



Dominican Roman Catholic Church 2 and its interiors



Ternopil castle 1



Church of Nativity 3



Church of Exaltation 4



## TERNOPIL – ZBARAZH – VYSHNIVETS – KREMENETS – POCHAIV

A **castle**★★ (1626-1631) on the hill once surrounded with bogs has preserved in the district center of **Zbarazh (Збараж)**. The castle withstood a long-time siege of *B.Khmelnitsky's* troops (these events are narrated in the novel by Polish writer *Henryk Sienkiewicz* 'Ogniem i mieczem' ('By Fire and Sword') filmed by *Ye.Hoffman*). In 1707 Tsar *Peter I* accompanied by Hetman *Mazepa* stayed in Zbarazh.

The castle has preserved, just slightly rebuilt, till our days. Today the palace houses the **Local History Museum**. The *Potockis* planted a **park**★ (1808) around the

### State Historical and Architecture Reserve

6 Khmelnytskoho Str.  
 ☎+3803550 2 30 15



### Museums

- ◆ **Regional Local History Museum** 10 3 Mystets'v Sq. ☎+380352 25 14 59
- ◆ **Arts Museum** 11 1 Krushelnytskoi Str. ☎+380352 22 80 72
- ◆ **Gallery** 12 13 Sahaidachnoho Str. ☎+380352 25 24 11
- ◆ **Historical and Memorial Museum of Political Prisoners**★ 13 was opened in isolation wards of the former KGB detention center, 1 Kopernyka Str.
- ◆ **Memorial Museum**★ dedicated to the famous opera singer *Solomiya Krushelnytska* (Krushelnytskoi Str.) is in the suburban village of Bile (to the north). Here she was born and spent her childhood and youth. In 1904 she brought a very beautiful **marble monument**★ – a girl in sorrow at the column with bronze wreath in hands – from Italy and installed it at the father's grave on the village cemetery. The stone **St Nickolas' Church**★ (1652, 1910) has preserved in the village.



Zbarazh castle

castle that is encircled with wide (up to 23m) **ramparts** and four pentagonal bastions. Underground **communications** used to lead to the defensive **Bernadine monastery**★★ (1627-1637) located in the town center (10 Nezalezhnosti Str.). It includes the three-nave **Roman Catholic Church of St Antonius**★ (1723), a two-storied **cell block**, and a two-tiered **over gate belfry** (1746-1755, Baroque, arch. *Johann Ganz*). The church interiors are still decorated with illusion painting (1<sup>st</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> c.) and the 19<sup>th</sup> c. murals.

The **Dormition Church**★ (1755-1758, Baroque), rather interesting in terms of its architecture, is not far from the Bernadine Monastery. Next to it is the Theological Seminary opened in the premises of the former **nunnery of Felician Sisters**★. The stone **Church of Resurrection**★★ (1760-1764, Ukrainian Baroque). A **mill** (19<sup>th</sup> c., 8 Halytskoho Str.). Structures of the **Trinitarian Monastery** (18<sup>th</sup> c., 1 Chekhova Str.). A **Great Synagogue** (1537, 17<sup>th</sup> c., 1 Sholoma-Aleikhe-ma Str.) and an old **Jewish cemetery** (16<sup>th</sup> c.). The stone three-chamber **Church of Transfiguration**★★ (1600) has preserved atop **Chernecha Hill** at the town western border in the village of Zaluzhia.

The stone **St Nickolas' Church**★★ with a bell tower (1575) and the wooden **St Michael's Church with a bell tower**★ (late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> cc.) may be seen in the village of **Kolodne (Колодне)** at M19 (E85) Highway.

Fairy tale like church in Toporivtsi



of famous pop singers Nazariy Yaremchuk and Vasyl Zinkevich. The sights list includes the **Folk Museum**, the **House Museum of Nazariy Yaremchuk**; the wooden **St Demetrius' Church**, **St Nickolas' Church**, the **Sts Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church**, the **House of Moscow-Golota** (all building date back to the 19<sup>th</sup> c.), the **building of town council** (early 20<sup>th</sup> c.), the **synagogue** (18<sup>th</sup> c., at present – House of Culture). As to cuisine the KOLYBA restaurant at CHEREMOSH Rest Center could be recommended.

