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Socio-geographic research of the transformation of the structure of the settlement system of the Polissya region of Ukraine (on the example of the Rokytno territorial community)

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Abstract. The relevance of socio-geographical studies of the transformation of population settlement systems, particularly of disappeared rural settlements at the local level, is due to their very essence as expressions of multifaceted information about the spatio-temporal aspects of the evolution of socio-geosystems, indicators of territory development, essential component of

preserving the historical and cultural heritage of the region, and an important resource for the development of the tourism and recreation sphere of territorial communities. The article analyzes the typology of localities, the dynamics of development, quantitative changes in the system of population settlement, particularly the disappeared localities of northern Polissia, as an example of the territory that, according to the modern administrative-territorial division, lies within the boundaries of the Rokytno territorial community of the Rivne Oblast. During the work, the following research methods were used: source analysis – to determine the types of information data and clarify the completeness of their reflection of historical events; systematic approach, comparative-geographical analysis, general historical methods – to reveal the features of the structure of the settlement system of the northern Polissia region, establish the spatial and temporal trends of the territory's development, find out the former location of localities, the reasons, conditions, and periods of the disappearance of many localities; cartographic – for finding source data, its analysis, and creating a list-catalogue with a cartographic display of lost localities; expeditionary – to obtain actual data. A general algorithm for researching rural settlements lost today at the local level is proposed. The main factors were clarified regarding the periods of disappearance of about 250 localities of various social types due to the destabilization of the situation caused by socio-economic changes, military aggression, deportation and collectivization; their spatial distribution is mapped. The need for further research on the disappeared localities as important indicators of settlement and resettlement processes as well as the development of population resettlement systems in the northern Polissia region and forecasting the future states of socio-geosystems is substantiated.

Key words: resettlement system, disappeared localities, type of localities, village, hamlet, stockade, colony, settlement, border region, territorial community, Rokytno territorial community, Rivne Oblast.

Суспільно-географічні дослідження трансформації структури системи розселення Поліського регіону України (на прикладі Рокитнівської територіальної громади)

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Анотація. Актуальність суспільно-географічних досліджень трансформації систем розселення населення, зокрема зниклих сільських населених пунктів на локальному рівні, обумовлена самою їхньою суттю, як виразників багатогранної інформації про просторово-часові аспекти еволюції соціогеосистем, індикаторів розвитку території, істотної складової збереження історико-культурного спадку регіону, важливого ресурсу для розвитку туристично-рекреаційної сфери територіальних громад. У статті проаналізовано типологію населених пунктів, динаміку розвитку, кількісні зміни системи розселення населення, зокрема зниклих населених пунктів північного Полісся на прикладі території, що, згідно сучасного адміністративно-територіального поділу, лежить у межах Рокитнівської територіальної громади Рівненської області. Під час роботи застосовувалися методи

дослідження: джерелознавчого аналізу – для визначення видів інформаційних даних та з'ясування повноти відображення ними історичних подій; системного підходу; порівняльно-географічного аналізу, загальноісторичні – для розкриття особливостей структури системи розселення північнополіського регіону, встановлення просторово-часових тенденцій розвитку території, з'ясування колишнього розташування населених пунктів, причин, умов, періодів зникнення багатьох поселень; картографічний – для пошуку вихідних даних, їх аналізу, формування списку-каталогу з картографічним відображенням втрачених поселень; експедиційний – для отримання фактичних даних. Запропоновано загальний алгоритм проведення досліджень втрачених на сьогодні сільських поселень на локальному рівні. З'ясовано основні чинники та встановлено періоди зникнення близько 250 поселень різних соціальних типів через дестабілізацію ситуації внаслідок соціально-економічних змін, військової агресії, депортації, колективізації; картографічно відображено їх просторове поширення. Обґрунтовано необхідність подальших досліджень зниклих населених пунктів як важливих індикаторів заселенсько-розселенських процесів та розвитку систем розселення населення регіону північного Полісся, прогнозування майбутніх станів соціогеосистем.

Ключові слова: система розселення, зниклі населені пункти, тип поселення, село, хутір, фільварок, колонія, слобода, прикордонний регіон, територіальна громада, Рокитнівська ТГ, Рівненська область.

Introduction

Localities arise in specific historical epochs, they develop and disappear depending on certain historical events, phenomena, and wars. Their formation and development are significantly influenced by socio-political, economic and demographic conditions of certain periods. Social types of localities, the dynamics of their development, and quantitative changes are thought to reflect the peculiarities of the natural and geographical environment, and the historical processes of the region to which they belonged, including its cultural heritage. The relevance of historical and geographical studies of disappeared rural localities at the local level is due to their very essence as expressions of multifaceted information about the development of the area and a potential resource for the development of tourism and recreation within territorial communities. Disappeared localities were inhabitant places in the past (hillforts, towns, urban-type settlements, villages, khutirs, etc.), which were primary units of settlement of the population within the relevant land boundaries, and which, for various reasons, lost the status of administrative-territorial units due to the loss of mandatory signs – the constant use of buildings as housing, even seasonally from year to year, or became part of other localities. A number of essential characteristics determine the expediency of further research of these objects: they disappeared materially (physically) but continue to exist in the information space, primarily due to historical memory reflected in historical sources; they have the potential for information recovery depending on the socio-historical significance; they reflect the development of geographical representations of the region through coverage in historical sources; they are important indicators of the state of geographical diversity and demographic processes; they illustrate the dynamics of historical changes in the socio-geosystems to which they belonged and make it possible to forecast trends in the development of settlement systems.

Analysis of Recent Research and Publications

Localities form the foundation of the population distribution system in the region, which is an important factor in its socio-economic development. Various aspects of the functioning of modern localities have been covered in many foreign and domestic publications, highlighting the relevance of studying models of settlement system evolution, establishing spatial-temporal relationships between localities, and determining prospects for their further development (Kravchenko 2017). The features of settlement development in Ukraine have been studied by I. Hukalova, K. Mezentsev, K. Nemets, L. Nemets, Ya. Oliinyk, N. Omelchenko, K. Sehida, Yu. Simahin, O. Topchiiev (Baiteriakov, Arsenenko, Donchenko 2022). Regional differences in population and localities were explored by O. Pozniak (Pozniak 2010), V. Yavorska (Yavorska 2013; Yavorska 2014), S. Puhach (Puhach 2012), while scientific understanding of the spatial movement of Ukraine's population, particularly under the conditions of the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war that began on February 24, 2022, was conducted by V. Dzhaman, Ya. Dzhaman, E. Libanova, O. Pozniak, and O. Tsymbal (Libanova, Pozniak, Tsymbal 2022).

