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The objects of the
UNESCO World Heritage in Ukraine

Reference book

Kyiv – 2015

UDC 719:341.123.04(477)
LBC 79.1

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**The objects of the UNESCO World Heritage in
Ukraine** : reference book / Ukr. Min. of Cul-re, Kyiv Nat.
Uni-ty of Culture and Arts, Scien. Lib. ; comp.
O. O. Skachenko. – Kyiv : publ. center of KNUCA, 2015. –
48 p. : il.

This reference book has inquiry about cooperation of Ukraine and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; gives information about historical and cultural, natural heritage of Ukraine, which is under UNESCO's supervision.

This edition is made for students, lecturers, members of information facilities and other specialists, who are investigating the international and cultural cooperation of Ukraine and UNESCO.

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From complier

Objects of the cultural world heritage, which are included to the UNESCO list, are very interesting for the entire population of our planet. Unique natural and cultural objects give us a great possibility to keep these natural nooks and hand-made monuments, which demonstrate wealth of nature and abilities of human mind's abilities.

Ukrainian historical and cultural heritage is enormous, it has been forming for many centuries, influenced by different nations. Apart from historical and cultural monuments our country has unique natural sources. That is why including of Ukrainian natural and architectural objects to the list of the world heritage means a lot to the formation of attractive tourism image of Ukraine, it's integration to the world community.

The first Ukrainian monument was included to the list of the world heritage in 1990. Nowadays (the beginning of the 2015) seven objects are included.

«The objects of the UNESCO World Heritage in Ukraine» was published for: familiarization with the main tendencies of Ukraine and UNESCO's cooperation, characteristic of Ukrainian objects, which are included to the world heritage of UNESCO.

Edition consists of 2 units. The first unit – «*Ukraine in UNESCO*» tells about 60-year old activity of Ukraine as a member of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Each of seven objects, included into the list of the world heritage of humanity, are characterized in the 2 unit, called «*List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Ukraine*».

This edition is made for students, lecturers, members of information facilities and other specialists, who are investigating cooperation between Ukraine and UNESCO.

Hanna Oleksandrivna Andres,
PhD, candidate of history, senior lecturer

**Popularization of cultural heritage.
Its meaning for protection of Ukrainian
monuments**

Ukraine is a state, rich in cultural heritage, which applies the epochs of Ukrainian complicated history visual methods. Our historical and cultural acquirement is an extremely valuable economical, mental and social capital, which is the main part of national self respect and appropriate representation of our country on the international scene. Preservation of cultural heritage affects the national mentality, confirms the heredity of primordial values and traditions, forms a basis for the stable development of society.

Ukraine works hard to improve its international image and increase tourism potential by the expansion of UNESCO list with Ukrainian cultural objects. State provides international cooperation in monument protection, e.g. they coordinate those bodies of State Authority, who protect cultural objects, also research institutions and public organizations, which are connected with UNESCO programmes, international cooperation within UNESCO and expansion of multiparty and bipartite international cultural cooperation.

Monuments protectors and museum business experts understand the importance and value of spreading knowledge about the historical and cultural heritage. This process requires the consolidation of efforts of both museum workers and monuments protectors and other experts of humanitarian sphere. The value of active cooperation with librarians here should not be underestimated. Librarians are conservators and relays of the historical, scientific and cultural memory, intermediaries in its transmission to the future generations and they also help to start the awakening of public interest in the human history, the native language, nature, architecture and culture in general. Librarians may contribute to the preservation, study and presentation of the cultural heritage of the country, using various forms and methods of library work.

Popularization is a potential, which should be given a priority level in protecting the cultural heritage of our country.

However, these activities should be directed to its main goal: the preservation of cultural heritage through the dissemination of information about attractions, by influencing public opinion. In order to avoid spreading false facts popularization should involve experts from relevant education in this area – the future professionals and current students of museum workers, monuments protectors, archaeologists, ethnographers and etc.

Methods of the cultural heritage popularization are quite different – edition of collections, travel guides,

tutorials, creation of information portals, social networking groups, official websites and others.

Edition «The Objects of the UNESCO World Heritage in Ukraine» is a result of initiative, solid scientific work of KNUCAA scientific library staff in close collaboration with museum workers and monuments protectors of Department of History of Ukraine and museology, with the support of leading scientific institutions in the field.

The initiative, launched by the library experts is essential for the education of future generations of museum experts and for raising of awareness of the Ukrainian cultural heritage to the public.

I hope that these projects will be continued in the future, which will give us opportunities to promote the rich historical and cultural heritage of our country. Because our public duty is keeping, learning and transferring our knowledge about cultural heritage to the future generations for the development of our culture.

