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CLASSIFICATION OF HERALDIC COMPOSITIONS IN THE LVIV'S ARCHITECTURE

KLASYFIKACJA KOMPOZYCJI HERALDYCZNYCH W ARCHITEKTURZE LWOWA

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the classification of heraldic compositions in the architecture of Lviv. Based on field and historical researches, the author carries out thematic, stylistic and composite analysis of heraldic decoration on the facades of Lviv buildings.

Key words: heraldic compositions, buildings with heraldic decor, heraldic shield, classification of heraldic decoration.

STRESZCZENIE

W artykule przeprowadzona została klasyfikacja kompozycji heraldycznych, jako elementów zdobniczych w architekturze Lwowa. Na podstawie badań terenowych i historycznych autor wykonuje tematyczną, stylistyczną i kompozycyjną analizę dekoracji heraldycznych na elewacjach budynków Lwowa.

Słowa kluczowe: kompozycje heraldyczne, budynki z dekoracją heraldyczną, tarcza heraldyczna, klasyfikacja dekoracji heraldycznych.

1. INTRODUCTION

We can see heraldic compositions on many facades of Lviv buildings. They carry not only decorative but also clear semantic meaning. The heraldic decor can be seen on the pediments of public, religious, and the residential buildings of Lviv. The coat of arms, depicted on the monument of architecture, is a certain key to the history of the city. Examining the emblems that are located on the facade, we can determine who owner of this or that building was, who lived there or which organization occupied the building. The facades of public and residential buildings were decorated with heraldic compositions, they could be seen on portals and window frames and placed into sculptural compositions. The study of heraldic compositions is important for the research of history and architecture of the city. There are very few researches nowadays on studying the heraldic decor and its classification in architecture. Apart from this, negative influence of natural and human factors lead to destruction of heraldic decor and its complete disappearance.

The paper aims to conduct the classification of heraldic decor on the basis of field studies; to determine the peculiarities of heraldic compositions; to systemize the heraldic decoration according to the compositional design.

Ukrainian historian A.Hrechyllo studied the heraldry of the city. In his publications «Ukrainian Municipal Heraldry», «Lviv Coats of Arms: Genesis, Tradition, Revival» «Seals of Lviv City (14th-18th Centuries)», he explored the history and the formation of Lviv emblem and the birth of Ukrainian city heraldry [2, 3, p. 61-66]. R.Sertselevych examined the problem of research and preservation of heraldic decor in the article «Problems of Monitoring, Preservation and Restoration of Heraldic Décor in Lviv Architectural Monuments» [6, p. 170-177]. T.Zavadovsky, M. Malska, D. Kadnychansky researched the theme of heraldic compositions in the book «Bourgeois Gamblers and Noble Coats of Arms in the Architecture of Lviv» [9]. However, the analysis of heraldic compositions in architecture has not been carried out.

2. CLASSIFICATION OF HERALDIC COMPOSITIONS BY SUBJECT

There are about 100 heraldic compositions on the facades of the city's buildings. Heraldic compositions are subdivided into state, municipal, corporate, church, university (school), personal.

National coats of arms are the emblems owned by states. Family coats of arms of the ruling dynasties were the basis of all the national emblems of European countries. There are twenty-one national emblems on Lviv buildings [7, p. 154]. Four National Emblems of Ukraine – tridents – are placed on the buildings of Lviv Regional State Administration at 18, V. Vynnychenko St., Culture and Tourism Department of Lviv Regional State Administration at 14-16 V. Vynnychenko St., the main building of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv at 1, Univeryitetska St. and Stepan Gzhytskyi National University of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnologies at 50a Pekarska St.

Three coats of arms - of Grand Duchy of Lithuania – Vytis, of Kyiv province as part of Poland - Archangel Michael and the White Eagle of Poland are placed on the buildings at 8 V. Gnatyuk St., on the building of school at 22 Zelena St. The coat of arms of Grand Duchy of Lithuania – Vytis - is placed on buildings at 17 Ye. Konovalts St. and 27 Kyivska St.

