

Content

Introduction.	2
RADOMYSHL DISTRICT	
RADOMYSHL.	5
Papirnya in Radomyshl	
(Historical and Cultural Complex «Radomysl Castle»)	6
Radomyshl Site	8
National Museum of Regional Ethnography	9
Museum of Flora and Fauna.	10
City Park.	12
Sainted-Mykolay Temple	14
Tower	15
Krynynchenka (Spring) and Ancient Oaks	16
LUTIVKA.	17
POTIYIVKA.	19
«Hrybovyy» (Mushroom) Pond	20
MALYN DISTRICT	
MALYN	21
Monument to Mykola Mykolayovych Myklukho-Maklay	23
Town Recreation Park	24
Svyato-Uspenska Church	26
Central Saint Basil Cathedral	26
Roman Catholic Church of Saint Anne	27
Chapel of Hyzhytskyky Noble Family	27
Malyn Sea	28
VORSIVKA	29
Healing Spring and Karachun Natural Boundary	30
Saint Mykolay Church	31
CHOPOVYCHI.	32
«Kypyache» Natural Boundary	33
PEARLS OF NATURAL RESERVES.	34
«Hamarnya» - landscape protected area of local importance	35
«Huta» - forest reserve of local importance.	35
«Radomyshl» - forest reserve of local importance	36
«Bervy» botanic reserve of local importance	37
«Mykheyivsk» forest reserve of local importance	37
«Shchuche» hydrologic reserve of local importance	38
«Klunyshche» hydrologic reserve of local importance	39
«Halove» hydrologic reserve of local importance	39
«Lower-proterozoic conglomerates exposure»	40





Introduction

From ancient times people have lived in harmony with nature. They took from nature not more than it was necessary for life, expressing gratitude for every generous gift. People worshiped nature as a deity. But years passed and times changed. Wisdom, goodness and discretion were replaced by the time of greed and lack of understanding of basic laws of nature. People began to forget the interconnection of every living thing on the planet. They began to change the laws of nature for their own benefit. But not always manmade things gave nature health and strength. People forgot about nature, its gifts and communication, which gives the healing power to the soul and body. But despite this, people who continued to live by the laws of nature survived. These people are among us, we should only look around. In just an hour from the largest megapolis of Ukraine, the city of Kyiv, you can get into the fertile land where unspoiled nature and hospitable residents are happy to welcome all visitors. This is the place where people perceive nature as a supreme value. And this land is called Zhytomyrshchyna.

Travelling around this region will allow you to discover special atmosphere and remember true values of life. Thirsty wanderer can drink here pure spring water. Connoisseurs of beauty and art can admire national artistic heritage and natural beauty of the countryside. In the evening, after interesting day you will be pleased with the warm chat over a cup of herbal tea.

Malyn and Radomyshl regions are famous for many «pearls» that are widely known and popular with tourists, but there are many places that are almost unknown to the majority. Here you can immerse in a special atmosphere and have a rest from the fuss that usually surrounds popular tourist routes. Here you may feel yourself like a real explorer and researcher, discover those places in your own special way. Particularly, in the vicinity of the village Vyrva, in a pine forest you will see nursery for wild animals, as well as healing spring with drinking water. In the village Fedorivka you can have enough of bathing in a huge pond with sandy beach, which is surrounded by forest. Hranitne village will present you an unforgettable holiday on the bank of the river Irsha, on the beau-

tiful and huge forest meadow. Do not miss Medelivka village on your way with its beautiful pond that has equipped recreation places, flowering meadows and dense forest.

Our brochure will help you to organize this interesting and unforgettable journey. The brochure is created with the assistance of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the framework of

the Project «Community conservation, green tourism and popularization of non-motorized transport». One of the objectives of the project is to find all people that are not indifferent, local residents and prospective green tourists, to get message across to their souls and thoughts about unique beauty of Zhytomyrshchyna, provide the opportunity to experience its natural and historical pearls, open its virgin ecological route, make a contribution to solving global problems of biodiversity losses by holding public environmental monitoring, or making a bird feeder for animals or birds, or just trim dead branches off, leaving forest plant or berry to grow and delight the eye. We hope that this brochure will be your guide in matters of indigenous and unique leisure for the benefit of environment, and our newly created site on green tourism in Zhytomyr region will help you to facilitate its implementation. Internet address for your attention is indicated on the back side of the cover. We believe that you can take your special «green» route to visit popular places, and open new «pearls» of intact nature of Zhytomyr Polissya.

Project team of the «Community conservation, green tourism and popularization of non-motorized transport» expresses gratitude for the provided materials and assistance in preparing this brochure to Malyn District State Administration, Radomyshl District Administration for Education, State Enterprise «Radomyshl Forestry Hunting Enterprise», Irsha Village Council, Lutivka Village Council, Vyshevychi Secondary School, Potiyivka Secondary School, Radomyshl Lyceum No.1, Radomyshl Gymnasium, Radomyshl District NGO «Ecoklub «Zelena Zhytomyrshchyna», Radomyshl District NGO «EKOSVIT» and Victoria Tanasienko for translation.



Dear guests of our region!



We are glad to welcome you to the glorious Zhytomyrshchyna!

Having been born and living in Zhytomyr region, I keep admiring and marvelling its natural resources, unique beauty, reserved natural boundaries, natural, historical, cultural and archaeological sites. There are no more friendly and sincere people than on Zhytomyr Polissya!

We invite you all to discover the unique world of our region by organizing environmentally friendly leisure and choose your «green» route. I am sure that you will be enchanted by our reserves of local importance «Hamarnya», «Huta», «Mykheyivsk», «Radomyshl», «Bervy», «Shchuche», «Klunyshche», «Halove», «Karachun» natural boundary and others, plunging in the world of wilderness. To feel yourself like a true adventurer you can by visiting «Radomyshl Castle», tower in Radomyshl and other historical and cultural pearls. By visiting «Kypyache» natural boundary, Saint-Mykolay Church in the town of Radomyshl, Svyato-Uspenska Church in Malyn, other churches and cathedrals you can touch sacred things and commune with oneself. Some many more interesting places you will see on your «green» route, and feel the warmth and positive energy they emit.

