



three sides. In the centre one can see the Metropolitan Palace with the main entrance and the domed Chapel of St. Ion of Suceava on the left. The most imposing premises are the enormous vestibule with heavy columns, and on the first floor there is a 20-metre high Synodal Hall (nowadays the Marble Hall) with an adjoining gallery.

On the left there is the seminary building with the Synodal church in the middle. On the right there is an austere building with a clock tower. Through the years it has housed a Psalmist school, an Icon-painting School, a Museum and a Guest House.

The historical building of the Seminary encircles the Seminary church of the Three Hierarchs. The first stone of the foundation of the temple was laid by bishop Y. Hakman on April 3 (15), 1867. The church is known for its amazing acoustics.

The side ledges of the Seminary building are topped with German „tongs“. But in the centre there is a huge Byzantine quincuspitate dome that creates a romantic and elated image of the building, universal by its nature, with an orthodox temple standing next to the classrooms and lecture-halls.

In the courtyard of the Seminary building one may notice the motives borrowed from western European Romanesque style of 11th-12 th centuries.

The arrangement of mosaics on the windows above the entrance was carefully thought of: on a sunny day one may observe an exciting light phenomenon - the sunrays moving gradually that light up the faces of the apostles, the Mother of God, Jesus Christ and the Crucifix.

University is not only a masterpiece of architecture. It's a historical symbol of Chernivtsi.

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THE SQUARES OF CHERNIVTSI: NEW ASPECTS

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Chernivtsi (Czernowitz) is the capital of the duchy of Bukovyna. Bukovyna is the place of residence of Ukrainian, Romanian and Moldovian nationalities. Nevertheless Chernivtsi was created by other two ethnic cultural groups: Austrian and Jewish.

Theatre Square, Central Square, Sorbona Square, Philharmonic Square, Turkish Square are very beautiful places which enchant and fascinate both the native residents and guests.

Nowadays Chernivtsi no doubt belongs to one of those rare cities of Ukraine which have their unique atmosphere. Walking along Chernivtsi in the evening will help you to discover new sides of the city that are finely emphasized by buildings and illumination, and by the pleasant atmosphere of coffee houses and restaurants. Guests of our city can enjoy the spirit of Chernivtsi at day time and at night, with its poetry in stone. It is the history of the European city which is situated in the place where the roads from Europe and Asia cross each other.

Chernivtsi has been transforming over many centuries and presents a new appearance today. It seems impossible to believe that a little more than 100 years ago instead of Theatre Square there were bushes here, and hunters' raids on savage animals were arranged. Then during the Austrian Empire it was a fish market...

Another example of a miraculous transforming is Turkish Square. Allegedly, it is not so big and grandiose but this place has an exciting history. Renewed Turkish well once was decorated with a crescent. Perhaps this very crescent gave the name to the square. The Turks, who were here in the seventeenth century, built a stone

water reservoir next to the old wooden well. They had great respect for drinking water. In Bukovyna there are dozens of such masonry wells erected by the Turks. In 1793 the well was thoroughly renovated, and a gendarme post was established near it to ensure that the water was taken only for drinking. The well has long been a place where the Orthodox Christians celebrated Epiphany. The water from the spring was also taken for the Jewish mikvah – a ritual pool of the Jews located right there in the square. In addition, the well was also used in case of a fire. Since ancient times there have been municipal baths here. Before Austrian-Hungarian times fairs were held in the Square. In the past the Turkish bridge hung over the water, and there used to be a ravine with a flowing stream where the current road is. But the most interesting is dramatic story about Ukrainian girl and Turkish khan who fell in love with the young proprietress of Bukovyna brilliant eyes. Moreover, he even offered her his hand and heart. But she refused to share the fate of foreigners, to become one of thousands of his concubines and live in the «golden» cage. Outraged with such disobedience Pasha forbade the inhabitants of Chernivtsi to take water from the Turkish well which was the only one at that time in the downtown. One day the girl came to take some water. Pasha decided to steal her. When she guessed his intention the girl rushed down into the well immediately, preferring to die instead of living in captivity.

Nowadays Turkish Square is the place where many just married couples like to walk and make photos of the wedding having no idea about tragedy of this place.

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SACRED HEART OF JESUS CHURCH

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The need to build a new, stronger and more spacious church matured among Chernivtsi Roman-Catholics as far back as the mid-19th century. However, the construction was procrastinated. Meanwhile, the Roman-

Catholic community increased as much as twice times towards the end of the century. In 1857 their number was 7.347; in 1880, 13.376; in 1900 - 18.696. The Roman-Catholic denomination outnumbered other ones, even the