

# Fragments' Regeneration of Fortification of XVII-XVIII Centuries in Ivano-Frankivsk

(Регенерація фрагментів

фортифікаційної системи XVII–XVIII ст. в Івано-Франківську)

Mykhailo Shevchuk and Iryna Romanchuk,

students of the Technical University of Oil and Gas (IFNTUOG),

Faculty of Architecture of tourist complexes

## 1. Location.



*Fig. 1. Placement of Ivano-Frankivsk on Google Earth*

## 2. The history of the fortress city.

City Stanislaviv (since 1962 Ivano-Frankivsk) was founded in 1662 on the site of the former village Zabolottia by Polish magnate Andrew Pototski. The author of the fortress, which included six regular bastions, was Lt. Col. Francois Korassini of Avignon. By its planning structure Stanislaviv can be attributed to unique cities in Ukraine, because originally it was planned by the principle of European "ideal" cities of the Renaissance. Planning of urban districts repeated the drawing of fortifications. The central point of the city was City Hall, around which the perimeter regular building in the shape of "square" was situated. Confessional communities' buildings relied on either side of the world: the Roman Catholic community - to the west of Market Square, Armenian - to the east, Jewish - to the north and Greek-Catholic - southwest.



*Fig. 2. Scheme of Stanislaviv*

The structure of blocks and streets of the downtown has reached our days without significant changes. The most intense period of development refers to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was then when the main public and residential buildings in the style of Secession (Art Nouveau) 1895-1910 were built. By the end of the XIXth century city fortifications were dismantled, moats filled, walls devaluated.

### **3. The period of existence and the peculiarities of the defense- fortification system of Stanislaviv. Its decline.**

The period of city foundation coincides with the rapid development of artillery and the appearance of new types of firearms. The fortifications built by this time could not support the needs of new firearms. Therefore the most important town-planning factor then was the problem of defense. With the use of artillery the walls were no longer of good defense, and in their place came more reliable earthen fortification with ditches, ramparts and bastions. The level of outer fortifications of the town has become so big and powerful that it became a decisive factor which determined the whole composition of the internal planning. This principle is seen in Stanislaviv, as originally the planning system was completely subordinated to sketch the external fortifications.

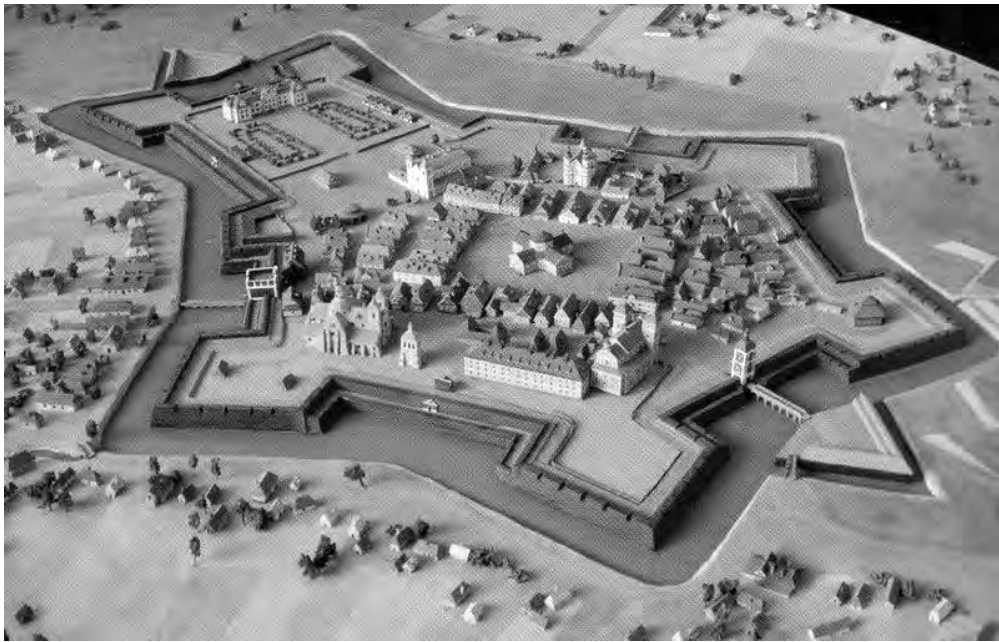
Initially, city walls in the plan looked like regular hexagon with six correct earthen bastions complemented by a palisade. Later, there were ditches filled with water and shafts, and the city could be accessed through three gates, which were connected by three long bridges, thrown through the ditch. In addition through-bastion curtain with gates had additional protection in the form of another layer of defense. In the middle of the XVIII century. Stanislaviv fortress was improved on the model of Vauban, the famous military engineer. New Pototski Palace with the adjacent territory, which in the plan had a view of the right trapezoid, was surrounded by walls, fortifications, and these were combined with the existing city walls. As a result of building the castle came into view of an elongated octagon with the longitudinal axis of symmetry. Six earthen ramparts and two semi-bastions were formed.



