

ROMANTICISM IN ARCHITECTURE OF CONSTRUCTIONS AND BUILDINGS OF NORTHERN BUKOVINA IN XIX – BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Relevance and problem statement. The study, preservation, restoration of original manifestations in artistic images in the architecture of buildings and structures of Northern Bukovina at the end of the XIX - early XX century are aimed at preserving and developing the historical architectural environment of the region.

Analysis of recent research and publications. S. V. Bilenkov [1, 2], O. A. Boyko, L. V. Vandyuk, V. V. Vechersky, T. I. Zubovich, A. Karpov (Moldova), B. V. Kolosok, O. I. Kordunyan, I. V. Korotun [7], Bo Larson (Sweden), I. R. Mohitich and R. I. Mohitich, O. M. Serdyuk and others domestic and foreign researchers who dedicated their studies to the architectural heritage of Bukovina and its capital, the city of Chernivtsi.

The national aspect in the architecture of buildings and structures of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in different European countries was considered by scientists such as O.A. Borisov, T.P. Kadzhdan [3], V. V. Kirillov [5], E. I. Kirichenko [6], Ya. A. Krastinsh [8], V. G. Lisovsky [9], S. S. Levoshko, G. Yu. Sternin, V. V. Chepelyk [10], B. Miller Line [11] and others.

Formation of the purposes of the article. To study various trends of Romanticism in architecture of buildings and structures of Northern Bukovina at the end of XIX - beginning of XX centuries.

Presentation of the main research material. "*Romanticism*" is commonly referred to the ideological movement in literature and art that arose at the end of the 17th century in Germany, Great Britain and France, spread in the early nineteenth century in the Russian Empire, Poland and Austria, and since the middle of the nineteenth century has embraced other European countries as well as Northern and Southern America. Connected to the direction of the architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries [9, p.6], in the course of historical development, acquired certain semantic features, transformed into a national romantic branch of the modern. With the access to the latest materials, technology, it acquired a new "*sound*", with the defining features,

which were rethought by architects and used to emphasize the nationality of the architecture of buildings and structures. Therefore, sometimes researchers use the notion of "*national romanticism*", call it one of the directions of the modern, characterized by the use of redefined forms and principles of folk architecture throughout Europe. The attention to national Romanticism, the inexhaustible riches of folk art, their significance in the general development of the culture of a particular nation is a natural trend in modernist architecture, which is determined to political and economic conditions and social demand of its time [7, p.156].

Northern Bukovina is a historic region, the territory which is now part of Ukraine as part of the Chernivtsi region and Southern Bukovina with its historical center in the city of Suceava, is currently part of the Chechen Republic of Suceava, Romania. From the second half of the XI century, the territory of Bukovina was part of the Terebovlian principality, from the middle of the XII century – to the Galician principality. At that time (the second half of the XII century) on the left bank of the Prut River on the site of modern Chernivtsi, the Galician prince Jaroslav Osmomysl founded a defensive settlement. At the end of the XIV century, this territory was submitted to Moldova. For the first time Chernivtsi is mentioned in the letter of the governor, Alexander Dobryj, in connection with the customs agreement, which he concluded with Lviv merchants (1408). In the period from the XV to the XVI century, Chernivtsi was a market center with fairs, which took place on the left bank of the Prut, and from the middle of the XVI century, Chernivtsi began to collapse because of the constant wars. From 1538 to the third quarter of the seventeenth century. In the territory of both Chernivtsi and Moldavia, the rule of the Ottoman Port was established. In 1774, nearly 250 years of Turkish rule ended. With the accession of Bukovina to the Habsburg monarchy, in order to intensify the development of the region, immigrants from different regions, primarily from neighboring Germany, were invited there, on the one hand, to accelerate economic development and, on the other,

to strengthen German influence [7, p.11]. Since 1774, the so-called "Austrian" period in the history of Chernivtsi had begun. Already in 1779 the city had 3200 inhabitants, and this number grew due to the influx of Germans (servants, teachers, traders), as well as Ukrainians and Polish from Galicia; Jews, Romanians and Ukrainians from Bukovina. The Austro-Hungarian Empire reigned until 1918. After that, from January 1918 to June 28, 1940, and from July 1941 to March 1944, the "Romanian period" continued in the construction of the province and the city of Chernivtsi. After that, in 1991, Chernivtsi region became a part of the Soviet Ukraine within the Soviet Union (the "Soviet" period). Beginning from 1991 to the present, Northern Bukovina is part of an independent Ukraine.

Thus, the political and economic conditions in the Austrian period contributed to an increase in the share of the German-speaking population (Germans, Jews) in the cities. While in the rural areas, Ukrainian, Moldavian and Romanian autochthonous populations prevailed. The complex history of the region leads to the richness of the national cultural heritage that has been created by different people for centuries.

