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Frontline town centres within the area of the Hirskiy Tikych river

Abstract. The study presents the history of the emergence, development and decline of the frontline towns concentrated in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River. The research focuses on Buzivka, Buky, Vorone, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmativ, Sokolivka and Monastyryshche. Natural factors and the branching of the Black Way determined the concentration of settlements in the river area. The study of the frontline towns is relevant due to the peculiarities of urban processes in Central Ukraine and is important for the development of historical and architectural reference plans. The research aims to determine the spatial features of the city centre in the cities of the right-bank Ukraine frontier in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the course of the study, the methods of analysis (for literary sources), comparative analysis (for the cartography of different times), and a set of field studies were used. The studied towns had an optimal defensive perimeter dominated by a Ukrainian wooden church, and a key element of the spatial image was a residential wooden house. It is determined that the cities of the frontier had political and cultural conflicts with the centre of the state, which caused the loss of the role of settlements and the division of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the late seventeenth century. Based on historical cartography, source material, and the preserved ancient street network, the urban planning features of the town centres are localised and identified. The frontier towns concentrated in the area of the Gorny Tikich River were economically and culturally united and were characterised by rational planning. Improvements in the town centres of the frontier towns are linked to the political and economic intentions of magnates in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. The spatial layout of the town centre was centred around a Ukrainian wooden church, except Monastyryshche, which also had a wooden church in the town centre. The main building element was the Ukrainian wooden house, which defined the spatial and cultural image of the settlement. Due to the uncertain political boundaries and the division of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the late seventeenth century, the frontier towns lost their significance. In the nineteenth century, except for Monastyryshche, all settlements declined economically and administratively. The practical value of the study lies in the fact that the results can be used in the development of historical and architectural reference plans, revitalisation projects for the centres of historic towns, downtown regeneration projects, and the commemoration of lost important monuments. The research materials can be used in a course on the history of urban planning and architecture of Ukraine, as well as in the development of tourist and recreational routes

Keywords: area; location; culture; urban planning; church; market square; defensive perimeter

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INTRODUCTION

Ukrainian cities were actively founded and developed during the 16th and 17th centuries. Trade routes and rivers were the historical components of urban settlement. Thanks to the established trade routes, such Ukrainian cities as Bar, Kitaygorod, Dunayivtsi, Berdychiv, Pavoloch and many others developed. The town centres in these settlements were actively developing during the 16th and 17th centuries due to economic growth. Consequently, they built castles, a reliable defensive perimeter of the city centre, churches, monasteries, and town halls, and filled market squares with shops and residential buildings. It is worth noting that the presence of rivers and ponds in these settlements served both defensive and commercial purposes. Rivers and lakes created additional obstacles for attackers. At the same time, bridge tolls generated income, and milling, fishing, and crafts that required the use of water volumes developed.

These components of Ukrainian cities are optimally shown on the Map by Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan from the mid-17th century (n.d.) and the Map by Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zaroni from the second half of the 18th century (n.d.). On the mid-sixteenth-century map, a group of towns in the area of the Gorny Tikich River concentrated in the southern part, attract attention. To the south of them stretched the steppe part of Ukraine with no urban settlements with a fixed defensive perimeter. This concentration consisted of the following towns: Buzivka, Buky, Vorone, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmativ, Sokolivka and Monasteryshche. Today, these settlements have lost the three-dimensional spatial image created in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Buzivka, Vorone, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmativ, Sokolivka are now villages. Buky is an urban-type settlement and only Monasteryshche is a town. Changes in the state of the settlements were caused not only by wars, fires, and changes of magnates but also by the relocation of the frontline. These settlements are not represented in the history of Ukrainian architecture and urban planning, the territory of the city centre is not protected from uncontrolled development, and there is no programme for the revitalisation of the historical and cultural environment. These facts determine the research's relevance.

