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PRESERVING A MULTI-CULTURAL PAST IN A POST-SOVIET CITY: L'VIV AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts

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Abstract

This thesis project is taking a closer look into the relationship between UNESCO and the State Party Ukraine, but more specifically L'viv. The thesis approaches the nomination process experience by L'viv as well as the subsequent visits and documents that have continued since being nominated. Approaching the differences between 'East' and 'West' and the unique situation that Ukraine is being a borderland. The main problem is the constant demands from UNESCO of Ukraine that compared to other locations seem to be extreme.

The methods used for this thesis, were oral interviews to counter balance the UNESCO documents. The city either did not or would not allow public access to any minutes or notes during their meetings. From the interviews I found that criticism I thought would be directed at UNESCO was actually directed at the state capital, Kiev. The two big problems with the site that the City wishes UNESCO would help more with are legislation and education. Assistance in creating legislation and repercussions to help guarantee the safety and future of the site and to help educate the public about their responsibility in preserving and restoring the city.

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Introduction

As the world watches Ukraine and waits in anticipation of what is going to happen next, there are several people asking “why Ukraine, and why do we care?” Ukraine is once again living up to its name as a ‘borderland’. This time a border between the West and the East, a country that is no stranger to this situation. Ukraine has been a border between multiple empires. In fact the word Ukraine literally translates into ‘borderland’ or ‘on the edge/crust.’ Ukraine has been considered a borderland for several centuries now and once again we are watching as two ‘empires,’ the European Union (together with America) and Russia, battle over this territory.

This spatial area has been a part of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, and the Ottomans, as well as being home to a large Jewish and Tatar ethnic majority at one point or another. Since these lands have been accessed and occupied by other entities, these entities have so kindly left their marks and parts of their hearts within the borders of modern-Ukraine. This research topic will focus on just one city within Ukraine, L’viv, which is considered the cultural capital of the state. L’viv itself has changed names several times with every new occupier, the Polish call it Lwów, in Latin it is called Leopoli, in Russian it is named L’vov, and the German and Austrian-Hungarian’s refer to the city as Lemberg. Not only have they left behind the legacy of name changes, the occupiers have left behind institutions, architecture, intellect, and religions just to mention a few. They have helped shape the political, economic, and social aspects that have left this country in the shape it is now, as well as the fabled city of L’viv.

The research from this project has been an accumulation of knowledge that has actually taken years to build. Being an American and studying in America, but focusing on L'viv, Ukraine has had many hurdles, physically and mentally speaking. Now living abroad for two years, one in Germany and one in Hungary, has been the biggest eye opener to the difference that physically, socially, educationally, mentally speaking are different between the 'West' and the 'East.' In this thesis I want to delve in to exactly what each side is thinking and why, but also how the two can come together without losing themselves. In this thesis I will be addressing self-critically with the stereotypes that exists both in local and international discourse.

The 'West' has the perpetual thought that they are more educated, civil, and democratic. First what do I mean by 'West,' in very simplistic terms this includes North America and the European Union, whom are all involved very strongly with the United Nations and other international communities and committees. Second, what do I mean by democratic? Again extremely simplifying this to mean with equal and free participation by everyone involved in the decision-making processes, whether that be in government or the international committees like UNESCO and ICOMOS that will be reoccurring throughout the thesis. In the most basic of examples is the fact that the 'West' seems to give off the air that they know best. However, as globalization spreads this is a wall that is slowly starting to crumble and allowing for equality for all. This is where I want to contribute to the fall of that wall and help both sides to overcome these obstacles with more finesse and ease. To do this we must look at what has occurred between the two in the past and embrace the differences. In the words of Anna Reid;

“By Choosing Christianity rather than Islam, Volodymyr cast Rus's ambitions for ever in Europe rather than Asia, and by taking Christianity from Byzantium rather than Rome he bound the future Russians,

Ukrainians, and Belarussians together in Orthodoxy, fatally dividing them from their Catholic neighbours the Poles.”¹

There have been several authors that have danced around the subject of L’viv corresponding with the international community, but there is very little that directly attack this issue, especially when corresponding with UNESCO and ICOMOS. The ‘go to’ books about Ukraine written by Subtelny, Magocsi, Reid, Snyder and Risch all approach the topics of politics, society and the general movements that occur, but they really do not tackle how such a multi-cultural city, like L’viv, contends in the international atmosphere. In fact there is very little literature on UNESCO and their interactions with Ukraine at all and how as William Risch put it “Lviv had become a ‘city museum.’”²

Due to the lack of scholarly work on this subject my main materials have been the notes and documents submitted by the State Party, Ukraine and the responses and minutes from the UNESCO conferences and meetings, as well as ICOMOS’s suggestions. I have also traveled to L’viv twice, once in June 2011 and the second in April 2014. While on this last trip I gathered several oral interviews with members the City Council of L’viv or others that have worked with or for the City Council at one time or another. Before my interview process started my hypothesis of the situation was that L’viv would be under immense pressure from UNESCO, which would ultimately lead to discontent by the city and their citizens. Similar discontent as in the article by Mark Jarzombek in The Log: Winter 2011 titled *The Metaphysics of Permanence – Curating Critical Impossibilities*, where he likens UNESCO to John Ruskin applied on a global level. He is referring to the ideas that John Ruskin spells out in his works, *The Poetry of Architecture*, where he argues that the context of a structure or landscape needs to be taken into

¹ Anna Reid, *Borderland: A Journey Through the History of Ukraine*, Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, 2000, pg. 9.

² William Jay Risch, *The Ukrainian West: Culture and the Fate of Empire in Soviet Lviv*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2011, pg. 104.

the account as a whole ‘picture, which relates to the states national identity.’³ Ruskin is simply opposed to industrialization and the inauthenticity of reconstructed buildings, but if he had to make a decision “between preserving temporality or creating a pretty picture, it is the ideology of ‘the picture’ that wins out.”⁴ Which I have to agree plays out in the results and interaction of “The Ensemble of L’viv” between UNESCO, ICOMOS and the State Party of Ukraine. A current Fulbright Fellow in architecture working at the Center for Urban History of East Central Europe in L’viv said “You can’t change UNESCO. How natural is it to stop the evolution of a building? Ceasing evolution ceases the usage of the property and leads to the eventual decay of the property.”⁵

Not only does Ruskin’s UNESCO play a role, so does Ukraine’s architecture of cultural nationalism. Which Jarzombek categorizes ‘cultural nationalism’ as a way “to preserve and enhance the distinctiveness of a national consciousness through the selective constructions of history and tradition. It creates a set of public embodiments and elite identifications using the high civilizational moments of the past; and though oriented toward a positive image of nationhood, it enhances old wounds and traumas as a support structure for the tropes of patriotism.”⁶ Simply meaning the Ukraine chooses to highlight the timeframes in history that they were independent or fighting for their independence and disregard the rest, which leaves wide gaps in their history. According to the Fulbright Fellow, Ashley Bigham, the problem with the reconstruction efforts is that they have historical atmospheres, but it is not necessarily the

³ Mark Jarzombek, *The Long: Observations on Architecture and the Contemporary City*, “The Metaphysics of Permanence – Curating Critical Impossibilities,” Winter 2011, vol. 21, pg 128.

⁴ Jarzombek, “The Metaphysics of Permanence – Curating Critical Impossibilities,” pg 128-9.

⁵ Bigham, Ashley, L’viv, field notes, interviewed by Brandi Hall, 12 April 2014.

⁶ Jarzombek, “The Metaphysics of Permanence – Curating Critical Impossibilities,” pg 125.

correct historical atmosphere, just as long as it looks old.⁷ Bigham also stated that museums are “unresponsive to change,” and that it is “nearly impossible to build modern buildings in the city center.”⁸ These are all examples of the problems that I thought would arise from the interviewees that have worked for or still work with the L’viv City Council. However, the only issues that were brought up deal with the politics between L’viv and Kiev and the lack of public education about UNESCO and the preservation sites.

Before I address the political issues between L’viv and their capital city or the lack of educational materials for the public, my first chapter addresses the history of UNESCO and ICOMOS. How they came to be and insight into why they react and enforce rules and regulations in the manner in which they do. I address some of the politics behind the international committees and just hit on the major political, financial and social events that have impacted them. I then address the history of L’viv. The names changes, empirical changes and population changes that occur throughout their time. The main focus is the time period in which the property is reflecting, and that is medieval thirteenth to seventeenth centuries. Most of the buildings, property and territory that is being preserved focuses on this narrow timeframe in the history of the city, but when discussing the preservation issues I do scratch the surface of the politics that have lead up to the late twentieth century when it officially became a site.

It is in the second chapter that emerges the exact political issues at the time of the nomination of the property in 1997-98. In this chapter I discuss in depth the nomination that the State Party of Ukraine puts forth to the Committee including the history of the property, restorations and committees or governments that made changes to the preserved properties. I

⁷ Bigham, Ashley, L’viv, field notes, interviewed by Brandi Hall, 12 April 2014.

⁸ Ibid

also discuss the politics and points of view of UNESCO when they confirm the nomination. Several Delegates from nation state members have also been mentioned and how and why they are backing Ukraine.

In the third chapter I will address the correspondences that have occurred between UNESCO and the State Party of Ukraine from the time of the nomination to present. I will look further into the political grievances between L'viv and the capital Kiev, and the current difficulties in preservation and organizations that are involved in the process and how this has impacted the city. Finally I will discuss the need for educational materials and knowledge for the community on the preservation of the sites and surrounding areas.

In my conclusion I will wrap up how looking closer into this process in can help in understanding each other, the 'West' and 'East,' and how working together and respecting each other's differences can be a blessing.

Throughout the thesis you will notice the touchy-issue of place names. I have chosen to stick with the place names given in the nomination by the State Party of Ukraine, themselves and the responses of the international committee of UNESCO. The names are Ukrainian names for simplicity sake and to reflect the Ukraine's independence status at the time of the documentations were created. For continuity and understanding Ruthenian and Ukrainian are interchangeable as well as Galicia and Halychyna. As I have already addressed, I am aware of L'viv having several different names, which brings with them several different meanings for the people that have given those names, but I am choosing to stick with L'viv since this is what the current governmental body calls the city. As far as the geographical borders, again I am taking

this from the stand point of the nomination by Ukraine and all borders refer to the borders set in 1991 upon their independence from the Soviets.

The other controversial word that is used within this text is ‘authenticity.’ I have given a detailed example and knowledge of what ‘authenticity’ means to Ukraine and have taken note that ‘authenticity’ can mean so many different things even within UNESCO. It seems that whatever the State Party, in this instance is Ukraine, sets as their meaning to ‘authenticity’ is what UNESCO will stick to with that certain site. So Ukraine is the one to set the perimeters of what is ‘authentic’ and what is not. In this case I once again take note that ‘authenticity’ for this site is the mostly dating to the medieval period of the thirteenth to seventeenth centuries.

So with the words of the current Mayor of the City of L’viv, Andriy Sadovyy, this gives “us much food for thought not only about these particular public spaces but also about the potential and future of our city. ... this documentation will, I am sure, be of great interest to all who have a concern for cultural heritage and the UNESCO listed historical city of Lviv.”⁹

⁹ Pavlo Hrytsak and Hanna Mischchenko translated, *International Design Competition for the Open Spaces of the Bernardine Monastery Complex in Lviv/Ukraine_documentation*, The City of Lviv, November 2013, pg. 4.

Chapter 1

The History

UNESCO

Who is UNESCO and why are they important? UNESCO was created when their constitution was signed in London by 37 countries on November 16, 1945 and came into force on November 4, 1946 after being ratified twenty times. Their stated purpose is “to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, language or religion, but the Charter of the United Nations.”¹⁰

However, before there was UNESCO it was preceded by the International Committee of Intellectual Cooperation in Geneva from 1922 until 1946. The executing agencies were the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (IIIC) created in Paris from 1925 to 1946 and the International Bureau of Education (IBE) which was also created in Geneva from 1925 to 1968. In fact the IBE, since 1969, is now a part of the UNESCO Secretariat and has own statutes.¹¹

Meetings were brought together by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education (CAME), which represented eighteen governments that began in London November 16, 1942.¹² This conference was attended by the Allied Forces and commenced while they were still at war with Nazi Germany and their allies, during World War II. The countries that came together

¹⁰ UNESCO Archives, “UNESCO past and Present,” accessed May 20, 2014, http://www.unesco.org/archives/new2010/en/history_of_unesco.html.

¹¹ UNESCO Archives, “UNESCO past and Present.”

¹² UNESCO Archives, “UNESCO past and Present.”

