

фатыпаў у новым будаўніцтве з мэтай візуальнага ўсталявання гістарычнай пераемнасці сродкамі архітэктуры.

Рэкамендуецца ўнесці шэраг захаваных аб'ектаў у Дзяржаўны спіс гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей Рэспублікі Беларусь, а таксама стварыць альбом абмерных накрысаў тых запаўненняў, якіх магчыма.

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PECULIARITIES OF THE SPACE FORMATION OF THE PALACE-PARK AND MANOR OBJECTS OF POLTAVA PROVINCE (UKRAINE) OF THE XVIIIth – MID-XIXth CENTURIES

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The space formation of the territories and main buildings of the palace-park and manor complexes of Poltava province (central part of Ukraine) of the XVIIIth – mid XIXth centuries are presented in the paper. This research is based on the comprehensive analysis of these objects. The reason for the research is the danger of the destruction of manor complexes, the loss of a significant cultural and historical heritage not only of the Poltava region, but also of Ukraine as a whole. In this work the complex methodology of the research is used, based on the historical-theoretical, comparative-historical, empirical and graphical methods. The author worked out the funds of national and state libraries, Ukraine archives (in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Poltava), reference and information funds of research institutes, local lore museums (in Poltava, Dikanka, Berezova Rudka, Gogolevo), departments for the protection of monuments of the historical environment the Poltava Regional State Administration and the Association Company “Ukrrestavratsiya” (Kyiv) and private collections of local

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WINDOWS AND DOORS IN ARCHITECTURE OF ELEVATIONS: CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION ASPECTS

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The paper discusses and summarises the particular role of door assemblies and window assemblies as architectural elements that are integral parts of an elevation. It identifies a range of issues that emerge in the course of conservation and restoration works and defines proposals for their solutions, as well as for application in new building construction. The article highlights at the same time the advantages of preserving such authentic elements and of keeping in line with their historical examples.

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ethnographers, witnesses of settlement’s inhabitants. As a result – the functional organization of the investigated objects is clarified, their regional features are revealed.

Introduction. Preservation and protection of the national historical and cultural heritage is one of the important issues of the state policy of Ukraine. This is supported by the current memorandum legislation and extensive work of deep studying of the architectural and urban heritage of Ukraine in order to preserve its national and regional traditions. The solution to this issue is based on a careful research of all preserved monuments, both on the territories of Ukraine as a whole, and in selected specific regions.

I. Ignatkin, Y. Neelgovsky, V. Timofiyenko, N. Novakovska, I. Kosarevsky, I. Ro-

dichkin, O. Tishchenko and other scientists were engaged in the research of the palace-park construction of Ukraine as a whole. Active research led to the emergence of a number of dissertations that directly affect palace-park complexes of certain regions of Ukraine. Among them about Kharkiv oblast, Volyn, Galichina, Kyiv region and author works – Poltava region. Due to such tendency there is a possibility to create a general picture of the development of the palace-park construction of Ukraine.

The cultural and historical heritage of Poltava region is represented by historical sights, architecture, culture, garden-park and decorative-applied arts, which make up a significant part of the national and cultural heritage of Ukraine. Historical palace and manor-park complexes of the region were at one time models of the exquisite architectural and landscape organization of their territories. They were also the centers of culture, aesthetics, spirituality of the Ukrainian-Russian intellectuals and so an integral part of Ukrainian national culture. Unfortunately, only some part of them was preserved on the territory of Poltava region. As a result the scientific discoveries about the lost and preserved manor complexes of our region are urgent and relevant. This information can be very timely, especially considering the state of preservation of most of them.

The study of palace-park and estate construction is carried out by the author on two levels – empirical and theoretical, which are closely connected with each other. The first towards in the process of gathering necessary information are analyzing of unknown and little-known source materials related to researched objects, their systematization. The analysis of historiographic materials from the palace-park and estate construction of Poltava region showed that before the beginning of the XIXth century any information about these objects was mainly stored in the private archives of their owners, which were almost destroyed. The only information sources of that period are the certificates of purchase for the land acquired and the hetman's orders for the reimburse-

ment of land, which in small numbers are kept in state archives. The analysis of historiographical material, organized by the main directions of the study, allows us to highlight "white spots" in previous scientific works and outline issues and materials for modern studies.

