACHODNIEJ  
SPOSOBEM JEGO OCHRONY

Abstract

This paper presents the problem concerning preservation of urban heritage by developing the concept of regeneration of historic environment and implementation of specific programmes concerning its protection and preservation. Proposed programmes, concerning protection and preservation of historic potential of the described towns will enhance the value of urban heritage, will create an opportunity to inform the public about historic aspects of the urban development, and reduce the possibility of their mistreating – and inapt attitudes towards historic sites.

*Keywords: town-planning heritage, historical core of the city, concept of regeneration, valuable historic structure, Western Ukraine*

Streszczenie

W artykule przedstawiono sposób ochrony historycznych układów miejskich poprzez opracowanie urbanistycznych koncepcji ich rewaloryzacji w oparciu o badania archiwalne i studia terenowe. Sporządzanie konkretnych programów konserwatorskich sprzyja zachowaniu i podkreśleniu architektoniczno-urbanistycznych wartości dziedzictwa historycznego. Pozwoli to na uświadomienie społeczeństwu historycznego znaczenia tego dziedzictwa, co doprowadzić może do jego społecznej akceptacji i zapobieżeniu dalszej destrukcji.

*Słowa kluczowe: dziedzictwo urbanistyczne, historyczne centrum miasta, koncepcja rewitalizacji, cenne obiekty historyczne, Zachodnia Ukraina*

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## 1. Introduction

This article presents former towns of Western Ukraine<sup>1</sup>, which reached the highest peak of their development during the 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century, and which mirrored the Renaissance and Baroque urban planning theories of then Europe. Few of them were realised by prominent European and Ukrainian<sup>2</sup> architects or under their influence. Most of the historic urban layouts, rebuilt or established in this period, eventually turned into villages and very small towns. Accordingly, these relics were not considered as valuable monuments of historic town planning. But now, after three centuries since the time of their highest development we are impressed and delighted by their scale, perfection of the composition of shapes and highly skillful execution of the preserved historic buildings and complexes.

We suggest to consider the historic towns of Stanisławów<sup>3</sup> (today's Ivano-Frankivsk) region, which usually were built either on important commercial trails – salt, walnuts – (Bohorodchany, Gwoździec – Bohorodchany, Hvizdets), or at some distance from them, performing independent defense functions (Gwoździec, Horodenka, Jezupol – Hvizdets, Horodenka, Yezupil); or were parts of the Dniestr (Dniester) River defense line (Mariampol, Czernelica, Mihalcze – Mariampil, Chernelytsia, Myhalche). Some towns such as Stanisławów (Stanislaviv), Mariampol (Mariampil) were fortified residences. However, most of them (Czernelica, Bohorodchany, Bolszowce, Śniatyn, Otynia Chernelytsia, Bohorodchany, Bilshivtsi, Snyatin, Otynia) played the role of small towns in the historic settlement system. Such towns focused administrative and commercial functions for the nearest region and especially for the vast estates of their owners. Combination of factors such as: military actions, shifting of state borders, loss of function, scientific-cum-technological progress, natural disasters, led to their decline. Currently, they have lost their primary status, and the values of the preserved valuable shape and planning elements of historic cities are minimised.

In this research work we present the most distinctive and unique urban complexes of the Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk) region, which mirror both the features and ideological contents of town-planning processes during the 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century. We propose to consider the problem of preservation and further development of historic towns on the example of the former towns: Jezupol, Czernelica, Bohorodchany, Mariampol – Yezupil, Chernelytsia, Bohorodchany, Mariampil), whose valuable historical and urban heritage is under the threat of destruction.

## 2. Special aspects concerning historic development and current condition of regional towns

**Jezupol (Yezupil).** The town of Jezupol (Yezupil), situated in the Tyśmienica (Tysmenytsya) district of Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk) region, is located between the Dniestr (Dniester) River and Bystrzyca (Bystrytsia) Rivers. Since the beginning of the

<sup>1</sup> During the analysed period today's Western Ukraine used to be a part of the Commonwealth of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Rzeczpospolita Obojga Narodów).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> The article gives historic Polish names of towns and of noble family names hailing from the analysed period. Equivalent of Polish names, after their transliteration into the Ukrainian language, are put in brackets.