The issue of forming a network of rural localities in the Polissya region was examined in scientific research by P. Tutkovskiy (Tutkovskiy 1915; Tutkovskiy 1915) and M. Kozakevych (Kozakevych 1959). The main types of localities and population dynamics in historical Volyn were studied by V. Kykhtiuk (Kykhtiuk 2012), while the specifics of searching for and identifying localities that were destroyed due to negative factors and did not recover were analyzed by B. Smereka (Smereka 2015). The main trends in the development of localities in Central Polissya were examined by H. Rachkovskiy (Rachkovskiy 2008; Rachkovskiy 2010; Rachkovskiy 2015). References to the formation of Polish colony-settlements in the Rokytno area are published in the memoirs «Rokitno

and the Borderlands: from Wojtkiewicz to Ludwipol» by former Rokytno residents Henryk Dąbkowski and Magdalena Rudnicka (Dąbkowski, Rudnicka 2001). Some data on the vanished Polish colony-settlements are presented in the context of the study of the tourism and recreation potential of the Rokytno district by Z. Karpiuk, Yu. Khmelovskiy, M. Pavlushenko, and R. Kacharovskiy (Karpiuk, Khmelovskiy, Pavlushenko, Kacharovskiy 2018; Karpiuk, Khmelovskiy, Pavlushenko, Kacharovskiy 2018). However, the development of localities in Polissya, particularly at the local level, remains insufficiently studied.

The purpose of the study is to identify the typology, dynamics, factors, and stages of disappearance of rural localities in the part of the territory of northern Polissya which, according to the modern administrative-territorial division, lies within the Rokytno territorial community, and their classification. The main objectives of the publication are the analysis of spatio-temporal trends in the development of the territory to determine the nature and intensity of the disappearance of localities, development of algorithms for their study, and justification of classification, formation of a list-catalog of missing localities, and cartographic reproduction of their location.

Methodology, Materials, and Methods of Research

Military topographic map of Volyn and Minsk Provinces. Sheet 5. (corrected by reconnaissance 1866–1867 and 1876 M 1:100 000),» «Map of Minsk and Volyn Provinces. Sheet 6. Map on the scale of three versts to an inch» (M 1:126 000); a map compiled by military topographers of Austria-Hungary (1895); M-35-31 (Karpylivka) 1910, M-35-31-A (Rokytno) 1909–1910, M-35-31-H (Holshi) 1910, M-35-19 (Tomashhorod). 1916 (corrected in 1931), M-35-19-H (Zhurzhevychi) 1931, M-35-19-H (Bialovyzh). 1909 and 1916 (corrected in 1925, 1931); Polish topographic maps: Karpilowka. PAS-44 SLUP 44 (Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny. Warszawa 1928 scale 1:100 000),» «Rokitno. PAS-43 SLUP 44,» «Derc-Olewska. PAS-44 SLUP 45» (Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny. Warszawa 1933 scale 1:100 000); maps of the General Staff of the Soviet period: «Sehy. Military map. USSR. M 1:50 000, 1938,» «Olevsk. USSR. POLAND Edition 4 ANS. USA. Scale 1:250 000, 1953,» «Stare Selo. General Staff. M-35-19. M 1:100 000, 1992,» «Hlushkevychi. General Staff. M-35-20. M 1:100 000, 1993,» «Olevsk. General Staff. M-35-32. M 1:100 000, 1993,» «Rokytno. General Staff. M-35-31. M 1:100 000, 1995,» modern topographic maps: «Olevsk Emilchyno. Topographic

map KVKF. M 1:100 000, 2002,» «Rubel Stare Selo. Topographic map KVKF. M 1:100 000, 2002.»

During the work, the following methods were used: source analysis – to identify types of information data and determine the completeness of their reflection of historical events; a systematic approach, comparative geographical analysis, and general historical method – to identify the features of the former location, causes, conditions, and periods of disappearance of localities; cartographic – to search for source data, its analysis, and formation of conclusions; expeditionary – to obtain factual data.

Two expeditions were organized to identify the missing localities of Rokytno territorial community: on the routes: Ostky – Snovydovychi – tract Kozatske – Bilovizh – tract Mlyn – tract Pidhalie – Blazhove (42 km) to gather information about missing khutirs; Karpylivka – tract Kamiany Brid – tract Horby – tract Staryky – Osnytsk – tract Kyt – Tomashhorod (Sehy) – Tykhove Lake (59 km) to find the reasons for the disappearance of Polish colonies – precipitates (Budky-Borovski, Okop, Dovhan, Rudnia-Lva, Pyhachivka, Tattynne, Perestanets, Omelno, Medyn, Liado).

In the process of research on the disappearing localities within the Rokytno territorial community, were developed a certain step-by-step action plan and the general algorithm of research. (Fig.1).

Research results and their substantiation

As a result of the reform of the territorial organization of power in Ukraine – the transfer of powers and finances from state bodies to local governments, which has been ongoing since 2015, 64 territorial communities have been formed in Rivne Oblast. At the last final stage of this process, after the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Resolution No 3650 «On the formation and liquidation of districts» on July 17, 2020, they were united into four administrative districts: Varash, Dubno, Rivne, and Sarny. The Rokytno village territorial community, with an area of 1,572.1 km², which united 11 village councils in 2020, belongs to the Sarny district.

