

The Architectural and Spatial Organization of the Country Estate Complexes of the Kursk Region from the XVIII to the First Half of the XIX Centuries*

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Abstract—The study is based on the discovered archival and printed sources and the author's field researches, which enable to more reasonably reconstruct the image structure of the lost nobility and merchants estates in the field of the reconstruction of their architectural and spatial organization in the border region of Russia. The basis of the research is the study of the topography and physical-geographical types of terrain characteristic of the Kursk region. The scientific novelty of the research lies in the author's expeditions aimed at identification of the signs of existence and a full-scale examination of a number of preserved manor complexes, which previously did not attract the proper attention of researchers. The identification of archival and printed sources that allow to more reasonably reconstruct the image and the material structure of the lost elements of nobility and merchants estates is of particular importance. The special significance of the complex research work is due to the opportunity to fill the gaps in the study of important pages in the history of national and regional Russian culture, which affected the formation of regional features of construction techniques and the images of architectural ensembles of the estates of the Kursk region.

Keywords—*Kursk region (guberniya, governorate); landscape; topography; relief; estates; composition; planning; gardens; parks; ponds; manor houses; churches; construction; reconstruction*

I. INTRODUCTION

The subject of the study is the country manor development of the Kursk region in the framework of the historically and culturally significant chronological period from the XVIII to the first half of the XIX centuries.

The objects of the research are the estates, farmsteads, manors, and dachas (country houses) of the privileged class of the Kursk region, namely the nobility and merchants.

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Since the administrative boundaries of the post-revolutionary period of the development of the country has changed, in determining the territorial boundaries of the study, the author adopted the term "Kursk region" as a working tool that allows us to consider a territorial integrity that existed throughout the period from XVIII to the first half of the XIX centuries that defined the formation of the specific features of culture within its borders.

II. HISTORIOGRAPHY

Historical information about the estates of the Kursk region is rarely found on the pages of pre-revolutionary publications. There are no separate articles and monographic works of complex studies devoted to the construction and architecture of the Kursk region.

Researchers from the late XIX to the early XX centuries, staying within the framework of the historical factology, unfortunately, have not developed the artistic perception of the manor architecture in their works.

References to the estates are only found in the factual reports of the local periodical press (in The Kursk provincial and diocesan sheets, etc.).

A significant phenomenon in the Kursk chronicle history was the release of a number of publications of A.A. Tankov, D.I. Bagaley.

During the twentieth century, the estates of the Kursk region did not attract the proper attention of architects and art historians. The most fortunate was the manor of Baryatinsky — "Maryino", which the architect S.I. Fedorov, the historian E.V. Konchin, art historians M. S. Tarasov and N. Sinyanskaya have devoted their works to.

The description of architectural features of some Belgorod estates is found in the essays of the architect L.I. Kolesnikova.

Historical information from the life of certain estates of Kursk province and its owners appeared in the publications of Kursk researchers and local historians (1990s-2004).

The works of L.N. Chizhikova are a great contribution to the study of the evolution of the construction of rural housing of Russian-Ukrainian borderlands.

Noble estates in the process of the serfdom of the Central Black Earth region of the first half of the XVIII century (the evolution of the local patrimony fund, statistics and the structure of noble estates) are presented in the works of the historian S. V. Chernikov. The evolution of the nobility and merchant estates of the Central Black Earth region in the post-reform period is considered in the writings of historians V.A. Shapovalova, V.S. Kalabukhova, G.I. Starchenko, V.V. Bychkovskiy, I.T. Shatokhina, etc.

A review of the literature and scientific works, which may give an idea about the extent of a fairly complete study of the problem, confirms that Kursk manor architecture was the subject of holistic historical-architectural researches of the period of the XVII century ~ the beginning of the XX century. There are no foreign studies on this topic as well.