Ukraine in UNESCO



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO – an international organization, specialized agency of the United Nations in the field of education, science, culture – promotes elimination of illiteracy, training of personnel, development of national culture, protection of cultural monuments.

Activities of UNESCO in the field of culture covers the following areas:

- preservation and revival of the material and non-material cultural heritage;
- development of arts;
- promoting modern cultures;
- promoting the return of the lost cultural property by the countries they came from;
- distribution of books and reading by developing book publishing;
- development of cultural industries and the development of cultural policies;
- copyright and related rights;
- analysis of the connection between culture and development, taking into account cultural factors in development;
- development of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue.

At the beginning of 2013 the number of participating countries was 195. The main is UNESCO centre isin Paris.



Ukrainian SSR became a member of UNESCO on May 12, 1954. From December 1962 UNESCO Permanent Mission of Ukraine operates in Paris.

Coordination of national institutions activities, associated with the participation of Ukraine in UNESCO is done by the National Commission for UNESCO (since 1956).

Cooperation between Ukraine and UNESCO has the aim to strengthen intellectual potential and to attract it to global processes in the humanitarian field, and use of UNESCO opportunities and resources and international experience of cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and communications in the national interest.

Representatives of the USSR in UNESCO were: Y. Kochubey (later Vice-Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, now Deputy of General Director of UNESCO), M. Reshetniak, A. Zlenko, V. Skofenko and others.

An important area of cooperation with UNESCO is the issue of making anniversaries of prominent figures and historical events of Ukraine to a calendar of memorable dates of UNESCO and participation in the celebration of these anniversaries. During the period from 1996 to 2011 this list included 21 new anniversary dates. In particular, in 2006 the 150th anniversary of the birth of writer Ivan Franko and the 100th anniversary of the birth of writer Ivan

Bagryany were celebrated, involving UNESCO; in 2008 – the 100th anniversary of the birth of physics Landau; in 2009 – the 100th anniversary of the birth of artist Maria Prymachenko and the 200th anniversary of the birth of writer MV Gogol; in 2010 – the 500th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Fyodorov, founder of printing in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine (joint bid with Belarus and Russia); in 2011 – the 150th anniversary of Shevchenko’s death and 1000th anniversary of the St. Sophia cathedral establishment.

As a part of the 36th and 37th sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO was taken a decision on inclusion of new dates to the calendar of memorable dates of UNESCO:

- 100th anniversary of the birth of Academician Amosov (2013);
- 150th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Vernadsky (2013 – joint bid with Russia);
- 200th anniversary of the birth of poet Taras Shevchenko (2014);
- 150th anniversary of the birth of poet Pavlo Grabowsky (2014);
- 150th anniversary of the birth of Mykhaylo Kotsyubynsky (2014);
- 200th anniversary of the birth of composer Mychaylo Verbytsky (2015).

As a part of UNESCO Ukraine initiated numerous international programmes and projects. In particular, during the 26th session of the General Conference of UNESCO it

was initiating the evolution of a mass international campaign to eradicate illiteracy. The campaign gained wide international recognition and became the basis of a 20-year programme of UNESCO in the field.

Ukraine also suggested using the media to advance peace, preventing war propaganda, violence and hatred between peoples that gave impetus to the development and adoption of corresponding Declaration (1978). Ukraine was among the initiators of the development of the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, launching the projects on the role of UNESCO in establishing a new international economic order, studying and spreading Slavik culture etc.

At the 27th session of the General Conference of UNESCO (1993) Ukraine initiated the development of «World Culture Program» This initiative started the reorientation of UNESCO activities to strengthen its ethical mission and its role in formation of the world culture psychology, trust and tolerance. Under this offer an interdisciplinary project «Towards a Culture of Peace» was developed. It caused an international conference «Good Governance and Culture of Peace in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe», which was held in 1999 in Kiev under the auspices of the President of Ukraine and the financial participation of UNESCO.

During the 29th session of the General Conference of UNESCO Ukraine initiated an appeal to the UN to declare one of the UN International Years a year of preservation and revival of cultural heritage. At the 56th session of the UN General Assembly this initiative was approved - 2002 was

proclaimed the International Year for the Protection of the World Cultural Heritage.

In the universities and institutions of Ukraine there are 11 UNESCO chathedras in the fields of: linguistics, philosophy of human communication, application of information and communication technologies in education, preventive education and social policy, ecology of anthropogenic regions, cryobiology, cell and molecular neurobiology, human rights and democracy.