Natural prerequisites had a significant impact on the intensity of the localities of the territory and the formation of the appropriate settlement system. The territory largely lies between two rivers: Lva and Styvha in the northeastern part of Rivne Oblast, within the flat-undulating accumulative plain – Polissya lowland, where the modern relief is shaped by sandy anthropogenic deposits. The climatic conditions are temperate continental, with mild winters, frequent

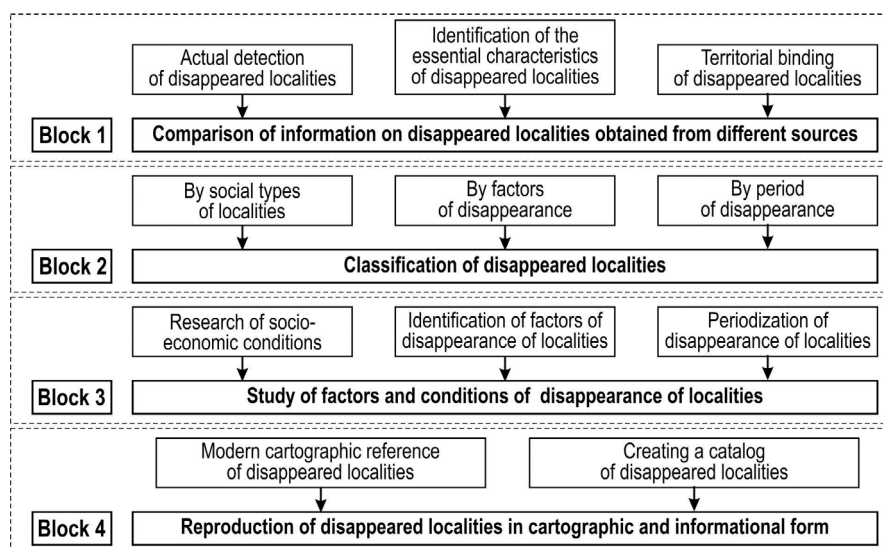


Fig.1. The general algorithm of researches of the disappeared settlements

thaws, and warm humid summers. The average temperature in January is -5°C , in July $+18^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the average annual rainfall is 600–650 mm. The positive moisture balance contributes to the presence of a dense hydrological network with wide swampy river valleys and the predominance of sod-podzolic and swampy soils. Mixed coniferous-broad-leaved **forests**, meadows, swamps, and wetlands occupy large areas – about 50% (Korotun, Korotun 1996; Marynych, Shyshchenko 2005).

As of January 1, 2020, there are 39,468 inhabitants in 21 rural localities and two urban-type settlements: Rokytno and Tomashhorod. The establishment of the center of the territorial community of Rokytno (7.6 thousand inhabitants) is associated with the construction of glass factory (with the involvement of Belgian capital) in 1898 on the banks of the Buniv River. Around the enterprise, which employed about three hundred workers, a new locality was formed, through which the Kyiv-Kovel railway line ran in 1902 (Dabkovskiy, 2008).

The territory of the district is still insufficiently studied. Its development was complicated by challenging natural and geographical conditions: significant forest cover and wetlands, which contributed to a kind of «conservation» of ancient cultural heritage traditions in northern Polissya. This is evidenced by the hypotheses of the origin of the hydronyms Lva and Styha: in the Baltic-Finnish language group, there is a Finnish word «liiva» – «grout,» «mud,» and Karelian «liva» – «algae,» «swamp.» There is an assumption that Styha hides in its name the concept of «the river which flows meandering,» that is, a swamp.

For the first time, a cartographic survey of the Styha River valley was carried out by Russian mili-

tary topographers in the first half of the XIX century. The study of natural resources, history, ethnography, and folklore of this region significantly intensified in the second half of the XIX century – Pavlo Chubynsky and Ivan Cherednyk visited a number of localities when traveling through the Volyn province in 1869–1870. Mentions of the interfluvium of the rivers Lva and Styha are repeatedly found in the «Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Lands» (Vol. 1–15, 1880–1904), in the research of Polish ethnographer and folklorist Oscar Kolberg, in archaeological excavations by Hotfryd Ossovskiy, and in the «Historical and Statistical Description of the Churches and Parishes of the Volyn Diocese» by public figure and local historian Mykolai Teodorovych.

In the late XIX century, the watershed of these rivers was investigated by the Western expedition for swamp drainage led by engineer I. Zhylinskyi. Systematic physical-geographical, geological, and hydrological studies of the region are associated with the name of Ukrainian geologist and geographer Pavlo Tutkovskiy, who in his work «The Coastal Area of Lva» published materials collected during tasks of the Geological Committee of the Russian Empire during 1900–1904 and during the research of the territory along the newly built Kyiv-Kovel railway line and the survey of the northeastern part of the 16th sheet of the General Geological Map of European Russia (Tutkovskiy 1915).

Since 1921, after the Treaty of Riga, mostly Polish scholars have engaged in local history research. In 1929, the «Illustrated Guide to Volyn» was published by Polish geographer, ethnographer, local historian, and tourism promoter Mieczyslaw Orłowicz.

There are also records taken by Polish professor and botanist Stanislaw Tolpa during his journey along the Lva River. Olexander Tsynkalovskiy, a well-known researcher of Volyn, ethnographer, archaeologist and local historian, mentioned this locality in his monographs «Materials on the Prehistory of Volyn and Volyn Polissya» (1961) and «Old Volyn and Volyn Polissya» (1984) (Tsynkalovskiy, 1984).

Modern local explorations are included in the series of publications «Ethnocultural Heritage of Rivne Polissya» (Kovalchuk, 2005). Considering the border position of the territorial community located in the extreme northeast of Rivne Oblast, where state borders have changed due to historical circumstances, labor or political migration, or forced relocation (e.g., German resettlement in 1939 or the Ukrainian eviction at the end of the Second World War from Kholm, accompanied by the resettlement of Poles and Jews to post-war Poland), special preconditions were created for the disappearance of many small settlements, especially those vulnerable to such historical and economic changes. Retrospective geographical studies of disappearing localities, as multifaceted carriers of information, are extremely important for analyzing the region's peculiarities.

Demographic, socio-political, and economic changes at certain stages of the historical past affected the territorial distribution of the population, which led to changes in the number and types of localities. At the end of the XIX – beginning of the XX century, the territory of Rokytne territorial community was part of Kysorychi volost of Ovruch powiat of Volyn province of the Russian Empire (1792–1917; it included modern Volyn, Rivne, most of Zhytomyr, and northern parts of Ternopil and Khmelnytskyi oblasts).

Although the administrative affiliation of individual localities to different parishes changed, for example, Borove village. Dert, Borovski Budky locality, according to the data of 1887, belonged to Olevsk volost of Ovruch powiat; at the beginning of the XX century, it was a part of Kysorychi volost; the town of Tomashhorod (Sekhy), the folwark of Tomashhorod, and the Kruta Sloboda village were part of the Vyriv volost of the Rivne powiat, and the Bilovizh village was part of the Yuriiv volost of the Ovruch powiat.

