

УДК 908/552.541+711

Ruslan Pidstavka, Myroslav Syvyi

## THE CASTLE IN SKALA-PODILSKA: HISTORY AND MODERN TIMES



*The article reviews the literature and written sources on the research topic. Natural, complex physical and geographical investigations of the cape, on which the castle is located in town Skala-Podilska, were carried out. On the basis of the historiographic material, the owners of the city and the castle were established, their role in the development of fortifications was determined. It is systematized in the form of a table, historical and architectural periods of the construction and evolution of the fortress.*



*Keywords:* physical and geographical investigations, castle in Skala-Podilska, city welsch, historical and architectural periods the construction, angul, profile of cape.

**T**he question of a complex study of the activity of the descendants of the Lithuanian prince Koriata (Mikhail) Gediminovich in the social processes in the Podillya region in the second half of the fourteenth century is devoted to a number of works of domestic and foreign historians. However, the involvement of princes Koriatovich in the construction of defense-fortification buildings or their development in the specified territory has not yet been analyzed. Definition of a specific date of receiving of Podillya by the Koriatovich princes and the establishment of the boundaries of the Podolsk land in the fourteenth century is still have controversial nature. Provisionally taking the time limits of ownership of the Koriatovich by these lands – as the second half of the fourteenth century, we assigned to this historical period the castles in Skala-Podolsk, Yazlovets, Buchach and Nirk (Chervonogorod castle), respectively, Borshchiv, Buchach and Zalishchitsky districts of the Ternopil region.

There is no direct and concrete evidence of the participation of the Koriatovich princes in military construction in the territory of Podillya of Ternopil in the sources, therefore an important factor in the study of this issue is the archaeological excavation of these fortresses. Unfortunately, such studies have not been carried out recently on any of the fortresses listed, with the exception of the castle in Yazlovets (archaeological exploration of the late 19th and early 20th centuries by Z. Kozitsky and B. Gverken).

Among the castles constructed in the second half of the fourteenth century, our attention was attracted to the fortifications in the Skala-Podolsk, in Borshchiv district of the Ternopil region. The castle is a part of the National Reserve of “Zamky Ternopillya” since 2008, which is conducting at the site the primary emergency works for the preservation of the castle palace and defensive walls. Interdisciplinary researches of any defense-fortification facility, especially when it is a monument of history and culture of national importance, in general, and the Skala-Podilsk castle in particular, will allow the complex to explore the preconditions for the emergence, history of development, causes of decline and prospects for rebirth stronghold as a tourist attraction of Podillya.

The castle in Skala-Podolsky for the first time became the subject of a study of the Polish architect Bogdan Gwerken, who, studying the circle of analysts of the famous Yazlovets castle, devoted his monograph to it. At the heart of the Yazlov castle, the researcher discovered the archaic Cossack fortification of the first construction period. Representatives of this type of defensive constructions characteristic of Podillya, he names several castles of Podillya – in Buccach, Sidorov, Yazlovtsy, Terebovly and Skala-Podilsk [9, p. 50].

The state of research of the castle on the Rock still does not allow detailing the chronological evolution of fortifications on the cape. In the reference literature, as O. Plamenitskaya notes, there is only limited information about the construction biography of the building [3, p. 43–53].

The history of the settlement, the owners, the stages of the formation of the castle and the construction of the palace residence of Skala were reflected in the article by Roman Aftanazi “Skala” in the 11-volume monograph “History of residences on the ancient outskirts of the Commonwealth” [7].

A collective monograph devoted to Skala-Podolska is the book by Margarita and Yana Shulinsky and Yaroslav Zelinsky “The Rock over Zbruch. History, Architecture, Construction”, published in Warsaw in 2003 [14].

The Rock in the castle is one of the oldest fortifications in Podillya and contains in its building history almost all stages of fortification evolution, so our attention to its history is not accidental.

The purpose of this article is the complex physical-geographical and historical-architectural research of the territory where the Scala castle and, in fact, the object itself are located. The object of the study is the Cape, which contains the ruins of the castle in Skala-Podolsk, and the remains of fortifications of the fortress are now preserved. The subject of the study is the geological structure, relief, hydrographic, paleogeographical features of the cape and history, architecture and tourist prospects of the castle in Skala-Podilsk.

The settlement of the urban type Skala-Podilsk Borshchiv district of the Ternopil region is 10 km northeast of Borshchiv town and 35 km east of the Chortkiv city on the right bank of the Zbruch River. On the highway Ternopil - Kamenets-Podilsky the last town in Ternopil region will be Skala-Podilsk, known until 1940 as the Skala (the rock) over Zbruch or just Skala. The etymology of the name of the settlement comes from the geological term “rock” - a high (in relation to the surrounding terrain) form of the relief, which reflects the exit to the surface of rocky rocks, relatively resistant to erosion processes and weathering.

The castle stands on the rocky shore of the Zbruch, below the level of the central part of the village, on a large bow-shaped promontory with snubber slopes. From the west and north, the hill is washed by the unnamed stream (sometimes it is called Chernushka); from the east flows the Zbruch River, separated from the cape by a small floodplain (Fig. 1).