I hope that my native land will not leave you indifferent, and you will come back again and again, telling about it your family and friends, sharing your experience with children and grandchildren, as it is possible to admire natural richness of Radomyshl and Malyn, landscapes and historical sites for all your life, every time plunging into the unique atmosphere of Polissya charm anew.

Sincerely,
Olha Radionivna Ihnatova,
Honored Social Worker of Ukraine,
was awarded by the Ministry of the Social
Policy of Ukraine - the medal «For conscientious work»,
Companion of the Order of Knyahynya (Princess)
Olha of the 3rd rank, Honorary citizen of Radomyshl.

RADOMYSHL

Radomyshl is considered one of the oldest towns of Polissya and Ukraine. Its present name Radomyshl received later. For the first time Radomyshl is mentioned in chronicles of 1150 under the name Mychesk, later - Mykhorod. The oldest name of Drevlyany town derives from the river Myka, and the name of the river comes from the old Slavonic word «mykaty» - to live, to exist. Mykhorod is a modern district of Radomyshl where famous brewery has been working for more than hundred years.

Mykhorod had favourable strategic conditions for location strengthening and settlement building during Knyaz ages (knyaz - Slavik title, denoting a royal nobility rank), as it was washed by Teteriv and Myka rivers on both sides.

New city name appeared approximately in the 1st half of the XVI century. After another Tatar invasion the town was transferred from Mykhorod to a strategically favourable place - steep left bank of the river Teteriv. According to folk etymology, «the joyful thought» (in Ukrainian - «radisna mysl») about resettlement also gave a new name of the settlement - Radomyshl. According to another version, it comes from the name of a man. At that time Radomyshl meant someone named or honoured for trade or trade tools. The first written mention of the name «Radomyshl» dates back to 1569 and the name «Radomyshl» is used in all documents only since 1946.



Papirnya in Radomyshl («Radomyshl Castle» Historical and Cultural Complex)



Papirnya is the district of Radomyshl, the former cognominal village named in honour of the first factory producing paper in Central and Eastern Ukraine. Village emergence (approximately the first half of the XVII century) is connected with paper manufacturing for needs of printing house of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra. Radomyshl paper factory

was the first such enterprise in Central and Eastern Ukraine. Actually the establishment of the paper factory near Radomyshl was the beginning of printing in Central Ukraine.



According to the evidence of Z. Kopystensky that can be found in his sermon of 1618, the paper factory was established on a pretty hefty sum unheard-of on that land. The patron of the paper factory and town was Yelysey Pletenetsky, as described in panegyric composed in his honour by O. Mytora and printed in 1618: «Не мнѣй свѣдчит Радомисль, з ним Городок

сполне, як дома в них Божіи збудувались гоїне» (Old Slavonic language).

Ready paper was delivered from Radomyshl to Kyiv first by river Myka, tributary Teteriv, Teteriv and then by Dnipro. At that time wharfs were located on the river Teteriv in Rotychi, Oran, Ivankiv, Pryborsk, Hornostaypole, Unyn, Kukhari, Makalevychi, Zoryn and Vovaryn (total 10).

The mill was constructed on the ruins of the paper factory after its decline and worked to the middle of the 1960's. It was built of red brick on a natural stone hill by engineer Pecherskyy in 1902; the mill rises predominant over the river Myka. The river which is blocked by a dam on the side of Papirnya forms a large pond with area of about 90 hectares. The mill was steam-operated at first, and then changed into electricity. 5-storeyed building (corresponds to the modern 12-storeyed building) has drive-up bridges. It once employed 5-10 workers.

Among many halls "Radomyshl" castle impresses by its concert hall for chamber music with 150 seats and ceiling height of 6 meters, which is considered one of the best in Europe and meets the highest standards according to the acoustic ballistic examination. There is a large fireplace, and natural water spring is flowing in the corner, behind the grand piano. The castle has a grand ceremonial hall for special events, ancient refectory with a large castle stove, a 60-liter cauldron boiling on the open fire, tower with 158 steps, which offers unique view. The world's first museum of Ukrainian folk icons and antiquities was opened jointly with the castle.



Radomyshl site

Radomyshl site is the site of Upper Paleolithic in the vicinities of Radomyshl, Zhytomyr region, located on the plateau plain of the northern periphery of the town, which is called "Menagerie" by local people, on the raised left bank of the river Teteriv. It testifies early human settlement on a swampy area of Kyiv-Zhytomyr Polissya.



On the basis of typology research of flint tools and bones it is referred to the early epoch of the Upper Paleolithic. Few sites were revealed and studied on the place of archaeological excavations. The remains of five tent-like dwellings of conical structures were founded at one place that were arranged in a semicircle, built with large mammoth bones and

separate storage of large mammoth bones. The nature of flint goods of this ancient history monument of Ukraine has early "Aurignacian" features. It presents more ancient "old" Mousterian forms of tools, as well as Late Paleolithic. There are many tools of higher forms among them, as well as large plates and sharp with circular retouching. However, many cutters and plates are with blunt edges that means the constant usage of those tools in the daily life of early man.

The site is located on a hill made by Dnipro moraine covered with sabulous-loam deposits. Cultural layer was found in loam soil at depth of only 50-60 cm. Loams are spread by buried soil at depth of 2-2.5 m. Scientific dating of geological age of cultural layer is 18.500-17.500 years BC.

Radomyshl site was researched during 1956-1965 by Ivan Havrylovych Shovkoplyas (1921-1997), outstanding Ukrainian scientist-archaeologist, academician and professor of Kyiv State University named after Taras Shevchenko.

Primitive prehistoric art appears at the time of Paleolith, as well as religious beliefs that were born due to human powerlessness to fight against natural forces. Many sites of Upper Paleolithic era were excavated in Ukraine. Radomyshl site in Zhytomyr region is the earliest.

