



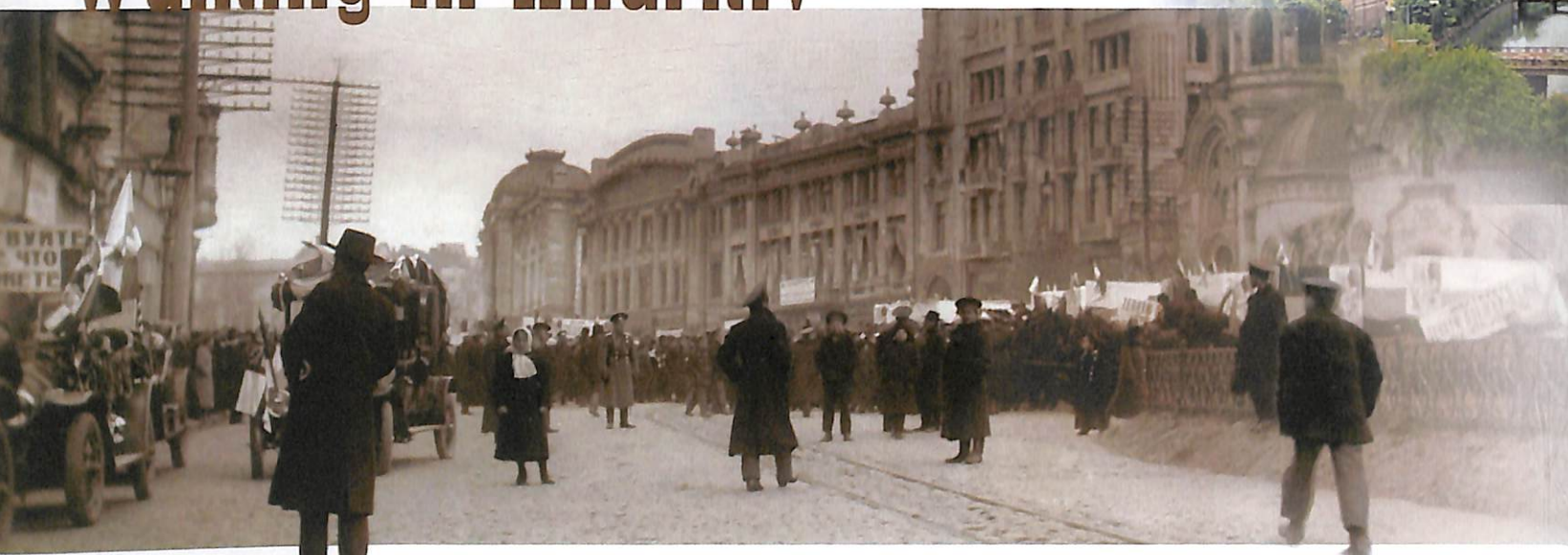
Прогулянки Харковом

ФОТОАЛЬБОМ



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Walking in Kharkiv



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Прогулянки Харковом



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БІБЛІОТЕКА ХУПС

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НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ФОНД

Рекламна агенція «ІРІС»

Харків - 2004

LIST OF PLATES



The POKROVSKIY CATHEDRAL (Virgin Protection Cathedral) of the Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery is the oldest among the stone buildings that are still to be seen in Kharkov. Avraamiy, Bishop of Belgorod, sanctified the cathedral in 1689. As to its composition, the Pokrovskiy Cathedral is similar to the wooden temples of Ukraine with the belfry being positioned separately. The cathedral consists of two tiers: the lower one is formed by the 'warm' winter temple dedicated to the three prelates, with the upper one being formed by the 'cold' summer temple dedicated to the Protection of the Virgin. The Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery was established in Kharkov in 1726, together with Eastern Ukraine's first higher education institution, called Collegium. From 1729, the Pokrovskiy Cathedral came under the jurisdiction of both the monastery and Collegium. The burial-vault of the monastery was used for burial of outstanding personalities of the city as well as prominent clergymen.

In the 18th century and the early part of the 20th century, the following was built on the territory of the Pokrovskiy monastery: Bishop's House, Ozeryanskaya Church, Abbot's House with the main gate, building with monks' cameras, refectory, apartment for accommodation of high-ranking clergymen should they arrive at the monastery, as well as some auxiliary buildings.

In 1922, the Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery was closed, with a historical museum being established on its site. In 1992, the monastery was returned to the Church. The restoration work carried out recently has restored its former splendour. Nowadays, divine services take place at the Pokrovskiy and Ozeryanskiy temples. Situated on the territory of the monastery is the Administration of the Kharkov eparchy as well as the local theological seminary.

