



UDC 711.424

DOI: 10.56318/as2022.01.041

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Integral Development of the Historical City Centres of Ukraine

Abstract. The subject of this study is the signs of integrated development and the reasons for the intermittent success of the historical cities of Ukraine. City centres from settlements different in size and function were included in this study: Chernihiv, Lyubech, Baturyn, Romny, Chyhyryn, Motovylivka, Nizhyn, which testify that the tradition of integral development of the centres of historical cities of Ukraine is ancient. City governments and magnates in different ways supervised safety, production, and trade infrastructure, and improved the public space of market squares. The inner parts of the historical cities of Ukraine developed individually, had different goals and opportunities, used separate resources, and tried to achieve similar results – a harmonious socio-economic environment. Unfortunately, a thorough destruction of the historical cities of Ukraine as a result of the aggression of Moscow-Russian troops occurred during the 17th and early 21st centuries. In conclusion, it was noted that the logical area of long-term development of Ukrainian historical cities is the analysis and reproduction of historical and urban traditions, active implementation of revitalisation projects, and restoration of tangible cultural legacy. The study uses methods of structural analysis of spatial characteristics of planning and functional-territorial features of the city centres, processing and sampling the information in literary and archival sources. The purpose of the study is to determine the signs of integrated development of the centres of historical cities of Ukraine. The results of the study can be used in monument protection activities and practical work on the regeneration of the central part of the historical cities of Ukraine

Keywords: consistent growth, the city centre, defensive factor, social and economic environment, urban complex

INTRODUCTION

The centres of the historical cities of Ukraine were formed in close relationships, interdependence, and mutual influences of historical and socio-economic components. Proof of this is the development of Lviv, Zhovkva, Brody, and Ivano-Frankivsk in the Renaissance style. The city centres developed over several centuries, unevenly and periodically. Cyclical development was caused by wars, fires, diseases, and changes in the political and administrative system. However, researchers still do not pay attention to the features and integrity of the forms of development of the central part of the historical cities of Ukraine. This is caused by the current state of city centre preservation, the popularity of historical temple and palace buildings, and the lack of a paradigm for preserving the historical and cultural environment of the city. Ultimately, it is not clear whether

during the 16th-17th centuries the development of the historical cities of Ukraine had an integral manifestation.

It is vital to disclose the signs of integral development and the reasons for the intermittent success of centres in the historical cities of Ukraine. The scientific originality of the paper is its finding that the development of the centre of a historical city of Ukraine as a complete architectural and urban complex had different forms of manifestation, but the same goal – the creation of a harmonious socio-economic environment.

Urban complexes of historical cities of Ukraine are the subject of analysis by M. Bezv [1], V. Vecherskyi [2], M. Kapral [3], H. Petryshyn [4]. The priorities of M. Bezv's [1] research were the specific features of city fortifications and the compositional and city-building characteristics

Suggested Citation:

Rybchynskiy, O. (2022). Integral Development of the Historical City Centres of Ukraine *Architectural Studies*, 8(1), 41-50.

Journal homepage: <https://arch-studies.com.ua/en#>

Architectural Studies, 8(1), 41-50

Received: 22.12.2021 Revised: 21.03.2022 Accepted: 02.05.2022

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of Renaissance cities. V. Vecherskyi [2] focused on historical and city-planning monument protection studies of inhabited places. M. Kapral [3] analysed the problems of religious and national communities in the historical cities of Ukraine. Halyna Petryshyn researched the establishment of theory and research methodology of historical cities [4]. Polish scientist K. Brzezany [5] identified the problems of the spatial development of cities in the 16th and 17th centuries. Czech researcher J. Klapste [6] investigated the archaeological legacy of medieval historical cities. The scope of surveys included analysis of topographic factors influencing the development of the city, historical foundations and stages of expansion of the settlement. The Ukrainian scientific field is dominated by publications dedicated to the historical cities of the Western part of the country. This is due to the state of preservation of the architectural environment of the city, the availability of sources and the ancient school of architecture and urban planning. Instead, the spatial and semantic forms of central areas development of the Ukrainian historical cities were left out of consideration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Studies of the second half of the 19th century devoted to the history of the cities of the left bank of Ukraine, archival documents, google maps sites, studies in periodicals and monographs of the beginning of the 21st century devoted to the history of urbanism of Ukraine served as the information basis of the study. In the space of each city centre mentioned, the field studies were conducted.

