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First page: Kyiv. Goddess-Berehynia (patroness) with a viburnum branch in hands on the Monument of Independence.

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Pre-Historical Period



The ancient man–ape-man–came to the territory of Ukraine from Africa via the Balkans about 1 mln years ago. These settlements of *Acheulian culture* were discovered in the Transcarpathia at villages of Korolevo, Kvasovo, and Maly Rakovets. Those people used solidified lava to make their tools. In the *Mousterian Epoch* the ancient people had already inhabited the vast area of Ukraine. Their settlements were found in many places in the Crimea (Kiik Koba Cave), while in Chernivtsi Region there is a big settlement of Molodovo-I abounded in mammoth bone remains. Man of modern type–Cro-Magnon–appeared circa 40thou years ago in the Late Paleolithic Age. There are about 800 Cro-Magnon settlements within

Early Copper Shrine (20th-15th cc. BC) at Khortytsia (reconstruction)

The reconstruction of a Trypilian dwelling (TCM)

Ukraine. These people hunted mammoths, bison, reindeer. 1 mln instruments were found in Anetovka-2 (Mykolaiv Region), and over 1.5 thousand bison remains were excavated at Amvrosiyevo settlement.

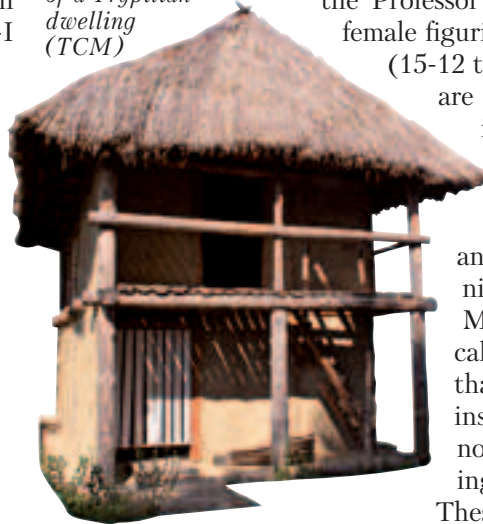
At Mezin (Chernihiv Region) *Fedor Vovk*, the Professor of Sorbonne, found unique female figurines made of mammoth bone (15-12 thousand BC) in 1908. These

are the most ancient figurines in the world decorated with the meander to become the key pattern for many cultures of Europe, Asia, and America in several millennia. Among the items found at Mezin there were also a musical set made of mammoth bones that had been used as percussion instruments, a finger-cymbal noise bracelet as well as dwellings made of mammoth bones.

These musical instruments are ones of the most ancient in Europe.

The cave art dating back to various epochs—from the Late Stone Age (15 thousand BC) to the turn of AD—was found in

Trypilian culture. Samples of tableware with Trypilian patterns (TCM)



Stone Grave. In the foreground, early Turkic idols (7th-10th cc.)





Kamiana Mohyla (Stone Grave, Zaporizhzhia Region). Here we can see an image of fantastic beast (bull mammoth), attributes of the sacred marriage of Sky and Earth, hunting scenes, enigmatic petroglyphs, statues being over 5000 years old.

In the Eneolithic Epoch (5th-3rd mil BC) Ukraine was dwelled with the original agrarian Trypilian culture. It came to us from the Balkans and is known in the West as Cucuteni culture (Romania). Those people venerated the fertility and worshipped the Mother Goddess. Trypilian settlements were located on the capes and fortified with ramparts and ditches. Later quasi-towns appeared—settlements occupying up to 450 ha and including up to 3000 structures (Talianki and Maidanetske in Cherkassy Region). The dwellings, some of them having two storeys, were placed in circle. The Trypilians started copper mining, metal melting, and fabric production in the lands between the Dniester and the Dnieper. The Trypilian crafts were richly adorned with ornaments.

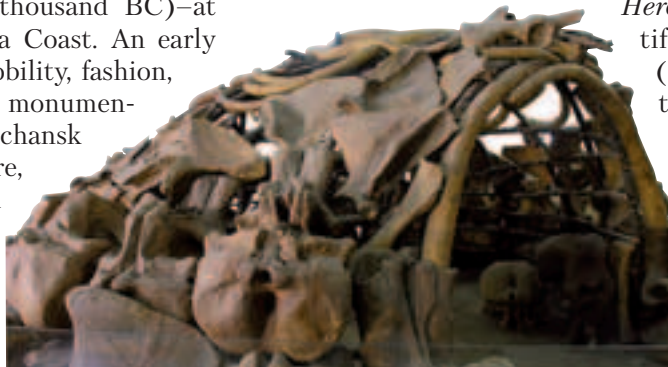
The Early Copper Age saw two big communities: *Yamna* (Pit Grave) and *Catacomb* cultures (4th-2nd thousand BC)—at the Northern Black Sea Coast. An early class-caste hierarchy, nobility, fashion, written proto-language, monumental architecture (Molochansk Shrine) appeared there, while medicine reached a rather high level of development.

