

AUTHENTICITY CRITERIA IN CASTLES OF IVANO-FRANKIVSK REGION

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Abstract

1- The information about castles can change during the time passing. It is important to verify what is authentic in the castles that are under research.

2-The author, based on the case studies about castles and after analyzing the best practices in Europe explores the verification of authenticity and define the fundamental criteria in conservation.

Base of the found materials about castles in Ivano- Frankivsk region and taking into consideration the different interdisciplinary views on Conservation create a systematization of detected objects in Ivano – Frankivsk region by the time of their occurrence and the architectural and typological characteristics. It can help to define the authenticity criteria for Conservation of Castles in this area.

3- This criteria can help to define the method of preservation for each castle that was under this investigation. And set the authenticity criteria for Conservation of Castles in this region.

Keywords: Castles, Conservation, Authenticity

Introduction

In Venice Charter (“The Venice Charter: International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites,” 1964) about Heritage Monuments says, "It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity. " But what do the criteria of authenticity include?

The Castle, as a phenomenon, during its existence, reflected the evolution of the forms of fortifications, which acquired the characteristic traits of each period and region. Fortifications of the castles, which have come to our time and, as a rule, are in a state of ruins, have significant historical, cultural and artistic value, primarily as monuments of architecture. After they ceased to be required from the end of the 18th century, the fortresses and castles - former defenders of the country and population -

became defenseless before the destructive forces of nature and human indifference. Many castles were dismantled for the material, in the place of some were created new buildings. When there are appeared the funds for the conservation at that moment, the question arise which method of preserving is the best for that castle. To solve this problem we need to know what is authentic in this object.

The analysis of the bibliographic sources in the topic of study shows that a comprehensive study of fortifications in Ivano-Frankivsk region is not conducted. Especially the castles of Ivano- Frankivsk region was not investigated enough before. The literature review shows that there were a lot of researchers that was doing their investigations about castles, but these research were about history of the castles, not about their authentic criteria and present conditions.

Definition of meaning authenticity

The criteria are due to them objects can be listed in the World Heritage List based on outstanding universal value (OUV). Due to the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (“Operational Guidelines for the World Heritage Convention,” 2005) claimed that : “Outstanding universal value means cultural and /or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity“

OUV means that this object has cultural value that is so important that can to broke boundaries between countries and become a common Heritage for all world for present and future generations (UNESCO,2008; para49). But we need to recognize that the criteria for choosing the object should depend on the region where object is located.

The guidelines for implementation of the World Heritage Convention includes ten principles that define OUV (table 1).

Table 1. The Criteria for Selection of World Heritage Sites (UNESCO, 2005).

i To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius
ii To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design
iii To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization that is living or which has disappeared
iv To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape that illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

v To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change
vi To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance
vii To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and esthetic importance
viii To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features
ix To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals
x To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation

To become an HWS(Heritage World Sites), the site needs to include at least one of ten OUV criteria and to have tests of authenticity.

In the most cases, World Heritage Sites associated with separate objects. But also it can include urban parts (quarter) or even historical part of the city.

For example, castle isn't a separate object. It is an urban structure with a special environment and unique landscape. It is like a small town in a big city with buildings, walls, and enclosed territory. The defense objects more related to urban WHS than to Architectural Monuments. Also, castles have the same problems as historical cities that are listed as Heritage Value. Because of the availability of the big territory inside the walls and unique landscape form. In accordance with these their characteristics, they attract the attention of owners or patrons. At the same moment, there is a lot of problems that are connected with the management of these objects. In most cases, it is a conflict between preservationists and patrons of objects or local authorities that want to extract as much money as possible from listed sites.

To solve this problem we need to follow the guidelines for conservation. In most cases, they refer to authenticity criteria of object.

During the last decades UNESCO and ICOMOS trying to set these criteria for WHS. They are seeking for the conceptual framework for appropriate methodology for the preservation of urban sites. To make this they should be „in touch“ with national and local governments.

Particularly in the dangerous conditions now are objects that are under municipal villages control. For example, in Ivano-Frankovsk region, in the most critical position are ruins of Cherneletsya and Rakovets castles, because they are financing by the rural councils. They are not capable of providing intensive care of monuments, so all hopes are pinned to attract extra-budgetary funds in the form of the creation of individual charities and private investors.

A significant part of the problem arises in the management of such urban sites from a lack of clarify of authenticity criteria due to such objects like castles that are a part of urban scale.

