

TOURIST AND EXCURSION POTENTIAL OF ODESSA REGION

Local lore, which has always been associated with travel, has given rise to activities such as sightseeing and tourism, which are closely linked and have a common goal – knowledge of the world around us, their land, their homeland.

The outstanding writer Ivan Franko in the article “Galician local lore” (1892) gave local lore the following definition: «Local lore is the first degree, the first sign of national education – to know your immediate environment, to know the past and present of your people» [1].

Today, the role of local lore in the development of Ukraine has grown significantly, because its main functions are the restoration and preservation of history, culture, traditions and national heritage with parallel education of patriotism of citizens.

If we consider local lore in the context of tourism, in addition to collecting and obtaining information on national historical and cultural heritage, it is a comprehensive study of a certain area for tourism development, including cultural, local history, events, rural or a combination of several, it is a strong resource for the development of domestic tourism, so relevant today.

The subject of the study of tourist local lore are tourist resources, which are divided into natural, socio-economic and historical and cultural resources.

Natural tourist resources include: picturesque landscapes, forests and parks, favorable climate, coasts of seas, rivers, lakes, mineral springs, therapeutic muds.

The group of socio-economic resources includes: material and technical base of tourism, transport infrastructure, labor resources.

Historical and cultural resources were created in the process of historical development of a certain area, expressed by objects of tourist interest in the form of: architectural monuments, archeological monuments, man-made masterpieces, unique works of culture and historical monuments.

The rich historical and cultural heritage of each territory provides an opportunity to develop sightseeing activities, forming routes taking into account all cultural heritage sites, and by increasing tourist flows, a positive and attractive image of both the individual territory and the country as a whole.

The Odessa region also has a significant number of outstanding historical and cultural monuments. Despite the fact that the city of Odessa itself is historically a few years old – more than 200, the region itself has a long history. A few centuries before our era, the harbor, which overlooks the central part of the city, the ancient Greeks used as a pier. Later, a Slavic settlement appeared. Throughout its history, this territory has often passed from one state to another. Turkish-Tatar military leader Bek Haji built a fortification on the site of modern Odessa and named it Hajibey. The

fortification itself, as well as the settlement of the same name, existed here until 1795. According to the Iasi Peace Treaty of 1791, the fortress was ceded to the Russian Empire. In 1794, under the leadership of O. Suvorov and Admiral J. Deribas, the construction of the city and port began near the fortress, which in 1795 was named Odessa. The lists of monuments of architecture and urban planning, located only in the historic center of Odessa, there are about 1,400 objects. In total, there are 91 historical and cultural monuments of national importance in the region, which can potentially be used as objects of display in cultural tourism [2].

In our work, the aim is to briefly analyze the most definite and well-known monuments of antiquity and modernity, which represent the historical and cultural heritage of the Odessa region in its areas according to the new administrative-territorial structure [3].

In the Belgorod-Dniester region the first place is occupied by the Ackerman fortress (complex) built in the XV century in Belgorod-Dniester, a city founded more than 2.5 thousand years ago as the Greek colony of Tira. The ancient city of Thira, founded in the VI century BC, was an important trade center of the North-Western Black Sea coast. Sarmatian crypt, which is now located on the territory of the Armenian Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin in the city of Belgorod-Dniester. The Belgorod-Dniester Museum of Local Lore, which has been operating since 1940, is housed in an old mansion built in the 19th century in the Empire style for the merchant and mayor Mikhail Femilidi. The churches of John the Baptist, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Underground Church of John of Sochaw also have historical and cultural potential. A beautiful architectural monument – St. Nicholas Church in the village of Kulevcha attracts pilgrims with its miraculous icons.

Rozdilna district is famous for the Kurisiv castle in the village of Pokrovka – one of the most picturesque places in the Odessa region, which impresses with its splendor even in a dilapidated condition. In 1866, the Church of St. John the Theologian (wooden church) was founded in the urban-type settlement of Velyka Mykhailivka. In the village of Novopetrivka is the Church of the Holy Martyr Anastasia the Roman.

In the Berezovsky district in the village of Mykhailopil there is an architectural monument of the Manor of Leonid Yukovsky, the county leader of the nobility.

Bolgrad district is rich in historical and cultural heritage, which is represented by: The Holy Transfiguration Cathedral in Bolgrad, the mausoleum of Ivan Inzova – guardian of the settlers of Bessarabia; the building of the former men's gymnasium (1885), the house-mansion of Molyavinsky (head of the colonies of settlers), the Church of St. Nicholas, a column of Russian soldiers participating in the Transdanubian campaign of 1828 [4]; in the village of Kubey there is a house-museum «Old House»; open-air ethnographic museum is located in the village of Frumushika Nova – a source of historical and cultural heritage. Ethnographic museums-hotels are also important, such as the Museum of German colonists in the village of Nadezhdivka, and the Byzantine-style Basilica cultural and spiritual center was built in Artsyz.

Izmail district: in the city of Izmail are located the Historical Museum of Suvorov, Diorama «Assault on the Fortress of Ishmael», Holy Intercession Cathedral, a monument to the commander O.V. Suvorov. In the village of StaraNekrasivka there is an unusual monument of science and technology Duga Struve. The city of Vilkovovo is unique, where water canals have become streets, the so-called «Ukrainian Venice», where there are such monuments as the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, the Museum of Local Lore. Orthodox churches Nicholas Church of the XII-XVII centuries and the Intercession Cathedral of the XIX century are located in Kiliya. In the village of Ozerne you can see a memorial to soldiers who died during the First World War. The land fortification «Trayaniv Val» is a cultural heritage of Ukraine.

The city of Kodyma, where the palace of Count Rosenfeld, which has become a museum of local lore, will be interesting for local lore tourism in the Podil district. In the city of Ananiev is the Cathedral of Alexander Nevsky, the city of Balta has a large number of churches: The Assumption Cathedral, the Church of St. Stanislaus, St. Nicholas Church; also in the city is the palace of the princes of Lubomyr. In the village of Ivashkiv there is a wooden Church of the Intercession.

In the Odessa region, the central place belongs to the city of Odessa, as a source of historical and cultural heritage: Primorsky Boulevard, Potemkin Stairs, National Academic Opera and Ballet Theater. There are up to 30 museums in Odessa. Excursion activity is developed on Odessa catacombs in the village of Nerubayske. In the village of Vasylivka is the Palace-Estate of the Dubetsky-Pankeyevs («Wolf's Lair»). In the city of Ovidiopol is a fortress built in the late XVIII Franz Devolan.

Odessa region has a strong historical and cultural heritage, which serves as a foundation for the development of cognitive, local history, ethnic tourism in combination with other types, such as religious, rural, enogastronomic, event. The organization of new excursion routes of cognitive nature will help to develop rural areas through the growth of tourist flows and will serve as a means of organizing, preserving and restoring existing historical and cultural resources and cultural heritage of the Odessa region.

References:

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