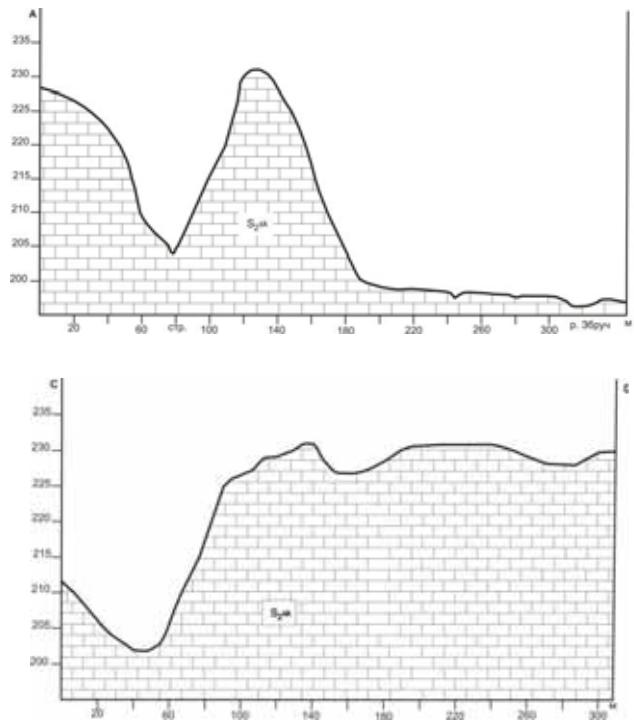
The width of the pebble protrusion along the cut line AB is 90 m, the length is from the road to the ruins of the proto castle tower (the extreme north-eastern horn of the cape) – 180 m (from the gunpowder to the tower on the north-eastern hill – 150 m).

As can be seen from the plan, the excess of the bow-shaped protrusion, on which the castle buildings are located, reaches about 30 m above the water cut in the Zbruch



Fig. 1. The plan of the territory of the castle and the outskirts in Skala-Podilsk (Zoom 1:2000)

River. The slopes of the cape are steep, on the north-eastern and north-eastern side are almost steep, from the west and east - sunken, sometimes overgrown with bushes and small trees. On the slopes of the northern and western sides, you can observe natural outcrops of rocky rocks. The stream, which washes the cape from the west and north, is now a small stream with a length of about 1.5 km, with an average inclination of about 6.5 %, which, however, is inserted into the thickness of rocky rocks in the west to a depth of 25–27 m ( Figure 2) and forms a non-wide canyon-like valley with fragments of floodplain and the first terrace. Until recently, the stream was relatively broad, as evidenced by the iconographic materials of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. According to some data (map by F. von Mig), four mills worked on the stream, which gives grounds to assert about its fullness in the past, during the laying and construction of the castle. The stream almost falls into Zbruch and in this place the latter, as if to the east, forms a small bend and is removed from the foot of the cape by 120–130 m. Upstream and downstream Zbruch flows at the foot of the slope, sweeping its right bank. It is logical to assume that in the past (XIII–XIV centuries), the river was flowing at the foot of a mash-like protrusion and this particular fact (ie. the protection of the cape from three sides) played a decisive role in choosing a place for the future proto castle. In the future, the stormy right upstream (present stream), which, moreover, fell into the river at a right angle, caused a slow migration of its channel in the eastern direction, the distance from the cape and the formation of a floodplain east of the cape.



**Fig. 2. Geological profiles on the lines of AB and CD**

An overview of the rocky outcrops that can be observed on the right bank of the Zbruch river above and below the current from the cape, as well as on its slopes, showed that they are composed of carbonate rocks (limestones), which, according to

the stratigraphic affiliation, belong to the Scala series of the Upper Silurian (Dzvenigorodsk svita) (photo 1). Several outcrops that are located directly at the foot of the castle are made up of two distinct limestone bundles: the lower one is represented by strong, massive, rugged, gray, dark gray and creamy gray limestones, weakly cracked, homogeneous, almost without faunal remains, visible power up to 2 m. Above are layered, clayey, lumpy, gray limestone with a visible power of 2–2,5 m.

Obviously, the foundations of the fortress were laid in these limestones. Although, as a building material, they were hardly ever used because of relatively weak



**Photo 1. The outcrop of the upper part of the scal series of the upper silur on the slope of a cape protrusion in Skala-Podilska**

connectivity, uneven density, fragility, and so on. The castle walls are composed of strong, massive, weakly cracked, pale gray, gray and dark limestones of the lower pack, which, apparently, was sufficient in the surroundings. Only in the walls of the Tarlo Palace can be observed some limestones of the younger – Neogene age, which are now mined on the Khmelnitsky side of the Zbruch.

The Skala is present on the oldest maps that reflect the territory of modern Podillya. In particular, the town is already shown on the map of Markus Beneventanus in 1507, on the map of Forlan in 1568, Mercator in 1609, Boplan in 1650, Blau in 1670, and others.

The analysis of the maps also confirms the above assumption about the fullness of the

Zbruch and the possibility of placing its bed in the XIV century at the foot of the cape, where the castle is now. Thus, the castle remained relatively unprotected only with the southern southeastern side. This shortcoming

was hypothetically eliminated by a transverse moat and a connecting bridge.

The castle in Skala-Podilska for the first time became the subject of a thorough study of the Polish architect Bogdan Gwerken, who, studying the circle of analysts of the famous Yazlovets castle, devoted his monograph to the latter. At the heart of the Yazlovo castle, the researcher discovered the archaic Cossack fortification of the first construction period. Representatives of this type of defensive constructions characteristic of Podillya, he names several castles of Podillya – in Buchach, Sidorov, Yazlovets, Terebovlia and Skala-Podilska [9].

The state of research of the castle in Scala still does not allow to detail the chronological evolution of fortifications on the cape. In the reference literature, as O. Plamenytska notes, there is only limited information about the construction biography of the building.

The history of the settlement, the owners, the stages of the formation of the castle and the construction of the palace residence of Skala were reflected in the article by Roman Aftanazi “Skala” in the 11-volume monograph “History of residences on the ancient outskirts of the Rzecz Pospolita”.