Not far from it the wooden **church of St John of Suchava**★ (1792) has preserved in the village of **Vyzhenka (Виженка)**. A **chapel** dedicated to abolition of serfdom in Bukovyna (1848).

You could go from Chernivtsi to the village of **Toporivtsi (Топорівці)** where the archaic stone **St Elijah's Church**★ (1560) with a **bell tower** has preserved. This is one of the most ancient regional buildings merges Moldavian and Bukovian features. The church is of expressive defensive type: thick walls, narrow crenels instead of windows, a loop-hole parapet at the church top.

A newer big **church**★ was built in the traditional Romanian architecture style in 1914 and looks more as a fairy tale palace than a sacral object.

A traditional souvenir to be brought from Toporivtsi is a taistra bag embroidered or beaded that is still very popular with local people.

For travelling to **Khotyn (Хотин)** Kamianets Podilsky would be recommended as a starting point. See p....



St Elijah's Church in Toporivtsi

# Khmelnytskyi Region

ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКА ОБЛАСТЬ





Cathedral of Sts Peter and Paul 4



Nunnery of Bridgettines 5



Memorial complex 'Eternal Glory' 2



Lubart's Castle. Entrance Gate Tower 1



### Lutsk Sights

- 1 **Lubart's Castle**★★★ (Upper, 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> c.)  
**Museum of Book** (☎ +3803322 72 34 32), **Museum of Bells**★, **Gallery of Arts**
- 2 **Ruins of Roundabout Castle**★ and **Princes Czartorysky Defense Tower** (14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> c.)
- 3 **Nunnery of Sisters of Charity** (18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> cc., 17-19 Cafe-dralna Str.)
- 4 **Cathedral of Sts Peter and Paul**★★ (1606-1610) with a **bell tower** (1539)
- 5 **Nunnery of Bridgettines** (1624)
- 6 **Monastery of Dominicans** (cells, 18<sup>th</sup> c., 26 Draho-manova Str.)
- 7 **Synagogue with a tower**★★ (14<sup>th</sup> c., 1629, 19 Halyts-koho Str.)
- 8 **Lesia Ukrainka's House**★ where she started to write in 1890

- 9 **Kirche**★ (Lutheran church, 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> cc., 16 Karaimska Str.)
- 10 **Church of Intercession**★★ (15<sup>th</sup> c.)
- 11 **Church of Exaltation of the Cross**★ (1619, 1888)
- 12 **Monastery of Basilians** (1647, 5 Kondzelevycha Str.)
- 13 **Monastery of Trinitarians** (1729, 4 Medvedeva Str.)
- 14 **House of Peter I** (17<sup>th</sup> c., 2 Pushkina Str.)
- 15 **Monument to St Nickolas**, patron of Lutsk
- 16 **Monument to the first President of Ukraine M. Hrushevskyyi**
- 17 **Holy Trinity Cathedral**★★ (1752-1755)
- 18 **Volhynian Icon Museum**★★★ exhibiting the unique icon of the Mother of God of Chelm (Byzantium, 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> cc.) as well as 1.5thou articles (5 Yaroschuka Str. ☎ +3803322 4 34 12)
- 19 **Volhynian Regional Museum of Ukrainian Army and Military Equipment** (4 Na Taborysche Str. ☎ 03322 4 00 51)
- 20 **Volhynian Local Lore Museum** (☎ +3803322 4 25 91)
- 21 **Memorial complex 'Eternal Glory'** (1977, Shopena Str.)
- 22 **Taras Shevchenko Musical Drama Theater** (Teatralnyi Sq. ☎ +3803322 2 61 79)
- 23 **Philharmonic Society** (46 Voli Ave. ☎ +3803322 4 04 24, 4 05 36)
- 24 **Puppet Theater** (18 Kryvyi Val Str. ☎ +3803322 2 31 63)



