



УДК 719.

**PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE. TERNOPIL CASTLE
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Abstract. *The paper examines the problem of transforming the Old Ternopil Castle into an attractive tourist object of cultural heritage. The castle is an architectural monument of national importance, however, after numerous reconstructions, today it has lost its authentic appearance and needs restoration. At the same time, today there are no historical data on detailed plans, the appearance of the former fortification structure, which makes architectural research particularly relevant. The article, based on research by a group of Ternopil architects, analyzes the history of the castle, shows the theoretical reconstruction of the building at various stages of its development. All this will help to introduce data about the Ternopil castle into scientific circulation; can draw the attention of scientists to the problems of preserving the cultural heritage and contribute to the restoration of the castle and the reproduction of its original appearance.*

Key words: *fortification, cultural heritage, castle, palace, architectural monument, restoration, theoretical reconstruction.*

Introduction.

The Old Ternopil Castle is a fortification that dates back to the 16th century. During its long existence, the monument was rebuilt several times and came down to us in a very changed form and hardly resembles a fortress. Apart from the name, nothing indicates that it was once a powerful fortification object that held back enemy attacks in the tumultuous 16th and 17th centuries. Today, the premises of the Old Castle house a children's and youth sports school for Greco-Roman wrestling, while the technical condition of the monument is deteriorating. Therefore, there is a need to turn the castle into a cultural object and make it more attractive to tourists. As part of the implementation of the «Program for the Preservation, Restoration and Popularization of the Historical and Cultural Heritage of Ternopil», it is possible to return the monument to its authentic appearance, and to return to the citizens of Ternopil the ancient symbol of the city depicted on its emblem [5].

A group of Ternopil architects from the architectural studio of Yurii Verbovetskyi conducted historical and architectural research and developed a theoretical reconstruction of the Ternopil Castle, which is important for its restoration



and recreation of its original appearance.

The purpose of the article is to introduce into scientific circulation data on current architectural research of the Ternopil Castle and proposed design solutions for its reconstruction.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: to show the construction stages of the formation and development of the Ternopil Castle, to introduce into scientific circulation the data of theoretical reconstruction of the fortification and the proposed design solutions for the restoration of the monument to restore its original appearance and turn it into an important tourist attraction in Ternopil.

Main text.

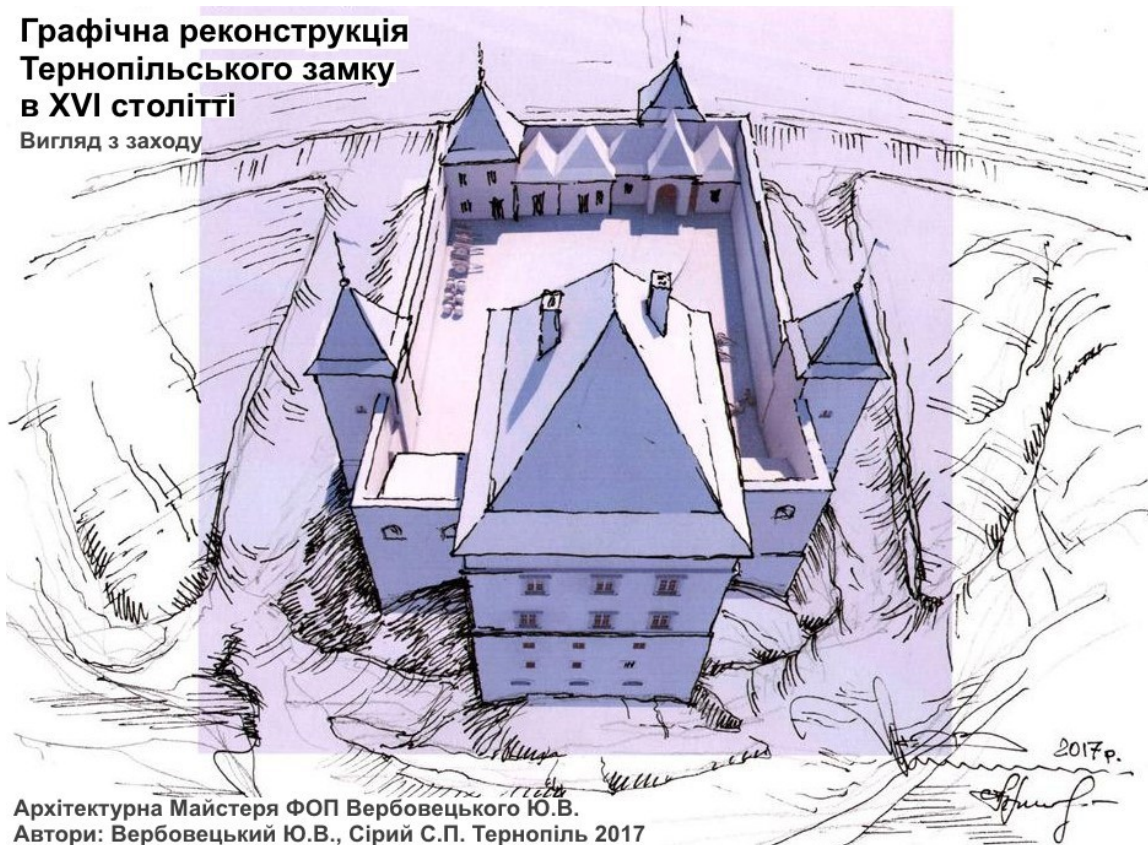
Ternopil Castle is an architectural monument of national importance (protection number 634-N) located in the central part of the city on the high eastern bank of Ternopil Pond [15]. It was built in 1540-1548 by the founder of the city of Ternopil, the Krakow castellan Jan Amor Tarnowski. Today's Ternopil Castle is the oldest partially preserved building in the city. The two lower basement tiers with loopholes on the side of the pond, the first ground tier, and fragments of the upper tiers are remnants of the original castle construction. The modern three-story central volume of the building with a gable roof and pedimented finials, as well as two symmetrical two-story wings on the north and south sides, built above the basement levels, are the result of reconstruction in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when the castle lost its defensive significance and was rebuilt into a palace [1; 8].

