

Summary

Olesya Kornus. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF CUSTOMER SERVICE GEOGRAPHY.

The article outlines the theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of service industry. The essence and the main features of the scientific approaches are given. The idea of anthropo-geographical approach is based on determining a human being with his needs and capabilities as the center in functioning of socio-geographical complexes. Industrial-statistical approach studies economy and establishment of its industries. Complex-territorial approach helps to optimize the spatial organization of human life and regional development. Historical-geographical approach explores all social and geographic phenomena and processes in their dynamics. The idea of social approach is to assess the level of the customers' service according to more or less developed services industry. Demographic approach characterizes the society through the study of population while sociological approach identifies their needs for services. Economic-geographical approach observes the problems in forming the industries of customers service, as well as coordinates the providing of services in accordance with the peculiarities of local environmental, demographic and economic characteristics of the examined area. The research of service industry with the help of systemic approach is the most appropriate for its comprehensive analysis and establishing the regularities of growing. Synergetic approach defines the service industry as an open system that organizes by itself. According to information approach, functioning of any system realizes by the process of management (in its broad meaning) where the information is provided through direct and reverse communication. Horologic approach allows us to analyze the spatial heterogeneity of the service industry's subsystems, their spatial regulation and organization.

Keywords: theoretical and methodological approach, the geography of the customer service industry, customer service.

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ECONOMICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON TOPOGRAPHICAL PLANS OF XVIII-XIX CENTURY

The paper presents the results of work with cartographic collection of the Putyvl local lore museum. The main part of above mentioned collection are consists the plans, was created in the XIX century. They show separately small parts of the former Putyvl County. The city plans of Putyvl are also considered. Some plans are copies of older, made in the eighteenth century during the General Land Survey. Most of them are inventory and created to resolve land issues that arose from the acquisition of state peasants of their land holdings according to the land reform of 1861.

Keywords: Putyvl museum, topographical plan, cartographic collection.

Анатолій Корнус. ЕКОНОМІКО-ГЕОГРАФІЧНІ ВІДОМОСТІ НА ТОПОГРАФІЧНИХ ПЛАНАХ XVIII-XIX СТОЛІТТЯ. У статті викладено результати роботи з картографічною колекцією Путивльського краєзнавчого музею. Основну частину названої колекції складають геометричні плани XIX століття, складені на різні невеликі території колишнього Путивльського повіту, а також плани міста Путивля. Окремі плани є копіями більш давніх, виконаних у XVIII столітті у період генерального межування. Більшість із них є кадастровими і створені з метою урегулювання земельних питань, що виникали внаслідок надбання державними селянами земельних наділів згідно земельної реформи 1861 року.

Ключові слова: Путивльський краєзнавчий музей, топографічний план, картографічна колекція.

Анатолій Корнус. ЭКОНОМИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ НА ТОПОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ПЛАНАХ XVIII-XIX ВЕКА. В статье изложены результаты работы с картографической коллекцией Путивльського краєведческого музея. Основную часть указанной коллекции составляют геометрические планы XIX века, составленные на разные небольшие территории бывшего Путивльського уезда, а также планы города Путивля. Отдельные планы являются копиями более древних, выполненных в XVIII веке в период генерального межевания. Большинство из них являются кадастровыми и созданы с целью урегулирования земельных вопросов, которые возникли в результате приобретения государственными крестьянами земельных наделов согласно земельной реформе 1861 года.

Ключевые слова: Путивльський краєведческий музей, топографический план, картографическая коллекция.

Introduction. Geographical maps and plans are an integral part of the exhibits and foundations of museums. These cartographic documents are contain many economic, social, natural and other geographic data, identifying which in the geographical literature is not enough. In addition to geographical realities, topographical plans contains many another nominal realities (names of owners, surveyors, draftsmen, clerical employees, witnesses, adjacent land owners, local officials, etc.), giving valuable information for the study of local anthropology, history, administrative structure,

land use, economic relations. This makes the topographical plans as extremely valuable sources from economic and geographical viewpoint. In addition, they can show the development of a socio-economic mapping in a particular area. Also, it is possible to carry out historical and geographical analysis area as a whole. All this led to relevance of our work.

Initial conditions of the study. Publications that reveal the theme of economic-geographical data on old maps and plans that are stored in museums are not numerous [1, 2]. Although the research a role of maps from viewpoint of their use in the social- and economical geographical studies in these specific conditions is very in-

teresting. It extends the idea of communicative possibilities of maps [3], gives an retrospective economic and social geographical characteristics of the territory. Another prerequisite to conducting our study was the absence of any published information on mapping Putyvl local lore museum collection, and the collection since the inception of the museum properly was not processed.

The purpose of the article. The aim of our research is systematic and comprehensive elaboration of economic-geographical data that is available on the ancient topographical plans, which are stored in museums. To do this, we investigated the cartographic collection of Putyvl local lore museum, including its main part, consisting of cadastral topographic plans of XVIII-XIX centuries. We are thanking the Director of Historical and Cultural Museum in Putyvl Mr. Sergiy Tupyk for help in achieving the purposes of our study.

