

UDC 72.03(477.51):712.2:94(477)«16/18»

DOI:10.31650/2786-7749-2026-4-68-81

THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION, DESTRUCTION AND RESTORATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF BATURYN**S. V. Zavatskyi,**s.zavatski@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-8307-1554**V. V. Pavlenko,**vl.pavlenko46@gmail.com, ORCID: 0009-0002-7444-9700*Chernihiv Polytechnic National University
95 Shevchenko St., Chernihiv, 14023, Ukraine*

Abstract. In the article, the historical stages of the origin, destruction and restoration of objects of the architectural and cultural landscape of the city of Baturyn, which urban development is associated with the activities of five Hetmans of Ukraine – Demian Ichnatovych (1669-1672), Ivan Samoilovych (1672-1687), Ivan Mazepa (1687-1708), Pylyp Orlyk (1710-1742) and Kyrylo Razumovsky (1750-1764) are considered. It is noted that the restoration and reconstruction of the architectural and cultural heritage of historical cities of Ukraine is one of the conditions for the preservation and regeneration of the historical memory of Ukrainians.

The history of the urban development of Baturyn associated with the construction of the fortress and its citadel, around which the urban environment of the medieval city was formed, as well as its decline associated with the attack of the Moscow army, is studied. The period of revival of the Hetman's capital is described, thanks to the state-building and economic activities of the last Hetman of Ukraine Kyrylo Razumovsky in 1750-1764.

The history of the creation of the palace and park complex of K. Razumovsky by Charles Cameron and Antonio Rinaldi, its neglect and revival at the beginning of the 21st century simultaneously with other objects of the architectural and cultural landscape of today's Baturyn is presented, namely: the citadel of the Baturyn fortress (1620); the estate of V.L. Kochubei with a park area located within the ancient Cossack park (late XVII – mid - XIX). K. Razumovsky (1799-1803) with a parish school (1897). Okhor No. 883.

The experience of successful implementation of the “Comprehensive Program for the Preservation of Monuments of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve “Hetman's Capital” and the Development of Social and Engineering and Transport Infrastructure of Baturyn Village” at the expense of public-private partnership in the field of financing restoration and construction works is described.

Keywords: architectural and cultural landscape of the historical city, reconstruction of the Baturyn citadel, restoration of the palace of Kyrylo Razumovsky, architects Charles Cameron, Antonio Rinaldi, Andrii Bilohrud.

Relevance of the study. Restoration and reconstruction of the architectural and cultural landscape of historical places of Ukraine is one of the conditions for the preservation and reproduction of the historical memory of Ukrainians. One of these places on the left bank is Baturyn – the city where the origins of a special form of Ukrainian statehood – the Hetmanate – were born. The study of the history of the organization of design and survey, construction and installation works combines with archaeological research with the participation of public-private partnership is relevant from the point of view of using practical experience in the reconstruction and restoration of the lost cultural heritage and its return to the modern national fund of historical monuments of

Ukraine.

Statement of the problem in a general way. Today, the shameful military actions of the “Russian world” lead both to significant human losses, and to the destruction of historical monuments along with the destruction of the architectural and cultural landscape of many cities, which are national and cultural heritage and, without any doubt, an important component of the reflection and formation of the Ukrainian identity of modern citizens of Ukraine.

The architectural and cultural landscape of a historic city is an integral territory that reflects the interaction of nature and human activity, synthesizing historically formed natural and anthropogenic components (relief, buildings, streets, squares, green areas, monuments) of a unique city that carries cultural, aesthetic, historical value and shapes its identity. It is the spatial combination of these elements, where architecture, urban planning and culture are closely intertwined with the natural environment and create a unique image of the city.

The architectural and cultural landscape preserves the unique character of the city, its history and spirit, while creating a harmonious and visually appealing space for guests interested in history and culture, and forms a sense of belonging among the city's residents.

The historical objects of the architectural and cultural landscape of today's Baturyn are as follows: a unique combination of natural relief (high terrace of the Sejm, ravines), and historical and architectural heritage of the Hetman's capital, namely: the citadel of the Baturyn fortress (1620); the estate of V. L. Kochubei with a park area located within the ancient Cossack park (late XVII - middle XIX). Ohor. No. 1770; the Church of the Resurrection (church-tomb of K. Razumovsky (1799-1803)) with a parish school (1897). Okhor No. 883; palace and park complex of the estate of K. Razumovsky (palace (1799-1802)).