Holy Trinity Cathedral 17



Church of Intercession 10



Church of Exaltation of the Cross 11



House of Peter I 14



### Ostrozhska Academy

In 1576, Prince *V. Ostrozhsyky* founded a printing house and a Greek-Slavic school, that later became an Academy. The Academy's first rector was *Gerasym Smotrytsky*. The Patriarch of Constantinople sent Greek scholars to teach at the academy, while Patriarch of Alexandria sent archimandrite *Cyryl Lukaris* (the future Patriarch of Constantinople), who was a rector of the Academy for some time. *Andrew Rimsha*, a famous Protestant theologian, gave lectures at the academy. *Jan Latosh*, a professor from Krakow, taught astrology, while the printing house was supervised by the Russian pioneer printer *Ivan Fedorov*. Slavic, Greek, Ancient Jewish, Polish, and Latin were taught at the Academy. Excellent teaching body promoted the highest quality of education. The first Slavic ABC book 'Bukvar' (1578) and the Ostroh Bible – the first full Church Slavonic edition of the canonical Old and New Testaments, were published here.

Brilliant countrymen Hetman *P. Sahaidachny*, *Iov Boretsky*, *E. Pletenetsky*, *V. Smotrytsky*, *I. Boryskevych*, *Z. Kopystensky* were among the 500 graduates of the Academy. They promoted education all over the Slavic world, established an Academy in Kyiv (1632) and a Higher School in Moscow (1687).

The creative environment of Ostrozhska Academy was conducive to the development of new Ukrainian culture that integrated in harmony the best achievements of the Eastern Byzantine mystic theology and the rational Western education system. In 1636, the original academy ceased to exist when a granddaughter of the prince, who had adopted the Western Christian rite, ordered to disassemble the academy's building and to use the bricks to build a Catholic school.



houses the **Museum of Book and Printing**★ exhibiting over 1,500 manuscripts and rare books of the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> cc. From the Novograd-Volhynskyi side, the town was protected with the **Tatar Tower** (73 Tatarska Str.), which also served as a town gate. It was named after the town area, settled mostly with the Tatars.

During the Cossack war, the town was greatly destroyed by troops of *B. Khmelnytsky*. Only the revival of **Ostrozhska Academy** in 1994 initiated a new epoch for the town.

**The Roman Catholic Church of Assumption** (former Dominican, 15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> cc., 3 Kn.Ostrozhskyyh Str.), with a **boundary stake** (18<sup>th</sup> c.) nearby.

**The Capuchin Roman Catholic Church** (1758, 2 Seminarska Str., and the monastery buildings house the Ostrozhska Academy)

**Synagogue** (17<sup>th</sup> c., 21 Lesi Ukrainky Str.)

In the village of **Mezhyrich (Межиріч)** one of the most marvelous Ukrainian **monasteries**★★ has preserved looking as an illustration to a fairy tale. The fantastical merge of various styles: Ancient Rus, Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque, the picturesque location at the junction of Rivers Viliya and Zbitenka as well as the eventful history make the monastery particularly attractive.

The legend tells that the monastery was founded on the site of a monk's hermitage destroyed by the Tatar-Mongols. In the mid-15<sup>th</sup> c. Princes *Ostrozhsyky* built the stone three-nave **Trinity Church**★★ instead of a wooden one. It was also a fortification. The Ancient Rus church became refined thanks to Gothic decorations, while brotherhood cells adjoined to the south and north