After the signing of the Treaty of Riga (February 4, 1921), the territory was included to the Sarny powiat of the Polissya Voivodeship of the Republic of Poland. On November 29, 1930, Sarny powiat became a part of Volyn Voivodeship (1921–1939; the territory is similar to the powiats of Volyn Province).

A number of localities, for example, Tomashhorod, Kruta Sloboda, and Osnytsk, belonged to the

Klesiv gmina of Sarny powiat. On September 17, 1939, the territory of the Rokytne territorial community became a part of the Ukrainian SSR. In January 1940, instead of powiats and parishes, districts were formed, including Rokytne. However, some localities such as Tomashhorod, Yelne, Osnytsk, and Kruta Sloboda became a part of the Klesiv district. During the period of occupation by German troops from July 15, 1941, to January 4, 1944, the territory was a part of the Sarny gebiet of the Volyn-Podilsk district of the Reich Commissariat Ukraine. At the same time, the territory of the district was part of the UPA-North. The Rokytne area was a part of the military district Zahrava. From December 30, 1962, to January 4, 1965, due to the consolidation of administrative districts, the Rokytne area was a part of the Sarny district, until July 17, 2020 – Rokytne district.

Since the vast majority of Polissya residents were engaged in agriculture, rural localities have always accounted for more than 90% of all settlements in the region. The formation and development of the network of rural Polissya localities was influenced by many factors, the most important of which were the geographical environment, historical, and socio-economic conditions (Rachkovskiy, 2010).

The main social types of localities that have historically developed in Polissya, as elsewhere in Ukraine, were the village, hamlet, settlement, and khutir. However, the nomenclature of localities was much larger. In Russian sources of the XIX – first decade of the XX century, to denote localities of various origins and socio-economic status, the following names were used: «town», «village», «derevnia» (rural settlement without a church), «convilla», «settlement», «sloboda» (tenant's settlement), «colony», «khutir», «tract», «locality», «farm», «folwark», and «suburb». In the lists of settlements issued by the provincial statistical committees, the names «huta», «rudnia», and «buda» were used to denote a particular type of locality, regardless of the number of available yards, to clarify whether it is a «village» or «derevnia». In written sources from the middle of the XIX century, «buda» as a type of locality was often identified with the settlement. The number of names of localities decreased significantly in the 1920s: «town», «village» (although along with the definition of the village as a type of locality, its former status – «derevnia» – was also indicated), «convilla», «settlement», «sloboda», «colony», «khutir», «tract», «farm», «folwark», «suburb», and «forest cab». On the territory of Middle Polissya (in the system of ethnographic zoning of Ukraine, the southern border of the ethnographic district of Middle Polissya conditionally passes above the

towns Rivne – Novohrad-Volynskiy – Radomyshl, on the east – along the Dnieper River, on the west – along the Horyn River), which was in the interwar period a part of Poland, the following terms were used to denote different types of localities: «wieś», «kolonja», «folwark», «futor», «osada», «przedmieście», «przysiółek», «osada leśna», and «osada młyńska». In the second half of the XX century, the existing set of terms was unified, and their nomenclature is still used with minor changes: «urban-type settlement» (small town), «settlement», «village», and «khutir». Nowadays, the term «khutir», which meant a small-scale settlement, has been withdrawn from usage; by using it, they understand an area that does not have the status of a settlement. In different historical periods, the number of localities of different social types was not constant – within the total number of settlements there were changes in the share of each type of locality (Rachkovskiy, 2008).

The main type of rural settlement in Polissya, as in other regions of Ukraine, was the village – mostly multi-yard accommodation of individual estates within one peasant community, whose inhabitants owned or used common arable land, hayfields, forests, and other agricultural lands. The word «village» is of Proto-Slavic origin, meaning «field», and coincided with the sound of another word, «se(d)lo» – locality. It is a traditional center of residence for Ukrainians, most of whose inhabitants were engaged in agriculture. Historically, the village is the primary and universal form of settled localities. In the XVIII–XIX centuries in the Russian Empire, to which these lands belonged, the village was considered a large peasant settlement, an economic and administrative center for the surrounding «derevnias». The obligatory affiliation of the village was the church (a settlement without a church, no matter how large, was called «derevnia»). The village was called a locality with a landlord's yard (if there was no landlord's estate, this locality was also called «derevnia»). A settlement that was not a parish center, but a manor or yard of the owner, was sometimes called a «small village» (Kykhitiuk, 2012).

A large group of rural localities in Polissya consisted of khutirs, folwarks, farms, tracts, slobodas, and forest cabs. However, low-income localities, different in origin and socio-economic status, were often named the same way and, conversely, localities of the same type were called differently.

A very common type of locality was the «khutir» – a rural, usually one-yard locality outside the village. The name «khutir» was common in Polissya and was used to denote individual peasant farms, where farming was based on a plot of land ranging from 4

to 15 acres, where all farm buildings were concentrated. The emergence of khutirs was due to several factors: in particular, apparently, it was associated with the development of economic industries – logging and iron smelting (in the remote forests of Polissya there were localities of mines – «rudni», «huty», tar makers – «budy», «maidany», «mazarni», which were named depending on the nature of their craft: Huta, Dert, Rudnia, Rudky, Buda, etc.); frequent Tatar attacks (many families fled and hid in the woods); the appearance of foreign colonists in the XIX century in the Volyn lands, including German, Dutch, Polish, and Czech settlers who located their homes in a solid mass of arable land (although farms of the khutir type, which were called «yards», were known in the XIII–XIV centuries, therefore, the practice of the colonists had only a stimulating effect); and the Stolypin agrarian reform at the beginning of the XX century (1907–1916), introduced to increase agricultural productivity in the Russian Empire (abolition of the obligatory form of land community and the possibility of giving peasants the right to withdraw from it and allocate their land to their property or get in one array «cut», to which one could add his manor land and move buildings there, forming a «farm»). Sporadically, «farms» and «tracts» were called localities on logging. A «tract» was a site that stood out among the surrounding area by natural features and had natural boundaries. Localities that arose near windmills were often called tracts (Rachkovskiy, 2008; Kykhitiuk, 2012).