The year 2001 saw erection of the monuments dedicated to the 2000th anniversary of the Christian era and the 200th anniversary of the Kharkov eparchy.

1. *Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery as seen from the Klochkovskaya St. In the foreground one can see a chapel that used to be at this place*
2. *Svyato-Pokrovskaya church built in 1689 is considered to be an architectural masterpiece of the Ukrainian baroque*
3. *Belfry of the Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery, 1995*
4. *Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery as seen from the belfry of the Blagoveschchenskiy Cathedral, 1997*
5. *Heavenly light, 1997*
6. *Restoration of the temple, 1999*
7. *On the Lopan river in the evening, 2004*
8. *Residence of the bishop, 1999*
9. *A lingering sunshine beam, 1998*
10. *'Sunshine' on the Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery, 1986*
11. *Yard of the the Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery, 2000*
12. *A foggy morning, 2004*
13. *Cupolas of the Svyato-Pokrovskiy temple, 2004*



The CONSTITUTION SQUARE, which emerged simultaneously with the Kharkov fortress, used to be called at first Yarmaroch-naya (Fair Square), then it was renamed Nikolayevskaya (Nicholas's Square), Teveleva (Tevelev's), and Soviet Ukraine Square.

Construction of stone buildings on the square commenced in the 19th century. In 1820, based on the design of the architect V.N. Lobachevskiy, the Nobility Assembly Building was constructed. This building is related with quite a lot of events that occurred in the cultural life of Kharkov in the 1870s and 1890s, including art exhibitions, theatrical and musical performances. P.I. Tchaikovsky used to perform here. In 1923-1924 the building was reconstructed to accommodate the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, while in 1934 it became the first Young Pioneers' Palace of the country. The building was destroyed during the Second World War.

Late in the 19th century and early in the 20th century, just across from the Nobility Assembly Building, the following buildings were constructed according to the architectural designs of A.N. Beketov: Land Bank (in 1898, nowadays this building belongs to the Motor Transport College), Moscow Trade Bank (in 1899, nowadays – the House of Science and Technics), Volga-Kama Bank (in 1907, nowadays – the Puppet Theatre). In 1910-1913, the building of the Petersburg International Bank was also erected here according to the architectural design of V.V. Velichko (nowadays this building belongs to the Savings Bank). The tenement house with a pharmacy on its ground floor was built in the 1950s according to the architectural design of V.P. Kostenko and Ye. P. Ponomaryova on the site that used to be occupied by the Metropol Hotel, which was destroyed during the Second World War.

The place, that nowadays forms the initial point of the Puskinskaya Street and Korolenko Street, used to be occupied (up to the year 1930) by the Nikolayevskaya church. The latter was built in 1887-1896 according to the architectural design of V.Kh. Nemkin.

14. *Nikolayevskaya Square. A view of the Nikolayevskiy temple. On the left one can see the buildings of the Moscow Trade Bank and the Volga-Kama Bank*
15. *Nikolayevskiy temple as seen from the Nikolayevskaya Street (nowadays it is called Korolenko St.). It is here that, early in the 20th century, trams turned to the Pusbkinskaya Street*
16. *Initial point of the Sumskaya Street as seen from the Nikolayevskaya Square. On the right one can see the building of the Land Bank that belonged to A.K. Alchevskiy*
17. *The magnificent five-cupola Nikolayevskiy temple was constructed in the so-called Russian Byzantine style in 1887-1896 according to the design of the architect V.Kh. Nemkin. The temple was destroyed in 1930 to give room for the tram-lines leading towards the Pusbkinskaya Street*
18. *Building of the Land Bank constructed in 1898 in the neo-renaissance style according to the architectural design of the academician A.N. Beketov*
19. *A.N. Beketov at the construction site of the Land Bank, 1896*
20. *The interior of the Land Bank in the late 1890s*

