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THE FAMILY ARCHIVES AS A SOURCE FOR ESTATE'S DAILY LIFE RECONSTRUCTION ON LEFT-BANK UKRAINE IN 19th CENTURY

The issue of documents' study from a family archive for estate's daily life reconstruction on Left-bank Ukraine within 19th century is considered in the paper for the first time. A base for the scientific exploration was Galagan's family archive that represented a regional community, particularly Ukrainian nobility with the origins from kozaks' high-ranking officers. The collection is characterized by the high level of documents preservation, various typological groups' existence that are created by Galagan's family as well as by the persons connected with the family during the imperial stage of Ukrainian history. The fact permits to consider a country estate in the light of multi-level daily practices of Ukrainian nobility within the elaborate system of social and cultural connections. The aim of the issue was to determine the significance of informational and meaningful potential of Galagan's archive for analysis and reconstruction of estate's daily life as a center of Ukrainian nobility's economic and cultural practices within the determined time and space limits. The author demonstrates that several meaningful existential layers of estate's daily life as well as the nobility in general have been reconstructed according to Galagan's archive materials. Among the recreated notions are estate's setting; family relationships, connections with peasants and hired workers; the way of housekeeping under historical circumstances; general awareness of social and political events outside an estate; reconstruction of close family relationships; intellectual and spiritual decoration of Ukrainian nobility's country estates. Each of the presented layers is recreated on the ground of texts analysis from one typological group as well as by information comparison from various typological sources. The documents consideration has highlighted a fact of private and public spheres' intersection on the base of estate's daily life. The results of presented study can be used in historical exploration of various social groups' daily routine in Ukraine, family biography's reconstruction within the context of social history, country estate consideration as an original historical and cultural phenomenon under the realities of 19th century. The issue is based on an original author's conception.

Key words: *a country estate; Galagan's family; a family archive; Left-bank Ukraine; 19th century; a daily life; a network of social communication.*

Introduction

The crucial problem of scientific research in social history is a wide diversity of sources, the main component of which is the history of everyday routine. The urgency of mentioned necessity depends on the level of knowledge. A country estate has been remained to be "terra incognita" for Ukrainian historiography. It was multi-component private complex that had a range of economic, social, administrative, domestic and cultural functions, was developing under particular historical context and used to be personal property of an elite social layer. Having accepted N. Temirova's comment about a pioneering status of the history of great landowners which was obtained a bit more than two decades ago among national scientists (*Temirova, 2016: 121*), we needed to concur with G. Papakin: "Despite the renewed interest to the studies of domestic history, history of ideas and beliefs, we have not practically comprehended the phenomenon of a country estate..." (*Papakin, 2012: 289*). The existence of a country estate is not sufficiently studied, not only in the light of presenting a fact of social

and economic life, as being a result of reality transformation in park and palace complexes, however as a center of national, social and personal identity's embodiment of the residents. The mechanisms of such multi-layered identification should be studied according to the logic of common routine practice. The fruitful material can be obtained from family archives of regional elite, where documents differ due to types, chronology, themes, authorship, nevertheless are united under particular social group representation. Among such resourceful collections is an archive of Galagan's family. The family of kozaks' high-ranking officers received a high social status at the beginning of 18th century, experienced incorporation to the imperial nobility circle and was successfully positioned among the most influenced families on Left-bank Ukraine within 19th century.

The levels of preservation of Galan's family collection and various types of documents' existence, their importance have supported the researcher's thought about a unique and universal content of "family archives of Uk-

rainian high-ranking officers". The documents had exceptional meaning not only to the "common routine", domestic history of a particular family or even all noble families' coverage, but to all history of Ukraine..." (Papakin, 2004: 38). The veracity of the thought does not exclude the necessity of its refinement owing to juxtaposition of common family history and the great history of a country. The mundanity of human communities is considered as a catalyst of global political, social and economic processes under the condition of anthropologization process of historical science, as something that forces to "return to "a forgotten person", whose feelings, beliefs and activity are in the base of any social system's motion" (Kolyastruk, 2010: 52). A country estate as a locus of noble family's mundanity is a proof that a private/public opposition is built on space division, when a territory of a private life is domestic space outside the fence. Such place was a country estate's territory that became a center of all common practices of Ukrainian elite. Such actions created multi-leveled communication between the owners and their surroundings.