Nowadays UNESCO is looking for the methodology of working with "historic urban landscape" (Pendlebury, Michael Short, & Aidan While, 2009) to give the recommendation and to create the solution to this problem.

The brightest, operational interpretation of the concept of "authenticity" recorded in "Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" by UNESCO in 1972. As part of this document has been developed "test of authenticity", accumulating modern ideas about the value of this category and consists of four fundamental parameters:

- “material,”
- “design,”
- “workmanship,”
- “setting.”

In 1994, in Nara Conference on Authenticity in Japan adopted a special international declaration «Nara Document on Authenticity» («Nara Document on Authenticity»), to fix the primary position of scientific restoration within the strict limits of authenticity. There was presented the extended system of "protection" of the monument, consisting of a series of branched position:

- “form and design”;
- “materials and substance”;
- “use and function”;
- “traditions and techniques”;
- “location and settings”;
- “spirit and feeling.”

But also in this document says that other criteria are necessary, and they depend on the nature of the cultural heritage, its cultural context, and its evolution through time. Also, it depends on “specific artistic, historic, social,

and scientific dimensions of the cultural heritage being examined” (“The Nara Document On Authenticity - event-833-3.pdf,” n.d.).

At the same moment at Nara Conference was set the "progressive authenticity concept". This concept means that authenticity value refer to time layer (Gustavo F. Araoz, 2008). David Lowenthal explained what it meant in the documents of this Conference, „Authenticity is in practice never absolute, always relative“ (1994). It is impossible to set the accurate criteria of authenticity because the things that a valuable today can not be relevant tomorrow.

Due to the Dennis Rodwell (2007) the word authenticity is not precisely define. The author says that neither while the word was defined in an ICCROM publication (essentially in European context) as: “materially original or genuine as it was constructed and it has aged and weathered original or natural as it was built and as it has aged and weathered in time”, in the same time a lot of fake buildings that looks like authentic buildings are thrive and issued by the authentic. Some heritage buildings have plastic windows and doors, or they have new walls after restoration a new roof but they issued like authentic buildings. In Venice Charter (1964) and earlier Optional Guideline version (2005) for the World Heritage, the Cultural Heritage was defined as monumental architecture, nowadays it is more related to cultural and archaeological heritage (B. von Droste & U. Bertilsson, 1994).

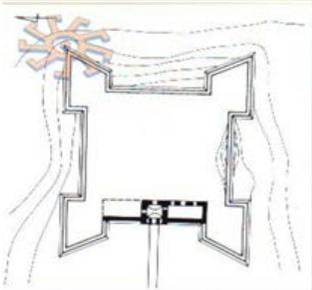
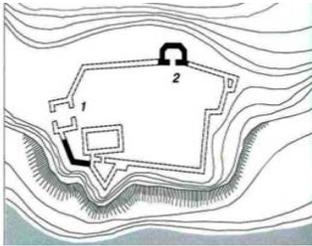
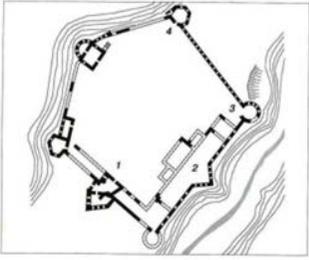
In practice, the authenticity criteria have a significant influence on choosing the conversation methodology. In our case, we chose seven different objects that are located in Ivano - Frankivsk region. After the studies of these object that a based on the literature review such as a systematic and comprehensive approach. It includes methods for the analysis and synthesis of collecting bibliographic materials, archival iconography materials (graphics, designs, photographs, and cadasters) about castles and review of charters, manifests and other documentation and books about authenticity criteria and methods of conservation of historical monuments, especially castles, we want to define the criteria of authenticity of castles. It could help to create a methodology of their preservation.

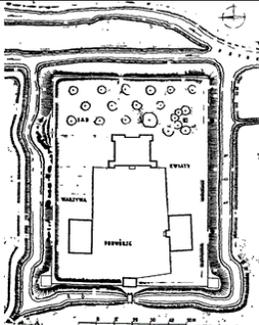
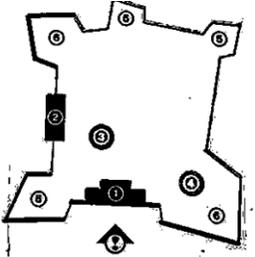
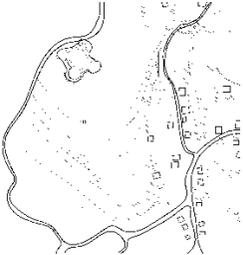
Investigation of castles in ivano-frankivsk district

