

Mykola Bevz

*Lviv Polytechnic National University, department of Architecture and Conservation,
12 Bandera St., Lviv 79013, Ukraine*

*Lublin University of Technology, department of Build Conservation,
40 Nadbystrzycka st., Lublin 20-618, Poland,*

bevmist@polynet.lviv.ua

ORCID: 0000-0003-1513-7045

FORTIFICATIONS OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN CITIES ON THE BASE OF ANALYSIS OF 1772 RUDOLF D'OTTO'S MAP

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Abstract: The article examines the urban features of the late 18th century, contained on the map of R. D'Otto since 1772: «Lemberg. General Carta von dem Marche der bey Hommona in Hungarn gestandenen K.K.Trouppen, bis zur Hauptstadt Lemberg in Pollen; welcher 9. kleine Special Charten mit einigen Anmerkungen bey gefuget sind. Feld Laager bey Lemberg. d. 20= Augusti. ao: 1772». For scholars, the d'Otto map is known only from the publication of its latest worksheet with the image of the city of Lviv in the Atlas of Historic Cities of Ukraine. However, this card consists of 9 sheets and valuable information is also contained on the rest of its pages. Therefore, illuminating and analyzing the image of the terrain and objects on the map in a more complete sense makes scientific sense, since the rest of the sheets have not been published and have not yet been put into circulation. After getting acquainted with the map, we made hand-drawn drawings of the most interesting objects (cities and castles) in our view. These are objects from sheets 4-8. It is on these sheets that the movement of the column of Austrian troops through the territory of Galicia is indicated. This is a manuscript plan drawn up during the campaign of General Gadik's army unit to Lviv and the city's accession to the Austrian state. The map is composed in such a way that shows only the road from Hommona to Lviv and has schematically drawn plans of settlements lying or adjacent to the mentioned path. The map focuses on cities and castles. Nevertheless, the map is noteworthy because it captures, albeit in simplistic terms, the topography and urban structure of our territories. Of particular value to us is the author's desire to capture the defensive objects that fall into his field of view. D'Otto also tried to schematically, but to reflect the basic planning character of the settlement, fixing the main squares, temples, defense objects. Many of these defenses have not reached our time. Therefore, our goal is to show these objects and to analyze their planning structure. The work is of historical and urban significance.

Keywords: fortifications, history of cities, planning schemes, Halychyna, 18th century, the map of R. D'Otto.

Introduction and relevance of the study.

The object of our study was a map from 1772 by R. D'Otto: «Lemberg. General Carta von dem Marche der bey Hommona in Hungarn gestandenen K.K.Trouppen, bis zur Hauptstadt Lemberg in Pollen; welcher 9. kleine Special Charten mit einigen Anmerkungen bey gefuget sind. Feld Laager bey Lemberg. d. 20= Augusti. ao: 1772». The name of the card is translated: "Lemberg. General Map with Marsh C.K. Army groups based in Hommona, Hungary, to the capital city of Lemberg, Poland; which has 9 small special maps with some comments added, a field camp near Lviv. Day 20 August 1772".

The original of the map is stored in the Vienna State Archives, its military department. Card signature: «B IX, 394 // Kriegsarchiv. Wien. Kartensammlung. - 8 Gez. Bl. ». We had the opportunity to work with the original of this card. We are grateful for the support of the internship and the organizational and technical assistance in working in the Vienna archives to the Head of the Institute for Urban Development, Landscape Architecture, and Design, Univ.Prof. DI Dr. techn. Klaus Semsroth and Prof., Dipl.-Ing.Dr. Andreas Hofer.

For Ukrainian scholars, the d'Otto map is known only from the publication of its latest worksheet showing the city plan of Lviv in the Atlas of Historic Cities of Ukraine [Atlas, 2014]. However, the entire map consists of 9 sheets and valuable information is also contained on the rest of its pages. Therefore, illuminating and analyzing the image of the terrain and objects on the map in a more complete sense makes scientific sense, since the rest of the sheets have not been published and have not yet been put into circulation. After getting acquainted with the map, we made hand-drawn drawings of the most interesting objects (cities and castles) in our view. These are objects from sheets 4-8. The movement of a column of Austrian troops through Galicia is indicated on these sheets.

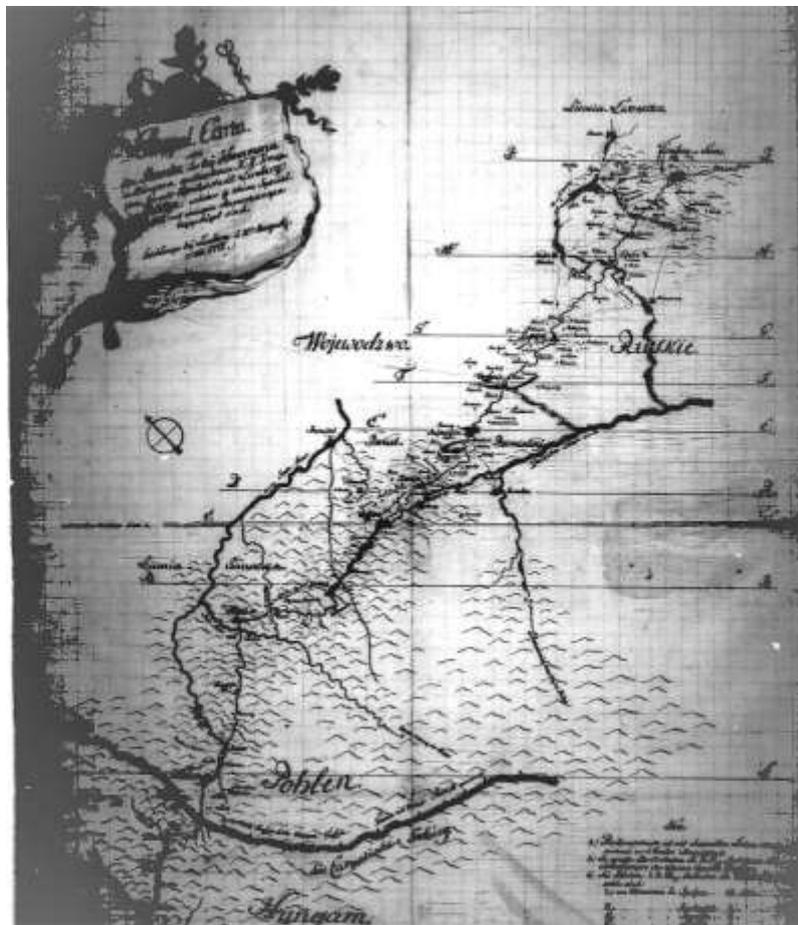


Fig. 1. The title page of a manuscript map by R. d'Otto from 1772.

At first, we need to say a few words about the author of the map. This is necessary because the Polish and Ukrainian publications on the map and the lithography with the view of Lviv do not correctly spell the name of the author. For example, the book “Widoki Krakowa i Lwowa” lists his name as Rittin d'Otto [Widoki, 1997: 108, 120]. We meet similar writing in the book “Atlas of Ukrainian Historic Cities. Lviv” [Atlas, 2014]. The correct spelling of the name is Rudolf Ritter von Otto [Otto R., 2020]. Rudolf Ritter von Otto is descended from Saxony from the Saxon noble family Otto. Born in Weißenfels in 1735, he completed his life on 7 August 1811 in his manor in the town of Hradec Kralove

(Königgrätz). All his life was connected with service in the army. He began his military career in the army of Saxony, later he joined the Austrian army in 1753. He was especially distinguished during the seven-year war of 1756-1763 at the Battle of Wroclaw. He took part in military-political events related to the partition of Poland. He was a participant in the campaign of General Andreas Hadik's army group to occupy Lviv and Galicia in 1772. He held the rank of captain at the time. In the following years, he distinguished himself in the wars with France and in the late 18th century in the wars with Turkey. He rose to the rank of general. Few biographers have noted the comprehensive geographical, historical, mathematical, and especially militaristic-cavalry knowledge of the d'Otto. He left several manuscripts on the improvement of military affairs [Rudolph von, 2020]. A map of the campaign of the A. Hadik's army in Galicia and a panoramic drawing of Lviv show the talents of this person not only in military affairs but also in artistic ones.

The aim of the study

The map is not a classic carpet map of the area. This is a manuscript plan drawn up during the campaign of General Hadik's army unit to Lviv and the city's accession to the Austrian state. The map is made in such a way that it shows the road from Hommona to Lviv and has schematically outlined plans of settlements lying or adjacent to the mentioned path. The map was drawn "on the go" in the process of moving the cartographer together with the army unit. Therefore, the map designations are schematic and only some of them are drawn in relative detail. Nevertheless, the map is noteworthy because it captures, albeit in simplistic terms, the topography and urban structure of our territories. Of particular value to us is the author's desire to capture the defensive objects that fall into his field of view. The images show that d'Otto tried to reflect the basic planning character of the settlement, fixing the main squares, temples, defense objects. Many of these defense objects are not preserved today. Therefore, our goal is to show these objects and to analyze their planning structure.

Outline of the study material

Analyzing the image of the terrain on the map, we give the names of the settlements and place names as they are signed on the map. The size of the letters: the first title - 57x80 cm; the last №9 which shows Lviv - 40x55 cm; the rest - 40x27.5 cm. The first letter contains the title inscription in the cartridge. The letters of the card are made in handwriting with a pen, in black ink. Watercolor paints were used for color markings.

It is essentially a "military" set of maps indicating the path of the Austrian army brigade under the command of General Hadik from the city of Hommona in Hungary to Lviv in the Rus' province of Poland. The city of Hommona (Slovak - Humenné) is a settlement in Slovakia in the Prešov Region. It is a historic city that has long been known for being a large part of the population of the Ukrainian and Greek Catholic communities. Local Ukrainians call it - Humenne. There was a large Orthodox (Ukrainian) monastery in the 18th century in the city [Horkai, 2020].

The **first letter of the map** (capital) at the scale of 1: 40,000 shows, in the form of a separate diagram, the territory between Lviv and Hommona. The objects and settlements on both sides of the Hommona-Lviv road are marked with points only. Cities are marked with the major ones and then with conditional icons only. The villages are marked in the same way. In the left corner of the 57x80 cm sheet, a cartouche is drawn in the form of a flag, which is held in his hands by a figure of Glory with a staff in his left hand, which seems to be flying over the territory indicated on the diagram. The flag box is the name of the card (fig. 1). The same letter indicates the Dnister and San rivers and their respective tributaries. In the lower right corner of this map sheet is a notepad indicating the main settlements and the distances between them. Scale bar - 4 miles eight inches. Near the frame is a barely visible (lowercase) signature: "delin.: R. d'Otto. Rittersk:" The last word is unreadable. Maybe - "Rittersbr". This card sheet has no number.