The relevance of the study is due to the fact that the Russian estate heritage today is a relict disappearing theme. Nowadays, the former noble and merchant country estates of the Kursk region are the most unprotected part of the cultural heritage — abandoned, dismantled for building materials, crippled by incompetent repair works. By the early XX century, the Kursk province has had more than 6 000 estates. On the territory of the modern regions that used to be the former Kursk province, it is possible to name only about 100 places where the fragments of manor complexes in the form of remains of parks ways, ponds and manor structures, are still distinguishable. The country estate complexes that are supported by regular restoration are almost none. As a result of economic activity family necropolises, and unique manor landscapes disappear.

The life and work of many famous historical figures, public and political persons and workers of science and art are connected with the Kursk estates. The Kursk manor has become the cradle of the formation of Russian science, art and culture.

The main purpose of the work is to determine the architectural and spatial organization of the features of the suburban estate construction of one of the significant areas of the black earth regions of southern borderlands of Russia — the Kursk region from the XVIII to the first half of the XIX centuries.

III. LIFE OF THE FIRST LANDOWNERS

The life of the first landowners — serving people of the time of the colonization of the Kursk region in XVI-XVII centuries took place on the background of the border service, the condition of a constant war, the defense of the southern border of the state from foreign invaders, and in the process of various internal conflicts. Therefore, it is impossible to speak about any constancy and a strong peaceful, settled way of life of a country estate during this period.

The settlers of that time were exclusively military.

The first landowners of the unprotected border areas had to create a manor life, which is quite characterized by the term “nomadic” estate-building. As contemporaries said, “the houses” of the landlords represented temporary basic homes, similar to simple peasant huts, made of poor material, that “they were forced to move from place to place” because of the frequent devastation and fires [1]. This situation is relevant for the entire populated area of the region, which was grouped mainly near fortified cities, mainly in the Central, Western and North-Eastern parts of the region, and become more common only in the second half of the XVII century. There is also no need to talk about the construction of fortified estates-fortresses during this period. In case of the siege, the best shelters were mainly nearby woods. The continuity of generations is interesting in this case — the convenience of living near ancient settlements and villages, which preserved all the characteristics of the fortified area — natural and man-made earth fortifications surrounded by rivers and swamps was obvious, and it was sufficient protection in case of a siege.

Researchers of the past argued that “[...] many centuries of the forced restlessness of the local population has imposed characteristic features on it which still show up: the villages built mostly of low-value materials, consisted more of shacks than of huts, to which the increasing forest destruction has contributed later; arable lands of peasants had the form of some crooked bands, luckily the land was fertile, and there was a lot of untouched virgin land around; the population was not used to cherish the familiar places and easily left them...” [2]

Manor life takes on a certain settled way and becomes more common near the fortified cities and the fortification lines of the Belgorod border in the last quarter of the XVII century and at the turn of XVII-XVIII centuries, when the Russian border has moved far to the South, and the Kursk region from the edge region has gradually become a “rear region”.

“[...] From the military men, noblemen and seigniorial children with populated fiefdoms and estates placed in the second half of the XVII century in the Central Black Earth region to protect it, a wealthy or, at least, a sufficient class of the landed gentry has formed. This class not only kept its ancestral lands and estates inhabited by serfs but also very diligently engaged in the agriculture, which with full protection from external enemies and with the help of free serf labor, has brought them considerable income. With an extensive system of agriculture, the landowners of our region began to evict some of their peasants from the river valleys to the land free of culture, closer to the watersheds: so numerous “settlements”, “courtyards” appeared in the Northern part of the region, and the first artificial ponds began to be built in the waterless valleys. Thus, the continuous colonization of our region not only ended but also penetrated the native heritage of the nomads — the neighboring Volga and Novorossiysk regions” [3].