The study of the historical experience of organizing design and survey, restoration, construction and installation work on the revival of architectural and cultural landscapes of prominent cities of Ukraine is undoubtedly valuable and useful for the development of practices for the preservation of national historical and architectural heritage.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Historical cities have a significant cultural resource and are an irreplaceable source of national cultural identity. Therefore, the problems of preservation and reconstruction of architectural and cultural heritage have always been in the field of view of domestic scientists. In recent years, the issues of preservation of historical urban landscapes and urban environment, regeneration of valuable architectural and urban planning complexes of historical cities have been dealt with V. Vechersky [1], M. Bevz [2], M. Hromova [3], H. Osychenko [4], L. Prybieha [5] and other researchers. Most of the works actualize the problems associated with the need to study the architectural and planning systems of historical cities and the practical application of international and domestic experience in their preservation. The concept of architectural and cultural landscape in the context of a historical city has not been sufficiently studied. This article provides practical experience in organizing restoration and restoration work on the objects of architectural and cultural heritage of the National Historical and Cultural Reserve “Hetman's Capital”, which today reproduce the architectural and cultural landscape of the historical city of Baturyn.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the urban development of Baturyn in the historical aspect and the stages of construction, restoration and reconstruction of the objects of architectural and cultural landscape – monuments of national cultural heritage related to the state-building activities of five Hetmans of Ukraine – Demian Ignatovych (1669-1672), Ivan Samoilovych (1672-1687), Ivan Mazepa (1687-1708), Pylyp Orlyk (1710-1742), Kyrylo Razumovsky (1750-1764).

The objectives of the study are to consider the historical stages of the urban development of Baturyn as a north-eastern fortress of the Cossack state and the residence of the Hetmans of the Left-Bank Ukraine, and to provide a detailed description of the problems, events, facts and processes that preceded and took place during large-scale restoration and reconstruction work in Baturyn.

Presentation of the main material. The history of Baturyn as a northern fortress and the future residence of the Hetmans of Ukraine – the leaders of the Cossack state begins in 1576, when, by order of the Polish king Stefan Batory [6], fortifications began to be erected on the steep slopes of the Sejm River and a future military town was planned. The city was surrounded on three sides by fortifications with an earthen rampart and an oak sharpener, on the fourth – protected by the Seim River (see Fig. 1, *a*).

*a**b*

Fig. 1. Baturyn fortress of the early 18th century. (*a*) and Lithuanian Castle (*b*).
Reconstruction by V. Kovalenko. Artist S. Dmytrenko

Baturyn began to exist as the Hetman's capital in 1669. Then the Cossack elders at the Hlukhiv Council, electing a new Hetman – Demian Ignatovych (1669-1672), decided to move the hetman's residence from Glukhiv to Baturyn [7]. The construction of the fortifications of the Baturyn fortress was completed by the new hetman Ivan Samoilovych (1672-1687) [8, p.8]. The plot for the fortress occupied about 14-15 hectares [9, p.64]. The most fortified place on the territory of the fortress was the citadel (Fig. 1, *b*) (“Lithuanian Castle”) with an area of about 1.3 hectares and dimensions of 100×130 m [7].

The city reached its highest elevation during the hetmanship of Ivan Mazepa (1687-1708) [10]. The period of his reign was marked in the history of Baturyn by the construction of city fortifications, the construction of temples, a monastery complex, a brick Hetman's palace, etc. (Fig. 2)

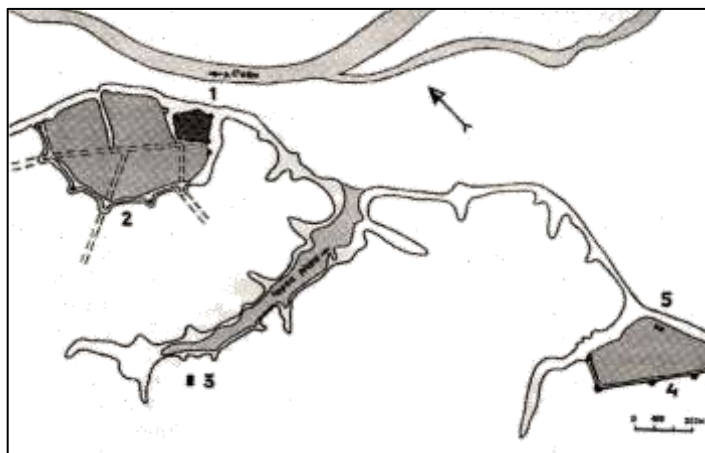


Fig. 2. Baturyn during the time of I. Mazepa. Reconstruction plan [7, c.284]:

- 1 – Lithuanian castle (citadel); 2 - strength; 3 – Kochubey's house on the Black River; 4 – I. Mazepa's castle on Honcharivka; 5 – the brick palace of I. Mazepa in the castle on Honcharivka

Within the fortress, a regular planning system was formed with the main longitudinal street, which led from the Castle Gate to the Novomlynska (Sosnytska Gate) fortress. At least two streets were still running in parallel, which were intersected by four transverse streets [11].