The studies of many Ukrainian scholars present different ways of urban accents of Ukrainian historical cities. M. Bezv (2022) analyses the qualities of fortifications and compositional characteristics of Renaissance cities. V. Vechersky (2022) emphasises the importance of historical and urban planning research for the development of monument protection documentation. P. Rychkov (2020) analyses the problems of the evolution of the spatial structure of historical cities of Ukraine. I. Lytvynchuk (2021) deals with the formation of defensive urban complexes in southeastern Podillia. The very problem of frontline cities is the subject of analysis by many American and European researchers in the fields of geography, economics, cultural studies, and urban studies. In Ukraine, however, settlements of this type remain neglected, including their spatial features in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Publications by P. Nugent (2012) and M.-V. Martinez (2006) highlights the issues of the theory of frontier culture. C. Sohn & F. Lara-Valencia (2013) point out that open borders do not necessarily generate hybridisation processes that create mixed identities in frontier cities. B. Reitel *et al.* (2002) argue that frontier cities maintain a privileged relationship with the border and are at the same time privileged markers of the border.

The research aim was to establish the perimeter boundaries of the city centres and the current state of their preservation. The scientific novelty is determined by the fact that for the first time, the frontier agglomeration of cities concentrated in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River is introduced into scientific circulation, the urban planning composition, and volumetric-spatial properties of the city centres in the cities of the frontier of right-bank Ukraine in the XVII-XVIII centuries are presented.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methods of analysis and classification of the source base, systematisation, and synthesis of statistical data, as well as the method of historical periodisation, were used in the study. In the study of city centres in frontline towns, the method of analysis (for primary sources) was used, which allowed to determine the compositional and planning characteristics – the perimeter of the city centre's defences, the location of the castle, churches, and the spatial properties of the quarters. Using the method of comparative analysis (for multi-temporal cartographic materials and aerial photographs, archival documents, and field research), the preserved urban relics of the city centre (streets and quarters), the line of ancient defensive structures, and urban changes in the city centre in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were identified. Knowing that the historical cities of Ukraine were destroyed during the 19th and 20th centuries when identifying the boundaries and spatial properties of the city centre, special attention was paid to graphically recreating the line of fortifications and finding the locations of churches.

The research is mainly based on the data from Map by Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan from the mid-17th century (n.d.) and Map by Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zaroni from the second half of the 18th century (n.d.). However, the source base of the study also includes publications from the second half of the 19th century on the historical development of Ukrainian cities, archival documents, and articles in periodicals. A group of publications filled with historical facts were written by L. Pokhylevych (1864), F. Sulimierski & W. Walewski (1880). These studies are the basis for this research.

RESULTS

In the seventeenth century, the territory of Right-Bank Ukraine experienced complex political processes: In 1596, the Union of Brest (Ruda, 2008); in 1609-1618, the 2nd Moscow War lasted, resulting in the Deulin Armistice in



1618 (Sas, 2010); in 1632-1634, the 3rd Moscow (Smolensk) War lasted, which ended with the Peace of Polyaniv in 1634 (Chukhlib, 2011); in 1648-1657 Khmelnytskyi (Hrushevsky, 1907); in 1654-1667 the 4th Moscow War, which resulted in the Andrusiv Armistice in 1667 (Chukhlib, 2009); the conclusion of the Treaty of Hadiach with the Cossacks in 1658 and the political project of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth of Three Nations (Poland, Lithuania, and Rus) (Plokhij, 2009). Although cities suffered spatial losses, they managed to repopulate and rebuild.

The cities located in central and western Podillia, Volyn and Galicia had more favourable conditions for development. Predictably, the development paths of the cities on the frontline were more difficult. According to the Map by

Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan from the mid-17th century (n.d.), the border was unclear and diffuse at that time. The process of urbanisation of Steppe Ukraine in the sixteenth century was characterised by competition between Ottoman-Tatar feudal lords, Polish-Lithuanian magnates, and Cossack officers (Chukhlib, 2011).

Thus, the towns of the frontier in the sixteenth century are characterised by the phenomenon of land appropriation, spatial marking of the occupied territory, and the formation of ethnocultural identity. Each of the towns concentrated in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River had individual historical and spatial properties, which are described in alphabetical order: Buzivka, Buky, Vorone, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmativ, Sokolivka and Monastyryshche (Fig. 1).