17<sup>th</sup> century, this town belonged to the category of the most important towns in the Pokucie (Pokuttia) region, and for some time it was even competing with Stanisławów (Stanislaviv). It was owned by the Potocki family [15, p. 29]<sup>4</sup>.

Jezupol (Yezupil) is based on the urban model of the town-cum-residence of the 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century. It consisted of: the centre with its market-square and residential quarters; fortified castle-cum- residence (*palazzo in fortezza*) monastery complex; defense systems; developed suburbs [13, 14]. The core of the composition was the quadrangular market-square with residential quarters, through which trade trails were passing. Market square bordered with the quadrangular fortified area of the owners' residence. The entire territory of the centre was surrounded by a strong defensive system with two entrance gates. The monastery complex contained: the stone Dominican church; two monastery buildings; bell tower; fortifications; cemetery. The monastery played the role of an independent shape and planning element due to its fortifications that separated it from the centre, but at the same time both had compositional and planning connection. The developed suburbs were situated around the town's fortifications.

Based on the planning analysis and field surveys one may come to the conclusion concerning the existence of such a structure as the fortress with its perfect composition (17<sup>th</sup> century), which is visible in the current shape and planning structure of the village (Ill. 1).

**Czernelica (Chernelytsia).** Former town, which also became a village, is located in the east of Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk) region, near the town Horodenka on the right bank of the Dniestr River<sup>5</sup> [4; 19, p. 80].

The largest element of the historic town-planning structure is the partly preserved quadrangular castle with four bastions built originally by the Jazłowiecki (Yazlovetski) magnatial family which was completed in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century by the Voivode Michał Czartoryski (Mychailo Chartoryiski) from Braclaw (Bratslav)<sup>6</sup>. This fortification played an important role in the protection of the borders of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century [16, 18].

Apart from the castle building itself, in the centre of the town there was the market square of an elongated quadrangular form and the town hall situated on the square. Probably the centre, in the initial stages of development of the town, was surrounded by the wall and a row of stakes with entrance gates ( this information is reported by the historic sources). Residential urban blocks were apparently following the longer sides of the market square, as the short eastern side of the square verges on the castle and the western one on the entrance town gate.

<sup>4</sup> Town Jezupol (Yezupil) appears in the territory of an older village Czesybiesy (Cheshybisy); the first written record dates back to the year 1435 [15, p. 20]. In 1598 the town became the property of the Potocki family, who enjoyed its prosperity. In the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century the main structures of the town were built: walls with moats, two stone gates, rectangular fortified stone castle with towers, stone monastery, Greek-Catholic (Uniate) wooden churches. Unfortunately, the Tatar invasion in 1676 led to the abandonment of the town.

<sup>5</sup> For the first time it was mentioned as a village in 1440 (in a letter), in 1584 it was already mentioned as a town.

<sup>6</sup> Czernelica (Chernelytsya) castle included such structures: bridge over a wide moat; stone entrance gate, on the side of the town, topped with the emblem of Czartoryski family (named Pogoń), which is also located above the entrance to Dominican church. Castle has quadrangular plan with four bastions. On the citadel of the castle was situated: brick residence, chapel, stables, horse-vehicle shed, gate-house, bakery, stone well.

Market square buildings were, apparently, one-storied and free-standing. Dominican Church, built in 1661, and the castle are aligned to the longitudinal planning axis which is also the axis of the market square itself [12]. Moreover, construction technology and building materials of the castle-cum-residence and church are identical. There is also a theory concerning the existence of the underground passage between the castle and the church, which apparently runs under the market square. It follows that the main elements of the town's shape and of its planning structure, such as market square buildings with the town hall, castle, church and other sacral and public buildings, which are not extant, formed a single linear composition and, probably, were realised in one period (III. 2).