“were looking for ways and means to reconstruct their systems of education once peace was restored.”¹³ The meetings culminated December 5, 1945.¹⁴ Right after the end of the war a United National Conference for the formation of “an education and cultural organization (ECO/CONF)” was assembled in the city of London from November 1 through the 16, 1945 and was represented by 44 governments.¹⁵ The conference was a proposal by CAME and was in compliance with the recommendation so the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO) which was held in San Francisco from April to June of 1945.¹⁶ This all came to the Constitution of UNESCO being signed and a Preparatory Commission (Prep. Com.) being established on the signature date of November 16, 1945 and the first session of the General Conference of UNESCO to place the following year from November 19 until December 10, 1946 in the city of Lights, Paris, where thirty countries were ‘entitled’ to vote.¹⁷ This new organization for these 44 countries was to establish an “intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind” to “prevent the outbreak of another world war.”¹⁸

By the end of the conference, thirty-seven countries came together to found the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Twenty countries ratified the documents before being enforced the following year.¹⁹

The Second World War created severe political divisions that did not allow Japan or the Federal Republic of Germany to become members until 1951 and Spain was accepted in 1953.

¹³ UNESCO: About Us, “UNESCO: Building Peace in the Minds of Men and Women,” accessed May 20, 2014, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/about-us/who-we-are/history/>.

¹⁴ UNESCO Archives, “UNESCO past and Present.”

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ UNESCO Archives, “UNESCO past and Present,” and UNESCO: About Us, “UNESCO: Building Peace in the Minds of Men and Women.”

¹⁸ UNESCO: About Us, “UNESCO: Building Peace in the Minds of Men and Women.”

¹⁹ UNESCO: About Us, “UNESCO: Building Peace in the Minds of Men and Women.”

Another political division was the Cold War, the decolonization process and fall of the USSR which all left their marks on UNESCO. UNESCO allowed the USSR, Ukraine and Belarus to join their ranks in 1954 which was replaced by the Russian Federation in 1992 with twelve former Soviet republics; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Ukraine and Belarus just continued their membership with UNESCO. The decolonization process which occurred during the year 1960, allowed for seventeen African states that fought for and achieved their independence from their respective empirical colonizers, to become a part of the mold by joining this specific international community.²⁰

ICOMOS

Another strong figure in the international community, besides UNESCO, is the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). ICOMOS is a non-governmental agency that works closely with UNESCO on finding and preserving historical sites around the world.

It was not until the end of the nineteenth century that nations became concerned with their architectural pasts and started laying down laws that protected their historic buildings and landmarks. The ending of the First World War led to the start of cultural internationalism with the creation of the League of Nations and really took off after the Second World War when the United Nations established UNESCO.

The International Museums Office organized the Athens Conference in 1931 concerning the restoration of historic buildings. The Athens Charter, which was produced by Le Corbusier, was completed at the fourth Assembly of the International congresses on Modern Architecture in

²⁰ Ibid

1933. The document was later published anonymously in Paris in 1941.²¹ This was considered the first time in history that the concept of architectural heritage was taken out of the respective national borders and presented on an international level, and showed the growing consciousness of specialist all over the world.

The need came to create an association of specialist of conservation and restoration that was independent from the museologists association, which was the birth of ICOM in the Venice Charter. During 1957 in Paris the First Congress of Architects and specialist of Historic Buildings suggested that the countries which still lacked in good central organization and practices in protection for their historic building to establish such an authority.²² The member states of UNESCO joined the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome to fulfill this recommendation.²³

The Second Congress of Architects and Specialist of Historic Building met in Venice during 1964 conference, they adopted thirteen resolutions with the first one being the Venice Charter and second one that was suggested by UNESCO, which all together created ICOMOS.²⁴

In 1994 ICOMOS created the Ukrainian National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) which collects and examines protection principles and technologies, restoration efforts and use of monuments, ensembles and sites. They also are the leading advisory body for UNESCO in Ukraine. Today the committee has more than 170 professionals and ten corporate members, in the field of protection, restoration and use of historical and cultural heritage. The specific Ukrainian ICOMOS promotes state control over the

²¹ ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites, "History," accessed May 26, 2014, <http://www.icomos.org/en/about-icomos/mission-and-vision/history>.

²² Ibid

²³ Ibid

²⁴ ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites, "History."

cultural monuments and their research and restoration efforts. In fact it has been enshrined in their national in the field of pam'yatkoohorrnniy, the particular article 49 states "the idea of making monuments to UNESCO World Heritage Government of Ukraine shall, on the recommendation of the central body of executive power in the sphere of cultural heritage and the Ukrainian National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)." ²⁵

L'viv

Since 1975, L'viv has been recognized as part of the State Historic-Architectural Sanctuary and since 1998 has been considered a World Heritage Site by UNESCO and ICOMOS. L'viv, Ukraine is located in the L'viv Oblast (province) and is considered the historical center of western Ukraine and some would say all of Ukraine. ²⁶

To grasp and understand the global aspect of L'viv one should understand the city and its past. It started out as small settlements on the Poltava River below Zamovka hill around 450 c.e. in the middle of the 5th century. ²⁷ Located on central trade routes it developed into a settlement and by the 13th century, an organized and fortified town, by including the Baltic, central Europe, the Mediterranean, and Asia in one location. ²⁸ Another fundamental geographical feature of the territory is the lack of natural borders, except for the Carpathian Mountain range in the west and the Crimean range in the south. ²⁹

²⁵ ICOMOS Ukraine, "About Us," accessed June 9, 2014, http://icomos-ua.blogspot.hu/p/blog-page_5851.html.

²⁶ Ihor Lylio, interviewed by Brandi Hall, L'viv, Ukraine, April 4, 2014 and John Czaplicka, *Lviv: A city in the Crosscurrents of Culture*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 2005.

²⁷ "L'viv – The Ensemble of the Historic Centre – UNESCO World Heritage Centre," accessed April 24, 2012, http://whc.unesco.org/pg_friendly_print.cfm?cid=31&id_site=865&.

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Orest Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, Fourth edition, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 2009, pg. 3.



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In the 13th century the town that would become known as L'viv, was the main town of the lands of the Eastern Slavs, located on the Bug, Sian, and Dnister until it became a vassal state of the Kingdom of Kiev, when King Roman Mstyslavych (1173-1205) united what was called Halychyna (Galicia) and Volyn into a single state.³¹ The town became the capital of the joint kingdom from 1272 until 1340, when it was annexed to Poland by Casimir III the Great and made the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop in 1412. However at this time the Ukrainian, Armenian and Jewish communities were self-governing.³² The Catholic German, Polish, Italian, and Hungarian groups were governed by the archbishop and started an intense rivalry which created masterpieces. For the most part the city did not go through frequent epidemics, fire or wars, but it was badly hit by the Ottoman siege in 1672 and never recovered when it was sacked

³⁰ Gilbert Mercier, "Ukraine: The New Cold War Heats Up," *Global Research Centre for Research on Globalization*, March 9, 2014, accessed May 28, 2014, <http://www.globalresearch.ca/ukraine-the-new-cold-war-heats-up/5372694>. This map is just to show the geography of the region and the vast amount of plains and lack of natural borders which have been stated above.

³¹ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 60-61.

³² "L'viv – The Ensemble of the Historic Centre – UNESCO World Heritage Centre"

and captured by the Swede's in 1704.³³ During the 18th century some major important religious buildings and monasteries were built and in the partition of 1772 L'viv (Lemberg in German) became the capital of the new Austrian province, called Galicia, and continued until 1918.³⁴

Galicia held the majority of Ukrainian's under the Hapsburg rule, and as Galicia grew with two more partitions the eastern part of Galicia became more Ukrainian while Western Galicia held more people of Polish decent.³⁵ The economy and population, being cut off of their old trading routes in the east, was extremely poor so the Hapsburg imported Germans and German-Czech speaking colonists in "hope that they would provide models of good farming and invigorate the rural economy."³⁶ Along with the Jewish population, Greek Catholics, Poles, and the Germans made a "society" that as a whole was both multiethnic and rigidly stratified, with each of its individual ethnic groups occupying its own distinct and insular social, economic, and cultural sphere."³⁷ The Hapsburgs has two goals in Galicia: The first to disassemble the old noble-dominated government and replace it with what they thought was a disciplined and centralized bureaucracy.³⁸ The second goal was simply to improve the socio-economic conditions of all of the non-nobility.³⁹ Several reforms were started by Empress Maria Theresa and her son Joseph II in the church, education and law which improved the peasant's conditions to some degree.⁴⁰ This created "loyalty to the dynasty" that was deeply rooted.⁴¹

³³"L'viv – The Ensemble of the Historic Centre – UNESCO World Heritage Centre"

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 213.

³⁶ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 215.

³⁷ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 215.

³⁸ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 216.

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 216-218.

⁴¹ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 219.

The Austrians closed down and dismantled many of the religious foundations and the buildings were used for secular purposes and began a surge of reconstruction of medieval buildings.⁴² The revolution of 1848⁴³ in Galicia and throughout the Austrian-Hungarian Empire was called the ‘spring of nations,’ which was an awakening of nationalization and the desire for a sovereign statehood. The Poles in Ukraine immediately petitioned to Vienna for more liberation and even greater political rights for themselves in Galicia.⁴⁴ The biggest of their mistakes was not including the Ukrainian population and when the Poles asked them to join they were shocked to find that they had started their own representative body, the Supreme Ruthenian Council (Holovna Ruska Rada), as well as their own newspaper and their own system of local branches.⁴⁵ The Poles were shocked because to them they and the Ukrainian’s were one and the same nationality. The areas governor, Count Franz Stadion, had his own intentions and plans to keep the Empire together and the Hapsburgs control intact. He used the Poles and Ukrainians against one another. This was a by-product of the earlier 1846 the Polish revolution in Galicia.⁴⁶ For example; the Poles were urgently pressing the Polish nobility to abolish corvée,⁴⁷ however once the Governor heard of this he quickly urged Vienna to make the first move and to abolish corvée across the board.⁴⁸ This infuriated the Poles and made the Ukrainians even more loyal to the Hapsburg crown, when they abolished corvée in Galicia on April 23, 1848 and the rest of their Empire five months after this marker.⁴⁹ Due to this and many other reforms that the

⁴² Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 219.

⁴³ In 1846 the Polish peasantry, with the help of the Austrian government, massacred the gentry’s estate owners. Paul Robert Magocsi, *A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples*, Second Edition, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 2010, pg 433.

⁴⁴ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 244.

⁴⁵ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 244.

⁴⁶ Paul Robert Magocsi, *A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples*, pg 435.

⁴⁷ A liberal form of serfdom where the peasants owned the noble landowners two to three days per week working their lands, in the return for the use of their personal plots.

⁴⁸ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 245.

⁴⁹ Ibid

governor supported openly favoring the Ukrainians, it caused a huge wave of resentment by the Poles. The Poles started stating that the Hapsburg “invented the Ruthenians (Ukrainians),” implying that the Ukrainian were just a by-product of Austrian machinations and therefore could not be a genuine nation.⁵⁰

Stadion urged the Greek Catholic clergymen that were associated with St. George’s cathedral in L’viv to petition Vienna about the national distinctiveness of the Ukrainian people.⁵¹ In this document, led by the Bishop Hryhorii Iakhymovych, it addressed the medieval principality of Halych and their past glories and the subjugation and exploitation by the poles.⁵² The Bishop urged that the population “belonged to the great Ruthenian [Ukrainian] nation, whose 15 million members, of whom 2.5 live in Galicia, all speak the same language.”⁵³ This petition asked that the Ukrainian language be offered in the educational system and administrations of Eastern Galicia, with access to government positions for Ukrainians and a fully genuine equality of the Greek and Roman Catholic clergy.⁵⁴ From this petition the first ever Ukrainian political organization was formed on May 2, 1848 called the Supreme Ruthenian Council established in L’viv.⁵⁵ Of course this just agitated the Poles further, especially since they had planned for Galicia to be the cornerstone to their plan at restoring the Polish statehood.

⁵⁰ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 247.

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Jan Kozik, *Między Reakcją a Rewolucją: Studia z Dziejów Ukraińskiego Ruchu Narodowego w Galicji w latach 1848-1849*, Warsaw, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe (PWN), 1975, pg. 37.

⁵⁴ Subtelny, *Ukraine: A History*, pg. 247.

⁵⁵ Ibid

UNESCO states that “the revolutionary year of 1848 saw serious damage in the center of the city as a result of military action.”⁵⁶ In fact there were several clashes in Vienna and elsewhere within the Empire at this time as well.

At the end of the Austrian rule, L’viv became part of the new Republic of Poland and was taken by the Soviets in 1939 through 1941 when the Nazi German’s entered the city and remained there until 1944. Andrei Sheptyts’kyi perfectly stated the sentiments of that particular time period. He was a respected metropolitan of the Galician Greek Catholic church and in a letter that he wrote to the head of the Nazi SS, Heinrich Himmler he states the following:⁵⁷

“Liberated by the German army from the Bolshevik yoke, we [the citizens] felt a certain relief. Gradually, the [German] government instituted a regime of truly unbelievable terror and corruption ... [so that] now everybody agrees that the German regime is perhaps even more evil and diabolic than the Bolshevik [regime]. For more than a year not a day has passed without the most horrible crimes being committed. ... Jews are the primary victims. ... Almost 130,000 men, women, and children were executed in Kiev within a few days.”⁵⁸

This is an extremely simplified historical look at the situation; however this quote does set the stage and highlight the different varying emotions of this timeframe. Even though it plays a role in the historical memory and political alignments today, it is not related to the time period of the “ensemble” that we will be looking at in L’viv.