An integral part of the process is visual inspection of the surviving researched objects or their remnants. The most accurate documentary images of the object are provided by photos, which confirm the reliability of the study results and the accuracy of the methods used.

Further studies of the materials are based on historical, factual, monographic and topographical methods. The author uses comparative-historical research method when she substantiates regional features of space, functional, architectural, planning and compositional solutions of manor-park complexes. It is based on the comparison of Poltava objects with similar complexes from neighboring regions – Kharkiv and Kyiv regions, objects of the Russian Empire, including "pattern" projects.

Results of the research. In the XVIIIth – mid-XIXth centuries the territory of the Poltava region occupied a much larger area than the modern Poltava region. At that time, it consisted of small parts of the southern lands of Chernigov and Sumy regions, eastern Kyiv region, northern Cherkasy and Dnipro regions and western Kharkiv regions. In such a territorial state in 1802 the Poltava province was formed (fig. 1). Since that period provincial institutions, orders and new buildings in estates were established, such as capital palaces and palace-park complexes (fig. 2).

Socio-political and socio-economic factors of the Poltava region during the period under study led to the rise of a new generation of people – elders (nobles), raising their political and economic status as large landowners. Until the middle of the XVIIIth century the housing of a wealthy ruling population of Poltava region, located in "sotnia" towns, differed from the ordinary housing both in size, decoration, and planning, composition and nomenclature of buildings. As a

rule their "mansion buildings" [2] were located on the outskirts of the city and got considerable sizes.

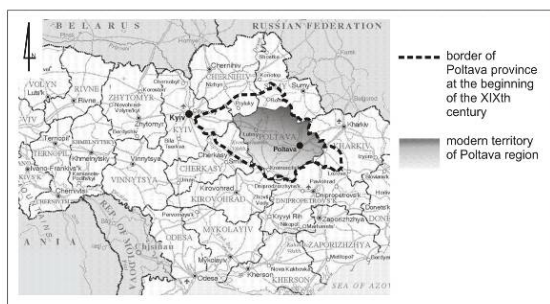


Fig. 1. Territory of Poltava province at the beginning of the XIXth century according to P. Bodyansky [1] on the modern map of Ukraine

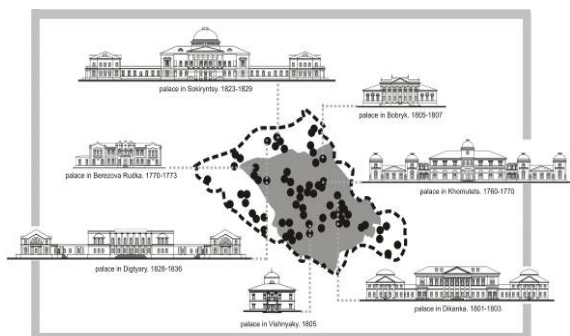


Fig. 2. The location of palace-park complexes on the map of the Poltava province

Hetman's awards, distribution and seizure of the Poltava lands caused development of new estates with significant palace buildings. It is not coincidence that the development of the first palace-estate complexes took place on the basis of Hetman's residences and estates of the Cossack leaders: in Khomutets – of D. Apostol, in Zgurivka – of K. Razumovsky, in Berezova Rudka – of I. Skoropadsky, in Sokirintsy and Dygtyary – of P. Galagan and others. Before that, the houses of the Cossack leaders were designed in the style of the Ukrainian Baroque ("Cossack Baroque") – the house of Kochubey in Baturyn, the Galagan building in Pryluky, and others. In the studied period they started to be replaced. The Ukrainian nobility occupied important positions in the state government and tried to equip their large land plots according to their "elite" situation and imperial tastes, which began to spread from