National Museum of Regional Ethnography

Museum of regional ethnography was founded in 1959 by local teachers-ethnographers. Displays, documents and photographs that reflect customs, political life of Radomyshl citizens on the ground of world events of the XVII - XX centuries are collected in the museum. Ancient bones, mammoth tusk, auroch skull, red deer horns caught visitors attention in the first small room of the museum. These displays were found by archaeological expedition of 1959 - 1964. Stands of Cossack era, Radomyshl of the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX century, World War II are also offered to view in the museum. Afghan veterans and liquidators of the Chernobyl accident are not forgotten as well.



Museum of flora and fauna



In order to visit museum of flora and fauna it is necessary to go to the end of Kyivska Street where it run into checkpoint of wood shop of the State Enterprise "Radomyshl Forestry Hunting Enterprise". Small, but wonderful arboretum spreads out over the fence. Two paths lead to the park from the street. You can get to the museum by any of these paths. Going into the depth of the park you can see decorative pool on the glade, where reed contiguous to rare white lilies. Two-storeyed building of the museum is situated nearby.

The museum of flora and fauna was founded in 1968. The founder is Andriy Ivanovich Filipovych (1921-1992), honoured forester of Ukraine, who worked 41 year as Director of forestry and hunting. Being retired, he worked for two years as Director of the museum.

The museum occupies four rooms on the second floor. Local masters and forestry workers decorated museum. Viktor Herasymov was responsible for woodcarving, decoration of arches between halls. Panoramic background paintings were represented by artist Anatoliy Stepanenko. Photomaster Oleksander Sakhnevych depicted time, people, and forestry by his photos. The main exhibits are stuffed animals and birds created by taxidermist Serhiy Hryhorovych Marchuk.

Stands in the first room of the museum display the process of creation of the State Forestry Hunting (1936)

and its history of development up to now, the first chainsaw “Druzhba” (1959) and modern powerful enterprise of European standard (2008). Photos of dozens of workers-pensioners who have devoted their life working in forestry are collected in this hall. Another stand tells about the activity of school forestry of Radomyshl school No. 4 and boarding school. All these stands are united by large portrait of the founder of the museum.

Flora and fauna are represented in the other three halls. Here are stuffed animals of big herbivores, e.g. red deer, elk, life scenes of forest roes, family of wild boars. Beasts of prey, wolves and raccoon dog are represented. Golden eagle is distinguished among birds by size and power. Impressing fact is that his wing spread is two meters. The collection of minerals, collection of butterflies is also stored in the museum. The collection of butterflies is particularly interesting, there are approximately around 280 butterflies with impressive sizes, variety of colours and wing shapes. The collection of butterflies was purchased from private collector.

Generally, the museum is worth seeing. The museum is known in Ukraine and abroad, which is proved by the book of reviews. The book of reviews is kept since 1973 and has two volumes. Entries in the book are made in many languages and some time is needed to reread it.



City Park

The city park traditionally is one of the favourite places of rest in the summer. It is pleasant to take a walk here, or simply to sit on benches in the shadow of trees, to spend free time with friends, or to keep some company with children or grandchildren who gladly play at the playground. City public park restores traditions that were established in the thirtieth of the last century.

The park was equipped according to the decision of the City Council in 1932. Initially it was exuberantly titled like Moscow Park, it sounded as the City Recreation Park named after Horkyy. Lands between the City Council and Prysutstvenna Street were given for the arrangement of the park. Few streets of the city have changed its directions with the laying of the park.

Trees were planted in the park, flower beds (some of them were made on the round raised hills), alleys were paved, fountain was built, benches were mounted, and sculptures were placed. Stadium was also equipped, which located previously on the bank of the river Myka.



Dance floor was constructed in the park, where wind band amused citizens on weekends. Parachute tower was set up in 1935 by efforts of youth of the city. Shooting range and playground for children with wooden carousels, slides and swings appeared later. Summer marketplaces for catering were built as well.

Park and stadium traditionally were the places of folk festivals, city events, such as winter farewell and spring meeting, Youth Day, Labor Day, and others. In the winter skiers were skiing with pleasure, and children were sledding from hills.

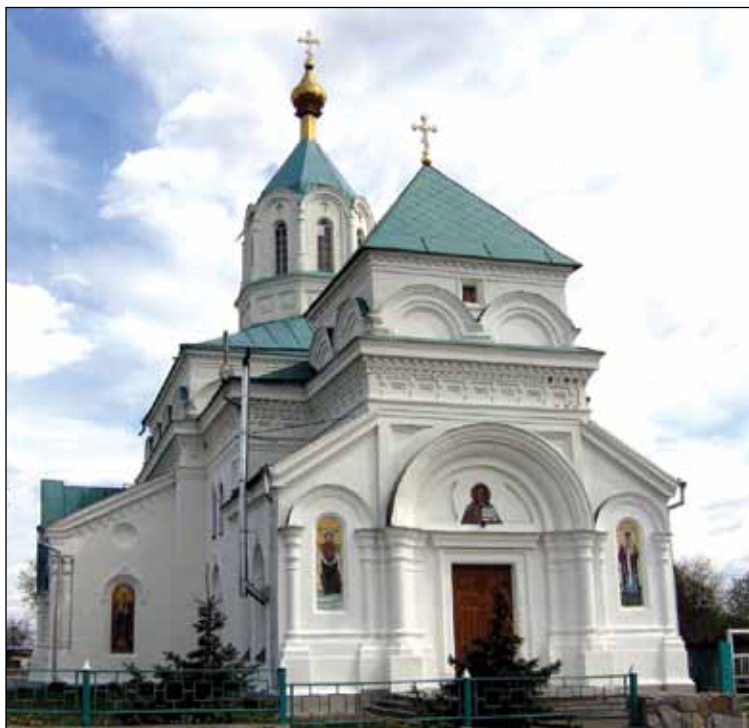
The monument to the fallen soldiers, Heroes of the Soviet Union was erected in the park in 1964. Entertaining recreational facilities for kids and for older people were set up in 1970. However, over time its resources were exhausted and disassembled. Summer cinema was built in 1987, which was used later as a dance floor.

