

UDK 93/624(631.2) «19/20»

**ЕРУ DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGIES OF NATIONAL DWELLING
CONSTRUCTION OF PEASANTS OF POLTAV'S GOVERNORSHIP XIX - BEGINNING XX,
AS A PONDERABLE CONTRIBUTION IN THE MATERIAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
CULTURE OF THE REGION**

Galay K.B.

**РОЗВИТОК ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ БУДІВНИЦТВА ЖИТЛА СЕЛЯН
ПОЛТАВСЬКОЇ ГУБЕРНІЇ ХІХ – ПОЧАТКУ ХХ, ЯК ВАГОМОГО ВНЕСКУ
В МАТЕРІАЛЬНУ ТА АРХІТЕКТУРНУ КУЛЬТУРУ РЕГІОНУ**

Галай К.Б.

The main point in studying history is the material culture. It brings in itself a multifunctionality, it is a valuable source of studying of processes of the ethnogenesis. Dwelling can be considered one of the main things ethno cultural, economical everyday development of the population; it is an element of an identity of the rural population, the ethnical primary base. It can be observed as one of the main components of the ethno-cultural processes, which study not only the principle of the building of dwelling, using building materials which are immanent for concrete district planning, relation with other buildings, but as a big heritage of spirituality. However for each person, house is a whole space where "life" traditions and spiritual values which are immanent for each family.

The article opens an important component of material culture - a development of the national construction of dwelling, which reflects a concrete historical development of a certain part of the population, community, large spiritual and cultural element with an essential feature of identity.

Key words: material culture, dwelling, construction, national architecture, building materials

Introduction. For each person a house is a fortress with its values and a special spiritual world. Ukrainian house for history is a large material and ethnographic value. Behind the special architectural construction of its walls opens a culture of a folk, traditions, vital and utilitarian meaning, which has gone a large distance.

A research of this link of an everyday life requires a large effort from specialists of different branches of science in order to learn all aspects of this huge theme. These are peculiarities of a building of the dwelling in different regions, materials, a development of national architectural knowledge, a condition of a building technique, interior, artistic decoration, and along with it a combination of technique and spiritual: traditions and beliefs which are connected with a national housing.

Formulation of the problem. A subject of peculiarities of a housing attracts historians as a very essential

part in the studding of a material culture and everyday life of a population. Topicality is in public interest of its national roots, back to ethnic motives.

A research is in studding and development of national architecture a construction of peasants dwelling of Poltava's governorship as an important information base for studying of ethnological aspects of material culture an everyday life of rural population a concrete region and period.

Aim: to research traditions of construction and interior of peasants dwelling Poltava's governorship XIX – beginning XX century: as a rich architectural, material culture and historical heritage.

Analysis of studding a researches and publications from present theme. Special contribution in studding of a national construction and architecture of Ukraine are works and researches of Victor Samoylovich. The result of persistent labor, processing and studying of many valuable materials became a book "Folk Ukraine architecture in illustrations." It is a treasury of the brightest illustrations samples of a folk architectural art on which reflected a specificity of dwelling construction, national traditions, ethnic peculiarity and preferences [7].

Ethnographic research of Ukrainian dwelling from the ancient times to our days described in the book by Masnenko V.V. "Ukrainian house". It is a popular edition where describes a national dwelling as an essential contribution in everyday history, traditions, customs and rituals [4].

Educational manual "Culture and everyday life of Ukrainian folk", edited by of Nalko V.I. gives an open description of the main periods of an ethnic history of Ukrainians, their ethnographical value, peculiarities of development of life and economic activity, material and spiritual culture [5].

Presenting main material. Every day life of a population has a certain characteristics and peculiarities, which that can be very similar and at the same time are different in the swparate regions of Ukraine. Its development affect ethnographical regioning, natural (regional) conditions, socio-economical aspect, interconnectedness with other folks, cultural differences. Dwelling is not exception [6, 384].

In the first half of the XVIII century, many yard dwelling were prevailed in Ukraine. Regional peculiarities made their changes and correctives to the widespread forms of rural settlements. Historically that on the territory of the Northern Kyiv region, Chernihiv – Sivershchyna and Poltava's governorship a feudal serfagenal oppression was weaker than on the other Ukrainian lands, and peasants till XVIII century had an opportunity to occupy under construction relatively free territories (freehold). Thet's why there were haphazard settlements in these regions. Till XIX century they changed on the street or on the street parts of haphazard settlements (pectinate streets with squares, ordinary, cord, combined, linear). There were circle settlements on these zones too: in that case, when buildings were located around the trade aguare [5, 40].

