

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33216/1998-7927-2020-259-3-23-26>

UDK 94(477/677)

**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 ethnocultural, 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 ethnocultural 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.*

*Reforming of rural construction in general depended from appearance and using of different building materials, skills, knowledge and practices of folk masters. There were their peculiarities in each region. In construction of wells in a shape of roof and methods of its covering, in shapes of beam brackets in design windows and doors, in artistic decoration. Poltava'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. In some regions of the Northern Poltava's region to the rear façade of a house a long and narrow extension was building out ("prupysnutsia"): it used for placing cattle.*

*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 for a spiritual outlook of the modern population.*

*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 walls open 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 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 studding 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 separate 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 serfage 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). That'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 square [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 becoming 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 waters and only 25, 4% were far away from it. Such a tendency 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 construction with 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 passage. In the middle of the XIX beginning XX century is changing and the second type of building begins to predominate 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 oblong form of the walls and not a height of the ceiling. Little height of the walls was a result of an 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 producing. Buildings of a frame type dominated in Poltava's governorship. Basis were columns (risers), which we're digging in soil or were inserting in a lower crown. From 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 feature 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 foundation under the logs used very seldom. When such construction 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 complete compositional view [4, 95].

In some regions of the Northern Poltava's region to the rear facade of a house a long and narrow extension 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 only constorial aims but an essential architectural effect. Combining darkly gray strawy roof with white tunes of walls were making outhur view of huts very pictorial. That's why dwelling is 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 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 stollIttya) 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 naselennya UkraYini / V.I. Naulko. – K.: LibId, 1993. – 288 s.
6. Savchuk B. UkraYinska etnologIya: navchalniy posIbник 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.

### Література

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. Орнаментация 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 житла селян Полтавської губернії XIX – початку XX століття, як вагомого внеску в матеріальну та архітектурну культуру регіону

Основним моментом у вивченні історії є матеріальна культура. Це приносить у собі багатofункціональність, є цінним джерелом вивчення процесів етногенезису. Житло можна вважати одним із головних, що стосуються етнокультурного, економічного повсякденного розвитку населення; це елемент ідентичності сільського населення, етнічна первинна база. Він може розглядатись як один із основних компонентів етнокультурних процесів, які вивчають не лише принцип побудови житла, використовуючи будівельні матеріали, які є іманентними для конкретного планування району, стосунків з іншими будівлями, але як велику спадщину духовності. Однак для кожної людини будинок - це цілий простір, де "життєві" традиції та духовні цінності, іманентні для кожної родини.

Реформування сільського будівництва взагалі залежало від появи та використання різних будівельних матеріалів, умінь, знань та практик народних майстрів. У кожному регіоні були свої особливості. При будівництві колодязів у формі покрівлі та способах її покриття, у формах брускових кронштейнів у дизайнерських вікнах та дверях, в художньому оздобленні. Полтавське губернаторство характеризується зруйнованими будинками особливою чотирикутною формою даху, "конуками" на кінцях кронштейнів, особливою формою дверей у деяких регіонах. У деяких районах регіону Північної Полтави до заднього фасаду будинку забудовували довге і вузьке прибудову ("пруписунція"): для розміщення худоби.

Для українців хата завжди була не лише притулком від погоди. Там створювалося життя, щодня існували зі своїм частям, смутком і турботами. Це цілий напрям у вивченні матеріальної культури, який вимагає детального

дослідження не лише історичної пам'яті, а й духовного світогляду сучасного населення.

У статті відкрито важливий компонент матеріальної культури - розвиток національної побудови житла, який відображає конкретно-історичний розвиток певної частини населення, громади, великого духовного та 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 века, как весомого вклада в материальную и архитектуру 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 дел 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 жилья, 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.

Реформирование сельского строительства в целом зависело от появления и использования различных строительных материалов, навыков, знаний и практики народных мастеров. В каждом регионе были свои особенности. При строительстве колодцев в форме кровли и способах ее покрытия, в форме балочных кронштейнов в дизайнерских окнах и дверях, в художественном оформлении. Полтавской губернии отличались срубленные дома, особая четырехугольная форма крыши, «конуки» на концах кронштейнов, особая форма двери в некоторых регионах. В некоторых районах северной Полтавской области до заднего фасада дома строилось длинное и узкое продолжение («крупная»): оно использовалось для размещения крупного рогатого скота.

Для украинцев хижина всегда была не только укрытием от погоды. В нем создавалась жизнь, каждый день существования с их счастьем, грустью и заботами. Это целое направление в изучении материальной культуры, которое требует детального изучения не только исторической памяти, но и духовного мировоззрения современного населения.

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

**Ключевые слова:** материальная культура, жилье, строительство, национальная архитектура, строительные материалы

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