21. *A panoramic view of the Nikolayevskaya Square. One can see crowds of local inhabitants who are watching the after-effects of a small fire on the roof of the 'Brotherhood House'*
22. *Metropol Hotel built in 1914 by the architect B.N.Kornienko. After the October revolution of 1917, it was renamed the Khrasnyaya Hotel (Red Hotel). The building was destroyed during the Second World War*
23. *Events that occurred in February and March 1917 in Kharkov. A military demonstration on the Nikolayevskaya Square*
24. *A meeting near the Nikolayevskiy temple, 1917*
25. *February and March of 1917. Initial point of the Moskovskaya Street near the 'Brotherhood House'*
26. *Telev Square (former Nikolayevskaya Square), 1928*
27. *Ruins of the Nikolayevskaya church, 1930*
28. *Constitution Square on the threshold of celebration of Kharkov Liberation Day in August 1995*
29. *Constitution Square, 1995. Facade of the Motor Transport College (this building was designed by the architect A.N.Beketov and used to belong to the former Land Bank)*
30. *A part of the facade of the Motor Transport College, 2000*
31. *Architectural decoration, 2001*
32. *Architectural decoration, 2001*
33. *A city guard, 2001*
34. *An architectural part of the facade of the House of Science and Technics, 1995*
35. *House of Science and Technics (it used to be the building of the former Trade Bank, having been built in 1899 according to the design of the architect A.N.Beketov in the style called 'Vienna secession'), 1995*
36. *Afanas'yev Academic Puppet Theatre, 1995. This building used to belong to the former Volga-Kama Bank, having been constructed in 1907 in the modernist style according to the design of the architect A.N.Beketov*
37. *Transformation, 2004*
38. *Constitution Square with Sovetskaya metro station, 1999. On the right one can see one of the buildings of the Kharkov Skovoroda State Pedagogical University*
39. *Morning, 2004*
40. *Movement, 2000*



The so-called CITY COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES is one of the most beautiful buildings situated on the Constitution Square. Originally, the building was constructed in 1885 according to the architectural design of B.G.Mikhailovskiy for the then City Council. A number of reconstruction efforts in the 1930s and 1950s resulted in today's appearance of the building. It is neighbored by a department store called 'Children's World', which used to be called Passage (Arcade). A.V.Linetskiy designed the building of the latter, with construction being started before the Revolution and completed in 1925.

The Kotlyarevskiy University of Arts occupies the former rent-house and former Commodity Exchange, which were reconstructed in the 20th century. The ground floor of one of the buildings is used for placement of the confectionery shop called 'Vedmedyk' (Little Bear), which used to belong to the partnership 'George Borman'. Situated in the eastern part of the Constitution Square is one of the educational buildings of the Kharkov Skovoroda State Pedagogical University (the building was constructed in 1914 according to the architectural design of F.I.Lidval for the Azov-Don Bank), as well as shops and various establishments.

The building that used to be the Central Lecture Hall for many years was constructed in 1896 according to the architectural design of A.N.Beketov; in 1914, however, it was reconstructed according to the architectural design of L.K.Terven to accommodate a financial institution. The building with a locally well-known shop 'Oriental Sweets' on the ground floor was constructed in 1849 according to the architectural design of F.I. Danilov; but in 1900 the building was redesigned by the architects B.G.Mikhailovskiy and M.I.Lovtsov. The huge building, which occupies quite an area and is ornamented with a steeple, was constructed in the post-war period.

The Labour Palace, one of the huge buildings to be seen on the Constitution Square, was built in 1914-1916 as a rent-house of the Rossiya Insurance Company according to the architectural design of I.A.Pretro.

41. *Building of the City Administration on the Nikolayevskaya Square. The building was constructed in the French renaissance style according to the design of the architect B. Mikhailovskiy. On the left one can see a stop of one of Kharkov's first horse-drawn omnibuses, while on the right a horse-mounted policeman can be seen*
42. *A panoramic view of the western part of the Nikolayevskaya Square. On the left one can see Gladkiy's house (the ground floor of this building accommodated George Borman's confectionery, nowadays the confectionery is called Vedmedyk), while in the centre the Monastyrskiy Lane (nowadays it is called Spartakovskiy Lane) can be seen. At the corner of the Lane and the Nikolayevskaya Square one can see the Astrakbanskaya Hotel, while the Nobility Assembly Building can be seen a little bit to the right, behind the public garden*
43. *Nikolayevskaya Square early in the 20th century*
- 44-45. *Building of the Exchange as seen from the Torgovaya Square (nowadays it is called Roza Luxembourg Square). One can see the Nikolayevskiy temple in the background*
46. *A panoramic view of the Nikolayevskaya Square as seen from the Torgovaya Square. On the left one can see the building of the Rossiya Insurance Company constructed in 1914-1917 by the architect I.A.Pretro. In the centre one can see the building of the Exchange constructed in 1881 by the architect B.Mikhailovskiy and destroyed in 1928 to give room for new tram-lines*
47. *Here, near the Exchange, was the place where many of the transportation lines of the city converged: passengers changed trams and horse drawn trams, and there was also a cabman station here. On this photograph, one can see a good example of how advertisements were used on transportation means early in the 20th century*
48. *A photograph made in the early 1920s. At that time, in the building of the former Exchange, there was an aeroplane-club. During the inauguration of the club, a light aeroplane was installed on the roof of the building*
49. *Labour Palace as seen from Roza Luxembourg Square. Construction of the new building in the 1950s on the place of the old one that had been destroyed during the Second World War*
50. *Telev Square and the building of the City Council as seen from a balcony of the Krasnaya Hotel in the 1930s*
51. *Building of the City Council, 2004. The building acquired this appearance after the reconstruction carried out according to the design of the architects V.P.Kostenko and Yu.N.Chebota'yov in the 1950s*
52. *The eastern part of the Constitution Square, 1997*
53. *One of Kharkov's 'old-timers' – the building at the corner of the Moskovskiy Avenue and the Constitution Square (former 'Brotherhood House' built in 1849), 2000*
54. *Ten-storey tenement house with a steeple, 1995. The house was constructed in 1954 according to the design of the architect P.I.Aresbkin*
55. *Kharkov sky-scrapers, 2002*
56. *Labour Palace (rent-house of the Rossiya Insurance Company), 2004*
57. *Gamarnik Street in winter, 2002*
58. *Gamarnik Street in autumn, 2002*



