

VINNYTSIA IS A TOURIST-ATTRACTED CITY

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Анотація

Після відкриття у Вінниці світло-музичного фонтану Roshen до міста потягнулися туристи. Але невелика кількість людей знає чим це славиться це місто. У статті розглядаються деякі визначні місця, які варто відвідати як жителям, так і гостям міста.

Ключові слова: Вінниця, найкраще місто для життя, визначні місця, архітектура, музей, фонтан Roshen.

Abstract

Tourists flocked to Vinnytsia after opening in the city light and music fountain Roshen. But a small number of people know what else the city is famous for. The article discusses some of the attractions that could be visited by residents and guests of the city.

Keywords: Vinnytsia, the best city for life, attractions, architecture, museum, fountain Roshen.

Vinnytsia is a city in west-central Ukraine, located on the banks of the Southern Bug. The "Focus" magazine declared the city as the best city for life in Ukraine according to the rating 2013. Vinnitsa headed a similar ranking compiled by the sociological group "Rating" in 2015 and 2017.

On the territory of modern Vinnytsia people settled since ancient times. Archaeologists have found here tools of the Neolithic, burials of the Bronze Age, Early Slavic settlement. Later there lived tribes that were part of Kievan Rus, Galicia-Volyn Principality. Also, found the settlement of Trypillian culture. Vinnytsia began its existence in 1362, when Lithuanian Duke Olgerd, having defeated the Tatars ruling the territory, presented these lands to his nephews – Fedir and Konstantin Koriatowicz. They founded a wooden fortress here in 1363, which later grew and became a city.

In the 15th century, Vinnytsia came into the possession of Poland. Due to its favourable location (at the intersection of important trade routes), it becomes a large trade centre. The city experienced another boom in the 18th century, when it was already a part of Russian Empire. A newly built railway system near the city helped to facility its fast growth. [1]

Vinnytsia became the region's capital in 1932. It was occupied by German troops on 19 July 1941 during World War II. Adolf Hitler sited his easternmost headquarters "Führerhauptquartier Werwolf" near the town and spent a number of weeks there in 1942 and early 1943.

The complex comprised three main reinforced bunkers and a number of other buildings, including a teahouse, a barber shop, a bathhouse, a sauna, a cinema and a swimming pool. Fifteen more thousand people, mainly those involved in the construction, were killed after their task was complete – Hitler was afraid that they would reveal the shelter's secret location. In 1944, the headquarters were blown up. The pool is the only intact structure; with large chunks of reinforced concrete the only other visible reminders of the site's history. Accurate information about what remains of the underground portions of the bunkers is limited, although there are a number of rather fanciful tales of what may lie below ground. [2]

A small private museum opened in a former sanitarium beside the Werwolf site. The single room contains a collection of German and Soviet propaganda posters, personal items, weapons and uniforms as well as a model of the Werwolf site. Outside, an anti-aircraft gun and a small collection of vehicles are displayed, including trucks, cars, a German motorcycle-sidecar combination. This place is steeped in legends and rumors, and it attracts history-lovers and curious travellers.

The main charm of Vinnytsia lies in its architecture. The best way to admire its elegant cathedrals and houses is to take a leisurely walk around the city centre, taking advantage of the city's cosiness. Sobornaya is the main street, where the majority of architectural monuments of Vinnytsia are concentrated. You can find here the most ancient sight of the city, the "Vinnytsia Moory" (walls). It is a complex of defensive constructions of a Jesuit monastery, built in the 17th century: massive brick walls with towers surround the church, the collegium and the building, where the Jesuit monks used to live.

Later on, a Dominican monastery and church entered the defensive complex, which subsequently was rebuilt into Orthodox Transfiguration Cathedral. Nowadays, it is considered one of the most beautiful religious buildings of Vinnytsia.

One of the Jesuit monastery buildings is occupied by the Museum of Local History, renowned for its large collection of unique exhibits. The most famous of the exhibits shows rare objects from the Scythian period and a mammoth's skeleton, which is over 30 thousand years old.

Vinnytsia's pride is the National Pirogov's Estate Museum, named after Nikolai Pirogov, a scientist, inventor of anaesthesia and military surgery. In 1859 Nikolai Pirogov bought a mansion in Vinnytsia. Having improved the neighbouring territory, he built a drugstore and a hospital nearby, where he treated people for free and carried out the most difficult operations for that time. Today the ancient manor, where the prominent scientist spent his last 20 years, turned into entertaining museum with amazing exposition. Its creators managed to preserve in full scale that special cultural environment, in which the prominent surgeon lived and worked.