A thorough collective monograph devoted to Skala-Podolskaya is the book by Margarita and Yana Shulinsky and Yaroslav Zelinsky “Skala over Zbruch. History, Architecture, Construction”, published in Warsaw in 2003.

The castle in Skala is one of the oldest fortifications in Podillya and contains in its building history almost all stages of fortification evolution, so our attention to its history is not accidental.

Several sources provide information that Skala (Skala, Scala, Skala) is mentioned in the context of the events of the middle of the XIII century (trips of Danylo Romanovich Galitsky to Batyy and “scattering” of Russian cities at the request of the

temple of Burunday). However, we did not succeed in documenting this information. We believe that the first historical source for the first time recalling the settlement of the Skala is the Chronicle of Lithuania and the Zhmudsk, which under 1393 (autumn) in the section “*Выправа Витолта на Подоле*” notes that “...Потом Витолт на Подоле з войском литовским и руским выправился на князя Феодора Кориатовича, котрый з подданства и повинности великого князя литовского Витолта выбился, а скоро Витолт под Браслав Подолский притягнул, хотел ему Кориатовичъ з войском своим отбити его, але зараз от Витолта зостал пораженым так, же сам ледво утекл до Каменца Подолского, а Витолт з звитязством побрал замки: Браслав, Зяслав, Смотричь, Чирвоный Городок, Бекоту, Скалу, а потым облегл Каменец Подолский, где Кориатовичъ князь подолский затворился з помощю волохов, сусѣдов своих. А гды обачили облеженци, же трудно оборонитися от Витолта, поддалися Витолтови. Там же Витолт поимал князя Феодора Кориатовича и одослал его до Вилня в вязене, а сам змѣшквал в Каменцѣ и прилучил все Подоле до князства Литовского” [6].

Two years later, Skala and a number of other cities on June 13, 1395 were given by the Polish king Wladyslaw II Jagailo to Krakow vovoda Spytko from Melshtyn [13].

He was given Kamenets, Smotrych, Bakota and Chervonogorod together with Skala. Spytko was a dedicated military man known for his fortifications and campaigns against the Tatars and raised fears about the possibility of independence of Podillia from Poland to King Jagailo. In 1399, in the battle with the Tatars on Vorskla, Spytko was killed, and his land was bought by Jagailo. In 1411, they moved to Vitovt, after the death of which in 1430, several Podillya cities, including Skala, were captured by the Poles. In 1440–1443 Skala became the center of starostvo. [11, p. 9].

The first townsman, known from the document February 14, 1431, became Janusz Kirdeyovich [11, p. 51], who, presumably, was a brother of Grits Kirdeevich. The next head of the Skala - Petro Polyak (before 1442), and then (since 1447) – Stibor from Komirnykiv [14].

Researchers assume that the local privilege for the city’s founding and the Magdeburg Law were granted to Skala before 1434, that is, before the formation of the Podilsky voivodship, since at that time the settlement already served as the center of the castle district (district, county, districtus) [3, p. 51].

On September 29–30, 1442, in Buda, where Fedor Buchatsky was reinstated as General Podilsk’s starosta, the Polish king, Vladislav Varnerschik, proclaimed the provision of the city of Skala (“oppidum Skala”) to the Kamyanets starosta Fedor Buchatsky for his personal merits and the merits of his father. However, this provision was purely declamatory and Scala continued to be in the management of the starosta Stibor from the Komirnyks [11, p. 51–52].

In 1453, in the Crown metric, the Skala was mentioned along with other major cities of Podillya and belongs to royal estates [14, p. 19]. As “oppidum” Skala is mentioned in lustration of royal estates in 1494, as it was destroyed by Tatar invasions under the control of the Scalish starosta Stanislav Khodch.

As “oppidum” Skala is mentioned in lustration of royal estates in 1494, as it was destroyed by Tatar invasions under the control of the Scalish starosta Stanislav Khodch [14, p. 19].

The inventory, which was held in 1494 by the castle in Skala provides the following information about the fortress (in the translation of Mikhail Hrushevsky) [1].

June 7, 1498. Skala received a 15-year release from all extortions in connection with the Nogai attack [2, p. 206].

Information provided by O. Plamenitskaya that in 1503 the city with the villages (“oppido Skala et villias”) was written to Nikolay Zholkevsky [3, p. 46] quoting “Matrikularum Regni Poloniae ....” [12, p. 49], in our opinion, is not true.

The aforesaid source under 1503 by numbers 766, 768 and 770 provides information that "... the king gives Nikolay Zholkevsky, the cornetor (rotmistr) holm, the fortified town of Skalat (oppidum Skalath) in grandparent possession" (766), then "... writes to him on those estates (in oppido Scala) 700 florins (500 florins for service in the war with Moscow and 200 florins from a special royal affection)" (768), identical to the last record was made on April 15, 1503 [12, p. 49]. Nikolai Zholkevsky at that time really owned Skalat; however, he had no relation to the Skala on Zbruch.

The following information relates to Skala destruction: in 1510 – the Tatars, 1515 – the fleas, 1518 – again Tatars [3, p. 46].

For the restoration of the city, King Sigmund I in 1510 freed Skala from all taxes for four years and for eight years from all new taxes. Five years later, in 1515, Stalysian Lyantskoronsky, a Kamianets townsman (later Sandomyr vovoda), Stanislav Ljanskoronsky received Skala for the eternal property, whose family owned the estates till the beginning of the eighteenth century with the exception of 1596–1639 [14, p. 19].