The other 7 letters of the card are numbered at the top of the letter in Roman numerals. The scale of these letters is 1:20,000. The sizes of the letters are smaller - about a quarter of the first card.

Each map contains a brief reference to the area. The letters of the card are interconnected and are a continuation of each other.

The **second letter** (labeled as "Litt: A. No I") shows the scheme of the city of Hommona (Humenne) and the road from the city to the border with Poland along the river, which is called "Laporezh". Hommona is marking as a city only. The signature is also placed in the lower right corner of the letter: "R. d'Otto. Rittersti (?): 1772 ». The border line between Hungary and Poland is marked. To the right of the road after the border, there is a small fortification on the hill: "i" - alte von denen Confoederirten aufgeworfene Redans (old redan-shaped fortifications erected by the Confederates).

The **third letter** (labeled as Litt: B. No: 2) identifies only a few of the major settlements, with Shavne and Lisko highlighted. The small rectangular market square through which the road runs from south to north in the middle is in Ustryki town. The drawing of the city plan is more informative in the town of Lisko. Here is a market square with a town hall in the middle. The road passes through the Market in its eastern part. To the west of the Market is a castle, which has two ramparts or towers from the side of the city center. The temple is located in the southwest corner of the city center. The city is located on a high hill on the bank of San River.

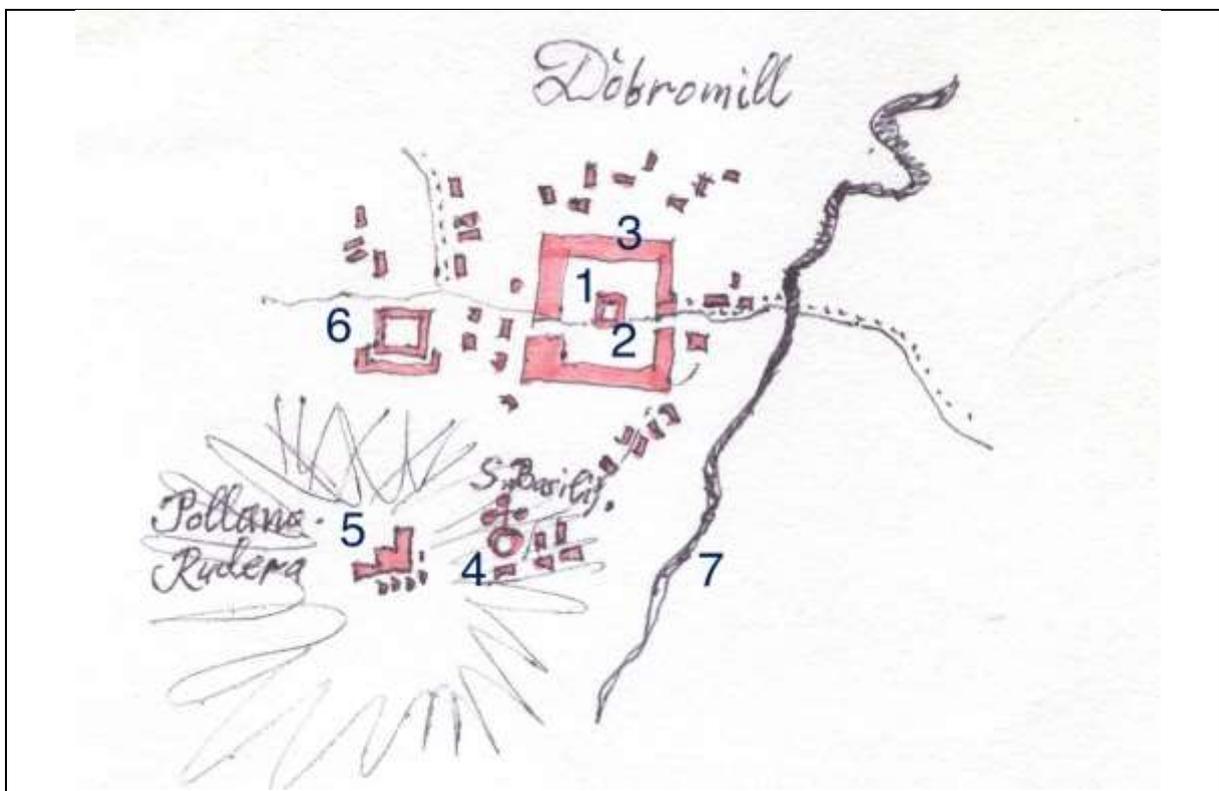


Fig. 2. Scheme showing the landscape conditions and urban character of the town of Dobromyl in Galicia on the map by J. d Otto, 1772 (Enlarged outline from the original map, M.Bevz). Designation: 1 - Market square with buildings in the perimeter; 2 - town hall; 3 - lines of buildings around the market; 4 - Basilian Monastery; 5 - the ruins of the castle (Pollana Rudera); 6 - saltworks; 7 - the river.

The **fourth letter** (labeled Litt: S. No: 3) fixes the road along the Stryonz (ukr. Strviazh) River through several settlements. Signature - «R. d'Otto. Ritter: ». Dobromil is marked as a city with a city center, a market square, a town hall, and a castle or large courtyard in the western part. The road crosses the center and the Market from west to east. The map is not fixed by any defensive fortifications in Dobromyl (Fig. 2). The castle is marked on the suburb in a state of ruin - signed by "Rudera". A special feature of the plan is that the castle and the Basilian monastery are marked on the map near the city. In

reality, these two objects are located at a considerable distance from the city. In particular, the castle is located in the village of Poliana (between the settlements of Ternava and Polyana). The monastery and the castle are marked on the map conditionally. In reality, they are located quite far from the city. The city owner's manor and saltwork are shown correctly (Fig. 2, item 6). The fortification of the city center is not marked on the map. This indicates that they no existed at that time.

The **fifth sheet** (labeled as Litt: D. et E. No: 4 et 5) shows the road to Lviv, which runs parallel to the Strviazh River (signed as - Stryonz). The road follows through the cities of Khyriv (Chyrow), Felshtyn, Reytarovychi. The plans of the cities deserved great attention on this sheet. In particular, the suburb of Hyriv is shown with a large market area, which is crossed by the middle of the road. Midtown boundaries are not clearly marked. Boundaries can be deduced from the topography of the terrain and the natural elements that are on the map. The midtown is located on the western part of a particular island formed by the river Strviazh and its sleeve. In the middle of the market is marked the town hall (Fig. 3). In the middle, there are three temples - Catholic (signed in Explanation: 1 - "Cathol."), orthodox Greek Faith (2 - "Grichisch."), Jewish (3 - "Juden."). The text notes (2) indicate the dominance of Greek Faith in the city.

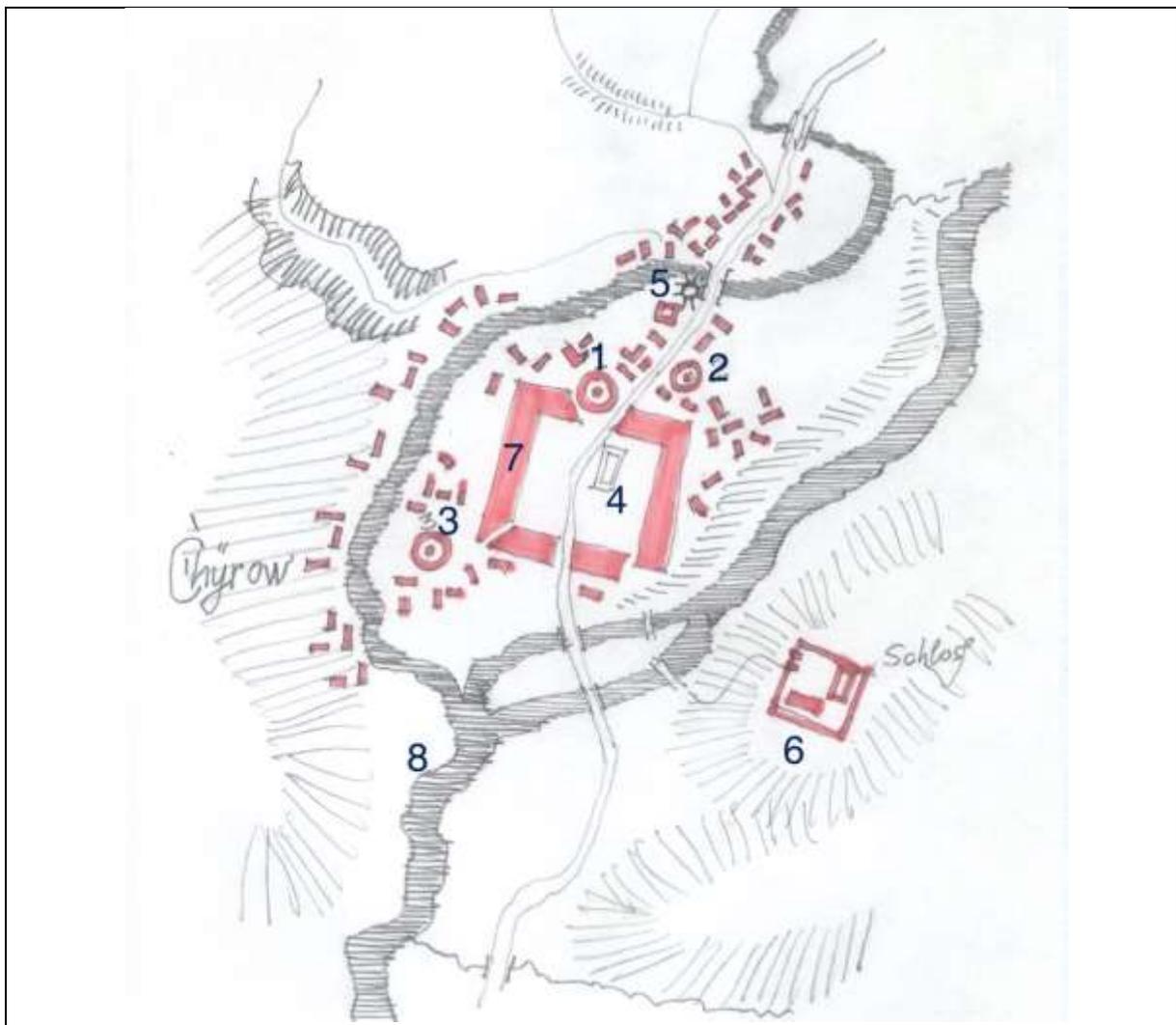


Fig. 3. Scheme showing the landscape conditions and urban character of the town of Khyriv in Galicia (map of R. D' Otto, 1772; enlarged outline from the original map, M. Bevz). Designation: 1, 2, 3 - designation of temples (1 – church of Sct. Josef; 2 – church of St. Mykola, 3 – synagog); 4 - Town Hall (?); 5 - mill; 6 - castle, 7 - perimeter building of the market square; 8 - the river.