Due to this planning, quadrangular quarters were formed with very densely located estates of small size - from 500 m² on the periphery of the fortress to 900 m² near the Lithuanian Castle (Fig. 2). The total number of estates on the territory of the city fortress was 200-250 and up to 1500 people may have lived here.

The spatial layout of Baturyn, as well as the exact location of many destroyed architectural monuments of the city, was established due to archaeological research in 1996–2006. [12]. The remains of ditches and a rampart were discovered, chronologically repeating the periods of Baturyn's development. The basis of the body of the rampart was 3-4 lines of interconnected oak logs (cages), ranging in size from 2.4×2.4 m to 2.8×3 m. In front of the entrance gate on the northwest side, there were additional light fortifications in the form of a palisade. The remains of wooden supports for the bridge crossing over the moat at the entrance to the main gate were also found. They pointed out the exact location of the central entrance gate. The citadel itself was surrounded by a moat up to 7 m deep and wide, which was filled with water. Behind the moat there was an embankment of earthen ramparts, on which there were wooden fortified cages. 20 m

With the beginning of the Northern War (1700-1721), the Hetman's artillery (about 315 guns) was concentrated in the Baturyn fortress [13, p.12], Serdiuk regiments were stationed, about 5000 people in total [14, p.65]. Thus, at that time, the Hetman's residence was one of the most fortified and protected by the most modern weapons. But after I. Mazepa and Charles XII concluded the Ukrainian-Swedish military agreement (1708), which guaranteed the Cossack state sovereignty and independence in alliance with the Swedish Kingdom, the enraged Peter I sent troops to Ukraine led by O. Menshikov. Moscow punishers captured Baturyn and staged a real massacre in it, indiscriminately destroying all the inhabitants and burning the fortress and castle of I. Mazepa on Honcharivka to the background [13, p.54].

A huge number of burials of 1708 were found on the territory of the citadel, as well as the foundations of the seven-dome church of the Holy Life-Giving Trinity with a bell tower were found and excavated.

In 1750, Kyrylo Hryhorovych Razumovsky became the Hetman of Ukraine, who returned the capital status to Baturyn and built it up. On his initiative and investment of funds, a brick factory, a

sawmill, cloth and candle manufactories were built, a hospital was opened, which for a long time remained the only rural hospital in Ukraine [15, p.145].

In order to raise the status of Baturyn as the Hetman's capital, Kyrylo Razumovsky in 1752 decided to build a grandiose palace and park complex. A site for the construction of an architectural ensemble was found on the outskirts of Baturyn. The complex began to be built by a construction expedition headed by the architect A. Kvasov [9, p.284]. In 1755-1764. the architect A. Rinaldi, contracted from Italy, designed a huge park and began the construction of a masonry palace ensemble.

The palace complex consisted of a central building and two two-storey rectangular wings – administrative and economic, which were located at a distance, as indicated by the remains of the foundations, 57 meters from it and were united with the central building by a fence. The facades of the wings were decorated with pilasters of the Roman-Doric order, the ends of which ended with triangular pediments with Palladian windows in the tympanums [16, p.27-28]. During the development of Baturyn and the construction of the complex, all construction affairs were managed by State Councilor Grigory Nikolaevich Teplov [18].

In the autumn of 1764, after the final abolition of the Hetmanship and political autonomy of the Left-Bank Ukraine, Catherine II forbade Kyrylo Razumovsky to visit his homeland. K. Razumovsky managed to resume the construction of the Hetman's residence in 1794, when the political passions around the Ukrainian Hetmanate were appeased. Returning to Baturyn 30 years later, he created a grandiose palace and park ensemble designed by one of the leading architects of Europe - Charles Cameron [18, p.66].

The architecture of the brick three-storey building of the palace by C. Cameron was designed in the style of classicism (the first floor is in the style of Roman architecture). The building is rectangular in plan, with avant-corps - rotundas in the center on elongated side facades. The volumetric and spatial solution of the palace is designed for an equal perception of all facades. The southwestern façade with an eight-column Greco-Ionic portico was raised to the level of the second floor.