Park infrastructure is improving from year to year in order to keep it as attractive and comfortable place of recreation and rest for citizens and visitors of the city.



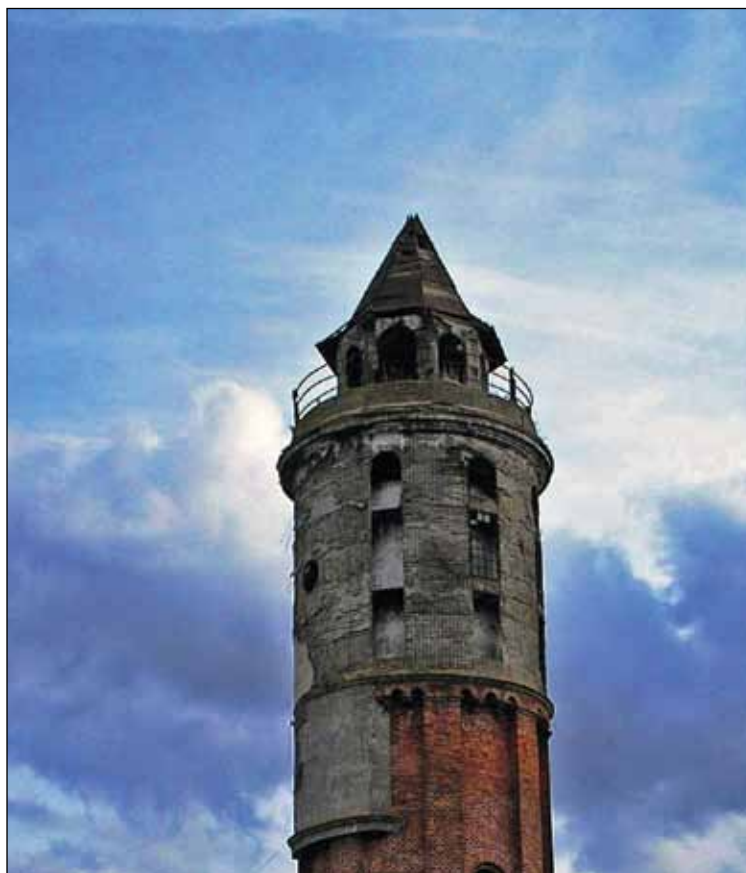
Sainted-Mykolay Church

The modern temple of St. Mykolay the Wonderworker in Radomyshl (1883) was built simultaneously with Saint Volodymyr's Cathedral in Kyiv. Church bells were brought from Moscow. The temple was painted by Pavlo Svidomskiy and Vasyl Koltarbinskiy who were the disciples of Viktor Vasnetsov, famous Russian artist. Artists-iconographers from Kyiv helped them. The temple was painted using sketches of paintings of Kyiv Volodymyr Cathedral. Wonderworking icon of the Mother of God is in the Sainted-Mykolay Temple. To hold celebration of Radomyshl (Iverska) Icon of the Mother of God was decided on April 10, 1994 by the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.



Tower

The tower which was constructed in the XIX century is one of the symbols of the town Radomyshl. It was built as a water tower. At the same time it was used for observation as a fire tower. Overall this construction is considered to be one of the symbols of the city.



Krynychenka (Spring) and Ancient Oaks

On the seventh kilometre from Radomyshl in the direction of Kocheriv, on the 130 kilometre of the motorway Ovruch - Kocheriv there is a submain, loop of the old section of highway. Automobile life was here about ten years ago. However, this place is arranged for recreation and is popular among Radomyshl citizens. Years ago it became a tradition for the newlyweds to arrive here on a wedding day and make photos near the ancient oaks-giants, only two of which, unfortunately, were preserved till nowadays. These oaks are more than 400 years old. From generation to generation Radomyshl citizens tell the legend that these oaks, old-timers still remember Bohdan Khmelnytsky, who rested beneath them with his army in one of his campaigns. And near these oaks the spring gives life to the



small brook. It is arranged and protected by wooden construction. Dense shadow from the crowns of trees gives the feeling of coolness in the summer heat. Small alleys and paths run to arbours that are equipped by stone fire-pit. A large table with benches are made of logs and big company can sit here.



LUTIVKA



The village is mentioned for the first time in 1691 in the deed of donation of Hetman Mazepa, who granted it as his property to the Kyiv-Bratsk Monastery. The name originated from the river Lutivochka, which begins at Hlukhiv, crosses the village in half and falls into Teteriv. Beautiful large Lutivka ponds made by pan (mister) Verzhbytskyy one and a half century ago are located here. Pan sold ponds and the bill of sale is still preserved on hand of Lutivka citizens. Information about this and other facts about touristic Zhytomyrshchyna you will find in a rural library.

The village is surrounded by beautiful meadows, ponds and forests. Here is the



*cascade of lakes,
well with spring
water, and pine
forest around. It
is quite often pos-
sible to see water-
fowls.*



*Young Temple of the
Exaltation of the Holy
Cross is situated right
in the centre of the vil-
lage, it was consecrated
in 2005, and opposite is
the chapel-bell-tower in-
side of which is a source
of healing water.*

*You can find Lutivka
very simply because it is
located in the suburb of
Radomyshl. But be care-
ful and do not confuse
this small pearl with the
town.*



POTIYIVKA

According to the documents of the XVII century, the village originally called Lozhnytsi, which was founded by pany (mistress) Yelets over the river Osichka (then Shlyamarka). Two names are met in the documents of the XVII-XVIII centuries - Veremiyivka and Potiyivka. Name Potiyivka remains from the XIX century. The southern part of the village was called Bukachi or Stovpets. According to historian L. Pokhylevych, the village Lozhnytsi was renamed into Potiyivka in honour of Uniate Metropolitan Ipatiy Potiy (1593-1613). That might be true, because the village was metropolitan landed property from the late XVI century, and Radomyshl was the centre of the Uniate metropolitans in the XVIII century; Potiyivka with the Church and parish belonged to Radomyshl key. The version about naming village in honour of Ipatiy Potiy can be found in Polish literature of the XIX century, for example in the "Dictionary of Geography" of the Kingdom of Poland (vol.8, 1887).

