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POLISH ADDRESSES ON THE MAP OF MODERN
KIROVOHRAD REGION

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**ПОЛЬСЬКІ АДРЕСИ НА КАРТІ СУ-
ЧАСНОЇ КІРОВОГРАДЩИНИ.** *Центральний регіон України відноситься до поліетнічних, населення якого формувалося протягом багатьох століть шляхом інтеграції традицій природокористування багатьох народів. Серед таких вагомим роль у формуванні регіональної специфічності (господарчої, духовної, культурної, ментальної тощо) відіграла польська громада. В статті пропонується періодизація існування в регіоні польської громади, викладені принципи дослідження історико-культурної спадщини цього народу на теренах краю, обґрунтовується актуальність, структура, особливості укладання комплексного рекламно-інформаційного туристичного продукту. Розгляд усіх категорій спадщини польського етносу в даному регіоні черговий раз засвідчив високу їх цільність, добру або достатньо відновлювану якість і доступність, а отже регіон може оцінюватися як потенційно привабливий як для польського так і для вітчизняного туриста.*

Ключові слова: *Центральний регіон України, Кіровоградщина, туризм, спадщина польського народу.*

Relations between Ukraine and Poland have a long history. History of Polish ethnic group in Ukraine has lasted for several centuries and has deep roots and traditions. Usually, the research concerning living peculiarities of Poles in Ukraine deals with western and northern lands of Ukraine, while no less important for learning population's poly-ethnic traditions of the country is to study the heritage, intercultural relations of the Polish community in other re-

gions. It also completely refers to the Polish community on the territory of present day Kirovohrad region, where it used to make up one of the most significant national minorities, and was formed over a long historical period. Particularly significant impact on the process of regional specificity of Central Ukraine (spiritual, economic, mental, etc.) the Polish community made during the social and political events of the 19th - early 20th centuries, primarily during the initial phase of the Industrial Revolution. Today there is a real need for systematization of historical and cultural heritage of the Polish ethnic group on the territory of our region, creation of special tourism products (brochures, guide books, maps, etc.), which would simultaneously accomplish the information and the attraction functions for both the descendants of prominent Polish figures, whose fate was connected with the Central region of Ukraine, and the residents of a friendly country in general, who in our opinion should be considered as potential tourists.

The purpose of this research is to explain the process of the Polish community formation within a single macro region – Kirovohrad region; argumentation of time periods in its existence, revealing the existing heritage of Polish community, identifying opportunities for its use in order to develop different types of tourism (historical and event, nostalgic, personal, sacral, etc.), where citizens of Poland are primarily regarded as the potential tourists. Thus, the object of this research is the spiritual, material and historical heritage of the Polish people which is present on the territory of Kirovohrad region, and the subject is the retrospective formation process of this heritage and its application for the development

of tourism in the above region.

Historiography of Polish settlers in the Central region of Ukraine has fairly deep roots. A widely recognized pioneer of studying the process of settlement and economic development of the Ukrainian steppe area was Ukrainian historian, archivist and statistician of Polish origin A. Skalkovskyy. Very important historical sources about the Poles in the region are the works of French builder and engineer Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan.

First Polish settlements, relations between settlers-colonists and local population, issues of regional ethnic and economic history were the subject in the research papers of the following historians and ethnographers: A. Antonovych, D. Bahaley, A. Bachynskyy, Y. Bachynskyy, Y. Boyko, A. Velitsyn, A. Hakstenhausen, Y. Druzhyenin, V. Zelenchuk, A. Isayev, V. Kabuzan, O. Kalakur, P. Kamenskyy, A. Krasnyuk, N. Kryvyi, I. Krypyakevych, A. Kudryachenko, I. Kulinich, O. Levytskyy, L. Malynovskyy, Y. Novytskyy, E. Pleska, L. Pohylevych, I. Serov, O. Slonevskyy, M. Tkachenko, N. Shevchuk, S. Shelukhin, D. Yavornytskyy and other.