The Romantic trend in architecture of Northern Bukovina of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is represented by: Romanian, German, Polish, Armenian, Russian, Jewish and Ukrainian variants, which are reflected in public and residential buildings (Fig. 1). The typology of buildings, in the architectural form of which was the search for a national expression, includes residential, public, religious and industrial buildings.

Dwellings include: villas, mansions, china houses, own multi-storey houses, suburban elite residences. For example, in the city of Chernivtsi – residential houses were on 40, B. Khmelniysky str.; 31, 41 Aksenina str.; 27/27, Y. Fedkovich str.; the corner of Sidi Tal str., 16 L. Ukrainka str.; 5, P. Saksaganskogo str. There are also variants with modern touch: residential house on 32, Y. Gagarin str. In other settlements - the former lawyer's house I. Stryjsky (Kitsman city, 57 Nezalezhnosti street.); Palace of Manescu (Chortory village, Kitsman district); country palace de Zotte (Vyknno village, Zastovsky district) (Fig. 2); the palace of Baron Turkula (village Sudenets, Storozhinets district) (Fig. 3); Gross Palace (Baniliv-Podgorny village, Storozhinets district); the estate of Count Vasil'k (Beregomet-on-Seretya, Vyzhnytsya district) (Fig. 4); Kryshtofovichi Palace (Vashkivtsi village, Vyzhnytsky district).

Cults include: synagogues, churches, Roman Catholic churches, Lutheran churches, monasteries. For example, in the city of Chernivtsi, the Chernivtsi Synagogue (10, University Street), the synagogue "Beit Tifla Binyamin" (53, Kobylitsa St.), the synagogue Mordok and Taubi Korn (11, Sadovsky Street) [15], the Church of St. Anna (10, Pidkovy Street); in other settlements – Uspenskaya church in Bila Krynica village (Glybotsky district) etc.

The administrative buildings are represented with the industrial buildings of Sugar factory on 4, Khotynska str. A step towards the ethnic originality of Ukrainian architecture is represented by the building of the former lawyer's house, I. Stryjsky, (now – the building of the Kitsman City Council) in Kitsman, as well as the building on 14, Y. Fedkovich str. in Storozhynets [10].

The influence of Hutsul architecture is seen in usage of the Carpathian native motives. The planes of the walls of a dwelling house (31, Aksenyna Str., Chernivtsi) are decorated with Kosiv ceramics. Active silhouette of the roof has common features with the roof of the building of the former doctor Soletsky sanatorium in Lviv [10].

Romanian motives of Romanticism are presented in the style of Neo-Romanesque buildings in Chernivtsi: "The House of the Bishop" (7, Kotsiubynsky Str.); Border Guard House (7, Suvorova Str.); multistorey dwelling house (15, Universitetska Str., (Goethe's Corner)); the railway building (Y. Gagarina Str.); residential building (31, Y. Gagarina str.); villa (3, O. Griboyedova str.); Villa Filippovicha (5, Evdokimenko Str.); villa (11, O. Matrosova str.); Lawyer's villa (1, Peterhofskaya str.); architectural building (22, V. Trepka str.) and others.

Among the Bukovinian Polish, there was a group of large landowners, who had Armenian origin, but after the adoption of the Catholic faith they considered themselves Polish. Therefore, at that time, the name of Armenian-Polish was extended to this category of population [4]. Thus, the Armenian version of national Romanticism in architecture is the Armenian Church (28, Ukrainka Str., Chernivtsi) (architect J. Glavka, 1875). Polish national Romanticism in Chernivtsi is represented by the religious building – the Church of St. Anne (10, Pidkovy Str.); In a residential building – a mansion (41, Aksenina str.). The facade of Polish People House (40, O. Kobylinska Str., Chernivtsi) was made with Renaissance motives (architect F. Skovron) [2, p.66], and the finishing decorations of the premises were made by representatives of Zakopanska School [4].