There more substantial settlements of landowners can be found, with more solid housing — a kind of manor-fortresses, ready to with stand an unexpected siege of the enemy. A

relatively common type of the estate of small owners was a modest wooden manor house with outbuildings, sometimes with a church and a garden, protected by a high fence — palisade and often a moat. And a more advanced version of the estate for wealthy landlords, arranging “manor-towns” was a well-protected residential and economic complex, like for example, Krupets and Ivanovskoye of I.S. Mazepa, Tolokonnoe-Vinogradnoe of Vyrodov’s, etc.

Due to a prevailing distribution of landed noble estate we see mainly wooden manor complexes: the courtyard with a modest house in the center, surrounded by a succession of small farm structures and a high wooden fence — a palisade and a moat as well as a wooden church next to the estate. Kursk estates keep features of the closed yard with a high fence throughout the XVIII century and till the beginning of the XIX century. Estates of the XVII century – the beginning of the XIX century are mainly wooden. The main industry was agriculture.

Contemporaries noted: “[...] In the second half of the XVIII century the manor house has greatly improved. Until that time, they consisted mainly of cramped low houses, easily renewable after the pogroms, carried from place to place, preferably to the location, where what was happening in the village was visible at a glance. Since our region was forever protected from enemy attacks, estates became quite settled. In the past, the gardens adjacent to the landlords' houses consisted exclusively of fruit trees on forest clearings. With the transformation of the forest spaces into ploughings, and especially with the foundation of estates in steppe, or treeless areas, the landlords of the second half of the XVIII century realized the need in cultivating gardens of the European type, i.e. with artificial planting of forest trees. At first, French gardens served as this type of plantings with their shady straight alleys of forest trees and the regular layout of square parterres, planted with fruit trees. But in the early XIX century, gardens of another — English type appeared in our area. These were parks with their various forest plantations, interspersed with more or less extensive glades. Landowners began to build their houses surrounded by such gardens or parks more extensively, make them higher and even occasionally from a stronger material, for example, brick and stone and cover them with iron. The life itself in such estates became more comfortable and more cultural.” [4]

IV. TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL TYPES OF TERRAIN

The composition of the estate complexes was largely determined by the topography and physical and geographical types of the area.

Let us denote the general landscape characteristics of the Kursk region according to the data of the early XX century.

Kursk province’s relief represents a low plateau, on the surface of which there are ridges of hills from 245 to 277 m height above sea level. These hills are branches of the Central Russian Upland, which is included in the Kursk province [5]. The low chain of hills, which begins in the North-East and goes South along the right Bank of the Oskol

and Donets rivers to the Kharkiv province, was called “Kharkiv mountains” [6].

Kursk province has no vast flat territories. Of the few plains along the banks of some rivers and between their sources, two can be noted: one in the North, along the banks of the Seym River, the mouths of the Tuskar and the Svapa rivers, and the other in the center of the province, which is a flat hill between the Seym and Psel rivers.

By the type of relief, the province refers to the erosion-wash or valley-ravine-wash type. The most typical landforms are washes (logs). Most of them are located on the right banks of the rivers Seym and Psel. Steppe depressions are typical as well. The wash forest with a dry bottom and a sloping straight edge is called the gully forest. There were many of them in the North-Western uyezds of the province.

From the upland (near the city Tim) to the West and South-West in the shape of a fan numerous low hills, hollows, ditches, serving as riverbeds, streams and numerous springs feeding them go [7].

The Kursk region is irrigated by two river systems: the Dnieper and the Don. The most affluent rivers were Seym, Tuskar, Svapa, which during the period from XVII to the first half of the XIX centuries were navigable. But by the beginning of the XX century many of the waterways have become shallow, and as mentioned in the publications of those years: “...despite the abundance of flowing water in Kursk province no river is navigable; however, on Seym there is a couple of ships going around the province, but they resemble a toy, and haul (tow) only barges with firewood, flour, and sugar beet.” [8]

On the banks of Seym, Psel and Vorskla rivers there are significant ditches and oxbow lakes, which in some places are connected to the rivers and form parts of their beds. There has been a more or less significant pond in each large village.