There were many small-scale localities called «folwarks». Localities of this type, with adjacent lands, were formed in a feudal society. Folwark in feudal Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, and Ukraine was a complex of lands on which the feudal landlord ran his own farm. By the sixteenth century in Poland, Western Ukraine, and Western Belarus (until 1939), this term referred to manorial estates with outbuildings. Mostly, the «folwarks» were small-scale localities, although some of them resembled villages in the number of yards. With the development of capitalist relations and the reduction of the role of landed estates in the entire system of land tenure, the locality of the «folwark» type was superseded by the «farm». In Russian statistical reference books of the beginning of the XX century, «folwark» and «farm» were treated as identical types of localities (Kykhitiuk, 2012; Rachkovskiy, 2008).

During the second half of the 19th – first half of the 20th century, many «colonies» appeared on the territory of the Volyn province of the Russian Empire. Colonies were localities of people of one nationality

or residents of one country who lived together in another country or city. The first colony in Volyn was Sverzhovski (Svyrzhovski, Skernevski) Holendry. It was founded in Volodymyr-Volynskiy powiat in 1797 by Mennonites – religious emigrants from Holland. By the beginning of the 1860s, there were already 139 such localities in Volyn, in 1884 there were 879 of them, and at the beginning of the 20th century – already 1,210. The settlement of colonists of different ethnic groups in the powiats of Volyn had regional features: the Germans mostly settled in Lutsk, Volodymyr-Volynskiy, Dubno, Rivne, Novohrad-Volynskiy, and Zhytomyr powiats, while the Czechs settled in Dubno, Lutsk, and Ostroh. Along with German, Czech colonization spread in Volyn in the second half of the 1860s. During 1868–1874, about 15,000 Czech colonists moved here. After the First World War, there were already about 40,000 Czechs in Volyn. It is believed that the first Czech locality was the colony of Ludhardivka, founded in 1863 in Dubno powiat. In 1870–1891, within the Volyn province, there were Czech parishes with centers in Hlynsk, Dubno, Buderazh, and Kupich. A total of 65 compact Czech localities emerged. By 1914, there were 112 localities in Volyn with an exclusively Czech population, and 158 localities were formed as Czech-Ukrainian.

From the early 1870s (with the implementation of military reform in the Russian Empire, which provided for universal conscription), mass emigration of Mennonites began, who, according to religious beliefs, did not accept service in the army. By 1874, Mennonites from German colonies had emigrated to the United States, mostly to North Dakota and Kansas. The residents of the Czech Republic replaced these emigrants. Unlike German colonists, who used leased land, 97% of Czech colonists were privately owned and only 3% leased. The number of Polish colonies grew in Volyn Voivodeship. During 1897–1931, the Polish population in the western part of Volyn increased almost by 2.5 times. The largest share of this increase occurred in 1919–1931, due to the arrival of military and civilian colonists in the Volyn Voivodeship. Active military colonization in the annexed territories, when a large number of new colonies emerged, began with the adoption by the Sejm on the initiative of Józef Piłsudski on December 17, 1920, the so-called «Kresy» laws that formed the land fund for colonization policy: «On the transfer of state ownership of land in some powiats of the Republic of Poland» and «On the provision of land to the Polish military» (Rachkovskiy, 2015). The adopted laws allowed former soldiers and invalids who distinguished themselves in battle or joined the army voluntarily

and served on the front lines to receive up to 45 hectares of land free of charge from the state land fund to create a manor. Thus, under the influence of these factors, many new civil and military colonies appeared alongside the old Polish villages and other localities inhabited by Poles. There were many Polish colonies in the Rokytno region – «manors» (analysis of pre-war Polish maps shows 180 farms and manors in the studied area).

In Polissya, there were also «slobodas» – a kind of locality-colony, which were exempted from paying taxes for a while. By freeing the inhabitants of these villages from duties in favor of the owner, the magnates tried to interest the settlers in developing the uninhabited lands of their estates. Stolypin's agrarian reform, agrarian reform in Poland, the construction of the Kyiv-Korosten-Kovel railway line, and the development of various industries were all among the factors contributing to the significant growth in the number of localities in Polissya. For example, in the middle of the 1880s there were 11 settlements in Kysorytska volost of Ovruch powiat, and a year later there were 24 of them. At the same time, there were villages: Buda, Krasnyi Hrud, Rudnia-Lva, Rudnia-Staryky, slobodas: Oleksandrivka, Okop (Borovski Budky), Dvoryscha, Dovhan (Kliun), tract Sloboda, five khutirs: Verbychiv, Zherelo, Zhovny, Kotsvyn, Synchron. In the 1890s, 31 localities were already recorded in Kysorytsia volost, in 1906 – 30, in 1909 – 36, in 1910 – 38, in 1911 – 40, in 1926 – 72. Thus, the period of the second half of the 19th – first half of the 20th century is marked by a rapid increase in the total number of localities, the main types of which were villages, khutirs, colony-manors, and slobodas in the Rokytno territorial community.

However, there were also significant political, social, and economic factors that contributed to the decline and disappearance of many localities in different periods (Table 1; Fig.2).

First of all, it should be noted that in the period of 1921–1939, when the Rokytno area was a part of Poland, it had a border status. The Border Guard Corps (BGC) was based here with the appropriate infrastructure requirements. A significant amount of land was given to military settlers – participants in the struggle for Polish independence. In the mid-1930s, the average size of the settlement farm exceeded 17 hectares, while the bulk of the peasants had plots, the size of which reached 0.2 – 0.5 hectares. The largest Polish colonies, apart from Rokytno, were in Rudnia-Lva, Rudnia-Staryky, Budky-Borovski, Okopy, Dovhani, Kupel, Budki-Snovydovyt'ski, and others.