**Bohorodczany (Bohorodchany).** The town became a today's district centre in the Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk) region, and is located 18 km southwest of Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk)<sup>7</sup>. At the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the current village was a private, newly built town which was developed on an unbuilt land whose site was advantageous in terms of defense. It was built according to the plan whose ideological basis was the Renaissance concept of an "ideal town".

Planning structure consisted of two main interrelated elements: the centre of the town itself and the system of bastion fortifications. Since the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the structure of the town was determined by: monastery complex [6, p. 28-29; 10, p. 287; 17]; residence of the owners [11, p. 77-78; 20, p. 15-17; 8, p. 137], four districts meant for a different ethnic group each that formed residential urban blocks around the market square [2, p. 235]. Four-sided market square with its town hall became the compositional core of the town. Regular urban structure conformed with the contour of the pentagonal defense system. Fortifications took the form of a pentagon with five bastions that were surrounded by moats filled with water and had three independent defensive units – entrance gates with wooden bridges. The principles of the Dutch fortification school were probably used for the construction of town's fortifications. From the southwestern to the northeastern side, the town was intersected by a way which became the planning axis of the entire fortified complex. From the Halicz (Halych) side, the fortress formed a defense line of the "Kronwerk" type; from Solotwyno (Solotvyno) side – "Honwerk". The analysis of the above architectural and planning features allows to connect Bohorodczany (Bohorodchany) to the structures known as town-cum residence (III. 3).

**Mariampol (Mariampil).** Town Mariampil, today a village in the Halicki (Halytskyi) district of Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk) region, is situated 14 km southwest from Halych<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> The first written mention about Bohorodczany (Bohorodchany, nowadays Stari Bohorodchany), located on the left bank of Solotwińska Bystrzyca (Solotvynska Bystrytsia) River, was associated with the Buczacki (Buchatski) brothers and dated 1441. In 1585 the ownership rights for this town passed to the Potocki family. 1631 – grand *hetman* Michał Potocki (Mykola Potocki) (1593–1651) received the privilege to build the town (on the right bank of Solotvynska Bystrytsia River), according to the Magdeburg rights. At the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Bohorodchany were developed by Dominik Potocki (1646–1683) and his wife Konstancja Potocka nee Truskolaska [5, p. 1212; 2, p. 235]. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Bohorodczany were developed by the Potocki-Kossakowski family. 1801 – the city became state property (of the then Austrian Empire) [6, p. 27].

<sup>8</sup> City Mariampol (Mariampil) was built on the peninsula over the Dniester river on the territory of the primary settlement dated 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> century, which was, probably, completely destroyed. In the 1630s Teodor Andrzej Belżecki (Theodore Andrew Belzetsky) received the privilege from the King

Private fortified city was developed here, based on the Magdeburg town rights since 1691 near the castle, which was built itself in the 1630s. The town was situated on the peninsula surrounded by natural obstacles from its three sides, and from the last, northern side, the town's fortifications formed a line of defense named "Kronwerk"<sup>9</sup>.

Planning structure of the town coincided with the urban model of a town-cum-residence of the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century and consisted of the three main interconnected elements: town itself, bastion castle, surrounded by two lines of defense dated 1630 and 1691 (second line was brick-faced in 1731 [1, p. 114]) and bastion fortification system with entrance gates. From the northern and north-eastern side, the town was surrounded by two suburbs. Quadrangular market square with the town hall became the compositional core of the town. The structure of the town itself was determined by the Capuchin Friars monastery complex, three districts (each for a different ethnic group) that formed urban blocks surrounding the market square. Residence of the owners – the castle with the palace and its park played the role of a citadel and was a planning element in its own right. Simultaneously, the entrance gate of the castle was joined by its axial connection to the town gate, and one may see the strict compositional, planning subordination between all the town elements. On the basis of field surveys and planning analysis one can make conclusions regarding the existence of the fortified town with a unique composition in Mariampol (Mariampil (partially preserved in the modern planning structure) of the 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century (Ill. 4).