The study uses analysis, synthesis, classification, statistical, historical-comparative, retrospective, and periodisation methods. The method of primary source analysis was used, enabling the determination of the compositional and planning characteristics – the line of defensive structures of the city, the location of the castle, temples, key secular buildings and the spatial properties of the districts. Through comparative analysis method, map materials and aerial photographs, archival documents, and field studies, the preserved monumental urban relics of the city centre, dominants and accents, preservation of the territories of ancient defensive structures, and urban transformations of the city centre in the 19th-20th centuries were determined. Since the centres of historical cities of Ukraine suffered

serious damage during the 19th and 20th centuries, precise attention was paid to the graphic reproduction of the line of fortifications and finding the locations of churches. This way of analysis allows identifying the spatial features of the city centre and lays the foundations for monument protection activities, contributing to the validity of the development of regeneration projects in the central part of the historical city of Ukraine.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The city centre is a special space. It is the result of combinations of geographical, social, and economic factors. Due to this, it becomes a space for the development of trade, crafts, and culture.

After the Lublin Union in 1569, royal and private cities were actively founded in Ukraine. The status of a free royal city in Ukraine was held by: Boguslav, Busk, Vinnytsia, Volodymyr, Drohobych, Haysyn, Zhytomyr, Kamianets-Podilskyi, Kyiv, Kovel, Lutsk, Lyubech, Lviv, Myrhorod, Pereyaslav, Cherkasy. [7] These cities received the Magdeburg right. It supported the development of the urban environment. For example, Richard Schygel thinks that at the beginning of the seventeenth century in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth there were 932 cities. [8] The emergence of the central areas in these cities was preceded by the erection of castles or courtyards, and their development was influenced by natural and human resources, economic prosperity, territorial integration, and well-thought-out defence function (reliable boundaries of the city centre).

In the cities that continued to develop on the site of ancient Rus' settlements, the citadel was the first to change, later – suburbs and neighbourhoods (Bila Tserkva, Busk, Volodymyr, Halych, Glukhiv, Dubno, Izyaslav, Korosten, Kremenets, Novgorod-Siverskyi, Pereyaslav, Pyryatyn, Stepan, Chornobyl). For example, in Chernihiv, improvements in the urban structure of the city centre continued during the 14th and 18th centuries. At the beginning of the 19th century, the historically formed picturesque city centre with crooked streets was changed according to a new, regular urban project. At the end of the 18th century, it consisted of five original and fortified parts: the citadel, the suburbs, the surrounding city, Tretyak, and the ensemble of the Yelets Monastery (Fig. 1).

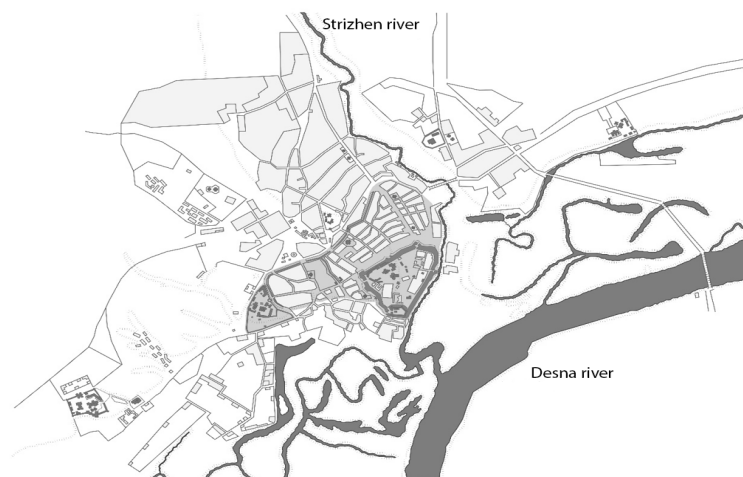


Figure 1. Chernihiv city centre in the late 18th – early 19th centuries. (author's study)

Source: author's drawing of the map of Chernihiv using various maps of the late 18th and early 19th centuries [2]



The uniqueness of this city centre is in its ingrained, stable, centuries-old urban structure. In addition, its configuration was influenced by the landscape: numerous streams, rounding off the rivers Desna and Stryzhen. The complex of churches was formed by the symbolic spatial coordinates of the centre of Chernihiv: The Salvation, Borysoglibsk, Annunciation Cathedrals, St. Michael's and Friday Churches, the Assumption Cathedral of the Yelets Monastery [2].