Including of Ukrainian historical and architectural sites to the World Heritage List and non-material elements to the Representative List of the Non-material Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and the inclusion of Ukrainian biosphere reserves to the International network of Biosphere Reserves by UNESCO («Black Sea», 1982; «Ascania Nova», 1982; «Carpathian», 1992; «Danube», 1998; «Shatsky», 2002 are important to spread the information about Ukraine, extension of international cooperation and its integration to the international community.

The tripartite cross-border Ukrainian-Polish-Slovak Biosphere Reserve «Eastern Carpathians», 1998; Romanian-Ukrainian Biosphere Reserve «Danube Delta», 1998 .; Belarusian-Ukrainian-Polish Biosphere Reserve «West Polesie», 2012 were created in our region for the first time in the world.

List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Ukraine



Ukraine has ratified the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on October 12, 1988, and the first Ukrainian object was included to the list of World Heritage in 1990.

According to 2013 List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Ukraine included 7 items, representing about 0.7% of World Heritage in the world (981 as in 2013):

1. Kyiv: St. Sophia Cathedral with surrounding Monastic Buildings, Kiev–Pechersk Lavra (included in 1990);
2. Ensemble of Lviv historical centre(1998);
3. Cross-border (10 countries) object «Struve Geodetic Arc» (control points Baranivka, Katerynivka, Staronekrasivka, Felshtyn, 2007);
4. Natural Heritage objects «Beech Wildwoods of the Carpathians» (joint Ukrainian-Slovak transborder nomination, 2007);
5. Residence of metropolitans of Bucovina and Dalmatia(2011);
6. Wooden Churches of the Carpathian region of Ukraine and Poland (2013);
7. The ancient city-state – Chersonese the Taurian and its Hora (2013).

Among 7 objects 6 are cultural and 1 is natural.

One of these objects, namely St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev and the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra are recognized as creative masterpiece of human genius (criteria i).

Distribution of Ukrainian UNESCO World Heritage
by the criteria*:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
1	5	4	3	2	1	—	—	1	—

List of monuments has been changed and expanded in 2005, 2008 and 2011. So, in 2005 the buffer zone of the «Kyiv, St. Sophia Cathedral and the surrounding monastic buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra» has been changed, in 2008 «Ensemble of the historical center of the city» has been a little bit changed, and in 2011 the «Primeval Beech forests of the Carpathians» object was expanded by the inclusion of ancient German beech forests to the List of World Heritage.

4 of 7 Ukrainian UNESCO World Heritage sites are situated completely on the territory of Ukraine. 3 other attractions are partially in other states:

– *Items of Struve geodetic arc* are located in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus and Moldova;

– *Beech Wildwoods* are also in Germany and Slovakia;

– *Wooden Churches of the Carpathian region* are also situated on Polish territory.

* Inconsistency of objects quantity in the table with the total quantity of objects is caused by the fact that one monument can meet several criteria.

In addition, in the *list of candidates* for inclusion to the World Heritage List are 15 Ukrainian objects (the year of entry in the previous list is indicated in brackets), namely:

a) ten objects of cultural heritage:

– «Trade centres and buildings on Genoese commerce ways. From the Mediterranean to the Black Sea» (2010);

– «Kyiv: St. Sophia Cathedral and Monastic Buildings, St. Kyrylo and St. Andrew Churches, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra» (expansion of the «Kyiv: St. Sophia Cathedral with surrounding Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra» object), (2009);

– The historic centre of Odessa port-city (2009);

– Astronomical Observatory of Ukraine (2008);

– Mykolaiv Astronomical Observatory (2007);

– A set of UI objects - XVI centuries Sudak fortress (2007);

– Archaeological complex «Stone Grave» (2006);

– Bakhchisaray Khan's Palace (2003);

– The historic centre of the Chernigov city (1989);

– Cultural Landscape and canyon of Kamyanets-Podilsky city (1989);

b) one natural heritage object:

– Biosphere Reserve «Askania Nova» (1989)

c) two objects of mixed type:

– Arboretum «Sofiyivka» (2000);

– The grave of Taras Shevchenko and Shevchenko National Reserve (1989).

1. St. Sophia Cathedral with surrounding Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra



Kyiv Sophia Cathedral

Location: Kyiv

Time of creation: 1018

Year of inclusion to the list: 1990 (minor changes 2005).

St. Sophia Cathedral—Gods Wisdom, Kyiv Sophia or Sophia Cathedral – Christian cathedral in the center of Kyiv, Ukrainian monument of architecture and monumental painting XI–XVIII centuries, one of the few surviving buildings of Kievan Rus. One of the most important Christian objects of worship in Eastern Europe, the historical center of Kiev Metropolis.

Temple was founded on November 4, 1011, was consecrated on May 11, 1018, construction has been begun by Volodymyr the Great and completed by Yaroslav the Wise.

