

# Inventory of Valuable Historical Recreational Facilities of Hutsulshchyna

Zoriana Lukomska<sup>1</sup>, Halyna Lukomska<sup>2</sup>

1. Architecture Design Department, Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas, UKRAINE, Ivano-Frankivsk, Karpatska street 15, E-mail: aplusb@bigmir.net
2. Architecture Design Department, Lviv Polytechnic National University, UKRAINE, Lviv, S. Bandery street 12, E-mail: cherrygrain@rambler.ru

**Abstract** – in the article entitled “Inventory of Valuable Historical Recreational Facilities of Hutsulshchyna”, by Z.Lukomska, and H.Lukomska, the authors raise the problem related to inventory of historical recreational architecture of the Precarpathian Region in late XIX - first half of the XX c., presented by former villas, sanitariums, pensionates. Most of preserved buildings are unique examples of various modernism styles. The examined historical buildings haven't heritage-listed building status, they undergo by improper usage and ruin. In order to preserve buildings the appropriate measures should be assumed, the primary ones are inventory, passportization and restoration.

Key words – inventory, valuable historical buildings, resort architecture, technical condition, adaptation.

## I. Introduction

The late XIX c. was marked as the beginning of booming period in recreational area at Hutsulshchyna. While this period wooden and brick villas have been constructed on the territory of Yaremche (Pic.1,2), Dora, Mykulychyn, Vorokhta. The historical evidence state that in early XX c. in Yaremche, particularly, there were about 50 villas owned by nobles representatives. The Austrian authority encouraged development of recreational infrastructure in the Carpathian Mountains. As the result new health resorts have been constructed in Vorokhta and Yaremche which are operational even now and are considered to be valuable historical buildings. Among the preserved pearls are such historical buildings of sanitariums as “Hirske Povitria”, “Smerichka”, former sanitarium “Studentsky” and others [1], [2].

Nowadays many examples of valuable historical recreational architecture constructed in late XIX c. and early XX c. belonging to different stylistic periods and presenting remarkable features of diverse architectural eras are preserved. Most of preserved buildings represent unique examples of Alpine-, Zakopane-, hutsul-, Halych-styles and secession, that belong to different style of modernism. Some of styles combine elements of different time epochs allowing to follow the genesis in terms of regional architectural features formation [3].

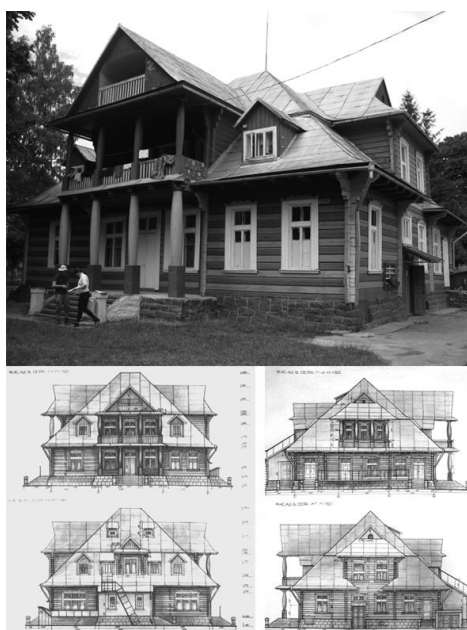
The degree of preservation of so many buildings of that period gives reasons for taking them as valuable historical ones. Most of the researched buildings differ in preserved planning structure and spatial solutions.

Some buildings have authentic roof tiles and decoration elements. The most valuable appears to be wooden

buildings which have managed to preserve authentic elements of exterior decoration, such as window and door frames as well as typical carved rails on balconies and galleries. Almost all buildings have key structural elements of interior such as stair cases, galleries, entrance halls, main premises (Pic.3)



Pic. 1. Former villa owned by Rachynsky family, situated in Yaremche on Hotkevych street 1. Author of sketch I. Slobodian



Pic. 2. Former villa “Nadiia”, situated in Yaremche on Svobody street 315. Picture and sketch author A. Bazhan

Until recently the historical recreational architecture of Hutsulshchyna has not been considered as the subject for profound research. Currently most of the mentioned above buildings haven't regional or state heritage-listed building status. Furthermore, they are neither the subjects for inventory nor passportization. That is to say, most of buildings require inventory be made following further discovery, identification, scientific study, classification and passportization of new architectural monuments with further restoration, preservation and refurbishment of valuable historical buildings; conduct works aiming to improve dangerous conditions of newly found architectural monuments.