There were no large lakes and swamps in Kursk province. Bogs had no influence on the climate due to their insignificance. The largest Molchenskoe bog was in the vicinity of Mochenskaya Sofronieva Hermitage in the Putivl district.

As already noted, Kursk province has a favorable temperate climate and fertile soils. The black soil occupies more than half of all the uyezds, except Rilskiy, and Dmitrovskiy. In Korochanskiyuezd it occupies 90.5 % of the total area, and in Dmitrovskiy 35.6%. The top arable layer of mainly black soil reached a thickness of up to 2 arshins [9].

V. TYPES OF THE PLANNING OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS AND THE CONCEPT OF “MULTI ESTATE” DEVELOPMENT

To analyze the architectural and spatial organization of manor complexes, their composition and determine the nature of their connection with the environment, it is necessary to identify the planning types of rural settlements and the location of estates in their structure.

Kursk province was considered one of the most densely populated places in Russia. The main type of the planning of rural settlements in the Kursk province was the street with two-row or single-row of buildings, rarely haphazard or a mixed type [10].

In the description of the beginning of the XX century, we find the following characterization of Kursk villages: “the Great Russian villages of the Central Black Earth region, in contrast to the Little Russian, always have one-way or two-way streets, and consist of one long street, stretching along the road for several miles (with a few interruptions), or of several streets, going from the incorrect radius of the churchyard; in this case, the name of the village is collective, and the individual ends (streets) also have independent names. The windows of the huts are facing the street, and behind it wicker, thatched yard adjoins [...], located mainly along the river valleys or along significant trade routes, subsequently, many of them stretched out into almost continuous, long rows of huts for several versts.” [11]

The layout of the settlements mainly had a single-row group of houses facing the road and the river. The road runs along fields, often parallel to a river.

A special architectural-spatial feature characteristic of Kursk Black Earth settlements is a “multi-manor development”, characterized by the possession of a few landlords, mostly minor.

“[...] The further the population moved to the South, the more it was necessary for it owing to natural conditions of settled life and defense against the nomads occupying the open steppe on watersheds to unite in large settlements.” [12] It was the absolute cause of the emergence of a multi-manor development characteristic of the Kursk region. Small landowners settled near each other in the same manner. The Kursk region has dozens of such settlements, where the possessions of several landlords, mostly small, exist since the colonization of the Kursk region in the XVII century. (Annex 1-3 G).

During the last quarter of the XVIII century, half of the villages of the vice regency were possessive, 48% of which were villages in which there was one landowner's estate, which is typical for large and medium-sized estates. As the majority of nobles were small, the characteristic phenomenon for that time was the placement of several landowners' estates (10 and more) in one settlement: mostly from 2 to 4 estates as in 42% of settlements while other villages included 5, 6, 7, 8 and more estates.

In the descriptions of contemporaries, such villages are given the following characteristics: “Near the Dmitrovskaya district the Snizha village lies by the river Seymin 6 verstson the left from the Fatezhskayaroad. There is a wooden church in the name of the Intercession of the Blessed Virgin In this village... and 6 landowners' yards, in which they live. The forest is on level ground and belongs to the landowners...” [13]

“Tolmachevo of the Kursk district:" the village lies on the river Seym on the left side from the main roads. There are no roads except the road to Kursk. In this village, there is

a wooden church in the name of the Archangel Michael, by which there are three priests' yards in which there are five people living, and Tolmachevo landlord's houses counting thirty-three, in which they live themselves. The forest on the back of the yards by a field is birch and aspen, and beyond the river Seym spreads on the hillocks and bogs. It belongs to the possession of the Tolmachevo village of and freeholders. Thereof in the village by the river Seym the twenty yards, belong to the village landlords — Tolmachevs and Shatovs.” [14]

“Plotava of the Lgov district: “the village lies in the river Plotavka. In this village, there is a church of St. Nicholas by which there are three priest's yards with nine people living there. And landowners' ... nineteen wooden houses in which they ... have a residence, in the same settlement there are two wooden smithies... and three distilleries...” [15]

This multi-manor group of settlements in 1784 [16] included:

Bogatinskaya district: the Bobrovo village (6 — here and further in parentheses represents the number of estates is given), the Pena sloboda (11).

