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## **THE INFLUENCE OF POLISH ETHNOCULTURE ON THE PROCESS OF FORMING THE ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING STRUCTURE OF SMALL HISTORICAL CITIES OF PODILLYA.**

*The article deals with the factors that influenced the architectural planning structure of small historical cities of Podillya. The features of influence of historical events of XIV-XVII centuries, colonization processes on the development of the region and reflection of this influence in the architectural and planning structure of small cities of Podillya are considered. The significant influence of Polish culture on the intensity of development of small towns of Podillya in the period XIV - XVII centuries is highlighted and analyzed. Emphasis is placed on the importance of connecting the urban planning process in the region to the pan-European architectural process through the introduction of the latest architectural and planning technologies and construction techniques. The role of Polish ethnoculture in shaping the architectural and aesthetic image of Podillya has been determined.*

*Keywords: Podillia; architectural and planning structure; Polish culture; small historic cities; "ideal city".*

**Formulation of the problem.** Small historical cities of Podillya are developing at the request of modernity. Urban development is linked to the economic, social and cultural characteristics of the region. An important aspect of the formation and development of small historical cities in Ukraine, in particular Podillya, is the invaluable inheritance of the millennial historical path of the region and the contribution of different ethnic groups to the formation of settlements and their further development into the category of cities. Polish culture in the history of Podillia played its historical role during the colonization of the region and reflected in the architectural and planning structure of small historic cities, architectural structures and works of art. In order to understand the further development of the urban environment of small historical cities of Podillya, the development of architectural and planning structure with the preservation of the heritage of generations, it is necessary to ensure the study, protection and wise use of the ethno-cultural heritage of the region.

**Goal.** To highlight the influence of Polish culture in the defined period of historical development of the Podillya region on the process of formation of small

historical cities. To define its contribution to the development of architecture and urban planning of the region through the introduction of pan-European methods of architectural planning and construction techniques in the architectural and construction process.

**Research overview.** Information related to history, historical events, socio-historical aspect of urban development, provide works on historical geography: historical-geographical-statistical reference books, catalogs, the oldest of which are historical and geographical treatises of XVI - XVIII centuries. An important component in the process of revealing the peculiarities of the development and evolution of urban structures, analyzed by E. Hornova in the work "Socio-economic relations in the cities of the Galician land in 1590 - 1648". Among the researchers of the general process of urban development of historic cities are also G. Munter, B. Zevi, V. E. Shpakovskaya, V. Lavrov, T. Savarenskaya, A. Ikonnikov and others. Peculiarities of historical planning structures of cities of Western Ukraine were studied by G. Vrublevsky, M. Ksyonzhek, K. Kusnesh, M. Motak. The problem of the development of Renaissance urban planning is revealed in their works: M. Bevz, P. Rychkov], T. Tregubova, V. Vechersky, O. Oliynyk, G. Petryshyn, O. Rybchynsky. SI. Topilko considered the architectural and planning structure of the towns of Galicia laid in the second half of the XVI-XVII centuries. V.M. Volovyk paid a lot of attention to the development of the ethno-landscape environment of Podillya and its influence on the formation of the planning structure of towns in his works. The dynamics of urban settlements development in Podolia Voivodeship was studied by E. Zvarychuk and S.Malanchuk.

**Main part.** Podillya is a unique region of urban settlements development with peculiar natural, historical, ethno-cultural conditions of formation of urban architectural environment and town-planning process [1]. Features of the Podillya are characterized by a large number of river valleys, diverse landscape situations, location on the intercontinental trade route, borders with different states, which contributed to the penetration of different ethnic groups in the formation of cultural and architectural and construction process [2]. The structure of small towns in Podillya has been forming for a long time, which is connected with the historical development of the region, which has been a part of various state structures for centuries. The formation of settlements in the Podillya is characterized by the colonization of territories, which led to the construction of fortifications and fortification landscapes[3]. In addition, historians note that the territories of the region were used as a buffer zone, where military operations were deployed at the appropriate times and in the settlements reflected the dependence of the planning structure on the specifics of defense activities. During the period of construction of fortifications, the researchers of the region divide into three stages related to the