Pic. 3. Former villa "Maria", situated in Worokhta on D.Halytskyi street. Picture author N.Skrypnychuk

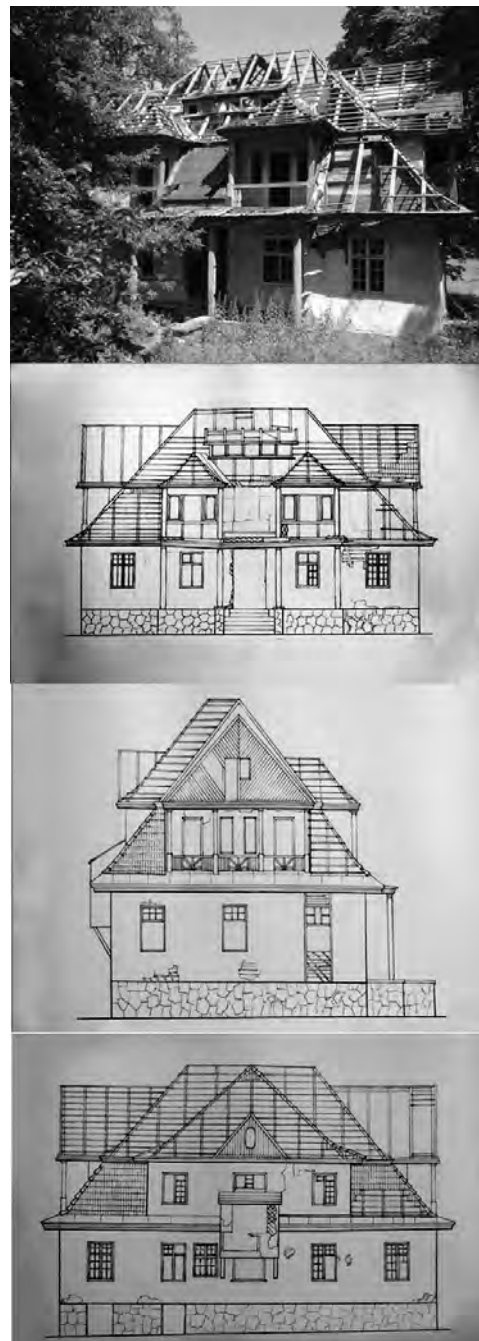
Nowadays former recreational villas and pansionates are in critical conditions due to certain reasons that result into poor general conditions of buildings. Among devastating reasons are: inappropriate maintenance conditions as most of the building are on the balance of the ministries and institutions that do not allocate required fund on proper management; numerous reconstructions and adaptation of the buildings to the modern living conditions related to division of one building into a couple of flats hamper perception of the building as one whole.

## II. Main Chapter

The students of Architecture Department affiliated to Cracow University of Technology named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko belonging to student scientific circle "Podillia" together with the students from Architecture Faculty of Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas have been organizing joint research and practice expedition since 2010 till 2013 on the territory of Hutsulshchyna. [4] As the result of such cooperation about fifty valuable historical buildings have been inventoried in the Precarpathian region.

At the same time the students made inventory of more than ten buildings in the town of Tatariv. Among inventoried ones the former sanitarium "Kremintsi", recreational villa "Strashnyi Dvir", the building of currently operational Railway Station and other health recreational facilities.

About twenty buildings have been inventoried in Yaremche, among them four buildings of former pensionate "Rai" on Kurortna St. (Pic.4) (which are, in ruins right now); the former Rachynsky family villa on 1, Khotkevych St. - today residential house; former recreational villa "Gena" on 259 Svoboda St. that currently on the ground floor hosts Municipal Library for Adults, and on the first floor hosts Yaremche Children Arts School; former recreational villa "Nadiya" on 315 Svoboda St. today one of the buildings of children sanitarium "Prykarpatsky" etc.



Pic. 4. Wooden building of former pansionate "Rai", situated in Yaremche on Kurortna street. Photo and sketch author A.Deichakivsky

Nowadays about thirty historical buildings have been examined in the town of Vorokhta, namely: former recreational wooden villas "Mariya" (Pic. 3) "Oselia", "Maskotte", "Hoverla", "Liena" "Halyna", "Danusia", "Marysia", "Krakovianka" (Pic.5) and others, that currently are multi-flat residential houses, which are in satisfactory condition. (Pic. 6, 7) Former wooden villa "Melia" on Voitul St. and two wooden buildings of health resort "Hirske Povitria" on 1 Danylo Halytsky St. are reported to be partially ruined. The other examined buildings are the administrative building of former health resort "Smerichka" on Danylo Halytsky St. and the building of another health resort "Smerichka", (that used to be health house for rail way station workers) situated on D.Halytsky St.



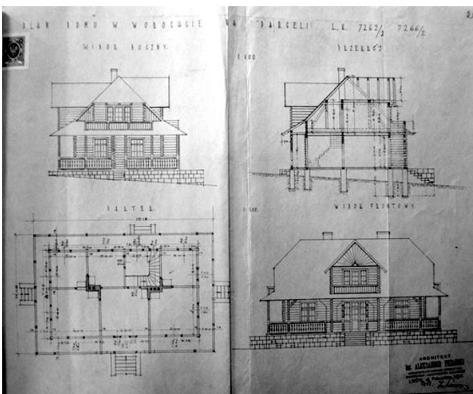
Pic. 5. Former villa “Krakovianka”, situated in Vorokhta.  
Picture author Z.Lukomska



Pic. 6. Former villa on the bank of river Prut, situated in Vorokhta on Halytska street. Picture author Z.Lukomska



Pic. 7. Former villa Yanina, situated in Vorokhta.  
Picture author H.Lukomska



Pic. 8. Architectural project of former villa owned by Mrs. Lanevska, situated in Vorokhta, built in 1928.  
Fragment of “archive material № 522”  
from State Archive in Ivano-Frankivsk Region

The result of the conducted common inventory practices on the Precarpathian territory are photofixation, measurement drawing of the facades and floor plans, graphical sketching of current building condition.

