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**UKRAINIAN MANORIAL ESTATES CULTURE
IN THE RESEARCHES AT THE END OF THE XIXth
AND THE BEGINNING OF THE XXth CENTURIES**

Abstract. *The aim of the article is to analyze a situation in studies of the problem of the formation and development of the manorial estates on Ukrainian lands as a cultural and historical phenomenon at the end of the XIXth – the beginning of the XXth centuries. The research methodology is based on the general scientific and special historical methods. In particular, the basic principles as historicism, objectivity, comprehensiveness, continuity, general methods of the historical research as historical, problem-chronological, comparative, retrospective, etc., and special methods of historiographical research, e.g. historiographical analysis and synthesis have been used. The research novelty consists in the fact that the historiographical analysis of the pre-revolutionary studies of the estate culture of Ukraine has been carried out from the modern positions. The publications on the problem of the culture of manorial estates on Ukrainian lands have been analyzed. They have not yet been the subject of the historiographical research. The periodization of the study of the manorial estates culture in Ukraine is proposed in the article. The Conclusions. The Ukrainian manorial estate culture study began in the second half of the XIXth century. The first studies were fragmentary and descriptive. However, at the beginning of the XXth century the manorial estates were explored as a cultural phenomenon. The regional manorial estates heritage consideration of that time, especially from Slobozhanshchyna, became an actual trend. The works of art critics, economists and historians aroused the interest in the manorial estates as cultural centers in the Ukrainian lands. We can emphasize that the publications, which are devoted to the formation and evolution of the individual manorial estates complexes, predominated during that period. Sometimes they contained disjointed historical and biographical information about the inhabitants of the manorial estates or the nostalgic memoirs of staying there. Large palatial and park complexes, which are mostly located close to the two capitals of the Russian Empire, attracted the researchers. But a lot of provincial manorial estates which, particularly, are located in the Ukrainian lands were almost not considered.*

The studies on the early publications on the manorial estates culture of Ukraine make possible to divide the historiography into three major periods: pre-revolutionary, Soviet and modern. The pre-revolutionary researches provided the background for the national research traditions and schools,

which study this issue comprehensively. Therefore, our further task is to analyze in details the domestic publications, dedicated to the manorial estates of Ukraine from the Soviet period till modern one.

Key words: manorial estate, manor; the culture of manorial estates of Ukraine, studies, historiography.

МАЄТКОВА КУЛЬТУРА УКРАЇНИ У ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ КІНЦЯ ХІХ – ПОЧАТКУ ХХ СТ.

Анотація. *Мета дослідження* полягає у аналізі стану досліджень кінця ХІХ – початку ХХ ст., що розглядали проблеми становлення та розвитку маєтків на українських землях як культурно-історичного феномену. **Методологія дослідження** ґрунтується на загальнонаукових і спеціальних історичних методах. Зокрема, використані такі базові принципи: історизму, об'єктивності, всебічності, наступності, а також загальні історичні методи: історичний, проблемно-хронологічний, порівняльний, ретроспективний тощо, та спеціальні методи історіографічного пізнання – зокрема, історіографічного аналізу та синтезу. **Наукова новизна** полягає в тому, що у статті вперше з сучасних позицій здійснено історіографічний аналіз дореволюційних досліджень маєткової культури України. Розглянуто наукові праці з проблеми української маєткової культури, які ще не були предметом історіографічного осмислення. Запропоновано періодизацію вивчення маєткової культури України. **Висновки.** Вивчення маєткової культури України розпочалося у другій половині ХІХ ст. Перші дослідження були фрагментарними й мали описовий характер. Проте вже на початку ХХ ст. маєтки досліджуються як культурний феномен. Саме тоді стає помітною тенденція вивчення й актуалізації регіональної маєткової спадщини, особливо Слобожанщини. Завдяки працям мистецтвознавців, істориків та економістів пробуджується інтерес до культурно-мистецького світу маєтків на українських землях. Слід відзначити, що у той період переважали публікації, присвячені становленню та еволюції окремих маєткових комплексів. Іноді вони містили уривчасті історико-біографічні відомості щодо мешканців маєтків, іноді ностальгічні спогади та враження від перебування там. Увагу дослідників переважно привертала великі палацово-паркові комплекси, насамперед близькі до обох столиць Російської імперії. Значно більша кількість провінційних маєтків, зокрема на українських землях, майже не розглядалися. Дослідження з маєткової культури України початкового періоду, роблять можливим створення періодизації цієї проблеми, зокрема виділення трьох основних періодів: дореволюційного, радянського та сучасного. Дореволюційні дослідження стали основою формування вітчизняної дослідницької традиції і напрямів, що всебічно вивчають цю проблему. Тому подальшим завданням дослідження має стати глибокий аналіз вітчизняних праць з проблем маєткової культури радянського та сучасного періодів.