The development of settlements of the Poltava's governorship had a row of differences. The indexes for quick settling of territory and growth of the population were becamng natural conditions, the main of which was location of settlements within rivers and rich lands. On 1861 the number of inhabitants which occupied a locality near 20 big rivers comprised 822 357 persons (43%). In general, almost three quarters of governorship (74.6%) were living near woters and only 25, 4% were bar away from it. Such a tendensy of resettlement was observed till XIX century [2, 141].

Basis of the population of Poltava's governorship amounted to peasantry. This layer of population was making the main contribution in material culture. Geographical conditions we're assisting to include Poltava's villages, with it's pretty houses in the natural space more better.

The main principle which is sought to achieve in building of dwelling is a solving of practical tasks, providing a comfortable dwelling and protection from effects of the external environment. Building had to be appropriate logical, economical, simple in a constructionwith using of a building material which characteristic every separate region [7, 6].

Architectural record of national housing - "hata" was almost similar for all territory of Ukraine. It could be traced in traditional methods of planning, correlation of architectural volumes of dwelling, interpretation of walls, places near wall and roof of the house.

Hut was a rectangular, some elongated building to the correlation of width a length of 1: 1.25 to 1: 2.25. Sharp fluctuations in proportions of planning is due to two types of buildings.

Simple type consisted from dwelling and passege. In the middle of the XIX beginning XX century is changing and the second type of building begins to

prodominate where there were two almost the same rooms connected by passage with each other. One room was living (hata, cabin, shack, hut), other used as utility where products, we're saving implements of seasoning cloth (pantry, cages).

Proportions of a facade of hata characterized of low and eoblong form of the walls and not a heigh of the ceiling. Little height of the wells was a result of on economy of building material and desire to improving the thermal regime [10, 12].

About regional peculiarities of building a dwelling could "tell" materials from which they were produsing. Buildings of a frame type dominated in Poltava's gov-ernorship. Basis were columns (risers), which we're digging in soil or were inserting in a lower crown. Frome walls (crowns) we are putting between columns in horizontal from boards, half-wood logs, brash, cane, clay salt rollers. There were making braces in the corners for strength of construction. To the end of the XVIII century cutting wood building considered a fea-ture of wealth of a peasant, due to the large prices of wood and work. In the century frame building became the main [8, 462].

Foundation in the general its meaning (immersed in a deep pit of a building material) did not do. The first crowns of a cutting replaced on the "chairs" from the old stumps or big stones which we're scoring in the ground a little. Sometimes frame placed on the substrate from one layer of laying stones. General Stone founda-tion under the logs used wery seldom. When such con-struction of foundation a probability of breezing of walls and a floor arose [10, 38].

In the village of Veluka Pavlivka (1879) there were houses built completely of frames. On the bore head of the house was making a pry tula with overlap. It's added to the building neat and complee compositional view [4, 95].

In some regions of the Northern Poltava's region to the rear façade of a house a long and narrow exten-sion was building out ("prupysnutsia"): it used for placing cattle.

There existed a types of houses which called washed. Such dwellings were constructing from felled tree, which was not bleaching outdoor, but smoothly shaped. Walls were washing by water where it's name from. Washed huts were to the end of the XVIII century. On the Northern Poltava region they were more of ben, because these lands were rich in forests. There were in using on oak (as a basis of a house), maple, alder, linden, birch. The wide popular was maple for it's, white colour. Washed houses were more frequent in wealthier peasants, because a building material and the work of the masters was in higher prices than chalk and clay [9, 16].

Regardless of tupe of the building a house, walls were covering by thick layer of clay and white washing. Suvh action were doing not only for tidiness but in order to lute slots and ruggs.

Covered walls with a layer of a coating had not on-ly constorial aims but an essential architectural effect.

Combining darkly gray straw roof with white tones of walls were making outer view of huts very pictorial. That's why dwelling in Poltava's governorship combined so harmonically with amazing landscapes [1, 131].

Traditional dwelling had no less than three windows. They were constructing according to general rules, which were formulating from the inner planning of a dwelling. There are two windows: one the front façade one window is near the stove for illuminate of a work place of the hostess, another is opposite the table ("pokutne"). One is in the end wall ("pruchilkove"). There were not building a window on the rear facade of building. If there was a small window it was without frame, just a piece of glass were luting in a wall. Front facade where were passage was not illuminated, it had only deaf door. There were hexagonal shapes of the door. There were in wide popularity in Yaresku, Shushaku and Myrgorod [5, 109].