The oldest written evidence is a document dated September 07, 1614. According to the document, Y. Rutskyy, the Uniate Metropolitan appealed to the court complaining on B. Tyshe-Bykovskyy, who conquered metropolitan village Potiyivka. The document also says that Potiyivka was settled and belonged to metropolitan for 30 years. Consequently, the village was founded in the 80th of the XVI century. Potiyivka may have been renamed after 1613 after the death of Metropolitan Ipatiy Potiy.

Potiyivka was a district centre in 1922-1959.

You can learn more about the history, environmental and touristic benefits of Potiyivka in the local library and school, where the issues of environmental education are treated with special attention.



«Hrybovy» (Mushroom) Pond

The small pond that is called Hrybovy by Potiyivka citizens can be found nearby Potiyivka village from the side of Radomyshl. It may be called so due to the near forest where people can always find few mushrooms under birch trees that grow near the pond. The very pond is small and shallow, but when the sun shines, it reflects thousands of blinding solar sparkles.



MALYN



Through the years and centuries
Through the years and centuries
The way ran hard
For Drevlyany proud town.
And stars were shining
Water, rivers were running
To fill the future with the content.
Where the river Irsha, where pines and
oaks

Earth and sky are united in fusion,
Native Malyn, you should stand wingly
Here to the glory of Ukrainian state.
Winds are blowing up to a certain time
And angry fire burns
But they did not low spirit.
Cannot be scared, cannot be bended
to knee,

As to live and create
Our native Malyn was laid down.
It is always young
As are gardens in May
As my melodious Ukraine.
We should protect it,
With it to go in future,

Cherishing change to everyone's pride
*(only the content of the anthem
is translated without preserving rhyme)*

Крізь роки і віки
Крізь роки і віки
Шлях проліг нелегкий
Для дrevляньського гордого міста.
Та світили зірки,
Бігли води ріки,
Щоб майбутнє наповнити змістом.
Там, де річка Ірша, там, де сосни й дуби
Землю й небо єднають у сплаві,
Рідний Малин, крилато стояти тобі
Тут на славу вкраїнській державі.
До пори дмуть вітри
І вогонь злий горить,
Тільки духу вони не зламали.
Не злякаться, не скорить,
Бо щоб жить і творить
Був покладений рідний наш Малин.
Молодий він завжди,
Як у травні сади,
Як співуча моя Україна.
Нам його берегти,
З ним в майбутнє іти,
Всім на гордість плекаючи зміну



So beautiful and melodious sounds the anthem of the town Malyn (words by Ye. Hryshchenko, music by R. Oleksienko)

The name of the modern town Malyn is connected with the name of knyaz Mal. The name of Drevlyany knyaz who is the legendary person of Kievan Rus can be traced in the root of the town. It is mentioned very often the chronicle story about the rebellion of Drevlyany against knyaz Ihor of Kyiv in 945.

However, there are new hypotheses about the origin of the name Malyn. Some scholars believe that the name of the town comes from the name of Malusha, daughter of Mal Drevlyansky that was hold in thrall by knyahynya Olha and due to her noble rank she obtained important position of a housekeeper of Kiev court. Svyatoslav, son of Olha, had fallen in love with Malusha, Drevlyany princess, and later the son was born, Kyiv knyaz Volodymyr in the future. Malyn served as an outpost on the eastern frontiers of Drevlyany land. That is why it was attacked during punitive expedition of Olha.

The history of Malyn has more than 1110 years. The remains of the Old Rus site of ancient settlement were preserved on the territory of the town, on its south-eastern part. The settlement was founded as fortification of one of the East-Slavic tribes Drevlyany at the turn of the VIII-IX centuries. Some scholars believe that it was built by knyaz Mal Drevlyansky.

Monument to Mykola Mykolayovych Myklukho-Maklay

The memory of Mykola Mykolayovych Myklukho-Maklay, world-famous scholar and traveller, is sacredly preserved in Malyn. He arrived to Malyn two times (in 1886 and 1887) to the estate of his mother Kateryna Semenivna Myklukho-Maklay. Myklukho-Maklay made marginal notes concerning his origin in the manuscript essay about his life and travels: “My ancestors were originally from Ukraine, and they were Zaporizhzhya Cossacks from the river Dniro”.



City recreational park was named after Myklukho-Maklay, as well as one of the city streets. Museum that describes the ascetic life of the scholar, his family and Malyn period of life of Myklukho-Maklay works in the village Hamarnya in Malyn College of Forest Technology that is located in the house where used to live Mykhaylo Mykolayovych, brother of Mykola Mykolayovych. Robert Myklukho-Maklay, grandson of the great scholar who lived in Australia arrived to Malyn two times in 1980 and 1988. Monument to M.M. Myklukha-Maklay was opened to the 140th anniversary from the day of birth of the scholar in Malyn in 1986 at the intersection of the main streets - M. Hrushevskyy and N. Sosnina.

Myklukho-Maklay is the author of about 160 scientific works. During his first trip by the coast of the Red Sea he made valuable geographical observations, some of which are still important today. Myklukho-Maklay devoted his life to the anthropological and ethnographic study of indigenous people of South East Asia, Australia and islands of the Pacific Ocean.

The known researcher studied the life, customs and traditions of Drevlyany on Malyn land. He studied anthropological structure of body of local residents in villages. He finished editorial preparation of his “Journeys” in Malyn.

City Recreation Park named after Myklukho-Maklay

Malyn is proud of its historic ties with the famous explorer-ethnographer Mykola Myklukho-Maklay. It is testified by the fact that city recreation park is named after him.