The Fortifications of Ivano-Frankivsk region is the most significant group of historical monuments of the area. The analysis of the bibliographic sources in the topic of study shows that a comprehensive study of fortifications in Ivano-Frankivsk region is not conducted. Today in the register of monuments in Ivano-Frankivsk region are 1444 historical monuments (“Monuments of Ivano-Frankivsk region — Wikipedia,” n.d.). 1293 of them are monuments of local importance, and 151 have the status of

national historical monuments. After analysis of bibliographic sources and cartographic materials, on the territory of Ivano-Frankivsk region was discovered traces of the existence of 60 castles, seven of them existing now but they are in bad conditions and don't have any function except castle in Perehinske that use as dwelling. Base of the found materials was created a table of detected objects. There are define such parameters as: the time of castles occurrence, the location, and the architectural and typological characteristics, degree of preserving and authenticity criteria for existing castles in Ivano – Frankivsk region in this table (table 2).

Table 2. Existing castles in Ivano-Frankivsk region.

Castel name / location/ time of occurrence	Photo of existing conditions	Schematic Plan	Authenticity criteria
<p><i>Castel in Chernelytsya/</i> Town Chernelytsya Horodenka district of Ivano-Frankivsk region/ 17 century</p>	 <p><i>Made by author in May, 2013</i></p>	 <p><i>URL:</i> http://www.ruinyizamki.pl/kresy/czernelica%20plan.html</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. type of castle 2. original landscape 3. materials and substance 4. location and set 5. spirit and feeling tings
<p><i>Castel in Rakovets/</i> Village Rakovets, Horodenka district of Ivano-Frankivsk region/ 17 century</p>	 <p><i>Made by author in May, 2013</i></p>	 <p><i>URL:</i>http://piccy.info/view3/5808839/7caeca8132ebb43b71f0754004019c09/orig/</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.type of castle 2.original landscape 3.materials and substance 4.location and set 5.spirit and feeling tings
<p><i>Castel in Pniv/</i> Village Pniv, Nadvirna district of Ivano-Frankivsk region/ 16 century</p>	 <p><i>Made by author in May, 2013</i></p>	 <p><i>URL:</i> http://firtka.if.ua/print.php?action=show&id=55068</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.type of castle; 2.original landscape 3.materials and substance 4.location and set 5.spirit and feeling

<p>Castel in Galych/ Town Galych, Galych district of Ivano-Frankivsk region/ 16 century</p>	 <p>Made by author in May, 2013</p>	 <p>URL: http://relicfinder.info/forum/viewtopic.php?f=3&t=2508&start=20</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.type of castle; 2.original landscape 3.materials and substance 4.location and set 5. spirit and feeling
<p>Gedeon Balaban's Castel/ Town Perehynsk, Rozhnyativ district of Ivano-Frankivsk region/ 17 century</p>	 <p>Made by author in May, 2013</p>	 <p>Markowski F., <i>Fortalicium w Perehnińsku. Zabytek staropolskiego budownictwa na Pokuciu (XVII-XVIII w).</i> „Złoty Szlak”, 1.1, 1938, z. 3</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.type of castle; 2.materials and substance 3.location and set
<p>Castel in Mariampil/ Village Mariampil, Galych district of Ivano-Frankivsk region/ 17 century</p>	 <p>Made by author in May, 2013</p>	 <p>Author photo of signboard near castle</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.type of castle; 2.original landscape 3.materials and substance 4.location and set 5. spirit and feeling
<p>Castel in Verchnya Lypytsya/ Village Verchnya Lypytsya, Rogatyn district of Ivano-Frankivsk region</p>	 <p>Source: https://maps.google.com/</p>	 <p>Plan made by author</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.type of castle; 2.original landscape 3.materials and substance 4.location and set 5. spirit and feeling

Conclusion

In some countries, the term "authenticity" often refers only to the authenticity of the material, probably because, as many think, the criteria for the authenticity of the material are evident. This is not entirely true, but it is much more important to realize that the problem of authenticity is much wider.

Taking into consideration the different interdisciplinary views in Conservation and based on found materials about the castles that are existing now in Ivano – Frankivsk region was set the authenticity criteria for them, namely: type of castle, original landscape, materials and substance, location and set, and spirit and feelings. Those criteria can help to define the method of preservation for each castle that was under this investigation. And establish the authenticity criteria for Conservation of Castles in the Western part of Ukraine.

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