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CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF THE POLESIE REGION OF BELARUS AND UKRAINE IN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY

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The study of art history, historical and ethnographic, anthropological sources, numerous information about the folk culture, traditions of the Polesie region of Belarus and Ukraine are very relevant. Their analysis contributes to a deeper study of the traditional culture of the Belarusian-Ukrainian borderlands.

The main goal of the study is to study and analyze the historiographical, art history sources of research that characterize the traditional culture of the Polesie region. Leading scientists of Belarus and Ukraine determined territorial features, material and spiritual culture of Polesie from initial research to the present. There are regional, areal features and mutual influence of two border peoples-ethnic groups of Polesie region were determined.

Material and methods. The material and methodological basis are expedition materials, museum archives, historical-ethnographic, art historical, anthropological sources researchers who studied the history of development and traditional household culture of the Belarusian and the Ukrainian Polesie. In this research, there were used methods of theoretical, art criticism and comparative analysis.

Findings and their discussions. Polesie is a historical and cultural area, the population of which was composed of various ethnic groups, with its own peculiarities of language, identity, life and culture. Polesie was subdivide into Belarusian and Ukrainian, which in turn is divided into Western and Eastern, and Central (Middle) Polesie is the transition between them [1]. A more detailed study of the material and spiritual culture of Polesie of Belarus and Ukraine makes it possible to reveal both the common artistic traditions of the region and local features. The complex interactions that occurred in the contact zones of the Belarusian and the Ukrainian Polesie had a great influence on the traditional household culture [2, p. 482].

The earliest mentions of Polesie and its inhabitants - Budins (Vudins) take place in the writings of the Greek historian Herodotus (from 485–430 BC) [7, p. 8]. For the first time the term «Polesie» is found in the writings of Polish historians Ya. Dlugosh, M. Cromer, M. Stryjkovsky of the XV—XVI centuries.

However, that time was characterized by the fact that there was no consensus on the borders of Polesie of Belarus and Ukraine. Only in the XVII century on the maps of T. Makovsky and French engineer Guillaume de Boplan, the Polesie zone was indicated by the southern basin of the river Pripyat (Volyn - Mozyr) [3, p. 13]. Various interpretations of the Polesie zone took place in the XIX century in the works of Polish, Russian and Belarusian researches such as M. Charnavsky, R. Zenkevich, P.M. Shpilevsky, L. Galembevsky, A. Kirkor, M. Dovnar-Zapolsky, E. Karsky and others [7, p. 9]. At the beginning of the XX century, a significant role in the study of characteristic of the folk culture of Polesie, especially traditional folk textiles, ornaments and fabrics belongs to the Russian Geographical Society, which initiated two expeditions under the leadership of M. Dubensky and P. Chubinsky to Belarusian-Ukrainian Polesie. In 1925, I. Serbov led a large-scale ethnographic and archeological expedition in the area of the Dnieper and Sozh, during which about 200 household items, clothing, and art products were collected [4, p.530]. An expedition under the leadership of A. Serzhputovsky in 1926 studied the border areas of Polesie of Belarus and Ukraine. At the same time, special attention was paid to the ornamental design of fabrics. Of considerable interest are the works of K. Mashinsky «Eastern Polesie: ethnographic materials in the eastern part of the Mozyr povet and povet Rechitsky» (1928), «Folk culture of the Slavs» in two volumes (1929), which are devoted to the description of the material and spiritual culture of the Polesie population and the characteristics of traditional textiles in ceremonies and life. Methods of processing flax, wool and spinning are reflected in the publication of Pyatkevich «Polesie Rechytskoe» (1928).

A major contribution to the study of traditional household culture of Polesie contributed by the works of I. Lebedeva «Spinning and weaving of the Eastern Slavs in the XIX - early XX century» (1956), G. M. Kurilovich «Belarusian folk weaving» (1981), M. F. Romaniuk «Belarusian folk clothes» (1981), O. J. Fadeeva «Belarusian folk embroidery» (1991) and M. S. Katsara «Belarusian ornament. Weaving. Embroidery» (1996). The first attempt of complex historical and ethnographic characteristics of the Belarusian-Ukrainian Polesie are represents monograph «Polesie. Material Culture» (1988), the authors of which are V. K. Bondarchik, I. N. Brian, N. I. Burakovskaya [7].

Famous modern studies of the cultural and spiritual heritage of Polesie of Belarus and Ukraine are reflected in the works of Belarusian and Ukrainian researchers Y. M. Sahuta «Belarusian folk art» (1997), O. A. Lobachevskaya «The link of times - Belarusian rushnik: album» (2002), M. N. Vinnikova «Some features of the traditional costume of Belarusians of Eastern Polesie» (2008), A. VI. Gurko, I.V. Chakvin, A.I. Lokotko «Ethnocultural processes of the Eastern Polesie in the past and the present» (2010), J. P. Lashchuk «Folk art Of Ukrainian Polesie» (1992), K. I. Matejko «Ukrainian folk clothing. Ethnographic dictionary» (1996), O. Yu. Kosmina «Traditional Ukrainian clothing» (2011), L.G. Ponomar «Costume of right-Bank Polesye of the middle

XIX – the mid XX centuries. Historical and ethnographic Atlas. Dictionary» (2015). R. V. Zakharchuk-Chugay, T. V. Kara-Vasylieva and A. Chernomorets The research of Ukrainian embroidery and ornaments of the region of Polesie are [4, p. 537]. All the above-mentioned works are fundamental sources for further research on the community and characteristics of the artistic traditions of the folk culture of the Belarusian-Ukrainian Polesie.

A comprehensive study of the artistic culture of Belarusians was presented in the publications «Traditional art culture of Belarusians» in 6 volumes, in which there was explored the culture of six historical and ethnographic regions of Belarus : Podniprovyia, Poozeriia, East and West Polesie, Central Belarus, Mogilev Podniprovyia. The books there were summarize and systematized the materials of a three-year (1993-1995) comprehensive study of famous ethnographers and art critics, and show the features of local traditional folk culture. The result of all the studied Polesie region of Belarus and Ukraine allows us to see the specifics of the transformation of the ethnocultural processes of this territory.

Conclusion. The article reveals some aspects of the historiography of the cultural and spiritual heritage of Polesie of Belarus and Ukraine. At the same time, attention is focused on gradual studies of the traditional culture of the Polesie region, which are reflected in the works of famous scientists. The results will be applying for further research of the folk traditional culture of the Belarusian-Ukrainian Polesie. The need to create and study traditional folk art is one of the important spiritual needs since, without studying art in the roots of the people, it is impossible to understand the essence of real art. This is part of our culture, which is given to us by our ancestors.

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