Probably, in the 16th century, the castle occupied a very small area. The main castle building was a massive tower - a donjon above the floodplain of the Seret River, located in the western part of the castle. It has survived in its rebuilt form and is the central volume of the modern castle. The lower floors of the donjon housed casemates, warehouses, and a prison. Two towers with battlements and defensive walls surrounding a rectangular courtyard (dytinets) adjoined this main building to the north and south. In the eastern part of the courtyard there was an entrance gate-tower with a drawbridge, which was adjacent to outbuildings: a bakery, kitchen, and stables. On the inner side of the walls, a gallery with loopholes was arranged around the perimeter to fire at enemies. Figure 1 shows graphic sketches of one of the versions of the theoretical reconstruction of the castle in the 16th century, made in the Architectural Workshop of Yurii Verbovetskyi.

In the course of their research, the architects relied on archaeological explorations conducted in 2017 by specialists of the State Enterprise "OASU Podilska Archeology" (headed by B. Strozen), during which they discovered the defensive walls on the southwestern side, established the contours of the castle and its approximate dimensions (90 m × 75 m), determined the surface level in the sixteenth century, etc. To this day, only the lower part of the original 16th-century building has survived - two tiers of casemates adjacent to the steep slope of the pond bank. This basement part of the castle (fragments of the main residential and defense structure of the castle) is the oldest surviving building in the city. Not a single trace of the castle's walls, towers, moats, and ramparts remains above ground level. The main territory of the castle, which was once surrounded by walls, is not built up [1].



**Графічна реконструкція
Тернопільського замку
в XVI столітті**
Вигляд з заходу



Архітектурна Майстерня ФОП Вербовецького Ю.В.
Автори: Вербовецький Ю.В., Сірий С.П. Тернопіль 2017

Figure 1. Graphic reconstruction of Ternopil Castle in the 16 th century.

In the first half of the 17th century, the castle was substantially rebuilt during the reign of Tomasz Zamoyski. The reconstruction was caused by the need to adapt to the new defense tactics that arose in connection with the development of artillery [11]. The wall and tower type of defense was replaced by the bastion type. New ramparts were built around the castle, probably lined with stone (Figure 2).



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Figure 2. Graphic reconstruction of Ternopil Castle in the 17 th century.



