

**FEATURES OF SPATIAL FORMATION OF COLONIES "ODESSA SETTLEMENT"****Yeksarova N.,**PhD in Architecture, Associate Professor,  
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va.eksarev@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0010-1800-050*Institute of Architecture and Art,  
Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture***Abstract**

The territorial factor becomes decisive in the selection of socio-economic goals and means of their achievement. This has a special impact when solving the most large-scale urban planning problems regarding the organization of space. For example, as with the formation of foreign settlements of the "Odesa settlement" of the Kherson province since 1803. The initial, basic stage of the transformation of the Black Sea territories is a key point in understanding the significance of the following periods.

The initial, basic stage of the transformation of the Black Sea territories is a key point in understanding the significance of the following periods. Therefore, a comprehensive study of the systematic deployment of a holistic picture of the process of the formation of the Odesa settlement was conducted, taking into account the structure and multifaceted nature of its values. The theoretical value of the work carried out is due to the possibility of further research into the process of hereditary development of the semantic structure of historical regions.

**Keywords** development of territories, material and spatial systems, foreign colonists, "Odesa settlement"

**Introduction.**

“...a dense and, moreover, elastic present,  
we can expand indefinitely far back...” A. Bergson

Continuity, as a structure for holding the past in the present, as a way of overcoming time, relies on its own historical memory. The study of cultural languages, including architecture, is necessary to understand their value meanings. A significant role in the integration of spiritual beginnings in the organization of space is played by culture and politics, which should underlie the organization of the structure of the region. These categories touch on the problem of qualitative development of society as a whole.

The development of the Northern Black Sea region by foreign settlers played the role of both resource-human and economic force. It is important to consider the peculiarities and influencing factors on the formation of the spatial organization of the largest settlements of colonization in the territories of the modern South of Ukraine. Not only knowledge of the intellectual heritage becomes relevant, but also its creative rethinking and use in another sociocultural space and time.

**Literature Review** The specificity of the source base determined the breadth of the problem, its multifacetedness. On the issues of semiotics of architectural space, the works of Ch. Jenks [6] A. Greimas, Z. Giedion [7], M. Foucault and others are considered; on a systems approach - L. Bertalanffy [2], M. Mesarovic; on problems of spatial development of territories and regional

studies - V. Derkachev [5], V. Timokhin and others; phenomenology and successive development of heritage - research by M. Tkachuk [11] and others.

The historiography of the problem of foreign settlements in the South of Ukraine is quite extensive, at different times it was covered by Ukrainian, Russian and German researchers. A. Skalkovsky [10] was a pioneer in the study of the history of settlement and economic development of the region. A. Haksthausen, A. Klaus, K. Stump [13] and others made a significant contribution to the study of the topic. An important role in the study of all aspects of the formation of the Odessa settlement was played by Fund No. 6 "Guardian Committee for Foreign Settlers of the Southern Region of Russia" (1799-1876).

The modern historiography of the problem was replenished with the works of O. Bachynskaya [1], Ya. Boyko [3], E. Plesskaya [8, 9], A. Tretyak [12], S. Chiruk [4] and others. Numerous materials about the resettlement of the Germans, their development of the lands of the southern steppe, their life and activities for the period from 1803 to 1917 were published in the Bibliographic Index of the Odessa Scientific Library [9].

**Materials and Methods** The conceptualization of historical regionalism has created an essentially new, "horizontal" dimension of socio-humanitarian research, when societies are viewed as a set of territorially structured units. Regions are studied as unique, constantly changing entities that "build" themselves and create the corresponding spatial images themselves. The semantic structure of a region and the corresponding image is formed under the influence of many factors - economic, political, cultural, etc. Therefore, the broadest possible approach to the region as an integrity is so important.

Space as an object of architectural activity has the properties of discontinuity and continuity, characterized by accessibility, degree of openness, etc. The principle of continuity is the best tool for exploring reality. The phenomenology of heritage makes sense as a theory of cultural change, an algorithm for freedom from the past and the semantic freedom of the past from our ways of dissecting it [11]. More promising is to focus on external factors of influence, the main ones being administrative and socio-economic. This approach to the problem determines the regional nature of the study.