### 3. Concerning regeneration of historic town cores

This research offers a solution to the problem concerning preservation of architectural and town-planning heritage of historic urban cores, through the development and implementation of the concept of regeneration of historic environment, on the example of the former towns of the Stanisławów (Ivano-Frankivsk) region (Jezupol – Yezupil (Ill. 1), Czernelica – Chernelytsia (Ill. 2), Bohorodczany – Bohorodchany (Ill. 3), Mariampol – Mariampil (Ill. 4)).

#### 3.1. The aim and tasks of the concept concerning regeneration of historic urban cores

The concept of regeneration of historic environment is represented below. Its main aim includes the implementation of measures concerning preservation, protection and coexistence of historic cultural heritage with the modern architecture of a town. Proposed measures are focused on enhancement of the role of monuments and valuable historic buildings in the community.

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of Poland regarding the building of the town on the territory of Wasilów (nowadays Vovchkiv), not far from the modern Mariampol (Mariampil). Belżecki built on a peninsula, over the Dniester river, a castle-cum-residence which became a citadel of the town [7, p. 93]. In 1691 King Jan III Sobieski passed by the ruined town, owned by Belżecki, and issued a privilege for *hetman* Stanisław Jan Jabłonowski to build here a fortified town. That year the construction of the fortress and the castle has begun. [21; 9, p. 238].

<sup>9</sup> Mariampol (Mariampil) fortifications have its analogies in the town of Okopy Świętej Trójcy (Okopy Sviatoji Trijtsi) (1692). The author of both designs is, obviously, Dutch-born Polish military engineer Tylman van Gammeren (1632–1706).

The main tasks are:

- Performing of scientific and survey work, elaboration of scientific and design documentation;
- Performing emergency works in conservation and preservation of valuable architectural structures;
- Performing planned restoration work on architectural monuments and valuable historic buildings;
- Implementation of zones, regulating the number of stories in new buildings in the areas of the highest concentration of architectural monuments;
- Development of proposals concerning revitalisation of layouts and elements of the urban environment.

### 3.2. The set of actions for the protection and preservation of historic and architectural heritage

Measures, concerning regeneration of historic environment, are suggested to be used in all the historic urban components, especially in the: former centres; defense system; palatial components; monastery and landscape complexes. In order to implement such measures, provided in the concept of regeneration of urban historic environment, we propose the approach based on stages.

The following principles concerning regeneration of historic environment and implementation methods are proposed:

- conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of valuable historic objects; (“a” on the schemes);
- detection of preserved authentic substance, existing in the underground level of valuable elements of urban structures, with its subsequent exposition (“b” on schemes);
- exhibiting preserved elements of the historic environment (“c” on schemes);
- identifying lost elements and valuable historic buildings of the centres and defense system by using signs-symbols (“d” on schemes);
- marking lost historic buildings by new architecture (“e” on schemes);
- museification of the extant elements of historic urban planning structure (“f” on schemes);
- reproduction of lost elements of historic urban planning structure (“g” on schemes);
- marking historical contours of lost elements of urban planning structure (“h” on schemes);
- adaption of valuable historic structures to the new function (“j” on schemes);
- recovering historic use in valuable historic structures (“k” on schemes);
- recovering of historic allotment in residential urban blocks (“m” on schemes);
- deconstruction of unfitting new buildings in the areas of the historic city cores (“n” on schemes);
- regulation of the number of stories of disharmonious new buildings situated in the areas of historic city cores (“o” on schemes);
- reproduction of historic park and garden compositions (“p” on schemes).