A particular page in the history of Ukraine is dedicated to

Ramparts of Nemyriv Scythian settlement (7th-6th cc. BC)

the North Iranian tribes of the Scythians. They pushed the Cimmerians away and settled in the Crimea and Ukrainian steppes in the 7th c. BC. Today one can see remains of gigantic Scythian settlements: Karatulske (6 thousand ha), Velykikhodosivske (2 thousand ha), Trakhtemyrivske (500 ha), Nemyrivske (100 ha). But the most impressive is **Bilske Settlement** in Poltava Region that is identified with the city of Gelonus mentioned by

Mammoth skeleton (DLM) and dwelling frame made of mammoth bones and tusks, Mezin settlement (Late Paleolithic, NNSM)



Herodotus. There are 4 huge fortifications within its territory (5,271 ha). The ramparts—up to 9 m high and 30 m wide—and ditches 6 to 8 m deep used to stretch for 27 km! The ploughing Scythians resided around the settlements. They traded with Ancient Greek cities of Northern Black Sea Coast.

Middle Ages



The Goth invasion put an end to the antique period in history. The Byzantine Empire emerged. In the 5th-6th cc. it started strengthening its major base in the Crimea—Chersonese. Emperor *Justinian I* (527-565) initiated the construction of a fortification system around the city—'long walls'. They blocked mountain accesses. The remains of these walls can be seen even today. The Goths and the Alans established their states patronized by Byzantium. Doros, Gothia's capital, was on Mangup. With Byzantine support, a strong fortress of 93 ha area was erected here. Alania was situated to the west from Gothia. Its capital was Fully Fortress built on Chufut-Kale plateau, close to Bakhchisarai, in the 6th c. Another Alanian fortress was constructed on Eski Kermen plateau. In the 4th c. the Goths adopted Christianity in Arianism version. As early as in 325, bishop *Kadm* repre-

Mangup. Ruins of Citadel and Prince Aleksei's Palace (1425). Carved case of palace window



Mangup. The 2nd defence line tower built in the early 15th c. on the remains of the 6th-century Byzantine walls

View on Mangup Mount

sented the Gothic Eparchy at the 1st Ecumenical Council in Nicaea. The Gothic Bishop *Ulfil* (311-383) translated the Bible into Gothic. The Gothic Eparchy was ranked highly—the 37th—among



the Constantinople Patriarchate Eparchies. *John of Gothia* spoke against the iconoclasm and sheltered many highly educated monks who had escaped from Byzantium. Hence cave monaster-

ies appeared in the Crimea in the 8th c., the most known being Holy Dormition Monastery at Bakhchisarai. The Gothic language was used in the mountainous Crimea till the 17th c. An important part was played by the Bosphorian Eparchy (63rd in the 7th c.) A bishop's residence was in Panticapaeum (Kerch). The one-of-a-kind Cathedral of John the Baptist has preserved there. The structure combines Byzantine basilica-shape and cross-domed architecture systems. Layers of stone blocks are interlaid with those of flat bricks. The cathedral





Chufut-Kale. Southern Gate and defensive wall (15th c.)



Holy Dormition cave monastery

General view on Holy Dormition cave monastery



Saltiv pithos (8th-9th cc., DLM)

masonry includes also the 8th-9th cc. amphoras used as resonators.

The other Orthodox centre in Ukraine-Rus was Chersonese Eparchy. Later Chersonese became a major missionary and cultural impact centre for Kyivan Rus. At the end of the 13th c. the Chersonese Eparchy became a metropolitanate.

In 558-582 Khagan *Bayan* united the Avars, Mongolian, Turkic, and Iranian tribes living on the Northern Black Sea Coast and in Southern Pannonia into the Avarian Khaganate (Empire) that subdued the Slavs. The Avarian Khaganate fought with Byzantium, and the Slavs trained by the Avars even attacked Constantinople. In the late 8th c. the Avarian Khaganate was crushed by *Charlemagne*. In the 7th c. Bulgarian Khagan *Organa* founded the powerful state of Great Bulgaria, incorporating the North-Eastern Black Sea Coast, the Eastern Crimea, and Kuban, with Phanagoria (Taman) as the capital. It followed the traditions of Bosphorian Kingdom and was supported