Due to the limited source base, the Polish history period of the Central region (within Yelysavethradschyna – Kirovohrad areas) is perhaps the most difficult for studying. The main sources for the research of Polish heritage issues can be divided into the following categories: sources related to information about the life of famous figures of Polish origin, whose activity was connected with this region; Internet sources; mapping; religious worship; ancient verbal sources; statistics and other sources.

According to most scholars, five periods of the Polish community existence in the region are distinguished:

- the period of involving the Ukrainian steppe area in the Polish state territorial interests sphere and its struggle with Zaporizhian Sich (13th–17th centuries);
- the period of Polish community active role in the development of local self-

government on the above territory;

- the period of intense industrial development of the region (the beginning of the Industrial Revolution) and the formation of the capitalist economy (1880s – early 20th century).
- Soviet period of «hidden» Polish community existence (1920s – early 21st century).
- the period of active Polish community activity revival, especially in terms of spiritual culture (from early 21st century).

All sites that can be defined as historical and cultural heritage of the Polish ethnic group on the territory of Central Ukraine can be classified according to the following categories:

- spiritual heritage in the form of toponymic monuments;
- heritage of political and territorial matter (memory of generations);
- heritage in the form of architectural and monumental buildings, which were built and preserved until today due to energetic activities of Polish community representatives;
- heritage in the form of established and developed communities in times of Polish rule, and also due to active assistance of Polish Diaspora representatives;
- spiritual heritage in the form of remembrances of Polish ethnic group prominent representatives who were born, lived or worked for a certain period of their life on the territory of Central Ukraine;

On the territory of present-day Kirovohrad region, among all ethnic groups Poles make up today less than 0,2 %. Most of them live in big cities – Kirovohrad, Olexandriya, Novomyrhorotsi, Novoukrajntsi.

Kirovohrad region – is a multi national one, where more than 133 representatives of different nationalities live. Citizens of Polish nationality occupy a worthy place in the friendly family of nations in the region. Poles have lived in Ukraine for hundreds of years. The first information about settlements of Poles in the central areas of present-day Ukraine appeared back in the

Table 1
Famous Poles, whose life was connected with present-day Kirovohrad region*

Name of a famous Pole	Years of life	Place of birth	Years of stay in Kirovohrad City	Lifetime achievements
Olexandr Karlovych Tarkovskyy	1862–1924	Mykolayivka (village) (Kirovohrad region)	excluding 1902–1917 (exile)	public figure, writer, poet, journalist
Georgiy Erikhovych Langemak	1898–1938	Starobelsk (city) (Lugansk region)	1907–1916	constructor of powder missiles, one of the founders of shells for missile units «Katyusha»
Henrikh Hustavovych Neyhaus	1888–1964	Yelyzavetgrad (city)	till 1914	pianist and teacher, author of the book «About the art of playing the piano»
Igor Yevgenovych Tamm	1895–1971	Vladyvostok (city)	1897–1914	Nobel prize-winner (for discovery and explanation of Cherenkov effect), academician, physicist - theorist
Karol Shymanovskyy	1882–1937	Tymoshivka (village) (Kirovohrad region)	1884–1932	Polish composer, pianist, teacher, music art worker and publicist
Yuriy Karlovych Olesha	1899–1960	Yelyzavetgrad (city)	1899–1902	writer, poet, playwright, author of famous writing «Three Fat Men»
Adam Mickiewicz	1798–1855	present-day Republic of Belarus	1825	poet, founder of Polish romanticism
Mykhaylo Kostyantynovych Khoromanskyy	1904–1972	Yelyzavetgrad (city)	1904–1924	writer, playwright
Yaroslav Ivashkevych	1894–1980	Kalnyk (Vinnytsa region)	1903–1909	public figure, translator
Henrikh Senkevych	1846–1916	Republic of Poland	1882	prose writer, Nobel prize-winner in literature

15th century. Since the 18th century they have started to establish Polish settlements between the Pivdenyi Buh and the Dnipro rivers. Most Poles settled down in the city of Kirovohrad. To preserve national identity, the first Polish society was created in

1896. It consisted of 40 honorary and 60 full members. The traditions of the past years for preserving Polish culture and language in the region have existed till present days.