Western European countries. Sitting most of their life in the capital, in luxurious palaces, absorbing new cultural and political tendencies, they tried to introduce these in their estates. Besides, their official position gave a wide choice of architects and gardeners, not only from the capital but also from abroad. This encourages adoption of cultural and ethical norms, the fundamentals of architectural formations of palace-park ensembles. The best architectural forces at that time – architects M. Lvov, A. Menelas, P. Dubrovsky, J. Quarenghi, L. Ruska and others – were involved in the design projects in Poltava region. At the end of XVIIIth and early XIXth centuries the construction of Zynkivsky's manor in Krutyi Bereg village of the Poltava District, of Kapnist's manor in Velyka Obuhivka village Mirgorodsky District, of Kochubiy's manor in Dykanka village of the Poltava region began. These objects were built using already developed functional and volume-planning methods, which formed the basis for the further development of palace-park construction and park territory. Their main feature was refined elegance and arrangement of ensembles in significant territories, marked by picturesque nature.

The research has documented that the functional organization of palace-park complexes in the initial period of their development (early XVIIIth century) differed from the following periods (mid-XVIIIth - first third of the XIXth century) in the presence of four functions: representative (frontyard), residential, economic (backyard) and recreational (gardens), (fig. 3). They determined zoning plan of the estates. There was a prototype of the kurdoner. It was a "rectangle built around the perimeter by a lobby, cellar, stable, cold small lounges," "black" houses for the help and a bakery (as in Hadiach, [2]). On the perimeter of the main building and residential zone there was a recreational area, which varied with the palace-park in its size (small cherry or apple gardens). Some owners of the estate had exotic birds. The residential area of a Cossack leader's estate consisted of accommodation (for reception

of guests, rest, sleep, etc.) and household rooms for cooking, preserving foods, treasures and property.

The backyard was a prototype of the economic zone, but in slightly smaller sizes. Unlike the objects under study, the economic zone was located behind the frontyard and rooms. The nomenclature of the buildings in this zone consisted of rooms, connected to the "downside" of life [2]: bakery, "black huts", utility rooms and warerooms. The proof of this is also found in Arandarenko [3]: "The courtyard building is situated, so that the barn is on the front, and the cowshed and the paddocks are behind the house". The appearance of such manors differed from the usual village house by a larger decoration of not only the facades, but also of interiors. There was diversity in the organization of economic zones of the Hetman's yards and the wealthy ruling population. This led to increase in the nomenclature of its buildings: "the hetmans and leaders courtyards contained a large number of economic buildings – sheds, kitchens, baths, cellars, stables, etc. Often the kitchens were located in separate small buildings in the courtyard. Other economic buildings were not based on a separate economic courtyard, as it was done later, but together with a residential house and houses for the help" [4]. The analysis of functional organization of complexes allowed to determine the functional model of the system of vital processes inside palace-park ensembles.

Analysis of the functional organization of palace-park ensembles in the mid XVIIIth - first third of the XIXth century made it possible to state the relatively stable polyfunctionality of palace-park complexes with a change of the functional processes chronologically and depending on the area of the estate.

There were such functions: representative, residential, service, economic, recreational and auxiliary (communication, (fig. 3). Specific functional solution of the territories of the city estates should be noted (fig. 4), where functional development did not occur along the axis "entrance-palace-recreation",

but in a perpendicular direction to it (Poltava, Reshetylivka, etc.). The economic and service areas were in the foreground. While representative function was absent, which was characteristic to most of the city palace complexes, economic and service areas were on one line with the palace (manor in Poltava).

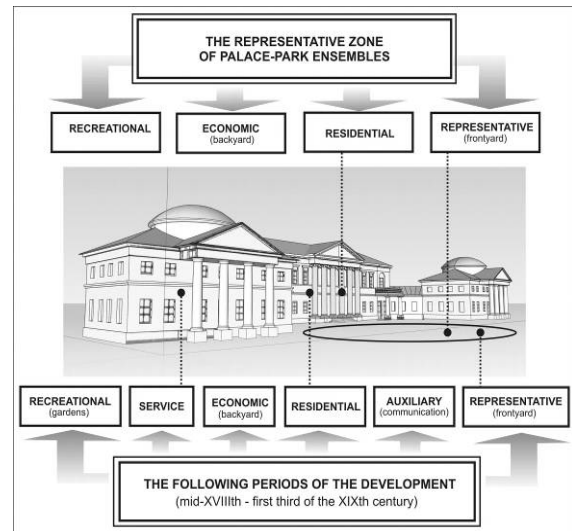


Fig. 3. The functional zones of the palace-park ensembles of the Poltava province