The palace was distinguished by its compactness and proportionality of the layout of halls and rooms. The lower floor was occupied by a kitchen and service rooms, the second was occupied by luxurious two-storey halls and a dining room, and the third floor was occupied by bedrooms and dressing rooms. In the period from 1800 to 1803, the main construction work was practically completed.

In 1803, Kyrylo Razumovsky died. None of his descendants lives in Baturyn and does not take care of the inherited property. Over time, the palace complex gradually decays and collapses (Fig. 3).



a



б

Fig.3. The state of the palace of K. Razumovsky in 1910 (a), the remains of the palace and the administrative wing (b) in 1912.

Further destruction of the ensemble was stopped by the protests of the public and the famous artist Nicholas Roerich [19, p.72]. Therefore, in 1911, the remains of the palace complex were taken over by the Society for the Protection and Preservation of Monuments of Art and Antiquity in Russia.

In the same year, the restoration of the palace began [20], during which, on behalf of the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts, the architect Andrii Bilohrud (Fig. 4) for the first time performed measurements of the palace, developed a restoration project [17, p.42], according to which the roof and domes of the avant-corps were restored in the palace - rotundas, cornices and floors in the premises, the terrace of the rear façade was restored. The interiors were also partially restored.

A. Bilohrud's project provided for the redevelopment of two ceremonial halls from two-storey to two-storey. A. Bilohrud made this decision to adapt the premises of the palace for residential and public purposes.

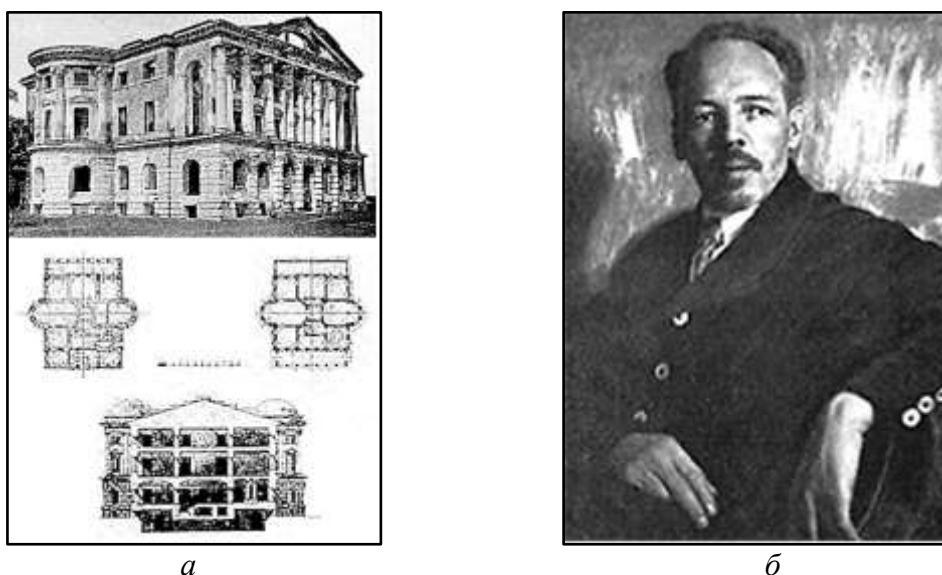


Fig. 4. Design of the restoration of Kyrylo Razumovsky's palace (a) architect A. Bilohrud (b) in Baturin. 1912 – 1914

Thus, at the first stage of the restoration of the palace of K. Razumovsky, it was partially possible to prevent the destruction of the load-bearing structures of the building and create conditions for its further operation by various government departments.

In Soviet times, restoration work was resumed after World War II. In 1947-1948, conservation work was carried out under the leadership of N. G. Terziev by the Budmonument Trust. However, due to lack of funds, the work stopped and was resumed only in 1968 by the Ukrainian Special Scientific and Restoration Workshop (USNRVM) under the leadership of architect I. Shmulson with the adaptation of the palace building for a pioneer camp, but they were also not completed.

In 1978, specialists of the USNRVM under the leadership of V. Trehubov and L. Abdrakhimov continued the restoration of the palace complex for a pioneer camp. Due to the lack of adequate funding, the work was not completed.

With the independence of Ukraine, the third stage of restoration work begins. Thus, in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated June 14, 1993 No. 445,

the State Historical and Cultural Reserve “Hetman's Capital” was created on the basis of the Baturyn Museum of Local Lore, and in 1994 the design and survey work was resumed by the Kyiv Institute “Ukrproektrestavratsiya” with the adaptation of the palace for a historical museum. The authors' group was headed by L. E. Chekurda. It was decided to restore the palace with the division of two ceremonial halls into two floors, as proposed by A. E. Bilohrud.