One of the important functions of the central area was to create security for residents. It is known that Chernihiv Colonel Pavlo Polubotok owned not only an estate outside the city but also, in case of an enemy attack, a mansion in the fortress, which consisted of a brick house, a dusty house with the passage and three hiding places with rye [9]. Another Chernihiv colonel, Yakiv Lyzohub, also had a mansion on the territory of the castle. Sometime later, the Chernihiv magistrate was housed in the Polubotok building, and the regimental chancellery operated in the Lyzohubs' house [9]. Thus, in finding a solution for the functional adaptation of buildings took into account economic, political, social, and military aspects that influenced the ways of using the buildings in the central areas. Consequently, none of the aspects became dominant over the others.

The centre was a space of key areas of urban life: work, security, education, and housing. Thus, in the northern part of the Chernihiv child on the remains of the shaft during

1700-1776, there was a well-known college in Ukraine. It was founded by a church leader and writer Ioann Maksymovych, and the model of studying was based on the European academies [2].

The difficult fate of the border outpost and the centre of the County Office affected the frequent ruin and reconstruction, composition and density of buildings of the defence complex in the central part and the castle in Lyubech. In 1609-1618 a group of Polish-Lithuanian troops was stationed in this place [10]. In the middle of the 17th century, Lyubech was passed several times from the Cossacks to the Polish-Lithuanian possession. It was in the first half of the 17th century that the castle and the city centre were burned and rebuilt. Instead, the panoramic image of 1651 by Abraham van Westerfeld represents Lyubech as a large and well-built city [11]. The castle is located on a mountain that rises 40 meters above river level. The city buildings stretched for 110 meters and were dense and full of various purposes. Churches dominated the buildings of the districts, and military-administrative buildings and shops, residential and commercial buildings, craft workshops and warehouses were located near them. The city centre, which was planned below the castle, had two gates – Kyiv and Lviv, around the perimeter. In addition, it was surrounded by a picket fence with towers. The street network was irregular and stretched toward the two churches (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Lyubech city centre in the 17th century (author's study)

Source: the author's drawing of the graphic reconstruction of the city centre of Lyubech, which is based on aerial photography [12], a panoramic image of 1651 by Abraham van Westerfeld [11] and preserved urban relics identified by the author

In the 18th century, the central area of Lyubech expanded to the south, retaining the location of the streets. In the first half of the 19th century, a new and regular street network was planned, and the palace, park complex of the Miloradoviches, and a number of churches were built (churches of the Transfiguration and Assumption) [10].

The historical centre of Lyubech is the result of layers of changes in the cultural landscape and architectural and urban planning properties of the late 16th-19th centuries and represents a growing model of the city centre, a combination of social and physical factors. (wars, fires, reconstruction,

construction of buildings, churches and neighbourhoods, fortifications, and castles).

The terrible bloodshed of November 2, 1708, committed by order of Tsar Peter I of Moscow, affected the existence of the Baturyn centre. In the description of 1768, it is noted that the urban space of Baturyn consisted of three parts: the territory of the former fortress with Trinity Square and small districts of residential buildings, streets and alleys of the old planning structure (former open surroundings) and peripheral streets-forstads (urban hamlets) [13]. Preserved street network, archaeological legacy

and relics of fortifications show that the centre of Baturyn had regular planning. The city was founded in 1625, but after its capture in November 1632, it was looted and destroyed by the Moscow army [14]. In 1633-1643, under the supervision of Alexander Pyasochinski, the centre of Baturyn was comprehensively built up: it was fortified with a dry moat and a picket fence, towers and gates were built, a street network and a castle were formed over the steep bank of the Sejm River [14].

The description of 1654 states that “three gates were built in this earthen city; two gates had towers covered with the sawn board; the third gate had no tower; there were six impassable and topless corner towers. A moat was dug near this earthen city on three sides of the mountain, and the fourth, from this earthen city, up the lake, is fenced with a vertical sharp stake, there are no towers on that wall. In the middle of the guard wall, to the water, a dent was made in

the gate. In the city on the towers and on the wall, there are 9 cannons, cast iron, and iron. A wooden church of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker was built in the city. A manor house was built in the city above the lake and on the mountain; a moat and an earthen embankment were made near the mansion; the embankment is fenced with a vertical sharp stake of oak logs. In the centre of that fortification was a gate with a tower, and there are three impassable towers covered with graters; a moat was made on this side near this yard and near the guard walls; this fortification was divided into two parts by a vertical sharp stake and two ditches were made near these walls” [14]. During 1669-1708 Baturyn developed as a capital city, where councils of leaders met several times a year. In the second half of the 17th century, the defensive perimeter was strengthened around the centre, earthen mounds like bastions were formed around the towers, and churches, palaces, mansions, and houses were built [15] (Fig. 3).