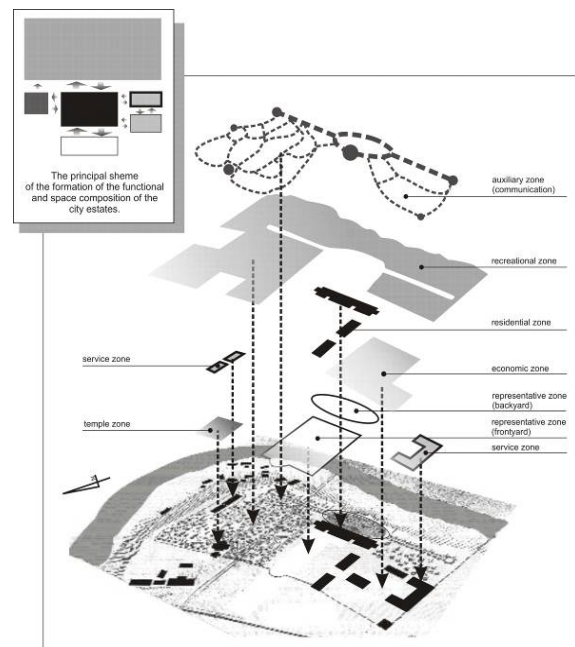


Fig. 4. Features of the formation of the functional and space composition of the city estates (on the example of the Reshetylivka palace-park ensemble)

Otherwise - on the other side of the main zone (manor in Reshetylivka). Typical

placement of the recreational function was only behind the palace (manor in Poltava, etc.) or on both sides of it and then entering rear palace area (manor in Reshetilivka, etc.). This was caused by the smaller areas of manors. In some city palaces and manor houses (Poltava, Kochubiy's and V. Kapnist's manors), located in the central part of the city, there was no representative functional zone. This feature was spotted in different types of manor objects and was caused by the urban structure, the location of the main building of the manor on the city red line, which was as the boundary of the city square. This function was taken by the recreational zone behind the palace, whose design is dominated by regularity, and some by the city square, located in front of the palace.

The domination of the representative function and discovered connection "representative space – palace" was noted in the country palace-park ensembles of the Poltava region of the second half of the XVIIIth century (eg, manor in Sokyryntsy, Khomutets, Yagotin, etc.) (fig. 5). The main element in the palace-park complex was a palace with rich interiors decorated with works of art, graphics and sculptures. Typically, a palace was built on a raised place of landscape. It had a great influence on the general planning of the park and dominated among other objects, especially in adjoining areas. This was evidenced by previous researchers (eg, I. Kosarevsky [5], V. Timofiyenko [6] and others), as well as travelers at that time (eg, A. Glagolev [7], O. Gun [8]). The dominant significance of the palace was also emphasized by the inclusion of service buildings in the general architectural and spatial composition. In such ensembles the influence of the Petersburg architectural school is traced, which was the center of the ideas of classicism. It was the school, which began to prepare the first architectural staff for the design and construction of palace complexes. The teachers of this school used the principles of French park construction - the mutual clarity of the lines of the palace and park, the creation of

green parterres near the main facades of the palace and on the main parterres of the complex, trimmed vegetation, locations of sculptures, pavilions, arbors, etc. These features were inherited by the palace-park complexes of the Poltava region.