Restoration work began in 1995 by OJSC “Chernihivrestavratsiia” (General director Vialyi Y.O.). The truss structures and the rafter system were strengthened and the galvanized steel roof was installed. Joinery has been installed on the windows, heat supply networks have been installed. Metal beams of the interfloor ceiling were made and installed in one of the ceremonial halls.

In 1997-1998, the reconstruction of the northwestern wing began. On reinforced historical foundations, the basement and ceilings above it were built, as well as external walls were erected at the level of the ground floor and partially laid lintels above them. However, restoration work was again stopped due to lack of funds.

In order to obtain long-term financing of restoration works, the Chernihiv Regional State Administration (the Head – Butko M.P.) submitted to the Government a proposal for the development of a comprehensive program for the preservation of monuments of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve “Hetman's Capital” and the development of social and engineering and transport infrastructure of the village of Baturyn, which was subsequently approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 17.08.2002 No. 1123 with an estimate of uah 38.447 million.

The main tasks of the comprehensive program were as follows: conducting scientific and archaeological research; works on conservation, restoration and museification of monuments; landscaping of the village; creation of modern objects of the social sphere; improvement of the technical condition of engineering structures and networks, road facilities.

The winners of the tenders were determined as the general contractors for the design and restoration works: the corporation “Ukrrestavratsiia” (the President M.I. Orlenko) and the Kyiv Institute “UkrNDIproektrestavratsiia” (the Director A.E. Antoniuk).

The planned types of work were supposed to be carried out in two stages. At the first stage in 2003-2005, it was planned to restore the palace of K. Razumovsky with two wings and to carry out engineering networks; to repair the building of the General Court and to improve the territory of the park; to restore the complex of the Resurrection Church-tomb of K. Razumovsky with a parish school. The second stage of reconstruction of the Baturyn citadel was planned to be carried out during 2006-2009.

In order to control the state funds allocated for construction, installation and design and restoration works, by the order of the Chernihiv Regional State Administration, dated 03.06.2003. No. 186, the composition of the Coordination and Supervisory Board in the amount of 9 people was approved. The functions of the customer for the objects of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve are assigned to the Department of Urban Planning and Architecture of the Chernihiv Regional State Administration (the Head Pavlenko V.V.).

Projects for the restoration of architectural monuments were developed on the basis of comprehensive historical, architectural, archaeological and field research. The original drawings of the Baturyn Palace were in the archives of the Russian Museum of Architecture. A. V. Shchuseva. They provided extremely valuable information on the functional zoning of the rooms and halls of the palace, as well as the landscape layout of the entire palace and park complex.

A new stage in the revival of the architectural and cultural landscape of Baturyn took place under the presidency of V.A. Yushchenko, on whose initiative the charitable foundation “Hetman's Capital” was created (headed by M.P. Butko). Restoration work at the expense of the charitable foundation has been intensified since April 2005.

At one of the meetings, V. A. Yushchenko proposed to architects and sculptors to submit proposals for the revival of the citadel and spatial and compositional design of the adjacent territory, where it was supposed to monumentally perpetuate the memory of fighters for the independence of Ukraine and prominent Hetmans. Subsequently, after discussing all the proposals, the option proposed by the architect V.V. Pavlenko was finally adopted (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Architectural and planning concept of the reconstruction of the citadel by architect V. Pavlenko:

- 1 – Resurrection Church-tomb of K. Razumovsky (1799-1803); 2 – Voskresenskaia School; 3 – boarding school; 4 – Hetman's Palace; 5 – treasury; 6 – fragments of the defensive walls of the citadel; 7 – chapel; 8 – sculptural composition; 9 – commemorative cross; 10 – monument to I. Mazepa; 11 – sculptural compositions; 12 - viburnum bushes

During 2005-2008, 84 meetings of the Regional Coordination and Supervisory Board were held, at which a significant number of organizational, technological, financial and production issues were considered.

In total, from April 2003 to July 2009, during the construction, installation and restoration works on the palace complex, uah 73.03 million were spent. Including uah 55.2 million for the palace, and uah 10.5 million of charitable funds; for outbuildings and landscaping of the territory near them – uah 17.83 million from charitable funds. The cost of 1 m² of the restoration of the palace was 24.8 thousand – 3.4 thousand hectares. For the full completion of restoration and construction work, about uah 23 million were lack in the prices of 2008, including: – on strengthening the slopes of the high floodplain terrace, the main staircase down to the floodplain, the pumping station with a sewer collector to the city networks.