All valuable historic urban layouts require implementation of measures, that spread throughout the areas of historic cores:

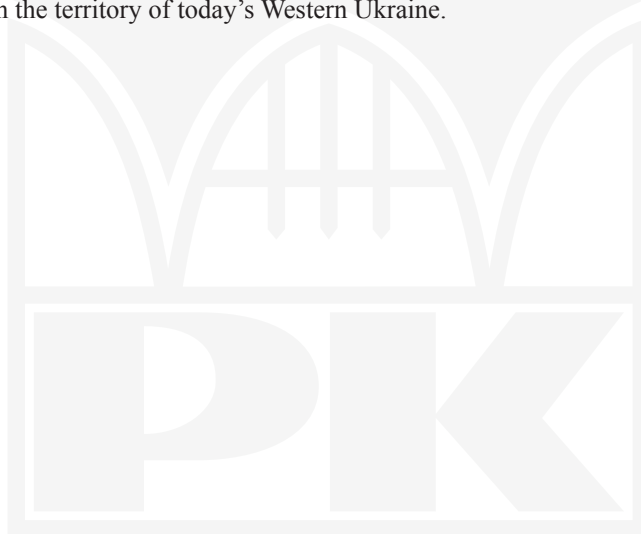
- complex modernisation and improvement of the historic environment;
- creating of educational and excursion routes in the historic urban areas;
- addition of historic urban complexes to the programme called “cultural tourism”.

### 3.3. Predicted results concerning realisation of regeneration actions

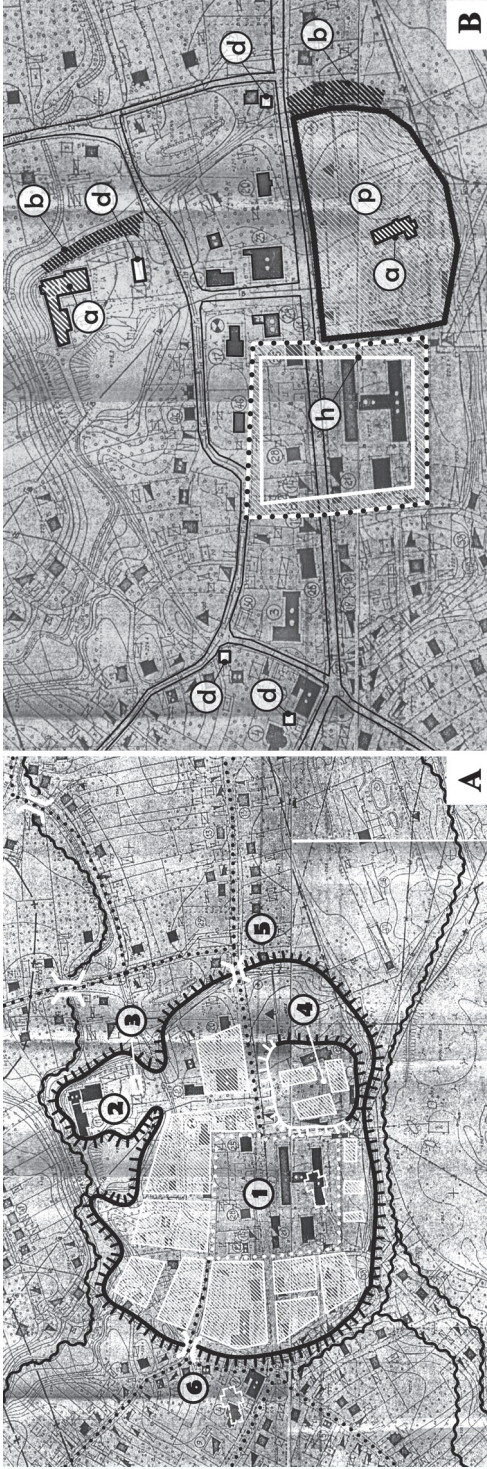
Realization of the proposed monument-protection actions will allow to:

- research the current technical condition of valuable historic buildings;
- eliminate the negative factors creating destruction of cultural heritage;
- increase the value of saved historic buildings and complexes through its active involvement in the public city life;
- save the unique historic and architectural environment of cities and adapt it to the contemporary needs of society;
- inform citizens and town visitors about historic aspects of the regional development and begin the process of cultural education concerning proper attitude to architecture and historic monuments;
- promote tourism development, including international one, as one of the main factors influencing popularisation of the national town-building heritage.