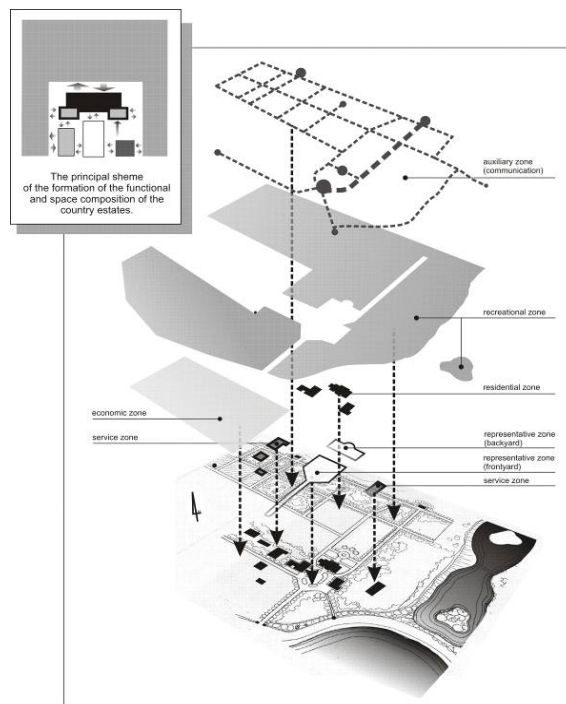


Fig. 5. Features of the formation of the functional and space composition of the country palace-park ensembles (on the example of the palace-park ensemble in Berezova Rudka)

In this period there was characteristic "division" of the representative zone into two parts: the kurdoner, formed by the palace and service houses (usually open), and the main alley leading to the kurdoner. The length of the alley reached considerable sizes and had to be designed regularly (manor in Khomutets, etc.). Gradually, by the end of the XVIIIth century, there was a departure from the regular main alley: vegetation on straight alleys are landed depending on the landscape [8].

The first quarter of the XIXth century is the time of further improvement of the style of classicism and the development of landscape parks. In spite of the gradual loss of flashy representation and considerable size of the representative zone in the palace-park ensembles of Ukraine, on the territory of

Poltava region had traditions of the end of the XVIIIth century (manor in Sokiryntsy, Digtyary, etc.), where the length of the main alley reached 460 m (according to the data of [8, p. 75]. This was also true for later ensembles of the second half of the XIXth century (manor in Zgurovka, etc.). The dependence of the representative zone size on the owner's social status and, consequently, on their wealth, makes it possible to differentiate the representative zone by size: significant (manor in Dikanka, Sokiryntsy, etc.), medium (manor in Khomutets, Reshetilivka, Kibintsy, etc.) and small (manor in Bobryk, Berezova Rudka etc.), (fig. 6).

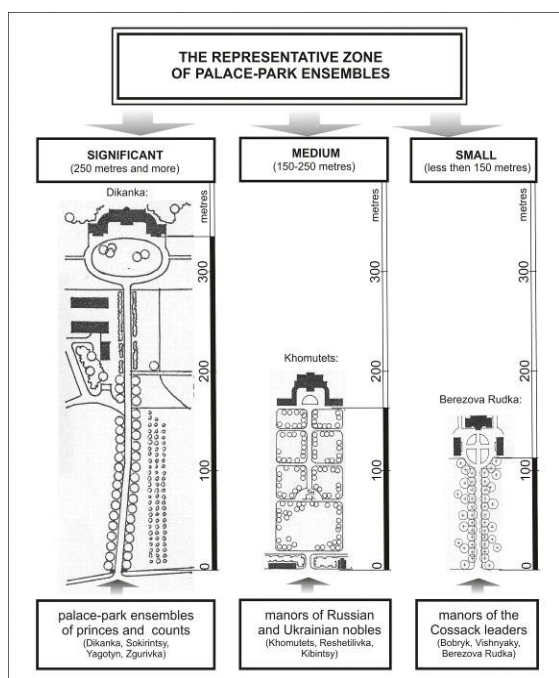


Fig. 6. Differentiation the representative zone by size in the palace-park ensembles of Poltava province

The location of the residential zone in all (except for city) palace-park ensembles was made along the main axis behind the courtyard. For wealthier residences a combination of service rooms with residential rooms through the galleries is more common (manor in Khomutets, Sokiryntsy, Dikanka, Digtyary, etc.). In medium and small manors there was a separate location of services and palace on both sides of the representative yard with the formation of a kurdoner (manor in Berezova Rudka, Vishnyaky, Gogolevj, etc.). In the manor complexes of the begin-

ning of the XIXth century the economic function was carried out along the axis to the main entrance (Sokiryntsy). On the basis of the system functional analysis of the palace-park ensembles of Poltava region of the XVIII-XIXth centuries the functional frame of different types of manor objects of the region was reproduced. For wealthier owners of estates common differentiation of the residential zone included: personal (own) and "for guests", bringing the latter to a separate house (eg "House for Visitors" in Dikanka, "Guest House" in Lebedintsy [9], [10].