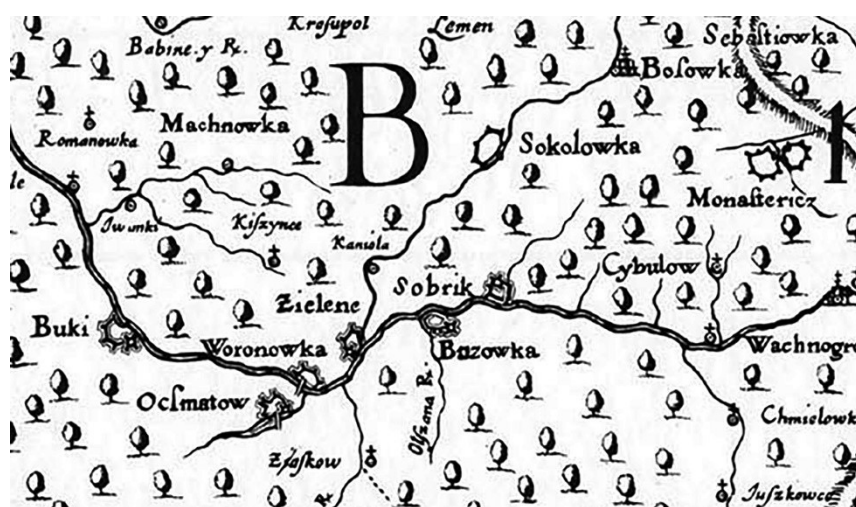


Figure 1. The towns of the frontier were concentrated in the area of the Gorny Tikych River, in 1650

Source: Map by Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan from the mid-17th century (n.d.)

The town of Buzivka

In the seventeenth century, the settlement belonged to Prince Dominik Zasławski. He built a fortified city on the territory of the hillfort (Sulimierski & Walewski, 1880). According to a map by Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan from the mid-17th century (n.d.), there was a wooden castle on a promontory near the mouth of the Olshany River. In the beginning, Buzivka had only one wooden church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, built of oak cobblestones. It was built in 1718 near the old church. The early eighteenth-century church burned down in 1812, and a brick church with a bell tower was built in its place. According to legend, there were many churches in the old town of Buzivka, including two Armenian churches. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the crowded and developed town of Buz turned into a small village (Pokhylevych, 1864).

The centre of Buzivka was built on an elevated promontory. The approaches to it were blocked on three sides by river water overflows, and on the north by a deep and wide moat (Fig. 2). A triangular market square was located in the centre of the city centre, formed by detached buildings along the perimeter. A church was located on the

southern side of the marketplace. The planning and spatial characteristics of Buzivka's centre are similar to the estates of Prince Władysław Dominik Zasławski, namely Zasław, Ostroh, Dubno, Mezhyrich, Kostiantyniv, Stepani, Baslia, Sulzhyntsi, Krasyliv, and Krasnopil (Havryliuk, 2014). It can be argued that the centre of the city was reliably secured. A map by Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zaroni (n.d.) shows that the castle and the town centre retained their spatial and functional properties in the second half of the seventeenth century. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the settlement lost several churches, and the built-up areas to the north of the city centre were expanded. Unfortunately, today it is difficult to identify the locations of Armenian, Ukrainian, and Polish churches. The figure of the founder of Buzivka, Prince Władysław Dominik Zasławski, is very ambiguous. He is considered responsible for many political and military crises in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He is accused of excessive love of luxury, poor understanding of economics, and illiteracy, but despite this, the frontline town of Buzivka developed. The period of the town's rise lasted almost 200 years (Havryliuk, 2014).



Figure 2. Buzivka. The town centre and castle in the mid-17th century

Source: developed by the author based on aerial photography and preserved urban relics discovered by the author

The town of Buky

After purchasing the estate of Cossack Fedir Zvenyhorodets in 1592, Jerzy Strus of Komorów built a town and a castle on the banks of the Hirskiy Tikych River. In 1615, Tatar units destroyed the settlement (Tronko & Steshenko, 1972). The lustration of 1616 states that Buky was destroyed and only 10 people living in pits survived. Subsequently, the town developed quite actively, as already in 1629 it had 317 dyms (Archive of south-western russia, 1886). Buky had a fortified city centre and a wooden castle (Map by Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan, n.d.). In the second half of the seventeenth century, the castle lost its spatial properties, while the town centre retained its fortification qualities and functional properties (Map by Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zanoni, n.d.). After the formation of the city centre, the Antonivka suburb began to develop actively. In the centre of Buky, there was a wooden church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, built in 1772. In the suburb of Antonivka, there was a wooden church of St. Paraskeva built in 1781. Both churches needed restoration in the mid-nineteenth century (Pokhylevych, 1864).

