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**SADYBY CENTRAL UKRAINE IN HISTORY AND CULTURE
SLAVIC PEOPLES: PROBLEMS AND CONSERVATION
PERSPECTIVES OF HOW TOURIST SITES**

Abstract. Deals with the history, stylistic features, state of preservation of historic estates in Central Ukraine. Analysis of the most important aspects of the research, use, preservation of such sites. Determined the significance of this kind of cultural heritage as a homestead, for the history and culture of Ukraine, their considerable scientific, educational and tourism potential.

Keywords: House, central Ukraine, history, culture, tourism potential, conservation, protection.

Statement of the problem. Villas Ukraine, particularly Central - an extremely valuable and interesting part of her heritage. Unfortunately, nowadays they are scarcely explored and unappreciated, and this gap should be eliminated. XX century proved to be extremely difficult, even tragic in their history. During the events of the estate were being destroyed deliberately, and later, those who survived were nationalized and used for other purposes, or simply not used that pryshvydshovalo their destruction. In any case, they did not receive adequate attention and protection - as cultural heritage sites they had studied, with the exception of the most outstanding examples of architecture, monumental and landscape art ("Sofievka" in Uman, Cherkasy region, farms in the village. Verhivnya Zhytomyr region., p. Antopil and c. Chernyatin Vinnytsia region., p. Sedniv and c. Kachanivka Chernihiv region. etc) and were not on public records. This has led to huge losses.

A huge problem in the state of preservation, future prospects for the maintenance, use, and sometimes recovery. Neither the methodology nor the legislative level in Ukraine at present no understanding of ways to address this issue.

Analysis of recent research. During 2006, 2008-2009, 2011 Research Institute pam'yatkoohoronnyh research expeditions conducted a survey of historic estates and Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr regions, this year's survey began the Kyiv region. The results are as follows: in the Vinnitsa region revealed 61 homestead or residues in Zhytomyr - 30, in Kiev - about 20. That is, after we can assume that in 24 regions of Ukraine and Crimea remained no more than 700-800 estates, most of which is in poor condition, and some do not registered. For comparison, in Poland before the Second World War, there were about 100 thousand mansions, today they survived and is registered about 5 thousand

The wording of Article goals. Identify the role and value of estates of central Ukraine in the history and culture of the Slavic peoples and ways of preserving and prospects use as tourist sites.

The main material. Attractiveness An analysis of historic mansions as tourist sites, of course, have the greatest potential of the estate of two types: 1) those that are well preserved, is enough atraktsiynymy illustrate certain phases of architecture and parkobudivnytstva 2) those that the air 'associated with prominent persons or historical events that enables the creation of memorial museums, including the involvement of international grants, charitable organizations and foreign missions. Sometimes such museums have created need support, promotion, inclusion of travel routes.

In this regard, we believe, can be quite promising estates that occupy a place in the history and culture of the Slavic peoples, such as in Central Ukraine is a lot. In particular, a large number of estates associated with prominent figures and events of Russian history and culture. For example, AS Pushkin in the southern exile, visited a number of estates at the invitation of their respective owners - particularly in ss. Antopil and Chernyatyn Vinnytsia region. These estates are preserved and can be used as tourist attractions. Manor in the village. Antopil was founded in the 80-ies of XVIII century., But then was laid out in landscape style park from the forest. [1]Belonged to the prince Chetvertinsky. In 1830 he was elevated to a new palace, situated on a hill in the middle of a large lawn. This two-story brick building in the classical style. In 1838 the manor was born in Ioannina Antonopilskiy of Chetvertinskih Yelovitska, in which it manifested itself at an early age musical talent. She had a beautiful voice and, in addition, she composed their own music. Was a pupil D.Rossini, Giuliani, F.Dopre [2].Thus, the house in the village. Antopil Wynnyckyj area associated with famous names of both Polish and Russian culture. In addition, the house is very interesting as the architectural and cultural aspects. In particular, the fact that quite well preserved complex: Palace (30-ies of the XIX century.) Park (late XVIII century.) Outbuildings: stables (30-ies of the XIX century.), The ice (30- in XIX c.), garage, holub'yatnya, an entry gate (early XX century.) stone wall [3].

No less interesting in architectural and artistic respect is another mansion, attended by Pushkin - Chernyatynska (s.Chernyatyn Zhmerynka district of Vinnitsa region.). It was laid back in the beginning. XVIII. as a palace-fortress, much rebuilt in 1830 in nehotychnomu style. Possible author of the project of restructuring was a prominent architect Henrik Ittar (Maltese descent, one of the sponsors of the famous park "Arcadia" Situated Neborova) [4]. In the palace there were 29 rooms in the interior hitherto preserved ceramic kilns and molding the second floor. XIX century. Fireplace, first floor. XIX century. The park, which is surrounded by the palace was rebuilt in 1814 in the style of a famous landscape parkobudivnykom D. Miklerom,

creator of dozens of wonderful landscaped parks in Poland and Ukraine, one of the most talented and prolific popularizers English style in parkobuduvanni in Central and Eastern Europe. In 1821, on his way to exile in Bessarabia in the estate, which from the beginning. XVIII century. and by the time belonged Vitoslavskym, visited Pushkin. One of the centuries-old oaks Chernyatynskoho Park claims the distinction of being the mastermind of the great poet known to all from childhood lines: "In Lukomorya Green oak, oak zlataya tsep on volume ...", which became a refrain to the poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila" (unfortunately, our times are not preserved).