Windows frames, which were opening by metal loops, appeared recently. Ancient method of the opening windows was without loops: a frame divided on two halves – tightly secured upper and low which were moving by side guide ruts.

In the result of single glass and not exact putting of window, frames the room strangle chilled in winter. That is why straw mats were covering which raising up in day or wood stutters.

Great attention was paying to designing of roof it's shape played a great de in architectural expression of main room jump from roof surface to vertical wall across a big canopy was very clear. It was a characteristic for all Ukraine. Popular shape of the roof was quadrangular. Important stage was hanging down a roof. The bigger it was so away from the walls rainwater and ice water were flowing down. High roof had an economic value too, as there were keeping and drying vegetables and fruits under the canopy [10, 22].

Peculiarities of Poltava region was decoration a brackets which were supporting of hanging down of a roof. Engraved processing of beams with great number of national motives become the architectural tradition. One of the regional peculiarities of a bracket become a pectoral architectural detail "konuk".

Till the XIX century the main material for covering of the roof was straw. The method of covering houses differed between the left and the right bank of the Dnipro. The roof was covering by laying straw in Poltava region smoothly without undulations and prongs (natryska) [4, 60].

Inner planning of the house were making from functional meaning of space and separate details of an interior in old houses of Poltava region which saved and date back to the XIX century the tradition of inner planning of a dwelling was strictly observed. Organic economic opportunities of an agriculture of the past forced during the building of a dwelling units in small rooms economic and every day processes [3, 254].

Conclusions. The are many monuments of the national culture, which characterize a nation and country

and dwelling, is its essential link. Till the XX century folk architecture for rural population of Poltava governorship as for all Ukraine has come a long and difficult ways of development. When in the XVIII century a large family could life in a small single – stage house with the passage of time it has become on doable – stage dwelling with antechamber. Reforming of rural construction in general depended from appearance and using of different building materials, skills, knowledge and practices of folk masters. There were theirs peculiarities in each regions. In construction of wells in a shape of roof and methods of its covering, in a shapes of beam brackets in design windows and doors, in artistic decoration. Poltav's governorship featured by felled houses special quadrangular shape of the roof, by "konuks" at the ends of brackets, special shape of a door in some regions.

For Ukrainian people hut always was not only a shelter from weather. There was creating life in it, every day existence with their happiness, sadness and worries. It is a whole direction in studying of material culture which demands detailed investigation not only for historical memory, but fora spiritual outlook of the modern population.

References

1. Bilousko O.A., Miroshnichenko V.I. Nova IstorIya Poltavschini (KInets 19 pochatok 20 stolIttya) Probniy pIdruchnik dlya 9 klasu zagalnoosvItnoYi shkoli. – Poltava: «OrIyana», 2003 – 264 s
2. Bodyanskiy P. pamyatnaya knizhka Poltavskoy gubernii za 1865 god / P. Bodyanskiy Iz – vo Polt. Gub. Stat. Kom, 1865. – 186 s.
3. Vecherskiy V.V. Spadschina mIstobuduvannya UkraYini teorIya I praktika Istoriko – mIstobudIvnih ohoronnih distsiplIn naselenih mIsts / V.V. Vecherskiy. K.: NDITIAM, 2003 – 560 s.
4. Masnenko V.V. UkraYinska hata / V.V. Masnenko; Cherkaskiy natsIonalniy unIversitet Im. Shevchenka u Cherkasah. – Cherkasi: [Brama UkraYini], 2012 – 189 s
5. Naulko V.I. Kultura I pobut naseIennya UkraYini / V.I. Naulko. – K.: LibId, 1993. – 288 s.
6. Savchuk B. UkraYinska etnologIya: navchalniy posIbnik dlya studentIv vischih navchalnih zakladIv / B. Savchuk. – Ivano – FrankIvsk: LIIIya – NV, 2004 – 559 s
7. Samoylovich V.P. Narodna arhItectura UkraYini v IlyustratsIyah / V.P. Samoylovich – K.: Abris, 1999. – 279 s.
8. UkraYinske narodoznavstvo / za red. S.P. Pavlyuka, G.Y. Grin, R.F. KirchIva. – L.: FenIks, 1994. – 608 s.
9. ScherbakIvskiy V. OrnamentatsIya ukraYinskoYi hati / V. ScherbanIvskiy. – Rim. – vidannya «BogoslovIYi», 1980. – 103 s.
10. Yurchenko P.G. Narodnoe zhilische Ukrainyi / P.G. Yurchenko – M.: Gos. arhitektur. Iz – vo Akad. arhitekturyi SSSR, 1941, 85 s.