By 1917 the park belonged to Myklukho-Maklay, landlord and brother of the famous scholar researcher-ethnographer M.M. Myklukho-Maklay. Dendrologic structure of plantations is mainly from local sorts, 27 types of trees and 17 shrubs aged from 35 to 200 years. Alley in the park is

planted by notable people of the town. Memorable alleys were created during the existence of the park: to the 50th anniversary - the alley of common horse chestnut, the 75th anniversary - the alley of blue spruce. Large group of decorative types make gymnospermous which are represented by exotic species from North America (Atlantic White cedar, Thuja occidentalis of various forms, Douglas-fir, Canadian spruce, Blue spruce (form of blue-gray and other), from Central Asia

(Savin juniper), from Western Europe (European larch, Common yew, Mountain pine and others.) and Mountain Crimea (Crimean pine). Angiosperms comprise about 80% of all types. North American dendroflora is represented by red oak, black cherry, ash-leaved maple, vinegar tree, ninebark, fuzzy deutzia, oregon-



grape, green ash, common hoptree, balsam poplar, hardy catalpa and others.

The main theme of the park is the memory of events of World War II, as more than 6,000 people died in Malyn region during World War II. Glory barrow was made in the central park in 1972. Youth organizations from all Hero cities of the former Soviet Union participated in celebrations on the occasion of creation of this memorial. Every person brought soil to Malyn from his native city that became the basis of the barrow. Special capsules are located around the barrow filled with the soil from mass graves of soldiers of World War II from all villages in Malyn region. The monument to heroes of Malyn secret activity is a famous monumental tourist attraction of the epoch of socialist realism with the height of over 8 metres (1984, sculptures are M. Oleksiyyenko, B. Lysenko, V. Chepe-lyk, architects O. Abramov, B. Oryekhov, V. Tyshchenko). It rises predominant over the entrance to the city recreation park named after M. Muklukho-Maklay.

Overall, the park is equipped very good for recreation: beautiful alleys, benches, playgrounds and other.





Svyato-Uspenska Church

Svyato-Uspenska Church is the Memorial to the Holodomor Victims and knyahynya Olha and knyaz Volodymyr that is located at Ohiyenka Street.



Central Saint Basil Cathedral

Central Saint Basil Cathedral of the town does not obey neither Kyiv nor Moscow Patriarchate, it obeys Russian Orthodox Church Abroad (ROCA).

Roman Catholic Church of Saint Anne

Hidden in the yard, Roman Catholic Church of Saint Anne that is destroyed outside and beautiful inside located at 6, Kryvenchuka Street, nearby Cathedral Square, built in Greek style in 1780 at the expense of knyahynya Radzyvill.



Chapel of Hyzhytskyy Noble Family

Agricultural college that prepared zootechnicians and agronomists situated on the place of the former manor of pan Hyzhytskyy from 1920 to 1931. College that prepared accountants was opened here at the beginning of 1932 and existed till 1941. During war period all buildings destroyed, and studying stopped.



Malyn Sea

As for Polissya, Malyn Sea is a huge artificial lake of Malyn water-storage basin formed by dam of the river Irsha that has municipal beach when leaving the city in the direction of the village Potiyivka. Unlike the same Kyiv Sea, it differs by its purity and diverse nature around. The sea is surrounded by beautiful pine forest.



VORSIVKA

The village Vorsivka was founded in 1545 as part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and as the village of Zhytomyr castle. Vorsivka is transferred to the Polish Crown in 1569 under the terms of the Union of Lublin causing widespread national discontent.



Vorsivka becomes an important boundary town during Khmelnychchyna, the Cossack chancery of Zaporizhzhya Army is formed here as part of 105 cossacks-polishchuks headed by Ivan Khuz (from ancient Polissya word “kuz” that was used for button or knot), sotnik (lieutenant of Cossacks) of Kyiv regiment. Vorsivka is totally devastated and lost almost all its residents as the result of war and Haydamachchyna for the end of the 17th century. Vorsivka becomes the part of the Russian Empire in 1793. The population of the village increases during the 19th century and by the beginning of the 20th century exceeds 1.000 residents. Numerous rebel groups are acting around the village Vorsivka after proclamation of the Ukrainian People’s Republic, particularly otamanka (military rank in cossack regiments) Marusya Sokolovska from the village Horbuliv. Kolkhoz is formed, Bolshevik repressions begin and Vorsivka population steadily decreases with the establishment of Soviet power in the village. More than 50 peasants die during Holodomor, names of 48 victims are known today. Vorsivka is occupied by German troops from July 1941 to December 1943, red partisan groups are acting around the village. Vorsivka reservoir is the largest facility constructed near Vorsivka in 1968. The village is also well known for its popular amateur national choir that has gained popularity throughout the region. Over the course of history the inhabitants of Vorsivka cherished the memory of the Cossack past and freedom-loving traditions of their region.

Healing Spring and Karachun Natural Boundary



One of the best natural sources of Malyn district of Zhytomyr region is situated in Karachun natural boundary near the village Vorsivka on the bank of river Viznya between the towns Malyn and Radomyshl. The name of the spring derives from the Slavic pagan holiday of winter solstice (known as Korochun, the second name is Chornoboha, after Christianity it was also used in Polissya defining Christmas). From old times Karachun spring is considered to be Cos-sack talisman and is known as the

