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MANOR HOUSING LUTSK PREWAR PERIOD ARKHITEKTURNO IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CITY-ART

Abstract: This publication deals with the problem of formation and development manor home in Lutsk during XVII - beginning of XX century., And the definition of its planning, design and stylistic characteristics. The features inherent in the architecture of the manor housing formed in the context of the overall development of the city and relevance in contemporary architecture.

Keywords: manor house, planning and designs, style, composition facades, expressive means.

Statement of the problem. At the present stage of development of scientific thought in the field of architecture as an important component of art is quite significant emphasis on trends shaping manor homes. After years of designing typical batch Soviet years , during which were lost skills and personality in practice, began a building boom that was caused by the abolition of restrictions on creative architecture, increasing values of the minimum floor area and number of storeys of residential buildings. As a result of these events quite rapidly within cities , new neighborhoods of private buildings that have not always been quality and artistic expressiveness homes. Therefore, there is the problem of creating new high-quality and comfortable accommodation, which would be reproduced peculiar features inherent in Lutsk residential architecture throughout its historical development.

Analysis of recent research. This paper is the result of scientific studies by dedicated detection principles forming the architecture of housing Lutsk during its historical development [3, 6]. In addition, the paper builds on the results of research circles Ukrainian and foreign scientists: A.P.Oleinik [5], V.E.Piasecki [2], E. Kowalchyka [4].

The wording of Article goals. The main aim of the publication is to identify trends and stylistic development of constructive manor home Lutsk, built during the XVII century. 40 years of the twentieth century. and identifying characteristics that may be relevant in today's environment.

The main part. Creating architectural image of dwelling house includes a set of related indicators, each of which has its own functionality and takes some load. In the formation of individual architectural expression housing must

participate artistic and artistic values that include decorative facades and interiors , taking into account social, material factors and functional purpose of the building , as well as the specifics of the prevailing stylistic trends and color decisions.

Luck is one of the ancient cultural centers of Ukraine eventful history. Even in the period of Lutsk primary residential unit was a private home that has found its continuation in the estate housing since the early XVII century. In acts of Lutsk grodskijCourt , composed of XVI century. there is mention of the estate as housing for wealthy citizens. And since the XVII century.before the Second World War, the process of building estates became the largest scale. According to descriptions of royal inspectors in 1789 in the city located 69 estates with 385 total number of individual land property [1].

Quite a number of them was located in the Lower Castle - 11 estates, which by definition vePiasecki indicates aristocratic origins owners since the early twentieth century. settle in this area could only nobles . [2] Outside the castle roundabout has 7 estates. On Trinity Street (currentst.Drahomanova) - 11. In the Dominican yurydytsi (now a district of the end of the street .Drahomanova) - 1 room . In Zhydovschyni (now st.D.Galitskogo) - 1 homestead. 10 rooms on Armenian yurydytsi (currently st. Pasha Savelyev). In yurydytsi Lutsk priestsbonifatoriv placed 7 rooms. On the street near the church (now the street .Bazarna) - 5 rooms. And in a city street from the bridge to downtown (now the street .L.Ukrayinky and B.Khmelnitsky) - 16 noble estates . [3]

Processing of archival sources has enabled researchers to interpret the term " mansion ": for example , the Polish scholar Jerzy Kowalczyk identified as Gentry mansion courtyard, which arose in the XVII century. in the Kingdom of Poland under the influence of Baroque architecture and built on the plan and longitudinal axial system [4]. AP researcher Oleinik treats " mansion " as a large-scale plot of freely placed her dwelling house and farm buildings [5]. Since the beginning of the twentieth century. Lutsk spread in the construction of manor houses , located on small plots of land close to the building line of the street.

Today, the analysis of architectural art and design solutions farmstead buildings and their location at the current master plan Lutsk, can be done on the basis of archival materials and field surveys of a small number of surviving structures . A comprehensive description of the manor homes made by several criteria [6].

By planning decisions : Lutsk estates built by the longitudinal , L -shaped or square plan and axial system, one-or two-story . Often performed estates planning solution based on architectural receiving - " house into two halves ," in which were placed in front of the room , through the porch. According to the schema of the estate were divided into centric , corridor and enfilade types. According to the

functions, facilities in the estates were divided in the kitchen, hall, bedroom, parlor, later bathrooms. Based on drawings manor houses , preserved in the State Archives of Volyn region , defined by the author of the living area , which ranged from 24m.kv. to 71m.kv. , with a total area of 44m.kv.to 101m.kv. [7, 8 , 9].

At the turn of the XIX - XX centuries.increase of material wealth of the urban population led to the emergence of the estates extended range of facilities, such as an office, dining room, a boudoir , a room for receiving guests . Most of these buildings were constructed on the main streets , placing them along the main facade of the building line (eg, modern streets of BohdanKhmelnysky, Cathedral , Vinnichenka). Indicators of living space such estates were in the range of 100 - 120m.kv. with a total construction area of 224m.kv. to 335m.kv. [10, 11].