A country estate is considered as a result of activity of some members belonged to various social groups. The actions were aimed at personal sphere satisfaction from the very beginning, namely an estate was situated on private land, and family life opposed to publicity was provided within its borders. The practices of estate's everyday routine are those, that according to an exact statement of N. Kozlova, "are not embodied in any formal institute, they create specific "free zones", which are protected or being protected from all institutional pressure..." (Kozlova, 1992: 49).

The family archive of Galagan, which contains the documents of various group types, namely from formal business to personal descriptions, allows to reconstruct some aspects of estate's daily routine, for instance economic, social, cultural, etc. during 19th century. The time indication corresponded to the historical period of Ukrainian nobility when the community had been formed in the space of Russian Empire, still developed the complex of private actions which allowed to be separated from the formal political discourse. Consequently, the *goal of the issue* can be presented in the following way: to define the value of informational and substantial potential of Galagan's family archive for further analysis and reconstruction of estate's mundanity, which is represented as a center of economic and cultural practices of Ukrainian elite within the determined space and time restrictions.

Methods

An analysis of mundanity, particularly within a country estate under 19th century's realities, permits to provide cultural and anthropological analysis of historical, social and cultural processes. This, therefore, requires the research methods' modification, primarily demands to reject meta-narratives and narrative of daily routine approaching. According to Z. Bauman's conclusion the most appropriate cognitive strategy is the renewal of other experience senses via traditions, life world, community's language game understanding, and further results' translation in a form that is relevant to a researcher's modern experience (Bauman, 1988: 217-237). As a result the methods and principles of archival science were applied to the study, namely genetic and problem chronology /personalization methods, the principles of provenience (the documents' origin) and pertinence (the sources integration in the

groups due to specific features) (Matyash, 2009: 129-130). Moreover, the methods of source analysis were used, primarily the methods of attribution and a source chronologization, historical and critical, comparative methods that became a basis for heuristical consideration of documents from Galagan's archive. We applied a problem thematic analysis and historical chronological method for the division of resourceful groups according to their informational saturation and correspondence to the historical realities. Furthermore, we considered the relevance of applying to social studies, particularly to a theory of social acts and a conception of "social cite" developed by T. Schatzki. In the view of Schatzki, a social cite is a community of human practices which are organized in a particular way and include intentions, expressions, tasks that are the social acts in their unity (Schatzki, 2002: 109).

The complex analysis of documents from Galagan's family collection permits to reconstruct estate's daily routine as a coherent social and cultural life world in Ukraine during 19th century, where all "accidences" of a private life are coordinated with the regularities of public actions.

Results

Nowadays, Galagan's family archive is divided between three archive collections which are in Institute of Manuscript of V.I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine (library collections I "Literary Materials", II "Historical Materials", III "Letters", 119 "Galagan's Family"), Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Kyiv (library collection 1475 "Galagans, Landowners"), State Archive of Poltava Region (library collection 181 "Galagans, Landowners of Prilutskiy district in Poltava Region").

The business, economic documents and various texts of personal origins, namely letters, diaries, notes, biographical narrations, etc. can be identified among the sources which permit to reconstruct estate's daily routine during 19th century. The sources highlight the activity of some noble families connected with each other. Among them are not only Galagan's and Lamsdorf-Galagan's families, but also Markevich-Markovich's, Gudovich's, Kochubey's, Daragan's, Rigelman's, Lizogub's, Racovich's families, families of Skoropadskiy and Dunin-Borkovskiy. The above-mentioned families represent a particular regional community - nobility of Left-bank Ukraine. The community was consolidated due to several features: 1) according to origins (from kozaks' high-ranking officers); 2) according to property (the inherited estates situated in Poltava and Chernihiv districts due to administrative and territory division at the beginning of 19th century); 3) according to the marriage practices and existed connections of patron/client within a group.