The size and location of the economic zone depended on the size and area of the estate. In medium and small manors there was usual the location of the economic zone along the axis, perpendicular to the main, behind the service buildings, located separately from the palace (as in Berezova Rudka, etc.). Combinations of palace and service buildings led to the economic zone being located along the main alley at a distance (as in Khomutets, etc.). In the manors of the beginning of the XIXth century it was possible to carry out the economic function along the axis to the main entrance (Sokiryntsy). Beginning with the end of the XVIIIth century and especially in the early XIXth century in big residences an increase of the economic zone area took place (as a result of the attempt of large landowners to receive profits not only from agriculture but also from industrial production which led to its localization with a gradual transformation into production zone). It caused localization of the economic and production zones not only on the estate territory, but in the settlements (as in Dikanka). Thus, most of the estates were exemplary in the economic and business terms (as in Dikanka, Yagotin, Kruglik).

The significance and size of the recreational zone in palace-park ensembles of the region became more important with the development of park construction in Ukraine and particularly in Poltava region. At the studied period there was formation and development of landscape style in the palace-park construction of Poltava region. As a

result, the recreational area in manors occupied a considerable territory. For large residences, there was typical differentiation of the recreational zone: near the palace, which was located next to the courtyard facade of the palace, and park. In all cases, the zone near the palace had an open design (with a lawn, flower-garden, parterre, grass). There was stylistic variety of its design: regularity (as in Dikanka, Reshetilivka, etc.) and landscape (as in Berezova Rudka, Khomutets, Sokirintsy, etc.). The value of the recreational area has increased in the first part of the XIXth century with further development of landscape style. In large residences of the region, there was an increase of the recreational zone area with the specific division into the landscape part of the park and the forest park area (the forest area in Khomutets, the forest park in Sokirintsy, the forest tract "Stinka" in Reshetilivka). These studies have made it possible to find ponds in most of the palace-park ensembles in the region. There were dividing elements between landscape and forest park areas (manor in Reshetilivka, Sokyryntsy, Vishnyaky).

As to the household zone, it was located near the representative, residential and economic-service area with access to the central entrance of the manor (as in Khomutets). There was an increase of this area in wealthier owners' manors. In some palace-park ensembles there was the territorial combination of the household and residential areas, as a result of the placement of a coach entrance under the protruding part of the second floor of the palace (in manors in Bobryk, Gavrontsy, etc.).

Another important function of the palace-park ensembles of Poltava region should be noted is the temple (fig. 5). It has influenced all manors' territory. Orthodox churches were the property of the owners of palace-park objects, so their personal financial support during the construction led to their location directly on the territory of the complexes (as in Khomutets, Dikanka, Yagotin, Zgurivka, Reshetilivka, etc.). Temple objects were the shrines of the owner's families of the manors (in Dikanka, Yagotin, Berezova

Rudka). The wealthiest owners had a church on the territory of their manors (in Vishnyaky, Reshetilivka, etc.), some had more than one church (in Dikanka, Yagotin, etc.), a bell tower and a shrine (in Reshetilivka, Dikanka, Yagotin). Less wealthy owners owned only the church (manor in Khomutets), and some even a shrine (eg, manor in Berezova Rudka). This circumstance led to the inclusion of these structures in the internal functional and planning structure of the objects under study. The placement of the temple zone of estates was located on the perimeter near the main entrances of the manor (as in Reshetilivka, etc.). There was a separate entrance for the needs of inhabitants of the settlement. As an exception, in the palace-park ensemble in Dikanka there was a house church in one of the outbuildings of the palace (Church of Mary of Egypt). This is confirmed by the retained photos of the palace-park complex and archive documents [11], [12].