The ensemble of St. Sophia includes: Sophia Cathedral, Bell Tower, Metropolitan's House, refectory church, brother pavillion, Bursa, consistory, South entry tower, Zaborowsky gate, cells, Monastic hotel.

260 square metres of mosaics and 3 thousand square metres of frescos are preserved. The mosaics of XI century, which decorate the main part of the church – the central cupola and the main altar are especially valuable; they depict the main characters of the Christianity. They are arranged in strict order according to the «celestial hierarchy». Doubtfully you can find so many frescoes and mosaics of the XI century, preserved in a church anywhere in Europe.

Orans is considered to be a masterpiece of mosaic art. It is a figure of the Holy Virgin Mary, whose hands are raised in prayer. It is located in the central apse. Mosaic has 6 metres height. *Uniqueness*: Orans is made on the inner surface of the dome of the Cathedral. It seems that it is represented in various poses - standing, bowing in prayer or kneeling.



Kiev-Pechersk Lavra

Location: Kyiv

Time of creation: 1051

Year of inclusion to the list: 1990 (minor changes 2005).

The Assumption Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra – one of the largest Orthodox objects of worship in Ukraine, historical and architectural site, active monastery of Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Monastery status.

Since its foundation as the cave monastery in 1051 the Kiev-Pechersk monastery was the constant center of Orthodoxy in Rus. At the Upper Lavra there is a National Kyiv–Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve, which was granted a national status in 1996. Monastic life is concentrated in Lower Lavra. Both parts of the monastery are opened to visitors.

The architectural ensemble of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra has been forming for almost nine centuries and it has reflected the culture and spirituality development, changes of art styles, the improvements in engineering structures. It is organically linked to the unique landscape of the Dnipro and it also forms the silhouette of Kyiv.

Modern Lavra ensemble occupies the territory of 22 hectares and is divided into the following sections:

- Upper Lavra
- Near cave
- Far Caves
- Guest House.

Most of the monastery buildings and structures have architectural forms of Ukrainian Baroque middle of the XVIII century.

Great Lavra Belltower was built in 1731–1744 years. It's height is 96.52 m. You must manage 374 steps to climb to the top.



Church of Our Savior on Berestov

Location: Kyiv

Time of creation: XII–XVII century

Year of inclusion to the list: 1990 (minor changes 2005).

Church of Our Savior on Berestov is an ancient church around Berestov, architectural monument of XI–XII centuries. It is located outside the fortress walls of Kiev Pechersk Lavra, but is considered to be the part of the historic and architectural ensemble of Lavra, and in 1990 it was included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

The exact date of construction is not known for certain. The traditional version is that the church was built during the reign of the Grand Prince Vloodymyr Monomakh between 1113 and 1125 as was the main Cathedral of Perobrazhensky

monastery. After the destruction of Kyiv in 1240 for several centuries it was in decline.

In the years 1640–1644 by the efforts of Kyiv Metropolitan Petro Mohyla church building with only the western part was rebuilt in the Ukrainian Baroque style and repainted. At the beginning of the XIX century three-storey belfry in the classical style was attached.

Most part of the old foundations, which were not used in re-building, is preserved and made into museums. The interior of the church kept paintings of XVII century. And fragments of frescoes XII century were discovered.

In the Church of the Saviour in Moscow Yuri Dolgoruky – founder of Berestov is buried.

2. Ensemble of historical center of Lviv



Location: Lviv

Time of creation: XIII–XVIII century

Year of inclusion to the list: 1998 (minor changes 2008).

The historic center of the Lviv, or old town – historically the first area of the city where the it was founded, as it was

limited for a long time, and where developed from; political, economic and cultural center of the city.

The area of the historic center ensemble consists of 120 hectares of Old Rus and medieval parts of the city and territory of St. George cathedral on St. George's Hill. The buffer zone of historic center ensemble is defined outside the historical range and is about 3000 ha. According to archaeological evidences, the first settlement in these territories appeared in the twelfth century in the modern Old Market Square. In the middle of the thirteenth century, Prince Daniel Romanovich Galician founded the village on the site of Lviv in its current form.

Further development of downtown took place to the south, where it was founded a new Market Square and city neighborhoods. New downtown was surrounded by three rows of defensive walls, ramparts and moats. On the western boundary part of the riverbed Poltva was used in addition to man-made natural defensive strongholds. By the middle of the XVIII century, the city was limited by defensive buildings, which did not allow it to grow. Lviv has the most architectural sights in Ukraine.