The sets of documents presented in Galagan's archive, for instance the correspondence between sisters and brothers, husband and wife, nephew and uncle, brothers-in-law, cousins, etc. permits to expand the private sphere of family household. The fact provides an opportunity of considering an estate in a manner where all family members are withdrawn from enclosed space of a household to a wider environment, in this case a daily routine life can be analyzed in the light of social and cultural communicational representation. The archive documents facilitate to reveal the information about life activities' existence not only in Galagan's estates, however, also in estates in Sokyrntsi, Digtari, Gnylytsia villages of Prilutskiy district, Pisky of Lochvitskiy district Poltava region, Ichnia of

Borznianskiy district and Mostyschie of Kozeletskiy district Chernihiv region, etc. A complex network of estates belonged to Galagan's near and far relatives has been created owing to the sources, among them are Markevich's family in Vasilkivtsi and Turivka villages, Miloradovichiv's family in Kaluzyntsi, Skoropadskiy's family in Trostianets (all the places are in Prilutskiy district Poltava region), Kochubey's family in a place Dubovichy and Yaroslavets village of Gluchiv district, Tarnovskiy's family in Kachanivka village and Kochubey's family in Kunashivka village of Borznianskiy district and Tynytsia village of Konotop district, Lizogub's family in Sedniv town, Rigelman's family in Andriyvka village of Chernihiv district, Gudovich's family in Rozryte village of Starodub's district (all places are in Chernihiv region). Owing to this a complex reconstruction has been made of estate's daily routine within sophisticated social connections. The following fact has stressed T. Schatzki's conception about a context in which a life of social group is considered as accidental and variable net of practical actions connected with objective situations.

According to the Galagan's archive materials several significant layers of Ukrainian nobility's everyday life have been reconstructed under the circumstances of family long (seasonal or even permanent) living in estate. In particular, there is everything connected with family life settlement, relations between family members, peasants (own peasants, among others), wage-earners (managers, gardeners, tutors and domestic teachers, office employees, etc.). The problem of estate's settlement was associated with the above-mentioned aspects, namely it was the way from the beginning of the century when a feudal system made a base of all estate's economic life to after reform period, a time of estate's household coordination with the needs of capitalized economy in Russian Empire.

The document analysis has purified a process of daily life acceptance by estate's inhabitants and events' awareness beyond the borders of indoor world, namely power actions, wars and revolutions, epidemics and natural disasters, etc. The crucial layer of a daily life is a reconstruction of Galagan's family relationships - children upbringing, marriages and deaths, the details of estates' inheritance. Ultimately, the archive sources contain valuable information about intellectual and spiritual environment of private country estates of Ukrainian nobility. Primarily, it concerns home libraries settlement, communication with artists, and charity of some members of Galagan's family at mini-local level.

Each of the mentioned levels of estate's daily life under particular historical realities can be recreated on the basis of documents' analysis of one typological group (economic, business documentation, letters, and diaries), as well as via informational comparison from various sources with different typical characteristics.

Discussions

The results of scientific exploration permits to suggest that business and economic documents of family archives (in our case - Galagan's collections) highlight the issue of estate's daily life indirectly. The multiply reports from managers, office workers, gardeners, financial records, payments to different work performers cover economic aspect of estate's activity. Simultaneously, the evidences are obtained about the influence of economic traditions to estate residents' daily life: owners as well as servants, free and slaved. For instance, the asset records from

Galagan's estate Pokorschina (on the outskirts of Kozeletskiy town) during the period of 1809-1821-s revealed us that so called "kamianitsa" - two-level stone building, was among those which appeared in country estates of kozaks' high-ranking officers between 17th-18th centuries and were successfully used for cash storage and exchange operations (brass coins and paper assignments were exchanged into silver) at the beginning of 19th century¹.