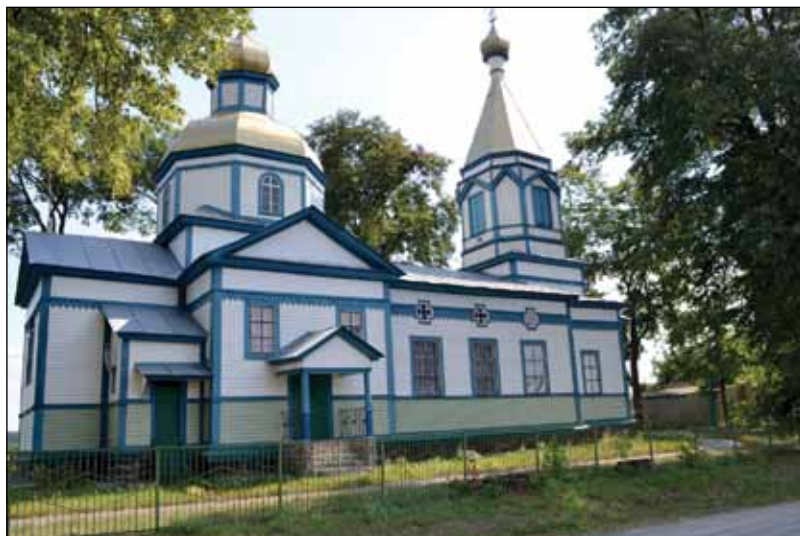


tastiest and useful throughout the region. Unfortunately, Karachun spring is slowly silting up due to heavy usage from 2011.



Saint Mykolay Church

The Orthodox Church of Saint Mykolay in the village Vorsivka was built in 1728. Later it was lost and restored in the late 19th century at the expense of the landlord Stanislav Bilyn.



ЧОПОВЧІ

Chopovychi received its name from Hnat Chop, the first owner of these places that belonged to the suburban Russian szlachta of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. These

lands were granted to Hnat in possession for feet of arms by relevant documents of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania at the turn of the XV and XVI centuries. It is mentioned as the village of Ovruch county. Saved testament of Davyd Chopivsky where he ordered his son to serve the crown truly, to pay tribute (vat of honey) to Kyiv-Pechersk Monastery, as well as to build the church in the village is dated 1524. Later nobleman descendants kept these lands in hereditary possession at the time of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Russian Empire believing that they belong to the privileged class of suburban szlachta.



«Kypyache» Natural Boundary

Chopovychi is a picturesque place on the bank of the river Irsha. Kypyache natural boundary is the main tourist attraction and place of Orthodox pilgrimage of the village Chopovychi. There are two monasteries in Chopovychi - Male - Kazan Icon of the Mother of God, and female - St. Mykhayil Metropolitan of Kiev of Moscow Patriarchate. Natural boundary is famous for healing water; the spring never froze even in the most severe cold. There is a bath at the friary open to all comers.

According to the legend, the icon of the Blessed Virgin appeared in a fiery light before two women in 1911 near the village Chopovychi. Women tried to take the icon, but the holy image burned their hands. Burns remained for the rest of life. Later women came here with a priest who served prayer and after it he was able to take the icon in hand. The legend says that it was Kazan image of the Mother of God. The spring spurted on the place of icon and water began to boil as in Siloam font. Therefore this place called "boiling". Water that comes from spring and fills the lake has the same temperature in all seasons, as well as healing properties. Sick people are cured from many diseases and even from blindness after praying, washing and drinking this water. God conferred great mercy after the prayer of the Blessed Virgin. Today this place is very popular among pilgrims and tourists.



PEARLS OF NATURAL RESERVES

Protected areas are invaluable treasure of mankind, because they perform number of functions that cannot be measured by monetary equivalent. Even if we did not have any advantages from such territories, they still would have to exist, because we inherited nature from our ancestors and we should keep it for our descendants. Wildlife has ideal value, which derives from the concepts of humanism, kindness, beauty, honour and conscience. Wildlife has the right to exist. It exists independently of us, our consciousness. The man is responsible for the preservation of wildlife. The beauty of wildlife that is stored in protected areas has a huge impact on the material and spiritual development of mankind. It influences and will influence religion, philosophy, art, science and sport in the future. The beauty stored in the protected areas will eventually become an invaluable standard, measure and criterion of beauty. Reserved territories ensure ecological balance of surrounding areas by protecting undisturbed ecological systems. In addition, protected areas have educational, patriotic, scientific and educational, historical and cultural, health-related and other values.

Zhytomyrshchyna is not an exception. A lot of objects of nature-reserved fund are concentrated here and can please all tourists.

«**H**amarnya» - landscape protected area of local importance

Reserve is represented by forest area, uneven-aged plantations of hardwood and softwood. «Hamarnya» natural boundary is the hydropark - green zone of Malyn with the area of 336 hectares and Malyn reservoir with the area of 795 hectares. Malyn College of Forest Technology - basic college of State Forestry Committee of Ukraine, founded in 1927 and situated in the forest area on the place of estate, where in the XIX century used to live the family of M.M. Muklukho-Maklay, prominent researcher-ethnographer.

Preservation of uneven-aged planting of the forest is great environmental importance because such plantings are approximate to natural one. Ecological potential of forests can be continuously supported by uneven-aged plantings at the optimally possible level. Formation of uneven-aged plantings is especially important for such categories as protective forests, recreational forests and forests of environmental, scientific, historical and cultural significance.



«**H**uta» - forest reserve of local importance

Posterity of Radomyshl ship grove of the XIX century, represented by high-productive pine plantations of the age 70-75 years, bonitet I, density - 0.7, average height - 24 m, average diameter - 30 cm, standing volume for 1 hectare - 320-360 m³. Undergrowth and grass cover is typical for transformation from polissya (forest areas) to steppe. It is significant for plant breeding.



Common pine is the main forest forming species in Ukrainian Polissya. It creates pure and mixed forests. Widespread occurrence, large stocks of pine timber testifies its great economic value. Buds contain resin, essential oil, tannins, vitamin C, etc. As Phytoncidic plant it has sanitary and hygienic value: the air in the pine plantings is ionized under the influence of the vapour of turpentine, and some pathogenic germs are killed. Common pine has forest improvement importance. It can grow on sandy infertile soil, unpretentious to moisture and is quick-growing. The pine is irreplaceable species for afforestation of sands.

Forest bonitet (Latin bonitas - quality factor) is an indicator of wood productivity of forest depending on soil conditions. Plantings productivity is divided into 5 classes of bonitet denoted by Roman numerals. The most productive plantations belong to the I class, the least productive are of the V class.