Polish King Zygmunt the Old restored Magdeburg Law for Skala, which was destroyed as a result of the Vossk intrusion by the act of February 27, 1518 and Skala burghers received tax exemptions [11, p. 46], Zygmunt Augustus asked Stanislav Ljanskoronsky to rebuild the city.

In addition to urban law, Scala was given the privilege of the fair at the feast of the Ascension of the Lord and the auction on each Tuesday. Since then, the coat of arms of Skala was well-known: on a blue background, a gray wall with a gate, over which are placed three tooth towers. The patronage of the castle was entrusted to King Stanislav Ljanskoronsky: "... and our castle, Skala, which is in the Kamyanets' old town, requires major repairs and reconstruction, so I instruct Stanislav Ljanskoronsky, the starosta of Kamenets, to rebuild the castle with the help and circulation of the inhabitants who on this occasion are exempt from city tax" [14].

According to the will of S. Ljanskoronsky Skala was inherited by his nephew Ieronim, son of Nicholas [7, p. 346]. In 1522, "inhabitants of the city of Skala" ("incolis oppida Skala") are mentioned, and in 1530 the city is characterized as fortified. However, 1538 and 1539 were recorded in literary sources as a date for the destruction of the city by Volokhs and Hungarians [3, p. 46]. As A. Cholovsky notes, after the Volos's destruction of 1538, Ljanskoronsky in the half of the seventeenth century built a "new castle" that was connected with the city's fortifications. According to R. Aftanazi, the castle later was owned by the son of Jeronim – Stanislav Ljanskoronsky, who since 1566 had been a head of Skala (died 1592) [7, p. 346].

Lustration of royal estates in the second half of the seventeenth century in 1564–1565 did not cover Scalsky starostvo, since, as a pledge, did not belong to the estates of the bishops, and, in addition to the city of Skala, there were 5 more villages. Another lustration of 1569–1570 included only Skala with 186 Christians and 10 Jewish houses. In addition to them, the lustrators counted 2 governor's houses, 3 shlahta, 4 priests' houses, 25 servants of the castle and 2 urban servants who were exempt from tax. At the end of the seventeenth century Skala along with Zinkov, Medzhibozh, Bar, Yazlovets and Khmelnyk, was one of the main cities of the Podolsk Voievodstvo with a population of more than 1,000 inhabitants, when Kamenetz had more than 4,000 people.

The government of starosta Skalsky in 1588 was headed by Mykolay Herburt (russian Vovoda), in 1595 – Mykolay Lanzkorsky, from 1596 till 1620 – Yan Gerburt (in some time kasztelan of Kamianets), from 1620 till 1639 – kasztelan of Kamianets Mykolay Herburt [14].

In 1615 Skala suffered from the next invasion of the Tatars, the evidence of the latter is given in lustration that had been held in that time: "... the city was devastated

by the Tatars, the villages burnt to ashes, the people with their women and children, as a trophy was taken by the Tatars” [14, p. 21].

Russian voevoda, almighty Hetman, crowned Stanislav Lanzkorsyy (the son of Yan; died in 1657) Since 1641 his son was starosta Skalskyy, from Podillia Ieronim Liantskoronsky (died in 1697) inherited the estates after his father.

In August 1648 Skala was invaded by the Cossack warriors of Maksym Kryvonos, and in 1657 the castle was conquered by the troops of semygorodsky prince Yuriy Rakochia. The size of ruining if these years was fixed in the lustration in 1665, according to which, the population of Skala was 15 people, who did not have the proves of their prior rights and the privileges of the city. Although at that time they were freed from taxes for 12 years [14, p. 22].

After the fall of Kamianets and the invasion of Podilla by Turks, Skalsky castle, as well as the many others was taken without a battle, as a result of signing of Butchach peace and creation of Kamianets eyelet, in Skala a separate turkish administrative-territorial unit was created – Skalska Noah (the center of the area). A separate investigation of this period was held by a polish historian Dariush Kolodzeichyk in his monograph “Podilla under the Turkish rule. Kamianets eialat 1672–1699” [10, p. 255].

A number of castles were freed from the Turks and the Polish garrisons were settled there after the Khotyn battle in 1673. However, in March 1674 the Turks attacked Skala and invaded it, killed all the population, and the soldiers, that had been captured were executed in Kamianets [14, p. 22]. Skala had been from time to time governed by different people for nearly 10 years.

Turkish tax census in 1681, the so called, “Defter mufassal” fixed an immense devastation of people of Skalsky povit. Only 486 people lived and there were only 69 households all the nahia, and from 29 populated areas – only 7 were left without people [14, p. 23].

After the liberation of Yazlivets (1684) and Kamianets (1699) and signing of the karlovtsky peace Skala and Podilla returned to the Crown.

According to the information given by I. Svarnyk (with the quotation on the 181-st fund of the Central State Historic Archieve of Ukraine in Lviv), the king in 1701 gave the privilege for Skalsk starostvo to K. Zahorowski (he was included into the Kamianets-Podilsk city books) [5].

The last starosta skalskyi from the family of Lanckorońscy was Mykolay (the son of Francishek, died in 1706) [3, p. 46]. After his death the estates were given to ownership of Valentyn Kazymyr Merzevsky – a husband of Agneshka Lanckorońscy (a daughter of Mykolay). Their daughter Solomia after the marriage with Adam Tarlo contributed great estates (as her dowry) to this family. From the initiative of the last on the territory of the old castle in the middle XVIII century a new castle was built, which burnt to ashes before 1765 from the lightning strike. The next starosta skalsky was Kazymyr (a son of Adam), and later – Yan Tarlo (Adam’s nephew) [14, p. 23].