From the papers of Miloradovich's family related to Galagan's own we learnt that an estate's manager could be a relative in some cases. Grigoriy Ivanovich Miloradovich (1800-1868), who looked after the estate in Pisky Poltava region during the second half of 1830-s, was a vivid example. On autumn 1836 he reported to Katherina Vasylivna Galagan (1785-1868 born Gudovich, further - the elder) who was his niece according to her husband's line Pavel Grigorovych Galagan (1793-1834), among others, about negligent service of a former office worker Klimach after whom "deficiency almost in all sphere was revealed and to the great surprise also in amount of money..."². The reports of a gardener K. Yanichek during 1897-1909-s facilitated to understand in what way the garden and park care of an estate in Sokyryntsi was taken place, the level of case dependency from daily relations of a main gardener with the owners, office workers (namely estate's manager and his subordinates), and park workers³. The data expands understanding of estate's daily life between 19th-20th centuries.

Nevertheless, the most valuable for atmosphere of estate's daily life recreation are the documents of special origins, primarily diaries, letters, notes. A significant weakness of the sources is in the fact that all the authors are estates' owners, their relatives, acquaintances, consequently, all the texts represent only one social group's view on estate's daily life. Simultaneously, they have high informational potential and facilitate to comprehend owners' attitude to the subordinate people, depict the relationships within a family, highlight estate's daily routine changings and stable things, and reproduce the connections of "small" estate's world with the "global" space outside it.

For instance, Grigoriy Pavlovich Galagan (1819-1888), a public figure, educator and benefactor wrote diaries and essays during his entire life according to which the crucial pictures of estate's daily routine could be recreated at the last stage of feudal serfdom system in Russian Empire, especially at the period from the end of 1830-s to the second

¹ Книга для опису прийому до кам'яниці мідних грошей та асигнацій. Центральний державний історичний архів України у м. Києві. (далі - ЦДІАК України). Fond 1475 List 1 File 1957 Pages 9a-17. [The book of records of brass coins and assignments acceptance to Kamianitsa. Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Kyiv].

² ЦДІАК України. Fond 1475 List 1 File 629 Page 17. К. В. Галаган від родичів Милорадовичів співчуття з приводу смерті Павла Галагана й звіти про стан економії в Пісках. 59 арк. [K.V. Galagan from relatives Miloradovich's family, condolences for the death of Pavel Galagan and reports about estate's condition in Piski. 59 pages].

³ ЦДІАК України. Fond 1475 List 1 File 911 49 Pages. Листи графу Костянтину Миколайовичу Ламздорф-Галагану від садівника К. Янічека про перебіг сільськогосподарських робіт у Сокиринській економії. [The letters to a count Konstantin Mykolayevich Lamzdorf-Galagan from a gardener K. Yanichek about the agricultural work in Sokyryn's estate].

half of 1840-s, when he was becoming mature and learning a social role of landlord. In his personal "Journal" (1836-1841-s) 17-20 year-old young man depicted an estate's life predominantly as an idyllic one (*Budzar, 2018: 146-160*). There were descriptions of numerous dinners, country and carriage walks in the parks and forests, notes about balls in Sokyryntsi and Digtari villages: "Yesterday we dined in Digtari village and very jolly spent our time, went boating when trumpet music was sounding in the garden..."⁴. A country estate acted as an environment for communication of regional nobility from Galagan's "Journal": "We were in Turivka three days ago and there we stayed overnight, and yesterday we came to Gnilitza, where we went sightseeing in the morning and all our relatives gathered for dinner..."⁵. The texts written in 1845-1847-s G.P. Galagan specially devoted to the analysis of personal relationships with peasants. As it could be noticed, a young landlord tried to find common ground with peasants; however he realized a huge gap between them, consequently his idealistic image of estate's life had been ruined: "Men do not like me [...] Still the worst is that they do not care and look at me as I am a minuscule person"⁶. The final understanding that the non-conflicted relationships between nobles and peasants were impossible in a real estate's life, that idealistic picture of noble routine reality became the thing of the past as a result of capitalization, liberalization and democratization of social and economic life, came to a mature G.P. Galagan at the time of Peasant's reform which he actively embodied into life. In summer 1862 he wrote to his wife Katherina Vasylivna Galagan (1826-1896, born Kochubey, further - the younger): "We have stepped into the sea and a shore is invisible! Is it possible to provide quite secluded life under all modern circumstances? Not without reason I have remembered with a sigh old house where I spent my childhood in silence, but [...] the only reason was that I was surrounded by peace and quiet, and careless, the days came after days and were absolutely alike in my family..."⁷.