It is known that the castle was not the only defensive object in Ternopil; the city also had its own fortification network. The old castle was originally a separate, isolated fortification unit located north of the city. It was the last stronghold, the citadel where the outpost was located. Over time, as the city expanded and new city ramparts and walls were built, the castle became part of a single fortification network that protected Ternopil during military conflicts. Therefore, the development of the Old Castle should be viewed in the context of the development of Ternopil's defense network at various stages, of which it was an important and organic component. During this period, Ternopil and the castle were in the midst of historical events, suffering numerous destructions from attacks by the Tatars and Cossacks during the National Liberation War of 1648-1657. In 1675, all the defensive fortifications of Ternopil, including the towers and entrance gates, were completely destroyed by the Turkish army led by Ibrahim Shishman, and the castle was burned. Since then, the city's defense network has not been restored [11].

In 1772, the First Partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth took place, after which Ternopil, along with other cities and lands of Eastern Galicia, became part of the Austrian monarchy. The Habsburgs' policy of eliminating city defenses did not spare Ternopil. These changes led to the city's release from its compact center and expansion into the suburbs over the next century. Probably, during the 18th century, all the city fortifications were dismantled, the ramparts were leveled, the ditches were filled in, and the stone fortifications were dismantled [9].

From the end of the 18th century, the central part of the city was gradually densified and organized, and traditional historic houses were replaced by new buildings in the style of classicism, later eclecticism, secession, and constructivism. In the early 19th century, the owner of the castle, Franciszek Korytowski, rebuilt it into a palace. At that time, the defensive fortifications, towers, and gates were demolished and the castle was surrounded by a simple wall. A three-story New Castle (Castle Palace) was built on the south side, and a new entrance gate with narrow gates and 2 stone pylons was installed. In 1810, a "dancing casino" was organized in the castle, where the governor of the Ternopil region, Ignatius Teils [4], organized high society balls. A valuable cartographic document is one of the earliest cadastral plans of Ternopil, dated 1829 (Figure 3). This map shows the configuration of the castle complex after the reconstruction by Franciszek Korytowski. The outline of the brick wall that enclosed the castle grounds in the early 19th century is clearly visible.

In 1843, the last owner of Ternopil, T. Turkull, sold the castle to the city community, which handed it over to the Austrian army for barracks. During the First World War, Russian troops retreating from the city burned the Old Castle on July 21, 1917, and for a long time it remained roofless (Figure 4). It remained in this ruined state until 1926, when the restoration of the buildings began. The New Castle was also damaged.

In the interwar years, when Ternopil became the center of the eponymous voivodeship as part of the Second Polish Republic, the castle was restored (1926-1931). On April 12, 1931, the restored castle was consecrated. The military used the Old Castle building for their own needs - the Infantry School was located here. In 1931, the restored New Castle housed various departmental institutions.



During the Second World War in 1944, the battles for Ternopil continued between Wehrmacht units and Red Army troops storming the city. During these battles, the city was almost completely destroyed. The castle complex was chosen as one of several strongholds of the German defense, and a hospital was set up in the old castle cellars. The palace and castle complex became one of the last points of fierce German resistance. The Soviet troops first shelled the castle with artillery, then stormed it with separate groups of soldiers, as a result of which the buildings of the complex suffered very significant damage. 85% of the city center buildings were also destroyed, and the old market square disappeared from the city map. After the war, the ruins of the 19th-century palace (the New Castle) were dismantled, and the northern wing of the Ternopil Hotel was later built on its foundation. The walls and gates were also dismantled.

The postwar reconstruction of Ternopil, which was carried out according to the Soviet model, involved the demolition of some of the city's dominant buildings and the construction of new administrative and public buildings [10]. Some of the surviving buildings and monuments have been restored. The reconstructed premises of the former castle were adapted into a Greco-Roman wrestling school, which is still in use today [8].



Figure 3. A fragment of the cadastral map of Ternopil, 1829.

In 1950-1954, the Soviet-style restaurant Khvylya was built right next to the castle's basement on the northwestern side (a local architectural monument, item No. 1998-M).

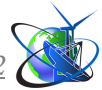


Figure 4. The ruins of the castle, photo from 1917.