Dmitriyevskaya district: Kilikino (12) (Appendix 1-3G). Pushkarevo (10), Skovorodnevo (8), Snizha (6), Haraseya (11), Belica Mashkino (8), Belica Staroye (8);

Korochanskaya district: Nizhegolenska(5), OlshanetsVerkhniy (13), Troitskoye (5), Yablonovo (7);

Kurskaya district: Bezobrazovo (6), Bukreeva (5), Vinnikovo (10), D. Gutorovo (7), Zvyagintseva (5), Kolodnoye (9), Razinkovo (7), Tolmachevo (33), Shumakovo (6).

Lgov district: Bredikhina (5), Krasnoye Uspenskoe (6), Pankeeva (5), Platovo (17), PrutShirkovo (7), Shustovo (8).

Obovanskaya district: Znamenskoe-Malyshevo (8), Lubach (5).

Putyvl'skaya district: Bunyakina (10), Volyntsevo-Drogoevo (6), Vygorevka (6), Gniloye Boloto (7), Gorki (5), Gudovo (5), Dukhanovka (6), Knyazevo (13), Lezhachi Boyarskiye (18), Malushina (7), Markovo (6), Mashevka (7), Mashutina (9), Oblegi Lomakino (9), Svyatoye Ozero (6), Semeykina (5), Shchetinina (6).

Ryl'skaya district: Artyushkovo (5), Bupel (8), Valynka Byrdina (6), Kleven Popovka (9), Kostrovo (6), Kuliga (7), Perestupnaya (9), Pereceluevka (7), Romanovo (6), Safronova (5), Sterzhan Mokrousova (11).

Starooskolskaya district — Baranovo (6), Bogorodskoe (7), Znamenskoe (11).

Sydzhanskaya district: Kremyanoe (10), Maltsevo (7), Razgrebli (5).

Timskaya district: Pakhanok (8).

Fatezhskaya district: Bogoyavlenskoe(10), Brusovoy Kolodez (5);

Schigrovskaya district: Rozhdestvenskoe na Shtevtse (9), Saviny Starye (8).

The same situation has continued until the second half of the XIX century. To this group can be attributed identified according to the data of 1850 multi-manor settlements of Shatunovka of Dmitrievskiy uyezd which hosted 11 landlords, the village Kurylovka of Sudzhanskiy uyezd, hosted 13 landlords and the village of Kshenin Timskiy uyezd with 22 landlords, etc. [17]

These small estates were located in the structure of rural settlements, i.e. were included in one row of buildings in the immediate vicinity of peasant estates.

Small-scale estates in their appearance and planning, functional characteristics were like the farms of wealthy peasants or freeholders and were often located in the structure of ordinary settlement development, often differing from poor neighbors only by a large volume of the main manor house.

Manor houses of the researched period had the form of a closed fortress-courtyard, often repeating features of first manors of the southern outskirts of the Moscow state during the XVI ~ early XVIII centuries.

The small-scale estate ended with a rather large garden and an orchard, where often a large area was allocated for a "Livada" (a meadow) with the plantings of willow and acacia — used for home construction. The type of the yard with a freer arrangement of auxiliary constructions of a boundary was widespread on almost all the investigated territory, partially displacing a closed "round yard" [18].

Modern rural houses of Northern districts of Kursk region, obviously, keep traditional lines of continuity with the constructions of the past. This is a characteristic whitewashed hut with a porch having a blind board fence and a canopy, usually of a semi-circular shape. The latter rests on four columns arranged in pairs.