Equally significant for an issue of estate's daily life highlighting on Left-bank Ukraine are the letters of women from Galagan's family. The private environment shaped a space where a woman's life was spent. Under the circumstances where a noble family lived generally in the countryside (it was typically for Galagan's family and their relatives in 1810-s-1840-s), local communicational space, where a noble woman existed, was predominantly limited by family's, relatives' and neighbors' estates. The letters collections written under above-mentioned circumstances exchanged between sisters, mother and daughter, daughters-in-law, daughter-in-law and mother-in-law

belonged to Anastasia Vasylivna Markevich (born Gudovich) who wrote to Katherina Vasylivna Galagan (the elder)⁸, to Paraskeva Grigorivna Rigelman (born Galagan) to the same K.V. Galagan (the elder)⁹, to Katherina Vasylivna Galagan (the younger) who wrote to mother-in-law¹⁰. They are the precious sources of describing an estate's daily life through women's eyes (*Budzar M., 2018: 176-180*). A string of plots came from such correspondence, namely the births, deaths, children illnesses and constant fear of their infection, the searches of midwives, nurses, doctors, tutors and education under the estate's circumstances.

It is relevant to use various documents from all typological groups existed in Galagan's archive in sufficient quantity to present an issue of estate's daily life.

The issue considered crucial was a theme of "artist in an estate". An analysis presents a personality of an artist according to several sides: as a hired worker and as a friend of the owners, a person who preserves memory about an estate and its inhabitants via his work.

The practical work of the artists who embodied the owners' projects about estate's beautification and simultaneously took part in its popularization could be reconstructed owing to the correspondence, cooperation agreements, business documents of estate's administration (managers, office workers, etc.). The documents from decades told how the artists came to an estate (primarily due to the recommendations of relatives and acquaintances, often from metropolitan environment). For instance, the papers from Galagan's archive especially the managerial reports; lists of receipts were involved in the extensive work writing about Ukraine by Pavel Andriovych Dubrovskiy (1783- after 1852-s) (the author of park and palace complexes in the empire style in Galagan's estates in Sokyryntsi and Digtari villages) at the end of 1950-s (*Novakovska, 1959: 231-263*). Nevertheless, the vast majority of documents are unprocessed. Among them is a receipt of P.A. Dubrovskiy for obtained payment from P.G. Galagan for performed work. We have an opportunity to know the monetary units of payments during 1825: an architect got 300 silver rubles and 50 brass coins from an estate's owner in January; 250 rubles in assignments and 250 silver rubles in June; 150 rubles in assignments, 130 silver rubles and 120 brass rubles in July; 100 rubles in assignments and 400 silver rubles in October¹¹. The information illustrates the peculiarities of cash flow within

⁸ ЦДІАК України. Fond 1475 List 1 File 2015 68 Page. Листи Анастасії Маркевич до сестри Катерини Галаган (ст.) [Correspondence of Anastasia Markevich and her sister Katherina Galagan (the elder)].

⁹ ЦДІАК України. Fond 1475 List 1 File 666 268 Page. К. В. Галаган (ст.) від родичів Рігельман про особисті й господарські справи з висловлюванням спорідненості й дружби [K.V. Galagan (the elder) from relatives Rigelman about their private economic business with expression of their kinship and friendship].

¹⁰ ЦДІАК України. Fond 1475 List 1 File 549 53 Page. Листи К. В. Галаган (ст.) від Катерини Галаган (мол.) про її життя за кордоном, про здоров'я родини, особисті й господарчі справи [Correspondence between K.V. Galagan (the elder) with Katherina Galagan (the younger) about her life abroad, health of the family, and private and economic business].

¹¹ ЦДІАК України. Form 1475 List 1 File 1267 Pages 2, 17, 21, 31. Розписки на отримання грошей у Павла Григоровича Галагана братом, дочкою та управляючим. 36 арк. [The receipts of payments from Pavel Grigorievich Galagan to brother, daughter and manager. 36 pages].