historical events of colonization of the region and mark the features of Ukrainian-Russian culture of fortification and Western European castle construction. Researchers of fortifications have concluded that the castles of the XII-XIV centuries have a common feature: they are built on settlements of ancient times. These fortresses have existed for a long period of time and cover all three stages of construction of fortifications of Podillya [4]. In addition, the analysis of material monuments confirms the military way of life in the settlements. The colonization of the lands of Podillya was quite active in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Different types of colonization are consistently linked: military, urban industrial, monastic agriculture, and have influenced the formation of settlements, reflected in the architectural and planning structure of the cities of Podillya and determine the urban and architectural and aesthetic features of the region. The troops inhabiting the fortifications were still far from other types of management other than military operations, but in order to ensure their livelihoods, they gradually changed the military system of farming to agricultural.

At the beginning of the 15th century Poles emerged in Podillya [5]. And in 1569, the Union of Lublin united the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania into the Commonwealth, and all the free lands were settled by Poles. At the end of the 15th century, the colonial process in the Podillya was interrupted by Tatar attacks and the cities began to recover only from the 16th century in Poland, when many destroyed cities were reconstructed, settlements were created and castles were built. The intensive development of the cities of Podillya dates back to the beginning of the 16th century. Significant role in their creation was played by tycoons: Ukrainian, Polish, Armenian. At this time, as a result of the Polish colonization of Podillia, the efforts of the Polish authorities and magnates restored the destroyed and desolate cities and castles, and many new buildings with a clear ethno-cultural color were started. In Podillya there were several Catholic orders - Jesuit, Capuchin, Dominican. They built churches and monasteries, opened schools and printing houses. This contributed to the spread of Polish culture, the accession of talented Ukrainians, the development of components of Polish cultural life - architecture, sculpture, painting. Wealthy Polish ladies built castles, fortresses, and founded churches. The extremely strong influence of Polish culture at this time is reflected in the peculiarities of the formation of the ethnic landscape of the region with the predominance of small private small towns [6]. In 1579, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania S. Batory allowed Prince Zamoyski to establish the city of Shargorod with the condition of building a castle. Prince K. Ostrozky created in his possession at the beginning of the XVI century a whole network of fortified cities: Polonne (1510), Krasilov (15170). According to the researchers, 170 settlements appeared in Podillya during the period of XV-XVI centuries, and during the first half

of XVI century there were 305 new ones. At that time, a network of cities and towns was formed, identical to the modern location, and a whole system of urban settlements emerged, connected with the rapid economic development of the region, which was facilitated by the Polish government's policy in the colonial process of Podillya, as well as the construction of cities in Magdeburg [7]. The Polish magnates, having received the king of the land, revived the old settlements, attracting Polish settlers, creating new settlements as settlements of existing cities and towns and as separate estates. Podolian cities of this time were formed with their settlement, not on the basis of planning.

From the sixteenth century, under the influence of Polish culture, estates of Podillya were formed. On the basis of Magdeburg law, self-governing cities of Chortkiv (1522), Berezhany (1530), Bar (1540), Husyatin (1550) are granted. The construction of the cities of Podillya is carried out in accordance with Magdeburg law, which provided for the residence of different ethnic groups on separate streets or blocks. Polish, Jewish, Armenian ethno-cultural quarters were formed, which reflected in the structure of Podillya towns and gave them an ethno-cultural image. The development of the cities did not happen immediately. This process took a long time while establishing business relations and filling the city with life. After the Andrusiv Treaty was signed in 1667, the Polish image of Podillya was formed: a network of settlements based on castles, fortresses, estates surrounded by small towns. Among the Polish estates, bourgeois rights were used by Jews, and Poles, who formed ethno-cultural quarters, enjoyed nobility. Polish aristocratic landownership in the Podillya was 46.8%, some Polish magnates had huge latifundia. In the XVII century the process of formation of cities and towns of Podillya accelerated. Podilsky cities of this period were built according to the plan according to which the city had a definite form, which depended on the occupation and national composition of the townspeople. Cities have a regular planning structure. In the center is a square or rectangular square, the city is evenly divided into quarters, formed the main and local streets, the fortification system is strategically located using bastions, towers and more. The location of the castles and temples has been carefully considered. Building a low-rise city, dense. brick houses two- and three-storeyed. The structure of cities also reflected the desire of ethnic groups for quarterly accommodation. The Magdeburg City had self-governing advantages; the cities were distinguished by delimitation of the suburbs and suburbs, regularity of urban planning, and size of urban areas. In addition to the market area was developing space in front of temples. In the period XVI-XVII centuries the cities of Podillya were built on the principle of the "ideal city" of the Renaissance period, which is characterized by the expanse of settlements, thoughtfulness, regularity of formation of market square, defense system, sacral objects and farm buildings [8]. This principle was implemented in the cities of

