

The multimedia system “The Lost Landmarks of Kyiv”

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Abstract:

“...Ukraine has been cut off from its historical past for long decades. Since the time of the 1917 Revolution many churches, historical monuments, cultural landmarks and other priceless parts of Ukraine heritage have been systematically destroyed and the names of their creators been swept away. The system reproduces the landmarks, many of which belong to world culture. This system allows the user to pick up systematized information about the landmarks: its exterior features, the time and history of its creation, the architectural style, the names of founders, etc...”

The Ukrainian nation has been excommunicated from its historical past for many decades. During this time thousands of historical monuments were demolished, the names of their creators were swept away.

Since the time of the 1917 Revolution many churches, historical monuments, cultural landmarks and other priceless parts of Ukraine heritage have been systematically destroyed and the names of their creators been swept away.

The city of Kyiv happens to be one of the oldest towns not only in Eastern Europe but in the whole of Europe as well. The archaeological evidence obtained from excavations suggests that Kyiv is at least fifteen hundred years old and the recorded history of Kyiv, as a capital city known from relevant historical documents, artefacts whose dates of manufacture have been more or less firmly established, and other sources, spans more than a thousand years. From the end of the 9th to the 13th century Kyiv was the capital of a powerful East European state of Kyivan Rus — Ukraine, one of the largest at that time in Europe. Kyiv maintained relations with many royal courts of Europe, architects from Byzantium were invited to come and erect buildings both ecclesiastical and secular. After the devastating Mongol invasion of the 13th century Kyiv declined as a metropolis only to come back to life in the 17th century when an upsurge of architectural activity resulted in a profusion of churches and secular buildings of great beauty that appeared in many parts of town, mostly the central ones, of course. The 18th century picked up the same trend and in the 19th century the rate of construction of buildings of considerable artistic merit did not slacken. The harmonious combination of many styles of architecture — Byzantine, Baroque, Imperial (all locally coloured and developed) — and the verdure of the warm months, with trees lining practically every street, and parks everywhere, made Kyiv in the early 20th century a very nice place indeed.

Some of landmarks were reconstructed in new time.

LOST LANDMARKS OF KYIV

The Lost Landmarks of Kyiv



Plan of Kyiv (Dismantled Landmarks)

- The Monastery of St. Michael of the Golden Domes
- The Church of St. Basil or Three Hierarchs
- The Assumption cathedral of Lavra
- St. Irene's Column
- The Church of St. George
- The Church of the Presentation at the Temple
- The Church of the Assumption of the Virgin or Church of the Tithes
- The Collegiate Church of the Pyrohoshcha Madonna
- The Church of Sts. Peter and Paul
- Samson's Fountain or "Felitsial"
- The Main Church of the Brotherhood Monastery of the Epiphany
- The Church of Resurrection
- The Church of Sts. Borys and Hlib
- The Church of St. Nicholas the Good
- The Church of Sts. Constantine and Helen
- The Church of the Nativity
- The St. Nicholas Pustynni Monastery or "Little Nicholas"
- The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas or "The Great Nicholas"
- The Church of St. Alexander Nevski
- The Golden Gate

The multimedia system "The Lost Landmarks of Kyiv" reproduces the landmarks, many of which belong to world culture.

This system contains systemized information about the landmarks:

- their exterior features;
- the time and history of their creation;
- the architectural style;
- the names of their founders;
- modern photos and video.

The system is accompanied by Orthodox Christian music of 17-19 centuries.

The multimedia system "The Lost Landmarks of Kyiv" can be used in historical museums, institutions working out the remodeling of the original city architectural landscape, city magistrates, at schools, institutes, tourist agencies, hotels, etc. The system might be highly helpful for organizations and private persons who are engaged in Slavic culture studies.