by Bosphorian aristocracy from noble Sarmatian, Alanian, Gothic, and Herulian families. In 619, Khagan *Organa* was baptised together with his son *Kubrat* and the court in Constantinople and concluded an alliance with Byzantium. Reigned by Khan *Kubrat*, Great Bulgaria Khaganate reached the most mighty. Its territory stretched till Kyiv. Khan *Kubrat* is supposed to have been buried at the left bank of the Vorskla at the village of Mala Pereschepyna (Poltava Region) in the 660s. In 1912 hundreds of marvellous gold and silver articles were found there. This burial place is linked to the name of *Kubrat*, and the unique findings are kept in the Hermitage (St. Petersburg). After *Kubrat's* death the Great Bulgaria was divided by his five sons (into tribal unions–hordes). One horde headed by Khan *Asparukh* went to the Danube and founded the



Turkic 7th-9th cc. idols at Chuguyiv



Vilnius. The view of the Old Town. In the centre, Dormition Cathedral

Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Rus

In the first half of the 14th c. the talented Lithuanian Duke *Gediminas* (1316-1341) united lands of Lithuania and White Rus (Bela Rus) and established the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Rus (GDL), moving the capital from Troki (Trakai) to Vilnius. In the 1320s he annexed lands of Volhynian and Kyivan Rus, appointing *Olgimont* (1324-1331?), Prince *Holszanski* of Lithuania to reign Kyiv. But the Golden Horde won Kyiv Principality back soon.

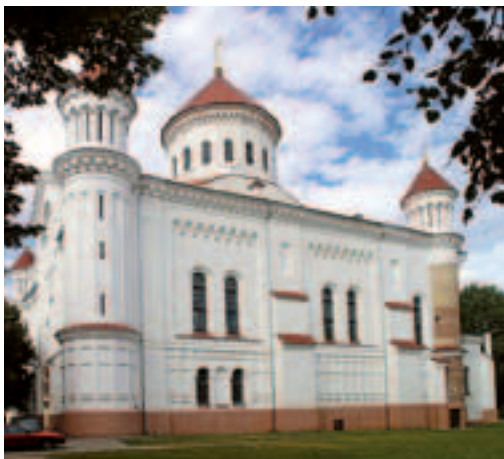
Having taken Rus' lands under his power, *Gediminas* borrowed the highly developed Rus' culture, declared the Old Rus' language to be used officially in the GDL, adopted the Rus' laws and administrative system. The Orthodox



Great Duke of Lithuania and Rus Vytautas Alexander (1350-1430, LNM)

or 'Rus' faith became dominating in Lithuania, with words 'Orthodox' and 'Rus' taken as synonyms. Inhabitants of Lithuanian Rus were called Rusyns, while those of Moscow Rus, Moscovites. Such cultural policy of *Gediminas* encouraged Rus principalities to join voluntarily the GDL so that they might resist successfully the Golden Horde in the south and the Crusaders in the north.

Most Rus' lands were united in the GDL by *Gediminas*' son *Algirdas* (baptismal name – *Demetrius*, 1341-1377). On his order Kyiv architects raised Blessed Virgin Cathedral in Vilnius in 1346, using Dormition Cathedral (of Kyiv Cave Monastery) as a model. Later, in 1415, Grand Duke of Lithuania *Vytautas* called a Council of Western Rus bishops in Navahrudak (Belarus) and set up an Orthodox metropolitanate separated



Dormition Cathedral (1346) in Vilnius

Trakai Castle in Lithuania (14th c.)



from the Moscow one. The residence of newly elected Metropolitan of Kyiv and All Rus *Gregory (Tsamblak)* was to be Kyiv, but after the city was destroyed by Emir *Edigu* (1416), it was moved to the cathedral in Vilnius.

In 1362 *Algirdas* won a great victory over the Tatar Hordes at the Syni Vody (Blue Waters) River, with the spacious Kyiv Land becoming an autonomy in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Rus. Kyiv fell under the princely reign of the *Algirdas (Olgerd)* in Slavic) dynasty, first *Algirdas*' son *Vladimiras* (1362-1395), then another son *Skirgaila* (1396-1397). *Algirdas* involved Rus princes into the governance, preserved and widened the Rusyns' rights. Such policy strengthened the new state.

Under the reign of Prince *Vladimir Olgerdovich* Kyiv princely domain stretched



Battle of Grunwald
by Jan Matejko
(1878, NMW)

from Zhytomyr in the west to Kursk in the east. The southern borders were the Vorskla River and the Ros River. In the late 14th c. the prince built a fortified residence on Castle Hill in Kyiv.