At the western exit from the center to the left near the bridge over the Strviash sleeve, there is a designation of a mill. The castle is located on the opposite right bank of the river, leading to it two bridges across the river and through the island in the middle of it. The castle is schematically marked as a square in plan, surrounded by a wall, with two buildings inside and a gate from the city side. Signed it “schloss” (Fig. 3, p. 6). On later maps, the castle is symbolically designated as an icon only. For example, on the map of F. von Mieg [Galizien und Lodomerien, 2020]. Therefore, a detailed drawing of it on our map is valuable information.



Fig. 4. The middletown of Khyriv (Chyrow) and the manor in the place of the castle on the right bank of the river near the village of Bąkowice on the map from 1869 [mapire.eu].

Other important information of the d'Otto map should also be mentioned. This recorded the presence of a water circuit (stream Mlynivka - Múchlbach) on the north side of the city center. Actually on this branch of the river there is a fixed mill on the map of d'Otto (Fig. 3). The presence of a stream and a mill is also very clearly recorded on the cadastral map from 1853. In the area next to the mill there are several large buildings, which gives reason to believe that the mill was used as a sawmill. It is also logical to assume that in the past this flow was used as an element of the system of defensive fortifications of the city center. The stream filled the defensive moat on the east and north sides of the city center with water. Due to its presence, the city center was virtually surrounded on all sides by water barriers. The artificial origin and defensive purpose of the stream is evidenced by the line of its flow, in particular, its sharp turn at an angle of 90 degrees in the northeastern corner of the former city center. On a later map of the city from 1869, the stream-mill is still depicted by a thin line (fig. 4). Elimination of this flow, the tributaries of the river took place in late 1860th or early 1870th, when the railway Przemysł-Stryj was laid through the city. The track circled the city in a semicircle on the south and east sides. To create a bulk elevated track, a large part of the long dam was used, which framed the flow channel from the south. Thus, the topography and hydrography of the area were changed and the water artery, which in the Middle Ages was an important urban element of the city center, was blocked. The

current Valova Street appeared at the site of the stream and defensive moat in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The castle depicted on d’Otto’s map near Khyriv was the residence of the city’s owners, but in reality it was not located in the city. It was located on the right bank of the Strviagh river, opposite the town, on the western outskirts of the village of Bąkowice (fig. 5 and 6). The castle was located on an elevated area, which had natural obstacles on three sides. According to d’Otto’s image, it was a large square castle courtyard surrounded by a defensive (?) walls. From the south there was probably an artificial moat. The entrance to the castle was a steep slope from the river. The map shows the castle with the entrance tower, which is located in the eastern part of the northern ridge of the perimeter walls. As a rule, such square castle courtyards had corner towers (basteyas) or bastions. Inside the courtyard there are two buildings: in the north-west corner - a large palace building; and big farm (?) building in the south-east corner.

The Jesuit College with the chapel of St. Joseph the Betrothed was built on the site of this old castle in 1883-1890. The construction of the board began in the summer of 1883. The territory for construction was purchased from the then owner of the yard and the farm Topolnytsky. The configuration of the collegiate buildings in the plan approximately repeats the contour of the defensive walls of the former castle. The useless complex of collegiate buildings is listed in the Register of Architectural Monuments of Ukraine of local significance under protection number 2534 [Collegium, 2020; Kharchuk, 2007].

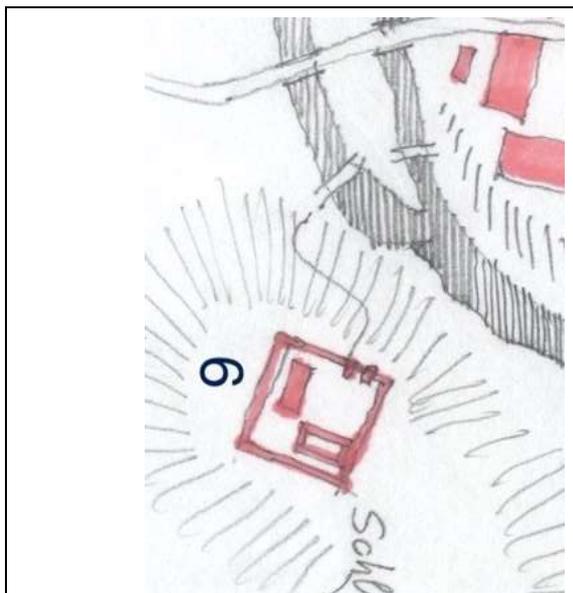


Fig. 5. Castle with a palace in Bąkowice in 1772 on the map of d’Otto [].



Fig. 6. Palace with a garden and farmstead in Bąkowice in 1869 [mapire.eu].

Khyriv was first mentioned in historical sources in 1374. It was in this year that Prince Wladyslaw of Opole (Opolski) granted a privilege to the Herbut brothers - Herbert and Frederick (Knights of Moravia) - for perpetual possession of 10 villages in Przemyśl County. Among these villages is the village of Hyriv [wiki]. The old name in Ukrainian probably sounded – Hiriv or Hyriv. The settlement became a city in 1528 under the privilege of the Polish king Sigismund I issued to the then owner Andrzej Tarlo. At this time, the settlement was to be re-planned with the establishment of a city center with a market square, its surrounding buildings and the arrangement of a defensive belt. Subsequently, the owners of the city in the 17th century becomes a noble family Mnishek [].

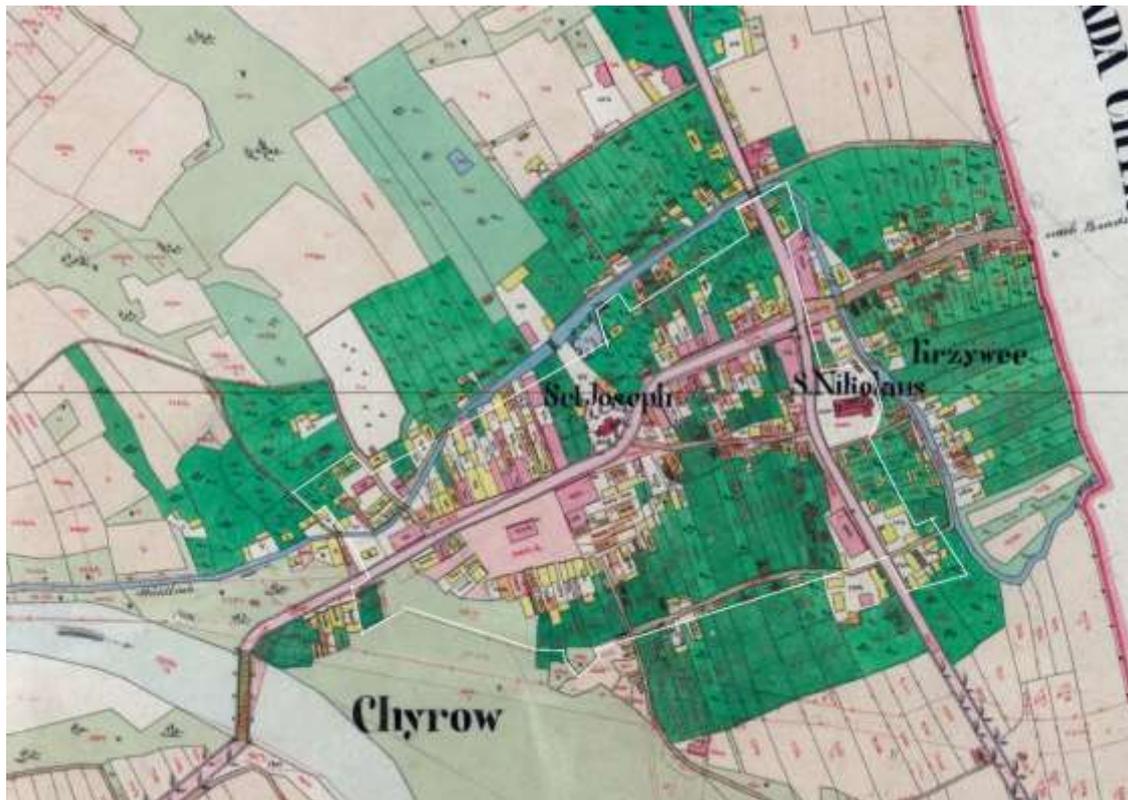


Fig. 6. Hypothetical scheme of fortifications in the center of Khyriv based on the analysis of the planning structure of the city according to the cadastral map of 1852.

Between Khyriv and the next town on the road to Lviv - Felshtyn, a continuous line of settlements: Posada Hyrovska, Sluzhyntsi, Hrodovychi, Posada - is marked.

Very informative and valuable from the urban point of view is the designation of **Felsztyn**. The current name is Skelivka. This city is depicted with a preserved belt of fortifications (Fig. 7). The midtown has a rectangular plan with a market square in the middle and was surrounded by a system of bastion fortifications with four corner bastions. Their image is somewhat schematic, but we can assume that it shows a quadrangle with bastions and courtesans. The black thick line carefully depicts the configuration of a fortified belt formed by an earthen shaft, which is inscribed on the outside by a stone wall. There are bastions at each corner that are different in size. The fortified midtown is located also on an elevated hill. It can be assumed that the walls were combined with the outer fossa. Such a defensive line extends around the perimeter of the midtown.

The bastions are marked with extras cap on each (although this may be an indication of the inner shaft drain). The northwestern bastion, unlike the rest, is marked by a slightly irregular shape and smaller in size. The road enters the middle ground through a gate in the northwestern span of the fortifications and exits through a gate in the northwestern span. The gates were located in the middle of the defensive clumps. The small suburb is located just northwest of the center. One temple is marked in the midtown only (Fig. 7). Note D gives a brief description: "das Stadel Felsztyn, hat noch alte Waaßen, Wercke, Konte leicht wieder fortificiret und mit 2000 Mann besezt warden, auch zu einem Depot dienen:". The note can be translated: "the city of Felsztyn, as an old fortress that was staffed by 2,000 men who could also serve as a pledge".

To emphasize the importance of the information on the map of R. d'Otto, we have shown in a separate drawing a plan of the same town of Felshtyn, but since 1781, made by F. von Mieg (Fig. 8). This plan was completed 10 years later and no further fortifications were identified. Mieg's plan was executed as the first military description of Galicia. That is, it must be fixed on all the fortifications. The absence

of them on the map may indicate that they are quickly lost in the new political environment. As a rule, at this time the old fortifications were dismantled for the build material used for the construction of roads, bridges, new administrative buildings.