During this time, the Nazi’s created havoc and chaos, until yet again the Soviets reclaimed the city in 1944. As claimed by P.R. Magocsi and M. Suprunenko at this time “If

⁵⁶ “L’viv – The Ensemble of the Historic Centre – UNESCO World Heritage Centre.”

⁵⁷ Magocsi, *A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples*, pg.677.

⁵⁸ Paul Robert Magocsi, ed., *Morality and Reality: The Life and Times of Andrei Sheptyts’kyi*, Edmonton, 1989, pg. 154-155.

Europe was... a dark continent, Ukraine and Belarus were the heart of darkness.”⁵⁹ The Soviets held power over the city of L’viv until the fall of the U.S.S.R. in 1991 when finally Ukraine was able to complete their mission of becoming a sovereign nation.⁶⁰

In L’viv one can see the evidence of the different ethnic communities who lived there, along with many fine Baroque and 20th century buildings.⁶¹

Stated by ICOMOS in October of 1998:

“Criterion ii: In its urban fabric and its architecture L’viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of the architectural and artistic traditions of eastern Europe with those of Italy and Germany.”⁶²

“Criterion v: The political and commercial role of L’viv attracted to it a number of ethnic groups with different cultural and religious traditions, who established separate yet interdependent communities within the city, evidence for which is still discernible in the modern townscape.”⁶³

L’viv holds a “unique concentration of architectural and artistic masterpieces of the highest value” from local influences like the Galicia school of Old Rus architecture to oriental Byzantine and Armenian, and Italian and German (western European) cultures.⁶⁴ According to UNESCO some of the most important of these buildings are “Old Rus period temples, Renaissance ensembles, Baroque and Rococo architecture and sculpture, as well as the influences from the *Art Nouveau*, *Sezession*, and Modern Ukrainian schools.”⁶⁵ In many of these buildings they

⁵⁹ Magocsi, *A History of Ukraine: The Land and Its Peoples*, pg. 669 and Cited in M. Suprunenko, “Ukraïna naperedodni I v vitchyzniani viini proty nimets’kofashystskykh zaharbnykiv,” in *Borot’ba ukraïns’koho narodu proty nimets’kykh zaharbnykiv* (Ufa 1942), pg. 33.

⁶⁰ Dr. Adrian Mandzy, interviewed by Brandi Hall, Morehead, Kentucky, 2011.

⁶¹ Ibid

⁶² UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, *L’viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre* (Paris: June 30, 1997): 111.

⁶³ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 111.

⁶⁴ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 108.

⁶⁵ Ibid

preserve and hold historic relics and monumental paintings as well as other artwork. An ICOMOS expert mission in January of 1998 expertly stated the qualities of the town:

“L’viv is an exceptionally well preserved example of an eastern European historic town, which has retained its medieval urban topography and street pattern almost intact. It also contains religious and secular buildings of high quality from the middle Ages onwards.”⁶⁶

In the nominations to be included as a World Heritage Site it states that the historic town of L’viv “belongs not only to the Ukrainian culture but also to the national heritage of the Armenian, German, Jewish, Polish, Italian and Austrian peoples.”⁶⁷ ICOMOS comparative analysis states that:

“L’viv is exceptional among the group of central and eastern European towns of medieval origin by virtue of the fact that it emerged almost unscathed from World War II. The only town in the region with which it may be compared is Cracow (Poland), which is on the World Heritage List. Its historical trajectory was, however, significantly different from that of Krakow, and this is reflected in its urban structure, and in particular in its heritage of churches and other places of worship.”⁶⁸

L’viv’s conservation history started in the mid-19th century under the Austrians and was called the Austro-Hungarian Central Commission of Historic Monuments. Shortly following this the Grono Organization of Conservators of Eastern Galicia was set up and followed by the Department of Conservation to deal with the protection and conservation of historic buildings within the city. A national inventory program started in 1930 “leading to the concept of designating historic monuments.” In the 1940’s it passes to the Division of Protection of Historic Building in the Office of the City Chief Architect and the Architectural department to the Oblast Executive Committee and major projects were underway during the 1950-70’s. In

⁶⁶ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110.

⁶⁷ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 108.

⁶⁸ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110.

1975 the National Historical and Architectural Reserve was created and carried out further restorations and conservations in the city. UNESCO states this about L'viv's authenticity:⁶⁹

“The authenticity of the urban layout is very high, since the medieval street pattern and the relationship of the town to the castle and to the religious complexes, with their ethnic communities, has survived intact. In terms of materials there is an acceptable level of authenticity, taking into the account that some restoration work was carried out in the 19th and early 20th centuries before the current standards of conservation and restoration had been laid down.”⁷⁰

L'viv has three core areas that are part of the World Heritage Site; Vysokyi Zamok (High Castle) and Pidzamche (the area around it), Seredmistia (Middle Town), and the Ensemble of the Church of St. Uri the Dragon Fighter (St. George). These three areas have several buildings within them that are protected as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

The first area, Pidzamche and Vysokyi Zamok is in the heart of the city. This area developed in the Middle Ages starting in the fifth century through the twelfth century, but only the castle mound still survives on the site. During the Pidzamche's prime time, thirteenth through seventieth centuries, it was the site of ten Orthodox churches and monasteries, three Armenian churches, two Catholic cathedrals, a mosque, and a synagogue.⁷¹ This unique clustering is a by-product of interesting and unique geopolitical location that L'viv is in and what is explained throughout this chapter. Out of all these locations only five churches have remained intact.

⁶⁹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110. Authenticity is a much debated topic. This authenticity is per UNESCO, but most importantly the city council of L'viv and their thoughts on what is “authentic.” Which from what I have witnessed is anything that looks historical in nature, they seem to accept any restorative plans that appear to be historical, but might not be historically correct in nature.

⁷⁰ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110.

⁷¹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 109.

- The *Church of St. Mykolai*: was the family church of the Halychyna and first mentioned in 1292. It is the perfect example of the unique style of the Halychyna architecture with its cruciform domed structure that still contains its 13th century stone walls.



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- The *Church of St. Paraskeva Piatnytsia*: also built in the 13th century, but was reconstructed in the 1640's. It consists of a nave and a small chancel; there is an important 18th century iconostasis and the tower, crowned by a dome, was rebuilt in 1908.
- The *Church of St. Onufrii*: was first a wooden structure in the 13th century and during the 16th century was replaced by a new stone church which was extended and reconstructed in the 18th and early 20th centuries. The *Basilian Monastery* adjoins the church was built and expanded in the 16th-19th centuries with its defensive walls dating from the 17th century.

⁷² Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, "The Architectural Heritage of Lviv," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://www.franko.lviv.ua/personal/ld/architectual.htm>. The Church of St. Mykolai.

⁷³ Lviv Best, accessed May 29, 2014, <http://www.lvivbest.com/en/node?page=1>. The Church of St. Paraskeva Piatnytsia 77, Bogdana Khmel'nyts'kogo str., Lviv, Ukraine.



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- The *Cathedral of St. John the Baptist*: again was built in the mid-13th century and underwent many reconstructions, culminating in 1887, when the small church was rebuilt in Neo-Romanesque style.



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- The *Church of Maria Snizhna*: this church was established in the 14th century by German colonists as a stone basilica with apse. Even though it underwent reconstruction in the

⁷⁴ PBase, George Herder, "Churches of L'viv and the famous Lycakivs'ke graveyard," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://www.pbase.com/georgh/image/116908049>. The Church of St. Onufrii.

⁷⁵ PBase, George Herder, "Churches of L'viv and the famous Lycakivs'ke graveyard," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://www.pbase.com/georgh/image/116908050>. An inside look of the Church.

⁷⁶ PBase, George Herder, "Churches of L'viv and the famous Lycakivs'ke graveyard," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://www.pbase.com/georgh/image/116908048>. The Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.

⁷⁷ Emporis, "Church of Maria the Snowy," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://www.emporis.com/building/church-of-maria-the-snowy-l-viv-ukraine>. The Church of Maria Snizhna.

late 19th century it still retains many original features, including fine Baroque wood carvings in the interior.⁷⁸

The second area is the Seredmistia or Middle Town which was created in the mid-14th century. It is a prime example of the town planning in Eastern Europe and preserves intact its original layout of that time. The overall harmony in the townscape was not disturbed by the public, religious, and residential buildings of the different communities that settle there in their own quarters, but flourished. In this area Renaissance buildings predominate, many building incorporating elements from earlier structures and in the 19th and 20th centuries new buildings were inserted without adversely affecting the general landscape. Encircled by gardens the central area is on the site of the demolished medieval fortifications and with monasteries and aristocratic residences, mainly in the Baroque style.⁷⁹ There are seven areas that have survived:

- *Rynok (Market) Square*: in the center it has a tower built in the 14th century and rebuilt in the 19th century, and is considered the heart of the Middle Town area. Around the square are many Renaissance, Baroque, and Empire style houses retaining their original medieval layout, with a two-window living room and a side room with a single window facing the square. There is a classical mythological fountain dating from 1793 in the center of the square.

⁷⁸ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 109.

⁷⁹ Ibid



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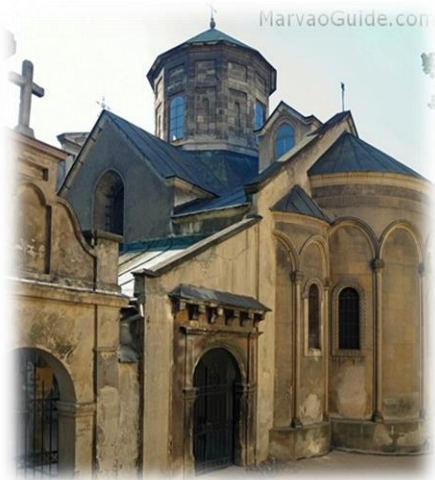
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- The *Uspenska (Assumption) Church* complex: consisting of the church itself (1591-1629), the Chapel of the Three Prelates (1578-1590) and Korniakt's tower (1572-78). This area is considered unique in that it combines Renaissance styles of building with stone with the local tradition of tripartite wooden places of worship, consisting of narthex, nave, and chancel. The church has a 65m high bell tower and once had a hipped roof, but it was replaced with the present Baroque helmet roof after a fire in 1695.

- The *Armenian Church* complex: includes the church itself (1363), the bell-tower (1571), the column of St Christopher (1726), the building of the former Armenian bank (17th century), the Armenian archbishops' palace (17th-18th centuries), and the Armenian Benedictine convent (17th century). The church combines the architecture of the local area with that of the Armenians design and techniques. Preserved in the interior are fine 14th and early 15th century wall-paintings.

⁸⁰ UA Traveling, "Market Square in Lviv.Lviv.Ukraine," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://ua-travelling.com/uploads/gallery/photos/img/lviv-market-square.jpg>. Rynok (Market) Square.

⁸¹ UA Traveling, "Assumption Church in Lviv.Lviv.Ukraine," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://ua-travelling.com/uploads/gallery/photos/img/lviv-assumption-church.jpg>. The Uspenska (Assumption) Church complex.



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- The *Latin Metropolitan Cathedral*: built in the 14th-15th centuries in Gothic style. It has a nave, two side-aisles, and long chancel. Some Baroque features were added when it was restored in 1760-78. There are two chapels associated with the cathedral; Boims' Chapel (1609-15) and Kampians' Chapel (1629). The Boims' Chapel is a cubic structure, surmounted by an octagon supporting a Renaissance dome with both the exterior and the interior richly carved.



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⁸²Marvao Guide, "Lviv, Ukraine Travel Guide," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://marvaoguide.com/images/stories/telepulesfotok/ukraine/Ancient%20armenian%20church%20in%20Lviv%20City.jpg>. The Armenian Church complex.

⁸³My Raw Atkins, "Encouraging Thoughts," accessed May 29, 2014, [http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-c1xQTYKNLwY/U1v3grJ57iI/AAAAAAAAAKI/Sg5h5AXIkG8/s240/Ukraine-Lviv-Armenian Church-12.jpg](http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-c1xQTYKNLwY/U1v3grJ57iI/AAAAAAAAAKI/Sg5h5AXIkG8/s240/Ukraine-Lviv-Armenian%20Church-12.jpg). Inside the Armenian Church.

- The *Bernardine Monastery*: is a fortified complex that consists of the main church (1600-30), the monastery proper, the bell-tower, and a commemorative column. It is basilican in layout and in the style it combines Italian and German Renaissance elements with Mannerist details.