For the preservation and development of ethno-cultural and linguistic needs

of Poles living in the region, Karol Shymanovskyy Kirovohrad Regional Society of Poles «Poloniya» was created in 1997. The structure of the society consists of about 200 people - both Poles and representatives of other nationalities interested in the history and culture of Polish people. «Poloniya» has been actively operating thanks to the energy and experience of such well-known public figures in Kirovohrad as the first chairman of «Poloniya», a film and TV director, honored worker of Polish Culture Volodymyr Moshchynskyy; honored worker of Polish culture Vitaliy Plinskyy; honored teacher of Ukraine Margarita Borisova; honored teacher of Ukraine Martselina Paholivetska; honored artist of Ukraine Yuriy Lyubovych and other. Over the years the Polish society has strengthened and developed: new members are coming - those who remember their roots and would like to study history, language and customs of the Polish people. Evenings and holidays, prepared by Polish society are becoming more interesting; more and more participants and viewers are involved; now the auditorium of Polish language, where members of the society meet for such events, is too small. The most loved and respected for Poles are Independence Days of Ukraine and Poland, honoring the great Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz, Christmas, Easter.

Since 2004 – the Year of Poland in Ukraine, «Poloniya» has organized in Kirovohrad region the festivals of Polish culture; the largest one was «Meeting Euro-2012» in 2012. High level of events was noted by the heads of Polish societies from around the whole Kiev Consular district, and also by the head of Consular Section of the Embassy of Poland in Ukraine Rafal Wolskyy and the head of the Union of Poles in Ukraine Anton Stefanovych. On June 3, 2012 during holding the festival, the meeting of «Poloniya» with the Ambassador of Poland in Ukraine took place. Students of the Polish Saturday School together with the students of Kirovohrad Collegium presented literary-musical composition in Polish to the ambas-

sador and the audience.

Karol Shymanovskyy music festivals, which take place in Kirovohrad in autumn, become important events in the Ukrainian artistic life. Representatives from Austria, Great Britain, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and France take part in them.

Kirovohrad Regional State Administration, Kirovohrad City Council together with Karol Shymanovskyy Society of Poles of Kirovohrad region «Poloniya» (Karol Shymanovskyy Museum of Musical Culture) and the Polish side are working to complete the reconstruction of the house where K. Shymanovskyy lived in order to create his museum and the Centre of Polish culture. Many members of «Poloniya» society are the Roman Catholic Church parishioners (in the cities of Znamyanka, Kirovohrad, Alexandria and other). The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Spirit (in Kirovohrad) was built in 1990s to replace the destroyed one during the totalitarianism times. It houses an icon, sanctified by Pope John Paul II during his visit to Ukraine. Polish Saturday School has functioned at the above church since 2012. One of the most important partners of Karol Shymanovskyy Society «Poloniya» is D. Chyzhevskyy Kirovohrad Regional Library. In April 2010 the Polish Cultural Center was opened at this library, which began its functioning due to the support of T. Mikulskyy Dolnoslaskie Wojewodztwo Library. The Polish library sent the collection of books in Polish to the Ukrainian library. Thanks to the above fact Polish language courses, national holidays and other communication activities are held here.

The collaboration with Kirovohrad Collegium of Natural Sciences and Humanities, where Polish has been taught since 1996, is of special importance for Karol Shymanovskyy Society «Poloniya». Teachers, who come from Poland on the basis of intergovernmental collaboration agreements in the field of education, not only teach lectures, but also present programs devoted to Polish culture. In addition, 40 students from

the collegium and Polish Saturday School have been going on holidays to a summer camp in the Zakopane mountain resort for several years in a row.

Members of Our society actively take part in traditional regional and local events such as the City Day, Day of Europe, and regional festival of national cultures of Kirovohrad region «Stepova veselka». They are often invited to the festivals in Bila Tserkva, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, Odessa.

The society is proud of students Vitaliy Paholivetsky, Aglaiya Zubrycheva and other, who repeatedly received prizes at the National Ukrainian Contest of Polish Poetry Reciters «Kresy».