The character of the city in the second half of the XVIII century, it is said in the last lustration in 1765, where we read, that “Skala does not have any people of other nations except juvish people that rent the shops of the little things...” [14, p. 23].

The family of Tarl kept the skalski estates till the end of XVIII century, because the document from the court between the Austrian national bank and the inheritants of Shimon Tarlo about the right for the estates of the starostvo dated from 1783–1791. However, already in 1787 the estates were in property of the Austrian government. In 1799–1809 the owners of Skala were a family Kosakovsky (Katerina and Stanislav Kosakovsky), after them the town became to be owned by Stanislav Delfin Komar and the other descendants of this family. Nearly 1812 the estates were in property of the director of the polish post offices in Halychyna Voizeh Stanislav Golukhovsky (1772–1840 years of birth), that was also an owner in the surrounding Ivankiv and Losiach, and also Dunaevo and Potik in Sniatynsky area. The family of Holukhovsky had

been living in Skala until 1939. Voizyh Stanislav's son from Sofia Julia Chuzh became his inheritant, the emblem of Hodzemba – the head of Halychyna, Agenor Romuld Golukhovsky (1812–1875 year of birth), who was married to Maria Bavarska.

From the estates of Škala, Burdiakivtsi, Gushtynok, Ivankiv, Losiach, Yaniv, Porichia, Ottenhousen, Stradch, Zalissia Agenor Romuld created an *ordination* and became the first *ordynat*. Hlukhovskyy ordination occupied the area of nearly 400 000 morgs (1 morg= 0,56 hec.) of land. A part of populated areas, that included also Husiatyn, were not included into the ordination.

For the reference, ordination – the estate complexes, which in agreement of valnyy seim got the status of ordination, were excluded from the sphere of action of the general norms of law, and received the special juridical status. For the ordination it is necessary to have the special statut, according to it all the estate complex was inherited by the elder son, the women were not allowed to inherit ordination; the rest of the inheritants could only get the estates, that were not included into the ordination, or the monetary compensation. The order of inheritance was also stated in the case of the vanishing of the family of the ordinant (the necessary condition was the keeping of the entity of the estates of the ordination, which were banned to sell, mortgage etc.).

After father the ordination was owned by the son of Agenor Romuld, the minister of foreign affairs of the of Austria-Hungary (1895–1906) – Agenor Maria Adam Golukhovsky (1849–1921), since 1885 married with the princess Anna Murat. The third and the last ordinant of the estates till September 1939 was the third Holukhovskyy with the same name – Agenor Maria Joahim Golukhovsky, who was married with duchess Matilda Bavorovskaya, the daughter of Rudolf and Fani counts Horinsky [7, p. 347].

In 1840, the owner of the rock Wojciech Stanislav Count Golukhovsky builds an obelisk in memory of Turkish domination. Under the obelisk, buried in a stone hollow, fastened at both ends with copper hoops, scrolls of parchment. One of them describes the genealogy of the graph, a memorial of the Rock. On the second parchment there was a picture of the coats of arms of his family and the family of his wife, a picture of the ruined Rock's fortress, in the center of which in the middle of the park the Count's palace and the building of the church are depicted. There were also portraits of the Count and his wife Maria-Carolina from the family of Bavorsky. The Obelisk was destroyed in 1976, and the capsule itself and its contents are currently in the Ternopil regional lore museum.

The coat of arms of the ancient city in the heraldic literature of the XVI–XVIII centuries were not preserved. However, in Warsaw, in one of the collections of the former vice director of the scientific work of the Central State Archives Institute in Lviv, Ivan Svarnyk, two pieces of the seal of the Skala 1531 and 1535 were found.

As I. Svarnyk points out, typologically, these are the European city seals of the early XVI century. The state of the prints and their quality, especially the first one, indicates the most recent time before the use of the time of manufacturing the toka (matrix). Obviously, it was dated by the first quarter of the XVI – th. century and was made not long after the relocation of the town 1518 the open-ended city gate with three towers, completed with blanks (teeth) is drawn onto the shield, which looks like a Renaissance. Side towers have two elongated windows, the average – in the lower tier – 1 rounded loophole. In the lower part of the tower there are noticeable indentations – it is possible, these are the teeth in the wall connecting the towers. Latin inscription: "SIGILLVM + OPIDI \* SKALA +" (the seal of the city Skala). The words are divided by the crosses and the star with 6 rays. In order to achieve the symmetry, the engraver after the last word and the split cross contained an elegant vignette and two circles. The first two words of the legend have features of both musculus and minusculus, which testifies to its production at the turn of the 15th-16th centuries, in the transitional period between the one and the second style of the Latin letter in sphragistics. In



general, the image is carved skillfully, the shield fills almost all the inner circle, the space above the shield is also logical. The vignette at the end of the legend testifies the engraving artistic ambitions of the engraver [4, p. 14–15].

The localization of this seal was complicated by the fact that fragments of documents to which wax and paper imprints were attached to did not contain any surnames and geographical names that could confirm the location of the Skala in the Podilsky Area, and in Poland there is also the town of Skala, which also had a Magdebur in the XV–XVIII century. Subsequently, it turned out that the imprint of this seal was known to the Lviv archivist and heraldist Franz Kovalishin at the end of the nineteenth century and gave the last a reason for the localization of the Skala in Borshchiv district. To tell the truth, the very stamp F. Kovalishin dated to the XV century. As to the latter, it should be noted that the print of 1535, on which the legend is not reflected quite clearly, could also provide a basis for its chronologically wider dating. However, the findings of F. Kovalishin, as well as the old seal and coat of arms of the city, were unknown to local self-governing bodies in Skala. At the end of the nineteenth century (since the sixth century, seals were not yet discovered), a new seal with a standard image of the Austro-Hungarian Emblem of Galicia was made in Skala: a four-shield with three crowns, two pairs of “chess” stripes and two Polish eagles in the lower fields. The shield crowns the tsisars’ crown. This seal, which testifies the impoverishment of the community in 1893 (imprinting with blue ink, in good condition, a diameter of 32 mm.), is interesting only because of its bilingual legend: “\*URZAD GMINNY SKALA \* THE PUBLIC GOVERNMENT OF SKALA”. The image of the indicated coat of arms was used in dozens of cases when cities did not know their previous coats of arms [4, p. 15].

