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"KARABAKH" - MANOR FIRST COLONISTS CRIMEA

Abstract: The planning and economic aspects of the estate "Karabakh", its meaning for historiography park building, gardening and zoning plants, place in the cultural heritage of Ukraine. The expediency of creating Karabakh museum-estate research Crimea – P.I. Keppen and V.F. Keller.

Keywords: estate "Karabakh" P.I. Keppen and V.F. Keller, reconstruction, interesting architecture.

Statement of the problem. Gentry estates in Ukraine - a huge reservoir of national culture, to present little studied and very little appreciated. It is known that the estate is very diverse with respect to shapes and sizes, architecture, design, landscape surroundings. The typology of this kind of private buildings are very diverse: from Palazzo - park ensembles - to modest residential structures that are different from the things of little or rural middle-class housing types. By planning organization and the nature of the estate buildings somehow imitate the style and fashion of the late XVIII Europe early nineteenth century. During this period underway of tributaries of colonists from Germany, Poland and Russia in the Crimea. Exploring the development of cultural riches in the region should take into account three main aspects: availability and quality of water, the presence of roads and human resources. Thus, the study estates taking into account regional and chronological features is important.

Analysis of recent research. Quite an idea the availability and quality of water, the presence of roads and human resources in the Crimea give Labor O. de la Motria [1] and P. Keppen and [2]. The current state of research is presented in the works of M. Peter [3], N.E. Onufrienko [4], I. and A. Rodichkinyh [5] and L. Firsov [6]. The combination of historical and contemporary sources is essential for the proper evaluation of the place of the estate "Karabakh" among Ukraine's cultural heritage, and, therefore, determine its status and prospects.

The wording of Article goals. Purpose of this publication is to reconstruct the historical context of the creation and use of the estate "Karabakh", determining the characteristics of planning, justification proposals for its status as a historical monument, as well as prospects for future reference.

The main material. Reconstruction of historical context.

After the victory in the war with Turkey and liquidation of the Crimean Khanate (1783) on the territory of Crimea begins large-scale colonization. Catherine II

distributes and sells 350 thousand acres (1 acre = 1 0925 ha), accounting for about 15% of the total area of the Crimea. On the shore of the Black Sea went nobles, landowners, officials, and academics. Thus, the first estate of Prince Potemkin end of XVIII century there were in Sudak [5].

Feature of the Estate management in the Crimea was the fact that the land was not occupied introduced serfdom, wage used force or Fit serfs from their estates from Russia or Ukraine.

In such conditions, the Black Sea coast in the early nineteenth century. construction starts and established farms, gardens and parks, changing the landscape of the slopes of the seashore. One of the first colonists from KharkivTauris becomes the son of the head of the medical unit of the Kharkov province - PyotrKoppen (1793-1864). Working as postal inspector, he arrives to Simferopol in 1819 And in 1829, he begins to buy land for a song from the Tatars. Initially Daharaoglu-Asana and other Cape Ai-Tador on the beach in the tract at the well-KarabakhSuuk-Su (4 acres). Throughout his life, he gave up the study of geography, history, statistics, archaeology and climatology, plant introduction in the Crimea, was in 1845r academician of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences [2].

Defining features of the estate planning "Karabakh".

An interesting and useful to learn experience family Koppen - Cal I eriv on the successful establishment of landscape and park art on private plots, development and improvement of private agricultural farms in the Crimea in market economy conditions.

Estate planning structure it laid the very purpose of the business and continued to the present day.

With the French landscape architect E. Libo, who created, along with Karabakh estate ex-governor TAVRIDA - AM Borozdina was formed organization planning Estate "Karabakh" zoning areas with distant prospect.

The choice of crops, their zoning and cultivation was carried out under the direct supervision of directors of Imperial Nikitsky Botanical Garden - HH Stephen and son Koppen - Vasily (Wilhelm) Fedorovich Keller.

Using the principle of terracing the landscape, the territory was divided into two unequal parts - top and bottom (Fig. 1). In the lower part of the building and park located in the upper - areas of agriculture.