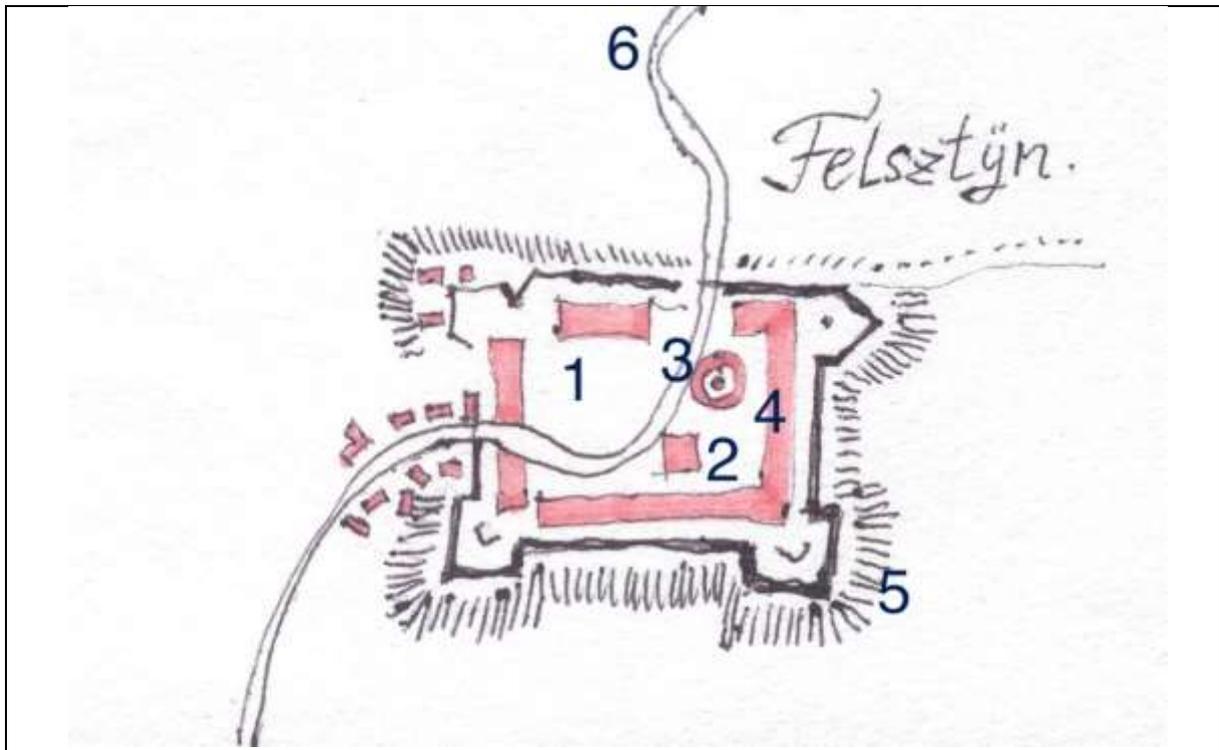


Fig. 7. Scheme of the town of Felsztyn (map by R. D’Otto, 1772; enlarged outline from the original map, M.Bevez). 1 - market square with perimeter building; 2 - town hall; 3 - designation of the temple (Catholic church); 4 – fresh of buildings on the market square; 5 - shafts and a stone carved line of bastions; 6 - the main road.



Fig. 8. Scheme of the town of Felsztyn on the map of F. Von Mieg, 1781 [Galizien und Lodomerien, 2020]. The market square is not marked by clear outlines; there is also no carved line of stone bastions.



Fig. 9. Fragment of Cadastral plan of Felshtyn from 1853 (according to H. Boyko)



Fig. 10. Hypothetical reconstruction of bastion fortifications in the center of Felshtyn. Author M. Bevz, 2020. The scheme is based on the analysis of the map of d'Otto and the cadastral plan of the city in 1853.

We presented a fragment of the cadastral plan of Felsztyn from 1853 (in fig. 9), which shows in detail the plots and buildings in the central part of the midtown. There are no fortifications on this plan. Their locations can be read only due to the special configuration of areas in the corners of the midtown. Based on the cadastral plan (which accurately shows the number and size of plots in the town center), we performed a graphical reconstruction of the planning structure of the Felsztyn center and its fortifications at the time of the middle of the 18th century (Fig. 10).

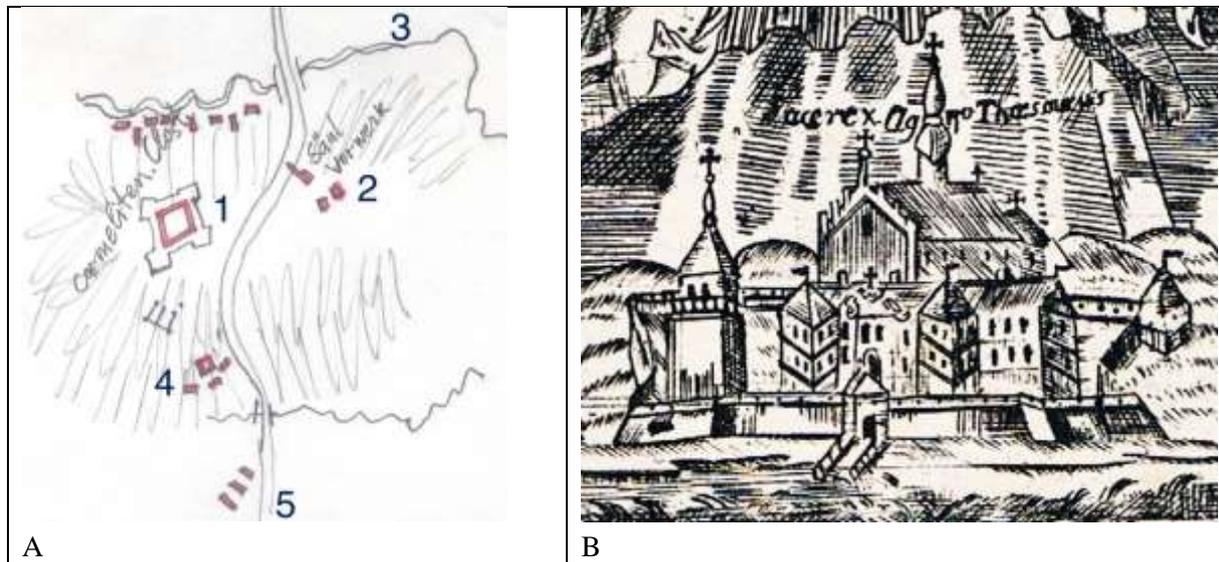


Fig. 11. A - Carmelite Monastery with St. Anna's Church and a bastion belt of fortifications on the map of d'Otto in 1772 (map outline, M.Bevz): 1 - Monastery (Carmeliten. Clost.); 2 - salting room (Saul. Vorwerk); 3 - river; 4 - farmyard; 5 - the road. B - an image of the Carmelites Monastery in Susidovychi, engraved in 1747 [Betlej, 1997].



Fig. 12. The Carmelite Monastery of St. Hana (Anna) on the map of F. von Mieg in 1781 [Galizien und Lodomerien, 2020].



Fig. 13. The Carmelite monastery with St. Anne's Church on the map of the Second Military Mapping of Galicia in 1861 [Galicia and Bucovina, 2020]

A large Carmelite monastery is marked in the short distance from Felsztyn to the east, to the left

of the road. It is a famous site, a Catholic monastery with a 16th-century St. Anne Church, located in the suburbs of Susidovychi. It is surrounded by a system of bastion fortifications with four nozzles, like the midtown of Felshtyn (Fig. 11A). There is also an engraving with a view of this monastery in 1747. Some historians have found this image to be false and fanciful (Fig. 11B). The plan is presented on the map of d'Otto, as we can see, confirming the truth of the image of the complex on the engraving. This fact can be a good argument for finding traces and identifying other buildings and structures of the monastery also but not only bastion fortifications. Similar to Felshtyn, we present images of the monastery on other later maps. On the map of F. von Mieg the monastery is marked without fortifications, as a temple with attached cells only (Fig. 12). On the map of the second military description of Galicia from 1867 the monastery is shown in more detail, but the fortification bastion belt is also not drawn (Fig. 13).

In addition to these settlements, which are located along the route of the army column, several other towns are also indicated on the map. The town of Stara Sil is shown as a settlement without a regular layout with two square yards (Saltzwerken) and a temple. Settlement Chapli on the right bank of the Strviash are marked with a castle. Sambir is marked very arbitrarily on the right side of the map, as a walled city.

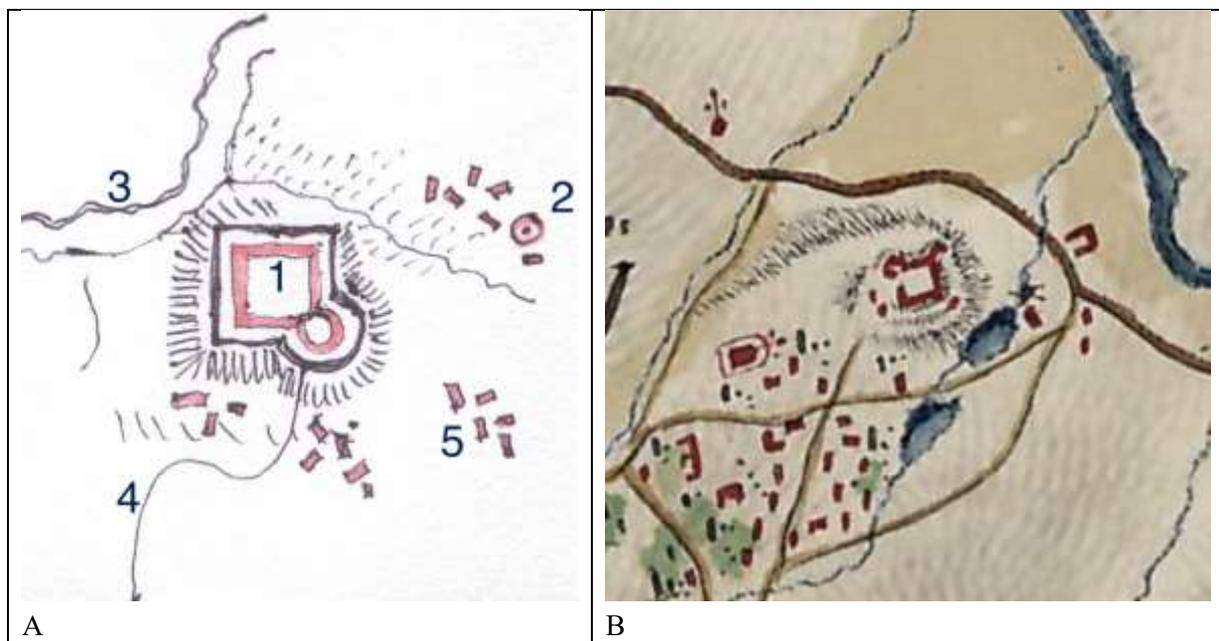


Fig. 14. A - Laszki Castle designation on the map of R. d'Otto in 1772 (magnified enlarged outline from the original map, M. Bevz); Designation: 1 - the castle with triple shaft system; 2 - the temple; 3 - river; 4 - roads; B - Laszki Castle designation on the map of F. von Mieg in 1781 [Galizien und Lodomerien, 2020].