Kirovohrad Regional Society of Poles – Karol Shymanovsky Society of Poles in Kirovohrad region «Poloniya» also has held scientific conferences and published collections of articles and materials «Fate of Poles in Kirovohrad Region», «Karol Shymanovsky and Ukraine», «Kirovohrad Region in Ukrainian-Polish Relations. Education and Science», «Poles in Kirovohrad Region» and other.

We are full of hopes that the domestic tourism industry will accept the proposed ideas and will actively use them and promote tourism resources of Central Ukraine (Kirovohrad region) as a tourism product, because for example, the experience of Polish travel companies, which offer numerous tours of Byelorussian, Lithuanian and Ukrainian sites, shows good prospects for the development of similar trend of tourist services in Ukraine in general and Kirovohrad region in particular.

The importance of this research is beyond any doubt, because Polish community in Central Ukraine fits into the classic definition of national minorities, as it is the part of the Polish nation and along with distinctive features of ethno nationality (unique history, culture, language, religion) is characterized by the desire to preserve its identity, traditions of ancestors, to participate in the political life of modern Ukraine. Polish minority, on the one hand, was and remains

the most integrated one into the Ukrainian ethno-cultural society, and on the other hand, the Polish community considers itself as part of the neighboring Slavic nation, Polish political nation, serves as the bridge of Ukrainian-Polish understanding and partnership. The study of all categories of Polish ethnic group heritage in the above region once again proved their high solidity, good or enough renewable quality and availability, and thus the region can be evaluated as potentially attractive for Polish and domestic tourists.

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Shykerynets V.V., Ugrynyuk V.M. POLISH ADDRESSES ON THE MAP OF MODERN KIROVOHRAD REGION. *The central region of Ukraine belongs to the multi-ethnic one; its population has been formed over the centuries by integrating environmental management traditions of many nations. The Polish community is one of those which played an important role in the formation of regional specificity (economic, spiritual, cultural, mental, etc.). The article offers the division into periods of the existence of the Polish community in the region; research principles of historical and cultural heritage of the above nation on the territory of this region have been exposed; actuality, structure, organizing peculiarities of comprehensive advertising and information tourism product have also been proved. The importance of this research is beyond any doubt, because Polish community in Central Ukraine fits into the classic definition of national minorities, as it is the part of the Polish nation and along with distinctive features of ethno nationality (unique history, culture, language, religion) is char-*

acterized by the desire to preserve its identity, traditions of ancestors, to participate in the political life of modern Ukraine. Polish minority, on the one hand, was and remains the most integrated one into the Ukrainian ethno-cultural society, and on the other hand, the Polish community considers itself as part of the neighboring Slavic nation, Polish political nation, serves as the bridge of Ukrainian-Polish understanding and partnership. The study of all categories of Polish ethnic group heritage in the above region once again proved their high solidity, good or enough renewable quality and availability, and thus the region can be evaluated as potentially attractive for Polish and domestic tourists.

Keywords: Central region of Ukraine, Kirovohrad region, tourism, heritage of the Polish people.

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**ПОЛЬСКИЕ АДРЕСА НА КАРТЕ
СОВРЕМЕННОЙ КИРОВОГРАД-
ЩИНЫ.** *Центральный регион Украины относится к полиэтнических, население которого формировалось в течение многих веков путем интеграции традиций природопользования многих народов. Среди таких весомую роль в формировании региональной специфики (хозяйственной, духовной, культурной, ментальной и т.д.) сыграла польская община. В статье предлагается периодизация существования в регионе польской общины, изложены принципы исследования историко-культурного наследия этого народа в крае, обосновывается актуальность, структура, особенности заключения комплексного рекламно-информационного туристического продукта. Рассмотрение всех категорий наследия польского этноса в данном регионе очередной раз показало высокую их плотность, хорошую или достаточно возобновляемую доступность и качество, а следовательно регион может оцениваться как потенциально привлекательный как для польского так и для отечественного туриста.*

Ключевые слова: Центральный регион Украины, Кировоградщина, туризм, наследие польского народа.