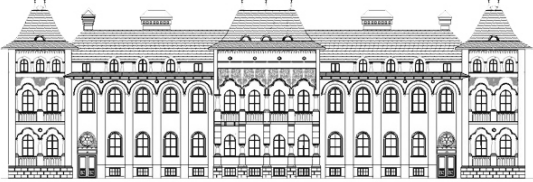

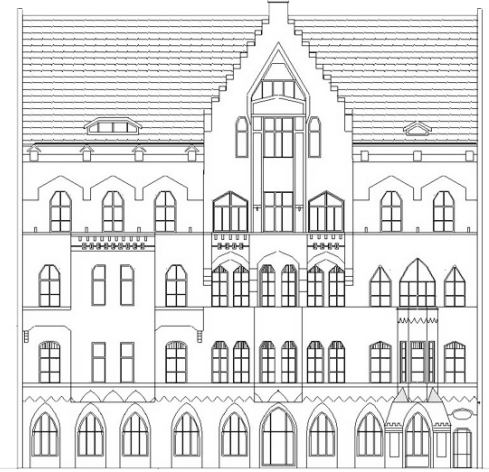
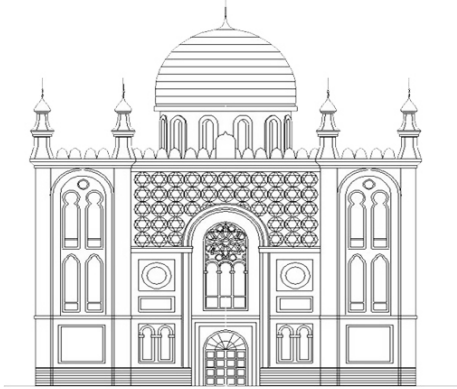
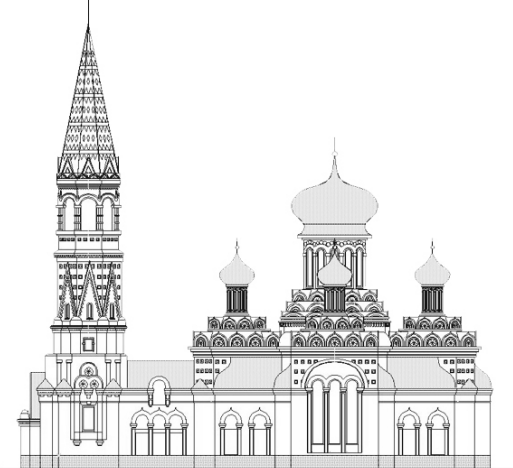
Ukrainian	 <p data-bbox="376 595 651 645">House of Lawyer I. Stryjsky 17, Independence str., Kitsman</p>	Romanian	 <p data-bbox="1015 595 1289 645">"Bishop's House" 7, Kotsjubinsky str., Chernivtsi</p>
Polish	 <p data-bbox="384 1216 635 1265">Residential building 41, Aksenina str., Chernivtsi</p>	German	 <p data-bbox="1015 1216 1321 1290">German House 47, O. Kobylanska str., Chernivtsi (architect Gustav Fritsch, 1908)</p>
Jewish (Neo-Mauritanian style)	 <p data-bbox="288 1816 724 1890">The original appearance of the former synagogue 10, Universitetska str., Chernivtsi (architect Julian Zakharevich, 1877)</p>	Russian	 <p data-bbox="975 1816 1326 1890">The Assumption Church Bila Krynica village, Glybotsky district (architect V.Klik, 1900-1908)</p>

Figure 1. Variants of national romanticism of Northern Bukovina.



Figure 2. Country Palace de Zotte, Vykno village, Zastavnovsky district (photo by A. Bondarenko) [12]



Figure 3. Palace of Baroons Mikuly-Volchinsky, Budenets village, Storozhinets district (photo by A. Bondarenko) [13]



Figure 4. Farmstead of Basil'ko, Beregomet-on-Siret village, Vyzhnytsky district (end of XIX not preserved in its original form) [14].

The German variant of national Romanticism on the territory of Northern Bukovina was the most clearly manifested in the architecture of the building of German House (47, O. Kobilyanska Str., Chernivtsi) (architect G. Fritch, 1908).

Another variant of Romanticism on the territory of Northern Bukovina is the original appearance of the Chernivtsi Hasidic Assembly House (architect Y. Zakharevich, 1877), which was built in Neo-Mauritanian style, as well as the building of the former Jewish hospital (architect K. Moklovsky, 1901) on 8, Rappoport str., in Lviv and others.

Russian national Romanticism on the territory of Northern Bukovina is the Assumption Church of the Old Believers in Bila Krynytsa village, Glyboytsky District (architect V. Klitsch, 1908). The prototype of the object was the legacy of Moscow architecture of the last decades of the seventeenth century. However, the traditional use of the 'ship' composition was slightly changed: side walls are located on the sides of the cross, which corresponds to the traditions of the Byzantine Five-Glory [1, p.164].

Conclusions and perspectives for further exploration. As a result of the research, it is determined that in the architecture of Northern

Bukovina XIX - early XX century, the motives of Romanticism were used. The typology of the buildings of Romanticism in Northern Bukovina includes residential, public, religious and industrial buildings. Prospects for further exploration should be aimed at studying the influence and inheritance of the original variations of the traditions of Romanticism on the architecture of Northern Bukovina.

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