Highlighting the theme of historic estates in Central Ukraine in the lives and works of eminent personalities, can not fail to mention the fact that the value Brailovskom mansion was for Tchaikovsky. Village history Brailiv (historical name Brahyliv) has deep roots and is filled with events, including povvyazana with stay-known religious leader and artist - Jan Prahtelya, a monk of St. Josef. Teresa. He spent the last period of his life (late XVIII cent.). In 1787 King Stanisław August Poniatowski, a special trip to Brailov to meet with the artist-monk and his works, including paintings of the church and convent of Trinitarian [5]. However mansion in question, was founded in Brailiv in August. XIX century., When the town bought the famous entrepreneur von Mack. Hope Filaretovna von Mack, his wife, was a well-educated person, had a refined artistic taste and was a passionate admirer of talent Tchaikovsky. their associated years of great friendship. From 1876 to 1880 pp. composer annually visited the Brailiv. The times were fruitful stay in the creative sense. In particular, there were written the opera "The Maid of Orleans" romances "Amid the excitement of points ..." "So That was the early spring," "Don Juan's Serenade" [6]. After the Second World War the estate was located Brailovskom Brailovskom vocational school (now - vocational school, several rooms devoted to the museum Tchaikovsky).

No less visible impact of the estate of Central Ukraine were prominent in the lives of Poles. An example is the homestead in the village. Stepanivka Zhytomyr region, associated with the names of Maria Antonina and Boleslaw Schurkevychiv. In the end. XIX century. village becomes the property of the lords of the neighboring towns Luhiny - Mlodzheyovskiyh who prescribe it in dowry Donets Nuni (Maria Antonina). She married Boleslaw Schurkevycha known actor and director. Actually the young couple is largely bound common passion for theater. Nong debuted as an actress in the City Theatre of Krakow in 1903 and Nong general Boleslav Schurkevychi - significant figure in history of Polish theater in the beginning. XX century. they revived Polish tetar in Vilna, which existed there for almost 40 years, since the repression that were introduced after the suppression of the Polish uprising of 1863-1864 biennium couple realized not only as an actress and rezhyssera but were co-directors of the theater. A few years later they moved to Poznan and for years to cast their lot with the theater Wielkopolski[7]. Guesthouse in Stepanivtsi bull

laid Nuno Mlodzheyovskoyu-Schurkevych in 1905 - built home, wonderful landscaped park laid out. Given her time in the theater, visited here often. Preferably in Stepanovskii manor lived her mom - Valentine. Estate owners to not change the events of 1917-1920 pp., During which Valentine Mlodzheyovska lost (1918 p.). In the Soviet period the manor housed the village school, which is here today. Striking a foot preservation of the house - plan of preserved elements of decor (although initially it was quite modest). Building our times heated Roughly 1905 is surrounded by a small but picturesque park, which is situated on the banks of the Zhereva Uh, and where there are copies of old trees [8].

The defining events in the history of Bulgaria related mansion in the village. Krupoderintsy Vinnytsia region. The current manor planted in August. XIX century. outstanding diplomat and military commander Lieutenant General Ihnatiyevym. Then the main building was built: brick, two-story with the main volume and a wooden portico. It is an example of a new approach to solving the manor building with an emphasis not on the splendor, and the comfort of home, the convenience of the location premises.

During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 pp. the means of the book. Anne Golitsyna was built estates left wing, which houses the infirmary.

In addition to the residential wing of the house and part of the estate consists of commercial premises. The lodge is located among a small landscape park on the outskirts of the village.

In the center of the village is movzoley Church, built in 1910 as a lieutenant general movzoley Ihnatiyeva (1832-1908) - Russian diplomat who signed the San Stefano Peace Treaty (1878), according to which Bulgaria became independent. By Church of the project - known Russian architect academician O.N.Pomerantsev (1848-1918). Building in the form of medieval Bulgarian architecture. Near the church - Monument (1914) V.Ihnatiyevu Lieutenant, Captain O.Zurovu and sailors who died in the battle Tsusymkomu 14-15 May 1905

In the Soviet era in a building manor houses the School (exists now) and outbuilding used as a dwelling, partially preserved park. Manor house and movzoley-church are monuments of national importance.