On the opposite bank of the Strviash River, upstream of the river, is marked a castle (in the village of Laszki) of very interesting planning type - a square courtyard with a single circular tower surrounded by a wall and a shaft (?) on a hill with steep slopes (Fig. 14). This is the famous castle in the town of Laszki Murowani (today - Murowane). This unique Renaissance castle complex was built in the 16th century by the Tarlo family. At a later time in the XVII century it was thoroughly built to a five-angled form with bastion fortifications when it belonged to the Mniszek family. The town was owned by the Mniszek family until 1815. Analysing drawing of the castle on the map, we can conclude that the author did not visit the castle and not orient in its architecture. His drawing, made in the context of an Army march, only captures a well-preserved object without conveying its correct configuration. At that time, the castle in Laszki was a truly unique palace and park ensemble. He was in good condition. This is evidenced by his plan, executed shortly before, in 1734 by the coroner of the Crown Artillery, Henrik

Klein (Fig. 15). The urbanistic feature of the ensemble was the combination of the palace, the fortifications and the large baroque style park. The castle complex was completely destroyed by the Russian army during the First World War [Pshyk, 2008: 186].

In the town of Reitarovychi the territory is clearly divided into two parts. The western part is formed by either an elongated area or a densely built up street. And the eastern part (if you cross the dam) consists of a large palace and park complex with fortifications (signed - des Startzewski Castellan Strynskj Schloss). To the east of the castle lies another part of the settlement with a temple located near the castle.

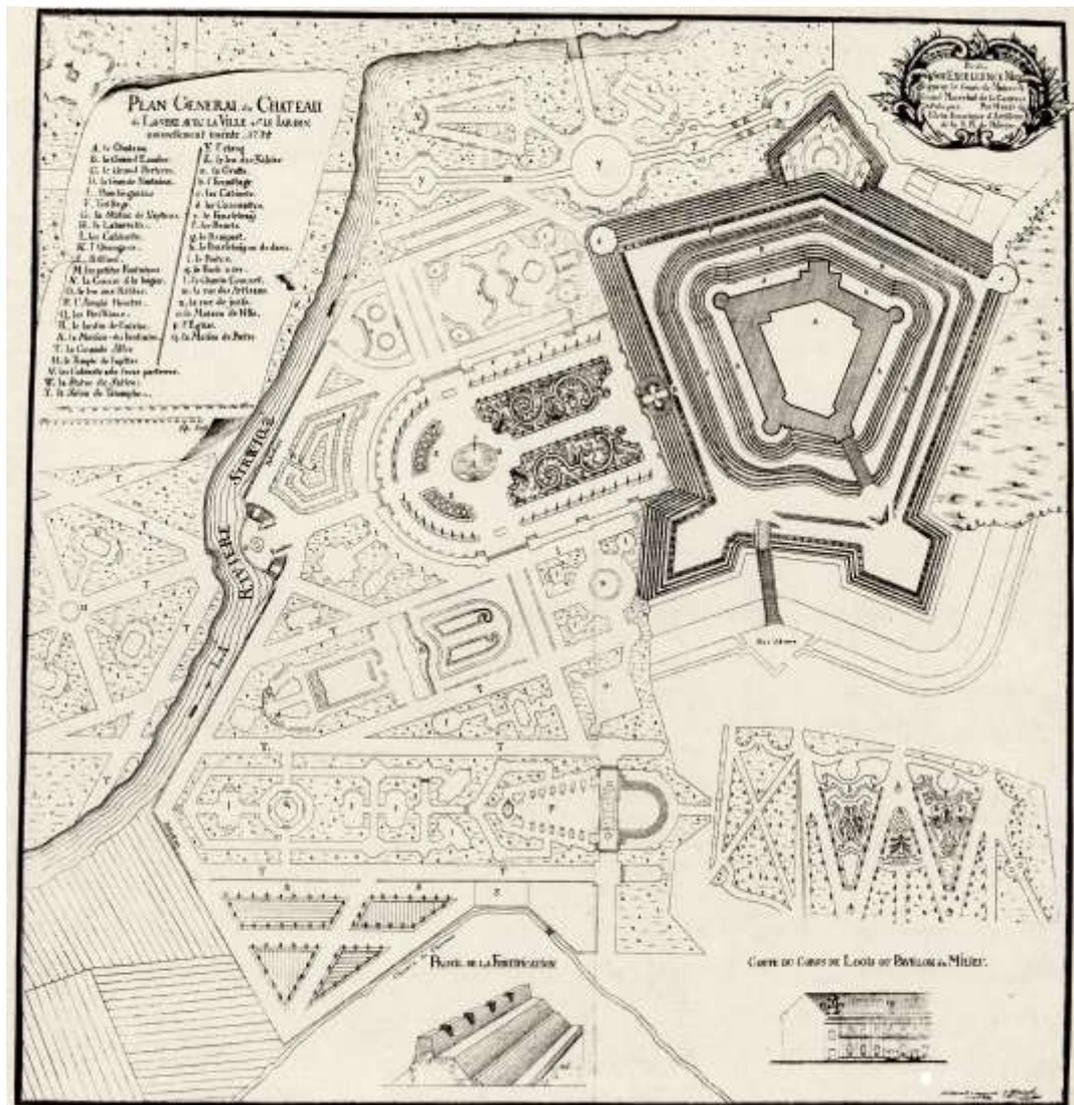


Fig. 15. Plan of the castle complex in Laszki Murowane since 1734 by H. Klein [Plan Generali, 2020].

The **sixth sheet** (labeled as Litt: F. Et G. No: 6 et 7) maps the further route of the column to Lviv in the interval that includes Wankowyczi and Rudky. Apart from them, another town - Krukenychi - is also schematically marked. Wankowyczi does not have a town designation, but only indicates the presence of a castle or fortified courtyard with a palace and a temple near it.

The town of Rudky (Ruttkj) is marked in great detail on the map. The topography of the area at that time is very well conveyed. The town is located on a peculiar island formed by two arms of the river (Fig. 16). In the southern part of the town is a komplex with a church and a double line of fortifications.

It is a square in plan with four circular corners or towers, surrounded by an outer belt of an obscure shaft (or another wall) that has an irregular outline. Inside the square courtyard is a large temple. The digit "three" in the right corner of the letter refers to Rudky: "3) das staedel Ruttky zeijet noch Rudera vom alten Waafen. Wercken, und der Kirch ho fist ein fest Solid Gebaut zu F. die ausrotten muste: Esmangeln clarinne Brunnen, und wird das Wasser mit Pferden taglich aus dem unten befindlichen Morass H. geholes".

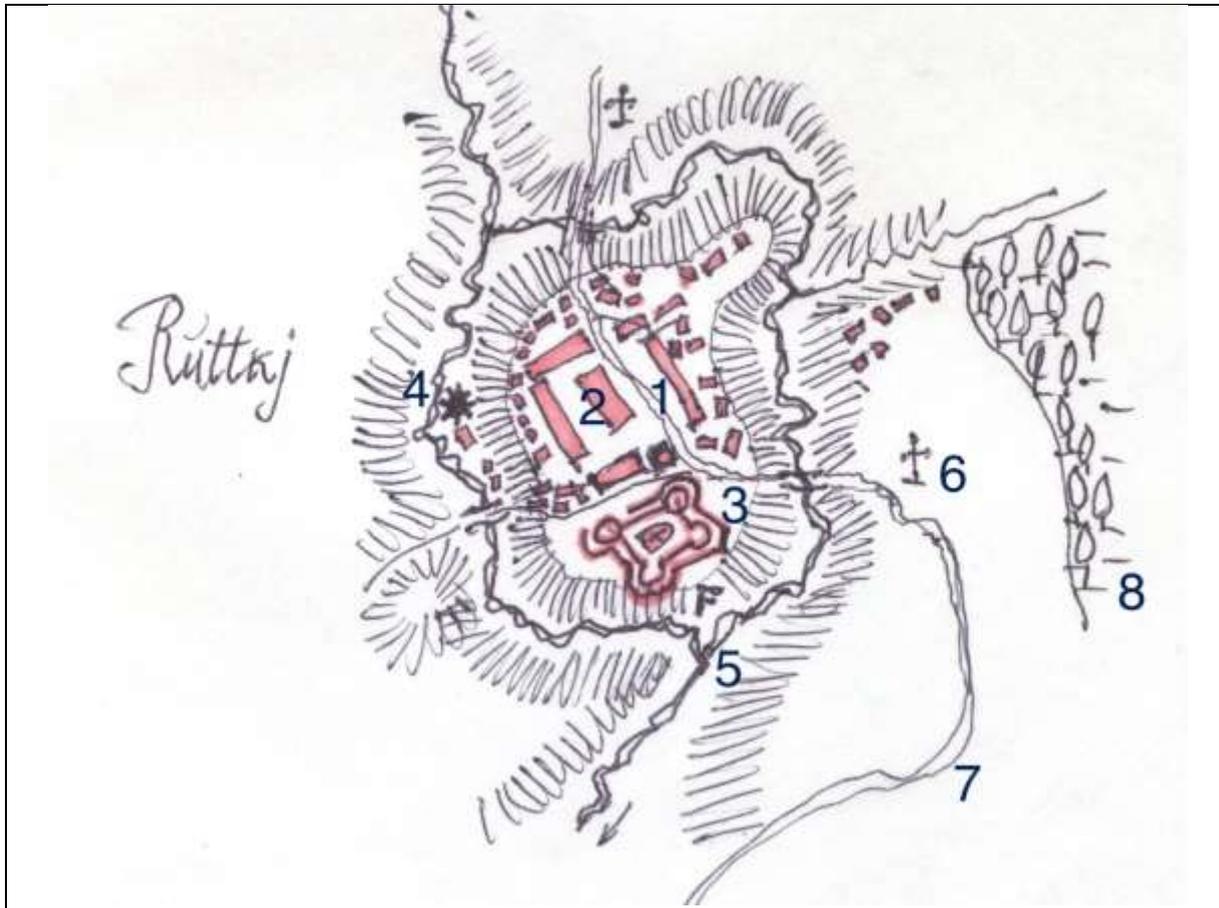


Fig. 16. Scheme of the town of Rudki-Ruttki (map of R. d'Otto, 1772). The enlarged outline from the original map, M. Bevz. Designation: 1 - the market area with perimeter building; 2 - mid-market block of buildings; 3 – city Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin with fortifications and 4th corner towers; 4 - mill; 5 - river sleeves; 6 - roadside cross; 7 - the main way; 8 - forest.