Table 1. The list of disappeared localities of Rokytno territorial community

The name of a modern locality	Nearby khutirs in Poland (1928–1933)	Administrative-territorial system of 1946
An urban-type settlement Rokytno, village Rokytno	Podkryzhie, Polom, Volochky, Hnoiky, Bertsakh, Chyhove, Dovzhytsia, Zavechie, Maryn, Lva, Podysche, Halychi, Slavkyv, Korinnie, Svyunnyky, Rovyscha, Ostrovok, Horky, Kryvykha, Podkhatom, Zakhatom, Lipnik, Derevna, Delebino (Dalybina), Zalissia, Derkov, Kamiani Brid, Yultykh, Smolin, Nasyshok, Donbrovych, Prokhorove	Hylcha (now Lisove), Bihky, Borsuky, Velykyi Luh, Hniiky, Derevtse, Dovzhytsia, Dubrovytsia, Zavyche, Zalissia, Kavuny, Korinne, Kryvukha, Lesa, Lypnyky, Lisovyi, Ostrovok, Pidhaliv, Pidrichia, Pischanyi, Podysche, Rovysche, Slizky, Smolets, Snizhiv, Sovtsi, Foiky, Tserkovysche, Tsarska Luzha
Village Bilovizh	Borysivka, Meliahv, Urichia, Yasionovets, Rudnia, Skopchysche, Kamianka, Podhalo, Stsebok, Zalullie, Tryzna, Krasna Holia, Kryvushka, Hrud, Myzhlevsky, Kopyna, Prusic, Osetysche, Dole, Tupik, Mushnia, Zhynnyky, Zelene, Nastakhovsky	<i>Mushyne (now Mushnia)</i> , Borysovka, Butiv, Hrud, Dybukove, Dovhe, Zhelekhove, Zhynnyky, Zahrae, Zelene, Kryvushka, Kamianytsia, Korovytsia, Kryzhok
Village Blazhove	Lezhivia, Ulik, Zarichia, Novynky, Selysche, Hat (Hats), Polobozhyk, Utsyos, Yalov, Hurky, Holiatyna, Zymniak, Kuzmynyky, Lypka, Vyzhytsk, Bervechky, Lizhniak	<i>Bilsk (now Bilsk)</i> , Velykyi, Hat, Hirky, Zarichia, Zinkin, Novynka, Plovnyk, Selysche, Yalovyi
Village Borove	Verkhlystia, Makovysche, Podluta, Krasna Nyvka, Hlynytsia, Kryhle Pole, Borok, Boriv, Mohylky, Ruta, Borzhnytsia, Dermanka	Horokhovo, Toplysche, Krasnyi-Rud, Dubrovy, Tsyrova, Zamlynna, Zubliatyn, Mostyscha, Chorna Nyvka, Zamostia, Perevory, Zahillia, Zadubyske
Village Buda	–	Kysorytskyi, Masevytskyi
Village Budky-Borovski	Okop, Dovha, Neteba	<i>Neteba</i>
Village Dert	Ostrovok, Romenykha, Korolykha, Dovhyi Lisok, Perelisok	Ostrovok
Village Zalavia	Popivschyna	Motylyvskiy, Dukiv, Nyzy, Nykoshi, Pichky, Temnohrad
Village Karpylivka	Ostrov, Delianka, Selimok, Berezynty, Smazhovka, Zolotykh, Bryscha, Rovysche, Remenykha	Kamianka
Village Kysorychi	Vekyka Nyva, Podkarpylivka, Novyna, Mlynok, Dubrova, Viazok, Krynytsia, Shubcha, Foika, Bazok, Poddert, Podkysorychi, Nauhol	<i>Oleksandrivka</i> , Borovyna, Buine, Zakysorichka, Zamosty, Zamoscha, Mlynok, Nevynne, Pidhai, Pidderte, Rohiv
Village Kupel	Yamnytsia, Seltse, Slobodka, Libikhova, Kotets, Polskyi	Zelenyi, Kozakiv Rih, Kotets, Lysychyn, Siltse, Slobidka, Yamym
Village Masevychi	Synizhov, Tserkvysche, Osovukha, Dubrova	Masevytske, Budivskiy
Village Ostky	Dubne, Budky, khopyshiv, Chyrchukha, Novyi Dvir, Vyhon, Dubrova, Kozlom, Hola Nyva	Hola Nyva, Chyrchukha, Dibrova, Kamianytsia
Village Snovydyovychi	Kolov, Svyuka, Bedra, Miednyi, Stavok, Cheroshskiy, Piechky, Dukov, Nyzy, Nakaty, Peresichna	Peresichna, Bedriv, Vovcha Hitka, Volochok, Hremiachka, Hus, Dubno, Dukiv, Zakliuchia, Midnyi, Mostovyi, Nakaty, Nyzy, Novyi Dvir, Pichky, Serebrianka, Stavok, Tereshky, Chereshytskyi
Village Stryky	–	Rudnia-Lva, Hruby, Yamne
An urban-type settlement Tomashhorod	Shychevo (Sychevo), Krushyna, Besiadka, Lomsk, Puhachuvka	Puhachivka, Lomsk, <i>Osnytsk</i> , Krushyna, Shychevo
Village Tomashhorod (Sekhy)	Saklovo, Kuzhilka, Zakruzhe, Liado	<i>Kruta Sloboda, Zaverichiam</i> Saklovo, Kuzhilka, Perestanets, Tuhov
Village Yelne	Hniine, Forosbyt, Zahalie, Tatyne, Podpar, Lobaty, Semevsky, Kahemenne, Podruh, Yazvynky, Liado, Medyn, Khveschonovsky, Kamin, Zaboche, Mlynok, Podkrupelske, Zenkuv, Podboche, Pysany	Liado, Tatyne, Medyn, Moshky, Omelno, Kamin

Note. During the period of 1933–1946, 77 new localities were formed (in the adjacent territory to the urban-type settlement Rokytno – the village Rokytno – 20, the village Belovizh – 8, the village Blazhevo – 4, the village Borove – 12, the village Buda – 2, the village Zalavia – 6, the village Karpylivka – 1, the village Kysorychi – 8, the village Kupelia – 3, the village Masevychi – 2, the village Ostky – 1, the village Snovydyovychi – 10, the village Tomashhorod (Sekhy) – 1, the village Yelne – 1). Disappeared localities in the status of villages (not khutirs) are highlighted in bold, and in italics – localities that have not lost the status of administrative-territorial units.