The structure of the museum is unique. The house, where Nikolai Pirogov lived, is in the centre of the museum's complex: vast exposition, which has 12 sections telling about certain periods of his life and work, is located here. Special attention is paid to the scientist's genius inventions that helped to save thousands of human lives. In the manor, you may see the study, where Nikolai Pirogov worked, his personal things, books, surgical instruments, pictures.

One more object of the museum's conglomerate is the Church of the St. Nikolai with the burial vault, where the embalmed body of the prominent scientist lies. Contrary to general opinion, it was not Pirogov, who wanted to keep his body, but his strongly loving wife. [3]

The city boasts of the Literary Memorial Museum of M. M. Kotsiubynskyi. Nowadays three memorial objects are kept on the territory - a house, a pantry and a room for the guard. The area of the house is 120 m² it consists of five rooms. There was a small kitchen with an authentic stove, a living room where guests were going, literary evenings, a room where Kotsiubynsky rested and wrote. On the walls of the house are hanging portraits of family members. The building dated by 18-19 century and looks very autential. The literary-memorial museum was opened here in 1927.

The city is one of the cultural and educational centres. It's one of the chief cultural institution is the Ukrainian Music and Drama Theatre named after Nicholas Sadowski, a puppet theatre, a philharmonic society. Vinnytsia Regional Museum of Art can add this list. In total, the museum's collection includes 7,315 exhibits of the 17th-20th centuries: paintings, graphics, porcelain, sculptures, antique furniture, folk arts and crafts, icons.

Vinnitsa has a museum that is famous not only for its interesting name, but also for its fantastic collection. The Auto-Bike-Photo-TV-Radio museum contains all sorts of retro artifacts – from vintage cars to phonographs and gramophones. The owner of this retro museum is a local businessman, collector, restorer and musician – Alexey Strembitsky. He acquired his first exhibit, military GAZ-67, in 1979. Since then, for the past thirty-odd years, he collects rarities. The museum was opened recently – in January 2013. Not all rare exhibits come here in excellent condition. A lot of them have to be restored and rebuilt from scratch. The area of the museum is not large, but has more than 100 exhibits. A lot of them are symbols of the Soviet era.

Vinnytsia is a green city with a lot of public gardens and parks. In 2013, about 200 000 flowers and 15 000 trees were planted in city parks, public gardens, squares, along streets and on building surrounding grounds. City parks and city green areas create cozy and pleasant chill on a hot day. Central City Park is a monument of landscape art of national importance. Its area is 40 hectares. In the park are a concert hall "Rainbow", a summer theater, a stadium, an ice rink, the City Planetarium. Nations Friendship park is the largest in the city (90 hectares) and is a favorite holiday destination of Vinnytsia citizens attracting with its nearness to Vyshenske Lake and the Botanical Garden at the National Museum-Estate of Mykola Pyrogov. [4]

Also in Vinnytsia is Podillya Zoo - the youngest zoo in Ukraine opened in 2005. In total, there are about 200 animals of more than 60 species: bison, camels, antelopes, deer, bears, monkeys, wolves, horses, llamas, mouflons, alpacas, sheep, wild pigs, porcupines, eagles, ostriches, peacocks, etc.

Vinnytsia Water Tower with a clock located in the pedestrian zone is considered one of the symbols of Vinnytsia. The tower was built as the basis of urban water supply. In 1993, the Museum of Memory of Soldiers who died during the fighting in Afghanistan in 1979-89 was opened in the tower. You can go up to the upper viewing platform. Another symbol of the city is Vinnytsia's trams of Swiss origin.

Vinnitsa is also known as the "City of Fountains". In 2011, Vinnitsa acquired yet another landmark, the light and music fountain, which is the biggest in Europe. The height of its central jet reaches 65-70 meters, the size of the projection screen, formed by spray and water dust, is about 16x45 meters. Night water and light

shows accompanied by music take place every evening in the warm season (from late April to late October). [5]

The riches and beauty of Vinnytsia are countless. But the most distinct feature of this wonderful city is its special cordiality and unique aura, which cloaks each person that visits. The city is growing steadily becoming more beautiful and looking more like a European city.

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