A large market square with a mid-market quarter is located to the north of the monastery complex. The shape of the Market is close to the correct square. Entry is located in the southeast corner and the middle of the northern quarter of the market. Around the six quarters of the Market is a large number of buildings spread evenly throughout the island. The notes state: “Staedel Ruttky zeijet noch Rudera vom alten Waafen Wercken, und der Kirch o fist ein fest Solid Gebaut zu F die Hohe G dominirt dem ort, worauf man ein Werek anleyen und die Wal-duny ausrotten muste: Esmangeln darinne Bruin, und wird das Wasser mit Pferden taglich aus dem unten befindlichen Morast H geholes”.

To the northwest of Rudky there is a settlement called Benkolowysznya (Benkowa Wyshnia today), with a small palace complex or a noble fortified manor. We know about this complex from the late nineteenth century when the reconstructed palace on the place of this manor belonged to the Fredro family. The Metropolitan of the Greek Catholic Church Andrei Sheptytsky had his roots in this family.

The small town of Krukenychi is shown on the map as a symbol of the temple with two towers

and the inscription "Stadt Krukenica". The peculiarity of the outskirts of the city is that it is marked by a large barrow with three crosses on the main road near Krukenychi.

The mapmaker's signature is very clearly marked on this map sheet – "R. D'Otto. Ritter:".



Fig. 17. Cadastral map of the city of Rudky from 1853 (according to H. Boyko) and map from 1864 [Galicia, 1864].



Fig. 18. Hypothetical reconstruction of the fortifications of the middletown of Rudky based on the plan of R. d'Otto. Author M. Bevz.

Similar to the town of Felsztyn, we performed a graphic hypothetical reconstruction of the planning structure of the midtown for the city of Rudky (Fig. 17-18). The basic materials for such a reconstruction were also the map of d'Otto and the cadastral plan of the city. The plan of the center of Rudky turned out to be interesting for us because the fortifications around the middletown there were not bastion, but basteya type. This is evidenced by the double line of fortifications with towers and external semicircular shafts (basteyas) shown on the plan d'Otto. Another argument in favor of the existence of a basteya type of fortifications here is the oval configuration of the city center. It does not have the characteristic sharp protrusions of the plots on the outside (Fig. 18), as it is always in the case with bastion fortifications.

The **seventh letter** (labeled as Litt: H. No: 8) of the map contains the scheme of Lyubin (today's name is Velykyi Lubin'). On the map, in the center of the village, near to the road (on the left, if going in the direction to Lviv) is indicated a large palace or castle with a park (signed by "Schloss" - fig. 19, 20). The park is located to the west of the castle and is marked as regular. Today, the location of the main road here has been completely changed. Accordingly, you should look for the location of the palace in a completely different place. Nowadays, the reconstructed cardinal palace complex is on the right side of the street. It has no trace of fortifications.

At the entrance to Lubin from the west, there were two mills on the dam, to which two separate channels reached. The entire development was scattered just to the left of the old road by two strands along the stream (fig. 20).

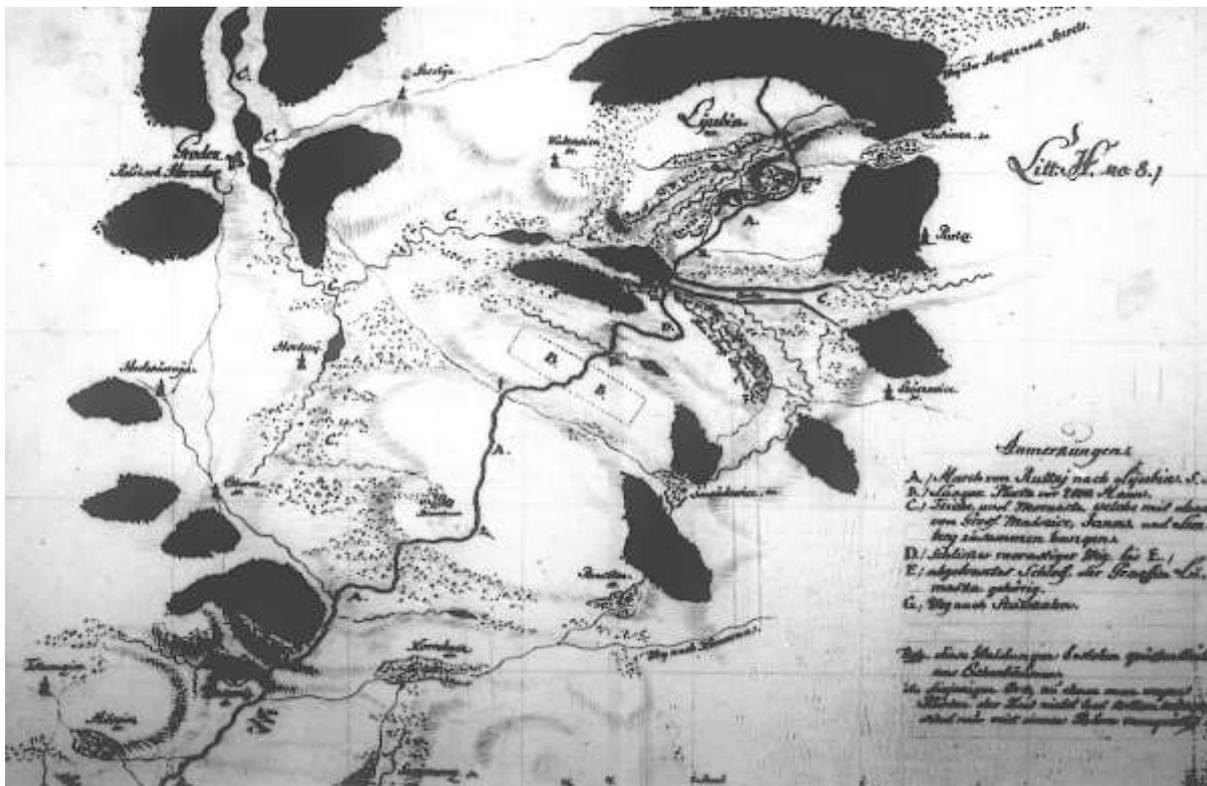


Fig. 19. Letter No. 8 of the map of R. d'Otto, 1772, with marking the road to Lemberg; in the up part - the plan of the town of Lyubin and its environs [General Carta..., 1772].

This letter of the map has some other interesting signs. It is a castle in Voshany and two large mounds opposite this settlement. The town of Horodok is indicated in this letter by a provisional quadrangle of fortifications and signed twice by "Grodok" and "Rusisch Horodok".

A separate, slightly larger, **the eighth sheet** of cards (labeled **Litt: F. No: 9**) contains a plan of Lviv and its western suburbs (fig. 21). All major roads leading to the city are marked. This information seems important because many of these roads changed their direction later in Austrian times.

Settlement Navaria is marked as a town with a market square. A very valuable fact is that on the Market the mid-market quarter is drawn. On the west side of the Market is marked the church

building. The road runs diagonally across the western part of the Market, entering the corner and exiting in the middle of the north curb. A fortified manor or castle is marked near the Market, on the north side of the center. Just outside this manor is a church.

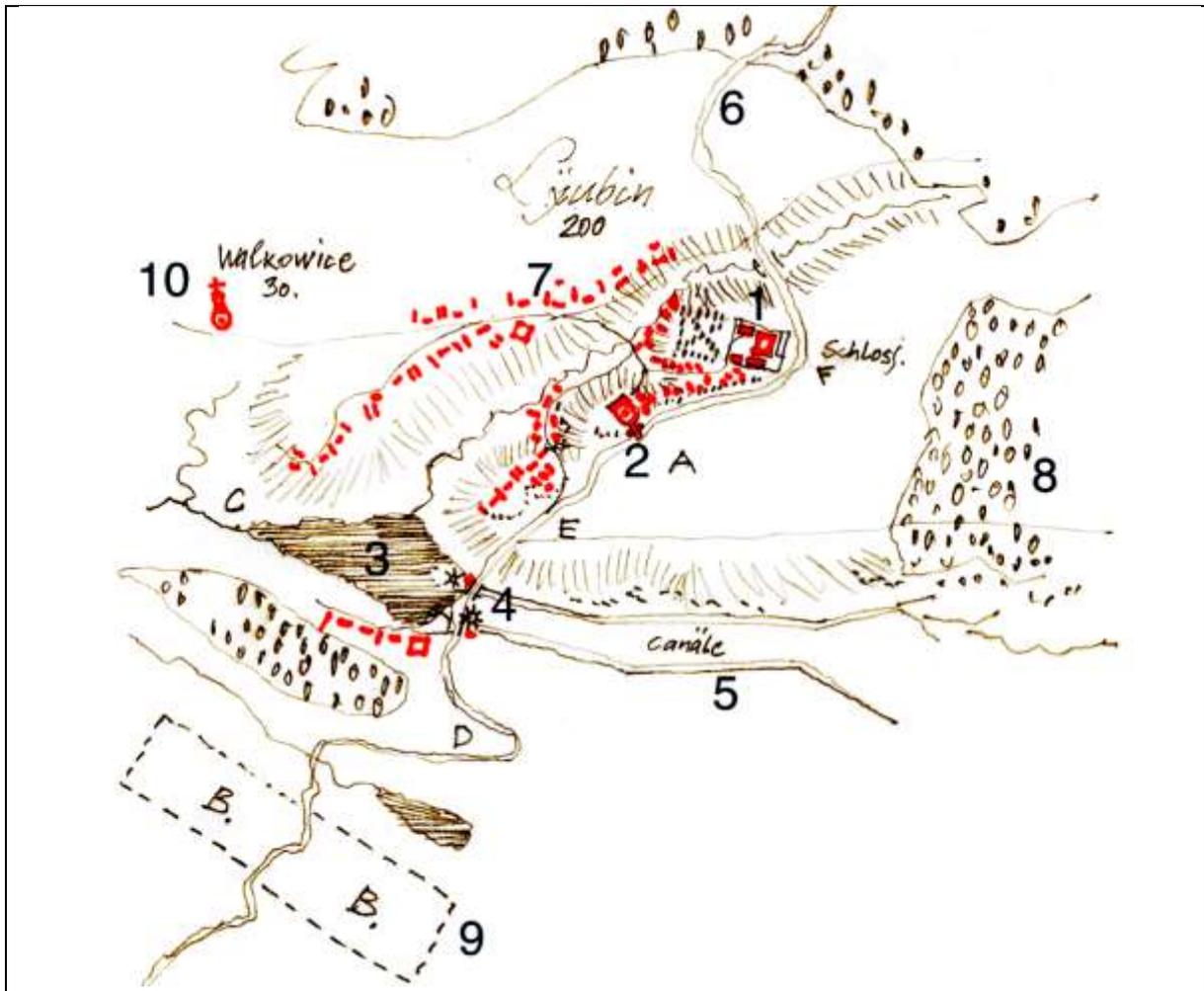


Fig. 20. Scheme of the town of Lubin'-Lyubin on the map of R. d'Otto since 1772 (enlarged outline from the original map, M.Bevez). Designation: 1 – castle (marked Schloss); 2 - the temple; 3 - lake; 4 – two mills; 5 - channels; 6 - the main road; 7 - streets with buildings; 8 - forest; 9 - marking the location of the field army camp; 10 - roadside chapel. The inscription on the map near the city plan: B - Laager platz vor 4000 Mann; F - Abgebrantes Schloss der Graeffin Lumeska geböring.