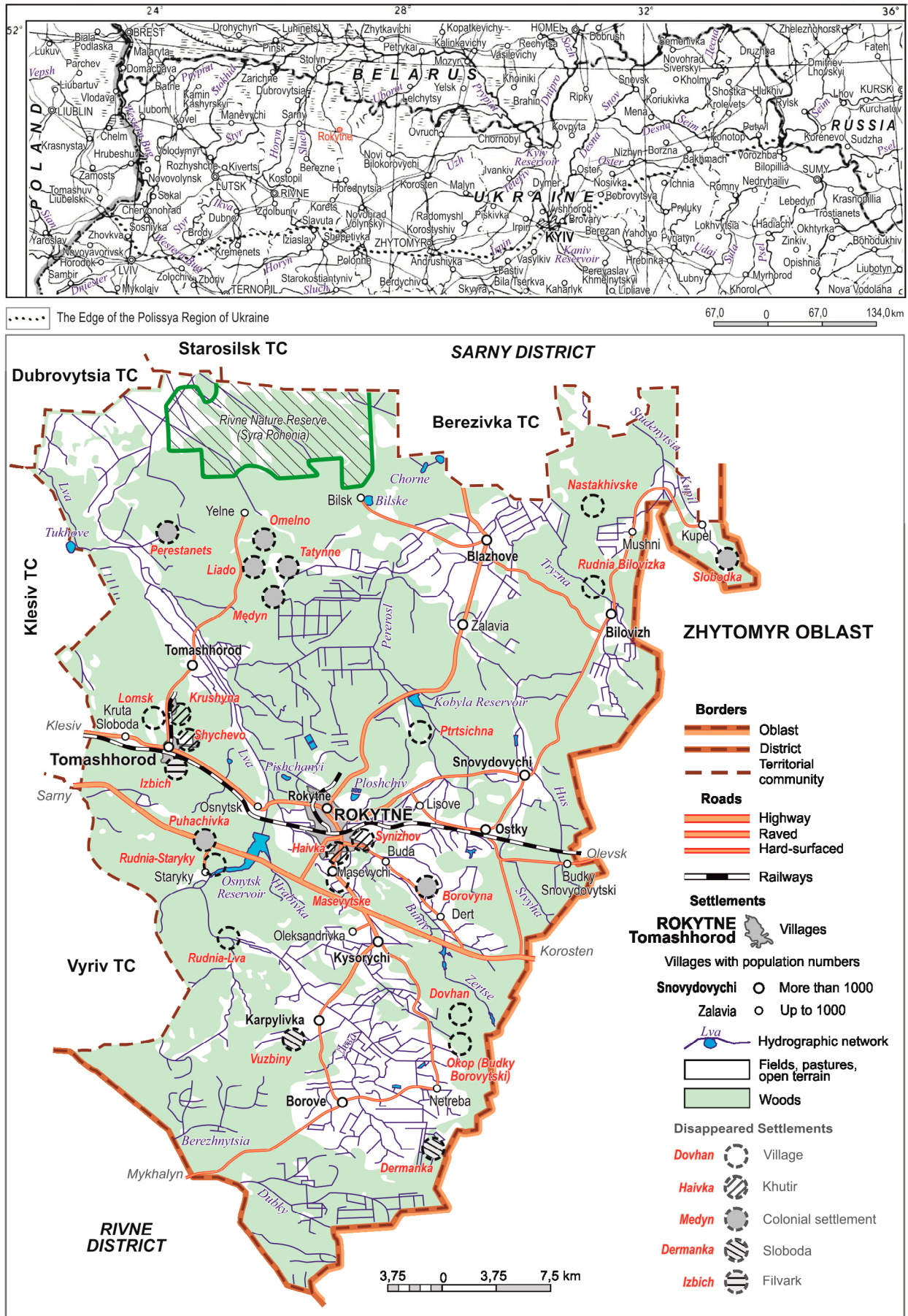


Fig. 2. Disappeared localities of Rokytno territorial community (map creator Zoia É. Karpiuk)

The reasons for the disappearance of localities during the Second World War (1941–1945) were the Nazi occupation, fascist terror, as well as the provocations of subversive special groups of the NKVD. Tens of thousands of people died in 1943 during the aggravation of Ukrainian-Polish relations in Polissya. As a result, the villages of Dovhan, Okop (Budky Borovski), and Rudnia-Lva were destroyed, but they were never revived. The village of Rudnia-Staryky recovered after similar events at the beginning of the 1950s, but under a different name – Staryky.

During the Soviet era, colonies disappeared due to the resettlement of foreign colonists, and khutirs disappeared due to collectivization. In 1946–1947, during the special operation «Vistula» (deportation of Ukrainians from their ethnic lands, and simultaneous forced relocation of Poles and Jews to post-war Poland), the Polish population was deported from the rather large colony-manors: Omelno, Liado, Medyn, Perestanets, Tatyne, Puhachivka, Borovyna, Slobodka. After such events, these localities virtually ceased to exist. Pre-war measures of collectivization in 1939–1941 had a certain influence. According to the secret resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR № 34 of January 6, 1941, «On the Plan of Agricultural Resettlement for 1941,» it was planned to evict up to 60,000 farms from Western Ukraine to other regions. The war prevented these intentions from being fully realized. It is not yet possible to es-

tablish the actual number of migrants from Rokytno. According to rough estimates, about 20 wealthy families and a significant number of Poles were deported from the district.

Under the conditions of collective farm production in Soviet times, the khutir system was defined as extremely irrational. Khutirs were a serious obstacle to the introduction of socialist methods of management and collectivization. In addition, the khutirs were centers of support for the Ukrainian national liberation movement in the 1940s and 1950s. Analysis of a number of archival documents shows that the mass liquidation of khutirs took place in 1950–1953 by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CP(b). On August 12, 1950, resolution № 2467 «On the resettlement of collective farms, as well as khutirs of individual peasants and other non-members of collective farms located on public lands of collective farms in Volyn, Drohobych, Lviv, Rivne, Stanislav, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, and the Izmail regions of the USSR» was adopted. By the beginning of the 1960s, there were practically no khutirs left in the Rokytno region (about 130 such localities were disbanded) (Table 2).