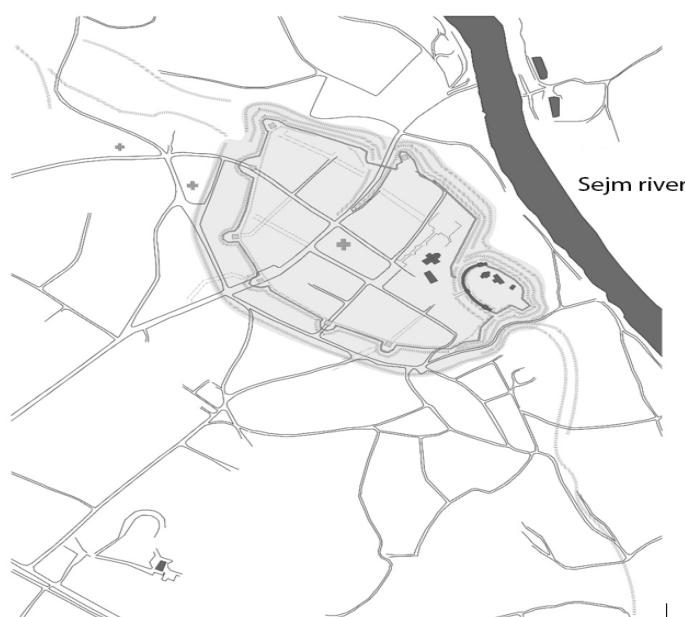


Figure 3. Baturyn city centre in early 18th century

Source: the author’s drawing of the graphic reconstruction of the city centre of Baturyn, which is based on modern aerial photography [16], preserved urban relics identified by the author

After the devastation, the settlement did not recover. In 1726, “the city of Baturyn is completely empty, and all walls around it have collapsed, it is all in thickets. There are no new or old buildings in both castles” [17]. Instead, in the middle of the 18th century, shops and taverns began to operate “in an urban place”, and several residential mansions were built [18]. The materials of Rummyantsev’s description of 1765-1769 show that the city was mainly built up of wooden houses and outbuildings: barns, stables, cowsheds, and granaries [13]. Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovskyi in the second half of the 18th century tried to revive the city, but his plans were not fulfilled because he was pushed to the margins of political life by Russian empress Catherine II.

For a few decades, the centre of Baturyn in the South-Western part was fortified with a segment of wooden walls with towers and gates, near the castle was the Market Square with the architecturally dominant Holy Trinity Cathedral,

and the territory was divided into regular districts with tidy buildings.

Thus, the integrated development of Baturyn centre was interrupted by a punitive operation by the Russian army. Unfortunately, the technologies and talents later brought in by Kyrylo Rozumovskyi failed to restore Baturyn’s physical environment.

The centre of Romny was formed as a result of three stages of the spatial development of the city. Comparing historical cartids of the 17th-19th centuries with modern topographic sub-foundations, the following transformations of the urban space in the centre of the city are highlighted: – the structure of the city centre of the first stage: City (Castle) – Suburb – Outskirts. Such a structure is inherent in Ukrainian cities of the times of Kievan Rus in the 12th-13th centuries; – the structure of the city centre of the second stage: City – Suburb – Outskirts is preserved, but,



unlike the first stage, the construction of a wooden fortress with rectangular towers in the plan, inherent in the culture of the Cossack era of the 17th century, begins; – after the war, the structure of the third stage of the development of the city centre changes substantially. The city (Castle) is preserved, and new parts of the city are being formed: Zapadynets, Mohylyki, and Monastyryshche [19]. At the beginning of the 18th century, the transformation of the fortress from quadrangular to pentagonal form began. In the first half 19th century, all defensive lines of fortification were demolished and the main streets of the city were formed, preserved to this day. The rise of the central part dates back to the 18th- early 19th centuries. Therewith, the volume of the city centre

increased and its temples and fortifications were transformed. In the second half of the 18th century, Romnys defensive perimeter was in the shape of an irregular hexagon with five pentagonal bastions and one quadrangular one. People entered the central area through four gates with gate towers: Pryhorodska, Monastyrska, Mykilska, and Zhytyanska (Fig. 4). In 1786, surrounded by ramparts, the centre was decorated with a brick church of the Descent of the Holy Spirit and a bell tower, wooden churches of the Assumption of the Virgin and St. Nicholas, 133 burgher houses, two schools with wooden churches, a hospital with a cathedral, 146 shops, and 11 taverns. The area between the Cathedral and the Church of St. Nicholas was the venue for all fairs until 1804 [19].