3. Struve Geodetic Arc

Time of creation: 1816–1855

Year of inclusion to the list: 2005/

Struve Geodetic Arc («Russian-Scandinavian arc») – a network of old triangulation measurementpoints, 2820 km length, oriented north-south, built roughly along the 25-degree

meridian of east longitude of North Arctic Ocean coast(item Fuglenes) to the Black Sea (point Old Nekrasivka). Struve Geodetic Arc – the longest measurement of degree of the meridian arc, which was ever conducted by researchers to the twentieth century on the ground.



At first, «arc» consisted of 265 triangulation points near the tops of 258 triangles (polygons) that had a common side. 13 items were the main and were the combined astronomical and geodetic points. Foundation of these astronomical points in the nineteenth century has allowed Russian astronomers, led by Wilhelm Struve, to determine the size and shape of the Earth certainly. Measurements, conducted on Struve Arc, allowed to

calculate the length of the Earth's meridian with such a precision that even modern observation satellites have fixed them just for two centimeters.

The whole arc is divided into two main parts geodetic:

South arc between Old-Nekrasivka, $45^{\circ} 20'$ and Hogland, $60^{\circ} 05'$ length of $14^{\circ} 45'$.

North arc between Hogland, $60^{\circ} 05'$ and Fuglenes, $70^{\circ} 40'$ length of $10^{\circ} 35'$.

At the time of the creation Arc crossed the territory of two states – the Russian Empire and the union of Sweden and Norway. Accordingly, there are:

➤ *Russian arc* with length of $20^{\circ} 30'$, between latitudes $45^{\circ} 20'$ and $65^{\circ} 50'$ – from the southern point of the Danube to the town of Tornio in Finland (earlier garrison town of Russian Empire).

➤ *Scandinavian arc* with length of $4^{\circ} 50'$, between latitudes $65^{\circ} 50'$ and $70^{\circ} 40'$ – between Tornio and Fuglenes ultimate northern point.

Working on foundation of geodetic points of observation began in 1816 and lasted 40 years.

Struve Geodetic Arc – the first UNESCO Scientific sightever, running along the meridian through ten European countries: Norway, Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

During the special geodetic search and survey works, carried out in recent years with the active collaboration of scientists from interested countries, not all of the original items were found, many of them were badly damaged. That is why only the most well-surviving points – only 34 (including in Italy

– 5 points, Ukraine – 4 in – 2 in Moldova – 1) were included to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Struve geodetic arc items in Ukraine «Katerynivka» (Khmelnitsky region, P. Katerynivka); «Felshtyn» (Khmelnitsky region, P. Guards); «Baranivka» (Khmelnitsky region, P. Baranivka); «Old-Nekrasivka» (Odessa region, P. Nekrasivka).

4. Beech Wildwoods of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany



Location: Transcarpathian region, Tyachiv and Rakhiv areas
Year of inclusion to the list: 2007 (extended 2011).

Beech Wildwoods of the Carpathians – transnational serial natural object consisting of ten separate files, which are located along the axis with length of 185 km. It extends from the Rakhiv Mountains and Montenegrin spine in Ukraine to

west on Polonynsky ridge of Bukovynsky Tops Mountains and Vygorlat in Slovakia.

Ukrainian-Slovak object «Beech Wildwoods of the Carpathians» covers an area of 77,971.6 hectares, 29278.9 hectares of which are reserve kernel and 48692.7 hectares - a buffer zone.

Almost 70% of the territory belongs to the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve. The rest belongs to the Uzhansky National Park, and only a quarter is located within the Eastern Slovakia.

At the global level, this place is exceptionally valuable as a model of untouched natural systems of temperate forests. It represents the most complete and full ecological models that reflect the processes in pure and mixed forest stands in different climatic conditions.

Only here the precious gene pool of forest beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and several other species of its range are the best preserved.

«Beech Wildwoods of the Carpathians» is a very important object for understanding the full picture of the history and evolution of the genus of beech (*Fagus*), which is globally important due to its prevalence in the northern hemisphere. Beech is one of the most important components of temperate broadleaf forests that once occupied 40% in Europe.

Compared to other forest UNESCO World Heritage sites, Beech Forests of the Carpathians include specific flora and fauna (especially of trohlobiontny types) that add ecological complexity and completeness to these ecosystems.

5. Residence of metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia



Location: Chernivtsi

Time of creation: 1864-1882

Year of inclusion to the list: 2011.

Residence of metropolitan of Bukovina and Dalmatia is the most outstanding architectural masterpiece of Western Ukraine, a striking example postromantic trends in architecture, built in the spirit of eclecticism. Architectural and spatial properties of the composition of the architectural ensemble gave reason to call it an Eastern miracle. After the end of its building the Chernivtsi city received the metaphorical name of Jerusalem on the Prut.