⁴ ІР НБУВ [Institute of Manuscript of V.I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine] Fond I List 1 File 93 Page 26. Галаган Г. П. Журнал. 1836-1838. 93 арк. [Galagan G.P. Journal. 1836-1838-s. 93 pages].

⁵ ІР НБУВ. Fond I List 1 File 94 Page 22. Галаган Г. П. Журнал. 1839-1841. 132 арк. [Galagan G.P. Journal. 1839-1841-s. 132 pages].

⁶ ІР НБУВ. Fond I List 1 File 6922 Page 27. Зауваги і нотатки про все, що стосується селян, сокиринських і всіх інших економік, а також і про все, що торкається простого класу народу. 45 арк. [Comments and notes about everything related to the peasants in Sokyryntsi and other estates, and everything that related to common folk. 45 pages].

⁷ ІР НБУВ. Fond III List 1 № 46 165 Page 2. Галаган Г. П. - Галаган К. В. (мол.), Остенде, 25.07/06.08. 1861. [Galagan G.P. - Galagan K.V. (the younger)].

an estate and payment circumstances to the artists as hired workers.

The artists worked in estates were good professionals, however were not well-known. The work for Galagan's family created stable reputation and ensured further professional growth. As an example, Vasil Ivanovich Grigorovich (1786-1865) the conference-secretary of St. Petersburg Academy of Art wrote to G.P. Galagan recommending him the artist Oleksiy Yakovich Voloskov (1822-1882) for the work in Sokyryntsi: "I would be much happier, if he is enhanced in the art in your beautiful Sokyryntsi village"¹².

An artist could work for an estate's owner due to the same regional community belonging, or the same origins. For instance, Evgen Ivanovich Chervinskyi (1820-1887), an architect who was born in Pyriatin district Poltava region, performed architectural projects for Galagan's family and their relatives during all his life (namely, churches constructing, apartments building in the estates, etc.). The proofs can be found in a family archive.

For the discussion of our scientific results, a crucial aspect is awareness of permeability of private estate's space for public one and conversely private sphere connected with public in estate's daily life. The content of narrative sources, especially correspondence, facilitated to understand how the connections were built, particularly how communication between estate's inhabitants and their respondents was provided.

The attention was drawn to every aspect: from natural disasters to political movements. In a letter addressed to his brother Pavel of 26th November 1824 from Digtari to Sokyryntsi village Petro Ivanovich Galagan described the pictures of the flood in St. Petersburg based on her mother-in-law N.P. Kazadaeva's letter: "When the water washed away the thousands of dead bodies had been found (the author's underlining, - B.M.), [...] the level of water was dangerously increasing in a short time and if it stood at that level for a day, the whole Petersburg, the most marvelous place would be completely vanished..."¹³.

The estate's inhabitants and their respondents were frequently concerned about political events. An instance was Polish riot (November riot) of 1830-1831-s which was actively discussed by Petro and Pavel Galagan and their sister Paraska Rigelman (at that time all three lived in their own estates). In the middle of December 1830 they exchanged the letters about the riot. "I suppose that you know about a riot in Warszawa [...] - writing P. Rigelman to Pavel Galagan on December 14th 1830. A crown prince was not captured; however the armory was robbed..."¹⁴.

Petro Galagan addressed to his brother with the same news several days later: "Obviously, you know from the newspapers about a riot happened in Warszawa [...] How it could be imagined that the Polish had forgotten all the gratitude for their existence?"¹⁵. The full information Pavel Galagan obtained from the correspondence with his distant relative Major General Pavel Christoforovich Grabbe (1789-1875) who was a career service officer and headed the command of the 1st infantry corpus at that time. On March 1831 P. Galagan shared information from the press with P. Grabbe: "We need to hope that our invincible army is across Vistula and the war itself is coming to an end..."¹⁶. Nevertheless only in a letter of 1st September 1831 P. Grabbe wrote to his respondent: "Moscow and newspapers brought you the great news about a thunderous blow with which a war has been ended..."¹⁷. The confidence in the right of imperial policy had not completely "clouded" in warrior's consciousness awareness of the blood price for a victory: "We have paid for our present success and undoubted leadership among European armies by the loss approximately 10 thousand men..."¹⁸. As it can be noted that the documents created within the living space of an estate do not only present social attitudes of Ukrainian nobility (particularly the ones totally corresponded to official position of imperial government), as well as they provide information that permits to reconstruct the private history of a family in a social historical context.