The Hirskiy Tikych River creates a natural security side from the southwest of the city centre. According to topographical relics and rudiments discovered by the author during the field surveys, the wooden castle with earthen ramparts and ditches was located on a small ledge near the southern boundaries of the city centre (Fig. 3). The castle and the town centre controlled the trade route from Uman to Bila Tserkva, as well as the collection of bridge tolls at the river crossing. The surviving relics of the city centre streets show that a regular market square with a town hall was located in the centre, and a church was situated in the southern corner. The well-thought-out layout of the town centre was initiated by Jerzy Strus from Komorów, who was a Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth official and owner of the town of Khorostkiv. At the beginning of its formation, the town had an ambitious name Struszhorod (Yakovenko, 2008). At the end of the seventeenth century, the ramparts and ditches were levelled and the castle territory was transformed. The town developed actively during the nineteenth century and lost its status in the 1920s.



Figure 3. Buky. The town centre and castle in the mid-17th century

Source: developed by the author based on aerial photography and preserved urban relics discovered by the author

The town of Vorone

The territory was acquired from the local Zolotary residents by Jerzy Strus from Komorów in the late sixteenth century. In the early seventeenth century, the settlement became the property of the Kalinowski family (Jablonovsky, 1897). Vorone had a fortified centre and a bridge over the Hirskiy Tikich River (Map by Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan, n.d.). Vorone is located on a major transit road from Bila Tserkva to Uman. It has a wooden church of Archangel Michael built on the site of the old one in 1802 (Pokhylevych, 1864). The

town centre of Voronezh is protected from the north and east by a large pond formed by the Hirskiy Tikych River (Fig. 4). The southern and western parts have a natural elevation. The town had earthen ramparts surrounding it. The town centre was accessible through two gates. In the southern part, there was an elongated market with a town hall, and the church was located in the northwestern corner of the town centre. The town lost its fortifications in the eighteenth century, as Vorone is marked as an ordinary village on the Map by Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zanoni (n.d.).



Figure 4. Vorone. The town centre and castle in the mid-17th century

Source: developed by the author based on aerial photography and preserved urban relics discovered by the author

The town of Zelenyi Rih

Zelenyi Rih had a fortified centre and a wooden castle (Map by Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan, n.d.). It is known to have had a wooden church of St George built in 1754 (Pokhylevych, 1864). The Hirskiy Tikych River reliably supplies the western and northern sides of the town centre and the castle. The Konela River affects the security of the southern side. Only the eastern side needed reliable defences (Fig. 5). According to the author's field and

desk surveys, the castle was located in the northwestern corner of the city centre near the gate. To the right of the northern gate stood a wooden church, and to the south of it stretched the elongated Rynok Square, built up with detached wooden houses. In the seventeenth century, the castle lost its relevance, while the city centre still retains the features of a fortress. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the settlement declined and became a village. This was due to its remoteness from active trade routes.