Complex in the aggregate resembles a medieval castle. The yard is enclosed on three sides by buildings, resembling a kind of baroque ceremonial courtyard.

The residence was the spiritual symbol of tolerance Bukovina region, a symbiosis of architectural styles and cultures of all peoples living in the area. The contours of the walls reflect the influence of Byzantine and Romanesque

architecture. Moorish elements – towers with domes that look like minarets – reminds about peculiarities of religious architecture of the east. Gothic style is reflected in the structure of roofs, decorative details, the dynamics of the metropolitan church dome. And above all this dominate carving and painting of geometric Hutsuls ornaments to adorn the roofs and ceilings in main halls.

The ensemble of metropolitan residence consists of three monumental buildings: «Metropolitan», «Seminary» and «Monastery».

Metropolitan building is dominant of the entire complex. There were living, administrative and representative buildings and luxurious rooms, where the guests were organized audience and took place eparchial meetings. In this building were located the front office of metropolitan church service, consistory and administration of the Orthodox fund. The main rooms of the palace: lobby with big and massive columns on the ground floor, and «Marble», «Red», «Green» and «Blue» halls on the first floor.



Seminar building

located on the left side from «Main gate». The building is constructed in the form of Cyrillic letter «P», which together with the «Three-Svyatitelskogo church» and connecting galleries form a square with an inner green courtyard.



In his west corners extracting two square towers with roofs. The lower tier of gallery mould like arcade, which decorated with delicate hammered iron grating. Risalits of «Seminary Corps» endings of german-burgher tongs.

The monastic building (other names – «Guest building», «Prysviteriy»), situated on the right side of the «Main gate». In



architectural target – double-decker rectangular building. The central axis of the building formed by graceful, square multi-tiered tower, with a balcony over the main entrance and four hours.

The real highlight is a cron of «Star of David», which hold tower with a stylized cross on the steeple. With this decision architects wants to strees legacy of orthodoxy as like as

a whole christianity, from the biblical old testament traditions common to jews and christians and also immortalize memory of the financial assistance provided bukovinskoy orthodox metropolis of the Jewish community. The roof building, ornamented with multicolored tiles, reminds hutsul blankets of wool.

6. Wooden churches of the Carpathian region in Poland and Ukraine

Year inclusion in the list: 2013.

Ukrainian wooden churches – beautiful and authentic monuments which most pronounced national characteristics of architecture. In Ukraine there are about 2 thousand objects of wooden sacral architecture. Poland and Ukraine have decided to combine their efforts in fighting for worldwide recognition.

The two countries made a joint cross-border application «Wooden Churches of the Carpathian region in Poland and Ukraine», which was supported in June 2013. As a result – in world culture inheritance list gets into 16 of historically unique wooden churches: 8 from Ukraine and Poland.

On Ukrainian side – 4 of Lviv region, 2 of Zakarpattia and Ivano-Frankivsk. Churches represent such architecture types like: Hutsul (Ukraine), Galician (four Ukraine and two in Poland), Boikivskyi (two in Ukraine and one in Poland) and Lemko (all five in Poland).

«Located on the eastern edge of the East European transnational facility includes a selection of 16 churches, temples, constructed with horizontal wooden logs between XVI and XIX centuries. Orthodox and Greek-Catholic communities. They represents four ethnographic groups decorative and technical characteristics. Churches follow the authentic building tradition that have roots in the orthodox church architecture with interweave with elements of local tradition and symbolic links to the outer space picture of the church community. The church was built in framings way and crowned four or octagonal tops and domes. They completed by the wooden bell towers, iconostasis, polihromichni murals and church gates, yards and cemetery¹.

¹ Wooden Tserkvas of the Carpathian Region in Poland and Ukraine. – Access: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1043>. – name on the screen.



Church of the Holy Spirit

Location: Lviv region, Zhovkva district, village Potelych.
Processing time: 1502.

The oldest wooden church in Lviv region and Ukrainian framings oldest wooden temple. A striking example of building by Boyko style in steps-pyramidal ceiling. Wealthy local potters built it at his own expense in place of the former church burned by Tatars Boris and Gleb. There is a legend that the church of the Holy Spirit visited by the Liturgy Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

One of the most unique in church of Sv. Spirit is its monumental murals, which dates back to 1620-1640 years. Besides the fact that painting is one of the oldest and well-preserved, their value consists in perfection and integrity around the the house. «Deesis» icon made by famous painter Ivan Rutkovych in 1683.

Near to the church located a wooden two-tiered, 20-foot tall bell-tower which was built at the same time as the church. A bell tower repaired by the master Dominikovych Casimir in 1736.



Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Location: Lviv region, Turka district, village Matkiv.
Processing time: 1838.

Tryzruba Church is an outstanding monument of the boiko architecture and monumental art (having three peaks). Square logs located in the east-west axis. On both sides of the altar adjacent small rectangular sacristy. The main scope complete by octagonal top, above the nave with five halls.

And over the altar and pews - there four halls, which topped with onion-domed domes and crosses.

Encircles the church shelter stepped stub vine frames under which the western facade arranged glazed porch.



Holy Trinity Church

Location: Lviv region, city Zhovkva.

Processing time: 1720.

The outstanding monument of architecture and monumental art Galician school. The first church building was erected in 1601. June 17, 1719 outbreak of a fire which destroyed all the suburbs of Lviv and the Temple of the Most Holy Trinity. A new church was built in 1720 at the expense of parishioners and Prince Constantine

The church is a wooden, brick building with tryzub completion - sacristy. White stone window frames and portal moved here from dismantled castle.

In the temple located five-tier iconostas, with numbering about 50 icons created by craftsmen of Zhovkva school of painting and carving (John Rutkovich school) in

early XVIII century. In iconography implemented innovative search – images of saints possess by elements of Ukrainian facial features. The iconostasis is made of basswood, its decor has a deep groove, which performed by Ignatius Stobensky.



Church of St. George

Location: Lviv region, Drohobych city.

Processing time: 1502.

Monument of galician wooden architecture of the late XV – early XVI century. One of the best preserved.

Framings (tryzrubna) in the plan church with main square, nave and two side faceted choir (conch) and angular log-house porch and the altar (western section), moved in 1656 from Carpathian village Nadiyevoho. Church exchanged for salt, dismantled and moved to Drohobych on oxen. Installed on the site of a previous church that burned down. In 1678 was

built next to the tower. Church St. George repaired several times, but she don't lost original form.

Bottom of the church circled wide over-head in the form of arcade-galleries on pillars. Above the pews of the choir arch-galleries and Vvedenskaya chapel. Church crowned three log cabins on the main tops without wrinkles, and lay low tops with one room, all on octagonal pidbannykah. The interior of the church is decorated with frescoes, executed under the direction of Stephen Malyar and Popovic Medytskoho. In religious composition there rich decorative ornament mainly nature way.



Church of the Holy Spirit

Location: Ivano-Frankivsk region, Rohatyn city.

Processing time: 1598.

Holy Spirit Church built in the 1st half of the XVII century. even until now officially dates back to 1598 year – this date is discovered in the interior of the church on the north wall of the central frame (nave) and read at church pastor. Hippolyte Dzerovych late XIX century. The compositional basis of monumental sights are chetverik hex nave pews and altar blockhouses and attached to the western wall of the pews framed belfry square in plan form. It is one of the greatest monuments of wooden architecture of Galician school and Svyatoduhovskaya iconostasis is considered a heritage of both Ukrainian and world art.



Church of the Nativity the Blessed Virgin Mary

Location: Ivano-Frankivsk region, Kolomiya district, the village of Lower Verbizh.

Processing time: 1808.

Five-domed church of the Virgin is not belong to typological group of Hutsul wooden structures, and repeats the form of sacred buildings of Podillya and Slobozhanshchina. Located in the west part of the village on a hillside. The church, which comes from the nineteenth century. According to legend, built on the former monastyrische, as evidenced by remnants of defensive of ditch that crosses the territory monuments from the southwest. The area of monuments consists of church yard.

The area consists of monuments church yard, which occupies the north-eastern part of the cape; the old cemetery of XIX – early. XX century,with occupies the south-western part of the cemetery of the XX century,located in the western cape and extends to a deep ravine that limiting the monuments of the west. In the upper part of the hill along the perimeter of the yard in 1930. arranged a monolithic concrete fence with two entrances. In the northeastern part of the court, at the eastern fence of fencing located square, two-tiered bell tower. From the south-west side of the church yard bordered with the old cemetery where preserved chapel with family graves and graves with traditional stone crosses. The area monuments is 2. 22 hectares.



Ascension of the Lord Church

Location: Transcarpathian region, Rakhiv district, the village of Yassin.

Processing time: XVI century.

The Church is a perfect model for church building of Hutsul wooden temples (without nails). It has a unique correlation of lateral and central parts. Constructed from smooth hewn logs, a shingle roofs and small flashlights on them. The jamb of the church preserves the decorative composition with three crosses and the date of construction 1824. Inside the is magnificent iconostasis. Name Strukivska church comes from the surname of the founder of the village Ivan Struk who built a chapel on the site of the present church and hill, church are considered as holy.