Fig. 3. City Palmanova, Italy.



Fig. 4. Scheme of Stanislaviv of 1792



*Fig. 5. Layout of the fortress city*

Unfortunately fortification system of Stanislaviv, which belongs to the XVII century has been dismantled with the advent of the Austrian government (the beginning of the XIX century), as described by A. Sharlovsky, leaving only small fragments of the city wall and the shaft, and the suburb became a part of the urban area.

#### **4. The state of preservation of the fragments of the defense system for the period of 2011.**

Much of the defense system was destroyed in the Soviet times as a result of building of the territory where fortifications were situated.

Currently on the territory of the city among the remnants of fortification systems we can see only a fragment of preserved bastion in Fortechna Street and the remains of earthen walls that have survived in Sheptytsky and Valova Streets. Almost all the territory where the remains of the defensive system of the city are located is not cultivated or used for parkland (Valova Street).



*Fig. 6. Fragment of preserved bastion in Fortechna Alley*



*Fig. 7. Remains of earthen ramparts in Valova Street*



*Fig. 8. Remains of earthen ramparts in Sheptytsky Street*

Currently the building is being held on the territory of the preserved fragment of bastion (Fortechna Street), but in consequence of the work the integrity of the original fortification and its structure was lost forever.

##### **5. The peculiarities of regeneration of the defense system.**

The reconstruction of the lost items of the city heritage, and in this case, the fortification of Ivano-Frankivsk, is an extremely important process. Judging by the international practice, we can conclude that for the uniqueness of the city one has to preserve and restore the elements of architecture that emphasize its uniqueness and originality among other settlements. The fortification of Stanislaviv should take its deserved place among the other buildings that have historic value and make the city a special flavor.

You can not ignore the fact that increasing the number of unique structures in the city may cause the increasing interest of tourists and thus strengthen the position of Ivano-Frankivsk as a tourist center of the Precarpathian region. Also, the reconstruction of fortifications will allow more detailed study of the medieval history and give an impetus for scientists to look further into the past of Stanislaviv. Do not forget about the fact that every European city has special architecture, which is a source of pride for residents. Ivano-Frankivsk may be proud of ancient fortifications.

A set of actions as for the regeneration of the fragments of the fortification system of Ivano-Frankivsk is offered to be held.

The proposed measures include:

- reproduction of the lost fragments of the defense system of the city;
- tracing of the lost elements of the defense structure;
- marking of certain elements of the defense system in places where the tracing and disclosure is impossible;