Figure 4: Romny city centre at the end of the 18th century

Source: the author's drawing of the city centre of Romny based on a map of the end of the 18th century [2]

In the first quarter of the 18th century, the majestic mansion of General Andriy Markevich, standing on a high hill behind the Cathedral of the Assumption, was iconic. The house had deep cellars with strong doors, and the windows on the first floor were protected by iron bars. Andriy Markevich became the founder of the Church of St. Nicholas [19]. General Obozny also became the founder of the brick cathedral church of the Descent of the Holy Spirit, in the crypts of which he was buried with his wife Anna Markevych [19]. During the end of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries, all the defensive lines of the city centre were completely levelled, and new streets were built, which still exist today (Lermontov and Pushkin streets). The idea of strategic planning, communication links between the city centre and the suburbs, and moderate building density were implemented in Romny.

The essence of the idea of the capital's Hetman's city influenced the centre of Chyhyryn. Its spatial design was determined by the castle hill and located in the valley. The castle had a triangular outline formed by wooden earthen and brick walls, bastions and ravelins were located in the corners and strategic places. The central area stretched to the east of the castle hill and to the bend of river Tyasmin surrounded by stone walls, wooden palisades, a rampart, a moat, and wooden towers [20] (Fig. 5). The urban framework of the city centre was based on the intersection of arched and curved radial streets. Important churches stood out among the one-story wooden buildings. Thus, during his visit to Chyhyryn, Paul of Aleppo, together with the Patriarch of Antioch Macarius III, mentions in his diary (August 12, 1656) that they defended the noon liturgy in the Church of St. John the Theologian, and records the existence of the Church of the Assumption [21].



Figure 5. Chyhyryn city centre at the end of the 17th century

Source: the author's drawing of the graphic reconstruction of the city centre of Chyhyryn, which is based on P. Gordon's map of 1678 and the corrected north-south orientation [2]

The previously mentioned cities developed, functioned, and substantially influenced the cultural and political history of Ukraine. However, there were those that existed for a short period of time (Motovylyvka, Novy Konetspil, Zhyvotiv, Kalnyk, Stavyshcha, Kopyivka, et al.); on the other hand, they were important for Ukrainian urbanism because they represent valuable examples of spatial urban planning complexes in the centre of the city. A valuable example of such a complex is Motovylyvka.

The centre of Motovylyvka is characterised by antiquity and complexity of creation. Local historian Lavrentiy Pokhylevych, referring to folklore, writes that Motovylyvka was a city of Mina, where Greeks lived in over 600 houses. The castle and the church were fortified in the city, which was located where the house of the landowner Rulikowski stands. The ramparts and ditches that surrounded the ancient castle mostly existed in the middle of the 19th century. After the invasion of the Pechenegs, the settlement was completely destroyed and was called the Empty settlement. Later, after the new development, it was called Gulyanyky.

The settlement passes through different owners. In 1560, Prince Constantine of Ostrozhsky donated the estate to Ivan Motovylyvets, whose name became the name of the estate. In 1595 King Sigismund III presented Motovylyvka to Kyiv Zemstvo Judge Yan Aksak [22]. During 1608-1613 he worked on the selection of sites for the construction of fortresses in Ukraine to defend the borders. That is why he became the creator of the Motovylyvka citadel, which was already presented in the lustration of 1616: "The city is newly inhabited on empty soil and with new roots, together with the castle, on the Black Way itself, built largely with the funds of Yan Aksak. The castle has 4 well-fortified towers, each with two walls, deep and high shafts around, and buildings surrounding it. There is also a fence around the city with two walls, 8 larger towers and 15 smaller ones. The city has over 300 inhabited houses" [23]. In the 1630s, Stefan Aksak built a Catholic chapel in the castle [23]. In 1664, Stefan Charnetsky built bastions near the ramparts in Motovylyvka, one of which was still preserved in the second half of the 19th century and was called "Charnetsky's rondel" [23] (Fig. 6).