Bell Tower was built in 1813 and consisting of an ensemble with the church. According to architectural and

artistic quality takes pride of place among the excellent masterpieces of Transcarpathian folklore. Lower fourwalls carcass layer above garret goes into octagon, which optically divided into three parts in shelters. Eight-tent top is crowned with a glavka cross. Light and shadow brushing elegant forms accentuate horizontal division, delineate every detail of the bell tower. The height of the fir buildings – 11 meters. They say it was moved to Ascension Church in 1895 by a fire with destroyed the church in the northern part of the village.



Church of St. Michael

Location: Transcarpathian region, Velyky district, village Uzhok.

Processing time: 1745.

Church is a pride of Transcarpathia, one of the most interesting buildings of Boyko style. Built in 1745 by masters

P. Cherneyivym. and I. Tsihaninikom. The temple concise manner fits perfectly into the mountain landscape. Three square, log-defined composition of his volumes, where dominant belongs to the average, the top which have two square, hip room and complete. Mountain above the altar is made lower and one room. Above the pews constructed a small bell tower, which much higher than altar top, but lower the central, that deprives the masses of the temple property and brings in its overall composition dynamics element and picturesque. Wooden church, built of spruce boards. Covered with shingles. Tryzrubna, having three peaks typical. By the appearance and design solutions monument belongs to the Boikos school of folk architecture, however, western top higher than eastern. Near the church stands Verkhovyns'ka classic wooden bell tower, square in plan, two-tier, covered (four times) dome, built in 1927.



Lemkivska church in Brunarah (now Poland).

After the ukrainian expulsion from the territory church passed to the Polish Catholic Church.

Wooden churches located on the territory of Poland, also, in fact, is Ukrainian. They meet the unique Ukrainian traditions and once used (or used) our countrymen: Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Brunarah (Malopolska Province, 1830), the Church of St. Paraskeva in Kvyatoni (Malopolska Province, 1810), Church of the Virgin in Ovchar (Malopolska Province, 1653), the Church of St. James in Povoroznyk (Malopolska Province, XVII century.) Church of St. Paraskeva in Radruż (Subcarpathian Province; 1583), the Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Smolnik, Sanok County (Subcarpathian Province, 1791), the Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Turin (Podkarpackie Province, 1803), Church of the Nativity Blessed Virgin in Hotyntsi (Podkarpackie Province, 1731).

7. The ancient city of Chersonese Tauric and his Chora



Location: Sevastopol

Processing time: IV century. BC. XII centuries. n. e.

Year inclusion to the list: 2013.

Chersonese Tauric (ancient greek Χερσόνησος – ἡ χερσόνησος) it means «peninsula» of the Middle Ages Kherson, Korsun in Slavic sources). Chora – agricultural region around Chersonese. Founded in 422–421 year b.c. by greek natives of Heraclea Pontica as a Greek colony on the northern coast of the Black Sea and in ancient times was an important trade, craft and political center of the south-western coast of Crimea. Located in the southwestern part of Crimea, near Quarantine Bay. Economical and political time of Chersonese prosperity accounted for IV–II century b.c. He was democratic state, minted his own coins.

The economy was based on viticulture, fishing and crafts, also they traded (corn, cattle and fish) with other Greek cities, Scythians and Tauri. In the V century Chersonesos became part of the Byzantine Empire. From V to XI century Chersonesos remained the largest city on the northern coast of the Black Sea and an important center of Byzantine culture. In the I century b.c. Chersonesos lost his democratic form of government, and became dependent from the Roman Empire and served it long time as a major outpost of its policy in the Northern Black Sea.

The unique safety of archaeological finds creates at the Chersonese Taurian Ukraine's first archaeological park.

At present in the territory of Chersonese located The National Reserve «Chersonese», based at Chersonesos Historical and Archaeological Museum-Preserve opened in 1892 with based on archaeological finds from excavations Chersonese. There are about 200,000 exhibits from V b.c to the XV century (over 5000 exposures) in museum stock.

On the reserve territory located the lions of Basilica, Zeno tower, Amphitheater, Temple with ark, Uvarov basilica, underground temple-mausoleum, mint and others.

Exposure reflect the ancient and medieval history of Chersonese. Visitors can see the remains of fortifications, streets, squares, houses, baths, city water reservoir and mint. The museum has interesting exhibits of Chersonese epigraphy collection of sculptures, mosaics and coins.

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Ministry of Culture of Ukraine
Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

The information publication

The Objects of the UNESCO

World Heritage in Ukraine

Reference book

Compiled By Olena Olekseevna Skachenko

Responsible for the release Yuriy Ivanovych Gorban

Format 210x297. Offset printing. Edition – 300 cop.

KNUCA Publishing center