In 1340 the governance over the independent Principality of Galicia-Volhynia (p. 61) was taken by *Liubartas*, a Gedinimas' son, baptized in Orthodoxy under the name of *Dmitry*. He was elected for reigning after the extinction of the *Romanovych* dynasty since his wife was *Agrippina*, a daughter of Prince of Volodymyr *Andrej (Andrew) Yurievich*. In 1349, after *Agrippina*'s death, the Polish king *Casimir III* declared his right and conquered Galicia, while Volodymyr-Volhyn Principality of *Liubartas* was included into the GDL. Prince *Liubartas* built a powerful fortress in Lutsk—the Upper Castle and the Surrounding Castle, moving a principality capital there.

In 1386 *Liubartas* died, while the GDL and Poland concluded the Union of Krewo. Grand Duke of Lithuania *Jogaila* married Polish Queen *Jadwiga*, converted to the Roman Catholicism under the name of *Wladislaus* and subdued lands of

Novohrudok. The ruins of the castle, the residence of great dukes of Lithuania, and Transfiguration Cathedral (1395)





*Zaporozhians
Are Writing
a Letter to
the Turkish
Sultan by
I. Repin
(KFAM)*

Cossack Ukraine

Al Masudi, an Arabic geographer, (+956 AD) placed the people of Kašak next to the Alans between the Caucasus and the Black Sea. In Rus they were called Kassogs, though their self-name was the Adygeis or Cherkesses. In the Byzantium this area was known as Kas-sakia, and in the Latin *Codex Cumanicus* (1294) this people appeared as *cosacs*. The Cossacks or Cherkasses are a collective name for descendants of nomads used

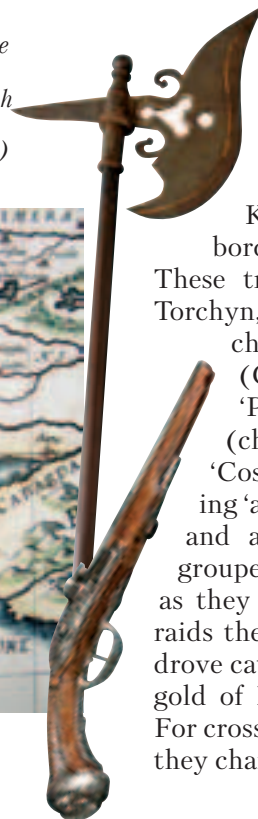
*Kozelets. Regimental
chancellery building
(1756-1760,
archts. A. Kvasov,
I. Hryhorovych-
Barsky)*



*A battle-axe
(16th c.)
and a Dutch
pistol
(1675-1680)*



*The fragment of the map of Russia by Hessel Gerritsz.
The Netherlands (1613)*



to settle in the Ukraine-Rus steppes—Black Hats, the Torkils, the Kassogs-Cherkesses, the Cumans, the Berendei—who had been invited in the 10-11th cc. by Kyivan princes to defend the Rus' borders and to serve as their guards. These tribes founded towns of Torsk, Torchyn, Cherkassy, Chyhyryn, Berdy-chiv (Berendei's capital), Uman (Cuman, a capital of Cumans, or 'Polovtsi', named after the straw (chaff)-coloured hair). The word 'Cossack' came from Turkic, meaning 'a free man, an adventurer, a guard and a robber'. Some free Cossacks grouped for search of 'Cossack bread' as they called booty. And between the raids they hunted, fished, picked honey, drove cattle, and supplied salt—the white gold of Middle Ages—from the Crimea. For crossing the Dnieper and the Donets, they charged a fee (levy).



Under *Vytautas* many Cossacks started serving for the GDL as border guards. The Rus princes—the *Ostrozhsy*, *Vyshnevetsky*, *Hlinsky*—took on the Cossacks to soldier in their private armies, which numbered 10-15 thousand people. King *Sigismund* (1506-1548) is supposed to grant the lands around the Ros, the Psel, the Vorskla, and the Sula to Zaporozhian Cossacks, so that the frontiers be protected from the Tatars. Then the construction of fortified strongholds—Kaniv, Cherkassy, Chyhyryn, Bila Tserkva, Bratslav—began.