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- The other monastic ensembles include: the Jesuit Church (1610-30) and its college of 1723, and the 18th century Dominican Church as one of the most grandiose Baroque building in L'viv with its 16th-17th century monastery complex and mid-19th century bell-tower.
- Fragments of the 14th century *defensive walls*: survive on the eastern and western sides. The City Arsenal built in 1574-75, the Baroque Royal Arsenal of 1639, and the mid-216th century Gunpowder Tower (one of the bastions of the lower defensive wall) all formed part of the eastern defenses.

⁸⁴ Russia-Ukraine Travel, "Ukrainian Historical Sites," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://www.russia-ukraine-travel.com/image-files/lviv-old-town-latin-cathedral2.jpg>. The Latin Metropolitan Cathedral.

⁸⁵ Lviv Touristic, "Top 10 most popular places," accessed May 29, 2014, http://lviv-touristic.at.ua/Foto_news/news/22_1_12/6.jpg. Boims Chapel that is part of the Latin Metropolitan Cathedral.

⁸⁶ Oleg Zharii, "Lviv, Bernardine Monastery," accessed May 29, 2014, <http://www.zharii.kiev.ua/img-lviv,-bernardine-monastery-735.html?!=en>. The Bernardine Monastery.

- The *House of {Dnister} Insurance Company*: built in 1905 it is the first construction in Ukrainian modern style that was developed by the workshop of Ivan Levynskyi, Professor of L'viv Polytechnic Institute, the founder of the company. The particular features of the style are Ukrainian folk ornaments and patterns used in architectural décor and facing ceramics.⁸⁷

The third area included in the World Heritage Site is the *Ensemble of the Church of St. Yuri the Dragon Fighter* which is on the outside of the medieval town on a hillside terrace. It started as a wooden church and monastery in the late 13th century and was later build of stone and brick in 1744-70 combining Italian Baroque with what the city council considered a traditional Ukrainian spatial layout that is present today. The church is richly decorated with monumental sculpture and carvings and contains the tomb of the Halychyna king Yaroslav Osmomysi and dignitaries of the Ukrainian church. Associated with the church are the Place of the Metropolitan (1722-74), the bell-tower (1828), in which is hung a bell cast in 1341 as well as other monastic features.⁸⁸

The history of the site as well as the international communities (UNESCO and ICOMOS) is extremely important in keeping in mind as one reads the consecutive chapters. UNESCO and L'viv are not simply a bilateral dynamic, but a multilateral one where L'viv remains many places to many people. L'viv, Lemberg, L'vov, Lwow, Leopoldis, etc. with every name it has gone by and still is known as such, evokes different emotions and responses around the world.

⁸⁷ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 109.

⁸⁸ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 109-110.

Chapter 2

The Nomination

Throughout the nomination process you will be able to see the ‘cultural nationalism’ aspects that Ukraine is trying to establish as they are becoming an independent state and making their first marks in the international community. Also this chapter starts to take note of the intentions of the international community (UNESCO and the member states) and the multi-cultural ideologies that still present themselves when discussing L’viv.

Before getting to the point that the delegates from Ukraine could submit a nomination document; the city went through several years of preparation, starting in September of 1989. This also seemed to reconcile with the fall of the USSR which brought dramatic political change. This change did not affect the relationship between UNESCO and L’viv, but it did extend the process. In 1989 the government of Ukraine had the historical monuments and the historical city of L’viv was submitted for consideration to the Committee of World Heritage Sites. Then in May of 1994 to even be included on the list of World Heritage Sites, L’viv has to establish the initiative committee to carry out the necessary works of dealing with UNESCO. Exactly two years later the city hosted the International Symposium titled “Historical Cities of Ukraine: Problems of Protection and Restoration,” the city itself was given as an example.⁸⁹

In November that same year, 1996, The Secretary General of the Organization of World Heritage Cities, Marcel Junius, and a Professor at the University of Saskatchewan, Borys Kishchuk visited L’viv.⁹⁰ While they were there they studied the city and provided technical

⁸⁹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 12.

⁹⁰ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 12.

assistance, mostly when dealing with the necessary documents for nomination. Marcel Junius happened to be the first Secretary General and held that position until 1998.⁹¹ He was also involved with ICOM prior to this position.⁹² He is an architect and urban scholar born in Belgium and moved to Canada in 1961.⁹³ While Mr. Borys Kishchuk is a Professor of English with an MBA, he served as a professor at the Centre of International Business Studies at the University of Saskatchewan where he established the U of S – Ukraine MBA program and students to Ukraine for nine years to conduct research.⁹⁴ He is currently the Chair of the Canada-Ukraine Centre Inc. which helps to build a bridge between the scientific, industrial, commercial and educational areas of Canada with Ukraine as well as other Eastern European countries.⁹⁵ This looks like it turned out to be a prime opportunity for Ukraine to inaugurate itself onto the international scene when they had the head of the international community and another very influential Ukrainian-Canadian to help smooth it all over. Both men seem to be passionate about preservation and city itself.

Finally in January of 1997 the cities initiative was supported by the Head of the National Committee of UNESCO affairs the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In February the L'viv City Council adopted the resolution of *The Inclusion of the Historical Site of the City of L'viv into the List of World Heritage Cities*. In April of 1997 came the support of the Ministry of Foreign

⁹¹ Quebec: Les Prix Du Quebec: Culture – Science, “Laureates et laureats Junius, Marcel,” accessed June 2, 2014, <http://www.prixduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/recherche/desclaureat.php?noLaureat=252>.

⁹² Ibid

⁹³ Ibid

⁹⁴ Canada Ukraine Foundation, “Borys Kishchuk: National Executive,” accessed June 2, 2014, <http://www.cufoundation.ca/Borys%20Kishchuk/>.

⁹⁵ Ibid

Affairs of Italy. The document for nomination was signed by W. Shvets on behalf of the L'viv City Council Executive Committee. At this time he was the chief architect of L'viv.⁹⁶

Justification by the State Party

L'viv was first justified as a possible World Heritage Site on June 30, 1997 with collaboration between UNESCO and ICOMOS. The justification by the State Party, which was Ukraine, came in three bullet points; L'viv is a:

- ☐ Unique example of an urban building environment, both for the region and for eastern Europe;

This is due to the unique elements coming from all of the empires and people that settled the area as discussed in the previous chapter.

- ☐ The result of the common influences of architectural traditions with different origins and the deliberate urban activities;

Again this is noting the fact that several people of different origins settled and left their marks on this specific area.

- ☐ An example of the effective conservation of a historic environment and the harmonized development of a large city.⁹⁷

Preservation projects started in this area during the mid-nineteenth century and have continued through to the present.

⁹⁶ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 12

⁹⁷ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 108.

Categorization of Property

The city of L'viv fits the definition found within the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, by being a historic quarter of a living city. This simply means that while the quarter is historic in nature the population is still living and working within their set restrictions of such a place. L'viv also fits the terms of the categories of cultural property set out in the 1972 World Heritage Convention by being a group of buildings.⁹⁸ Their proposal included a whole section of the city, not just a couple of buildings. This means that there is more to preserve and uphold, which in turn gives a stronger more compelling case for the international community (UNESCO and ICOMOS) reason to get involved.

History and Description

Before we get into more about how and why the site fits the mold and requirements of UNESCO and ICOMOS, let us first look into the proposal that submitted May 1997 by the Directorate for the Protection of the Historical Environment in the city of L'viv, L'viv City Municipality and the Government of Ukraine.⁹⁹

In the Justification they set out how L'viv would qualify (as stated above), described the history of the city as well as the individual buildings.¹⁰⁰ The justification also discusses the legal status of the properties as well as their management. Meaning that they have records of who owns the buildings, how they became owners and how they are keeping the buildings restored. The entire nominated property is state-owned, obtained in 1975, and the responsible administration for preservation and conservation is a combination of five different parties including: The National Committee on Urban Building and Architecture of Ukraine, Directorate for the Protection and Restoration of Architectural Monuments at the National Committee on

⁹⁸ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 108.

⁹⁹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, cover page.

¹⁰⁰ The history of the city and the buildings is found in the previous chapter.

Urban Building an Architecture of Ukraine, L'viv Oblast State Administration, Executive Committee of L'viv City Council of People's Deputies, and the L'viv City Council Executive Committee.¹⁰¹ This happened in the 70's due to the memorialization process that have been accumulating since the late 1900's during the Austrian-Hungarian empires reign, but really started to make headway under the Soviets rule during the 60's. The Soviets treasured industrialization rather than protection and restoration and this is why the process took much longer under their reign. The organizations together identify the city of L'viv as being the only Ukrainian city that has:

“completely preserved its medieval planning scheme, peculiarities of urban building and greening. ... They represent practically all styles and trends of urban building from the 13th to the 20th centuries. As a whole they create a unique natural and architectural ensemble of the city that came into being at the beginning of the 13th century on the site of the former settlement of the 5th-6th centuries.”¹⁰²

The fact that the site being nominated is completely state-owned seems to be a relief to UNESCO. For them it is easier to deal with one party at the state level than to have private investors. UNESCO has more sway and power over governments, than that of individuals to make sure that the sites fit with the international regulations that UNESCO has set for their World Heritage Sites.

The document then begins to list the areas involved; Vysokyi Zamok (Hight Castle) and the Pidzamche (surrounding castle area) which include; St. Mykolai's Church, St. Paraskeva Piatnytsia's Church, St. Onufrii's Church and Basilian monastery, St. John the Baptist Cathedral, and Maria Snizhna's Church. Similar to other towns that were homes to Kings (Kniaz) the layout of Pidamche holds a linear geographical scheme, demonstrated by the location of the

¹⁰¹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 1 & 8.

¹⁰² UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 1.

houses of worship and the ancient trade routes which is preserved by the Staryi Rynok (Old Market) that verifies the location of the original trade square of the ancient city.¹⁰³

The second area is Seredmistia (Middletown) which is adjacent to Pidzamche and emerged during the mid-fourteenth century on the site of the Kings (Kniaz) town. Ukraine states that this area “is an entirely preserved example of regular urban building in the East Europe[an] region.” The most intriguing thing is that this specific area represents the different living quarters, public and religious spaces that have been owned by the various national communities that have resided in L’viv, and how they just flow seamlessly as one. This was an artifact of the way medieval cities were organized due to guilds, but this is also unique to L’viv due to the amount of diversity in one city and therefor something that the city’s authorities had to take into consideration. Most of this area is dominated by the Renaissance and Baroque architectural environment that incorporate relics from earlier constructions. The main sites are; Rynok Square Ensemble, the Ensemble of Uspenska (Assumption) Church, the Ensemble of the Armenian Church, the Ensemble of Latin Metropolitan Cathedral, the Ensemble of Bernardine Monastery, the Ensemble of Jesuites Cathedral and collegium, the Ensemble of Dominican Church, city fortification of the 14th-17th centuries, and the House of ‘Dnister’ Insurance Company. The last one on this list is the only building dated in the twentieth century, 1905 to be exact, but it represents the first Ukrainian Modern style of construction that enfold the Ukrainian folk ornaments and patterns used on the building and the facing ceramics.¹⁰⁴ A process that Ihor Lylio, a professor in L’viv but most importantly head of tourism at one point for the City

¹⁰³ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 1-2.

¹⁰⁴ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 2-4.

Council, stated that this was a process introduced by the German's to combine modern and old aspects.¹⁰⁵

The third site is the Ensemble of St. Yuri (George) – the Dragonfighter Church. The site is located a little outside of the medieval city limits on the side of a mountain chain. The site includes; St. Yuri's church, Metropolitan's Palace, capitular houses, the bell-tower, and the fence with two gates that enter the city and from the bazaar. This is church that started as a wooden structure in the thirteenth century and the existing brick and mortar structure was built in Baroque style by Baroque artist John Pinzel. The grounds in the cellar of the church contain the remains of the Galician King Yaroslav Osmomysl and prominent Ukrainian church members.¹⁰⁶

Ukraines diagnosis of the given areas is that it “is guaranteed and provided with the proper archeological control and perpetuation of the planning structure. ... [and are] of ... national and local importance. Technical conditions of the buildings are mostly satisfactory.”¹⁰⁷ This last statement proves that the party knows that the state of the proposed buildings need some work. This leads ICOMOS and UNESCO committee to think that the State needs help in this matter, either financially or with knowledge of specialists.¹⁰⁸

Management and Protection

This leads into the means of Ukraine for preservation and conservation needs. They first list the laws and resolutions that are in place to take care of such matters. The four items listed are the first being the Law on *Monuments of History and Culture* set forth in 1970, the second being the UkrSSR Law set on July 13, 1978 facing the subject in *The Preservation and Usage of*

¹⁰⁵ Ihor Lylio, interviewed by author, L'viv, tape recording, 14 April 2014.

¹⁰⁶ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 4-5.

¹⁰⁷ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 8.

¹⁰⁸ A delegate from Hungary makes remarks to this through supporting tourism mentioned further into this chapter.

