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WALKING ALONG THE STREETS OF HOME-TOWN ...

Ю.П. Аносова, В.Б. Гончарова. Мандруючи вулицями рідного міста... У статті розглянуто назви деяких вулиць Херсона крізь призму історії, зроблено їх топологічний аналіз за трьома напрямками: вулиці, які отримали свої назви на честь відомих історичних осіб, вулиці, названі на згадку про Велику Вітчизняну війну, та вулиці, назви яких пов'язані з містами-побратимами Херсона.

J. P. Anosova, V.B. Goncharova. Walking along the streets of home-town ...

The article describes the topology of Kherson's street names according to several thematical groups: the streets named after the famous people; the streets, which got there names after the World War II; the streets named in the horner of sister-cities.

Introduction. Kherson – is our home-town with great history, which is situated in the South of Ukraine. It is the administrative center of the Kherson region. Kherson is an important port of the Black Sea and Dnieper River (the Dnipro), and the cradle of a major ship-building industry in Ukraine. Kherson was founded in 1778 by Grigori Aleksandrovich Potemkin by decree of Catherine the Great as a naval base to defend Russian interests along the Black Sea coast. The city was built under the supervision of General Ivan Gannibal on the site of a small fortress called Aleksander-Schanz. The name Kherson comes from the name of an ancient Greek colony Chersonesos founded approximately 2500 years ago in the southwestern part of Crimea. Beginning as an administrative and defense center, it developed into an important export center by the end of the 19th century. Today the city is a major river, sea and railway junction.[1]

There are a lot of works devoted to the history of our region. Among the investigates are Grigoryeva T.F., Rayevskiy V.M., Sinkevich I.Y., Goshkevich V.I., Chyrkov A.P., Suhoparov S.M. and a lot of others. As for our investigation, the great deal of information about the historical naming of Kherson streets is given at the works of known regional ethnographe Suhoparov S.M.

The purpose of our research is a question of learning and understanding the naming of some Kherson streets.

Material and research results. Let us start our work distributing the names of some Kherson streets into several thematical groups: the streets named after the famous people; the streets, which got there names after the World War II; the streets named in the horner of sister-cities.

The streets named after the famous people. There are a lot of streets, connected with the names of outstanding people, who made a great contribution in development of Kherson. Among them are marine-artillery commander Gannibal I.A., General Potemkin G.O., the Soviet writer, dramatist Lavrenyov B.A., Suvorov O.V., Russian sea-captain, an admiral Ushakov F.F.

Ganibala Square was named after the marine-artillery commander Gannibal I.A. (1731-1801). In 1778-1783 he was the chief commander of Kherson fortress and the town builder.

Pot'omkinskaya St is situated in the center of the town in Suvorov district. It was named after Russian statesman, the General Potemkin G.O. (1739-1791). He was the General governor of Novorosiya from 1776. Potyomkin took an active part at the foundation of the Northern Pruchornomorya and the towns of Kherson, Mykolaiv, Sevastopol, Katerynoslav. There is a monument to Potemkin, which is situated near the Drama theatre (Photo 1)



Photo 1

Lavrenyov St is in Shumen district. It was named after the Soviet writer, dramatist Lavrenyov B.A. (1891-1959). He was born in Kherson in the teacher's family. He studied in Kherson gymnasium №1. Lavrenyov took an active part at the art exhibitions in Kherson.



Photo 2

Suvorova St is located in Suvorovskiy district. It was named in the honor of Suvorov O.V. (1729-1800) – Russian military leader, Generalissimo. Suvorov came to Kherson in August, 1787. In October, 1787, the victory was won by his commandering under the Turkish troops near Kinburn. At that time the guard fortifications were built as well. There is a monument to Suvorov in the beginning of Suvorova Street (Photo 2)

Ushakova St was named after Ushakov F.F. (1744-1817) – Russian sea-captain, an admiral. In June, 1783 he was sent from Saint Petersburg to Kherson as command's chief with 700 sailors of Baltic Navy and nearly 3 thousand craftsmen for building military ships. The monument to Ushakov is situated in the Ushakova Street near the Marine College (Photo 3)



Photo 3

The streets, which got their names after the World War II. In 1941, the 22-nd of June, the Great Patriotic War started. The same year, in the 19-th of August at 21:00 Kherson was completely occupied by the enemy. In Kherson 17 thousand of civilians and 40 thousand of soldiers were shot and tortured to death during 31 months of occupation.