Two coats of arms - of Grand Duchy of Lithuania – Vytis, and the White Eagle of Poland are placed on St Andrew's Church at 3a Soborna St. The coats of arms of Kyiv province – Archangel Michael, and the Emblem of Lviv Province - Russian Lion - are placed on the building of the Insurance company «Dnister» at 20 Ruska St. The coat of arms of Galicia and Volodymyria Kingdom as part of Austro-Hungarian Empire is placed on the building of the former merchant bank at 11 Valova St. and on the Tower of Town Hall at 1 Rynok

Sq. The coat of arms of Moldavian principality can be seen on the church of St. Paraskeva Piatnutsia at 77, Khmelnytsky St. The coats of arms of the Republic of Venice – the Lion of Saint Mark – are fixed on the buildings at 14, Runok Sq. and 23 T. Shevchenko Pr. The coat of arms of Canada is put on the building at 2 Academic Bohomolets St. where the Embassy of Canada is located.

The basis of municipal coats of arms were the seals of feudal lords which certified the authenticity of documents that were sent to him from the possessions. The generous emblem of the feudal lord first passed to the seal of the castle, and then to the seals of the lands belonging to him

The earliest known emblem of Lviv was a lion going through the city gate with three pointed towers. In 1526 Polish king Sigismund the Old of Poland formally accepted the coat of arms of Lviv. In 1586 the bishop Jan Dymitr Solikowski, the royal diplomat and the bishop of Lwów, as the city was then called, was granted the audience with the Pope Sixtus V. As a result of this, the city was given the privilege of adding the papal coat of arms to its own. Thus the shape of the lion was modified. The lion going through the gate was replaced by the lion rampant with the papal emblem (three helmets and an 8-pointed star) on one of the legs [3, p. 63].

Twenty-nine Municipal coats of arms were found on Lviv buildings. Municipal coats of arms are divided into three groups: the first group presents the heraldic decoration of the 17th century, the second group is the heraldic decoration of the XIX-XX centuries and the third group is the modern heraldic decoration depicting the emblem of Lviv approved in 1990.

The first group includes six coats of arms made in the 17th century. Three coats of arms are the emphyothetic signs and found on the buildings of the former Jewish district and are placed at 13 Serbska St. and 28,36 Staroevreiska St. Two heraldic decorations were placed on the defensive buildings of the city on the Jesuit gates and the City Arsenal. One more coat of arms of Lviv is fixed on the rear facade of St. Andrew church at 3a Cathedralna Sq.

The second group of the 19th-20th centuries coats of arms includes sixteen city emblems. Ten heraldic decorations are placed on curly shields with floral decorations and are set on the buildings at 10 Teatralna St., 11 Tamanska St., 45 Lesia Ukrainka St., 9 T. Shevchenko Pr., 171 Lychakivska Str., 8-10 Zelena Str., 20 Klyparivska Str., 1 Shota Rustaveli St., 3 General Grekov St. and 28 Svobody Pr. Four heraldic decorations are located on the Gothic shield of the building at 47 Snopkivska St., 2 M. Leontovych St., 6 Pidvalna St. and 1 Rynok Sq.

The third group includes 4 heraldic compositions which depict the modern emblem of Lviv. They are located at 1 Rynok Sq., 1 Dvirceva Sq., 20 Svobody Pr. and 157 I. Franko St.

Corporate heraldry originated in the Middle Ages. Urban artisans and merchants created guilds that were registered as "legal entities" and provided themselves with the coats of arms. The tools were placed on the corporate coats of arms. On the corporate coats of arms, which were called "Armes parlantes", the name of the craft was transmitted in heraldic symbols. Such coats of arms were received by many shops and guilds.

Pharmacists depicted the weight and lanceolate on their coats of arms, the knockers had a hammer and nails, butchers - a bull, fruit merchants – a fruit tree, shoemakers – boots, sailors - a ship. Holy patrons of the corresponding crafts were also presented on corporate coats of arms. Corporate heraldry includes the emblems of various societies and organizations as well [7, p. 178].