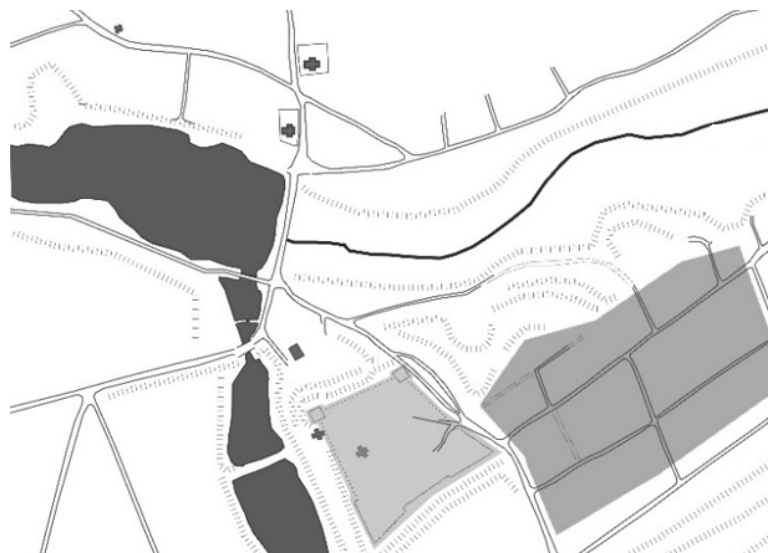


Figure 6. Motovylyvka city centre in the 17th century

Source: the author's drawing of the graphic reconstruction of the city centre of Motovylyvka, based on modern aerial photography [24], recording preserved urban relics and fragments of fortifications

The description of Motovylyvka in 1725 indicates the decline of the city: “There are few houses in this castle, only a hut, an alcove, and a barn, a cellar, and a few cowsheds. There is a tavern in this city” [23]. In the second half of the 18th century, before the first partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the castle hosted border courts of disputes between the inhabitants of Poland and Russia [22]. In Motovylyvka there were two churches – the Intercession and the Virgin Mary ones. The Church of the Virgin Mary was old, in the audit of the Fastiv deanery in 1746 it is stated that it was wooden with three domes, next to it there was a bell tower with 5 bells, and the courtyard was fenced with oak piles [22]. The culture of the city began to develop more actively during the time of Józef Rulikowski, who built a brick palace, laid out a park in the English style, and founded the roman catholic church in 1809 [23].

The spatial morphology of Motovylyvka is linear: the castle was located above the steep slope of the pond, and to the east of it stretched the cite centre. In the north,

the urban defence complex was protected by the Stugna River and its steep banks. Motovylyvka was an example of a military city. This is evidenced by the large area of the castle, which is only twice smaller as the centre. The street frame was marked by thoughtfulness and regularity. In the example of the urban complex of the castle and the central area in Motovylyvka noticeable defining ideas: joint solution to defence problems, the effectiveness of economic practices, and lack of socio-spatial polarisation.

From the end of the 20th century until today, the architectural and urban development of centre of Nizhyn has been unbalanced. The ancient Rus’ city was destroyed by the army of the Mongol Empire in 1239-1240. According to the Deulin Treaty of 1618, Nizhyn became part of the Kyiv Voivodeship. This affected the development of the city centre. The development of the architectural environment became consistent after 1625 when the city received the Magdeburg right. During the 17th-18th centuries, the castle complex and the environment of the Old and New cities were built (Fig. 7) [2].

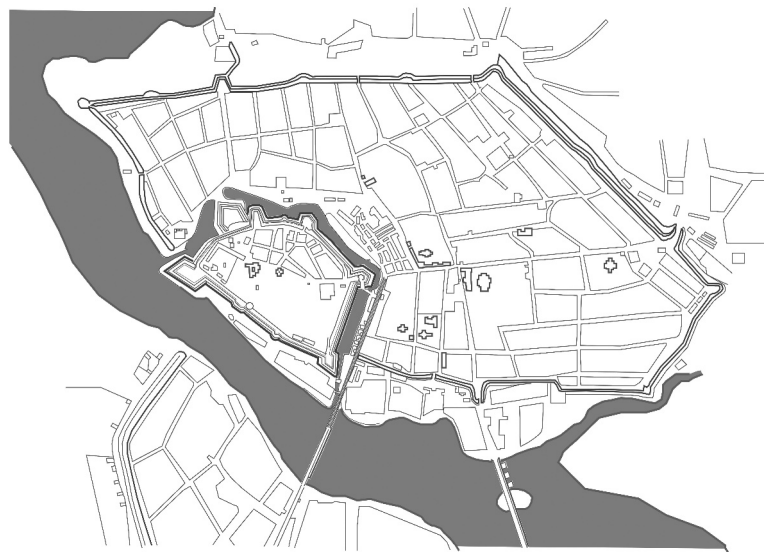


Figure 7. Nizhyn city centre in the 18th century

Source: the author’s drawing of the city centre of Nizhyn, which is based on the map of 1773 [2]