The connections of private and public spheres within the estate's space are illustrated by the usage of daily routine practices for the family's status support. Some persons' existence, for whom an owner was a patron, protector, benefactor provided work and lodgings, was closely connected with the life of country estates (in our case with Galagan's estate). There were numerous tutors, managers, gardeners, doctors and their families. Hence an estate's owner had responsibility to protect their interests in the property or law conflicts with the authorities. A noble man frequently used his contacts in the governmental circles to fulfil the task. A vivid example was a story how Grigoriy Pavlovich Galagan tried to facilitate Oleksandr Oleksandrovich Sheffer (1831-1897) who was serving as a doctor in Sokyryntsi village for some time (his father O.F. Sheffer performed the similar duties earlier). On January 1862 G. Galagan applied to a mighty officer Oleksandr Vasiliovich Kochubey (1788-1866), his wife's uncle with a request to help O. Sheffer who had taken marriage with his cousin: "Nowadays, the denunciation

¹² IP НБУВ. Form III List 1 File 196 Page 1 зв. Григорович В. І. - Ґалаґану Г. П., С.-Петербург [Grigorovich V.I. to Galagan G.P., St. Petersburg], 18.06 (ст. ст.) 1848 р. 2 арк.

¹³ ЦДІАК України. Form 1475 List 1 File 76. Page 30-30 зв. Листи Павлу Григоровичу Ґалаґану від брата Петра Григоровича про свої господарчі справи. 115 арк. [Business correspondence between Pavel Grigorievich Galagan and his brother Petro Grigorievich. 115 pages].

¹⁴ ЦДІАК України. Form 1475 List 1 File 106. Page 8. Листи Павлу Григоровичу Ґалаґану від сестри П. Рігельман з описом перебування царя Олександра I у Чернігові, про революційний рух 1830 р. у Польщі й у Росії, про епідемію холери. 20 арк. [The letters to Pavel Grigorievich Galagan from his sister P. Rigelman with the description of tsar Oleksandr I visit to Chernihiv, about revolution movement 1830-s in Poland and Russia, about cholera epidemic. 20 pages].

¹⁵ ЦДІАК України. Form 1475 List 1 File 76 Page 87.

¹⁶ ЦДІАК України. Form 1475 List 1 File 1038 Page 1-1зв. Лист Павлу Христофоровичу Граббе від Павла Ґалаґана про похід царських військ до Польщі для придушення революції [A letter to Pavel Christoforovich Grabbe from Pavel Galagan about Tsar's war campaign for liquidating the revolution] 1830 р. 21.03 (ст. ст.). 1831 р.1 арк.

¹⁷ ЦДІАК України. Form 1475 List1 File 74. Page 19. Листи Павлу Григоровичу Ґалаґану від Павла Граббе з описом російсько-турецької війни, придушенням революції 1830 р. в Польщі, штурмі Варшави, його участі в отриманні царських нагород. 56 арк. [The letters to Pavel Grigorievich Galagan from Pavel Christoforovich Grabbe with the description of the Ottoman-Russian war, liquidating the revolution of 1830 in Poland, Warszawa's storm, his participation in Tsar's rewards reception. 56 pages].

¹⁸ Ibid. Page 19 зв.

has been made against them and they have a treat to be divorced [...] Be a benefactor, if you could, would you please prevent such calamity..."¹⁹. The documents from Galagan's archive confirmed that a system of interpersonal connections existed in the private estate's space continued its activity in a social public life.