Zhovkva, Brody, Berezhany [9]. In the second half of the sixteenth century, the process of formation of fortress cities took place in Podillia, which was connected with the way of life, incompleteness of the process of urbanization and insufficient fortification by the Tatar-Turkish army. But as early as the 16th century, a new type of city was born near the fortress towns - the economic center. Their planning structure is different from the city residences, but also different from the renaissance urbanization patterns.

Their formation was influenced by local harmonization with the functional program of settlements, topographic conditions, fortification system, internal regional factors and external renaissance traditions that penetrated Podillya through the ruling Polish upper echelon of society in the colonization movement. The most recent trends in European urban planning were spreading in the region from the 16th century. Medieval cities began to rebuild and new imitations of "perfect cities" projects began, which were characterized by geometric clarity of the planning structure, regular planning system, harmony between whole and parts, proportionality [10]. For cities in the XVI-XVII centuries. characteristic is the expanse of settlements, thoughtfulness, priority and regularity of formation of market square, communication axes of the city, gates, defense system. In the midst of this period, the features of programmatic spatial functions were influenced by the image of the "ideal city", which was developed by Italian architects at the invitation of the Polish top. The city was divided into regular neighborhoods populated by ethnic communities. The characteristic was the axis of the market square - the magnate estate. The market square was formed as the most important public place, the center of urban development, where only the richest townspeople lived, the most important issues were solved. Renaissance dwelling houses, town halls, churches, palaces, fountains, chapels formed the architectural ensemble of the city. An example of an "ideal city" with preserved planning structure for the construction of a new city of the XVII century there is Zhovkva [11]. After granting the city a location privilege in 1603, the Magdeburg Law began to build Zhovkva on the basis of a regular plan - on a rectangular, straight-line principle (Draw.1).

The market square is planned to be close to the square, built with two-storeyed houses, the architectural ensemble of the square is made in the Renaissance style. Here are the church and town hall. In the lower part of the market square is a castle, which is adjacent to the square by defensive walls and two city gates. Regular residential development is located just to the north and east of the square. From 1678 Zhovkva Castle became the royal residence of Jan III Sobieski (Draw.2).

In the second half of the seventeenth century the city was thoroughly rebuilt. Landscapes, new stone buildings, five churches, four churches and a synagogue appeared here.



Draw. 1. Zhovkva. Reconstruction.



Draw. 2. Zhovkva.

The largest "ideal city" of the Renaissance in the Podillya with a preserved planning structure is the city of Brody, where the latest trends in European urban

planning of the XVII century found expression in the redevelopment of the city (Draw.3) [12].



Draw. 3. Brody. Reconstruction.



Draw. 4. Map Brody.

The axis of the plan passed through the market square, and the main feature of the city's planning structure was the road to the castle, which became the main axis of the city center ( Draw.4). The layout of a city with a pentagonal, five-story castle built on the western outskirts and residential area, which was located a chess grid of streets at the neighborhood level. The city blocks were built regularly (the streets were intersecting at right angles) and were inscribed in an oval of earthen bastion fortifications. The territory of the city was measured by the French system, which may give reason to consider the plan of the French military engineer Guillaume Levasser de Boplan, who was in Polish service[13].