The fortifications of the castle and the city centre require constant care. For example, the voivode Ivan Rzhevsky wrote in 1665 that the city wall of Nizhyn collapsed in many places, in the upper earthen city were eleven towers and in each of them – ten cannons [15]. In 1679, the legends also state that the city wall collapsed, and the towers and huts of the guards were old and decaying. It was mentioned that during the next 100 years the fortifications of the castle and the city centre did not improve, as the record of 1786 states: “The city wall almost completely collapsed, only holes remained in the places of the four gates” [25]. In 1655-1658 the Nizhyn colonels brothers Ivan and Vasyl Zolotarenko funded the construction of the Mykolayiv Cathedral on the market square [26]. During 1702-1716, the Annunciation Cathedral of the Convent was built according to the project of the architect Hryhoriy Ustinov, the efforts of Metropolitan Stefan Jaworski and the financing of Hetman Ivan Mazepa [27]. In the first quarter of the 18th century, the Old Castle was rebuilt: it was expanded, and an eastern bastion with a fort

was added, thus forming the New Castle. In this century the districtal system of streets of the city centre is developed. The role of the urban framework was performed by four streets: Moskovska, Chernihivska, Kyivska, and Romenska.

In 1721, a new one was built on the site of the old Epiphany wooden church located on the territory of the Old Castle. In the 18th century, Nizhyn construction of brick churches began instead of wooden ones: in 1733 the Trinity Church was built, and in 1757 the Church of St. Barbara was built on the site of the Savior Transfiguration, in 1762 the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Church of the Nativity of the Virgin was built in Pokrovskaya, in 1775 built the Exaltation and Vvedenskaya convent of the same name, in the 1780s at the Church of the Intercession built a warm church of St. Mykolas, in 1788 on the site of Panteleimon was built by Panteleimon-Vasylevsky [28].

In the second half of the 18th century, a number of important buildings of the city centre were built along Moskovska Street: in the middle of the 18th century a powder cellar was



built on the territory of the castle; in 1771 the building of the city magistrate was built according to the project of architect Andriy Kvasov, in the 1770s involving Andriy Kvasov trade rows and several shops with barns were constructed, in 1777 Mykhailo Ligda's pharmacy was built, at the end of the 18th century the city council was established [2].

The Nizhyn magistrate was assembled in the form of a slender, majestic, and compositionally designed two-storey building, topped by a two-story clock tower. On the central axis of the first floor was a large through passage highlighted on the facade by an arched portal. Arcades of trade rows with cool cellars stretched on two sides of the magistrate's building. Architect Andriy Kvasov designed the complex of the magistrate "shops of different sizes covered with brick vaults, large and small living rooms covered with vaults, halls with two stairs, on the courtyard side the building had a porch with a gallery on supports, on the second floor a large oval hall, oval hall for petitioners, small and large rooms 12, near the hall 2 small passage rooms, on both sides of the house two entrance gates to the courtyard, large and small shops for rent, in front of the shops' passage galleries with attics and colonnades" [29].

After the fire of 1798, the renovation of the magistrate in Nizhyn continued under the supervision of the Chernihiv provincial architect Anton Kartashevsky, who made drawings of the facade and floor plans of the building [30]. Unfortunately, in 1849 the ostentatious building of the magistrate was completely dismantled, [31] since the self-governing city management system ceased to exist in the Russian Empire, and the side arcades and shopping malls were dismantled in the late 1950s. [32]. In the 1780s, the architectural complex of the Nizhyn Post Office was built. It consisted of a post office, the director's apartment, a hotel, two offices, a station supervisor's house, a pit room, stables, a carriage house, and a fodder warehouse. The architectural space of Nizhyn centre is filled with private wooden houses. Although a number of tenement houses appeared at the end of the 18th century (the house of Colonel Peloponov, General Capuani, Captain Shaula of Nosiv, and iconic comrade Velychkivsky), the city's residential buildings still remained mostly wooden [33].

During the 18th century, the Greek district in the old city was vigorously formed. A powerful religious, administrative, commercial, and educational centre of the Greek community was established in this place. In 1729 the parish church of Archangel Michael was erected and in 1760 the Church of All Saints was built. In 1817 a Greek school was built [2].