The Volhynian princes needed a reliable protection from the Tatar raids to succeed in civilizing the steppes. Prince *K.I. Ostrozhsy* (1460-1530) raised mobile detachments from the free Cossacks supported with a frontier fortress system. If the Tatars attacked, they could assembly quickly, making a big army led by princes. Voevodes *Nemyrovych*, *Dashkovych*, and *Lanckoronski* became the first Cossack chiefs ('ataman'). The *Ostrozhsy's* initiative



The monument to P. Konashevych-Sahaidachny in Kyiv (2001, archt. M. Zharikov, sculp. V. Shvetsov and others)

Cossack Mamai with the attributes of nomadic warrior: a horse, a pike, a sabre, a kobza (traditional musical instrument), a bottle with a bowl, etc. (18th c., NAMU)



Tiahynka. The Cossack Glory monument (1992) in honour of the 500th anniversary of the first battle of the Zaporozhian Cossacks and the Turks

Beryslav. Church of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin (1726, 17m high inside)

was followed by the outstanding military commanders—princes *Fedor Sanguszko*, *Bohusz Koretski*, *Stephen Zbarazhski* and *V.K. Ostrozhsy* (1526-1608). A true legendary hero became Prince *Dmytro Vyshnevetsky* (*Wisniowiecki*), who was descended from *Gediminas*. To strengthen the security of GDL and Poland's frontiers, he built a Sich (a log fort with abatis) on Mala (Small) Khortytsia Island behind the Dnieper rapids in 1553-1556 and quartered his Cossacks-Cherkesses there. The prince set up military hierarchy for them, established the mace and the seal, having even an idea to create an independent principality there. For sea raids the Cossacks used *chaykis*—narrow light keelless boats 60 feet long that might carry up to 50 men. It took fearless Cossacks forty hours to sail in them across the Black sea and attack Turkish settlements. *Vyshnevetsky* destroyed the Turkish fortress of Islam Kermen. Leading the Zaporozhian and Don Cossacks as well as Moscow troops, he raided successfully the Crimean Khanate, reaching Perekop and Azov. Just his name terrified mystically the Tatars and the Turks. With the help of a traitor, the Turks took the prince as a prisoner. Sultan *Suleiman I* offered *Vyshnevetsky* to convert to Islam and transfer to Turkey. The prince refused. Then the Turks throw him from a high tower. Falling down, he hooked with his rib and hanged for three days, bleeding and giving the sultan and the Muslim faith hell. The Turks, having burst into





*Empress
Elisaveta
Petrovna
(by the original
by Louis
Caravaque,
18th c., SHM)*

the decline of Sweden started, while the French diplomat *L.P. de Segur* pointed out that this battle had changed the fate of Eastern Europe and turned it to the European civilization path.

Having supported *Charles XII*, the Zaporozhian Cossacks had to leave under the protectorate of Turkey and the Crimean Khanate after his defeat. They created a new Sich in Oleshky. After *Mazepa's* death the Cossacks elected *Pylyp Orlyk* a hetman. He worked out the first Constitution of Lesser Russia (called *Parva Russia in Pacta et Conditiones*, 1710), which main concepts were limits on Hetman's power imposed by the elected nobility and the introduction of position of trea-

surer. *Mazepa* was fabulously rich, but the whole hetman treasury was inherited by *Mazepa's* nephew, while *Orlyk* remained without money and influence. Under the Tatar power the Sich appeared in poor position. The Khan deprived the Cossacks of many privileges. They began asking for a permit to return to the Empire. But only in 1733, under the request of Kyiv General Governor *von Weisbach*, Empress *Anna Ioannovna* allowed the Cossacks to return to the former lands.

By the early 18th c. graduates of Kyiv Mohyla Academy promoted by *Mazepa* had been at all key ideological positions of Russia. They developed a concept for Empire and its Eastwards Expansion. The implementation of this concept was largely contributed by those who came from Lesser Russia: *Stephan Yavorsky*, Chair-

*Empress'
Elisaveta Petrovna
carriage given
to Metropolitan
Rafail
(Zaborovsky).
18th c., NMHU*



man of Synod, *Dimitriy Tuptalo* (*St Dimitriy of Rostov*), Metropolitan of Rostov, *Philopheyy Leschynsky*, Metropolitan of Siberia and Tobolsk, Reverend *John of Tobolsk*, *St Innokentiy*, Metropolitan of Irkutsk. In 1715 the first Orthodox Mission

*Kozelets. Nativity
of the Mother of God
Cathedral (1752-1763,
archs. B. Rastrelli,
A. Kvasov,
I. Hryhorovych-
Barsky) and the part
of its iconostasis
(archt. B. Rastrelli)*



in Beijing was headed by Archimandrite *Hillarion (Lezhaisky)*. A major part in creating the Russian Empire was done by *Theophan Prokopovych*, born in Kyiv, an associate of *Mazepa* and Chairman of Synod. He worked out theoretical principles of absolutism, and when the Peace Treaty of Nystad was made, proposed *Peter I* to take a title of Emperor of All the Russias.