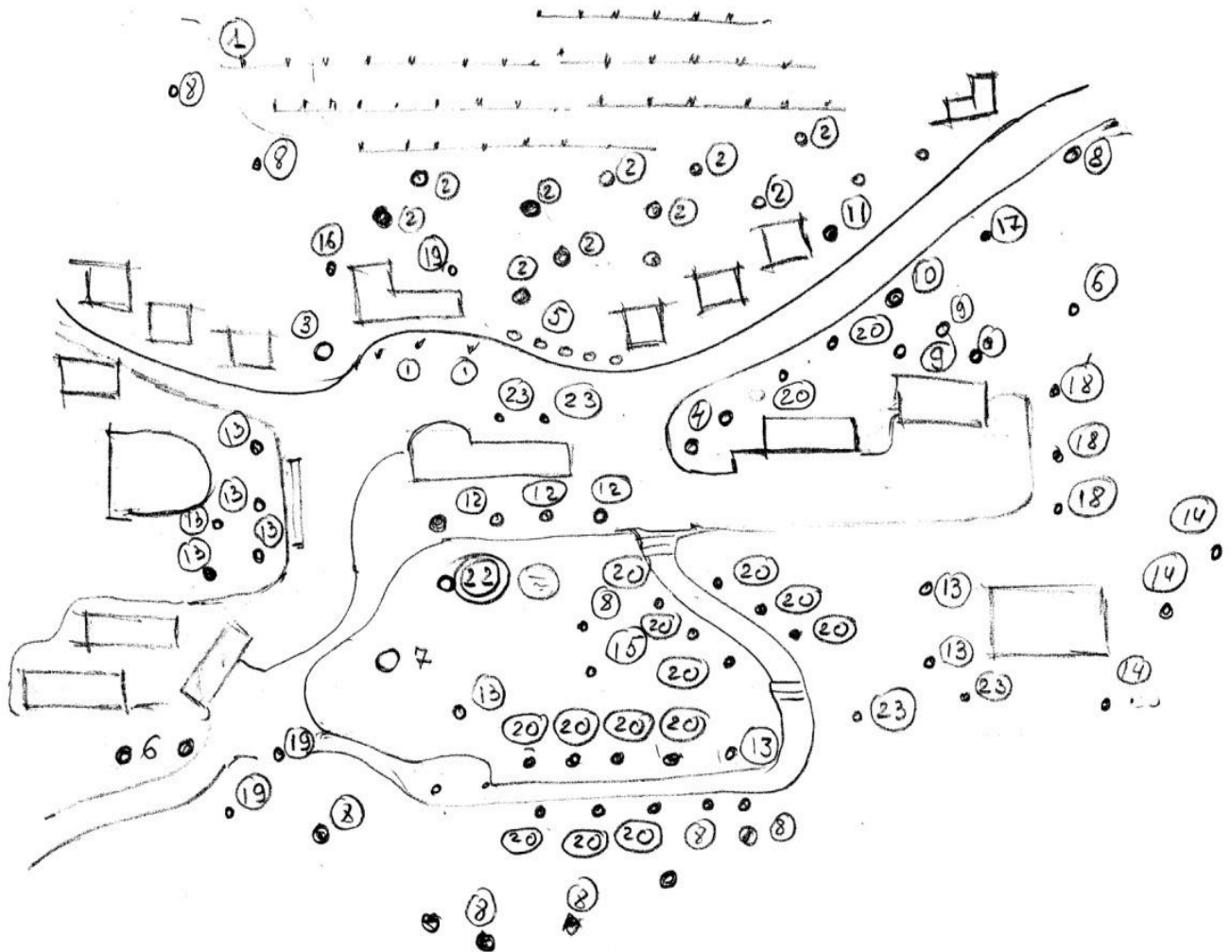
Centre planning scheme was very modest five-storey building.

In the upper part of the estate, an area of about 280 acres, were gradually built wooden outbuildings: Human, coach, stables for three horses, laundry, shed per cow, coach-house, winery and wine cellars (first built in the Crimea and preserved to this day), drying tobacco, olive oil masher, a greenhouse - nursery, greenhouse citrus.

It was defeated French garden, where 16 acres cultivated varieties of industrial pears, apples, cherries, almonds, hazelnuts, peaches, plums. Innovation is evident that

here at the Nikitsky garden-nursery Koppen - Keller began growing grapes such as Pinot Gris, Saperavi Tokay, Riesling, Muscat, Aliquot, Satera - only about 170 varieties.

P.I.Koppen makes the first successful attempt to develop tyutyunnytstvo on the southern coast of Crimea. For a quarter century in Karabakh best sold tobacco. In these cultures was given over 30 acres in the upper lodge.



III.1 Scheme dendro-plan Estate "Karabakh".

1. Vineyard 2. Olive, 3. Medlar 4. Poplar, 5. Bay laurel, 6. Honey locust,
7. Cork oak, cedar of Lebanon 8, 9. Poplar, 10. Birch, 11. Holly oak,
12. Palma hulling, 13. Sycamore 14. Crimean Pine, 15. Madronokrupnoplidnyy,
16. Kremtomarys Japanese, 17. Acacia Lankaran, 18. Judah tree 19. Tis berry,
20. Cypress, 21. Magnolia 22. Stump the giant redwoods, 23. Artichoke

The first tea plantations were established in the Crimea is in this manor Vasily (Wilhelm), F. Keller - Director Nikita Botanical (1860 - 1865)

Over 60 acres held timber and pasture.

