Kyiv national university of culture and arts

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

«THE NATION TREASURES»

innovative-educational project
Logo of the project
AIM of the “THE NATION TREASURES" project

The formation of informatively-bibliographic resource about the intangible cultural heritage elements of Ukraine and their popularization.
Intangible cultural heritage

- is customs, forms of representation and expression, knowledge and skills – as well as instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces related to them - declared by communities as a part of their cultural heritage.

- In other words - it is cultural and spiritual features that form the national idea of the community and help to distinguish one ethnos from other.
Preconditions of the project development:

- the relevance of Ukrainian non-material heritage research;
- the possibility of the project implementation in the educationally-communicative space of the university as one of the biggest culture and arts specialists preparation centers in the country;
- potentially wide target audience that needs knowledge on this subject for their professional activity (museum and monument studies department, cultural studies department, international tourism department);
- understanding of library mission as the leading element in the system of adaptation, preservation, transmission and development of traditions and cultural values of Ukraine.
Main tasks of the "THE NATION TREASURES" project

- popularization of the Ukrainian intangible cultural heritage elements with the help of exhibitions-presentations and meeting with craftsmen arrangement and informative materials publication.
- education of patriotism, respect and national traditions pride.
- formation of the personal interest in the study and preservation of the Ukrainian cultural heritage.
- improvement of the student cultural self-education level.
- opening of the "Treasures of Nation" arts gallery in the scientific library of Kyiv national university of culture and arts, where the petrykivka painting, kosiv and opishnya ceramics craftsmen works will be exhibited.
The elements of the Ukrainian intangible cultural heritage national list:

- **1) Petrykivka painting**
  - Ukrainian decorative and ornamental painting of the XIX-XXI centuries;
  - area - Dnipropetrovsk region, Petrikov district, urban-type settlement Petrykivka;
  - representative – Petrykivka ME «Center of Petrykivka folk crafts». 
Traditions of Kosiv painted ceramics

- traditional craft of Carpathian Region in the XVI-XXI centuries;
- area - Ivano-Frankivsk reg., Kosiv district, Kosiv;
- representative - Lviv National Academy of Arts, Kosiv Institute of arts and crafts.
Opishnya ceramics

- painting techniques
- area – Poltava region, Zenkovsky district, Opishne;
- representative – privately held company « Potter's wheel"
Krolevets woven rushnyk

- The traditional technology of fingering with harness-shuttle weaving, combination of red and white colors and decoration with ornaments are used;
- area - Sumy region, Krolevets district, Krolevec;
- representative - ME «Krolevets artistic weaving».
Dnipropetrovsk region Cossack songs

- These songs represent the uniqueness and historical significance of Dnipropetrovsk region Cossack songs (military campaigns of cossacks, songs about Cossack leaders and Cossack’s lyrics are demonstrated in these songs).
- area – Dnipropetrovsk region;
- media – folk amateur bands, informal bands and singers.
Culture and traditions associated with bread

- The bread for Ukrainians is not only a material thing, but also the holy object, the object of adoration, the amulet, the sacrificial meal and the God itself or the embodiment of divine power.
- People kiss the bread, they take an oath on it, seal an agreement with the help of it, the welfare and even life itself are associated with it, because words "Live" and "rye" in Ukrainian language have common root.
- We can show the identity, the depth and beauty of Ukrainian traditions and high spirituality of our nation with the help of husbandry customary culture and Ukrainian ceremonial bread popularization.
Ukraine intends to expand the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage by the end of 2015

Three elements are proposed to be included:

- «Reshetylivka embroidery and rug making— the treasures of Poltava region»;

- «Traditional Tatar ornaments: the role of ornament in the cultural traditions of the nation»;

- «Crimean Karaites cuisine: lifetime synthetic art». 
Directions of the project realisation

- Bibliographic
- Informative
- THE NATION TREASURES
- Creative
- Art gallery
«Petrykivka painting»
– object of the World Intangible Cultural Heritage
December 5, 2013 - "Petrykivka painting – Ukrainian decorative and ornamental painting of the XIX-XXI centuries" is included in the list of World Intangible Cultural Heritage representatives list.
Petrykivka painting or "Petrykivka»

- Ukrainian folk decorative and ornamental painting, which was formed in Petrykivka village, Dnipropetrovsk region, hence the name of the art form came from.