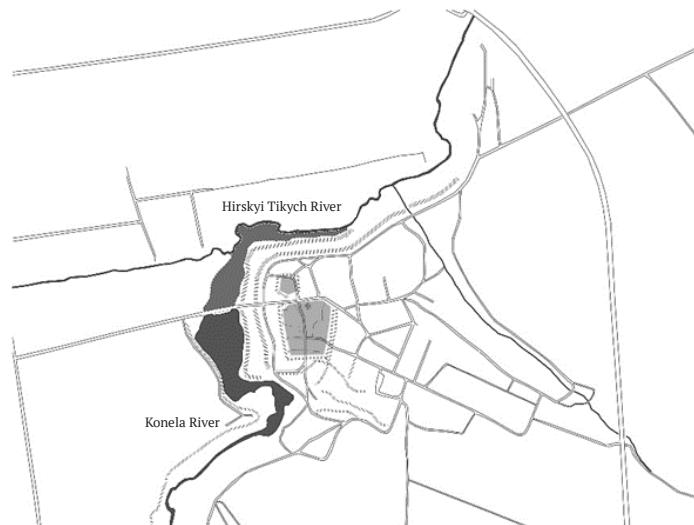


Figure 5. Zelenyi Rih. The town centre and castle in the mid-17th century

Source: developed by the author based on aerial photography and preserved urban relics discovered by the author



The town of Zubrykha

The settlement belonged to the princes of Chetvertyn. In 1574, it became the property of Prince Janusz Zbarazki, who actively fortified the town centre and built a castle (Sulimierski & Walewski, 1880). As early as the nineteenth century, the village had a wooden church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, built on an unknown date (Pokhylevych, 1864). The town centre and the castle in Zubrykha were protected by the Hirskiy Tikych River from the north, and

the eastern side was fortified by slopes and a full-flowing stream. In the middle of the town centre was an elongated market square with a church located in the southwestern corner (Fig. 6). The town collected bridge tolls over the river crossing on the way to Buzivka. The Map by Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zanoni (n.d.) shows the fortifications around the town centre, while the castle has ceased to exist. The settlement loses its role as a town in the nineteenth century and gradually turns into a village.

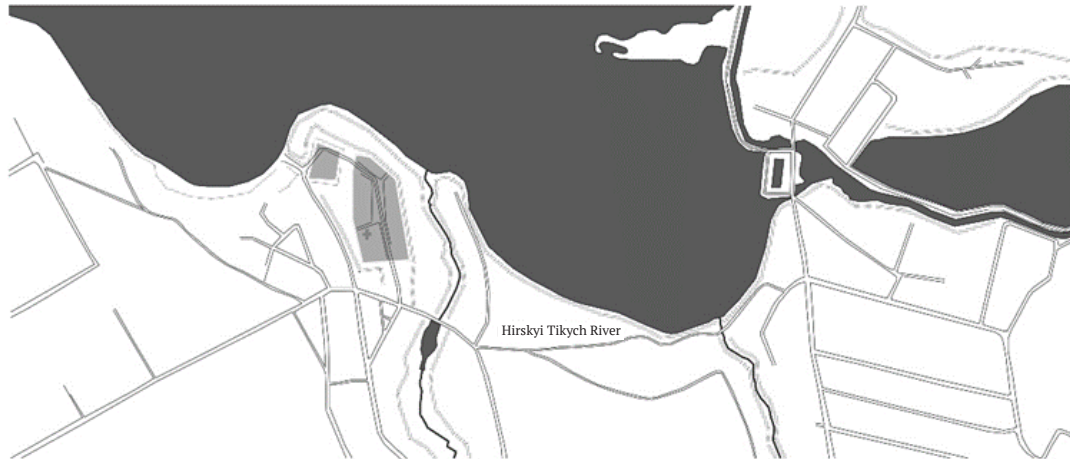


Figure 6. Zubrykha. The town centre and castle in the mid-17th century

Source: developed by the author based on aerial photography and preserved urban relics discovered by the author

The town of Okhmativ

Prince Janusz Ostrozky built a castle in Okhmativ and fortified the town centre (Sulimierski & Walewski, 1880). According to an old legend, Okhmativ was a large town with 16 churches in ancient times. There was a fortified castle near Okhmativ. In 1644, Hetman Koniecpolski led an army that defeated the Tatars near this town. It has a stone church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary built in 1808. The previous church was wooden, made of oak beams and covered with straw, built in 1735 (Pokhylevych, 1864). The

Hirskiy Tikych River created obstacles for the enemies from the south and west. According to the preserved fragments of old streets, the town centre had a regular structure and strong fortifications (Fig. 7). The castle was located near the southern side of the town centre and was also well fortified. An important road to the town of Stavyshe passed through the settlement. In the second half of the seventeenth century, Okhmativ turned into a village. The castle and ramparts around the town centre were removed (Pokhylevych, 1864).