Concept concerning regeneration of the historic urban cores, supported by the legislation, can become the first step in the long process of urban revitalisation and its sustainable development on the territory of today's Western Ukraine.







III. 1. "Implementation actions concerning conservation and protection of the historic core of the town of Jezupol (Yezupil)": a) reconstruction of historic urban planning structure dated 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century. Explication: 1. Market square, 2. Dominican monastery, 3. Monastery bell tower, 4. Castle  
5. Western gate, 6. Eastern gate. Notes: lost historic buildings are marked in white colour. b) proposition concerning regeneration of the historic

town core

II. 1. "Zastosowanie działań dotyczących konserwacji i ochrony historycznego rdzenia miasta Jezupola (Yezupil)": a) rekonstrukcja historycznej struktury urbanistycznej z XVII – XVIII wieku. Legenda: 1. Rynek, 2. Klasztor dominikański, 3. Dzwonnica klasztorna, 4. Zamek, 5. Brama zachodnia, 6. Brama wschodnia. Uwagi: utracone budynki historyczne zaznaczono kolorem białym; b) propozycja dotycząca rewitalizacji historycznego rdzenia urbanistycznego

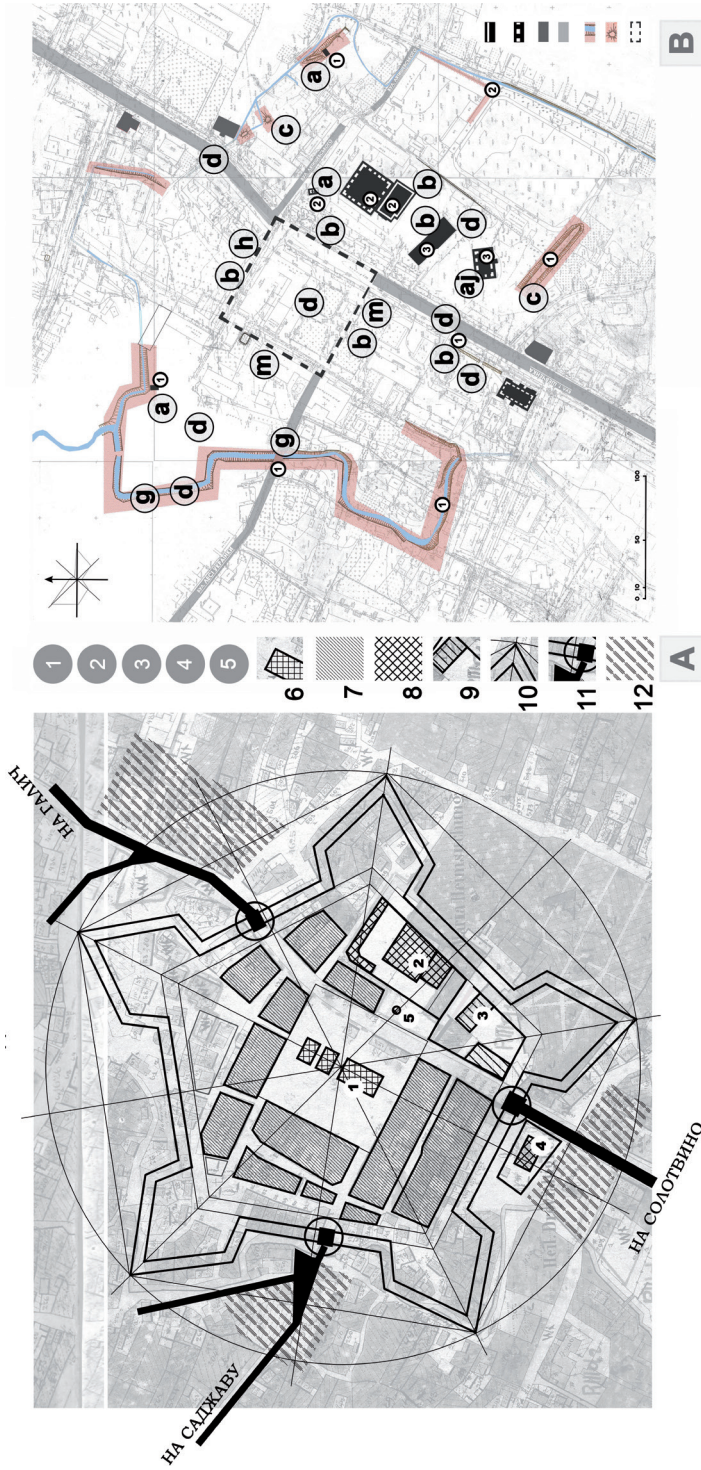




III. 2. "Implementation actions concerning conservation and protection of the historic core of Czermelica (Chemelytsia) city". Explication: 1. Site of the castle, 2. Dominican church, 3. Area of the market square with its town hall, 4. Entrance gate. Notes: lost historic buildings are marked in white colour; b) proposition concerning regeneration of the historic urban core

II. 2. "Zastosowanie działań dotyczących konserwacji i ochrony historycznego rdzenia miasta Czermelica (Chemelytsia)". Legenda: 1. Lokalizacja zamku, 2. Kościół dominikański, 3. Teren rynku z ratuszem, 4. Brama wjazdowa. Uwagi: utracone budynki historyczne zaznaczono kolorem białym; b) propozycja dotycząca rewitalizacji historycznego rdzenia urbanistycznego