Monuments of History and Culture, the third is the Resolution of the UkrSSR Council of Ministers No. 297 created on June 12, 1975 regarding the *Creation of a National Historical and Architectural Reserve in the City of L'viv*, the fourth and final is the decision of the L'viv Oblast Council in 1990 concerning *The Historical and Cultural Reserved Territory of the City of L'viv*.¹⁰⁹ The State lists the financial resources available are from the state budget and from fees paid by the historic buildings tenants for renting the space.¹¹⁰ The interesting question that is not addressed here is the fact that these sites are only listed as 'satisfactory' by the State and that the funds to repair, restore and protect are coming from the State itself. This begs to be answered if this is a lack of interest for the State or is the State having financial issues and simply does not have the income to keep up this responsibility. Or is it a bigger question of adjusting to capitalism that is to blame and the knowledge is lacking on how to harness capital from tourism in the area.

The State Party, Ukraine, then lists the specialists that are trained in the area of restoration and preservation as the Chair of Restoration and Reconstruction of Architectural Complexes at the faculty of Architecture at the L'viv Politechnic University and the faculty of Paintings Restoration of the Academy of Arts. The State includes as well scientific-research and design institutes available to them, which are the Regional Institute *ZakhidProektRestavratsia* and L'viv archeological expedition of the Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the National Academy of Sciences. The restoration is to be carried out by the L'viv Regional Specialized Scientific and Restoration Office as well as the Repair and Construction Company No. 2.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 8-9.

¹¹⁰ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 9.

¹¹¹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 9.

This all brings us back to the management of the areas by Ukraine, who stated that the city will be converted from an "... industrial city into a centre for tourism, culture and education."¹¹² This was in accordance with the *Tourism* program that was adopted by the Resolution of the City Council dealing with region development.¹¹³ UNESCO encourages this, and the Delegate from Hungary state that Ukraine "would need to give increased attention to the management of tourism at this site" during decision and approval process.¹¹⁴ This was the first of their proposed management protocols, the second one is the "creation of conservation zones" to hopefully bring in foreign investment in hopes to help in the rehabilitation and restoration of the historic buildings and infrastructure.¹¹⁵ The third protocol Ukraine suggests, is to privatize the Public Utilities to create funding for the restoration process.¹¹⁶ The fourth protocol deals with the need to update their international transportation network which includes their railway station (*Terminal Project*), the international airport and their highway system (*Lisbon-Kyiv Project*).¹¹⁷

Ukraine also included in their justification for inclusion onto the World Heritage List several artistic masterpieces of the Galician School of Old-Russ architecture, Eastern Byzantine and Armenian, Western European (mostly German and Italian) cultures.¹¹⁸ Included on this list are Old Russ temples, "magnificent Renaissance ensembles, Baroque and Rococo architectures and sculptures," as well as art trends in Art Nouveau, Secession, and Ukrainian Modern

¹¹² UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110.

¹¹³ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 9.

¹¹⁴ UNESCO, Committee Decisions, "CONF 203 VIII.B.1," accessed June 3, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/2784>.

¹¹⁵ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 9.

¹¹⁶ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110.

¹¹⁷ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 9.

¹¹⁸ Ibid

pieces.¹¹⁹ Of course they include what is within the interior of the sites that involve the equipment, monumental paintings and any historic relics.¹²⁰ Then they state that the property that is being nominated is “Historical property of the city L’viv belongs not only to Ukrainian culture but also to the national heritage of Armenians, Germans, Jews, Poles, Italians, [and] Austrians.”¹²¹ By making this statement, Ukraine was trying to point out that the nominated sites correspond to the demands set forth by UNESCO that “a city should represent various character of the development and has preserved, in special natural surroundings, its spatial and structural organization that is typical of subsequent stages in the human history and meet the demands that the historic part should dominate over the contemporary surrounding.”¹²² In fact the Observer of Poland commended and welcomed Ukraine for filing the application of the “Old City of Lwow/Lviv” and strongly supports the request. They also stated that “the city of Lwow/Lviv is a very important link uniting the history of Poland and Ukraine, and has a particular importance to the culture of our two nations.”¹²³ From this statement one can see how transnational organizations can serve bilateral politics.

The next section for the Nomination Document discusses how Ukraine came up with the sites ‘authenticity.’ According to Ukraine “The authenticity of the urban ensemble of the historic centre of the city of L’viv is proved by the survived elements of its spatial structure, i.e. street and square planning, location and preservation of architectural dominants (temples),

¹¹⁹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 9.

¹²⁰ Ibid

¹²¹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 9.

¹²² Ibid

¹²³ UNESCO, World Heritage Committee, “Annex VII.2,” 22nd session, Kyoto, Japan, 30 November – 5 December 1998, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/repcom98a7.htm#2>.

character of residential buildings, unchanged landscape and its association with the very architecture.”¹²⁴

AUTHENTICITY

Design: Ukraine justifies the design authenticity of the King (Kniaz) city that was built during the thirteen century, by the character of the mentioned buildings; first by taking note of the defense functions that had preserved the linear character and provided proof of the exact location of the dominants (temples) that have survived as well as the streets and ancient cities squares. The original buildings were constructed of wood and hence did not survive. However the allocation was not random “but followed the rule of *apopcia*,” which simply means that each resident could stop the construction at any site adjacent to them, if the construction would obstruct their view of any monument or landscape scenery. The residents at this time considered architectural dominants (temples) to increase and add value to the natural view, therefore needed to be protected. The Nomination Document quotes a traveler, Martin Gruneverg that described L’viv as “The Castle Hill where King Lev erected the castle is not just a hill but also a world’s wonder. It stands about the vacuous space and could be observed from any remote place. After the castle has been built the hill looks like its hat had been taken off and replaced by a crown.” Ukraine states that the planning structure of King (Kniaz) city has was not changed and instead it grew into a new medieval center that was fortified by two rows of defensive walls and ramparts. This is timeframe that Rynok (Market) square took shape with its adjacent streets and general street network which gave it specific characteristics not only in location but with the construction of the different national quarters. This held three main quarters; the Ukrainian quarter which was home to the Uspenska (Assumption) Church complex, the Jewish quarter where their synagogue was present, and the Armenian quarter which held the Armenian temple complex. Apparently

¹²⁴ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 10.

the borders of the quarters for housing construction “were strictly determined” and there for given proper allocation for their location within the city and even though the city has experienced “numerous fires” the system that was set in place survived. After 1772, in the eighteenth century, the city started to form outside of the cities defenses, along the main roads leading into the city where they also gave way to the country mansions that existed. The construction at the time on the outside of the defense walls stayed loyal to the “spatial scheme” set forth by the medieval city and “determined the main directions of its development,” which the State proposed as a “buffer zone” to the ‘Ensemble’ site nominated.¹²⁵

Architecture, Materials and Constructions: Ukraine states that “The ensemble of the historical centre of the city of L’viv is an example of harmony of different styles and different times buildings that go with each other and complement one another.” The point they are trying to get across is that the nominated site is home to many different cultures that have melded seamlessly together and in harmony with each other. The architecture included in the King (Kniaz) city is Renaissance, Gothic, Baroque, Rococo and Empire constructions with insertions of the Ukrainian Secession and Modern from later dates that were interwoven into the established ensemble. The State suggests that the restoration and reconstructions of buildings since their constructions have not been compromised or harmed and that “the original design of certain buildings, as well as authentic interior and exterior décor have been preserved.”¹²⁶

Landscape: Ukraine claims that the cityscape that was formed between the thirteenth to nineteenth centuries has remained preserved. They even claim that the current panorama of the historic center is the same that was reproduced by the Italian engineer and architect, Aurelio

¹²⁵ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 10.

¹²⁶ Ibid

Passarotti which is still preserved as a graphic picture that was published in the “Civitates Orbis Terrarum” volume VI and “brought out in Cologne” in 1618.¹²⁷

Workmanship: Ukraine claims to have even preserved the colors of the historical buildings, both exterior and interior of residential, public and sacred buildings. The following is a list of what Ukraine considers to be ‘authentic’ to L’viv:

- Stone works – elaborated portals, window frames, attics, minor plastics, décor
- Carpentry – wooden caved beams, wall benches, iconostasis constructions
- Pottery – roof and facing tiles
- Forged and Metal works – doors, window-shutters, lattice, crosses, décor¹²⁸

Ukraine claims that all “unique artistic works, iconostasis, wall paintings, wood and stone carvings” have been well preserved.¹²⁹

After seeing what Ukraine considers to be ‘authentic’ and knowing what ‘authenticity’ means to other State Parties I cannot help but to agree with the statement made by Greece during the Conference in Kyoto, Japan on this subject. They stated that;

“With regard to the recommendation of the Advisory Body on authenticity, we would stress that authenticity is a complex concept and the word “authenticity”, not accompanied by an appropriate specification, is empty of meaning valid. No ancient monument is “authentic” in the absolute and complete sense. All underwent during their long existence, alterations or restorations of various kinds. Only a more analytical approach is used to assess the magnitude of the relationship between the

¹²⁷ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 10.

¹²⁸ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 11.

¹²⁹ Ibid

work of ancient art and the formal and historical truth.¹³⁰ A broad reflection on the theme taking into account the difference and nuances of cultures will soon clarify a concept used today, but marked by an ambiguity that can only be detrimental to a good backup policy.”¹³¹

Basically the point that the Delegate is making here is that what is ‘authentic’ to one person is not necessarily ‘authentic’ for others and that nothing has been able to withstand time as an ‘original’ whole piece of art without some sort of restorative work to keep in shape at some point in its lifespan. The ‘authenticity’ that Ukraine lists and the property it includes is simply restricted to the medieval period. A period which L’vivians and Ukrainians in the area seem to romanticize about, this timeframe is what they are building their cultural nationalism on. This is a conscious effort to help build and bring together the nation. It is an attempt to forget about the past differences of imperial identities that have been forced upon them in the past and look at a time when they were united or at least fought for their unification and looking past their unwanted history since that time period, especially the twentieth century atrocities. Hrytsak and Susak agree that “there are evident gaps in representation of some periods ... but a much more important failure deals with modernity.”¹³² The city of L’viv seems afraid to modernize, and who can blame them when the past attempts of modernization have been so destructive. Lvivians first and foremost equate modernization with Sovietization and then next would be Polanization and Germanization. In every scenario of imperialism they had to give part of themselves up, whether that was language, culture, politics, etc. they felt less than themselves. Lvivians have this certain innate tendencies to revert to earlier ‘golden’ eras.

¹³⁰ Truth: This is another subject that is vastly debated. What and who is to say is truthful. There are many truths and sides to every story. This is the only part that the delegate should have thought longer about. Truth has the same issues as ‘authenticity’ does.

¹³¹ UNESCO, World Heritage Committee, “Annex VIII,” 22nd session, Kyoto, Japan, 30 November – 5 December 1998, accessed June 3, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/repcom98a8.htm>.

¹³² John J. Czaplicka, Blair A Ruble, and Lauren Crabtree. “Constructing a National City: The Case of L’viv.” In *Composing Urban History and the Constitution of Civic Identities*. Washington D.C.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press; 2003, pg. 159.

Zoning

The territory in L'viv has been separated into special zones to help legal protect the spaces. The Zones that exist are: landscape protective zone and the zones of regulated buildings that have a special regime of conservation and how they can use the historical environment. In the conservation zones the city helps or provides restoration and maintenance or not just the buildings, but transportation networks, pedestrian spaces and tourist attractions to help maintain, develop and attract as a cultural, educational and tourist center.¹³³

Conservation History

The justification also discusses the Conservation history and L'viv City Councils stipulations of 'authenticity' for the city. Conservation was started in the mid-19th century by the Central Commission on Historical Monuments, and then passed the torch to the Grono Organization of Conservators of Eastern Galicia. In 1930 they launched the National Program of Inventory of Historical Property and the historical monuments "became the property of the state." At this point the Directorate for Building Control of L'viv Municipality had the responsibility to restore and protect the historical buildings and then in the 40's the torch was passed to the Office of City Chief Architect and the architectural department of Oblast Executive Committee, as well as other commissions that were created for this purpose alone. Again this was a time of regime change for the city from Soviet to German and back to the Soviets as mentioned more detail in chapter 1. Of course this process has had a deep impact on historical memory and the politics surrounding it. During the 50's to 70's the supervision was under the Oblast Department of Architecture. In the 60's the Society for Preservation Monuments of History and Culture and they compiled a republican catalogue of the monuments. And "[s]ince

¹³³ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 12.

1992 the Directorate for the protection of the historical environment of L'viv City Council Executive Committee is responsible for the preservation of historic architecture.”¹³⁴

The nomination document also includes and Evaluation by ICOMOS where they discuss the city's qualities and do a comparative analysis as well as a brief description.

Results of the Nomination

UNESCO's decision to justify the nomination in June was the beginning of what L'vivians would consider to be a perfect marriage. UNESCO agreed to almost everything that was set before them. The category of the property fit their terms of cultural property by being a group of buildings that was established during the 1972 World Heritage Convention. UNESCO acknowledges the cities multi-ethnic population including Ukrainian, Armenian, Jewish, German, Polish, Italian and Hungarian groups.¹³⁵ This history seems to be tailored around these multi-ethnic and multi-religious aspects, which seems to be a huge plus for L'viv for UNESCO.