Fig. 1. Heraldic composition Trident - the state coat of arms of Ukraine, at 14-16 V. Vynnychenko St. Source: photo by author



Fig. 2. Heraldic composition Trident at 50a Pekarska St. Source: photo by author

Seven heraldic compositions related to corporate heraldry were found. The emblem of the tailors' shop is located above the entrance to the building at 37 Rynok Sq., the emblem of the painters' shop is set on the house at 11 Lystopadovogo Chynu. The emblem of Lviv Archery Society is fixed on the house at 14 F. Collesy St. The emblem of Mutual Security Association «Florianka» is located on the building at 16 Sichovyh Striltsiv. The emblem of the polytechnics is located on the former hostel of Polytechnic University at 18 I. Horbachevsky St., and on the building of Polytechnic Society at 9 D. Dudayev St. The emblem of the former gymnastics society "Sokil" is set on the building at 8 D. Dudayev St.



Fig. 3. Lviv's coat of arms – the emphiothetic signs of 17th century at 13 Serbska St. Source: photo by author



Fig. 4. Lviv's coat of arms of 19th century at 45 Lesia Ukrainka St. Source: photo by author

University (school) heraldry is an integral part of the identification and brand that forms the recognition and unity of the scientific community. Educational institutions used emblems for many centuries. [39] Heraldic compositions are located on five buildings: Lviv

Academic Gymnasium at 14 S.Bandera St., former Industrial School at 47 Snopkivska St., the main building of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv at 1 Univerytetska St., the buildings of Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University at 52 Pekarska St. and on the Stavropigysky Professional Lyceum at 9 I. Fedorov St [7, p. 174].



Fig. 5. The emblem of the tailor's shop at 37 Rynok Sq. Source: photo by author



Fig. 6. The emblem of the Polytechnic Society at 9 Dudayeva St. Source: photo by author

Church coats of arms can be seen on the seals of abbeys and bishops from the 12th century. Clergy has always had certain power in society. The church has appropriated all the attributes of authority, including the coats of arms. The emblems were used to identify and demonstrate the territorial integrity of church institutions. The most widespread symbols of Church heraldry are the keys of St. Peter, St. John's eagle and other signs, the symbols of various saints, the details of churchthings and crosses. There are certain rules for the coats of arms of church leaders that show their status in the church hierarchy. For

example, the coats of arms of archbishops and bishops are decorated with mitra and those of lower rank priests had special hats with colorful cords and tassels according to their status [7, p. 148].

Lviv sacral buildings are decorated with religious symbols, the emblems of monastic orders and the emblems of the clergy. The emblem Eye of Providence is placed on the former school of Piarists at 7 M. Nekrasova St., on the church of Holy Trinity at 11 Ter-shakivtsiv St. The emblem of Dominican Order is placed on the Dominican church at 1 Museina St., the emblems of Jesus Society are placed on the church of St. Petra and Pavla at 13 Teatralna St. and on Chapel of Holy Gifts at 1 Cathedralna Sq, the emblem of Carmelites Order is placed on the Church of St. Mikhail at 22 V. Vynnychenko St. The emblems of the clergy are located at Archbishopric of St. George and the Greek Catholic Metropolitan Palace at the 5 St. George Sq. and on the palace of Armenian archbishops at 7/13, Virmenska St.

Personal heraldic compositions are the coats of arms that belong to a certain family. Ancient noble families constantly contributed to the construction and restoration of cathedrals, monasteries, defensive structures, therefore their coats of arms were often depicted on the walls of buildings as the sign of memory and gratitude. Thirty-two personal heraldic compositions were found on the facades of Lviv buildings.

The first group is the heraldic compositions of the 17th century. These include the coats of arms of Zholkevsky and Mnishyk on the church of St. Andriy at 3a Soborna Sq., the coat of arms of Sobeski is at 10 I. Fedorov St., the coat of arms of the Sobieski and the Danilovychi is on the Church at 30a V. Vynnychenko St., the coat of arms of Anchevsky is at 4 Rynok Sq.