Petrykivka hamlet was founded in 1772 by Petro Kalnyshevsky, the last Kosh Otaman of Zaporozhian Sich. "Petrykivka" was discovered by Dmytro Yavornytsky, one of the most outstanding historian and ethnographer of Ukraine, in the nineteenth century.

The technique, patterns, specific colors and white or light yellow background are the defining features of such paintings that distinguish them from other types of paintings.
Petrykivka painting dates back to mural painting in houses situated on the Dnieper banks area. The peasants preferred to paint the inside and outside parts of their houses, often depicting flowers and sometimes particular genre scenes from everyday life.

Color clay and decoction of herbs, berries and vegetables were used to prepare the paint. Such paints were short-lived, so every year before Easter hosts need to create new drawings. It was thought the one who better painted his house will get better life. Eventually, craftsmen began to paint compositions of flowers on paper ("malovky") and sell them very cheap at the fair “for joy“, for walls and stoves decorations.

The villagers create their masterpieces using brushes, sticks, wrapped in tissue or fingers. Each hostess sought to make her home the most picturesque, and it was believed that bright beautiful pictures represent an external manifestation of spiritual wealth of the person inner world. The most diligent hostess in Petrikovka were called "chepurushky". They usually passed the skills of painting to next generations.

Petrykivka painting as a craft had fallen into decay with the outbreak of World War I, and as a result of collectivization in 1920, accompanied by repression of the Ukrainian nation. The works of artists from Petrykivka received official recognition and became famous all over Ukraine after the first exhibition of folk art opened in Kyiv in 1936.
Technique of drawing

- Technique of so called drawing “with additions from yourself” is one of the defining features of Petrykivka that distinguishes it from other techniques of decorative painting.
- A characteristic feature of Petrykivka painting is the superficial image of the whole painting deployed on the plane of the wall, sheet of paper or decorative plate. And all contour of stems and branches do not overlap among themselves, many items of painting (flowers, leaves, berries) have silhouette depiction that helps to highlight the decorative image of painting. Figures of birds, animals and people have mostly contour representation. Animals are painted in profile, and flowers – a front view.
Traditional themes and elements

- The main traditional compositional scenes of Petrykivka are decorative panels, similar to manufactory rugs of the XIX century, "pot", "bouquet", separate "Branch" and "strips". These types of compositions were used in wall painting as architectural decoration components of interior. The location of Petrykivka "bouquet" in the center of three large flowers with some branches of smaller flowers and buds on both sides and completed with gracefully curved mustaches and stalks of meadow grasses was a characteristic feature of Petrykivka traditional composition.

- Plants were the classic elements of Petrykivka. Wildflowers, branches of viburnum, hollyhocks, peonies, asters are the main motifs of the painting. The image of acanthus leaves (local name – fern), buds and cirrus skeleton leaves are typical for Petrykivka. Sometimes flowers and berries can be combined with birds, more rare are images of animals and people that must have some fantastic view. Traditional for "Petrykivka" is a fire-bird - a mythical creature that brings happiness with fantastic ornaments around the body, rather than the usual multicolored bird.
The color palette

- The basic color palette of classical Petrykivka painting – red and green, and the additional one – yellow and blue.
- Real Petrykivka painting should be at white or light yellow background, but not black, because the roots of art crafts – the domestic painting of the stoves and walls in the Ukrainian houses, which usually were whitewashed.
Symbols of Petrykivka

- «Petrykivka painting is a wide range of symbols that were used for life decoration and as amulets in ancient times». Poppy symbolizes the struggle of love and hate, life and death, cornflowers - the younger generation. Red color - good, dark brown - evil. As the red usually dominates in such painting, the good wins.

- Bouquet mean eternal tree of life, infinite unity of man and nature, sunflowers - a talisman of fireside. A bulb - family unity, continuity of traditions. Kalina - a female character. Any bird is a messenger of the Sun on the land. But, for example, cuckoo is a symbol of the eternal circle of life, the cock – symbol of harmony and new beginning.
Craftsmen of Petrykivka painting

- Fedir Panko was one of the outstanding representatives of Petrykivka decorative painting school. The whole pleiad of decorative painting craftsmen were trained by Tetyana Pata. Among her students can be names Martha Timchenko, Vera Pavlenko, Galina Chernichenko-Pavlenko and others.

The logo “Petrykivka” was created in 2013 for the validation of painting production authenticity by local craftsmen to potential buyers.
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