The finalized approved list of buildings involved was pretty much kept intact, there was only one exclusion, which was the House of 'Dnister' Insurance Company. Either UNESCO did not agree with the time period of it was built or the significance of the building. Considering that in Paris, France, the heart of UNESCO there is buildings only dating to the mid-nineteenth century it make one wonder why they would not accept this building. It is the only building originating from a later date that Ukraine included, however when UNESCO and ICOMOS did their investigations they should have been aware of the Opera House and George Hotel to just name a few buildings that would meet their requirements if they had been in Paris versus Ukraine. On another note UNESCO spelled out more clearly the fragmented defensive walls

¹³⁴ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 8.

¹³⁵ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 108.

that had survived and what was to be included on the list; the City Arsenal built between 1574-5, the Baroque Royal Arsenal built in 1639, and the Gunpowder Tower that was constructed in the mid-sixteenth century.¹³⁶

Authenticity, as set by UNESCO, is very agreeable.¹³⁷ They consider the urban layout has survived intact and that in terms of the materials that they are at an “acceptable level of authenticity.” The only thing that UNESCO was not thrilled with is “that some restoration work carried out in the 19th and early 20th centuries” occurred “before the current standards of conservation and restoration had been laid down.”¹³⁸ Therefore meaning that the restorative work was not up to their standards of reconstructing the original.

ICOMOS Evaluation

ICOMOS’s evaluation of the stated property occurred in January of 1998, stating that “L’viv is an exceptionally well preserved example of an eastern European historic town, which has retained its medieval urban topography and street pattern almost intact. It also contains religious and secular buildings of high quality from the Middle Ages onwards.”¹³⁹ Basically ICOMOS just restated what was already put forth by Ukraine, but they went a step further in putting forth a comparative analysis which states:

“L’viv is exceptional among the group of central and eastern European towns of medieval origin by virtue of the fact that it emerged almost unscathed from World War II. The only town in the region with which it may be compared is Krakow (Poland), which is on the World Heritage List. Its historical trajectory was, however, significantly different from that of Krakow, and this is reflected in its urban structure, and in particular in its heritage of churches and other places of worship.”¹⁴⁰

¹³⁶ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 108.

¹³⁷ Except for Greece that was stated earlier in the chapter.

¹³⁸ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110.

¹³⁹ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110.

¹⁴⁰ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, 110.

Simply it holds a similar make-up of that of Krakow, but with a more multi-cultural atmosphere and history which can be seen by the variety of churches.

ICOMOS, however was not just there for observation, they made some suggestions as well to improve the space. They suggested that a mast and antenna to be removed since it dominated the skyline and currently has no purpose. They also made recommendations to the nominated areas that Ukraine agreed they would work on and in June of 1998 they found the recommendations to be satisfactory.

Conclusion

According to Yaroslav Hrytsak and Victor Susak “Vasyl’ Kuibida, the city’s mayor from 1994 until early 2002 and his team, composed of younger and reform-minded person, tried to launch an ambitious program to transform L’viv into a major European tourist center.”¹⁴¹ However their efforts, Hrytsak and Susak feel that “most likely, the tourists from abroad would be most interested to see the multicultural legacy of the city[,] ... it would not exactly be the thing they would encounter here.”¹⁴² During this timeframe the committee as well as the mayor, were stuck on the idea of promoting not just a “Ukrainian image of the city but to promote a national version of Ukrainian historical memory as well.”¹⁴³ Ukraine is trying to make their mark by using the international community of UNESCO to permanently promote Ukrainian Nationalism in their attempt to anchor themselves in the world using a form of cultural nationalism. Cultural Nationalism “seeks to preserve and enhance the distinctiveness of a national

¹⁴¹ Czaplicka and Ruble, “Constructing a National City: The Case of L’viv,” pg.159.

¹⁴² Ibid

¹⁴³ Czaplicka and Ruble, “Constructing a National City: The Case of L’viv,” pg. 153.

consciousness through the selective constructions of history and tradition.”¹⁴⁴ Author Mark Jarzombek, states that “[u]nlike state nationalism, which often embraces a platform of modernization and urbanization, cultural nationalism champions ethnic lineages and historical hierarchies.”¹⁴⁵ This was a process that has been emphasized by UNESCO’s 1972 *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* by promoting and linking together the ideals of ‘heritage’ and with this the associated politics that historical places, monuments and such are shared by all of humanity.¹⁴⁶

So for better or worse, the Ukraine has used UNESCO as a way to stake their claim in the international community as well as using this as a form of nationalism, not fully realizing the impact that this may or may not have on their city and politics both at the national and international level. Cultural nationalism is not something that has just made its mark on Ukraine during the late twentieth century, but is a process that was started over a hundred years prior under the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, as mentioned above.

¹⁴⁴ Mark Jarzombek, “The Metaphysics of Permanence – Curating Critical Impossibilities,” *Log: Observations on Architecture and the Contemporary City*, vol. 21, Winter 2011, pg. 125.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid

¹⁴⁶ Ibid

Chapter 3

Continuing the Talks

The World Heritage Cite Nomination Documentation on May 12, 1998 discusses the Decision of the World Heritage Committee during the 22nd Session. UNESCO decided to include the site on the World Heritage List on the basis of meeting the criteria of (ii) and (v):

*“**Criterion (ii):** In its urban fabric and its architecture, L’viv is an outstanding example of the fusion of the architectural and artistic traditions of Eastern Europe with those of Italy and Germany.”*

*“**Criterion (v):** The political and commercial role of L’viv attracted to it a number of ethnic groups with different cultural and religious traditions, who established separate yet interdependent communities within the city, evidence for which is still discernible in the modern townscape.”¹⁴⁷*

The Delegate from Hungary reiterated the fact that Ukraine needs to give more attention to the tourism management at the site, as stated in the Chapter 2, as well as the Observer from Poland commending Ukraine for nominating the site in the first place. The Mayor of L’viv thanked the Committee and pledged to maintain and promote the plural cultural values of sites nominated.¹⁴⁸ The documentation also dictates whom is held responsible for the preservation/conservation of the property (L’viv Directorate for the protection of historical environment in the City of L’viv), the city’s history of preservation and conservation, their means for preservation/conservation (laws and resolutions, financial resources available, specialist to be trained at the L’viv Polytechnic University or Academy of Arts, the scientific-research and design institutes they are to use and who is to carry out the restoration) and management plans.

¹⁴⁷ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, *L’viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre* (Paris: May 12, 1998): Cover page.

¹⁴⁸ UNESCO, World Heritage List, WHC Nomination Documentation, Cover Page.

28th Session of the WHC 2004

In 2004 the World Heritage Committee met again. The Committee discussed the findings of the international reactive monitoring mission to the property. During the meeting they also congratulated Ukraine for having instigated an international reactive monitoring mission, in order to discuss ways of enhancing the state of conservation of the property. The Committee expressed their appreciation to the German World Heritage Foundation for providing assistance for carrying out the mission.¹⁴⁹

The German World Heritage Foundation is an initiative of the Hanseatic towns of Stralsund and Wismar in Germany. The foundation was established in 2000 just before the towns actually submitted their application to be included as a World Heritage Site. They formed the foundation to help change and shape the way the preservations of sites were financed. Instead of a one-time lump sum, they would save the capital investments and only use the interest to finance the new projects every year. The main goal for the foundation is to help balance the World Heritage List and assist sites on that are endangered. Their focus is countries with limited finances. Ukraine most certainly has looked at this foundation as a possibility for helping them in maintaining their promise to preserve the sites and UNESCO could never turn down such philanthropic foundations when they directly benefit their cause.¹⁵⁰

Ukraine was to take into account the recommendations made by the international reactive monitoring mission in January 2001 in particular to improve the management structure and planning process.¹⁵¹ Economically Ukraine was on the heel of a huge recession during this

¹⁴⁹ UNESCO, *World Heritage List, L'viv, Ukraine*, No. 865, Decision – 28COM 15B.100, 2004.

¹⁵⁰ Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar: Two Cities – One Heritage, “German World Heritage Foundation”, accessed June 5, 2014, http://www.wismar-stralsund.de/en/world_heritage_foundation.

¹⁵¹ Decision – 28COM 15B.100

timeframe and things were improving but not entirely corrected yet. Politically Ukraine was coming to the end of the ‘Kuchma Years,’ where he made some changes for the better, but mostly was authoritarian and when he leaves Ukraine’s world shakes and leads to the Orange Revolution. Improved management structure and planning process was extremely needed, but a hard task for Ukraine to undertake alone.

Finally UNESCO requested Ukraine to provide to the World Heritage Centre by February 1, 2005 a report on the situation, particularly as regards to the development of the construction projects and other issues discussed by the mission in order that the World Heritage Committee could examine the state of conservation of the property at its 29th session in 2005.¹⁵²

29th Session of the WHC 2005

During the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2005, five decisions were made concerning L’viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (Ukraine).

1. The Committee examined the Document WHC-05/29.COM/7B.Rev.¹⁵³

The document revealed three main threats; new construction, lack of ‘valid’ detailed plan documentation, inadequate infrastructure i.e. sewage

2. They recalled its Decision 28 COM 15B.100 that was adopted at their 28th session (Suzhou, 2004). The need for proper management structure and planning process.
3. The Committee commends Ukraine again for taking measures to improve the management structure and planning process and encourages them to continue their efforts.

¹⁵² Decision – 28COM 15B.100

¹⁵³ Which is a document sent to each member of the committee to prepare for the session

4. The Committee encourages Ukraine to complete the revision of the Master Plan for the World Heritage property and notes that a report on the property is due under Section II of the Periodic Report for Europe
5. They request that Ukraine is to provide the World Heritage Centre with an updated report by February 1, 2007 for examination by the committee at its 31st session (2007).¹⁵⁴

There is an extremely strong urgency from UNESCO to Ukraine to collect themselves, economically and politically because without proper structure, laws and consequences their preservation efforts will be in vain. This is the exact thing Ukraine has had issues with, as well as all of the former Soviet States, on some level, after the fall of the USSR. Realizing that an international force cannot physically come in and take over the area, but in cases like this, why not? Why is there not a committee stationed there helping and guiding Ukraine on how to create a Master Plan, rules, regulations and reinforcements? Why does UNESCO not have a lobbying force in the capital city, Kiev, to help with the legal woes from the state level? If this site, or any other World Heritage Site, is in trouble whether that be financial, economically, physically, etc., the international community (in this case UNESCO) has the responsibility to make sure the sites are saved for humanities sake. Is that not the point of becoming a World Heritage Site, to preserve it for future generations?

The struggles and differences of the Post-Soviet countries are of no surprise to any economist, politician, or person in general, so why was it that the ‘West’ was not prepared? Why the ‘West’ does not even seem to be doing anything to help the matter now? The simple logic

¹⁵⁴ Decision – 29COM 7B.87 – L’viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (Ukraine), 2005.

behind having International Organizations both governmental and non-governmental is to be able to cross borders and work together in a common bond or goal. Why does it not work?

When asked what has been the most difficult task, accomplishment or demand from UNESCO since becoming a site in 1998? Only three answers came up in differing forms; lack of laws and regulation, lack of skilled laborers, and the lack of education of the public. UNESCO is qualified to help in all three of these areas. The lack of laws stems from conflict between L'viv and the capital, Kiev per Iryna Podolyak that works for the City Council, Department of Humanitarian Policy and Head of the Office of Culture.¹⁵⁵ Either way UNESCO should be able to assist in all matter, helping to educate the public on preservation measures, in urging the capital to apply appropriate laws and regulations, and in educating the governing body on how to apply appropriate laws.