Conclusions

The fruitfulness of family archives usage for the study of historical and cultural phenomenon as a country estate is cored in various documents of different typology exploration (namely business, economic, personal, etc.). The source base is the fruitful ground for a reconstruction of interrelated spheres: economic, family, intellectual and spiritual areas of estate's daily life as a private territory.

The analysis of estate's daily routine deepens our knowledge about social and cultural practices of Ukrainian elite in a particular historical period, namely about the activity of Left-bank Ukraine's nobility within the realities of 19th century. Galagan's family archive formed during 18th-19th centuries is a documental collection of several noble families with the origins of kozaks' high-ranking officers. The families present the nobility of Left-bank Ukraine as a consolidated community on the grounds of genealogy, property and ideology. The cohesion is equally revealed on a level of a daily life. The fact is confirmed by the sources of Galagan's archive that contains the detailed information about a family's daily life and cultural and intellectual interconnections that are bound an estate's private territory to the public space beyond its boundaries. The document analysis has clarified the fact that private and public spheres are connected in daily practices of estate's owners. The fact permits to study a personal family biography in the context of social history, consider the details of Galagan's family life for the further generalization of social and cultural features of Ukrainian nobility's daily life in 19th century.

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¹⁹ ЦДІАК України. Form 1475 List 1 File 992 Page109. Листи Г. Галагана до дядечка Кочубея з проханням усунути його з камер-юнкерів, про будівництво церкви у Кунашівці (Борзна), опис архітектури. 127 арк. [The letters G. Galagana for his uncle Kochubey with a request to remove him from cadets, about church building in Kunaschivka (Borzna), architectural description. 127 pages].

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ФАМІЛЬНІ АРХИВИ ЯК ДЖЕРЕЛО ДЛЯ РЕКОНСТРУКЦІЇ ПОВСЯКДЕННЯ ПАНСЬКОГО МАЄТКУ В ЛІВОБЕРЕЖНІЙ УКРАЇНІ ХІХ ст.

У статті вперше розглянуто проблему вивчення документів фамільного архіву для реконструкції повсякдення панського маєтку на теренах Лівобережної України у просторово-часових межах ХІХ століття. Основою для розвідки було обрано фамільний архів роду Галаганів, який презентував регіональну спільноту - українське дворянство козацько-старшинського походження. Для збірки притаманні високий рівень збереження документів, наявність джерел різних типологічних груп, що створені не лише Галаганями, але й особами зі споріднених з ними фамілій впродовж імперського етапу історії України. Це дозволяє розглянути панський маєток як центр повсякденних практик української еліти у багаторівневій мережі соціокультурних зв'язків. Тому метою статті стало визначення значущості інформативно-змістового потенціалу архіву Галаганів для аналізу й реконструкції повсякдення панського маєтку як осереддя господарчих і соціокультурних практик української еліти у визначених просторово-часових межах. Автор доводить, що за матеріалами архіву Галаганів реконструюється кілька змістових пластів буденного існування не лише панського маєтку, але українського дворянства в цілому. Це: облаштування родинного побуту; взаємини між дворянською родиною, селянами, найманими працівниками; упорядкування господарства щодо історичної доби; усвідомлення мешканцями маєтку суспільних подій за його межами; відтворення стосунків всередині родини; оформлення інтелектуально-духовного середовища сільських маєтків українського панства. Кожен з цих зрізів повсякдення відтворюється як на підставі аналізу низки текстів однієї типологічної групи, так і шляхом зіставлення інформації з різних за жанровими ознаками джерел. Розгляд документів унаочнив той факт, що у повсякденних практиках господарів маєтку взаємодіяли приватна та публічна сфери. Результати дослідження сприятимуть вивченню історії повсякдення соціальних груп в Україні у визначеному континuumі, реконструкції біографії родини в контексті соціальної історії, розгляду панського маєтку в реаліях ХІХ ст. як оригінального історико-культурного феномену. Стаття ґрунтується на оригінальній авторській концепції.

Ключові слова: панський маєток; Галагани; фамільний архів; Лівобережна Україна; ХІХ сторіччя; повсякдення; мережа соціальних комунікацій.

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