The picture of the coat of arms Skala, as well as many other towns of Ukraine, was not found, most likely, that it vanished without a trace. The only information about it is a brief note by F. Kovalishin: “On a blue shield, a white wall with a gate, above it, three towers, completed with blankets.” Judging from the notes of Kovalishin, he described the colors based on the rules of heraldry and the Ukrainian coat of arms tradition, taking as analogues the land and the well-known city coats of arms of Galicia. An analysis of the available sphyroscopic material and other sources on the history of Skala suggests that in developing the modern emblem of the city it is necessary to return to the oldest known image of urban fortifications that symbolize the independence and security of the settlement, its history, and traditions. In this case it is worthwhile to use the traditional combination of white and blue colors that are echoed with a blue sky and a white stone, and in heraldry symbolize freedom, wisdom, creativity and cognition (blue color, or element of air) and light, honesty, innocence (white or silver color – a sign of the Moon). The motto of the coat of arms would be, therefore, “will and honor” [4, p. 15].

According to the research of O. Plamenitskaya, the ruins of the castle are located in the north-eastern part of the modern Skala-Podolsk, on a narrow, rocky promontory raised to the shore of the rock, access to which is possible only on the south side. The three parts of the former castle complex are definitely read. From the southern half-face, in part, of the so-called neck of the cape, almost on its longitudinal axis, is horseshoe-shaped in terms of a four-wheel tower, which served as a kind of outpost. At a distance of almost 80 m north of it, looking from the north the first large castle yard and crossing the cape across, lie the ruins of a two-story palace, which has typical architectural forms for the Baroque of the XVIII century. Between the tower and the palace, within the elongated rectangular courtyard, there were not any overground traces of fortifications and buildings. On the other side of the castle, there is a former fortification, where the second, trapezoidal in the plan, is distinguished, the castle court adjoining to the palace from the north. Turned to the palace at an angle, the northern part of the castle is formed on the plan of an equilateral triangle, the sharp

peak of which is facing the edge of the cape. The basis of this triangular fortification in the configuration that is as close as possible to the shape of the cape is the remains of a vaulted building (about 25x10 m.), Which, like the Baroque palace, crossed the cape across. The walls of the fortifications form the triangle's arms, limiting the third, oldest castle yard [3, p. 47].

Although the date of the construction of the Skalisk castle is not established, it is this, the northern part of the fortifications, that its ancient origin is evident. B. Gerken counts the Skala in a group of castles with a clearly defined mission structure, assuming that at the first construction stage the castle occupied only the extreme northern part of the cape and had a triangular apricot. At that time, the fortification area of 0,1 hectares was about a quarter of the modern territory, having a wall structure. Its characteristic feature was the sharp corner, pushed towards the edge of the cape. This archaic reception, represented by the locks on the Skala, Buchach and Yazlovtsy, in the work of B. Gerken was named "Angul" ("the hill"). At the same time, the researcher expressed the hypothesis that the south tower was from the underside of the Skalsky castle [9, p. 133].

With regard to the terms used by O. Plamenitskaya and B. Gverken, to determine the names of the architectural elements of the castle in relation to the sides of the world (horizon), it should be noted that the castle is an elongated cape, which axis is deviated from the direction to the north at an angle close to 45°, for example, the "powder" tower would bear the name - south-east basset, etc. If this variation is not taken into account, then the core of the protocastle in Skala is oriented toward the north, and the "powder" tower is to the south. In architectural studies of O. Plamenitskaya in relation to the Skala castle the exact terminology is used.

Planning the northern part of the castle, which occupies the edge of the cape, is in the plan, an almost equilateral triangle with a cut sharp tops. O. Cholovsky believes that in the place of the cut top there was a corner tower, but the present state of ruins does not provide the actual material to confirm or refute this idea. The total length of the preserved walls of the ancient part of the castle does not exceed 40 m. The height of the walls reaches about 8 m, the thickness is 1,8–2,0 m. The peculiarity of the construction of the walls is that they are based on the rock outcrops of the rock; it increased the height of the fortifications and made it difficult for them to climb [3, p. 48–49].



Photo 2. The plan of the castle in Skala(according to B. Gverken)

Since there are no reinforcements on the other side of the walls of the northern crescent, it is possible to suppose that the walls had wooden battle galleries arranged in the upper levels, but they were not preserved. Proceeding from this, the assumption of O. Cholovsky, regarding the cornerstone of the tower, is believed to be plausible; of

course, it is very important to get an archaeological confirmation of the existence of its internal walls.

As for the dating of the construction stage, on which the northern corner of the castle appeared, then, given the nature of the stallions and the small thickness of the walls, fortifications can be counted until the middle of the XIII century, when stone-machine cars spread – vices. Certain analogs of the skiers of the Skalsky castle are found in the poles of the XII–XIII centuries. Kamyanets-Litovsk, Belavin and others like that. Thus, at the first construction stage, the castle, as O. Plamenitskaya points out, most likely was a wall fortification, perhaps with corner towers on the north and southeast sides, limited from a single entrenchment, southeast, to the side of the defensive moat. The above-mentioned few remains of the ancient castle core, although they require further research, but give a reason to count them approximately until the second half of the XIII-beginning of the XIV century.