The second group is the heraldic composition of the 18th century. They include the coats of arms of the Sobieski and the Yablunovsky families and can be seen on the walls of the City Arsenal and the Senyavsky Arsenal. The coat of arms of Karl Garhani is at 10 Hal-ytska Sq, the coats of arms of the Lyubomirsky and the Potsey families are on the building at 10 Rynok Sq.

The third group is the heraldic compositions of the 19th century. There are the coats of arms of the Didushitsky, the Poletylo, the Turkul, the Trivdar which are placed on the Palace of the Dudushitsky at 50a Pekarska St., the coat of arms of Skarbek is at 1 Lesia Ukrainka St., the coat of arms of L. Salvatore at 12 M. Lysenko St., the coat of arms of Sapieha at 40a, Kopernik St., the coat of arms of Korchak and Sulima is at 2 I. Franko St., the coat of arms of Khmelyovsky is at 7 Kalicha Gora St., the coat of arms of Radvan is at 17, General Chuprynka St., the coat of arms of the Potocki family is on the Pototsky Palace at 15 Kopernik St. and the coat of arms of the Dunikovski family is on the building at 42 M. Drahomanov St.

The fourth group is the heraldic composition of the 20th century. This group includes the coats of arms of the Lyubich and Nalench families and are placed at 50-52, General Chuprynka St., the coat of arms of Prus is at 9, Parkova St., the coat of arms quatrefoil is at 43 General Tarnavckyi St., the coat of arms Prus is at 15 Ternopilcka St., the coat of arms of the Belsky family is on the palace at 42 Kopernik St.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF HERALDIC DECORATIONS BY COMPOSITIONAL DESIGN

Heraldic figures are placed on shields of various shapes or arranged in frames and architectural elements. Heraldic compositions are divided into several groups.

The second group presents the heraldic compositions in which the heraldic figure is placed in the framing. Such heraldic compositions are located on buildings at 23 T. Shevchenko Pr., at 37 Rynok Sq., at 1 Cathedralna Sq. and at 17 Y. Konovalts St.

The first group includes the heraldic compositions in which a heraldic figure is placed without a shield just on the sparse walls. Such heraldic compositions are met on the buildings at 14 Rynok Sq., 7/13 Virmenska St., at 11 Tershakivtsiv St., at 9, D. Dudayev St., at 7 M. Nekrasov St., at 1 Museina Sq., at 11 Theatralna Str. and at 77 B. Khmelnit-sky St.



Fig. 7. The emblem of the First Ukrainian Academic Gymnasium at 14 S. Bandera St. Source: photo by author



Fig. 8. The emblem of the Stauropigysky Professional Lyceum at 9 I. Fedorov St. Source: photo by author



Fig. 9. The emblem of the Order of Carmelites on the Church of St. Mikhail at 22 V. Vynnychenko St. Source: photo by author



Fig. 10. The emblems of the Society of Jesus on Chapel of Holy Gifts at 1 Cathedralna Sq. Source: photo by author



Fig. 11. Heraldic composition with the coat of arms Korchak and Sulima at 2 I. Franko St. Source: photo by author



Fig. 12. Heraldic composition with the coat of arms of Senyavsky in the Senyavsky Arsenal at Bibliotechna St. Source: photo by author

The third group is divided into two subgroups:

3.1. The heraldic compositions in which the heraldic figure is placed on a round shield. Such heraldic compositions are located on the buildings at 13 Serbska St., at 28, 36 Staroevreyska St. and at 8 D. Dudayev St. These are also the heraldic compositions on the Jesuit gate and on the City Arsenal.

3.2. This subgroup includes the heraldic compositions in which the heraldic figure is placed on a gothic shield and placed in a round framing. Such heraldic compositions are on the buildings at 1 Rynok Sq., at 3 Donetska St. and at 112 K. Levitsky St.