The richest owner among the Goryainov nobles of the Suhorebrik village in Schigrovskiy uyezd in the nineteenth century was the provincial Secretary N.I. Goryainov. His estate occupied 99 acres while his other relatives had only 20 acres of land. He owned an estate with a manor house and an orchard on 6 acres. The estate was located in the southern part of the village and according to the inventory of 1854 represented the following: "the manor house is wooden, covered with straw, of 12 arshins in length, and 9 arshins in width. There is a peasant hut, two slab-cut barns. The yard is fenced with a wicker shed and all covered with straw." [19]

Estates of such minor nobles as N.I. Goryainov, apparently differed little from the peasants', which was typical for the Kursk province. In the statistical description of Shchigrovskiy uyezd of the middle of the XIX century, it was reported: "Noble houses of a good structure are few since the most part of noblemen are not wealthy, so their houses are not wide and not beautiful." [20]

Until now, in many villages of the former Kursk province (Kursk, Belgorod, part of Sumskaya region), chopped and wicker farm buildings — barns, granaries, weed sheds

(rarely huts) under thatched roofs have been preserved, reflecting the appearance of the buildings of past centuries.

To the topic of a "multi-manor" development we can relate Korennaya Hermitage — a place known for its monastery and a fair of Russian and international importance, which for the first time appears as a regional phenomenon of Kursk region — a special type of multi-estate settlement, occupying a significant area ("no less than one hundred" [21]) — a "manor-town" with a seasonal-suburban nature of life during the end of the XVIII to the early XX centuries where around the historical nucleus of the settlement's spiritual and commercial center, the monastery of the Sign of the Korennaya Mother of God Icon and the Korennaya fair within the context of the XVIII to XIX centuries the numerous dachas of the Kursk nobility appeared, having seasonal character of stay in the village for the period of work of the fair and religious processions with the Kursk Korennaya icon. This phenomenon requires separate consideration.

The description of 1786 of the temporary dwellings of the nobles — "stavka's" (summer houses), arranged near the famous Korennaya fair at Korennaya Hermitage of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin of the Desert in "27 versta's from Kursk on the right side of the road to Orel" was: "the high society of the nobility of the vicinity, and many come here from afar, a rare year has less than one hundred families coming; they arrange tents and their sheds and other constructions and make houses out of planks or wattle covered with clay, decorated from the outside, and certainly not restless inside. This is a very pleasant view and a very special kind of village, the place itself is nice; small grove by the river, stavka's are mostly oriented to the vast fields with their entrances, through which many villages appear in the distance and give the best view to them making these places even more enjoyable. The people gather there in great numbers and have a lot of different amusements." [22]

VI. THE MAIN TYPES OF COMPOSITION

Medium and large estates had the location isolated from the settlement. The connection of the estate complex with the settlement was often carried out by means of a visual-communicative axis — a road (opposite to the settlements — Mokva, Marino, Durovo-Bobrik, Golovchino, etc. (Annex 1-3 I, J); on the outskirts of the settlement within a row of buildings — Pristennoe, Malye Kryuki, Yakovlevka, etc.) and an intermediate architectural dominant — a village church (Maksimovka, Nikolskoe, Pereverzevka, Durov-Bobrik, Pristennoe, etc.).

There are several basic types of composition depending on the terrain (Appendix 1-3 c, d, e, f).

The first type is characterized by placing the estate on a flat area near the water surface of a river or a pond (Pristennoe, Zherebtsovo, Kostrova, Ivanovskoe, etc.)

The most common and traditional type is the location of the estate on a hilly upland. There are also two subtypes: the estate on the top of the hill (Mokva, Marino, Yakovlevka,

etc.) and in the center of the hill on a terrace (MalyeKryuki, Krupets, Kopenki, etc.).