31st Session of the WHC 2007

In this session the state of conservation report submitted by Ukraine on March 12, 2007 is a long list of concerns, issues and possibilities that the state is planning on undertaking. The first being that on December 9, 2005 the L'viv City Executive Committee approved a change in the boundaries of the historical area in L'viv. Different zones were introduced as well for the regulation of construction and protection of the historical urban landscape. Ukraine makes note that they were able to carry out “a number of projects to define the boundaries of territories and protection zones.” A group was formed on September 25, 2006 to coordinate the work in the historical areas and protections zones. Between 1998-2007, Ukraine has been trying to create a comprehensive program for the preservation of historical buildings in L'viv that entails the work

¹⁵⁵ Iryna Podolyak, interviewed by author, L'viv, tape recorded, April 16, 2014.

plans for management and maintenance. Apparently this is something that they have worked on and tried to implement on an annual basis and plan to conclude the attempts by 2007.¹⁵⁶

Ukraine then breaks down their budget in 2006 from the state and local levels as well as the number of tourists, 161,000 with 41,800 of them being foreigners. Ukraine brings up that they are implementing research which is aimed at determining the reasons of deterioration of the historical buildings extensively. The results proved that the vehicle vibration as a cause. The city has already installed vibration absorber plates in Rynok (Market) Square and they are trying to work out tram and automobile routes to deter the traffic flow outside of the preserved area. Then they give a list of what they are trying to accomplish themselves; restoration of five blocks in the historical center, pedestrian pavements and regeneration project in the central part of L'viv, taking stock notes of landscape and architectural complexes to define territories and protection zones, defining territories and protections zones, and finally to create a Training Centre on protection, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage and a school for restoration techniques.¹⁵⁷

After looking over this it was just shocking that so much information was put forth to UNESCO, is this something that is required by UNESCO on all sites? The answer is no. Weimar, Germany became a site at the exact same time as L'viv and Merida, Spain is an example of another 'ensemble' that made the list in 1993, just a couple years before L'viv, and yet neither of these sites have been requested or submitted such detailed information on their sites. So why is it that L'viv has submitted this much documentation? Is this a case of bullying by UNESCO on a former Post-Soviet site? I would not think so considering Weimar was Post-

¹⁵⁶ UNESCO, SOC Report 2007, accessed June 6, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/1054>.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid

Soviet as well, but then again it is a part of a united Germany now and most seem to forget this. Looking at the Mir Castle Complex in Belarus, a neighboring state and the one most closely related in the ‘borderland’ position like Ukraine, and the complex was included on the List in 2000 and since then UNESCO has not said a word.

The decision by the World Heritage Committee entails seven points;

1. The examined document WHC-07/31.COM/7B
2. Recalled decision 29 COM 7B.87, that was adopted at the 29th session (Durban, 2005).
3. Takes note in the fact of Ukraine’s efforts in improving the management structure and planning process
4. They urge Ukraine to complete the revision of the Master Plan for the property
5. They also note that the proposal to create a Training Centre for protection, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage and encourages the authorities to cooperate with ICCROM in this regard taking into account the Global Training Strategy
6. They request Ukraine to submit the topographic maps indicating the exact boundaries of the property and its buffer zone.
7. Finally they request Ukraine to provide the World Heritage Centre and updated report by February 1, 2009 to be examined by the Committee at its 33rd session in 2009.¹⁵⁸

ICCROM stands for International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property and they work closely with UNESCO to assist the member states in five main areas; Training, Information, Research, Cooperation and Advocacy.¹⁵⁹ Considering this, it

¹⁵⁸ Committee Decisions, 31 COM 7B.120, accessed June 6, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/4915>.

¹⁵⁹ ICCROM, “What is ICCROM?,” accessed June 6, 2014, <http://www.iccrom.org/about/what-is-iccrom/>.

amazes me that even though ICCROM has been with UNESCO since its 9th session in 1956, it took them almost 10 years to help with this site.¹⁶⁰

32nd Session of the WHC 2008

In 2008 during the examination of nominations and minor modifications to the boundaries of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List, the committee first examined documents WHC-08/32.COM/8B.Add and WHC-08/32.COM/INF.8B1.Add.¹⁶¹ Next the committee approved the minor modification to the boundary of the buffer zone of L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre, Ukraine.¹⁶² And finally it requests that Ukraine provides, as soon as possible, details of the overall area of the adjusted buffer zone.¹⁶³ This was just a follow up to the 31st session in 2007, the sixth requirement which was to submit the topographic maps indicating the exact boundaries of the property and its buffer zone. UNESCO received the adjustment and approved it. However, why was an adjustment necessary and considering that the adjustment is smaller than the original, what does this signify? The buffer zone does not receive any preservation help, physically or fiscally, so why would it be so necessary in changing it? The answer lies in the up and coming 2012 Eurocup in L'viv and the necessity to build new hotels and accommodations, including restaurants and such. I believe they specifically changed this border to appease UNESCO's concerns about the building projects occurring in certain parts of the city.

¹⁶⁰ ICCROM, "History," accessed June 6, 2014, <http://www.iccrom.org/about/history/>.

¹⁶¹ UNESCO, *World Heritage List, L'viv, Ukraine*, No. 865, Decision – 32COM 8B.69 – Examination of nominations and minor modifications to the boundaries of naturel, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List - L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (Ukraine), 2008.

¹⁶² Decision – 32COM 8B.69 – Examination of nominations and minor modifications to the boundaries of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List, 2008.

¹⁶³ Decision – 32COM 8B.69 – Examination of nominations and minor modifications to the boundaries of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List, 2008.

33rd Session of the WHC 2009

During 2009, the World Heritage Committee's decision after having examined document WHC-09/33.COM/7B.Add and recalling decision 31 COM 7B.120, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), expressed its concern about numerous construction projects within the World Heritage property and its buffer zone which could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The committee urges Ukraine to complete the revision of the Master Plan for the World Heritage property and requests Ukraine to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the state of conservation of the property and the issues identified in Decision 31 COM 7B.120, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007). Also they requested that Ukraine is to submit to the World Heritage Centre by February 1, 2010, a detailed state of conservation report of this World Heritage Property including the detailed existing projects and description of any intention to undertake or to authorize major restoration or new construction projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010.¹⁶⁴

As one can see, changing the buffer zone did not work in the way that they had in mind and now UNESCO is cracking down harder on L'viv to do another mission to assess the property. UNESCO also wants another detailed description of their intentions for the property. Ukraine has yet to turn in their Master Plan. During this time, Ukraine was in the wake of yet another form of leadership change which resulted in the Orange Revolution. L'viv itself was a forerunner with refusal to recognize the election results that sparked the controversy.¹⁶⁵ In November 24, 2008 the Central Election Commission declared that Yanukovych was officially

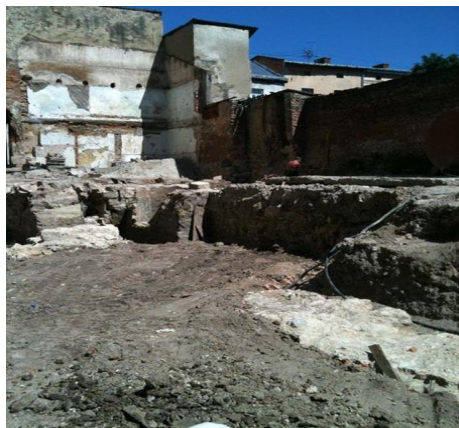
¹⁶⁴ UNESCO, *World Heritage List, L'viv, Ukraine*, No. 865, Decision – 33COM 7B.126 – L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (Ukraine), 2009.

¹⁶⁵ Subtelny, "Ukraine: A History," pg. 636.

recognized as the victor of the election, which is interesting since they were implicated in the falsification of the results.¹⁶⁶ Basically a shake in the leadership and fact that Ukrainians stood up for their democratic rights (the right to vote and be heard) made note of several needed changes within the country.

34th Session of the WHC 2010

During the 34th session in 2010, the World Heritage Committee decided after they examined document WHC-10/34.COM/7B and recalling decision 33 COM 7B.126, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) that they note the results and recommendations of the March 2010 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission and request Ukraine to take them into account.¹⁶⁷ Representatives of L'vivs civil society sent the World Heritage Centre a petition that requested the prevention of construction of a seven story building on the site of the former Franciscan monastery's' garden and park. On top of everything at the site, they found Jewish baths and homes that dated back to the thirteenth century and several pieces of pottery.



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¹⁶⁶ Subtelny, "Ukraine: A History," pg. 637.

¹⁶⁷ UNESCO, *World Heritage List, L'viv, Ukraine*, No. 865, Decision – 34COM 7B.104 –L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (Ukraine) (C 865), 2010.

¹⁶⁸ The site of the possible 7 story building (hotel) and the archeological dig before the build taken in June 2011 by author.

ICCOMOS findings included the main factors affecting the property are development pressures, loss of the visual integrity of the city, deformation of buildings due to the geological conditions of the soil, and intensive deterioration of decorative elements due to atmospheric pollution. ICCOMOS mentioned the loss of “integrity and authenticity of the property due to inappropriate methods used regarding the conversion of historic building and the absence of dwelling rehabilitation standards.” Ukraine states that their Master Plan is expected to be in force for summer of 2010 that encompasses a management plan for 2009-2015. Ukraine also mentions the added tourism pressure, to develop additional tourist infrastructures, because of the UEFA (Union of European Football Associations) Euro 2012 finals.¹⁷⁰

They also note the work carried out by Ukraine on the strategic management plan and also request them to submit it to the World Heritage Centre in three paper copies and an electronic version. The committee expresses deep concern regarding the overall state of conservation of the property, and in particular, serious changes to the urban fabric and considerable threat to the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property and urges Ukraine to immediately adopt all necessary measures aiming to ensure the safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property, including guidelines for the restoration and conservation of the urban fabric. The committee also urged Ukraine and the municipal authorities to immediately halt any development projects, and in particular at the Citadel and construction at the former Franciscan Monastery, which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of the property, and to inform the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, on any intention to undertake or to authorize such projects. The committee also calls upon the

¹⁶⁹ Ibid

¹⁷⁰ UNESCO, “State of Conservation (SOC),” accessed June 7, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/526>.

international community to consider supporting the conservation and rehabilitation of the urban fabric. And finally they request Ukraine to submit to the World Heritage Centre by February 1, 2011, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including the results of monitoring and survey of the urban fabric, the strategic management plan and the urban master plan as approved, as well as the report on the use of the historic buildings and monuments, for examination by the World Heritage Committee, with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 35th session in 2011.¹⁷¹

35th Session of the WHC 2011

The World Heritage Committee's decision in 2011 after examining document WHC-11/35.COM/7B and recalling decision 34 COM 7B.104, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) notes the progress made with the development of a strategic Management Plan and requests that it be sent to the World Heritage Centre immediately upon completion. It acknowledges that major development projects which could adversely affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and specifically the construction of a hotel and construction on the former Franciscan monastery site within the historic center and buffer zone, have come to a complete halt. They also acknowledge the progress of restoration works in accordance with established procedures, and reiterates that all future plans for restoration and new development must be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. The committee recognizes the value of restoration projects implemented in coordination with the international community, and encourages Ukraine to continue in such efforts and urges Ukraine to fully address the recommendations of the 2010 World Heritage

¹⁷¹ Decision – 34COM 7B.104 –L'viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (Ukraine) (C 865), 2010

Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in order to achieve substantial progress towards removing the threats to the property. They also requested that Ukraine is to invite a joining World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess progress in the implementation of all necessary measures in compliance with its decisions, prior to the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2013. And further requests Ukraine to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by February 1, 2012 (prior to the mission) and by February 1, 2013, progress reports on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.¹⁷²

Ukraine submitted their state of conservation report on January 19, 2011 and the results of the 2011 SOC stated that they received the Master Plan and the construction of the building has been ceased. They also mentioned that Ukraine is currently discussing drafting an amendment to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act of Ukraine. The state is currently carrying out two international restoration and conservation projects in cooperation with the Polish Ministry of Culture and the German technical cooperation (GTZ). The also introduced in 2010, programs for the provision of financial aid to historical building apartment owners where they repaired and restored house balconies and work on the Armenian cathedral and Jesuit Church has been completed.¹⁷³

37th Session of the WHC 2013

At the 37th Session the World Heritage Committee examined document WHC-13/37.COM/7B and recalled their decision 35 COM 7B.113 in 2011. The Committee “acknowledge[d] the halt[] of the development of the Citadel and Bernadine monastery, the

¹⁷² UNESCO, *World Heritage List, L’viv, Ukraine*, No. 865, Decision – 35COM 7B.113 –L’viv – the Ensemble of the Historic Centre (Ukraine) (C 865), 2011.

¹⁷³ UNESCO, “State of Conservation (SOC),” accessed June 7, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/428>.

adoption of the Integrated Concept for the Redevelopment of the Centre of L'viv and of the Regulations for placing announcements in the city of L'viv, and the completion of the digitized mapping of the property.” They took note of the fact of the 2012 reactive monitoring mission and deeply urged Ukraine to take the necessary steps in implementing the mission’s recommendations, especially the pressing conservation and management issues. Then the Committee spells out four areas that Ukraine should follow through with; the first being to formalize the “statutory basis for measure” the preservation property including the buffer zone and to make sure that adequate support is given by archaeologically recording and investigating the area first. The second demand from the Committee to the Ukraine was to “[e]stablish regulations for restoration and redevelopment, underpinned by detailed studies of the attributes contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and introduce a system of Visual Impact Studies for new development proposals.” In simple terms Ukraine needs to make sure they do not change the overall look of the city and should make sure they have the proper procedures in place to make sure this does not happen. Third on the list was for Ukraine to establish a widely represented management body that even includes non-governmental organizations and finally to prepare a Strategic Management Plan, not only for the property but to include the buffer zone as well. In the Strategic Management Plan it should include provisions for zoning for specific ‘important’ ensembles, also for archaeological conservation and traffic management.¹⁷⁴

The Committee also ‘urges’ Ukraine to stop all work at the Hotel complex (Fedorova 23-15), at the Residence of the Minister of Interior (Krivonosy 1) and the Residential complex (Dovboucha 15). Telling Ukraine they must allow the development of Heritage Impact

¹⁷⁴ UNESCO, “Committee Decisions 37 COM 7B.87,” accessed June 7, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/5105>.