Ключові слова: маєток, садиба, маєткова культура України, дослідження, історіографія.

The Problem Statement. The manorial estates study on Ukrainian lands occupies a special place in the historical and the local lore studies, since the manorial estates have been cultural, economic, educational and educational centers for a long period. According to many researchers, the manorial estates of the XVIIIth – the early XXth centuries became a phenomenon that influenced not only their inhabitants, but also the culture of that period. The manors become a symbol of a national culture in art, literature, music, home education. Most prominent figures of the XVIIIth – the early XXth centuries, who represented the cultural and historical development across the Ukrainian lands were brought up in estates. The revived childhood memories concerning the manorial estates, where the prominent figure grew up and later got older, are the vivid example of the above-mentioned phenomenon. Unfortunately, despite the fact that there are diverse works on socio-economic and economic relations in the Russian Empire, including in the Ukrainian lands, the estate culture historiography has not been the subject of a special study yet.

The Analysis of Recent Researches and Publications. Nowadays, there is no complete work or article on the Ukrainian manorial estate culture historiography. Some of its

fragments can be found in the articles and theses on the manors regional history. The works among them are, in particular, S. I. Shcherbak's articles on the theatrical art of Kharkiv estates and O. A. Lobko's thesis on the Right Bank manors (Scherbak, 2016; Lobko, 2008). Sometimes, these fragments are represented by simple researchers' names enumeration of the XXth century. Hence, there is no separate study concerning the Ukrainian manorial estate culture status in the end of the XXth – the beginning of the XXth centuries, which are recorded in the national historiography.

The Purpose of the Article is to analyze the state of the research of the end of the XIXth – the early XXth centuries, which considered the manorial estates formation and development issues on Ukrainian lands as a cultural and historical phenomenon.

The Statement of the Basic Material. The study on the manorial estates culture began at the end of the XIXth and in the XXth centuries by the researchers and was associated with the revitalization of both the Russian Empire culture period historical studies and the emergence of art critics' and historians' interest in the manorial estates study. By the second half of the XIXth century there dominated the architectural direction literature regarding the manorial estate culture in general. The tracts on the manorial estates architecture were known since the XVIIth century and were considered in terms of its expediency and functionality. The tracts included the estate planning examples, some recommendations concerning their placement and location. The authors of these tracts were the Poles, who gradually created the classic Polish estate image, establishing its importance in architecture (Kozhar, 2018, pp. 7, 8).

The nobility establishment and activity issues, including their estates, were briefly presented in the works of the following researches O. M. Lazarevskiy (Lazarevskij, 1896), D. P. Miller (Miller, 1897), V. L. Modzalevskiy (Lukomskij & Modzalevskij, 1914), I. F. Pavlovskiy (Pavlovskij, 1906). But the preconditions for considering the manorial estates as a cultural phenomenon were initiated in the study of the outstanding architect and art critic G. K. Lukomskiy (Lukomskij, 1916). The issues concerning the manorial estate culture development and preservation were considered in his works.

In G. K. Lukomskiy's works we can come across the tendency of changing the methodological approach to the manorial estates description, when they explored not some individual buildings, but in general the whole estates complex, which included not only the ensemble of buildings and parks, but also some information about the owners. Owing to his works, the concept of "estate" is included in the scientific circulation.

In 1917 G. K. Lukomskiy's work was devoted to Kharkiv huberniya manorial estates and a noble family life (Lukomskij, 2005). The researcher described Bohodukhivskiy povit, Valkivskiy povit, Vovchanskij povit, Okhtyrskiy povit, Sumy povit and Kharkiv povit manorial estates. The detailed description of the interior decoration and architectural forms of these estates formed the material uniqueness, and the information on their founding and owners was successfully supplemented by data on the degree of their preservation at the beginning of the XXth century. In addition, the work contained photographs that reflected the property itself and the interior elements. The G. K. Lukomskiy's preface to the work included the historical sketch on Slobozhanshchyna estates, which was written by Count M. V. Kleimichel, who sponsored its publication.

The scientific interest in the estate architecture emerged from the second half of the XIXth century. The studies of this period are aimed at exploring the individual estates. Thus, G. K. Lukomskiy had many works devoted to the individual estates. He explored Lutsk Castle, the architectural and historical monument of the national importance. He briefly

described the history of its creation, functions, the construction features, the architectural elements. The work contained unique photographs (Lukomskij, 1917). He also published the work, dedicated to Vyshnevetskyi castle history and description, which is located in Ternopil region (Lukomskij, 1912).