*Roman Catholic Church of Assumption in Ostroh*

### Local History Museum

in the Stone Tower

☎+3803654 2 26 58

### Ostroh Museum of Book and Printing

7 Papanyna Str.

☎+3803654 2 32 71

### State Historical and Cultural Reserve

5 Akademichna Str.

☎+3803654 2 26 56

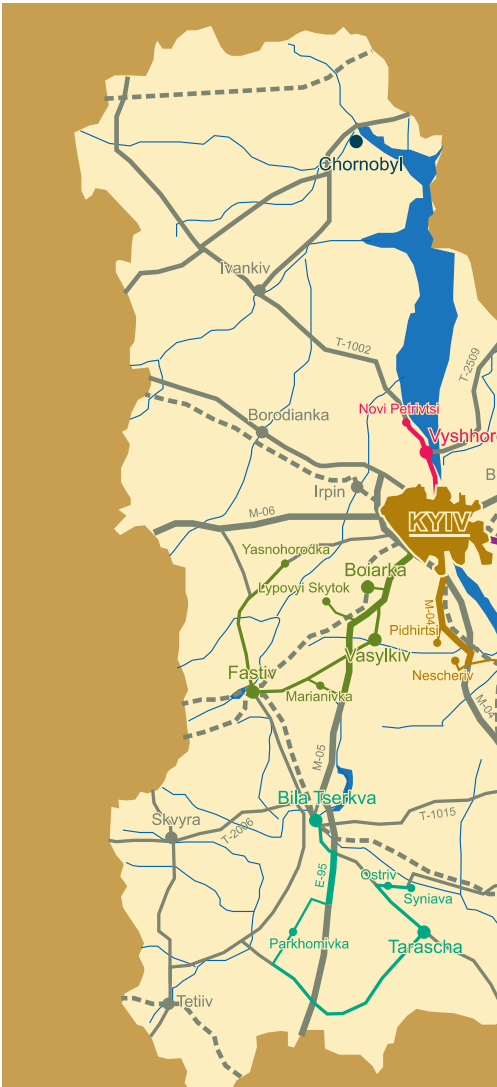
### Ostroh Numismatic Museum

45 Nezalezhnosti Lane

☎+3803622 2 26 98

*Trinity Church*





The Ros River

ANCIENT ARATTA - UKRAINE Museum



## KYIV REGION

Area: 28.9thou sq. km  
 Population: 1,821thou inh.  
 Regional Center: Kyiv



Church of St Michael in Pidhirtsi

## KYIV – TRYPILLIA – RZHYSCHIV – KAHARLYK – BOHUSLAV

The wooden three-frame three domed **Church of St Michael** (1742, 19<sup>th</sup> c. painting and carving) with a wooden two-tiered **bell tower** (mid 19<sup>th</sup> c.) is in the village of **Pidhirtsi (Підгірці)**.

The **Our Saviour Transfiguration Hermitage** (2004) of the **Holy Trinity St Iona's Monastery** (see Kyiv) is in the village of **Nescheriv (Нещерів)**. The **Our Saviour Transfiguration Church★** (1794, Ukrainian Baroque, Classicism) with the side altar of Beheading of St John the Baptist. There is an old **burial vault** with mysterious corridors at the south-western side.

The village of **Trypillia (Трипілля)** is located 20 km south of Kyiv in a picturesque place framed by three rivers – the Stugna, the Krasna, and the Bobritsia. Here in 1896-1898 the Kyiv archeologist **V. Khvoiko**, Czech by birth, found the remains of the settlements of the early agricultural tribe dated back to the Copper Age. While describing this culture, he named it after the near-by settlement – Trypillian. Over 2000 archeological artifacts of the Trypillian culture have been found for the past years. The culture existed for more than 2500 years: from 5400-5300 BC to 2700-2600 BC. The Trypillian culture is one of the early agricultural cultures of the Balkans. Moving slowly north-eastward, the Trypillians reached the Dnipro River and made a settlement on the right-bank Ukraine.

There are two museums in Trypillia dedicated to the Trypillian Culture. There are 700 exhibits in the **Regional Archeological Museum★**. The **monuments to V.Khvoiko** (sc. *M.Horlova*) and **Dialogue of Cultures – Amity Table** (arch. *A.Ignashchenko*) are at the museum. Nearby you will find the **obelisk monument** to members of Youth Communist League (Komsomol) who participated in the Trypillian 1919 Campaign. And this is the

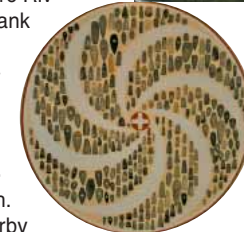
## Our Saviour Transfiguration Hermitage