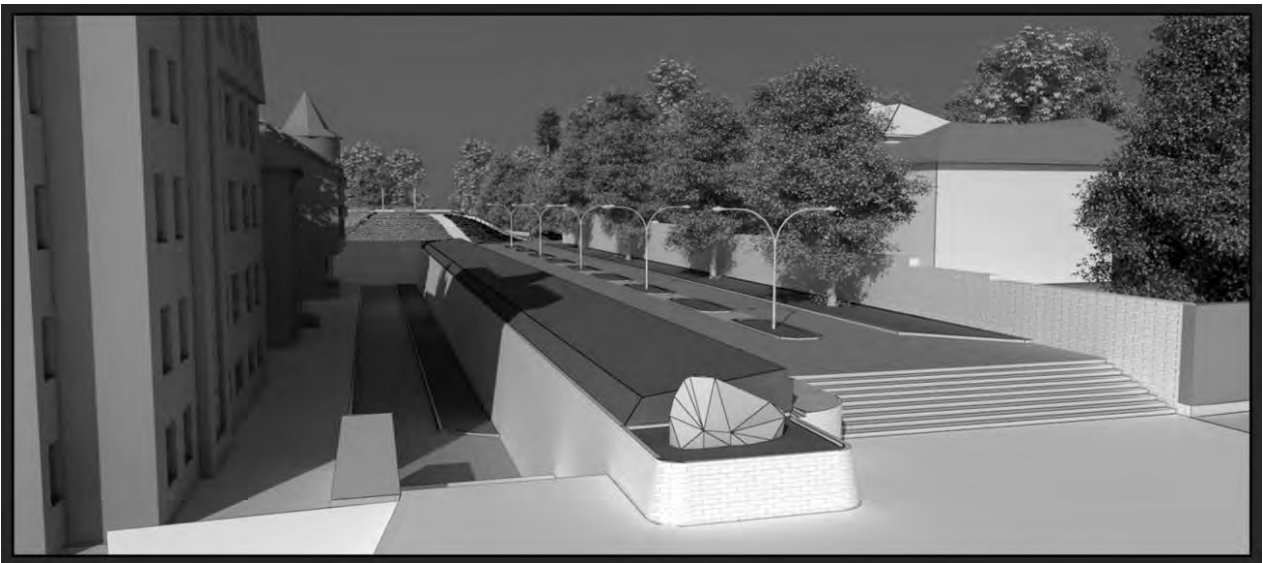
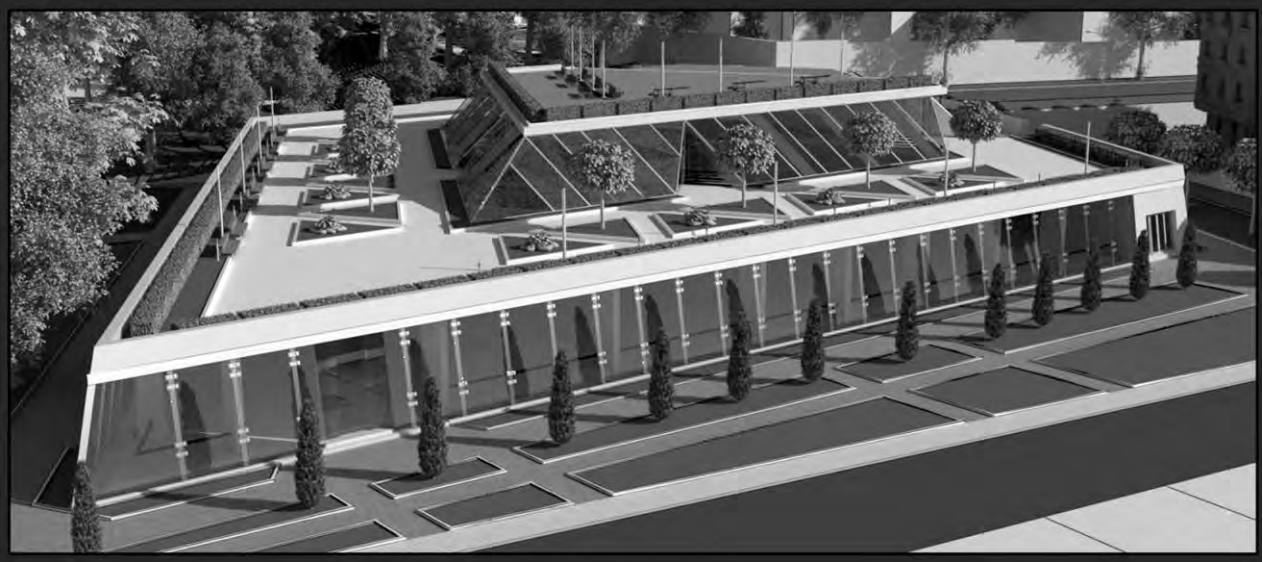
The reproduction of the lost fragments of the defense system is proposed to be held in Dnistrovska Street by regeneration of the fragment of bastion and arranging the trade and exposition complex with a recreational park. Now this area is a shopping complex. Previously there were earthen ramparts, which were partially destroyed in Soviet times.