The first documented description of the castle in 1494 [8, p. 5–10] contains important information on the composition and condition of its development. This description, according to O. Plamenitskaya, reproduces the second stage of the planning evolution of the castle, when it expanded in the southeasterly direction, towards the floor, to the limits of the modern great palace. Obviously, the old small palace was built in the place of the original defense ram (similar

to the author's note in Yazlovets), from which still remained basements, as well as the remains of two rooms of the first tier with a slightly damaged white stone arch portal between them. The room is covered with a vaulted ceiling. The third small, elongated room has a narrow exit to the recessed part of the northeastern wall of defense. Judging by the remnants adjoining to it from the outside of the walls, one can assume that there was some kind of building that was behind the wall, perhaps a tower [3, p. 50].

On the south side the castle had a defensive ditch. The northeastern edge limited the high defensive wall, in the upper tier of it with a gap of 2,4–2,6 m was a series of seven stalls. A small trim of a wall and a nest of wooden cantilever beams indicate the presence of a wooden battle gallery. Strelnitsy small, with wedge wedges and cheeks, dispersed outside and in the middle to a width of about 0,7 m. The battle openings are rectangular, 0,3 wide and up to 0,4 m high. The opposite southwest wall is preserved at the level of the lofts arranged on arches. Perhaps it's the remains of an underground part of the building that once adjoined the wall.

Great repair and development of the castle structures were made in the middle of the XVI century by Liantskoronsky. These works became the third construction stage in the history of the castle. Then the territory of the fortification was considerably enlarged – it almost doubled, having occupied the rest of the cape to the southeast of the previously consolidated fortifications. The total length of the castle reached 170 m, the width ranged from 20 to 50 m. The newly erected part of the fortifications was surrounded by defensive walls (the thickness of them did not exceed 2 m). On the axis of a shallow southwest wall, a four-winged tower was built, and east of it, a little from the side, a gate (which was not preserved). The tower was horseshoe-shaped in terms of the plan, along the inner contour in the first tier square, in the upper tiers-the round. The transition from a rectangular plan to around is done in a classic way – with the help of thromps.

The three upper tiers were loopholes with large external arched openings, the first tier – small klyuchepodibni. The tower was designed for flanking bombardment. The defensive walls adjoined the tower to the height of its lower tier; At the top of the walls, obviously, were galleries.

Repair work and rozbudovchi Lyantskoronsky A. Cholovskyy interpreted as building a new castle on the site of the destroyed old. O. Plamenitskaya does not agree

with this, which notes that some of the fortifications that have been preserved in the castle, which were not even modernized.

The castle was subjected to repeated destruction in the first half of the XVII century. In the book of Andrzej Cielarius, dedicated to the Kingdom of Poland, published in 1659 in Amsterdam, Skala is said to be “a city and a castle heavily fortified.” In 1663, lustrators of old age reported that the castle was mounded on a rock, surrounded by a wall, but devastated “ [3, p. 51].

In the middle of the eighteenth century, at the fourth construction stage, the head of the Skala, Adam Tarro, built or, perhaps, rebuilt a baroque palace within an old fortification. This is a two-storey building with a slightly asymmetric plan, molded from a knee stone and decorated with the white-chip decor. Considering the place of the building of the palace, which coincides with the likely location of the defense ramp of the castle of the second construction stage, one can assume that the palace was not built in the middle of the XVIII century, but earlier in the previous stage, and its beer was arranged in the old defense wall, and this It was very convenient to do it during the construction (almost complete analogy with the Yazlovets castle).

So it looks like Adam Tarlo only rebuilt the palace on the remains of the previous building and gave him a baroque look. Beautiful white-chip trim of logs of windows and doorways, sandriks, capitals and other elements of the building has survived to our time. All the decor is concentrated, however, only on the main, southeast facade, other facades of decoration did not have. The general architectural composition of the palace is marked by a certain dryness, the lack of baroque dynamic forms [3, p. 51].

Confirmation of the assumption about the reconstruction of the palace is contained in the lustration of 1765, which states: “On a rocky castle is an old castle, old girded girders, in which the palace is new, brick, Adam Tarlom, the old man restored, but only though several years after the lightning was burned out and now it is empty. “In the following years, the castle, in particular the perimeter walls, actively dismantled the building material, eventually ruining it. Unfortunately, there is still no full measure of the fixation of the building, only in 1954 Plemenyska I. Makushenko made his schematic measure.

The castle is a part of the “Castles of Ternopil region”. In 2008, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Transferring Architectural and Urban Planning to the Management of the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction”, the 16th century Castle. In the settlement of Skala-Podil’s’ka, Borshchivsky District was included in the National Reserve “Castles of Ternopil”, which made it possible to improve the preservation of architectural monuments of exceptional historical and architectural value.

During the period of the castle stay in the National Reserve “Castles of Ternopil”, the following repair and restoration works were carried out: work on clearing basements from the land mass and household rubbish; work on the elimination of the excavation of the inner wall; dressing up the front wall; land and construction work on the gunpowder tower. The collapse of the retaining wall is cleared; gunpowder tower and its underarm, liquidation of its emergency condition; clearing of the floor of the gunpowder toy from household rubbish and lowering its level; construction works for the elimination of vials of window gates (masonry); installation of wooden shields on the windows and doors of the palace of the castle (the front of the palace).