On the beach there were no beaches, only a small swimming pool for men, for women avoid the sun and swimming.

When the estate was built a small fisheries, dock and boathouse for two launches.

After the revolution the family for a long time defended bravely and kept the house and planting on land that had been nationalized and gradually abandoned by the new owners - the farm.

Thus it is clear that the epithet "oasis" earned this corner of the Crimea is not perfect by management and by the landscape and aesthetic quality of the park, in which for 40 years was planted about 250 plants, a variety impressive today.

The park was established under the plan E. Libo. In the manor house, planting ornamental trees and shrubs, flowers, rides, fountains and paths was given about 6 acres, unfortunately, shale shear panel, so now the park is only one and a half acres. [6] You can admire the centenary olives along with plane trees, cypresses dark green pyramid that frame the entry way. Outputs source of drinking water and decorated limestone diorytovym stones along the Arizona cypress grow and cedars of Lebanon. The park Karabakhkrupnoplidnyy growing strawberry, magnolia height of more than 20m, almonds, figs, Judah tree nuts, Himalayan plane trees, berry, cork oaks, palm fan, Lankaran acacia, bay laurel.

It was at this park for over 100 years has grown along with the giant sequoia plane trees, the trunk of which is here and now. Modern American studies confirm the findings of Ukrainian scientists that this neighbourhood prevent the development of redwoods. (Research in this direction is underway in the Crimean forestry engineering research facility).

With the spread of Karabakh at the time artichokes, which began in the nineteenth century to grow in the south of Crimea and delivered to the imperial table. These wonderfully decorative edible flowers decorated and is a wonderful habit and purple flowers at the flower bed dormitory pension based on the wine cellar of an old house.

Park surprised many birds singing.

Justification of the proposal on the status of the estate "Karabakh" as a historical monument, and the prospects for its future use.

Culture, as we know, is a system of material and spiritual values, which is broadcast from one generation to the next, such an understanding is directly in line with the principle of the unity of culture and history. A striking example of the synergy of landscape architecture, national culture and history in the context of inheritance can be a family affair, a family of highly successful business, committed to the scientific work of KharkivKoppen - Keller. On its territory there were estates And Aivazovsky. Chekhov, Vladimir Vernadsky, Bunin, Mikhail Glinka. Until nowadays preserved archival materials, historic landscape planning structure,

individual buildings, hardscape, plants, family cemetery, some things related archival documents. In these circumstances, and given the current state of the estate as a whole and the need to preserve the park in its territory, we believe that it would be included in the estate of the list of monuments of architecture and landscaping of the state, or at least the Crimean value. In the future, based on the estate "Karabakh" should create a museum I. Keppena P. and V. F. Keller.

Conclusions. Reconstructed historical context in which there was construction and economic activity of the estate. Analysis of architectural and design decisions for the organization and planning of the landscape of the estate. Suggestions for its inclusion in the list of monuments of architecture and landscape design, as well as its use as a museum of family Koppen - Keller.

Prospects for research. Advisable to have elements of research in the following areas:

- methods of preservation of the landscape park of the estate in terms of landscape;
- By creating the concept of the museum is a p p e n in - K e l l e r and;
- economic assessment of the conservation and use of the estate "Car and bang."
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Аннотация

Тимошенко М. М. «Карабах» – садиба перших колоністів Криму.
Исследованы планировочные и экономические аспекты развития усадьбы «Карабах», значение для историографии паркостроения, садоводства и районирования растений, место культурном наследии Украины. Обоснована целесообразность создания Карабахского музея–усадьбы исследователей Крыма – П.И. Кеппена и В. Ф. Келлера.

Ключевые слова: усадьба «Карабах» П.И. Кеппена и В.Ф. Келлера, реконструкция, памятник парковой архитектуры

Анотація

Тимошенко М. М. «Карабах» - садиба першохколоністів Криму.
Досліджено планувальні та економічні аспекти розвитку садиби «Карабах», значення для історіографії паркостроєння, садівництва і районування рослин, місце культурну спадщину України.

Обґрунтовано доцільність створення Карабаського музею-садиби Дослідник Криму - П.І. Кеппена і В. Ф. Келлера.

Ключові слова: садиба «Карабах» П.І. Кеппена і В.Ф. Келлера, реконструкція, пам'ятник паркової архітектури