The polyfunctionality of palace-park ensembles made it possible to allocate a certain nomenclature of buildings and structures according to the corresponding functional zone. According to the results of the research four groups of buildings and structures are allocated by the author. The first group includes residential buildings - owners of the estate, its guests, service staff, etc. The functional layout of the buildings of this group depended on the status of their inhabitants: the owners of estates and their service staff. The second group consists of service and economic buildings. Apart from the buildings of a really economic zone, there were the buildings of communication - stables, carriage barns, etc. In the case of expansion of the economic function and its transformation into the industrial the nomenclature of objects was supplemented by the relevant agricultural and industrial enterprises: workshops, factories, stations, post offices, etc. (as in Dikanka's manor, etc.). The third group includes recreational buildings and structures - pavilions, gazebos, bridges, towers, fences, elements of the front entrance, fountains, sculptures and small architectural

forms. In the course of the research, the characteristic placement of objects of this group was established not only in the recreational zone, but throughout the estate. It is confirmed by the author's visual inspection (in the manors in Berezova Rudka, Khomutets, etc.). The fourth group consists of temple building objects – churches, bells towers, chapels, shrine, etc.

The analysis of the patterns of the functional organization of the main buildings of palace-park ensembles – palaces – made it possible to trace and identify functional processes and to allocate functional zones inside the building. The research identifies the differences in functional zoning of palaces owned by large landowners and small houses of small landowners.

As the descriptions, photos and author's visual inspection show, palaces of wealthy owners were predominantly 2-storey buildings. Slight difference in functional planning was primarily in the relative location of the main buildings – palaces and outbuildings. Isolated location of the palaces and outbuildings led to a clear differentiation of the functional zones: the second floor of the palace had only residential zone, outbuildings – service-economic (fig. 7). It is assumed that the first floor of the palaces combined several functions, which were common for the residential part of the palace (entrance, communication) and service (rooms for the maintenance of the residential area). This assumption is confirmed by palaces in Digtyary and Sokirintsy. The combined location of the palace and the outbuildings helped to allocate a residential zone ("for guests") in the outbuilding.

Studies have shown a clear functional zoning of outbuildings (service-residential, service-economic) and galleries (communication, service-communication). According to some studies [13] the first floor was only a service floor (for servicing the owners): "the first floor of it (the Sokirintsy's Palace, auth.) was intended for service rooms. On the left side of this floor there was a kitchen group, connected to the second floor (with a dining room and buffet) with a separate

staircase. On the right side there was a group of rooms for service staffs" [14]. In the Kochubey's estate in Dikanka there were dwelling rooms too on the first floor: "a lobby is deliberately poor compared to other rooms, and you suddenly enter a beautiful mansion house... He led me arm-in-arm to show his best paintings through every hall. The dining room is beautiful" [15].

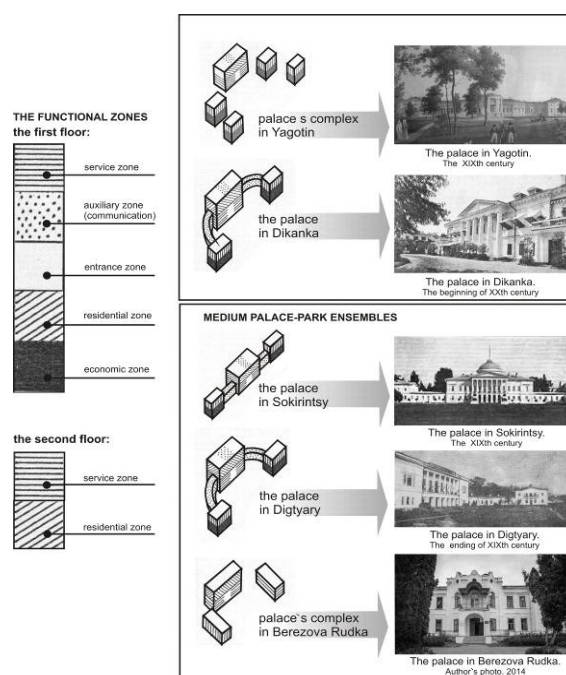


Fig. 7. Features of the formation of the functional and space composition inside the palaces in the palace-park ensembles of the Poltava province