The location of the river, pond or cascade ponds at the foot of the hill is traditional (Borisovka, MalyeKryuki, Ekaterinovka, etc.). The gardens and the later garden-parks are formed between the house and the pond, and behind the manor courtyard as well, surrounding the entire manor complex or adjacent to it.

The next type is a cape-like composition — the location of the manor house on a high plateau, with picturesque slopes (Ivnya, Berezovka, Semenovka, etc.). This also includes the manor house in the villages near the ancient settlements (Cherepivkaof Serebryakovs, Voropanovs' Kapystychy, Shekhovtsov's Gorodische, Schechkov's Korenskoe). This type is usually characterized by a compact layout of the whole complex, which is often dictated by the limited territory of the plateau.

The most widespread was the location of the estate on the hill, which was advantageous for its emphasized dominant position, the greatest disclosure, and connection with the surrounding landscape and a broad diverse perception of panoramas of the area, going beyond the horizon.

The study showed that in the period from the XVIII century to the first half of the XIX century all the main elements of the composition are being exhibited in Kursk province: a compact, a panoramic (frontal) and combined. However, the compact composition was the most widespread, since most small estates and some medium-sized manor complexes have had it, but it refers to the latter mostly during the period of the XVIII century.

The compact composition of early estates was both symmetrical and asymmetrical, as its elements developed in three directions — height, width, and depth. This was a single, often closed complex — groups of manor buildings and, often, with the inclusion of a church (Vorobyovka, Ivnya, Zherebtsovo, Pristennoe, Ivanovo, Yakovlevka, Malye Kryuki, Ekaterinovka). These are the estates located on sites of old manor complexes or new areas. All buildings of the estate form a small enclosed space — traditionally a house surrounded by outbuildings or a front yard in the depth of which, usually on an elevated place, the main house with wings and other outbuildings was located.

The nature of a spatial composition depends on the point of the perception of objects in motion and from different points, which may be different. Therefore, to classify the spatial composition, it is necessary to know the estimate from the most characteristic point of inspection. For the country estate complexes, the main and important types are the views from the main entrance and the pond.

The panoramic composition is designed for the perception of a width and a height when moving along it or towards it. It is designed for the perception of the streets, squares, rivers, and ponds (Maksimovka, Mokva, Tolokonnoe, Durovo Bobrik, etc.). Here all the buildings of the estate are located in the immediate vicinity of the estate and as if built along one long line.

There are also panoramic compositions of estates with the depth-spatial arrangement (Marino, Durovo Bobrik, Bogdanovka, Golovchino). The elements of the composition organize the viewer's perception in depth, frontal and vertical directions.

The mixed composition comprises a combination of all these types, with the dominance of one or the other in each case (Mokva, Marino, Borisovka, Tolokonnoe, Nikolskoe, Durovo Bobrik, Malye Kryuki, Borisovka, etc.) (Appendix 1-3 k).

The defining and dominant part of the compositional structure is the estate complex, where the role of the dominant certainly belongs to the main house of the estate, and the vertical accent to the church or a complex of churches (typical for large estates like Borisovka, Ivanovo). It also occurs in the combination of panoramic and compact compositions with an axial arrangement, where the estate separated from the village is connected with the vertical accent of the church by means of a visual-spatial or visual-communication axis. For example, the panoramic-axial composition is present in the Nikolskoye, Golovchino estates.

All elements of the composition of manor complexes are subordinated to the main manor house, which stands out in its volume. The arrangement of the compositional parts in relation to the front-residential part has a variety of solutions.

Compositions of medium and large estates (exemplary farms) were created on a functional basis and had a developed system of industrial buildings not related to the residential complex in a single ensemble.

There are five major traditional parts in the structure of the estates from the XVIII to the first half of the XIX centuries — residential, service-commercial, garden, church, and public. Moreover, all these parts are characteristic mainly for medium and large estate complexes, while for the vast majority of estates, which were small, this list could be reduced to three main areas — residential, service and economic, garden and park (more often a garden), with a residential, service, and economic areas often combined in a single complex.