Reconstruction of historical objects and improvement of the citadel territory was carried out according to a separate project of UkrNDIproektrestavratsiia, approved by the Chernihiv Regional State Administration of 18.12.2008, No 440 in the amount of uah 70242.814, (including BMR-33455, uah 3 thousand on the basis of a comprehensive conclusion dated 26.06.2008 No. 161, State Enterprise “Ukrderzhbudekspertiza”). Of the specified total amount, uah 48 million were actually disbursed, including uah 44.8 million - funds of the state budget and about uah 3.2 million – funds of the Chernihiv Region Charitable Foundation.

Fragments of the working processes of the restoration of the citadel and the palace and park complex of G. Razumovsky are presented in Fig. 6-7.

*a**b**c*

Fig. 6. Reconstruction of defensive walls and fortifications of the Baturyn citadel (2008):
a – strengthening the slopes of the citadel; *b* – construction of load-bearing structures of defensive walls; *c*
 – installation of the tower and covering of defensive walls.

Photo by V. Pavlenko



Fig. 7. Installation of columns of the southwestern façade of the palace of K. Razumovsky (2008).

Photo by V. Pavlenko

Figure 8 shows the recreated historical buildings on the territory of the citadel, which were erected on the sites of the remains of foundations found by archaeologists.

One of the very first to be restored was the building of the General Court, which survived the fire of 1708 (Fig. 9). For construction and installation work on strengthening the foundation and restoration of the estate and the house of Kochubei, uah 6.651 million were spent, including uah 4.51 million - charitable funds.

Figure 10, *a* shows the Resurrection Church-tomb of the last Hetman of the Left-Bank Ukraine K. Razumovsky and the parish school. Uah 8.8 million was spent on the restoration of the Resurrection Church, including uah 1 million from the budget of Kyiv. Uah 4.3 million was spent on the restoration of the Resurrection School, including charitable funds of uah 2.4 million.

The marble tombstone over the crypt of the burial of the last hetman (Fig. 10, *b, c*) was recreated using modern technologies of three-dimensional scanning from the surviving archival original parts.



a



б

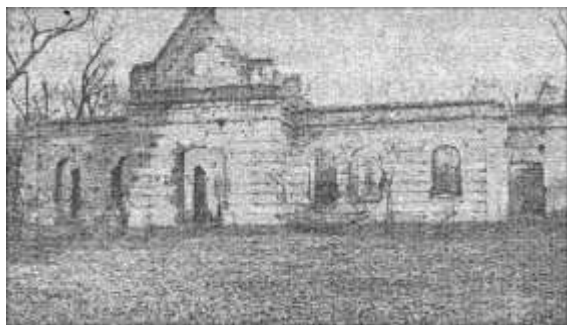


в



г

Fig. 8. Reconstructed historical buildings on the territory of the citadel (2012):
a – Hetman’s residence; *б* – treasury; *в* – Church of the Resurrection of Christ;
г – fortress well. (Photo of S. Zavatskyi)



a



б



в



г

Fig. 9. Restoration of the building of the General Court of Left-Bank Ukraine: *a* – late 1940s – early 1950s.; *б* – 1955; *в* – 1973; *г* – 2012 (Photo V. Pavlenko)



a



б



в

Fig. 10. Resurrection Church (1799-1803, architect M. Lvov or A. Menelas) with a parish school (*a*) (photo by V. Pavlenko 2010) and the appearance of K. Razumovsky's gravestone (sculptor Ivan Petrovych Martos (1754-1835)) in 1919 (*б*) and copies scanned from original parts (*в*). Author and works executor – M.S. Budzhuashvili, TONI M company. 2013 pik

All restored and restored architectural monuments and memorial objects of Baturyn (Fig. 8-11) are part of the National Historical and Cultural Reserve “Hetman's Capital” and effectively form a generalized image of the architectural and cultural landscape of the historical city.



a



б



в



Fig. 11. General view of the reconstructed fortifications of the Baturyn Citadel (a), Palace of K.Razumovsky (b) (photo of V. Pavlenko, 2011) and farm buildings (c) (photo of S. Zavatsky, 2012)

For the reproduction of objects of the architectural and cultural landscape of Baturyn, a total of uah 163.04 million were spent, including charitable funds of uah 57.7 million.