Buildings of large landowners were monofunctional and were located mainly in the residential area. Service functions were located in household buildings – outbuildings, very simple in their architectural and planning design. Typical was the presence of a small number of these buildings in the city manors (as in Poltava), which was explained by a small area of city estates. In the village manors the number of service buildings was bigger and, consequently, the service and economic zone also (in Yakivtsy, Gogolevo).

Conclusions. As a result of the study, the author determined the components of the functional organization of palace-park complexes with the allocation of representative, residential, economic, recreational, service and communication zones. There was re-

vealed dominance of the representative function in the significant palace-park ensembles of the mid-18th and 20th-30th years of the XIXth centuries. The value of the recreational zone became the most important in the first half of the XIXth century with the allocation of landscape and forest park parts. The presence of a temple zone in large estates of the region was confirmed, which was facilitated by the financial ability of the owners.

In the course of the research on the basis of comparative analysis of similar objects of Kharkiv region, Kyiv region and Volyn, regional features of the functional organization of the palace-park and manor complexes were discovered in Poltava region of the XVIII-XIXth centuries. They consisted of:

- the functional purpose of the complexes, which provided rest and development of agricultural industries (in some cases – industrial), which resulted in significant economic areas of estates;

- functional zoning of manors, which showed up in the absence of specially designated territories for entertainment of manors owners (unlike palace-park ensembles of other regions of Ukraine).

The author's researches of the Poltava region during the specified period allow us to trace different aspects of the development of palace-park and manor objects. Then changes in political and socio-economic conditions led to the loss of the original value of these objects and their decline. But it is clear that the period of the XVIIIth – the middle of the XIXth centuries became a notable phenomenon in the palace-park and manor construction of the Poltava region, leaving significant examples of architectural and garden-park architecture. They occupy a significant place in the architectural and landscape heritage of Poltava region, not only in terms of the size and scope of construction, but also in space-functional solutions implemented in them.

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**ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ
ПРОСТРАНСТВА ДВОРЦОВО-ПАРКОВЫХ
И УСАДЕБНЫХ ОБЪЕКТОВ ПОЛТАВСКОЙ
ГУБЕРНИИ (УКРАИНА) XVIII-СЕР. XIX ВЕКОВ**

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Сохранение и защита национального историко-культурного наследия является одним из важных вопросов государственной политики Украины. Это подтверждается действующим законодательством государства и обширной работой по глубокому изучению архитектурно-градостроительного наследия Украины с целью сохранения ее национальных и региональных традиций. Решение этой проблемы основано на тщательном исследовании всех сохранившихся объектов, как на территории Украины в целом, так и в отдельных конкретных её регионах.

В статье представлена функциональная организация территорий и основных зданий дворцово-парковых и усадебных комплексов Полтавской губернии (центральной части Украины) XVIII – середины XIX веков. Это исследование основано

на всестороннем анализе выявленных объектов. Опасность разрушения усадебных комплексов, утрата значительного культурно-исторического наследия не только Полтавской области, но и Украины в целом подтолкнули к данному исследованию. В данной работе используется комплексная методология исследования, основанная на историко-теоретическом, сравнительно-историческом, эмпирическом и графическом методах.

В результате выясняется функциональная организация исследуемых объектов – как их территорий в целом, так и отдельно основных зданий комплексов. На основании сравнительного анализа аналогичных объектов других регионов Украины выявляются региональные особенности полтавских дворцово-парковых ансамблей. Они проявляются в функциональном назначении комплексов, ориентированных на отдых и развитие различных отраслей производства (сельскохозяйственных, промышленных), а также в специфике зонирования территории, а именно – отсутствии отдельных развлекательных зон для владельцев усадеб (в отличие от соседних регионов Украины).

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