The main content of the research. The Putyvl local lore museum is located in the structure of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve in Putyvl, which is based at the complex historical and cultural monuments of the city and its environs. General reserve's collection has 17 thousand original artifacts. Mapping part of the collection is small – about 15 units, the core of which consists of inventory and project plans nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Most part of cartographic collection is stored in funds of the museum. Only a few plans are on display at the exhibition. In particular, this is two plans of the nineteenth century: 1) the town plan of Putyvl and 2) the Plan of dacha of the Behoscha village. City plan of Putyvl was made at standard sheet and conventional by a while for these objects the scale – 100 fathoms in 1 English inch (about 1 : 8500). The plan is detailed enough. The built-up and vacant residential quarters are shown by colored background, by letter symbols are depicted churches and monasteries, important wood and stone buildings, office buildings, retail and food establishments and institutions, forges and even cabin for the guard. Interestingly, the plan reflects perspectives of the city – the places where planned to build new office buildings, shops, educational institutions, factory dining are shown. On the plan is remained the autograph provincial land surveyor.

Plan of dacha of the Behoscha village was made in the same scale as the plan of the city. According to the inscription on the plan, created it for show the lands that pass to Behoscha rural society peasant owners from landlord Earl O. Tolstoy. This plan is an important document that allows showing of development of cadastral mapping. In particular, at the plan is the division on suitable land areas certain types of land (pasture, wood forest, grasslands and arable land) and not suitable land (under roads and streets, water bodies, etc.). The adjacent landowner's areas of land are also shown on plan. The plan included a receipt for payment of the cost of its execution, dated September 6, 1801, signed by the chairman of parish and parish clerks.

It should be noted that such inventory and project plans are form the basis of the museum cartographic collection. For example, the museum remains similar to the previous cadastral plan of the land that was in possession of the clergy Conciliar Trinity Church of Vy-

shivka village of the Putyvl county. It is noticeable that made it more “hastily”, but it shows an interesting division of land by the owners: the shown under different figures the lands of priest – Father Nicholas, lands of deacon and clergy's lands. In the lower right corner contains a postscript “The plan amounted and area bypassed by Chief surveyor of Chernigov landmark house D.O. Maslennikov”.

Also in the funds of museum is kept another cadastral plan, rather copy from “Geometric special plan of Kursk province Putyvl district dacha, formed by special decree called Part I of Zankovoy wasteland...”, created November 10, 1861, apparently because of a dispute between the owners of land. This copy is noted that the original plan was created September 28, 1782 by serifs azimuth method with using of magnetic azimuth and marking their values to the plan – “This plan was composed on the meridian of the magnetic needle”, moreover, indicated that since its inception magnetic needle “deviated to the east side of 4 degrees”. By a copy of this plan can also be show, which focused while a just settlement of land issues and the role of cartographic materials in this. Besides the author of the plan and concerned people on it have undersigned “deputy from the Treasury” authorized from the State Chamber of property collegiate assessor Tomin, and disinterested parties – “attesting witness's extraneous people” was certified it. As for the later copies, in the absence literate “attesting witness's extraneous people” at the request of this people, its accuracy proved priest of Lynove village J. Voskresensky. Like the previous, this plan was created on a scale of 100 fathoms in 1 English inch.

An excellent exhibit is another “Plan of dacha Babiy Valley wasteland, possession of state peasants of the Kursk province Putyvl County Biryuhovka parish”. This is a copy, was given in 1873 to state peasants of New Sloboda village, as the inscription on it – “On the basis of article 36 the Highest approved of March 31, 1867 the rules about ownership records”. The copy was withdrawn from the plan, which was carried out by ranking officials of the Surveying Corps in 1867 in scale is 100 fathoms in 1 English inch. Unlike earlier, this plan has a schedule of magnetic declination, which at that time was amounted about 5,5°. The various methods of image are combined on the plan: a qualitative background, the method of areas, linear marks. Relief is shown by the washing method (Fig. 1). In the lower right corner is the inscription “With genuine copied by surveyor Shchurovsky” and “With original true. Head of surveying Egorov”.

Equally interesting is the plan of Bochechki forest dacha that was belonging of Putyvl Molchensky monastery. The plan was made in 1895, by F. Rozhkovsky the acting forest warden of Rylsk forestry of the Kursk province and certified by the prior of monastery. On the plan by main colors are shows the distribution of covered and not covered with forest vegetation, and by shades of primary colors are depicted age structure of forest stands. This exhibit is also interesting that there is a monument of nature protection, because it was created in addition to the management plan, approved at a session of the Kursk forest protection Committee September 5, 1895. About this is evidenced the inscription was made

data (dwelling space of arable land, forest and other land, information about the population and the economy). Topographic plans are complex cartographic sources of economical and social geographical knowledge. They are combine elements of written and figurative social-, and economical geographical data. Further

perspectives of their research are in a systems approach to the study of cartographic materials. This approach would link analysis of the graphic part of maps, statistics and verbal text that is in this kind of cartographic sources is significant, and sometimes – the dominant part of the total geographical information.

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Found that the topographical plans are contain many economic, social, natural and other geographic data (dwelling space of arable land, forest and other land, information on the population and the economy), identifying which in the geographical literature is not enough. In addition to geographical realities, topographical plans contains many another nominal realities (names of owners, surveyors, draftsmen, clerical employees, witnesses, adjacent land owners, local officials, etc.), giving valuable information for the study of local anthroponomy, history, administrative structure, land use, economic relations. This makes the topographical plans as extremely valuable sources from economical-geographical viewpoint.

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