VII. CONCLUSION

According to the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn.

A characteristic feature of the Kursk settlements was the multi-estate structure, characterized by the mainly small-scale possessions of several landowners.

During this period of the last quarter of the XVIII century the half of the villages of the vice regency were possessive, 48% of which were villages in which there was one landowner's estate, which is typical for large and medium-sized estates. As the majority of nobles were small-scale, the characteristic phenomenon for this time was the placement of several landowner estates (to 10 and more) in one settlement: mostly from 2 to 4 estates as in 42% of settlements, while other villages included 5, 6, 7, 8 and more estates.

These small estates were located within the structure of rural settlements, i.e. were included in one row of buildings in the immediate vicinity of peasant estates.

Small-scale estates in their appearance and planning, functional characteristics resembled farms of wealthy peasants or military servicemen and were most often included in the structure of ordinary settlement development, often differing from poor neighbors only by a size of the main manor house.

Manor houses of the researched period had the form of a closed courtyard of the fortress, often repeating features of examples from the southern outskirts of the Moscow state in the XVI ~ early XVIII centuries.

A small village of Korennaya Hermitage known for its monastery and a fair of Russian and international importance relates to the topic of a “multi-manor” development. For the first time it appears as a regional phenomenon of the Kursk region as a special type of a multi-settlement, created a significant development (at least one hundred estates) — a “manor-town”, which has had a seasonal-suburban nature of life during the late XVIII ~ early XX centuries.

The formation of country estate quarters arose around the historical core of the settlement of spiritual and commercial centers — the monastery of The Sign of the Korennaya Icon of the Mother of God and the Korennaya fair during the end of the XVIII – the XIX centuries.

Medium and large estates had the location isolated from the settlement. The connection of the estate complex with the settlement was often carried out by means of a visual-communicative axis and an intermediate architectural dominant — a village church.

The topography and physical and geographical types of terrain influenced the nature and variety of methods of spatial organization of manor complexes. Depending on the terrain, there were following types of composition: the location of the estate on a flat area, on a hilly upland (at the top or in the center of the hill), and on the cape.

The most common was the location of the estate on the hill, which was advantageous for its emphasized dominant position, the greatest disclosure, and connection with the surrounding landscape and a wide diverse perception of panoramas of the area, going beyond the horizon.

For the period under consideration, all the main planning compositions are characteristic: panoramic (frontal), compact and mixed.

All compositional elements of the manor complexes were subordinated to the main manor house, which stands out in its volume.

In the compositional structure, the defining and dominant part was the estate complex, where the role of the dominant certainly belongs to the main house of the estate, and the vertical accent — to the church or a complex of churches (typical for large estates — Borisovka, Ivanovo). It also occurs in the combination of panoramic composition and compact axial arrangement, where the estate separated from

the village was connected with the vertical accent of the church by means of a visual planning or visual communication axis.

All elements of the composition of the manor complexes were subordinated to the main manor house, which stood out in its volume. The arrangement of parts of the composition had a variety of solutions in relation to the front-residential part.

Compositions of medium-scale and large estates (i.e. exemplary farms) were created on a functional basis and had a developed system of industrial buildings not related to the residential complex in a single ensemble.

In the structure of estates of the XVIII to the first half of the XIX centuries there are five major traditional parts — residential, service-commercial, garden, church, and public. Moreover, all these parts are characterized mainly for medium-sized and large estate complexes, and the vast majority of estates, which were small-sized estates, were characterized by three main areas — residential, service and economic, garden and park (more often a garden), with a residential, service and economic often combined in a single complex.

As it can be seen from the study, the owners of country estates, transforming nature, in accordance with their economic needs, aesthetic views, as well as trends of modern fashion, created a new, unique manor landscape, with a wide variety of planning compositions, built on a developed functional basis.

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