References

1. Білоусько О.А., Мирошніченко В.І. Нова історія Полтавщини (Кінець 19 початок 20 століття) Пробний підручник для 9 класу загальноосвітньої школи. – Полтава: «Оріяна», 2003 – 264 с.

2. Бодянский П. памятная книжка Полтавской губернии за 1865 год / П. Бодянский Из – во Полт. Губ. Стат. Ком, 1865. – 186 с.
3. Вечерський В.В. Спадщина містобудування України теорія і практика історико – містобудівних охоронних дисциплін населених місць / В.В. Вечерський. К.: НДІПІАМ, 2003 – 560 с.
4. Масненко В.В. Українська хата / В.В. Масненко; Черкаський національний університет ім. Шевченка у Черкасах. – Черкаси: [Брама України], 2012 – 189 с.
5. Наулко В.І. Культура і побут населення України / В.І. Наулко. – К.: Либідь, 1993. – 288 с.
6. Савчук Б. Українська етнологія: навчальний посібник для студентів вищих навчальних закладів / Б. Савчук. – Івано – Франківськ: Лілія – НВ, 2004 – 559 с.
7. Самойлович В.П. Народна архітектура України в ілюстраціях / В.П. Самойлович – К.: Абрис, 1999. – 279 с.
8. Українське народознавство / за ред. С.П. Павлюка, Г.Й. Гринь, Р.Ф. Кирчіва. – Л.: Фенікс, 1994. – 608 с.
9. Щербаківський В. Орнаментація української хати / В. Щербанівський. – Рим. – видання «Богословія», 1980. – 103 с.
10. Юрченко П.Г. Народное жилище Украины / П.Г. Юрченко – М.: Гос. архитектур. Из-во Акад. архитектуры СССР, 1941, 85 с

Галай К.Б. Розвиток технологій будівництва жилища селян Полтавської губернії XIX – початку XX, як вагомий внесок в матеріальну та архітектурну культуру регіону

Головним моментом у вивченні історії є матеріальна культура. Вона приносить у собі багатofункціональність, вона є цінним джерелом вивчення процесів етногенезу. Житло може вважатися одним з головних етнокультурного, економічного повсякденного розвитку населення; це елемент ідентичності сільського населення, етнічної первинної бази. Він може спостерігати як одну з головних складових етнокультурних процесів, які вивчають не тільки принцип будівництва житла, використовуючи будівельні матеріали, які є іманентними для конкретного районного планування, зв'язок з іншими будівлями, але і як велика спадщина духовності. Однак для кожної людини будинок - це весь простір, де "життєві" традиції і духовні цінності, які є іманентними для кожної сім'ї.

Розкрито важливу складову матеріальної культури - розвиток національної побудови житла, що відображає конкретний історичний розвиток певної частини населення, громади, великого духовно-культурного елемента з істотною ознакою ідентичності.

Ключові слова: матеріальна культура, житло, будівництво, національна архітектура, будівельні матеріали

Галай К.Б. Развитие технологий строительства жилья крестьян Полтавской губернии XIX - начала XX, как весомого вклада в материальную и архитектурную культуру региона

Главное в изучении истории - материальная культура. Он несет в себе многофункциональность, является ценным источником изучения процессов этногенеза. Жилище можно считать одним из главных этнокультурных, хозяйственных и повседневных процессов развития населения; это элемент самосознания сельского населения, этническая первичная база. Это можно рассматривать как одну из основных составляющих этнокультурных процессов, которые изучают не только принцип строительства жилища, используя строительные материалы, которые имманентны для конкретной планировки местности, связи с другими зданиями, но и как большое наследие духовности. Однако для каждого человека дом - это целое пространство, в котором «жизненные» традиции и духовные ценности присущи каждой семье.

В статье раскрыта важная составляющая материальной культуры - развитие национального строительства жилища, которое отражает конкретное историческое развитие определенной части населения, общины, крупного духовного и культурного элемента с неотъемлемой чертой идентичности.

Ключевые слова: материальная культура, жилище, строительство, национальная архитектура, строительные материалы.

Галай Крістіна Богданівна – аспірант кафедри історії та археології Східноукраїнського національного університету імені Володимира Даля

Рецензент: д.і.н., доцент **Дефорж Т.В.**

Статья подана 08.04.2019.