The first Greek magistrate appeared in the late 1720s near the churches of Archangel Michael and All Saints. It consisted of three administrative and two utility rooms [32]. In the 1790s it was rebuilt, probably according to the project of the provincial architect Anton Kartashevsky [32]. The administrative building was designed in a classicist style, two-story, the plan had a complex outline and consisted of the main building, east and west office, and two side buildings. In 1872, the Greek magistrate was liquidated [32]. The city and Greek magistrates created an unsurpassed ensemble in the centre of Nizhyn. In the 19th century, there was a

decline in the economic and architectural development of the settlement, it lost the status of a regimental city. In the first half of the nineteenth century, fair trade ceased, and in 1831 the Magdeburg Law was abolished [34].

The centre of Nizhyn is an example of such an integrated development, the signs of which are manifested in different parts – the old and new castle and central area, market square, densely and sparsely built-up neighbourhoods, temples, and suburbs. During the 17th-18th centuries, the city used critical management of economic growth and introduced the principle of a compact urban environment. Notably, in the construction of the temple emphasis was placed on quality and diversity. During this period, urban and greek self-government bodies had a high level of freedom in regulatory and financial matters, economic and trade contacts with many cities were actively expanded.

CONCLUSIONS

The several examples considered in the study show that the tradition of integrated development of the centres in historical cities of Ukraine is ancient. City governments and magnates in different ways supervised safety, production, and trade infrastructure, and improved the public space of market squares. The centres of the historical cities of Ukraine developed individually, had different goals and opportunities, used separate resource engagements and tried to achieve similar results – a harmonious socio-economic environment. Unfortunately, there was a destruction of the central areas of the historical cities of Ukraine as a result of the aggression by Moscow-Russian troops during the 17th and early 21st centuries.

In the centre of Chernihiv, none of the aspects of the functional use of territories (economic, political, social, and military aspects) became dominant over the others. In Lyubech, city centre represents the idea of a cultural palimpsest and the expansion of architectural and urban planning spaces during the end of the 16th and 19th centuries. In Baturyn, an ambitious plan for the development of the capital city centre, which was destroyed by Russian troops, is presented. In Romny, the centre was developed involving the strategic planning of the settlement. In Chhyryn, the city centre represents the idea of a strong and developed capital of Hetman Ukraine in the second half of the 17th century. Motovylovka represents the principle of the military development of the settlement. Nizhyn city centre is an example of a compact urban environment focused on economic growth and the establishment of ideals of self-government.

The results of the study are important for the expansion of knowledge in the history of Ukrainian urban planning and the highlighting of city identity. In the future, it is worth continuing the investigation of the architecture of the lost churches, palaces, and administrative objects, and archaeological examination of the line of city centre fortifications.

Therefore, the logical area for the long-term continuation of the development of historical cities of Ukraine is the analysis and reproduction of historical and urban traditions, active implementation of projects of revitalisation and restoration of tangible cultural legacy.

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Інтегральний розвиток середмість історичних міст України

Анотація. Предметом аналізу статті є ознаки інтегрального розвитку та причини перерв успіху історичних міст України. В сферу дослідження потрапили середмістя з різних за розміром та функціональним призначенням поселень: Чернігів, Любеч, Батурин, Ромни, Чигирин, Мотовилівка, Ніжин. Вони засвідчують, що традиція інтегрального розвитку середмістя історичних міст України є давньою. Міське самоврядування та магнати в різний спосіб дбали про безпеку, виробничу та торговельну інфраструктуру, якісно виправляли громадський простір ринкових площ. Середмістя історичних міст України розвивалися індивідуально, мали різну мету і можливості, застосовували окремі ресурсні залучення та намагалися здобувати схожі наслідки – гармонійне соціально-економічне середовище. Нажаль ґрунтовні руйнування простору середмість історичних міст України відбулися внаслідок агресії московсько-російських військ впродовж 17 - початку 21 століть. В підсумку зазначено, що логічним напрямком перспективного продовження розвитку історичних міст України є аналіз і відтворення історико-урбаністичних традицій, активне впровадження проектів ревіталізації та реставрації матеріальної культурної спадщини. В статті використано методи структурного аналізу просторових характеристик планування та функціонально-територіальних особливостей середмістя, опрацювання і вибірка інформації в літературних та архівних джерелах. Мета дослідження – визначити ознаки інтегрального розвитку середмістя історичних міст України. Результати дослідження можуть бути використані у пам'ятко-охоронній діяльності та практичних роботах з регенерації центральної частини історичних міст України

Ключові слова: послідовне зростання, центр міста, оборонний чинник, соціально-економічне середовище, містобудівний комплекс