In the 1948-1950s, a pavilion-gazebo was built on a high terrace on the site of the northern bastion of the castle (local architectural monument, oh. 2002-M). In the 1950s and 1960s, new buildings were constructed on the territory adjacent to the castle: a maternity hospital, the Ternopil Hotel (partially on the site of the New Castle), and 4-story residential buildings on Zamkova Street. All of them are classified as ordinary historical buildings by the current Historical and Architectural Master Plan of Ternopil. In the late 1980s, during the last years of the Soviet Union, the castle underwent renovations. In 1990-2000, the new owners of the former Khvylya restaurant carried out a superstructure that disharmoniously affected the visual perception of the Old Castle's facades from the Ternopil Pond [12].

After Ukraine gained independence, a new emblem of Ternopil was approved. A schematic image of the castle palace was placed in its central part as one of the main elements of the coat of arms. Thus, the authorities officially recognized Ternopil Castle as a symbol of the city.

In 2007, archaeological excavations were carried out on the territory of the castle, the first in the history of the castle. In the same year, the Institute "Ukrzakhidproektrestavratsiya" received an order from the Ternopil Regional State Administration to create a project for the elimination of the emergency state of the castle building and to carry out works on the improvement of this architectural monument. In the spring of 2009, the Ternopil City Council raised the question of whether it was appropriate for a sports school to be located within the walls of the historic building. As part of the implementation of the Program for the Preservation, Restoration and Popularization of the Historical and Cultural Heritage of Ternopil, it was proposed to place the Museum of the City History and a hall for honorary delegations in the castle. In 2010-2011, the building's facades were repaired and the surrounding area was landscaped [14].

The current building is the result of reconstructions in the late 18th and 19th centuries that changed its appearance and interiors. Despite repeated fires and destruction as a result of world wars, this building is well preserved, but it has partially lost its authentic appearance and needs a scientifically based restoration (Figure 5).



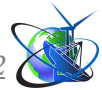
Back in 1991-1992, the staff of the Institute for Designing the Restoration of Monuments (Vilnius, Lithuania) developed a project for the restoration and adaptation of the Old Castle in Ternopil into an art museum. As part of the research work, architectural and archaeological measurements of the monument and stylistic cartograms were made, which indicated the periods of construction of various walls of the Old Castle or their sections - from 1540 to 1951. Due to socio-economic transformations and the general crisis, this adaptation project was not implemented. However, some of the materials of the research work of Lithuanian specialists have survived to the present day and were used by the architects of the Verbovetsky architectural studio for further research. They carried out new field studies. As part of the comprehensive scientific research, detailed architectural and archaeological measurements were made of the rooms of the castle's southern wing and attics (above the third floor, above the northern and southern wings of the building), narrow passages in the thickness of the walls of the central volume, and the dimensions of some other rooms were specified. This made it possible to make detailed plans and sections of the entire monument, which in turn helped to describe the structural scheme of the building, identify the original purpose of the premises, establish the sequence of appearance and dismantling of partitions, analyze the three-dimensional solution, and determine the original structure of the castle and its later layers [15].

As part of the field research, plaster probing was carried out in various places on the facades, and two pits were excavated in two rooms of the northern wing of the monument. In addition to solving the main tasks (clarifying the design features and construction sequences of various volumes of the monument), the soundings and pits made it possible to make sure that the authentic masonry is in satisfactory condition. Its disclosure will make it possible to restore the appearance of the monument to the features of a defense structure, to implement project proposals for its exhibition and museumization, in particular, to create a basement museum space [3].

As is known from historical and bibliographic research, at the turn of the 17th and 19th centuries the castle was rebuilt into a palace. Along with the reconstruction, all the ancient stone castle walls were covered with a layer of plaster for the first time.



Figure 5. Modern view of the Old Castle.



During the 19th and 20th centuries, the Old Castle building was repeatedly damaged by fires and wars. However, most of the plaster still remained on the walls from the period of reconstruction two centuries ago. Thus, the authentic masonry of the 16th and 17th centuries is hidden (actually preserved) under the layer of plaster, and with it the probable openings that were laid as a result of the long construction history of the monument. They can be windows, loopholes, or a hypothetical entrance gate from the pond. The discovery of such artifacts after the plaster has been removed can radically change the idea of the Old Castle's ancient appearance and structure, and cause a sensation among researchers and historians of defense architecture, scientists, and local historians. This will undoubtedly improve the tourist attractiveness of the monument, increase interest in it from both city residents and visitors, and create a scientific basis for developing a comprehensive restoration project in the future.