The purpose of this work is to study and objectively evaluate the logic of changes in the living environment - cultural and physical, as well as the formation of "smart" self-organizing material and spatial systems. The implementation of their objectives is ensured by taking into account the problem-oriented interdisciplinary specifics of research at the intersection of socio-political, economic and socio-cultural subsystems of society. The research tools were the paradigms of classical science and the theory of self-organization. To achieve this goal, general scientific approaches are axiological, reflecting the system of cultural values, and phenomenological, with its leading principle of the unity of human existence and nature. In the context of the intersection of many factors - legislative, economic, political, environmental, demographic, resource and other aspects - the paradigm of a systematic approach to the analysis of the region as a dynamic, highly complex system seems promising.

**Results** Self-organizing spatial systems have a mechanism for continuous adaptation to dynamic internal and external conditions, continuous improvement of behavior taking into account past experience. The period of adaptation is a period of evolutionary transformations that are associated only with quantitative changes in the system. At the end of the 18th century, the Northern Black Sea region literally became the epicenter of geopolitical influences, a kind of bridge for the expansion of East-West, West-East trade. The large-scale development of this territory became an example of unprecedented economic growth.

The priority development of the Northern Black Sea region was determined not only by its favorable geographical location, but also by the intersection of many spaces - political, economic, financial, sociocultural, religious, informational, etc. As a result of the stratification (contact) of different-scale processes in nature and society, high energy boundaries are formed. According to Professor V. Dergachev, boundary communication has not only a geographical interpretation, but also passes through the emotional sphere - the "landscapes of the soul" of a person [5]. Thus, a

multidimensional space was formed, the communicative boundary of which is represented by a strategic resource for socio-economic development and spiritual revival.

The settlement of the territories of the Northern Black Sea region by foreign colonists (Greeks, Slavic-Serbs, Bulgarians, Swiss, Mennonites, immigrants from German states and adjacent territories, as well as Russian subjects - Swedes, Jews and state-owned peasants) is recorded in as much detail as possible in numerous archival documents [3,8,9,10,13].

Researchers offer a broad understanding of colonization, meaning not only the creation of new settlements, as is often believed, but also a movement strategy based on mobility and power over space. In colonization, the processes of people settling new lands and habitats are inextricably merged and mutually determine; conquering territory and establishing political control over it; cultivation and exploitation of acquired lands, economic transformation of the inhabited territory and establishment of the dominant culture and way of life of the aliens in the inhabited territory

The formation of the Odessa settlement of foreign colonists began according to a decree of 1803. The main prerequisites for migration were the benefits provided to the colonists by the authorities; population growth in Western Europe; a series of famines and epidemics; poverty of the colonists, including lack of land; secondary enslavement of peasants; Napoleonic Wars and French Occupation; high taxes; recruitment and forced labor; strict and unfair management; reforms in the ecclesiastical sphere (Württemberg) [4,13].

The process of active settlement and economic development of the southern territories occurred at the beginning of the late 18th century until the abolition of serfdom, and then - from 1861 to 1917 - the period of formation and development of a market economy. During the first period, about 1 million immigrants from neighboring provinces, as well as more than 200 thousand foreign migrants, settled in the south of Ukraine (Kherson, Ekaterinoslav and Tauride provinces). In the second period, another 2 million migrants were accepted and at the beginning of the 20th century more than 50 ethnic groups lived there. During the first half of the 19th century, the population of the southern region tripled, and the cultivated area increased more than 7 times from 800 thousand to 6 million dessiatinas. Ample opportunities have emerged for the export of grain, livestock and other goods [3].

In the first decades of the 19th century, several largest settlements of German colonization were formed in the southern territories: Kuchurgansky, Grosslibenthalsky, Berezansky, Khortytsky, Molochansky and Mariupolsky districts [4,10,13]. Colonial farming, which was distinguished by its high productivity, became widespread. The economic activities of the Black Sea colonists were distinguished by their versatility. They were engaged in gardening, viticulture, beekeeping, market gardening, tobacco growing, fine-wool sheep breeding and even sericulture [9]. Large virgin massifs of the southern steppes were used for growing grain crops, primarily winter wheat for export. The colonies of German artisans were called real vocational training seminars.