It is possible to enumerate numerous works on the Russian manorial estates, which generally characterize the noble families and gentry estates, which was also characteristic of the Ukrainian estates. Among such works is the study, written by Baron M. M. Wrangel (Wrangel', 1999). He regularly contributed to the articles and the messages in the "Stari Roky" (The Old Years) Magazine, which is credited with having a major role in promoting the estate culture.

The following magazines the "Stari Roky" (The Old Years) (1907 – 1916) and the "Stolytsia I Sadyba" (The Capital I and the Manor) (1913 – 1917) drew attention to the problems of preserving estates and their artistic value. In 1910, a special issue of the magazine "Stari Roky" (The Old Years) – the "Stari Sadyby (The Old Manors). The essays on Russian Art and Life" was published. The special issue contained descriptions of already destroyed houses, park ensembles, art and household items. There were many authors of the articles on estates in the above-mentioned journal, for example, I. E. Bondarenko, P. P. Weiner, I. E. Hrabar, G. K. Lukomskiy, S. K. Makovskyi, O. O. Trubnikov, and the others (Lur'e, 2007). The interest in publishing facts concerning the estates grew so much that the readers even sent their own researches on the manorial estates and some readers have been able to publish their findings as articles (Minkina, 2007, p. 138, 139). The "Stolytsia I Sadyba" (The Capital I and the Manor) magazine also published the articles and photographs on the architecture, the interiors and art collections of the ancient estates.

Such journals functioning made it possible to identify, to register and to systematize a large number of the estates, to conduct a thorough art analysis, but there was no comprehensive assessment of the estates culture. The contributors to these journals mainly drew attention to PidMoskovye (the area near Moscow) palace-park complexes, while the provincial estates, in general, and in Ukrainian lands, were hardly considered. The main reason for this was, first and foremost, the lack of the factual material, since small provincial estates did not leave the information for the contemporaries by themselves, and the wealthy ancestral archives were sometimes destroyed by the estates transfer to other owners.

The information about the owners of the estates, the social status in the society, their real estate (movable) and immovable property were also published in the historical journal "Kyivska Staryna" (The Kyiv Antiques). Thus, A. Lazarevskiy's works were published on its pages, in particular, a series of works on the ancient Ukrainian families: Borozhdnyh, Rakovych, Obolonskyh, Manuilovych and their estates. Despite the fact that the author focuses more on these families history, a brief information about their estates can also be found (Lazarevskij, 1887).

In the XIXth century a series of economic and statistical studies appeared on the individual farms in the Russian Empire, including on the Ukrainian lands. Some information about the estate was provided by the economist T. I. Osadchyi, who lived with his wife, the historian O. Lazarevskiy's daughter, in Hyryavka, Konotop povit (district), in Lazarevskiy's family estate (Osadchij, 1899). There were numerous economists, who considered, to some extent, the estates' problems and the landlord economy in general, in particular V. A. Kosinskyi (Kosinskij, 1906) and V. F. Levytskyi (Levitskij, 1907). Moreover, there are many statistical studies on the estates development in the Ukrainian lands at the end of the

XIXth century, some of which can be considered as the separate studies on the estates and family history. Hence, V. Holovnia wrote the work “Smela” with the Bobrynskyi counts’ assistance (Golovnya, V., 1913). In addition to the statistical tables, the work analyzes all areas of the graphs activity and their administration, uses the estates reports, the factories and the head office, the archival and private materials.

Certain aspects of the Russian Empire estate culture consideration can be found in the classics historical science writings of the XIXth century, in particular in the works, written by S. M. Solovyov, V. O. Klyuchevskyi, M. I. Kostomarov. The historian, D. I. Bahaliy paid attention to the Ukrainian estate culture among the others. The renowned Slobozhanshchyna historian made a significant contribution to the study of Kharkiv hybernia estates history. In the following essays: “The Outlines of the Russian History” (Bagalej, 1911 – 1913) and “Slobidska Ukraine History” (Bahaliy, 1918), he discussed the first settlements establishment issue, the Cossack elders life, the formation and land ownership of the “Slobidsko-Ukrainian” nobility in detail., D. I. Bagaliy analyzed the life of three Kharkiv colonels of the first quarter of the XVIIIth century: Fedor Donts, F. V. Shydlovskyi, L. I. Shydlovskyi in his work dedicated to Kharkiv city history (Bagalej & Miller, 1905, pp. 491, 492). He used the Shidlovsky family archival materials and documents collections, as the the Old Merchyk, the famous and oldest estate was the family’s property. Apart from the icons, the paintings, the carpets, the crews, the fabrics supplies and the other household items, the researcher’s attention was attracted by the available amount of money and the factory property. Men’s and women’s clothing, shoes, ornaments were considered separately (Bagalej & Miller, 1905, pp. 500–503). D. I. Bagaliy points out that even then, despite the Ukrainian basis of the estate culture, some foreign influences could be spotted, which were reflected in the domestic sphere, including the Russian ones (Bagalej & Miller, 1905, p. 504). In his writings there is no clear Slobozhanshchyna description and individual estates analysis, but his works became the basis for further estates culture in-depth studies, which were conducted by the modern researchers.