The project provides for the restoring of the lost area of the bastion by creating a new structure that would form its architecture repeating the original fortifications, namely the fragment of bastion. The earthen shaft, attaching to the building of the trade and exposition complex, is proposed to be restored in its original form.

*The appearance of proposed buildings:*







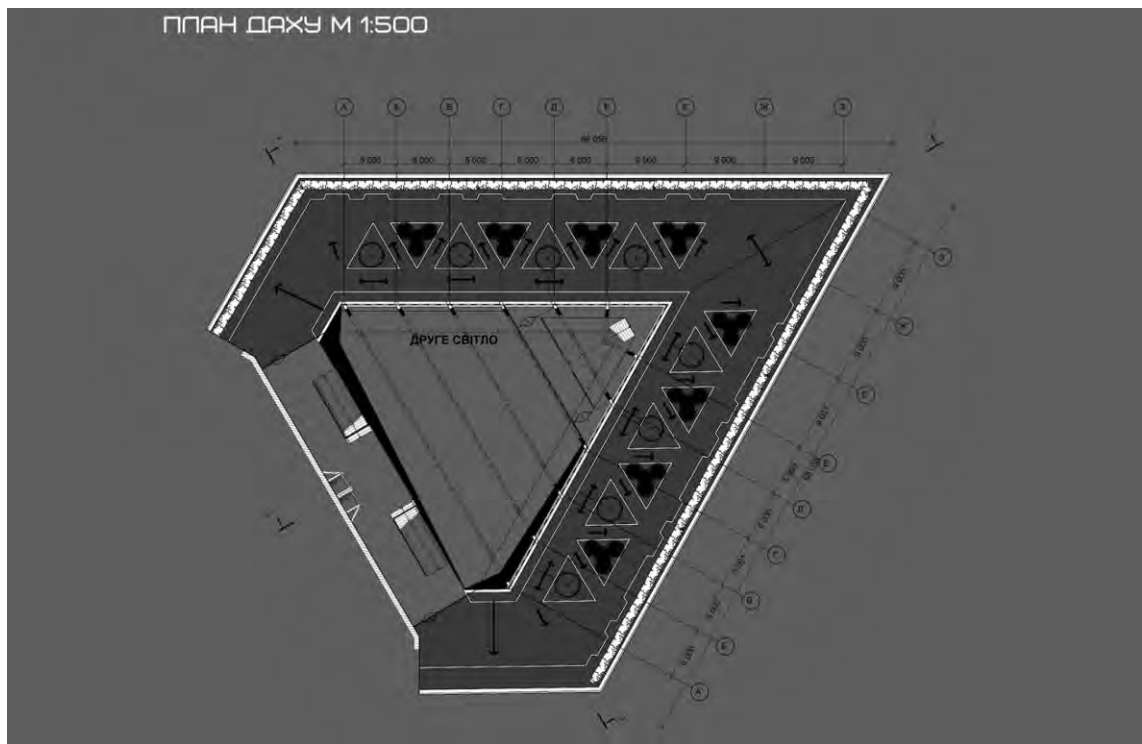


*The proposal of planning solution:*









Tracing is proposed to be held in the area of Mitskevych Square, which will help to identify the lost line of the defense system.

Labels are to be held in locations of Galician and Tysmenetska gates, Armenian gate by placing the signs-symbols of the lost elements of the defense system of the city.