The project for the reconstruction of the castle at the Skala was not developed (or, at least, we are not known). The complexity of historical and architectural research and the development of an appropriate conception of reproduction and restoration of the specified object consists in the absence of the iconographic base and incompleteness of the characteristics of the stages of reproduction.

It is reasonable to assume that the castle in Skala-Podolsk was laid in the second half of the thirteen century and the middle of the fourteenth century, it was a Cossack

reinforcement of wall-tower (single-tower) type with a corner tower (angulo), separated from the forehead by a deep moat. The defensive walls, most likely, were completed by the merlons, access to which was carried out from the military galleries almost throughout the perimeter of the fortress. Military infrastructure is represented by residential and economic premises, a well, and a connecting bridge. These fortifications belong to the period of the rule of the princes of Koriatovich in Podillya in the second half of the fourteenth century. A detailed study of this and subsequent stages of the development of the castle in full is possible only with the condition of thorough archaeological research of the territory and the creation of a project for the reconstruction and restoration of the object. The involvement of the Lithuanian side (Institute of History of Lithuania, Vilnius National University) in the process of studying of the castle will allow to open a new, unknown pages of its history.

### References

1. *Грушевський М.* Замок і місто Скала // Опис подільських замків 1494 р. – 2003. URL: <http://www.mrushevsky.name/uk/History/1895/OpysPodilskyyhZamkiv1494/CastleSkala.html>.
2. *Мухайловський В. М.* Еластична спільнота. Подільська шляхта в другій половині XIV – 70-х роках XVI століття. Київ: Темпора, 2012. 448 с. 3. *Планицька О. А.* Замок у Скалі-Подільській. // Пам'ятки України. 2005. №2. С. 43–53. 4. *Сварник І.* Печатки і герб міста Скали з XVI ст. // Збірник Борщівського краєзнавчого музею “Літопис Борщівщини”. 1994. С. 14–15. 5. *Сварник І.* Печатки і герб міста Скали з XVI ст. // Історико-краєзнавчий збірник. Вип. 5. 1994. URL: [http://chtyvo.org.ua/authors/Litopys\\_Borschivschynu/Vypusk\\_5/](http://chtyvo.org.ua/authors/Litopys_Borschivschynu/Vypusk_5/). 6. *Хроника литовская и жмойтская // Полное собрание русских летописей.* 1975. URL: <http://litopys.org.ua/psrl3235/lytov05.htm#page72>. 7. *Aftanazy R.* Skala. Warszawa: Instytut Sztuki PAN, 1986. 346 с. (Dzieje rezydencji na dawnych kresach Rzeczypospolitej). 8. *Castrum Skala resignatum est dno Stanislao de Chodecz, capit. Halicziensi feria guatra post festum sanctra Katherine proxima 1494 // Записки Наукового товариства ім. Шевченка.* Львів, 1895. Т. VII. Кн. 3 С. 5–10. 9. *Guerguin B.* Zamek Jazlowiecki. Warszawa: Studia i materiały do historii i teorii architektury i urbanistyki, 1960. 150 с. 10. *Kolodziejczyk D.* Podole pod panowaniem tureckim. Ejalet Kamieniecki 1672–1699. Warszawa: Polczek, 1994. 255 с. 11. *Kurtyka J.* Podole pomiędzy Polską i Litwą w XIV i pierwszej połowie XV wieku. // Kamieniec Podolski. Studji z dziejow miasta s regionu. Krakow: pod. red. F. Kiryka, 2000. С. 9–59. 12. *Matricularum Regni Poloniae summaria, excussis codicibus, qui in Chartophylacio Maximo Varsoviensi asservantur, contexuit indicesque adiecit Theodorus Wierzbowski.* P. 3, Alexandri regis tempora complectens (1501–1506), P. 49. 13. *Prochaska A.* Codex epistolaris Vitoldi Magni Ducis Lithuaniae 1376–1430. // Cracoviae: Acad. Literarum. 1882. URL: <https://polona.pl/item/723390/80/>. 14. *Szulinska M, Szulinski J., Zelinski J.* Skala nad Zbruczem. Dzieje. Architektura. Budownictwo // Zabytki kultury Polskiej poza granicami Kraju. A; вип. 4. Warszawa: Stowarzyszenie “Wspolnota Polska”, 2003. 150 с.

**Руслан Підставка, Мирослав Сивий**

#### **ЗАМОК В СКАЛІ-ПОДІЛЬСЬКІЙ: ІСТОРІЯ І СУЧАСНІСТЬ**

*У статті* здійснено огляд літератури та писемних джерел з теми дослідження. Виконані натурні, комплексні фізико-географічні дослідження мису, на якому розташований замок у Скалі-Подільській. На основі історіографічного матеріалу встановлено власників міста і замку та визначено їх роль у розвитку укріплень. Систематизовано історико-архітектурні періоди спорудження та еволюції твердині.

*Ключові* слова: замок, історіографія, фізико-географічні дослідження, історико-архітектурні періоди.

**Руслан Пидставка, Мирослав Сывий**

**ЗАМОК В СКАЛЕ-ПОДОЛЬСКОЙ: ИСТОРИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ**

*В статье* произведён обзор литературы и письменных источников по теме исследования. Проведены натурные, комплексные физико-географические исследования мыса, на котором расположен замок в Скале-Подольской. На основании историографического материала установлены владельцы города и замка, определена их роль в развитии укреплений. Систематизированы историко-архитектурные периоды сооружения и эволюции крепости.

*Ключевые* слова: замок, физико-географические исследования, историография, историко-архитектурные периоды.