But the most common in the city were manor houses with little rooms. The scheme plans related to such houses centric or enfilade type. At centric composition plan , the center oven grouped around which placed the room. Usually the entrance to the kitchen arranged separately. According functions, with the nomenclature of the interior included: kitchen , 2 - 3 rooms, halls, corridors or porch, pantry. Most living rooms combines the several functions: served as dining and reception rooms or rooms and bedrooms. The area of residential houses in small towns ranged from 47m.kv. to 55m.kv. with a total floor area of 64m.kv. to 89m.kv. [12 , 13, 14].

By decision of the compositional facades estates performed symmetrically seasoned , rarely shifted the central axis . Their compositional center were porticos with columns or porch that could be both open and closed (eg , farms on the street. BohdanKhmelnysky , 5, 12 , 10, on the street. Cathedral , 25; Street. , 10 ; street. Parks, 7 , etc.).

According to design solutions manor house served wood, brick or combined, combining with brick ground floor and wooden top . In addressing vertical roof manor houses arranged high , broken , or A four mansard . In the case of construction on sloping terrain erected napivpoverhground , which was intended both for home and for business premises. In order to strengthen the foundations of estates that were placed on wetlands city vymoschuvaly area of small stones and piles of hruntuvaly.

Manor house in Lutsk no different variety of stylistic solutions facades , following the prevailing trends citywide architectural development .

1. To achieve expressive facades wooden mansions performed ornamental carving architectural details. Among the most common reasons were decor geometric shapes (triangles , rectangles , diamonds , squares , circles). Pretty much attention paid to decorating the corners of buildings, which were carried out in the form of pilasters with wood or brick. When dealing with brick pilasters trunk

dekoruvavsya vertical grooves in wood - geometric figures (eg , Manor Street. Yaroshchuk, 9, str. B.Khmelnitsky , 28). In addition , complete facades provide ample profiled cornices, elaborate high roof , entrance portals are decorated with wooden columns or enclosed porch (like on the street. Yaroshuka , 9, str. Parks, 7 and unsaved Manor Street. LesyaUkrainian , str. Kovel str. Karaite str. trading and st. Tuck).

2. Decorative masonry mansions Lutsk solution was carried out under the influence of European culture on the local architecture . The main elements of decoration, which were used to decorate the facades were wide profiled rails , horizontal rods, columns, piers , pilasters , arches , brackets . Weighted was attached to the vertical articulation of the facades and the use of projection in the facade , niche , Attica, vezhepodibnyh extensions, using artistic possibilities of brick, masonry and its color.

The most common stylistic directions in dealing with masonry facades of manor houses were Lutsk Baroque, Baroque , Classicism, neo-classical , neo-renaissance , modern.

Baroque Motifs observed in the estates of XVIII century. (eg, on the street. Plytnytsya , 7, str. BRATKOVSKI , 35). They characterize the window , framed rectangular the borders , moldings over the windows and vertical articulation of facades rustication. Similar features were used in the construction in the late XIX - XX centuries . (eg, on the street. Cathedral , 25).

Your classicism and neo-classicism manifested in a clear interior space planning of buildings , symmetrical relative to the center , composition, use of warrant decor, porticos with columns or pillars , wide profiled cornices (eg Manor Street. Pushkin, 2, on the street.B.Khmelnitsky10 , on the street. Drahomanova 33 and st. , 10).

Implemented in architectural practice as elements of neo-renaissance style . In particular, the architects combined different textures of walls (plastered and brick) windows obramlyuvalysya using geometric shapes and used between the window supports (eg , the house on the street. B.Khmelnitsky , 12 , architect. Tadeusz Sadnovskyy).

Art Nouveau architecture in the estate housing Lutsk almost not reflected . An example is the style mansion on the street. Khmelnytskoho 5 (architect Philip Pylypczuk) for decorative solutions characterized by high resolving broken roof, with a central triangular attic windows with arched completion grouped on two central portal of the arch and the completion of a triangular pediment.

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Аннотация

Абрамюк И.Г. Дизайн усадебного жилья Луцка довоенного периода в контексте архитектурно–искусственного развития города. Публикация посвящена проблеме развития усадебного жилья в городе Луцке в период XVII – начала XX вв., а также его отображения его планировочных, конструктивных и стилистических характеристик. Открыты особенности, надлежущие усадебному жилью, сформированному в контексте общего развития города и актуальные в современном зодчестве.

Ключевые слова: *архитектура, усадебное жилье, планировочные и конструктивные решения, стиль, композиция фасадов, средства выразительности.*

Анотація

Абрамюк І.Г. Дизайн садибного житла Луцька довоєнного періоду в контексті архітектурно-штучного розвитку міста. Публікація присвячена проблемі розвитку садибного житла у місті Луцьку в період XVII - початку XX ст., а також відображення його планувальних, конструктивних та стилістичних характеристик. Відкрито особливості, належні усадебному житлу, сформованому в контексті загального розвитку міста та актуальні в сучасному архітектурі.

Ключові слова: *архітектура, садибне житло, планувальні та конструктивні рішення, стиль, композиція фасадів, засоби виразності.*