A large fortified manor (castle) is shown in Sokilnyki. The scheme of the palace and park complex in Obroshyn is very detailed, as well as a small fortified manor on the hill in Pashuvka (today - Basivka). Unlike the previous map sheet, this is a careful outline of the town of Horodok with the market square (although it is not signed here).

The location of the Austrian army camp is shown near Lviv in the area between Sknyliv and Kulparkiv. The location of all units is marked.

The north direction on the map is in the upper left corner. Therefore, when deciphering the notation and our comments, this should be kept in mind. Along with the names of the settlements on the map are many houses in them (?). Here are all of them: Hyriv - 200, Felshtyn - 200, Dobromyl - no inf., Liashky - 60, Reytarovychi - 40, Vankovychi - 40, Rudki - no inf., Navaria - 150, Kulparkiv - 40, Sokilnyki - 200, Obroshyn - 60 and others.

The map also shows the locations of a possible Austrian army post. They outline the right places with a dotted line. Judging from the marked on the map, as a rule, such places were planned near the road on the irregular areas near the reservoirs.

The central part (mid-town) of Lviv is very schematically depicted on the map and its configuration is not correctly transmitted. However, the overall placement of the main assets is correct. They are numbered on the map and placed in the draw of half-arch with a left-side explication. It mentions 50 major monasteries, temples, palaces, institutions, as well as 10 streets and city gates (Fig. 21).

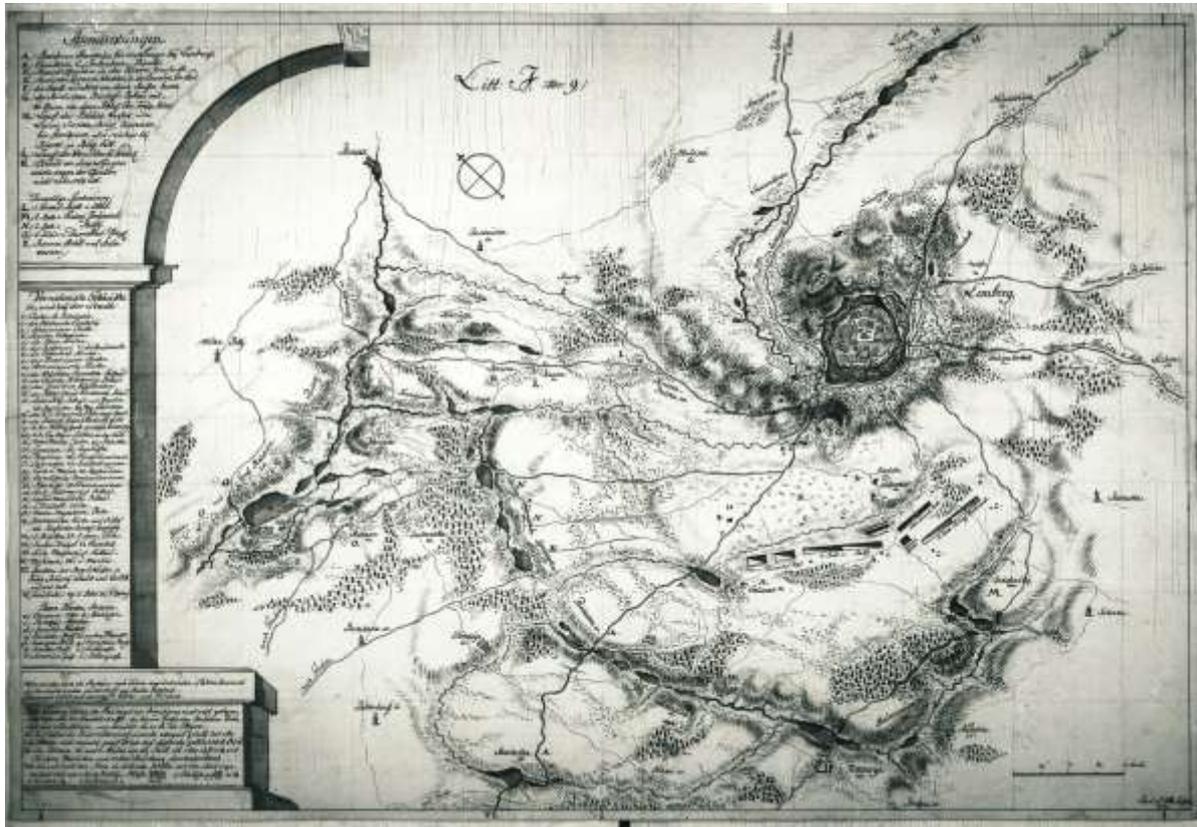


Fig. 21. Letter No. 9 of the map of R. d'Otto, 1772, with a plan of the city of Lemberg (Lviv) and its environs [General Carta..., 1772].

Under the name "Krakow Suburb", the territory along the modern street Horodotska is indicated, the Halych Suburb is the area of the modern streets of Ivan Franko, Knyazyia Romana. Lychakivska street is designated as the Glinsky suburb and the area to the north of High Castle as the Zhovkva suburb. The outline of urban fortifications is very schematic and inaccurate. However, individual objects are recognizable. First of all, there are city gates and farts, Royal bastion, Bernardine monastery, and others. The High Castle is depicted in the plan quite carefully, and the explication states that it is in the state of ruder. Interestingly, the explication not only mentions the name of this object but also contains the following characteristic: "Rudera des Berg Schloster, so König Sobieskÿ erbauet und Carl XII ruinirt hat" (The ruin on the castle hill that King Sobieski built and Charles XII destroyed).

The individual objects on the map are very rough or even inaccurate (this is the monastery and the temple of St. Magdalen, the monastery of St. Martin, etc.). It was important for the author of the map to convey the overall scheme and the defensive character of the city as a whole, without delving into the particular details of the planning systems and their localization. In general, d'Otto's plan conveys well the character and condition of Lviv at the end of the 18th century. A uniquely located city hidden in the valley of the Poltva River basin between the mountains. The city has a perfect system of medieval fortifications.

The map shows the city, which consisted of three main elements - a densely built suburban area, a castle, several suburbs that surrounded the suburbs with a semi-ring (on the south, west and north sides),

and a system of defensive monasteries that formed a ring around the suburbs. A uniquely located city hidden in a Poltva river basin between mountains. These elements - densely built-up midtown, a castle, several suburbs that surrounded the midtown with a semi-ring (on the south, west, and north sides) and a system of defensive monasteries that formed a ring around the midtown.

Very sketchy, but highlighted on the map is the plan of the St. Jura cathedral complex. It was signed under number 39 as "Metropolitan Church and Palace of Rus' Bishop Sheptytsky." The cartographer's signature on this letter is clear and gives not only the first letter of the name: "Rud. D'Otto. Ritter". His full name sounded like Rudolf d'Otto Ritter, so it should be taken into account since in many Lviv editions and museums his work (lithographic engraving in Lviv) is signed like: "Rittin D'Otto" [Widoki, 1997; Atlas, 2014].



Fig. 22. A - Plan of the sections of the hospital of St. Lazarus (№ 69) and the palace (№ 68) on the corner (Copernicus-Wheels) on the map of Lviv of 1770 [Plan La Ville de Leopole Capitale de la Russi Rouge avec les Feauxbourgs, 1770 [Topography, 1770)]; B - explanation to the plan with the indication of objects in which numbers of sites are confused: Hospitali St. Lazari "signed № 68, and the palace № 69 - "Pallatium D Stolnik K ". Next to them on the plan is marked another palace with a garden № 67 - "Pallatium Pall. Kyovie".

This map sheet has the symbols on the left part (fig. 22). Its concern the main positions only: 1 - castles, palaces, incl. Bishop residences, 2 - large courtyards, 3 - small manors, 4 - churches, temples, 5 - residential buildings. It is known that in addition to the city plan in 1772 D'Otto also did his panoramic drawing, which also outlined the main objects and recorded the Lviv landscape on the west side.

Despite its schematics, the Lviv d'Otto`s plan proved to be very useful in clarifying the history of one of the sites belonging to the Lviv Polytechnic today. Let us explain this position in more detail. The number 44 on the map of D'Otto indicates the palace of Moszinsky (Fürst. Moszinskj F. Pallais) near the hospital of St. Lazarus. This designation of the palace is very important to us because, on other maps (1766, 1770, 1802), this palace with a garden was marked but without indicating the name of its

owner. The territory where the palace was located today belongs to Lviv Polytechnic University. This parcel, located at the corner of Copernicus-Kolessa Street, has the university's publishing house and training buildings. All the buildings here are historic. But it is difficult to establish their dating since they all were rebuilt in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Therefore, the confirmation on the map of the existence here of A.Moshinsky Palace is an important argument for deciphering the history of the site and the identification of buildings. This information indicates that some buildings on the site may be from the eighteenth century. This fact can also be an argument for restoration studies of buildings that today when they have facades from the beginning of the 20th century, but may have older building substations from the 18th century.

Let's support our judgments further with other data from the history of this district of Lviv. From another contemporary map of Lviv authored by J. Doetch (1770), we get important information that there were two parcels with noble estates near St. Lazarus Hospital. One of them was signed with the abbreviations that belonged to the Kyiv governor - 67 „Pallatium Pala. Kyovie”. It is known that this title in the Polish kingdom in the years 1756-1772 belonged to Franz Salezy Potocki emblem of Pilawa [Topographia, 2020]. This small palace with a regular garden is designated №67 on the south of St. Lazarus Hospital.

Plot №68 is signed on the map as belonging to the royal courtier - "Pallatiolum D Stolnik K", but without the surname. This honorary title (stolnik - the head of official ceremonies) was owned at the time by August Frederick Constantine Moszynski [Topographia, 2020]. He enjoyed it until 1775.