### Conclusions.

The urban planning process of the Podillia XVI-XVII centuries .. influenced by various factors. These include the development of economic relations and trade, colonization processes and population growth, the creation of new cities as economic centers, changes in construction techniques and the development of architectural and spatial concepts, ideology of the ruling class and religion of the Commonwealth. The planning structure of the cities of Podillya XVI-XVII centuries. was formed under the influence of the urban planning culture of the Commonwealth, the result of which the urban development projects of the Renaissance in Podillia were realized. In general, the growing role of Western European architecture and the city-forming process in Ukrainian lands has become one of the striking manifestations of the active entry of Podillya into pan-European cultural the medium of this historic period.

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## **ВПЛИВ ПОЛЬСЬКОЇ ЕТНОКУЛЬТУРИ НА ПРОЦЕС ФОРМУВАННЯ АРХІТЕКТУРНО-ПЛАНУВАЛЬНОЇ СТРУКТУРИ МАЛИХ ІСТОРИЧНИХ МІСТ ПОДІЛЛЯ.**

У статті розглянуто процес розвитку міського середовища Поділля, що пов’язаний із економічними, соціальними, культурними особливостями регіону. Важливим аспектом формування та розвитку малих історичних міст України, зокрема Поділля, є неоціненний спадок тисячолітнього історичного шляху регіону і вкладу різних етносів у формування поселень, а у подальшому їх розвитку у категорію міст. У статті розглядаються фактори, що вплинули на формування архітектурно-планувальної структури малих історичних міст Поділля. Розглянуті особливості впливу історичних подій XIV-XVII століть, колонізаційних процесів на розвиток регіону та відображення цього впливу в архітектурно-планувальній структурі малих міст Поділля, формуванні мережі

міст і містечок, що ідентична сучасному розміщенню, чому сприяла політика польського уряду в колонізації Поділля, а також розбудова міст на Магдебурзькому праві. Висвітлена роль польських магнатів, які залучали до відродженні старих поселень польських переселенців і створювали нові поселення як висілки існуючих міст і містечок і як окремі маєтки. Висвітлено і проаналізовано суттєвий вплив польської культури на інтенсивність розвитку малих міст Поділля у період XIV – XVII століть. Розглянуто типи міст і містечок, що виникли на тлі історичного розвитку регіону під впливом польської етнокультури та привнесення принципів забудови по типу «ідеального» міста доби Ренесансу. На прикладах малих міст Поділля XVI-XVII ст. проаналізовано їх формування під впливом містобудівної культури Речі Посполитої, результатом впливу якої були реалізовані містобудівні проекти часів Відродження на території Поділля та зростання ролі західноєвропейської архітектури і місто-формуючого процесу на українських землях, що стало одним із яскравих виявів активного входження Поділля в загальноєвропейське культурне середовище цього історичного періоду через привнесення новітніх архітектурно-планувальних технологій і будівельних технік. Визначено роль польської етнокультури у формуванні архітектурно-естетичного образ Поділля. Означено її вклад в розвиток архітектури та містобудування регіону через застосування загальноєвропейських методів архітектурного планування та техніки будівництва в архітектурно-будівельному процесі.

Ключові слова: Поділля; архітектурно-планувальна структура; польська культура; малі історичні міста; «ідеальне місто».

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### **ВЛИЯНИЕ ПОЛЬСКОЙ ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРЫ НА ПРОЦЕСС ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ АРХИТЕКТУРНО-ПЛАНИРОВОЧНОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ МАЛЫХ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ГОРОДОВ ПОДОЛЬЯ.**

В статье рассматриваются факторы, повлиявшие на формирование архитектурно-планировочной структуры малых исторических городов Подолья. Рассмотрены особенности влияния исторических событий XIV-XVII веков, колониционных процессов на развитие региона и отображение этого влияния в архитектурно-планировочной структуре малых городов Подолья. Освещено и проанализировано существенное влияние польской культуры на интенсивность развития малых городов Подолья в период XIV - XVII веков. Акцентировано

внимание на важности присоединения градостроительного процесса в регионе к общеевропейской архитектурной среде через внедрение новых архитектурно-планировочных технологий и строительных техник. Определена роль польской этнокультуры в формировании архитектурно-эстетического образ Подолья.

Ключевые слова: Подолье; архитектурно-планировочная структура; польская культура; малые исторические города; «идеальный город».

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