Owing to D. I. Bagaliy’s editorship and support, O. Ya. Efymenko’s work, the Ukrainian historian and ethnographer, the first woman in the Russian Empire to hold Doctor’s degree in History, was published (Efymenko, 1922). O. Ya. Yefymenko is the author of an article on Slobozhanshchyna estates interior design (Efymenko, 1887). The basis of her research is an archival case concerning the Okhtyr colonels Ivan and Danylo Perekhrestov’s property confiscation, the purpose of her research is to study the life and attire of the Ukrainians in the Slobozhanshchyna region at the beginning of the XVIIIth century. It is very peculiar to explain the choice of the research concerning the wealthy colonels’ estates interior decoration. According to O. Ya. Yefymenko, all the lower classes in the society strive for the rich man’s estate as it is an ideal, a role model. Moreover, the difference between a wealthy man and a middle-class man at that time was only quantitative but not qualitative. The use of the archives made it possible to analyze things purchased by the colonels for money but not made in the household. As a certain amount of furniture and clothing were made out of home fabrics directly in the estate, so they were not taken into account in the description (Efymenko, 1887, p. 171). The article describes in detail men’s and women’s clothing, women’s jewelry, weapons are described as the decoration of men’s clothing, and the furniture in the colonel’s estate is enumerated. Moreover, the author depicts the rooms decoration, where there were many personal and household things, including the paintings, the watches, the icons, the dishes, the travel items and more. However, it should be noted that O. Yefymenko actually

presents not only the list of things and property of the colonels, but also tries to understand the psychology of the people of that time, whose lives were spent in the estates. She turns to the analysis of the whole estate culture. So, in her opinion, the wealthy people of that time preferred not to buy things, but to organize their production directly in their own estates. If something was purchased for the vital needs, such as the fabrics or the utensils, the purchased amount was about to meet not only for their own needs but also their grandchildren requirements. The money for the wealthy people had a variable value, served only as the barter, they were estimated as well as the purchased things, which also made the list of the property and showed the estate's owner wealth (Efimenko, 1887, p. 179, 180).

The researcher, V. S. Ikonnikov studied the manorial estate libraries, the book collections and the private archives. He mentioned D. M. Holitsyn, owner of the Moscow estate, and his collection – the library and museum (Ikonnikov, 1892, p. 1080), as well as Count Razumovskiy's library fate (Ikonnikov, 1892, p. 1097). He analyzed Knyaziv (Princes) of Repnin's collection of books and documents, their origin and composition in the Yagotin estate in Poltava region, highlighting its importance by the fact that it had a separate room. Ikonnikov drew attention to other collections, which were kept in the Yagotin estate, including the books and the ancient documents, the art and engravings works (Ikonnikov, 1892, p. 1110). The researcher managed not only to describe and present the estate library and archival collections creation history, but also to carry out their meaningful assessment. However, the vast majority of the collections cited in V. S. Ikonnikov's works belonged to the Russian nobles and the government officials, who kept them in the estates which scattered throughout the Russian Empire.

The Conclusions. The Ukrainian manorial estate culture study began in the second half of the XIXth century. The first studies were fragmentary and descriptive. However, at the beginning of the XXth century the manorial estates were explored as a cultural phenomenon. The regional manorial estates heritage consideration of that time, especially from Slobozhanshchyna, became an actual trend. The works of art critics, economists and historians aroused an interest in the manorial estates as cultural centers in the Ukrainian lands. We can emphasize that the publications, which are devoted to the formation and evolution of the individual manorial estates complexes, predominated during that period. Sometimes they contained disjointed historical and biographical information about the inhabitants of the manorial estates or the nostalgic memoirs of staying there. Large palatial and park complexes, which were mostly located close to the two capitals of the Russian Empire, attracted the researchers. But a lot of provincial manorial estates which, particularly, were located in the Ukrainian lands were almost not considered.

The studies on the early publications on the manorial estates culture of Ukraine make possible to divide the historiography into three major periods: pre-revolutionary, Soviet and modern. The pre-revolutionary researches provided background for the national research traditions and schools, which study this issue comprehensively. Therefore, our further task is to analyze in details the domestic publications, dedicated to the Ukrainian manorial estates of the Soviet and modern periods.

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