Another factor in the disappearance of individual localities was their absorption by other, more prominent ones. Thus, the khutirs of Haivka, Synizhov, and Kryvukha found themselves within the territorial development of the urban-type settlement Rokytno and

Table 2. Periods and factors of disappearance of Rokytno territorial community localities

Socio-economic reasons (1921–1939)	Tragic page of Ukrainian-Polish relations („Volyn tragedy») (1943–1944)	Deportation of the Polish population (Operation „Vistula») (1946–1947)	Disbandment in connection with the resettlement of inhabitants (collectivization, consolidation of farms) (1950–1953)	Absorption of smaller localities by larger ones (1954–2004)
Rudnia-Bilovizka, sloboda Vuzbiny, sloboda Dermanka, folwark Izbich, dozens of khutirs	Dovhan, Okop (Budky-Borovski), Rudnia-Lva, Rudnia-Staryky	Colonies-manors: Perestanets, Liado, Omelno, Borovyna, Medyn, Puhachivka, Tatyne, Slobodka	Around 130 khutirs, Peresichna	Masevytske, Lomsk, Synizhov, khutir Haivka, khutir Kryvukha, khutir Shychevo, Nastakhivske

Table 3. Social types of settlements of disappeared Rokytno territorial community localities

Village	Khutir	Colony-manor	Sloboda	Folwark
Masevytske, Peresilcha, Hylcha, Puhachivka, Lomsk, Rudnia-Bilovizka, Nastakhivske	Around 130	Dovhan, Okop, Rudnia-Lva, Perestanets, Omelno, Borovyna, Tatyne, Slobodka	Dvoryscha, Dermanka, Vuzbiny, Budky-Borovski	Izbich, Shychevo, Liado, Medyn

lost the status of administrative-territorial units. A similar situation occurred with the villages of Lomsk, Masevytske, and Khutir Shychevo, which were respectively within the urban-type settlement Tomashhorod and the village Masevychi.

The study of the territory of Rokytno territorial community showed the loss of about 250 localities that appeared, developed, and disappeared in specific historical and geographical systems, which can be classified according to several features: the factors of their disappearance, the period of extinction: 1921–1939, 1939–1950, 1950–1953, and 1954–2004 (see Table 2), by social types of settlements (Table 3). From the map of Rokytno region, the village Novostakhivske disappeared in 2004 (by the decision of the regional council № 409 of 20.08.2004, it was excluded from the accounting data).

Since «colonies,» «manors,» «folwarks,» and «slobodas» as types of rural settlements did not have clear distinctive social characteristics, and the corresponding status has been changed over the historical period, the proposed classification is conditional. In the absence of archival materials, it is based mainly on some literary sources, cartographic material, and memoirs of local residents. Most Polish colonies settled in population status. Some Polish colonies were formed in the late 19th century (Rudnia-Staryky, Rudnia-Lva). Some Polish localities arose by displacing the Ukrainian population from these settlements (the villages of Puhachivka, Budky-Borovski, and Tatynne). The village of Rudnia-Bilovizka at the end of the 19th century was a significant center of primitive smelting of iron from bog iron ore, but this industry, unable to compete with the supply of cheap metal from eastern Ukraine, gradually died out, and the village became a small khutir in Poland, and later disappeared entirely. In the administrative-territorial division of the USSR on 01.09.1946, the village Hilcha is mentioned, which belonged to the Rokytno village council, but local residents do not confirm the existence of such a settlement. Perhaps it was the village Halychyna, renamed during the period of collectivization to Lisove. Due to the lack of data on the number of localities as of 1941, it is impossible to determine the exact period when the liquidation of small-scale localities began on the territory of Rokytno territorial community. Most likely, these processes intensified at the beginning of the 1950s during the violent collectivization when the peasants were forcibly concentrated in the larger localities. Under the current economic policy, the development of small-scale localities of the khutir type had no prospects.

For the complete analysis of the disappeared localities of Rokytno territorial community, it is necessary to mention one more aspect – the disappearance of names of localities (their renaming). The first mention of the village Rokytno dates back to 1545. The provincial town of Rokytno, founded in 1888, is now a well-known center of glass production in Ukraine, and its entire history is closely intertwined with the activities of the local glass factory. The railway station on the newly built Kyiv-Korosten-Sarny-Kovel railroad (1902) was named Okhotnykove. In 1922, the town was officially given the name Rokytno, and the railway station Rokytno-Volynske. The town of Tomashhorod (Sehy) at the end of the 19th century was one of the largest settlements on the old map of Rokytno. The names «Sekhy» and «Tomashhorod» have been used in parallel for many centuries. This is recorded in old maps and other sources. P. Tutkovskiy wrote: «The town of Tomashhorod or Sehy is located on the sloping and low bank of the river Lva ...» (Tutkovskiy, 1915). Officially, the name Tomashhorod was fixed for the settlement only in 1946, but in everyday life, the locals call themselves Sekhy residents, and their settlement Sekhy even nowadays. With the disappearance of traditional crafts in Polissya, they were renamed: Rudnia-Zalavia, Rudnia-Staryky, and Budky-Rokytnivski, the villages were officially named Zalavia and Staryky. Buda-Rokytnivska was renamed Buda only in 1954 as a result of the annexation of nearby khutirs.

Conclusions and prospects for further research

Each administrative-territorial system is a reflection of the respective era. Socio-political changes come into conflict with the existing system of social life, that leads to certain transformations that are reflected in the types and dynamics of localities' development. Disappeared localities and their names are an important source for studying the past of the region. They reflect specific historical circumstances that contributed to their emergence and development, and then disappearance due to various factors. The significance and relevance of their study are due to the essential properties of these objects: their continued existence in the information space after disappearance, primarily due to historical memory, mentions in historical sources; indication of the dynamics of socio-economic and political changes in the region. This is a component of the historical and cultural heritage of the territorial community, region, and state.

In addition, in the border areas, which include the territory of Rokytno territorial community, where, due to historical circumstances, state borders changed, la-

bor or political motives of migration, or forced relocation, there are prerequisites for the development of sentimental tourism – traveling, the main motive of which is «the desire to return»: to meet with relatives and friends, visit places of former residence, «search for their roots,» and at the same time get acquainted with the history, culture, nature, and ethnographic features of the region. This will enhance the natural, historical, and cultural values of the local community, and expand its tourist and recreational opportunities. The period of peasant life in Polissya is long over, but it has not gone unnoticed. The names of modern natural areas largely coincide with the toponyms of the former khutirs, offering wide opportunities for future local history explorations.

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