The next stage is processing of received data after field observation of building and filling out of the inventory forms of newly-discovered architectural monuments. The inventory form should contain the following information about building: address, owner’s data, genuine and modern purpose of the building, date of building completion, the author of the project, determine the value of the building and interior arrangements, determined degree of preservation, its technical conditions. The other important details taken into consideration are building characteristics, location, facade features as well as internal space. The inventory form goes with a number of supplements, including photofixation, iconography, floor plans, graphic fixation of building details. [5]

A very significant stage on the way of Hutsul historical architecture study deals with making research in archives that first of all, will enable to identify the given building, define the year of construction and reconstruction, as well as information regarding the owner of the building, its architects and engineer. The archive data helps reveal interesting particularities of construction period, enable researchers to separate authentic elements and reproduce the genuine look of the building. The most important in this case are mapping and iconographic sources that contain information about building location, its surrounding and facade and, in lucky cases, elements of interior within different life periods. (Pic. 8)

The leading role within the process of valuable historical building preservation in Precarpathian Region is played by the graphic presentation to the public of expedition reports during expositions in Ukraine and in Poland. These students’ creative works expositions of monuments inventory are organized every year.

The best practice of building fixation with further processing of acquired knowledge allows to apply inventory documents in order to complete buildings passport forms, thus the national program “Passportization, inventory and restoration of architecture monuments in 2013-2015” is currently being implemented in Ivano-Frankivsk Region. The Programme envisages:

1. To conduct works regarding:

- identification, scientific study, classification, inventory and passportization of architectural monuments
- restoration, conservation of monuments and their renovations in case the required scientific and project documents have been approved according to acting legislation
- liquidation of dangerous building structures in case required construction and design project documents are provided.

2. Development of:

- scientific and project documents on restoration and conservation of architecture monuments.

The next step in the scrutiny of historic valuable health recreational architecture of Hutsulshchyna is making a suggestion to adapt former recreational villas and pensionates to such functions that would positively influence technical conditions of valuable historical buildings and prolong buildings life. Taking into consideration the fact that from the very day of buildings construction they were meant as health recreational facilities, we strongly recommend them to be used as:

- Healthcare facility,
- Sanitary and prophylactic institution
- Sanitarium, Health and recreational resort
- Rest and tourism facility
- Hotels, motels, camping facilities and other related temporary premises.

It is also possible and effectually to transform the former recreational villas into institutions like libraries, museums, exhibition halls, leisure facilities (clubs, leisure and cultural centers etc).

Having adapted the historical facilities to one of those mentioned above we will provide required maintenance conditions of the historical building premises. We will also be able to reproduce genuine look of the buildings due to conducting restoration, refurbishment and rehabilitation works. By doing so we will provide access to the wide range of visitors.

### Conclusion

The research technique mentioned in the article, related the valuable historical buildings of Precarpathian Region could possibly be applied throughout all Ukrainian regions where historical and architectural heritage is explored

insufficiently, that grants possibility to improve level of buildings inventory value and will become the first step towards their protection and preservation.

### References

- [1] Iu. H. Hoshko, T. P. Kishchuk, I. R. Mohytych, P. M. Fedaka, Narodna arkhitektura ukrainskykh Karpat XV-XX st. [Folk architecture of Ukrainian Carpathians]. Kyiv: 1987.
- [2] V. I. Tymofiienko, Ed., Istoriia Ukrainskoi arkhitektury. [History of Ukrainian architecture]. Kyiv: 2003.
- [3] J. Czubiński. "Przykłady modernizmu w murowanej architekturze uzdrowiskowej miejscowości Worochta i Tatarów na Huculszczyźnie – zarys problematyki" [Examples of made of brick or stone modernistic architecture of health resorts in the towns of Worochta and Tatariv in Hutsul region - an outline of topic]. Teka Komisji architektury, urbanistyki i studiów krajobrazowych [Commission of architecture, urban planning and landscape studies], vol. IV, pp. 174-195, 2008.
- [4] J. Czubiński. "Cenne prace studentów na Huculszczyźnie" [Valuable student work in Hutsulshchyna], Nasza politechnika [Our Polytechnic]. vol. 5, pp. 23-24, 2011.
- [5] O. Stasiuk. "Do problemy inventaryzatsii pamiatok arkhitektury" [To the problem of architecture monuments inventory], Regional'nye problemy arkhitektury i gradostroitel'stva [Regional problems of architecture and urban planning], vol. 2, pp. 143-151, 2000.