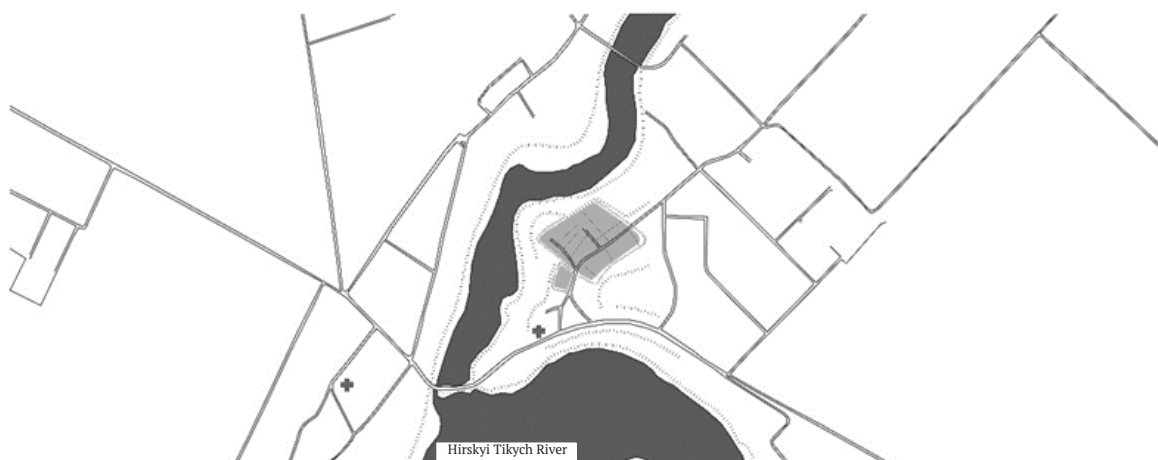


Figure 7. Okhmativ. The town centre and castle in the mid-17th century

Source: developed by the author based on aerial photography and preserved urban relics discovered by the author





The town of Sokolivka

The town is located on the right bank of the Konela River. In the middle of the XVII century, the town centre already had reliable earthen fortifications. In 1760, the owner of the town, Francis Salesius Potocki, wishing to improve the urban environment and economic situation of the settlement, issued a charter to the townspeople, ordering them to improve the town and granting them freedoms (Archive of south-western Russia, 1869). The town has a Theological brick church built at the expense of magnate Stanisław Potocki in 1784 (Pokhylevych, 1864). The town was owned

by Aleksander Potocki until 1830 (Sulimierski & Walewski, 1880). On the south-western side, the centre of Sokołówka was securely enclosed by a pond formed by the Konelka River (Fig. 8). According to the preserved ancient street network discovered during the research, the town centre had good earthen ramparts that arched around its north-eastern side. The road connecting Uman with the town of Zelenyi Rih passed through Sokolivka. Therefore, the centre of the town had two gates, a rectangular Rynok square and a church located in its north-western corner. The settlement fell into decline in the second half of the nineteenth century.



Figure 8. Sokolivka. The town centre and castle in the mid-17th century

Source: developed by the author based on aerial photography and preserved urban relics discovered by the author

The town of Monasteryshche

The town is located by the Konela River. In the late 1630s, Prince Janusz Wyszniwiecki developed the settlement and fortified its centre and castle (Sulimierski & Walewski, 1880). In the middle of the seventeenth century, the Cossacks of the Kalnytsia regiment further strengthened the ramparts and erected a palisade around the centre of Monasteryshche (Sulimierski & Walewski, 1880). In March 1653, S. Chernetskyi's troops destroyed the castle and part of the fortifications of the Monasteryshche town centre during an assault (Velychko, 1991).

In the nineteenth century, the town had four wooden churches: The Church of the Transfiguration, built in Stari Monasteryshche in 1648; the Church of St Nicholas in Novi Monasteryshche in 1767; the Church of St Matthew in the suburb of Avramivka; and the Church of the Intercession (Pokhylevych, 1864) in the suburb of Letychivka. Anna Tarłowa funded the construction of a wooden church in the town. In the middle of the nineteenth century, a

brick Roman Catholic church was built in Monasteryshche, which has been rebuilt and has survived to this day. In the second half of the seventeenth century, there were 68 houses in the centre of Monasteryshche and 180 on the outskirts (Sulimierski & Walewski, 1880).