August Moszynski was born in Dresden and spent his youth in Saxony. At a young age, he received a good education and traveled extensively in Europe. From 1755 he was appointed head of artistic and theatrical affairs at the court of King Stanisław August Poniatowski. In the second half of the 18 century in Poland, he was a person known as an architect, landscape architect, collector, economist, and also as a Freemason [Moszyński August, 2020]. He is also known for his alchemical research, which had a specially designed laboratory and a blast furnace. It is quite possible that this lab and oven were in our area. This fact is important because it shows the forerunner of the first scientific chemical and physical laboratory studies in Lviv. That is the fact that the estate of Moszynski is interesting for the study of the history of technical science, which later continues in the walls of the Polytechnic. The beginnings of the Polytechnic as an educational institution are connected with the formation of a real school in 1817, 70 years after the activity of the Moshinsky laboratory. A very interesting discovery today would be to find a building or some trace of this laboratory.

Our preliminary analysis shows that the house in which the substance of the 18th century stored there is a corner building 2 Kolessy street. We plan to dedicate a separate publication to the analysis of this object. It should be noted that the favorable territory of the former territory of the Moshynski Palace complex in the second half of the 20th century became a part of Lviv Polytechnic. This gives hope for the realization of the project of tracing the first chemical laboratory in Lviv.

As an architect, August Moshynski became famous in Galicia for the construction of the magnificent baroque church of the Dominicans of St. Anne in Ternopil (erected in 1770) and the church of the Holy Trinity in Mykulyntsi (was completed in 1761) [Broniewski, 1980]. Moshynski was the owner of three villages near Lviv - Sytykhiv, Volia Hamuletska, and Gryada. His wife was Theophila Potocki (married in 1755), the daughter of Stanisław Potocki, the governor of Kyiv, who held the position until 1756, passing it along the family line to Franz Salezy Potocki, mentioned above [Moszyński August, 2020].

According to the studies of the historian, M. Dolynska of the materials of the Josefinsky metric of 1788, the second part of the Krakow suburb of Lviv includes “Stolnikowa Mu(o)szyńska” among the titled persons who owned the property [Dolynska, 2006: 230]. Also, among the properties on the Krakow suburb there is a record "na Jurydyce Stolnikowej Muszynski" and "Należy do Stolnika koronnego" [Dolynska, 2006: 226-227]. These data again confirm the existence of real estate in the hands of

Moshynsky or his wife in the city of Lviv at the end of the 18th century. Therefore, the information on the maps of J. Doetch from 1770 and from R. D’Otto from 1772 about the palace near the monastery of St. Lazarus should be considered true. The plan of the palace itself and the surrounding buildings is shown in more detail on a map of Lviv since 1802. There is a small park near the palace (Fig. 14). Near the palace, there are several other buildings belonging to the complex.



Fig. 22. August F. Moshynski Palace (№26) on the map of Lviv since 1802 [Plan..., 2020].

Conclusions.

The R. d’Otto map is characterized by the fact that it was performed in the field for glorification purposes. The map is approximate in scale and does not have detailed designations for town and village planning schemes. They are all very schematic. However, the map information has scientific historical and urban value. First of all, because the author marked all the fortifications - castles, fortified objects and monasteries, city fortifications. Many of these objects have faded over the next few decades, so information on the map is extremely valuable. Examples of such lost objects are the bastion fortifications of the town of Felsztyn, the bastion belt of the fortifications of the Carmelite monastery of St. Anne in Susidovychi, the fortification with four corner towers of the church in the Rudky middletown, the castles in Khyriv and Navaria, fortified manor in Sokilnyky.

Schematic drawings of several small towns (Khyriv, Navaria, Rudky, Horodok) shown on the map have valuable information also. In other sources from that time, we can find written references to them only. The planning schemes of the centers of these cities were transformed or lost during the 20th century. The map also recorded the old medieval road network that later in the 19th century was radically changed.

The information of the R. d’Otto map is an important document because it confirms that in the west of Ukraine in the late medieval period and until the end of the 18th century there was a tradition of building fortifications in the cities by creating defensive belts around the middletown. Examples from the map show the presence of basteya and bastion fortifications in the middletown. Remains of bastion fortifications present schemes of towns - Khyriv, Felshtyn, castles in Lyashky Murovani and Sokilnyky,

Carmelite monastery in Susidovychi. Basteya defense schemes are reported around the church and midtown in Rudky, the monastery church in Shchyrets.

The example of our confirmation of the localization of the palace complex of Moshynski in the modern territory of Lviv Polytechnic shows that the information from the map of R. d'Otto can be useful in other aspects of the analysis of the urbanistic structure of Lviv.

So far, the d'Otto map has not been published in its entirety, so we hope that our publication will revive its study and assist in the study of the turning point in the history of Galicia, which came after the arrival of the Austrian administration in 1772.

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Микола Бевз

*проф. кафедри архітектури і реставрації
Національний університет «Львівська політехніка», Львів,
проф. кафедри Консервації пам'яток Люблінської політехніки, Люблін, Польща
e-mail: bevmist@polynet.lviv.ua
ORCID: 0000-0003-1513-7045*

FORTIFICATIONS OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN CITIES ON THE BASE OF ANALYSIS OF 1772 RUDOLF D'OTTO'S MAP

ФОРТИФІКАЦІЇ ЗАХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИХ МІСТ НА ОСНОВІ АНАЛІЗУ КАРТИ РУДОЛЬФА Д'ОТТО З 1772 РОКУ

Анотація: У статті проаналізовано містобудівні об'єкти кінця 18 століття, що містяться на карті авторства офіцера австрійської армії Рудольфа Д'Отто з 1772 р.: «Lemberg. General Carta von dem Marche der bey Hommona in Hungarn gestandenen K.K.Trouppen, bis zur Hauptstadt Lemberg in Pohlen; welcher 9. kleine Special Charten mit einigen

Anmerkungen beygefüget sind. Feld Laager bey Lemberg. d. 20= Augusti. ao: 1772». У перекладі назва карти звучить: Лемберг. Генеральна Карта з Маршем Ц.К. Армійських груп, що перебували у Гоммоні в Угорщині, до головного міста Лемберга у Польщі; яка має 9 малих спеціальних карт з доданими деякими коментарями. Польовий табір під Львовом. Дня 20 серпня, 1772 р.

Для українських науковців карта Р. д'Отто відома лише з публікації її останнього аркуша із зображенням міста Львова в «Атласі історичних міст України». Проте ця карта складається з 9 аркушів і цінна інформація міститься й на решті її сторінок. Тому висвітлення та аналіз зображення місцевостей та об'єктів на карті у повнішому викладі має науковий сенс, оскільки решта аркушів не публікувалися і ще не введені в науковий обіг. Знайомлячись з картою, ми виконали відручні рисунки найцікавих на наш погляд об'єктів (міст та замків). Це об'єкти з аркушів 4-8. Саме на цих аркушах позначено рух колони австрійських військ територією Галичини.

Карта д'Отто - це рукописний схематичний план складений у польових умовах походу армійського з'єднання генерала Гадіка до Львова і прилучення міста до Австрійської держави. Карта складена таким чином, що показує лише дорогу від Гоммони до Львова та має прорисовані схематично плани населених пунктів які лежать на згаданому шляху або прилягають до нього. Найбільше уваги на карті приділено позначенню міст та замків. Тим не менше карта заслуговує на увагу, оскільки фіксує, хоча й у спрощеному виразі, топографію та урбаністичну структуру наших територій. Для нас особливу цінність становить прагнення автора зафіксувати оборонні об'єкти, які потрапляли у його поле зору. Також д'Отто старався схематично, але відобразити принциповий планувальний характер населеного пункту, фіксуючи головні площі, храми, оборонні об'єкти. Багато з цих оборонних об'єктів не дійшло до нашого часу. Тому метою нашої роботи стало намагання показати ці об'єкти та виконати аналіз їх планувальної структури. Робота, вважаємо, має історико-містобудівне значення.

Ключові слова: фортифікації, історія міст, планувальні схеми, Західна Україна, Доброміль, Хирів, Фельштин, Рудки, Любінь, XVIII ст.

Микола Бевз

*професор кафедри архітектури та реставрації,
Національний університет «Львівська політехніка»,
вул. С.Бандери, 12, Львів 79013, Україна,
професор кафедри реставрації пам'яток,
Люблінська політехніка, Польща
bevmist@polynet.lviv.ua
ORCID: 0000-0003-1513-7045*

POWDER TOWER IN THE EASTERN PART OF FORTIFICATIONS OF THE MIDDLETOWN IN LVIV

ПОРОХОВА БАШТА У СХІДНОМУ ПРЯСЛІ ФОРТИФІКАЦІЙ СЕРЕДМІСТЯ ЛЬВОВА

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Анотація: Порохова башта була складовим елементом третьої оборонної лінії, яка закладається довкола львівського середмістя, починаючи від 1522 р. Активна фаза будівництва третьої лінії настає після 1527 р. (великої пожежі Львова) та триває до кінця 1540 року. Будівництво відбувалося двадцятилітній період коли місто було звільнене від сплати податків у державну королівську касу і могло витратити кошти на модернізацію укріплень.

У статті на основі аналізу оборонних параметрів Порохової башти, її архітектурно-типологічних характеристик, доводимо що датою її будівництва слід вважати 1522-1535 рр. Хоча в літературі найчастіше зустрічаємо дату побудови башти у 1554-1556 роках. У цей час, на наш погляд, могла відбуватися лише якась модернізація будівлі – зведення додаткового останнього ярусу, накриття галерей або влаштування даху над цілою будівлею. Оборонний об'єкт такої кубатури неможливо було звести за 2-3 роки. Тому, враховуючи велику пожежу міста 1527 р., виглядає дуже логічною наступна схема датування: початок робіт - 1522 р., завершення - у 1535 та модернізація - у 1554-1556 рр.

Середовище довкола Порохової башти, крім надзвичайної вартості архітектурного простору, має збережені археологічні залишки унікального комплексу фортифікацій XIV-XVI ст. Впорядкування та архітектурно-ландшафтні перетворення території довкола Порохової башти повинні розглядатися як комплексна регенерація східного прясла укріплень середмістя Львова, яке складалося з трьох оборонних ліній – Високого муру (з Порти Рутеніка, Мулярської та Римарської вежі), Низького муру з трьома малими бастеями, Третього поясу укріплень (Королівський белюард, Порохова башта, кармелітська фіртка, п'ятта-форма бастіон, Королівська ронделя).

Ключові слова: оборонна архітектура, XVI століття, Львів, Порохова башта, третя оборонна лінія.

Вступ.

Львівський історик Францішек Яворський у розвідці про Порохову башту, опублікованій у 1905 р., дуже влучно відзначив що «ні в якому іншому закутку старого Львова не можна відчутти