The southern borders of Ukraine-Rus were strengthened. In 1735-1739 the Ukrainian fortified line with 16 fortresses was built. In 1751, invited by Empress *Elisabeth*, daughter of *Peter*, the Serbs migrated to the Dnieper Land from Austria. They founded a number of military settlements, and the region was called



Count Aleksey Rozumovsky (1709-1771, 18th-century portrait, NMHU)

Baturyn. Resurrection Church (1803)—a burial vault of the princes Rozumovsky

New Serbia afterwards. Here, at the Ingul River bank, the biggest regional fortress of St Elisabeth was built in 1754-1757. 14-metre long earthy ramparts with deep ditches stretched for 7 km. The fortress played a major part in the steppe colonisation and the fight between Rus and Turkey for the access to the Black Sea.

The Lesser Russians by birth went on governing the Empire under Empress *Elisabeth*. In 1731 Colonel *F.Vishnevsky* noticed the young singer *Aleksey Rozum* and brought him for the tsar's choir in Petersburg. Here *Aleksey* won the heart of Princess *Elisabeth Petrovna* and became her favourite under the name of *Aleksey Rozumovsky*. Having acceded to the imperial throne, *Elisabeth* conferred



Kirovohrad. The cannon of St Elisabeth Fortress



him a title of count, a rank of field marshal, and got married him secretly. *Aleksey* helped his talented brother *Kyrylo* make a meteoric career, and supported many comers from Lesser Russia. In 1746 the Empress appointed Count *Kyrylo Rozumovsky*, being 18 years old, President of Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Under his power, the Academy reached the leading positions in the science, and talent of *Lomonosov* sparked. In 1744 the Empress visited Lesser Russia and liked it so much that she laid down her palace and St Andrew's Church in Kyiv.

In 1747 Elisabeth restored the Hetmanate in Lesser Russia. In 1750 in Hlukhiv the Cossack nobility elected unanimously *K.Rozumovsky* 'Hetman

Hetman Count Kyrylo Rozumovsky (1728-1803, by the original by P. Batoni, 18th c., SHM)

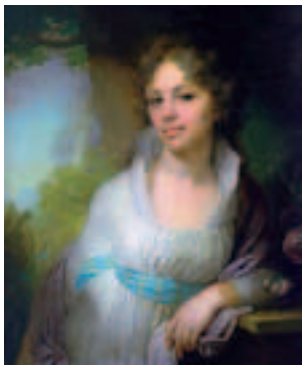


of All Lesser Russia, Both Banks of the Dnieper, and Zaporozhian Host. The Hetmanate was controlled by the Foreign Affairs Board. Hetman *Rozumovsky* settled in Baturyn where he initiated the Petersburg life style. The hetman started a large-scaled court reform, separating the court functions and introducing the court of appeal. Much attention was paid by *Rozumovsky* to the promotion of secular education after Western European model. He planned to open a university in Baturyn and a system of secular schools. The hetman took also decisions on state frontier defence, Cossack army life, imposed restrictions on distillation that spread enormously. Unfortunately, the death of Empress intervened the realisation of all his plans.

Prussia. In 1674 he published *the Synopsis* at the Lavra printing house. In this work Gizel proved the Moscow tsar the communality of traditions and the integrity of Big and Lesser Russia to rationalize the need of proceeding with the fight against Rzech Pospolita in order to liberate Rusyns from the power of Catholics. The point is that Moscovia followed the policy of isolation then. *Gizel* even intentionally neglected a dynastic gap between the *Romanov* and the *Kyivan Riurykides*. This book was re-printed dozen times, up to 1861, and was used as a textbook on history in the empire. The poem *Conversation of the Great and the Lesser Rusias* (1762) and *History of Rusies or Lesser Russia* (late 18th c.) relied on its concept. They proved equality of both Rusias, glorified a heroic fight of Cossacks



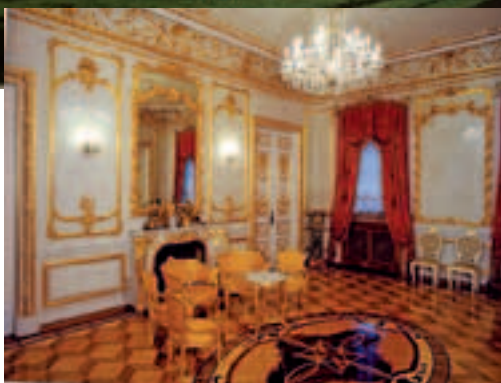
Kyiv Pechersk Lavra in 19th c. In the centre, the Great Belfry (1735-45, archts. I.-G. Schedel, F. Vasiliev)