## The Regional Archeological Museum

☎04472 3 32 99

## Reconstruction of Trypillian dwelling



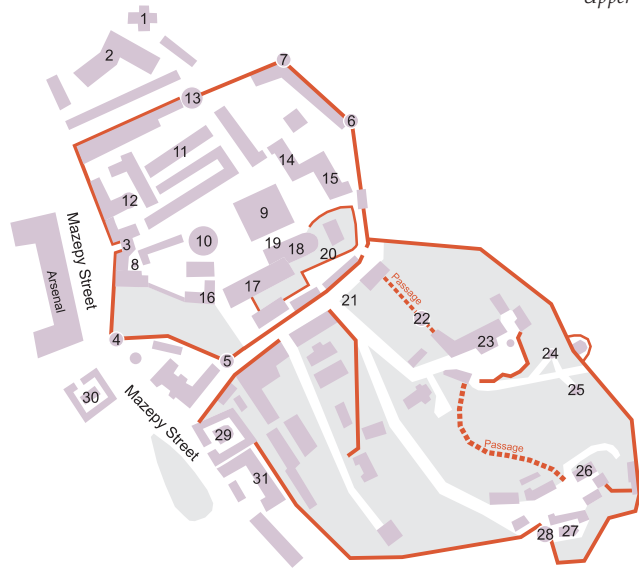
## ANCIENT ARATTA – UKRAINE Museum

1 Rybolovetska Str. (at the pier)

☎044 520 94 44, 067 771 90 10



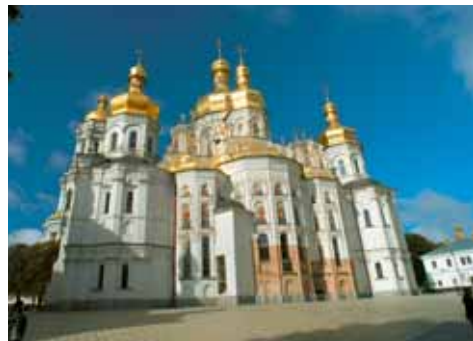
Upper Lavra



Dormition Cathedral 9 and its interior



32 Dormition Cathedral 9 and its interior



- 1 **Church of the Savior at Berestovo**★★★ (12<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> cc.)
- 2 **LAVRA Gallery**
- 3 **Trinity Over-the-Gate Church**★★★ (1106)
- 4 **Ivan Kushnyk Tower**★ (1698)
- 5 **Southern Tower**★ (1698)
- 6 **Onufry Tower** (1698)
- 7 **Painters' Tower** (Northern, 1698)
- 8 **Monument** on the grave of Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia *Constantine Ypsilanti* (1760-1816)
- 9 **Dormition Cathedral**★★★ (12<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> cc.)
- 10 **Dormition Cathedral Belfry**★★★ (1731)
- 11 **Klirosans' Block** (1720). **NEF Gallery**
- 12 **St Nickolas Refectory Church**★ (17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> cc.). **Museum of Theatrical, Musical and Cinema Arts of Ukraine** in the cells
- 13 **Church of All Saints**★★ over the **Husbandry Gate** (1696)
- 14 **Kovnir Block**★★ (18<sup>th</sup> c.). **Historical Treasures Museum**★★★
- 15 **Print Shop** (1720). **Ukrainian Museum of Books and Printing**★. Administration of the National Preserve
- 16 **Flavian's Library** (1908-1909). **Exhibition**★★ of M. Siadrysty's Microminiatures
- 17 **Metropolitan's House** (1727). **State Museum of Ukrainian Folk Decorative Art**
- 18 **Refectory** (19<sup>th</sup> c.). **St Anthony and St Theodosius Church**★★ (1895, Russian Byzantine Style)
- 19 **Grave of Piotr Stolypin**, the Prime Minister of Russia from 1906 till 1911
- 20 **View Point**
- 21 **Monument** to 2000 years of the Nativity of Christ. **View Point**
- 22 **Near Caves Belfry**★ (1763)
- 23 **Cross Exaltation Church**★ (1700). Entrance to the Near Caves
- 24 **Ciborium and St Anthony's Well**★ (1914)
- 25 **Ciborium and St Theodosius Well**★ (1914)
- 26 **St Ann Conception Church**★ (18<sup>th</sup> c.). Entrance to the Far Caves
- 27 **Church of Nativity of Mother of God**★★ (1696). Necropolis is close to it
- 28 **Bell Tower of Far Caves**★★ (1754)
- 29 **Resurrection Church**★★ (1696)
- 30 **St Theodosius Church**★★ (1696)
- 31 **I. Honchar Museum**★. **Ukrainian Folk Decorative Art**
- 32 **Upper Moscow Gate**★ of Pechersk Fortress (18<sup>th</sup> c.)
- 33 **Lower Moscow Gate**★ of Pechersk Fortress (18<sup>th</sup> c.)



Bell from the Dormition Cathedral Belfry



Lower Lavra



Monument on the grave of Constantine Ypsilanti