The structure of the developed territory reflected the characteristics of the urbanization of the area by identifying settlements of different types and significance. Functional zoning tools determined indicators of population density, zones of influence of settlements and transport communication networks. The land was provided to the settlers for hereditary ownership, as the public property of each colony. The colonists received land plots of 60-65 acres per yard. One of the main conditions for the linear development of settlements was the presence of water sources. As a rule, two developed standard projects for the development of colonies were used. One was designed for 40 yards, the other for 64. Equal-sized estates were located along the main street 30-40 meters wide and on cross streets 6 meters wide. The length of the street depended on the number of householders in the colony and could reach up to three kilometers. Over time, houses of hired workers were placed parallel to the adopted street grid. Churches, schools or other public buildings were located in the center at the intersection of the main and cross streets (Fig.1, 2).

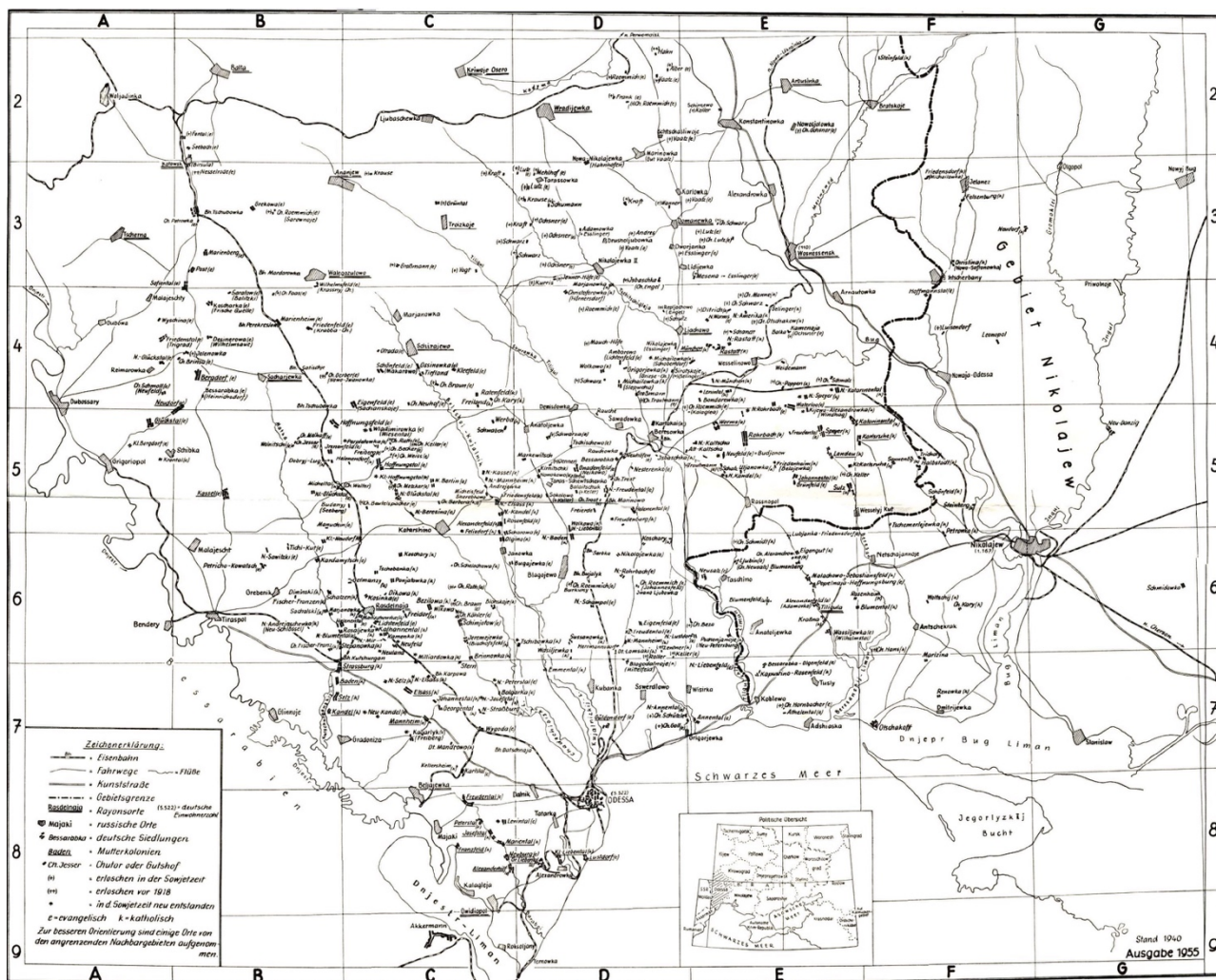


Fig. 1. Map of the network of German settlements in the Odessa region, 1940

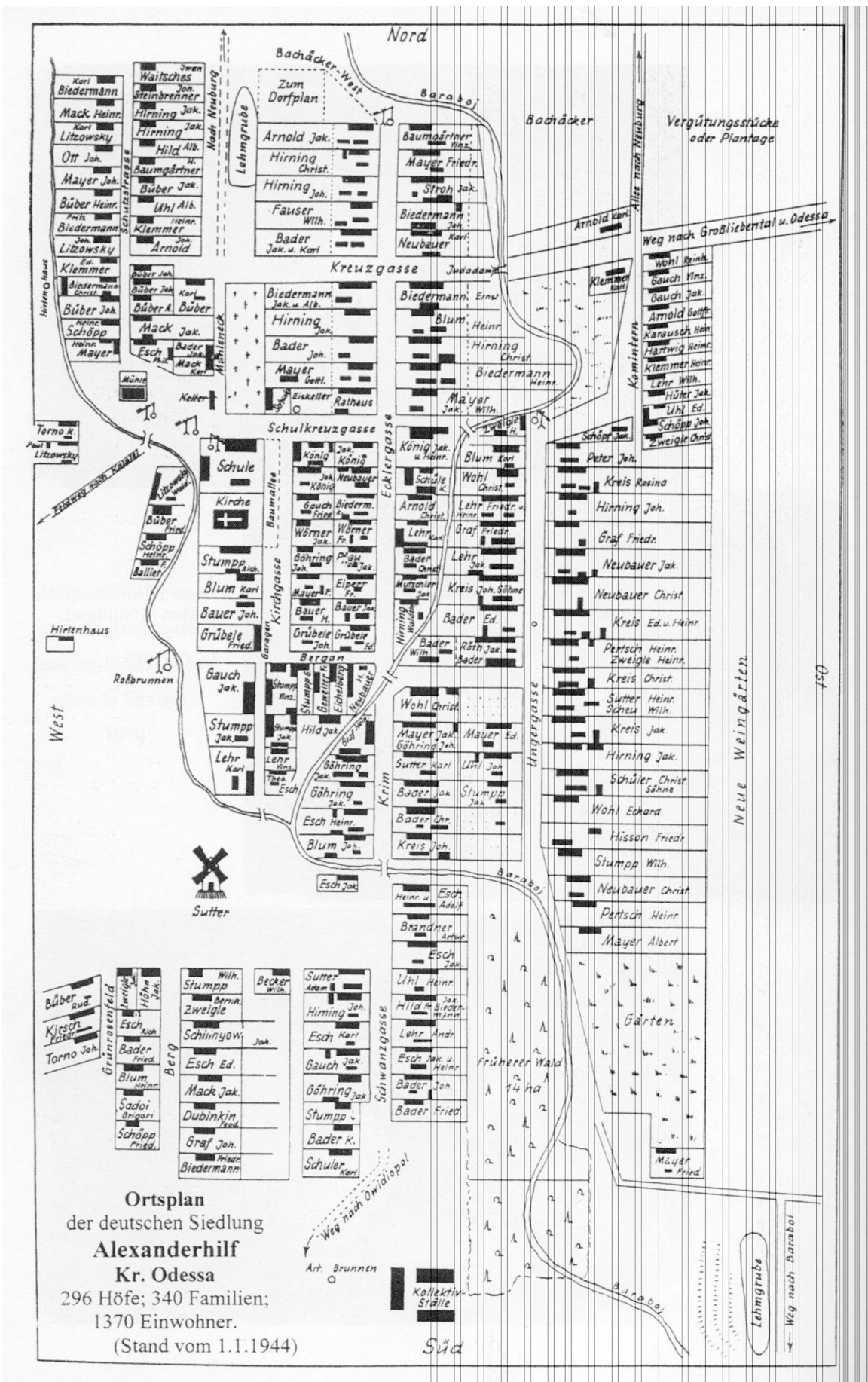


Fig. 2. Local map of the German settlement Alexanderhilf



The typical design of a colonist house was developed in the traditions of German peasant housing: a house with a large attic space that combined residential and utility rooms under one roof. In most colonies, the roofs were covered with tiles, which were produced by the same colonists (there were 24 factories), and they also used imported ones of the “Marseilles” type.