Conclusions. Thus, the successful restoration of the architectural and cultural landscape of the historical center of Baturyn took place due to a combination of such factors as state policy in the field of preservation of cultural heritage of Ukraine, financial support for restoration and restoration works at the expense of public-private partnership, extensive purposeful organizational work of local managers and creative and fruitful cooperation of a large team of archaeologists, architects-restorers, monumental artists and builders – specialists – patriots of Ukraine.

The experience of implementing the Comprehensive Program is an example of successful creative cooperation of a large team of like-minded people and patriots of Ukraine, aimed at achieving the main goal - the idea of national unity of Ukrainians in an independent and sovereign state.

The revived architectural and cultural landscape of Baturyn is an object of architectural and historical heritage of Ukraine on a national scale, and the Baturyn National Historical and Cultural Reserve “Hetman's Capital” with all its expositions is today and is recognized as one of the best tourist centers of Left-Bank Ukraine.

Baturyn – the Hetman's capital today can be considered one of the places not only of memory, but also of strength, which has a positive effect on the formation of national identity and historical self-consciousness of modern Ukrainians.

Prospects for further research. Since the city of Baturyn played a significant role in the history of the emergence of Ukrainian statehood as one of the directions of further research of its urban development as a hetman's residence, it can be considered a scientific substantiation of the reconstruction and architectural, planning and spatial structure of the castle and palace of Ivan Mazepa on Honcharivka.

References:

- [1] Vecherskyi V. Preserving the historical urban environment while trapped in old mistakes. Contemporary issues in the study, preservation and restoration of historical fortifications. 2022. Vol. 16. P. 6-14. DOI: 10.23939/fortifications2022.16.006 (retrieved 5.01.2026).
- [2] Bevz M.V. The task of preserving and regenerating valuable architectural and urban complexes in historic cities. Problems of urban environment development. 2011. Issue 5-6. P. 15-23. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Prms_2011_5-6_5 (retrieved 24.12.2025).
- [3] Hromova M.E. Historical urban landscapes in the context of cultural heritage preservation. Works of the Centre for Monument Studies. 2012. Issue 21. P.58-65. URL: <https://nasplib.isofts.kiev.ua/handle/123456789/80736> (retrieved 05.01.2026).
- [4] Osychenko H.O. Reconstruction of historic cities: compositional aspect: monograph. Kharkiv: O.M. Beketov Charkiv National University of Municipal Economy, 2021. 252 p. URL: <https://eprints.kname.edu.ua/61295/1/2021> (retrieved 22.12.2025).
- [5] Prybieha L. The historical environment of the city: essence and principles of protection. Ukrainian Academy of Arts. 2021. No. 30. P. 14-20. DOI: 10.33838/naoma.30.2021.14-20 (retrieved 12.12.2025).
- [6] Markevych N. History of Malorossiia. Moscow, 1842. Vol. 1. 387 pp. URL: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ulib/item/UKR0001890> (retrieved 10.09.2025)

- [7] Vecherskyi V. Hetman Capitals of Ukraine. Kyiv: Nash Chas, 2008. 320 p. URL: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ulib/item/UKR0001485> (retrieved 29.09.2025)
- [8] Ruban V. A Brief Chronicle of Little Russia from 1506 to 1776. St. Petersburg, 1777. 450 p. URL: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/dlib/item/0000707> (retrieved 17.09.2025)
- [9] Musiienko P. A breath of ancient times. Kyiv, 1972. 80 p. URL: <https://uartlib.org/pozamystetstvom/p-musiyenko-podyh-davnyny-glybokoyi-istoryko-arhitekturnyj-narys/> (retrieved 08.12.2025).
- [10] Matskiv T. Hetman Ivan Mazepa in Western European Sources. 1687-1709. Munich, 1988. 286 p. URL: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ulib/item/UKR0001697> (retrieved 03.12.2025).
- [11] Bondar O. Baturyn: Fortifications and Urban Structure. Chernihiv: [w. p.] 2019. 84 p.
- [12] Kovalenko V. The destruction of Baturyn in 1708 in light of the latest archaeological studies. Ukrainian historian. 2010-2011. Т. XLVII-XLVIII No. 1-4. P. 131-167.
- [13] Pavlenko S. The Fall of Baturyn. 2 November 1708. Kyiv: Kyiv-Mohyla Academy Publishing House, 2008. 268 p. URL: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ulib/item/UKR0004711> (retrieved 14.12.2025).
- [14] Borshchak I., Martel R. Ivan Mazepa: The Life and Breakthroughs of the Great Hetman. Kyiv, 1991. 314 pp. Іван Мазепа: життя й прориви великого гетьмана. Київ, 1991. 314 с. URL: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ulib/item/UKR0000037> (retrieved 20.12.2025).
- [15] History of Cities and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR. Chernihiv Region / ed. by O. I. Derykolenko (chief editor) et al. Kyiv, 1972. 780 p. URL: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ulib/item/UKR0002568> (retrieved 11.01.2026).
- [16] Hornostaiev F.F. Palaces and Churches of the South. Moscow, 1914. 95 pp. URL: <https://library.kr.ua/wp-content/elib/gornostaev/dvorci.pdf> (retrieved 27.12.2025).
- [17] Tymofiienko V. Architects of Ukraine in the late 18th – early 20th centuries: biographical reference book. Kyiv, 1999. 477 p.
- [18] Lifshits Yu. The history of the construction and restoration of the Rozumovsky Palace in Baturyn. Bulletin of the UkrNDIproektrestavratsiya Institute. 2004. No. 2. pp. 51–70.
- [19] Vecherskyi V. V. Architectural and urban planning monuments of Left-Bank Ukraine: identification, research, recording. Kyiv: A.S.S. Publishing House, 2005. 586 p. URL: https://ev.vue.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/LivoberUA_web.pdf (retrieved 16.12.2025).
- [20] Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kyiv, a. P-707, St. 229, Ref. 208, 61 sheet. URL: <https://cdiak.archives.gov.ua/fs.php> (retrieved 09.12.2025).