In the 13-th of March in 1944 at 3:35 the troops of the Third Front (main forces of 1040-th and 1042-th Infantry Regiment) began crossing the Dnipro. Af-

ter landing on the right bank, a unit immediately went into action. They were actively supported by the artillery. [2]



Photo 4

There are three main squares named after the events of the World War II – 13 Marta square, Geroyiv Stalingrada square and Pobedy square(photo 4). The Park Slavy (photo 5) is situated in the center of the city, where the heroes of the World War II are honored. A great deal of Kherson streets' names can remind us about the events of World War II. Among them are: 28-yi Armii St, 49-yi Hvardiis'koi Dyvizii St, 295-yi Khersons'koi Strilets'koi Duvisii St, Ilyushy Kulyka St, Komkova St, Pokrysheva St, Suboty St, Shenheliya St, Kachalova St and so on.

Let us start our analysis from the **49-yi Hvardiis'koi Dyvizii Street**. It is located in the Dniprovsky district. Named after the forses, which took part in the liberation of Kherson. March 13 Kherson was freed from Nazi soldiers by 295th Infantry Division under the command of Colonel Alexander Dorofeev and the 49th Guards Rifle Division, commanded by Colonel V.F. Margelov, which formed part of the 28th Army of the 3rd Ukrainian Front.[3]

295-yi Khersons'koi Strilets'koi Duvisii St is located in Suvorov district. It connects the Pestelya street with the Molod'ojnaya street. It was formed by the end of XIX century. The plans of the city that time didn't mention its name. Plan of Kherson in 1939 mentions it as Kol-khoznaya St. The modern name is given to the street in honor of the liberators from the Nazis: those who struck a bullet on the way to the right bank of the Dnieper, who died in the city, who passed through its streets as the winner. In March 1944, soldiers of the 295th Infantry Division reached the left bank of the Dnieper. On the night of March 12, the first battalion forssing the river was led by Captain P. Kutepov, who managed to gain a foothold on the island. Early in the morning the river was forced by main forces - a battalion led by cap-tain



Photo 5

M.A. Zolotukhin, majors G.T. Akopyants and G.D. Schengeliya. They were supported by Kutepov's battalion. In March 13 Kherson was freed from Nazi soldiers by 295th Infantry Division under the command of Colonel Alexander Dorofeev and the 49th Guards Rifle Division, commanded by Colonel V.F. Margelov, forming a part of the 28th Army (the 3rd Ukrainian Front). That day all building on the street were destroyed. March 13, 1983 a Memorial sign "For the warriors-liberators of



Photo 6

the 295th Lenin Order of the Red Banner Order of Suvorov Infantry Kherson Division” (authors – V.P. Yarotsky the sculptor, N.M. Kostyuchenko, architect) (Photo 6) was build on the streets. [3]

28-yi Armii St is located in the Dniprovsky district. It starts from the Pereporskaya street and ends before crossing the Ilyushay Kulika street. Named in honor of the 28 Army, which liberated Kherson March 13, 1944. In early August 1941 the army took part in heavy defensive fights in the surrendering. The army commander Lieutenant General V. Y. Katchalov was killed in one of them.

Ilyushy Kulyka St. Kulik, Ilya Aleksandrovich (1924 - 1942) was born in 1924 in Kherson. He studied at school, when the Nazis occupied his native city. The young man became a leader of the young people struggle against the enemy. «The main core of this [partisan] organisation consisted of three people: Ilya Kulik, Bukin Michola and Pasechnik Evgeny... In a short period of its existence (about a year) a clandestine Komsomol youth organization, led by J. Kulik, caused serious damage to the Nazis and their henchmen, fascists in Kherson lacked of many their officers and soldiers. clandestine forces in Kherson made free about hundred of the Red Army soldiers and officers.» [4] He died in November 1942.

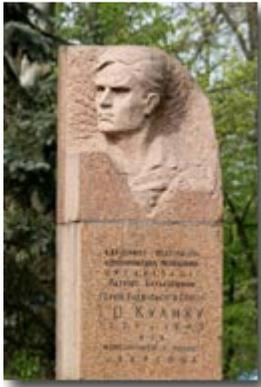


Photo 7

By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on May 8, 1965 he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously. The memorial to Ilya Kulik is situated in the park imeni Lenins'koho Komsomolu (Photo 7).