The town centre of Monasteryshche is built on an arched promontory formed by the Konela River, which protected its northern, eastern, and southern sides. The western side needed the most defence, so a good system of fortifications was created here (Fig. 9). Today, these ramparts are lost as Hetman Tarnowski built a palace here in the early seventeenth century, then in the first half of the nineteenth century the complex was reconstructed by the Kalm-Podoski magnate family, and in the late nineteenth century, a large sugar factory was founded (Pokhylevych, 1864). Despite significant interventions, part of the historic street network has survived to this day. It shows that the regular Rynok Square was located in the centre of the city centre, with two churches on its southern and northern sides.



Figure 9. Monastyryshche. The town centre and castle in the mid-17th century

Source: developed by the author based on aerial photography and preserved urban relics discovered by the author

Due to the properties of the urban planning composition and the volumetric and spatial structure of the city centre, the city centres in frontline cities, regardless of their geographical location, are very heterogeneous, vulnerable, and limited.

DISCUSSION

The concentration of towns in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River was due to the border of the forested and steppe territories of Ukraine, which was surrounded by branches of the Black Road to the west and east. The Black Road was the most important trade route for the Turkic peoples of the northern Black Sea region. Favourable climatic, relief and water characteristics influenced the choice of the place for settlement. Buzivka, Buky, Vorone, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmativ, Sokolivka and Monastyryshche formed an urban agglomeration located on the state border of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Therefore, their history, spatial organisation, development, and functioning were influenced by the presence of the border. All frontier towns were private, so the relationship between the border settlement and the state borders was partially contradictory: the towns expressed the idea of centrality, while the border was associated with the idea of separation. Therefore, the frontier cities did not fully follow the policies of the state to which they belonged, but instead paid attention to the economic and political advantages that the neighbouring state could offer them (Martinez, 2006).

The towns of Buzivka, Buky, Voronoye, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmatove, Sokolivka and Monastyryshche had a small area of approximately 10-12 hectares. Their small

size made for an optimal and resourceful defensive perimeter. These indicators show that the defensive properties of the city centre influenced the localisation of the cultural and political identity of the townspeople. Thus, these settlements formed a special cultural and spatial territory of coexistence in the face of danger. This is consistent with the findings of M.-V. Martinez (2006) but does not fit the concept of mixed identities identified by B. Reitel *et al.* (2002) in frontline cities.

The frontline towns concentrated in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River were not colonialist settlements. Therefore, they did not represent space at the crossroads of empires, foreign spatial anomalies, or foreign expansion, and were not a crossing point to an unknown world. These statements do not correspond to the conclusions of J. Gitlin *et al.* (2013), who analysed the frontline cities from the perspective of an encounter at the crossroads of empires.

The relevance and expediency of analysing the frontline cities in Ukraine is confirmed by the work of A. Geuze & D. Vasini (2018), in which they examine settlement landscapes to identify proactive urban infrastructure, forms and functions of space, emphasise the importance of the street network as a sustainable factor in uniting the urban landscape and stimulating the individual development of the settlement's architectural image.

Thus, comparing the results of the analysis of the frontline cities in Ukraine and abroad, it can be noted that from the very beginning of their formation, the settlements developed in a format of separation, and over the centuries, irritating differences were erased, as well as the process of integration into a related socio-cultural space pulsated.





CONCLUSIONS

The city centres in the frontline towns concentrated in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River are an example of urban, economic, and religious control of the borderlands. The towns of Buzivka, Buky, Vorone, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmativ, Sokolivka and Monastyryshche were founded in forested areas. The development and transformation of all frontline settlements are linked to the ambitions of the founders in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Ukrainian wooden churches dominated in all the towns represented, except for Monastyryshche, which also had a wooden church in the centre of town. Therefore, the town centres of the frontline towns concentrated in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River were dominated by Ukrainian citizens. Their wooden residential buildings defined the spatial image and culture of the settlement and also formed the uncertain political border of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This uncertainty of the political and cultural border caused the cities to lose their role as frontline towns and divide the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the late sixteenth century. In the nineteenth century, except Monastyryshche, all towns declined economically and administratively.