The portrait of M. I. Lopukhina by V. L. Borovikovskiy (1797, STG)

for the freedom of Lesser Russia, and grounded rights of Cossack nobility to be approved in the empire. This purpose was achieved in the 1830s when all Lesser Russian titled landlords were enobled. The concept of *Gizel* was used by historians *Tatishev*, *Karamzin*, *Solovyov*, and *Kluchevsky*. An important contribution for the development of philosophy was made

by *Hryhoriy Skovoroda* (1722-1794). In 1783 *Catherine II* issued an edict that allowed everybody to publish books that meant a beginning of the era for intellectual life in the empire. To deal with arts and literature became a prestigious activity, that was encouraged by the empress herself. Reforms of *Catherine II* and urban development resulted into the emergence of a new social group—Lesser Russia intelligentsia (intellectuals): doctors, teachers, art workers, land surveyors. A lot of noble estates appeared in Ukraine, and this culture reached its peak in the 19th c. The nobles needed architects, painters, producers of refined furniture, porcelain, sculpture. Baroque was replaced by Imperial Classicism. Its benchmark was a palace of Count *Rozumovskiy* in Batu-



Kyiv. Mariinsky Palace (1745-1752, archt. B. Rastrelli, I. Michurin) and its interior

ryn (1799-1803, architects *A. Rinaldi*, *Ch. Cameron*). Designs of Italian *G. Quarenghi* were used for erecting Transfiguration Cathedral in Novhorod-Siversky and a number of palaces for Prince *Kochubey*, Prince *Bezborodko*, Count *Kamburley* (settlement of Khoten). Unlike the Left-Bank Ukraine, the Right-Bank Ukraine ruled by Poland

did not show a synthesis of higher and folk culture. In Poland szlachta considered Rusyns-Ukrainians a low nation, villains to be culturized and catholicized. The refined culture developed in the society of magnates and Catholics. Baroque was borrowed in its pure form, these are splendid ensembles of Jesuit Collegium in Kremenets (1731-1743, architect *P. Girzitsky*), Pochaiv Lavra (1771-1783, architect *G. Goffman*), Cathedral of St Jur (George) in Lviv (p. 63), a town hall in Buchach (1551, architect *B. Meretin*, sculptor *I. G. Pinzel*), Dominican Cathedral in Lviv (1749-1764, architect *J. de Witte*, sculptor *S. Fessinger*). Expressive statues by *Pinzel* (p. 64) capture one's attention. The 'Sarmatian portrait' (portraits of Khmelnytsky, Mazepa, Prince Vyshnevetsky) also refers to the magnate culture.



The urban Orthodox culture of Chervona Rus is represented by excellent Baroque works of *Ivan Rutkovich* (Zhovkva iconostasis, late 17th c.) and *Iov Kondzelevich* (1667-1740?, Bohorodchany iconostasis for Maniava Hermitage) as well as the iconostasis of Friday Church in Lviv (p. 63).

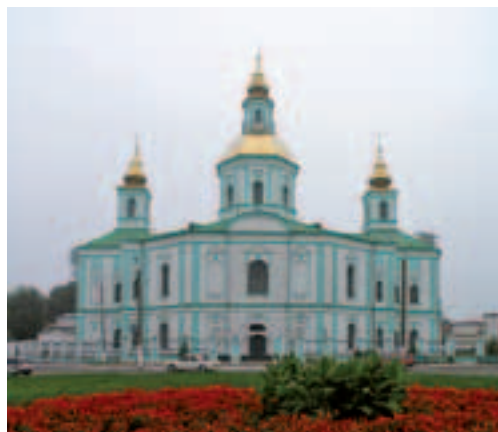
The folk archaic culture of Western Ukraine is seen in wooden churches: squat three section Galician and Boiky ones, cross-shaped five section Gutsul ones, and raised to the sky Lemki ones. The same archaics and pleasant primitivism are found in the painting and sculpture of folk self-taught artists.

Dykanka. St Trinity Church (1780, archt. N. Orlov).

According to N. Gogol's novel Christmas Eve, this is the church which blacksmith Vakula painted. There is a burial vault of P. V. Kochubey under the temple



Okhtyrka. Intercession Cathedral (1753-62, archts. B. Rastrelli, D. Ukhtomsky, S. Dudinsky)



Chernihiv. Our Saviour's Transfiguration Cathedral iconostasis (1798, archt. I. Yasihnin, craftsmen S. Voloschenko and S. Belopolsky, art. T. Mizko)



Intercession Church (1779-81) in Fastiv

Pochaiv Lavra. Dormition Cathedral (1771-83, archt. G. Goffman)



Early 20th-century Culture

A boom of the bourgeois economy of Ukraine-Rus at the turn of the 20th c. was accompanied with culture development led by Kyiv. Kyiv culture environment happened to be particularly rich in semiotics. Different worlds coexisted there simultaneously: the sacral (Kyiv as second Jerusalem) and the exoteric (fair buffoonery), the upper (Lavra and Pechersk saints) and the lower (witch-