Komkova St. Street is located away from the city center. Located in Komsomolsk area connects Dmitry Ulyanov St with Tsyurupynskaya St. Formation of the street began in the first half of the XIX century. Then it was called the Boulevard. Since 1964, bears the name of Philip Antonovich Komkov. [3]

Komkov Philip Antonovich (1916 - 1943) - Lieutenant, Head of Kherson clandestine organization "Center" of more than 600 people, which operated in Kherson during the Nazi occupation in 1942-1943 (Photo 8). "Centre" created and organized underground printing press issue leaflets claming for the fight against the invaders. In the summer of 1943 during a fight with the Nazis F.A. Komkov was seriously wounded. He was shot by Gestapo men in Nikolaev.



Photo 8

Pokrysheva St. Pokryshev Peter Afanasevich (1914 - 1967) was born in 1914 in the town of Golaya Pristan' in Kherson region. He graduated from the aviation school. He took part in the war

with Finland. During the Great Patriotic War - the squadron commander, the commander of an aviation regiment. Hero of the Soviet Union, he was awarded in February 10, 1943. Second gold medal of the Soviet Union Hero and the Order of Lenin P.A. Pokryshev was awarded in August 24, 1943. In 1967 Petro Afanasievich died.

Suboty St. Subota Nikolai Nikitich (1913 - 1944) – the Hero of the Soviet Union, a machine gunner company Red Infantry Regiment of the 28th Army, born in the village Behtery Hola Prystan region Kherson region. When they crossed the Dnieper River in Kherson region March 11, 1944 Subota with first strike groups covered the crossing Battalion, in street battles destroyed several enemy weapon emplacements and secured promotion assault teams and saving the city. For the courage, bravery and quick wit in battle Subota was awarded posthumously by the title of the Soviet Union Hero.



Photo 9

The memorial to Nikolai Nikitich Subota is situated in the park imeni Lenins'koho Komsomolu (Photo 9).

Shenheliya St. Shengelia George Davidovich (1908 - 1981) was born in April 24, 1908, in the vilage Kulashi Samtredia district, Georgia. On June 22, 1941 George Davidovich was a partisipant of WWII. For courage and heroism during the battle for Kherson liberation from the Nazis, Major G.D. Shengelia June 3, 1944 Hero of the Soviet Union. October 31, 1967 he was awarded the title of "Honorary Citizen of Kherson." Shengelia died in December 22, 1981.

The streets named in the horner of Sister cities.

Kherson is a member of the International Assembly of Capitals and Cities of the CIS countries. Also the street Zalaegerszeg and Shoumenski district were named for long-standing relationship with the twin-cities.[5]



Photo 10

Zalaegerszeg St Zalaegerszeg lies on the banks of the Zala River in Hungary, close to the Slovenian and Austrian borders and 220 km west-southwest of Budapest by road. There is a sign showing Zalaegerszeg's twin towns in the city centre.(Photo 10)

Shumenski district. Shumen is the tenth largest city in Bulgaria and the administrative and economic capital of Shumen Province.

As there are also Partner Cities, some streets have references to them

Tiraspol'skaya St. Tiraspol is the second largest city in Moldova and is the capital and administrative centre of the unrecognized Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic (Transnistria). The city is located on the eastern bank of the Dniester River. Tiraspol is a regional hub of light industry, such as furniture and electrical goods production.



Photo 11

The modern city of Tiraspol was founded by the Russian generalissimo Alexander Suvorov in 1792, although the area had been inhabited for thousands of years by varying ethnic groups. There is a statue of Alexander Suvorov in Tiraspol (Photo 11)

Freetown St. Freetown is the capital and largest city of Sierra Leone. It is a major port city in the Atlantic Ocean and is located in the Western Area of Sierra Leone. Freetown is Sierra Leone's major urban, economic, financial, cultural, educational and political center.

Conclusions. Cities die if the people have gone from them. The history of the town and the history of its dwellers are linked together. But the dwellers live without noticing the city. They live their own life, do the harm and do the use to their town. Some people become the heroes. The history has forgotten the other ones quit at all. But the city remembers who was this man after whom the street was named. They say the name don't pay any attention to what it means. We must not forget their names; they did a lot for us. Until we remember them – they are alive. One can use the material of the article in his tutor practice.

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