In terms of spatial urbanization of the territory, the issue of gradual involvement of the majority of the population in cultural values became important. The corresponding transformation and modification of the environment were aimed at developing the socio-cultural potential of the population. An important factor in the historical development of peoples has traditionally been their spiritual worldview and religion. Culturally oriented regional policy acted as a guarantor of achieving goals through humanistic means. Among the German settlers, the religious majority were Lutherans [4]. The government provided foreign colonists with freedom of religion.

Traditions and innovation, nature and urbanization, space and time, flexibly responding to any changes in the external environment, were the basis for the development and improvement of basic cultural values. The life activity of society in space is characterized and determined by models of different types. We are talking about determining individual manifestations of identification of different social groups of the population on the territory of the Black Sea region. The trends and patterns of such a strategy are the functional basis for structuring the space based on its future needs..

**Conclusions.** A comprehensive study of the systemic deployment of a holistic picture of the process of formation of the Odessa settlement was carried out taking into account the structure and versatility of its values. The initial, basic stage of the transformation of the Black Sea territories is a key moment for understanding the significance of subsequent periods. Global changes in the international system at the end of the 18th century made it possible to integrate the southern regions into the European space. In a short period, the region became an organically connected part of the economic and political life of the continent. The creation of a system of new settlements over a large territory was based on the strategy of mobility and power over space. The development of the multidimensional communication space of the Northern Black Sea region has become a significant energy resource for the development of human capital, a “locomotive” of social development. This contributed to spiritual revival, close contact and mutual enrichment of cultures. The theoretical value of the work carried out is due to the possibility of further research into the process of hereditary development of the semantic structure of historical regions.

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**ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПРОСТОРОВОГО ФОРМУВАННЯ КОЛОНІЙ  
«ОДЕСЬКОГО ОСЕЛЕННЯ»**

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**Анотація.** Територіальний фактор набуває вирішального значення при виборі соціально-економічних цілей та засобів їх досягнення. Особливий вплив це має при вирішенні найбільш масштабних містобудівних проблем щодо організації простору. Наприклад, таких, як при утворенні іноземних осередків «Одеського оселення» (*рос.-Одесского водворення*) Херсонської губернії з 1803 року. За короткий період регіон став органічно пов'язаною частиною господарського та політичного життя континенту. Семантична структура регіону та її образу сформовані під впливом безлічі чинників – економічних, політичних, культурних та інших. Початковий, базовий етап перетворення причорноморських територій є ключовим моментом розуміння значимості наступних періодів. Тому важливо розглянути особливості, фактори впливу на формування просторової організації найбільших осередків колонізації на територіях сучасного Півдня України. Актуальним стає не тільки знання інтелектуальної спадщини, а й його творче переосмислення та використання в іншому соціокультурному просторі та часу.

Мета дослідження – вивчити та об'єктивно оцінити логіку зміни природного, матеріального та культурного довкілля, а також формування "розумних" самоорганізованих просторових систем. Освоєння багатовимірного комунікаційного простору Північного Причорномор'я стало значним енергетичним ресурсом збагачення людського капіталу, локомотивом суспільного розвитку. Це сприяло духовному відродженню, тісному контакту та взаємному збагаченню культур. Вперше проведено комплексне дослідження системного розгортання цілісної картини процесу формування Одеського оселення з урахуванням структурності та багатоаспектності її значень. Теоретична цінність даної роботи зумовлена можливістю подальших досліджень процесу розвитку семантичної структури історичних регіонів.

**Ключові слова** освоєння територій, матеріально-просторові системи, іноземні колоністи, «Одеське оселення»