III. 3. "Implementation actions concerning conservation and protection of the historic core of the town Bohorodchany (Bohorodchany)": a) reconstruction of town planning structure, dated the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Explication: 1. Town hall, 2. Dominican church and monastery, 3. Castel, 4. Church, 5. Well, 6. Market square, 7. Residential urban blocks, which border to the market square, 8. Monastery complex, 9. Residence complex, 10. The border of the fortifications, 11. Entrance gates. b) proposition concerning regeneration of the historic urban core

III. 3. "Zastosowanie działań dotyczących konserwacji i ochrony historycznego rdzenia miasta Bohorodchany (Bohorodchany)": a) rekonstrukcja miejskiego układu przestrzennego, datowana na koniec 17 wieku. Legenda: 1. Ratusz, 2. Klasztor i kościół dominikański, 3. Zamek, 4. Kościół, 5. Studnia, 6. Rynek, 7. Kwartaly zabudowy mieszkaniowej przy rynku, 8. Zespół klasztorny, 9. Zespół rezydencji, 10. Granica fortyfikacji, 11. Bramy wejściowe; b) propozycja dotycząca rewitalizacji historycznego rdzenia miejskiego



III. 4. "Implementation actions concerning conservation and protection of the historic core of the town of Mariampol (Mariampil)": a) identification of valuable historic elements of the urban space and its planning structure, represented on the modern surveying map. Explication: 1. Market square, 2. Former Capuchin monastery, 3. Church, 4. Palace, 5. Castle dated 1691, 6. Castle dated 1630, 7. Residence park, 8. Fortifications border, 9. Castle chapel (lost), 10. Synagogue (lost). b) Proposition concerning regeneration of historic urban core

II. 4. "Zastosowanie działań dotyczących konserwacji i ochrony historycznego rdzenia Mariampola (Mariampil)": a) identyfikacja wartościowych elementów przestrzeni miejskiej i jej struktury planistycznej, przedstawione na współczesnym podkładzie mapy. Legenda: 1. Rynek, 2. Dawny klasztor kapucynów, 3. Kościół, 4. Pałac, 5. Zamek z roku 1691, 6. Zamek z roku 1630, 7. Park rezydencyjny, 8. Granica fortyfikacji, 9. Kaplica zamkowa (utracona), 10. Synagoga (utracona); b) propozycja dotycząca rewitalizacji historycznego rdzenia miejskiego



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