ІСТОРІЯ ФОРМУВАННЯ, ЗНИЩЕННЯ ТА ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ АРХІТЕКТУРНО-КУЛЬТУРНОГО ЛАНДШАФТУ БАТУРИНА

С. В. Завацький,

s.zavatski@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-8307-1554

В. В. Павленко,

vl.pavlenko46@gmail.com, ORCID: 0009-0002-7444-9700

*Національний університет «Чернігівська політехніка»
вул. Шевченка, 95, м. Чернігів, 14023, Україна*

Анотація. В статті в розглянуто історичні етапи зародження, знищення та відродження об'єктів архітектурно-культурного ландшафту міста Батурина, містобудівний розвиток якого пов'язаний з діяльністю п'ятох Гетьманів України – Дем'яна Ігнатовича (1669-1672), Івана Самойловича (1672-1687), Івана Мазепи (1687-1708), Пилипа Орлика (1710-1742) та Кирила Розумовського (1750-1764). Зазначено, що відновлення та реконструкція архітектурно-культурної спадщини історичних міст України є однією з умов збереження та регенерації

історичної пам'яті українців.

Досліджено історію містобудівного розвитку Батурина, пов'язаного із будівництвом фортеці та її цитаделі, навколо яких формувалося міське середовище середньовічного міста, а також його занепаду, пов'язаного з нападом московського війська. Описано період відродження гетьманської столиці, завдяки державотворчій та господарській діяльності останнього гетьмана України Кирила Розумовського в 1750-1764 рр..

Наведено історію створення Чарльзом Камероном та Антоніо Рінальді палацово-паркового комплексу К. Розумовського, його занедбання та відродження на початку 21-го століття одночасно з іншими об'єктами архітектурно-культурного ландшафту сьогоdnішнього Батурина: цитаделі Батуринської фортеці (1620 р.р.); садиби В.Л. Кочубея з парковою територією розташованою в межах давнього козацького парку (кінець XVII-середина XIX). Охор. №1770; Воскресенської церкви (церкви-усипальниці К. Г. Розумовського (1799-1803 рр.)) з церковно-приходською школою (1897р.). Охор №883.

Описано досвід успішної реалізації «Комплексної програми збереження пам'яток Державного історико-культурного заповідника «Гетьманська столиця» і розвитку соціальної та інженерно-транспортної інфраструктури с.м.т Батурина» за рахунок державно-приватного партнерства в сфері фінансування реставраційних та будівельних робіт.

Ключові слова: архітектурно-культурний ландшафт історичного міста, реконструкція Батуринської цитаделі, реставрація палацу Кирила Розумовського, архітектори Чарльз Камерон, Антоніо Рінальді, Андрій Білогруд.

Стаття надішла до редакції 5.02.2026

Стаття прийнята до друку 27.02.2026

Дата публікації статті 31.03.2026

[This work](#) © 2026 by [S. V. Zavatskyi, V. V. Pavlenko](#) is licensed under [CC BY 4.0](#)