Of the eight settlements concentrated in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River, five had castles. However, in three town centres, the owners could own residential properties. The towns of Buzivka, Buky, Vorone, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmativ, Sokolivka, and Monastyryshche, which are located in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River, were spatially

well-designed, interconnected, and inextricably linked. The results of the study record new objects of cultural heritage and reveal the volumetric-spatial and compositional qualities of the city centres in the frontline towns. The comparative analysis of historical and modern cartography and field surveys helped to identify for the first time the sites of lost castles, buildings, churches, and fortifications of great historical significance.

In the future, it is worth continuing scientific research into the evolution of the layout, regional, stylistic, and constructive features of the buildings, updating the issues of archaeological research and granting special status to the territories of the historic centre. The need to continue research is since the settlements of Buzivka, Buky, Vorone, Zelenyi Rih, Zubrykha, Okhmativ, Sokolivka and Monastyryshche have good indicators for the development of economic and recreational potential in the long term. The study of the downtowns in the frontline towns concentrated in the area of the Hirskiy Tikych River lays the methodological foundations for the analysis of settlements of the Left Bank of Ukraine and Hetman's towns from the area of the border with the Russian empire.

None.

None.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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Середмістя у містах фронтиру зосереджених в ареалі річки Гірський Тікич

Анотація. У статті представлено історію виникнення, розвитку та занепаду міст фронтиру зосереджених в ареалі річки Гірський Тікич. В поле дослідження потрапили Бузівка, Буки, Вороне, Зелений Ріг, Зубриха, Охматів, Соколівка та Монастирище. Природні фактори та розгалуження Чорного шляху визначили концентрацію поселень в ареалі річки. Дослідження міст фронтиру актуальні з позицій розкриття особливостей урбаністичних процесів у Центральній Україні і мають важливе значення для опрацювання історико-архітектурних опорних планів. Мета статті – визначити просторові особливості середмістя у містах фронтиру правобережної України у XVII-XVI-II століттях. Під час проведення дослідження було використано методи аналізу (для літературних джерел), порівняльного аналізу (для картографії різного часу) та комплекс теренових досліджень. Досліджені міста мали оптимальний оборонний периметр у якому домінувала українська дерев'яна церква, а ключовим елементом просторового образу був житловий дерев'яний будинок. Визначено, що міста фронтиру мали політичні та культурні конфлікти із центром держави, що і стало причиною втрати ролі поселень та поділу Речі Посполитої наприкінці XVIII століття. Опираючись на історичну картографію, джерельну базу та збережену давню вуличну мережу, локалізовано та визначено містобудівні особливості середмість. Зосереджені в ареалі річки Гірський Тікич міста фронтиру були економічно та культурно об'єднані, а також відзначалися раціоналістичним плануванням. Вдосконалення середмість у містах фронтиру пов'язані із політико-економічними намірами магнатів у кінці XVI – першій половині XVII століть. Просторовий образ середмістя гуртувався навколо української дерев'яної церкви, за винятком Монастирищ, у яких в середмісті також був дерев'яний костел. Основним елементом забудови була українська дерев'яна хата, яка визначала просторовий та культурний образ поселення. Через непевний політичний кордон та поділ Речі Посполитої наприкінці XVIII століття міста фронтиру втрачають значимість. У XIX столітті, окрім Монастирищ, економічно та адміністративно усі поселення занепадають. Практична цінність дослідження полягає в тому, що результати можна використати під час розробки історико-архітектурних опорних планів, проектів ревіталізації центрів історичних міст, проектів регенерації середмістя та відзнакування втрачених важливих пам'яток. Матеріали дослідження можуть бути використані у навчальному курсі з історії містобудування та архітектури України, а також у формуванні туристично-рекреаційних маршрутів

Ключові слова: місцевість; локалізація; культура; містобудування; церква; ринкова площа; оборонний периметр