It should be noted that this research is also not complete, as access to all parts of the monument is currently limited. A private restaurant complex "Maxim" has been operating next to the Old Castle for many years, with its building attached to the Old Castle on the northwestern side. From the side of Ternopil Pond, close to the basement of the monument, there is a summer restaurant "Veranda", which belongs to this complex. The owner of the restaurant complex is unwilling to facilitate scientific research of the monument and does not provide access to the site where it would be possible to conduct soundings, examine the stonework of the basement of the castle, and perform pits to identify and uncover the most valuable preserved artifacts of the monument as a former defense structure - the outer holes of the battlements. There is also no free access to the structures of the monument from the northwestern side - in the narrow space between the restaurant building and the castle wall, which is used by the entrepreneur for household needs. For objective reasons, it was not possible to carry out a large number of probes inside the building of the monument due to the functioning of the Greco-Roman wrestling school. Therefore, field research was carried out only in those places where it was possible. Despite these limitations, the number of structural features and elements of the monument identified in the current research indicates the need for full-scale research in the future, when more favorable conditions arise.

Conclusions.

The article discusses the history of the Old Castle in Ternopil, which spans almost five centuries. Despite numerous reconstructions and the loss of its original appearance, it has partially preserved its ancient planning structure, and thus is a valuable monument of European defense architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. It is proved that the absence of any historical iconography (engravings, paintings, etc.) and detailed plans that would have recorded the castle at the time when it performed a defensive function makes architectural research particularly relevant. It is shown that the proposed restoration project by Y. Verbovetskyi, which provides for the removal of plaster from all facades, will reveal the authentic masonry of the 16-17th centuries when the castle building performed its direct defense function. This will make it possible to identify previously unknown artifacts (embedded window openings, battlements, entrance gates, etc.), allow for a deeper study of the



construction history of the monument and develop a more accurate theoretical reconstruction of its original appearance. All of the above will restore the appearance of a defensive structure to the monument; increase the tourist attraction of the monument and improve the image of the city.

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***Анотація.** У роботі розглядається проблема перетворення Старого Тернопільського замку на привабливий туристичний об'єкт культурної спадщини. Тернопільський замок - пам'ятка архітектури національного значення (охоронний номер № 634-Н), розташований у центральній частині міста на високому східному березі Тернопільського ставу. Споруда датується 16 століттям, але після численних перебудов сьогодні втратила свій*



автентичний вигляд, потребує реставрації. Окрім назви вже ніщо не вказує на те, що колись це був потужний фортифікаційний об'єкт, який стримував ворожі навали у буремних 16 – 17 ст. Нинішня споруда – результат перебудов кінця 18 – 19 ст., що змінили його зовнішній вигляд та інтер'єри. В той же час, на сьогодні відсутні будь-які історичні дані про детальні плани, зовнішній вигляд фортифікаційної колись споруди, що робить проведення архітектурних досліджень особливо актуальними.

Метою статті є введення в науковий обіг даних про поточні архітектурні дослідження Тернопільського замку та запропоновані проектні рішення по його реконструкції.

У статті проаналізована історія замку, показана теоретична реконструкція споруди на різних етапах її розвитку, створена групою тернопільських архітекторів. Усе це допоможе внести до наукового обігу дані про Тернопільський замок; може привернути увагу науковців до проблем збереження культурного надбання та сприяти реставрації замку та відтворення його первісного вигляду для перетворення замку на важливий туристичний об'єкт Тернополя. У рамках реалізації «Програми збереження, відновлення та популяризації історико-культурної спадщини Тернополя» в замку пропонується розмістити Музей історії міста, зал для почесних делегацій.

Запропонований проект реставрації групи тернопільських архітекторів передбачає зняття тиньку зі всіх фасадів, розкриття автентичної кладки 16-17 ст., коли будівля замку виконувала свою безпосередню оборонну функцію. Це дасть змогу виявити раніше невідомі дослідникам артефакти (закладені віконні прорізи, бійниці, в'їзну браму тощо), дозволить глибше дослідити будівельну історію пам'ятки та розробити більш точну теоретичну реконструкцію її первісного вигляду.

Ключові слова: фортифікаційна споруда, культурна спадщина, замок, палац, пам'ятка архітектури, реставрація, теоретична реконструкція.

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