Kyiv. The House with Chimaeras (1902, archt. V. Horodetsky, sc. E. Sala) and its interior



Poltava. Province Land Council building (1908, archt. V.G. Krichevski, art. N.S. Samokish)

es, mermaids, and Bald Mounts), the secular (opera and vaudeville) and the church (cathedrals and monasteries), the aristocratic, the bourgeois and Cossack mystic, ultramodern centre and sleepy countryside outskirts. The fashionable Art Nouveau style integrated easily and naturally various styles, epochs, and cultures of multinational Kyiv: Gothic,

Empire, Baroque, Moorish (Karaites, Kenassa, archt. V. Horodetsky, 1902). The best samples of Kyiv Art Nouveau school include Ginsburg's House (1906-1911, archt. G. Schleiffer, E. Bradtman, V. Horodetsky), National Bank (1905, archt. A. Verbitsky et al., sc. E. Sala), mansion of L. Rodzianko (14 and 14A Yaroslaviv Val Street), House with Cats (1909, archt. V. Bessmertny), House with Atlants (1910, archt. Ledukhovskyy, sc. F. Sokolov), Chocolate House (1900, archt. V. Nikolayev), Makovsky clinics

Kyiv. House of L. Rodzianko (1911, archt. M. Klug)



building, House with Chimaeras, House of Weeping Widow. Calvary Panorama (1902) created by Viennese artists *G. Frosch, I. Kruger*, and Kyivan *S. Fabiansky* at Volodymyrska Hill left an unforgettable impression.

Since the late 19th c. Kyiv had been successfully competing with the theatrical Petersburg. In 1891 the Russian Drama Theatre of Solovtsov was opened in Kyiv, and in 1898 a magnificent 1100-seat building (today Ivan Franko Theatre) was built for it. *Nikolay Solovtsov (Fedorov, 1857-1902)*, a brilliant actor and director, started the whole epoch in the empire theatre life. In the late 19th c. *N. Sadovsky* together with *M. Kropyvnytsky* and *M. Starytsky* created the professional Ukrainian folk theatre. In 1906 *Sadovsky* set up a permanent theatre in Poltava, and in 1907, in Kyiv (today the Operetta Theatre). *Sadovsky* came from the theatre family of the *Tobilevich*, which playwright and actor *I. Karpenko-Kary*, actor *P. Saksahansky*, and actress *M. Sadovska-Barilotti* came from. The theatre company included also famous actress *M. Zankovetska (Adasovskaya)*. The orchestra of opera theatre directed by prominent conductors performed in Merchant Garden in the summer. Chateau de Fleurs (Castle of Flowers) café chantant was in the bottom part of the park. Here in 1879 the Russian Drama Society was founded, and Russian and Ukrainian theatre companies came on tours. Kyivans were fond of French wrestling, and for this purpose P. S. Krutikov's Circus in Art Nouveau style was built in Nikolayevskaya Street ('Paris



Kyiv. Makovsky's Clinic building (1908, archt. I.K. Ledukhovskiy, sc. F. Sokolov)

Corner') in 1903. The Krutikov's company included legendary wrestler *Poddubny*. The circus seated 2000 and had an excellent acoustics. There and at the Opera *F. Shaliapin, L. Sobolev*, Italians *Titto Ruffo, M. Battistini, G. Anselmi* performed many times.

The famous Kyivan dancer *Tomash Nizhinsky* had his own ballet company. His son, *Vatslav Nizhinsky*, became a ballet legend, and daughter *Bronislava* created 'Mefisto Waltz' and 'Funeral March' performed in Kyiv (stage scenery by *A. Ekster*). *Serge Lifar (1905-1986)* studied the dance art at



Lviv. Casino (1900, archt. Helmer, F. Fellner, now it is the House of Scientists) and its interior

her Kyiv studio. He headed a company of Paris Grand Opera, founded Paris Choreography University, was awarded with 'Gold Shoe' in 1955. The tomb of *Serge Lifar* at Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois Cemetery at Paris has a laconic epitaph 'Serge Lifar de Kiev'.

Cinema competed with theatres. There were 40 movie theatres in Kyiv in 1916, and *A. Shantser's* Cinema opened in Khreschatyk in 1912 could seat 1100 people! In 1910 Kyivans watched coloured movie 'Faustus' (director *J. Fagot*). The performance boom was accompanied by opening many cinema and theatre courses and studios.

This unique fabric of Kyivan cultural environment gave the world a plead