Assessments and the review by the World Heritage Centre as well as their associates. With the interviews taken, it was a clear consensus of nothing but love for UNESCO from Lvivians. So why, when you read the notes from UNESCO, does it seem that Ukraine does not listen or follow the rules? And also, why is UNESCO asking so much from this Ukraine when it is not listed on the Danger List and all other comparable sites do not receive this amount of attention? Is this favoritism or targeting?

The knit picking continues with the sixth request stating that Ukraine must submit to the World Heritage Centre, details of the “all new major developments within the property” including the Heritage Impact Assessment that they must take so UNESCO and their associates can review it first (in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*, Paragraph 172). Lastly they request that Ukraine is to submit to them by February 1, 2015 and updated report on the State of Conservation of the property once again and the above mentioned progress of the implementation status for the 39th session of UNESCO 2015.¹⁷⁵

The decision of the SOC came after Ukraine submitted the report on January 31, 2013 and the mission that took place from May 7-12 in 2012. Ukraine had actually submitted two large lists of conservation projects and the 2012 report mentioned the adoption of the “Integrated Concept of the Development of the Centre of L’viv” which is a document for the planning in the historic center, “Rules regarding placement of outside advertisements in L’viv,” and the “Guide to the city,” and provided instruction concerning the historical architecture and methods of reconstruction and repair work. Ukraine mentioned that they halted the work that could have potential adversely impacted the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, more specifically the Citadel and Franciscan monastery. The report confirmed the digitization of the property

¹⁷⁵ UNESCO, “Committee Decision,” 2013.

sites. However Ukraine did not mention their development of the Strategic Management Plan or if they have established neither an Independent Advisory board, nor a plan for the traffic and parking concerns or any of the other problems brought up by the SOC mission in 2010.¹⁷⁶

ICCOMOS raised four concerns to be addressed by Ukraine. The first being legislation; Ukraine's modification of laws are contradictory, too complicated and the Minister of Culture's authority has actually weakened instead of strengthening. The laws and regulations are too generalized (where they exist) or over-centralized, subjective and just not geared to historic repair. ICCOMOS stated that "the legal pretention of Ukraine's World Heritage properties in general ... is inadequate." The second subject is management systems; the weakening of the Minister of Culture raises huge concerns, as it should, and with no independent advisory board there seems to be no progress with the creation of the Management Plan. Again ICCOMOS states "with no Site Manager and gaps in the legal framework, there is no clear system to ensure the effective management of the property."¹⁷⁷ It is very clear that ICCOMOS is very concerned about the inadequacies of Ukraine as this point.

The third issue approached by ICCOMOS is concerning plans, systems and mechanisms. ICCOMOS is concerned that the General Plan for L'viv is inadequate to address the issues concerning development potential and traffic congestion which has become serious. They even state that "the Mayor has attempted to address these problems by decentralizing offices and banning traffic from the historic centre, but the General Plan lacks precision in the historic zoning of the city, in the identification of heritage buildings and ensembles and in their regulation." Then they bash Ukraine's procedure as being "unsystematic and lack[ing] in precise

¹⁷⁶ UNESCO, "State of Conservation (SOC)," 2013, accessed June 8, 2014, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/1912>.

¹⁷⁷ UNESCO, "State of Conservation (SOC)," 2013

criteria or guidance.” These are good points, but they do not seem to be getting at the root of why these issues are occurring. Personally, I believe it is because they simply need more guidance on how to create laws and legislation that works better than what they are currently trying. You cannot expect something out of someone that has never seen or done this before and this is exactly what is going on in all of the Post-Soviet areas. Capitalism and democracy are new to them; it is a different mentality and way of doing things. Sure they have read books about it, but the materials were from a Soviet perspective. They simply cannot do something that they cannot comprehend mentally and this is where UNESCO, ICCOMOS, and all other international communities are lacking in proper teaching techniques to help these areas with the adjustment. The Soviet mentality was forced harshly onto generations after generations of people, so it will take time and patience to help them change this and it only will if they want to change. The ‘West’ needs to tread lightly in not to scare away their fellow members.¹⁷⁸

The last issue ICCOMOS addresses is the state of conservation itself. They take note that the funds for the property are insufficient even though Germany, Poland and Norway have cooperated in the efforts. They noted that several buildings are in a ‘very poor state of repair’ with no conservation practices to speak of. Again they reiterate that Ukraine is lacking pre-development research, inaccurate or fanciful reconstruction and lack the knowledge of when to bring in the archaeologists for excavation. They make note that even though the projects were stopped on the Citadel and Franciscan monastery the area remains uncertain. ICCOMOS notes that “it is often public pressure, rather than formal regulation, that prevents inappropriate development.”¹⁷⁹ This is something that came across in the interviews as well, that the public had more power in controlling the city spaces than the government did and this comes from lack

¹⁷⁸ UNESCO, “State of Conservation (SOC),” 2013

¹⁷⁹ Ibid

of education of the population. The citizens need to be educated on how and why good regulations and legislations being in place will work better than constantly petitioning UNESCO. Again this comes down to the mentality of the population and changing it to better suit L’viv and their heritage sites.

ICCOMOS conclude their mission report stating that it “raise[d] significant concerns with the legal protections, management systems and protective mechanisms, and the state of conservation of the property and its buffer zone,” and “while progress has been recognized in a few areas ... no progress has been reported in the production of Management, or area plans.”¹⁸⁰

In conclusion UNESCO, ICOMOS and the City Council of L’viv worked hand in hand in establishing the “Ensemble.” UNESCO and ICOMOS provided the tools and ‘directions’ for the City Council to expand upon and have a starting stone. The terms of ‘authenticity’ and ‘spatial layout’ were in the hands of the City Council and its delegates, but suggestions were made by UNESCO and ICOMOS. However that seems to be the only thing the international committee is doing – making suggestions. Physically teaching usually always lends itself to better results in the long run.

¹⁸⁰ UNESCO, “State of Conservation (SOC),” 2013

Conclusion

“[T]he post-Soviet period is the first time in Lviv’s post-war history when the city’s population has been able to form a public sphere (or spheres) and openly and officially relate to its memory as a subject”

– Tarik Cyril Amar

In closing while the world watches and waits to see how things will turn out in Ukraine, especially after their new elections, people are still asking “why they should care about Ukraine?” It is the ‘keystone’ of holding in balance the peace and understanding between the ‘East’ and the ‘West.’ It is the very cornerstone of keeping international collaborations and peace. And L’viv is the key city in operating this alliance.

As chapter one can attest, several former empires and countries have ties with or in their minds ‘lay claims to’ the fabled city of L’viv. This is not a separate world or some faraway land, but completely part of the overall fabric that makes up Europe and deserves the same amount of respect and understanding that every other historical location and preservation area receives. In fact local experts in L’viv, most notably Ihor Lyllo and Iryna Podolyak, would attest that it is an example of how local and national identity adopts to the international cooperation and being part of UNESCO has to promote the city as a European Cultural Center while assisting the city in understanding what constitutes as cultural heritage. The UNESCO seal of approval has given the city pride, prestige, privileges and a guarantee. Being a World Heritage Site has brought them advertisement for tourism which has created a vast amount of income and jobs for the city, as well as direction for the city’s government. The relations between UNESCO and the city is slowly changing mindsets and educating people to be aware of their responsibility in the

preservation and renovation process.¹⁸¹ Currently the citizens of L'viv use UNESCO as a “shield or barrier” to help protect them from destructive corporations or individuals said Ihor Lylio, but in reality this should not even be viably needed if the proper laws and regulations were in place.¹⁸²

The past occupiers of L'viv are also still responsible for the shaping of Ukraine's political agendas, economic situation and social aspects which include L'viv's cultural heritage preservations. The international community, UNESCO and ICCOMOS, need to take serious measures to help Ukraine and L'viv do what is necessary in preserving history for our future.

As you can see from the research on this project, there is a deep mental divide between the ‘East’ and the ‘West,’ however that divide has started to crumble since 1991 and the more that each side has had the time to learn directly from one another. This is the biggest obstacle and direction that should be pursued more intently. The ‘West’ for the most part has ‘told’ the ‘East’ what to do and how to do it, but there has been little to no physical help in this matter. The interesting scenario that I uncovered is that that ‘West’ acknowledges the discrepancies, maybe not as a whole but at least some are willing to step forward. In L'viv however, no one was willing to come forward and discuss such accusations, they would only simply say they loved UNESCO and everything it has accomplished for their city. The reason behind this comes down simply to the different mentalities and ideals of the population. That is why addressing the stereotypes that exist in both the local and international discourse is vital in healthy communication between Ukraine and the other member states of UNESCO.

¹⁸¹ Per interview with Iryna Podolyak, interviewed by author, L'viv, tape recording, April 16, 2014.

¹⁸² Ihor Lylio, interviewed by author, L'viv tape recording, April 14, 2014.

Before my interview process started my hypothesis of the situation was that L'viv would be under immense pressure from UNESCO, which would ultimately lead to discontent by the city and their citizens, I did not find directed towards UNESCO, but I did find it directed towards Kiev. In some ways I think this is misguided, why is it that UNESCO is not helping the capital city and L'viv to come to a viable solution to the situation. From L'viv's standpoint, relations with UNESCO are just a tool on dealing with Kiev, as they should be, but UNESCO could do so much more. Hopefully with the new presidency, Ukraine will be able to work closer with the international community to accomplish such tasks as proper legislation, regulations and repercussion when necessary.

There is not one direct solution is solving this situation of preserving the ensemble in L'viv. UNESCO is a vast enterprise that could and should use their resources in helping Ukraine for the future. First, the education system should be updated and enlightened from the primary level through college level on democracy and how and why it works from the 'western' viewpoint and not in comparison to Soviet politics. This is something that should stand alone and not be given the impression that one is better than the other. There also needs to be education for the general population in brochures, lectures, seminars to help people understand what international organizations do and how they can help and secondly how they as citizens can help in restoration and preservation efforts. UNESCO themselves have stated "stated education plays a fundamental role in human, social and economic development," by helping Ukraine in this they can forever change their future for the better. And in doing so, change the future for the betterment of the world.

'Cultural nationalism' is also an issue that needs to be addressed in Ukraine and urged by UNESCO to include a more varied historical picture. I am sure that there are parts they want to

hide, either because of shame or hatred, but these are the exact reasons why they should not be forgotten. If you do not know history and past events, you inevitably will fall back into those shoes. Ukraine needs to accept and move forward from their past to build a happy and unified state.

As you read in the first chapter of my thesis, Ukraine as well as L'viv has had an interesting history filled with all kinds of characters, some 'bad' and some 'good.' These situations and empirical histories is that has built such beautiful character in the city as well as the Lvivians themselves. Where else does one grow-up learning Russian, Ukrainian, and Polish and with loving admiration for the Hapsburg Empire? With this interesting mix of cultural inheritance comes a different layer of perspectives and issues that start locally, expand to the state level and eventually the international level. The ideology has many facets that change with the circumstances and in L'viv the circumstances are always changing.

Debuting in the second chapter is the political issues at the time of the nomination of the property in 1997-8. The nomination and the decision making process surrounding it are very telling in what Ukraine finds important to preserve both politically and socially. It is also very telling by whom (other member states) makes remarks concerning the nomination and its potential. This is also the point in which you can see what UNESCO likes about the nominated site and what they are looking for in a site.

The third chapter is a continued discussion from UNESCO, ICCOMOS and Ukraine since the time of the nomination up to 2013. In this chapter you can see the tensions rising between Ukraine and the international bodies they are dealing with. Amid the increase tensions internationally, Ukraine is also dealing with national turmoil and upheavals that make things

even more interesting and certainly frustrating to the City Council of L’viv. This political and economic issue being unsettled is the exact reason UNESCO needs take more serious steps in assisting Ukraine and physically guiding them the way. UNESCO needs to be the teacher metaphorically speaking and indoctrinate Ukraine with the tools to stabilize themselves in all manners.

When asked if you could go back, would you make the same decision concerning becoming a World Heritage Site with UNESCO? It was a resounding “YES” and the reasons varied from the positive change of mentality in the city, adding more sites for nomination, and the invaluable information the city has learned from the experience.

So with the words of the current Mayor of the City of L’viv, Andriy Sadovyy, this gives “us much food for thought not only about these particular public spaces but also about the potential and future of our city. ... this documentation will, I am sure, be of great interest to all who have a concern for cultural heritage and the UNESCO listed historical city of Lviv.”¹⁸³

¹⁸³ Pavlo Hrytsak and Hanna Mischchenko translated, *International Design Competition for the Open Spaces of the Bernardine Monastery Complex in Lviv/Ukraine_documentation*, The City of Lviv, November 2013, pg. 4.

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