One of the best examples of the preservation and use of historic memorial estates are Pirogov mansion that now lies within the city of Vinnitsa. [9] Name a prominent physician and surgeon is equally important for both the Ukrainian Scientific and Cultural Organization (as he headed for some time Kyiv school district did much useful for the development of education in the Ukrainian lands), and for n. At the time of inception in sir. XIX century. homestead was located on the outskirts of the city of Vinnitsa, 3 km from the city. At the site of the village was once several villages that merged in one: on the left bank of a huge pond on the river Vyshentsi - p.Ljudvinovka, named after the first settler Ludwig: here lived mostly

Poles. On the right bank - c. Cherry, upstream - p. Sheremet, founded in the early XV century. Cossack Sheremet.

In early 1861 Pirogov decides to resign as trustee of the Kiev school district and bought with. Cherries. In 1866, the mansion was built, which included home owner, business premises, park. I pulled up to a small village suffering from various diseases. Pirogov daily did several transactions took 5-6 patients. In the manor house remained specially built for the pharmacy, where the poor were given medication manufactured by Pirogov free recipes.

The house owner built according to the tastes and orders Pirogov. The facade is decorated with a massive portico. The opposite wall of the house is built wide veranda that connects with the audience. Stairs porch leads to the garden. Along with steps - two huge trees, planted in 1862 Pirogov

By Cherry dropped Tchaikovsky at the time of his stay in Braila, stayed here Skliphosovsky.

November 23 (December 5) 1881 Pirogov died in his office. He was buried in the church-tomb with. Sheremet, built on the site of the former wooden church widow Pirogov Alexandra Antonivna designed by the architect of St. Petersburg in 1882-85 academic V.Sychuhova's (located about a kilometer from the house). [10]

Decision of the Council of People's Commissars of 06/27/1944, the Manor House was a museum (today - National Museum-Estate Pirogov). In 1950, the village was renamed cakes.

Homestead (area 18, 9 ha) is a landmark history of national importance, besides the park has the status of monuments of landscape art local importance. The complex is kept in perfect condition. Today it is one of the most visited museums in Ukraine.

As the analysis suggests estates, the best way to save is to use the estate as intended - as an object that has a museum, cultural and educational function. Unfortunately, such examples are few - in Vinnytsia region: M. Pirogov in the winery, the house in the village. Tymanivka Tulchyn district, part - Estate in Brailiv (Brailovskom busy professional college, but several rooms reserved for Museum. Tchaikovsky), the house in the village.Voronovitsa Vinnitsa district. In this latter was assigned Voronovytskomu Museum history of aviation and aerospace Ukraine recently, when it was in pretty bad condition, Zhytomyr Region: partially mansion in the village.Verhivnya where several rooms allocated for museum Honore de Balzac; Hmelnitchine: guesthouse in the village. Samchiki on which set of historical and architectural reserve similar example in Chernihiv region. - Kachanivs'kyi estate.

Conclusions. Villas Central Ukraine is extremely diverse, original works of human genius, occupy a prominent place in the country's history and culture, and the history and culture of other Slavic peoples. A caring attitude toward them, further study and judicious use of extremely enrich our culture and restore entire pages of

national and Common Slavonic history. Situation analysis on the state of conservation and use of farmstead complexes suggests that those estates that have been used and used, preserved better. Once the mansion is no longer "live", it dies. In addition, the crucial position of local authorities, their understanding of the value of facilities located within their territory and willingness to look for ways to preserve them.

Prospects for research. Exactly what a significant place that the aforementioned estates occupy in the history and culture of the Slavic peoples and their relationship with prominent members of these peoples can at least partly be the way to their preservation, use and promotion.

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Аннотация

Томилович Л. Усадьбы центральной Украины в истории и культуре славянских народов: проблемы сохранения и перспективы использования в качестве туристических объектов. Рассмотрены история, характерные стилистические особенности, степень сохранности исторических усадеб Центральной Украины. Проанализированы важнейшие актуальные проблемы исследования, использования и охраны этого типа памятников. Определена значимость такой составляющей культурного наследия Украины, как усадьбы, их

значительный научный, просветительский и туристический потенциал.

Ключевые слова: усадьба, центральная Украина, история, культура, туризм, потенциал, сохранение, охрана

Анотація

***Томілович Л.. Садиби центральної України в історії та культурі слов'янських народів: проблеми збереження та перспективи використання в якості туристичних об'єктів.** Розглянуто історія, характерні стилістичні особливості, ступінь збереження історичних садиб Центральної України. Проаналізовано найважливіші актуальні проблеми дослідження, використання та охорони цього типу пам'яток. Визначено значимість такої складової культурної спадщини України, як садиби, їх значний науковий, просвітницький та туристичний потенціал.*

Ключові слова: садиба, центральна Україна, історія, культура, туризм, потенціал, збереження, охорона