«**R**adomyshl» - forest reserve of local importance



Posterity of Radomyshl ship grove of the XIX century, represented by high-productive pine and pine-oak plantations of natural seed origin of the 1st and IInd bonitet of the age 90-120 years. Average height - 26-28 m, average diameter - 32-40 cm, standing volume for 1 hectare - 340-490 m³. Genetic reserve is distinguished on the majority of plantings; elite trees of pine are identified. It can be used for

collection of seeds with increased hereditary qualities, breeding work and as training base for students of universities and colleges.

Plus trees have strong growth and good quality of trunk. Trunks should be straight, well cleaned of twigs, with high, evenly developed crown. Plus stands are the most high-productive and high-quality plantings that belong to seed reserve for obtaining improved seeds and cuttings of plus trees in

order to create seed plantation. Plus stands are rare and occupy small area, so they should always be preserved.

«Bervy» botanic reserve of local importance

The most peculiar for this reserve are thickets of May lily that is a valuable medicinal plant used in pharmaceutical industry, and small pulsatilla that is a rare disappearing decorative plant included to the Red Book of Ukraine. The purpose is to preserve plant complex and its natural dispersal.

May lily is a perennial herblike plant of Liliaceae family. It grows throughout Ukraine in forests, shady places, in thickets, in steppe zone only on the river valleys. Lily is used to treat arrhythmias in traditional medicine, leaves and flowers are used in case of cardiac neurosis, physical overexertion. However, it is necessary to remember that the plant should be used carefully, following dosing and on doctor's order, because all parts of the plant are poisonous!

Pulsatilla is a perennial herb of ranunculaceous family. Its number decreases due to the destruction of ecotope, excessive grazing, frequent burning of grass stand, as well as through mass excavation of generative individuals for planting and bouquets.



«Mykheyivsk» forest reserve of local importance

Highly productive mixed 80-year-old plantation where oak is posterity of native stand of seed origin, was the part of Mykheyivsk

ship grove. It consists of birch and aspen. The average height is 27 m, average diameter of pine - 28 cm, oak - 36 cm, density - 0.6, standing volume - 340 m³ per 1 hectare. The object of researches, can be used with the breeding purposes and as training base for students of universities and colleges.

Oak is the main forest forming species of steppe that grows in mixture with pine, hornbeam, ash, spruce, beech. It grows on the major area of Ukraine, rarely in steppe, mainly on river valleys. It occupies 26.3% of the area of the state forest fund of Ukraine. Wood of oak is a valuable material that is used in the variety of industries. Oak is recommended as the main species in forest-meliorative plantations, in forest shelter belts, in erosion-preventive plantations on gullies and ravines, on eroded soils. It can be planted along irrigation canals because its root system does not drain the walls of channels and does not destroy covering.

«Shchuche» hydrologic reserve of local importance

This is a low sphagnous-sedge bog with sedge and graminous groups that are regulators of groundwater of surrounding areas and water regime of small rivers of Irsha river basin. This is the place where waterfowls and wading birds are nesting; there are thickets of marsh tea, calamus, valerian, and valuable species of medical plants. There are about 18 species of amphibians and reptiles.

Calamus, or sedge root is a perennial herbaceous plant with long sword-like leaves and sharp odour. Calamus is brought to Europe from South East Asia as a valuable medical plant, which later ran wild and spread on the territories of many countries. It is believed that calamus spread throughout Ukraine during the Mongol invasion in the mid-16th century. Tatars believed that calamus purifies water and makes it safe for human and animal health. They believed that calamus would not grow in poisoned waters and waters unsuit-



able for consumption. Therefore, during campaigns Tatar soldiers brought with them bags with calamus roots and throw it in waters and morass. This is the reason, probably, why local name sounds like «Tatar potion».

«Kunyshche» hydrologic reserve of local importance

Low moss-sphagnum bog with sedge grouping is a regulator of groundwater and water regime of surrounding areas. This is the place where waterfowls and wading birds are nesting; there are about 10 species of amphibians and reptiles. The edges of bog are covered with thickets of marsh tea, valerian, calamus - valuable species of medical plants.

Fen bogs are formed in the lowlands, where groundwater gathers. Fen bogs have abundant vegetation owing to rich mineral composition of groundwater; usually covered with green mosses, horsetails, high dense sedges, reeds, thickets of willow, alder and birch.



«Halove» hydrologic reserve of local importance

Low sphagnum-sedge bog with sedge and gramineous groups is a regulator of groundwater level and small rivers of Irsha river basin, microclimate balancer of surrounding areas. This is the place where waterfowls and wading birds are nesting; there are about 15 species of amphibians and reptiles.

Bog is a favourite place of black storks - Red Book species. These are





unexplored species because of hidden way of life. Reasons for changes in population are the following: degradation of nesting places due to deforestation, melioration of forest lands, and factor of concern. The bird settles in old forests near ponds and bogs, during migration can be noticed on meadows, pastures, fields, near ponds. The bird flies at the end of March - in April, flies away - in August-October. Nests

are made by separate pairs with 1-5 squeakers in covey. Protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Bonn and Bern Conventions, included to the Red Book of Ukraine (1994, 2009) (status - rare).

«Lower-proterozoic conglomerate exposure» geological reserve of local importance

Precambrian conglomerate exposure that has over 1,900 million years represents great scientific interest.

Conglomerate is a rudaceous sedimentary rock that consists of coherent gravel boulders or pebbles. Precambrian conglomerates are the part of Ukrainian fundamental crystalline formations. Precambrian is the general name of historical period of Earth, which preceded Cambrian. This is the oldest and the longest stage of crust development from the emergence of the first geological formations to the beginning of phanerozoic; the earliest earth cover. It began 4.6 billion years ago and lasted 4 billion years. Diverse complex of minerals is connected with Precambrian strata: more than 70% of iron ore reserve, 63% - manganese, 73% - chromian, 61% - copper, 72% - nickel sulfide, 93% - cobalt, 66% - of uranium ores.