The fourth group is divided into six subgroups:

4.1. The heraldic figure is placed on a gothic shield without any décor. There are the heraldic compositions at 11 Lystopadovoho Chynu St., at 14 F. Colessy St., at 27 Kyivska St., at 50a Pekarska St., at 11 Valova St., at 2 M. Leontovych St. and at 6 Pidvalna St.

4.2. The heraldic figure is placed on a gothic shield, the shield is crowned. These are the heraldic compositions at 50a Pekarska St.

4.3. The heraldic figure is placed on a gothic shield and the shield topped with a helmet. These are the heraldic compositions at 50-52 General Chuprynka St.

4.4. The heraldic figure is placed on a gothic shield, the shield is decorated with floral décor. There are heraldic compositions at 8 V. Gnatiyk St., at 14-16, 18 V. Vynnychenko Sr., at 1 Universytetska St. and at 43 General Tarnavskiy St.

4.5. The heraldic figure is located on a gothic shield ornamented with floral decoration and the crown. There are heraldic compositions at 47 Snopkivska St., at 20 Ruska St., at 14 S. Bandera St., at 50 Pekarska St., at 1 Lesia Ukrainka St., at 157 I. Franko St. and the emblem of Yablunovsky from the City Arsenal.

4.6. The heraldic figure is placed on a gothic shield decorated with floral composition and a helmet. Such heraldic compositions are at 12 M. Lysenko St., at 15 Ternopil'ska St. and at 7 Kalicha Gora St.

The fifth group is divided into six subgroups:

5.1. The heraldic figure is located on a curly baroque shield. There are such heraldic compositions at 3a Soborna St., at 11 Theatralna St., at 16 Sychovyh Striltsiv St., at 4 Rynok Sq., at 8 D. Dudayev St., at 10 Halytska St. and at 20 Kleparivska St.

5.2. The heraldic figure is located on a curly baroque shield with a floral decoration. Such heraldic compositions are on the buildings at 18 I. Horbachevsky St., at 10 Rynok Sq., at 13, 15 Theatralna St., at 11 Tamanska St., at 45 Lesia Ukrainka St., at 171 Lychakivska St., at 52 Pekarska St., at 8-10 Zelena St., at 15, 40a Kopernik St., at 1 Shota Rustaveli St., at 3 General Hrekov St., at 4 Yan Mateik St., at 42 M. Dragomanov St., at 9 Parkova St., at 6 V. Chornovil Pr. and at 20 Svobody St.

5.3. The heraldic figure is located on a curly baroque shield with a floral decoration and a crown. Such heraldic compositions are at 22 V. Vinnichenko St., at 9, 10 I. Fedorov St., at 2 Bibliotechna St. and at 42 Kopernik St.

The sixth group is divided into two subgroups:

6.1. The heraldic figure is located on a shield held by the supporters. Such heraldic compositions are at 2 I. Franko St., at 35 Klyparivska St., at 28 Svobody Pr. and at 1 Dvirtsseva Sq.

6.2. The heraldic figure is placed on a shield with a crown which is held by the supporters. Such heraldic compositions are at 2 Academ. Bohomolets St. and at 1 Rynok Sq.

The seventh group includes the heraldic compositions in which the coat of arms is placed on the mantle and topped with a miter. Such church heraldic compositions are located on St. George's Cathedral and the palace of Greek Catholic bishops at 5 St. George Sq. The eighth group is the heraldic compositions placed on an oval shield with a floral decoration. Such heraldic compositions are at 17 General Chuprynka Str. and at 17 Pidvalna St.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Due to the field study and the comparative analysis, the heraldic decor on the facades of Lviv buildings was investigated. Heraldic compositions were classified by theme, style and compositional design. Thematic heraldic compositions are divided into state, city, corporate, church, university (school) and gentry. Having analyzed the heraldic compositions by the shape of the shield and the presence of decorative elements, we have come to conclusion that there are 8 main types of compositional design. The heraldic decoration is an integral element of the buildings since its application is seen during all the periods of the city's architectural formation.

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