The USPENSKIY CATHEDRAL (Assumption Cathedral) is as old as Kharkov itself is. The first wooden church, dedicated to Holy Virgin Assumption, was built in the late 1650s.

In 1685–1687, at a distance of 25 sazhen (just over 50 meters) towards the north from the dilapidated wooden church, a five-cupola stone temple was erected with its belfry being positioned separately. Fire of 1733 resulted in total destruction of the temple save for the masonry of the walls. The building was repaired, but soon afterwards it developed cracks.

In the 1770s, construction of a new temple commenced and lasted 12 years, between 1771 and 1783. In 1844, on occasion of the 20th anniversary of Napoleon's defeat, a new belfry, ornamented with a gilt cross, was built. The height of the belfry together with the cross is 89.5 m. This is the highest building in Kharkov.

In 1862, the belfry was equipped with a striking clock, which had been especially delivered from Paris.

After the Revolution, the Uspenskiy Cathedral was notoriously misused. Before the Second World War, it accommodated the first Kharkov radio station, while after the war - various small establishments. The cathedral was slowly falling apart. The 1970s saw commencement of its restoration, and in 1986 the building has transformed into a chamber music hall with a capacity of 500 seats.

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| <p>59. <i>University Street and Aleksandrovskaya belfry of the Uspenskiy Cathedral as seen from the Torgovaya Square</i></p> <p>60. <i>A street scene near the walls of the Uspenskiy Cathedral that face the Goryainovskaya Street (Kvitka-Osnovnyanenko St.)</i></p> <p>61. <i>Collection of money to fight tuberculosis, so-called 'White Camomile Day'</i></p> <p>62. <i>Crossing of the Moskovskaya St. and the Petrovskiy Lane (Korolenko) On the left, in the building N.2 in the Moskovskaya St., there was a well-known store of photography accessories that belonged to A.Vernier</i></p> <p>63. <i>Carriages near the main gate of the Uspenskiy Cathedral</i></p> <p>64. <i>Uspenskiy Cathedral as seen from the Sbyapny Lane in the 1860s</i></p> <p>65. <i>A scene in the Goryainovskaya Street (nowadays it is called Kvitka-Osnovnyanenko Street) late in the 19th century</i></p> | <p>66. <i>A demonstration of workers on Teveler Square in the late 1920s. In the background one can see the Young Pioneers' Palace (this building had belonged initially to the Nobility Assembly) destroyed during the war</i></p> <p>67. <i>A military parade on Teveler Square in 1927</i></p> <p>68. <i>Belfry of the Uspenskiy Cathedral, 1998. The belfry was constructed in 1844 according to the design of the architect Ye.A.Vassilyev</i></p> <p>69. <i>Dawn, 2003</i></p> <p>70. <i>Light of a new day, 2004</i></p> <p>71. <i>Cupolas over the city, 1993</i></p> <p>72. <i>The first passenger, 2003</i></p> <p>73. <i>Kharkov silhouettes, 2004</i></p> |
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ROZA LUXEMBOURG SQUARE emerged in the second part of the 17th century, when a stronghold (called 'ostrog' at the time) had been built close to the Kharkov fortress. The square was called Narodnaya (People's Square) and also Torgovaya (Trade Square) as it was occupied by the main market of the town, and fairs took place here.

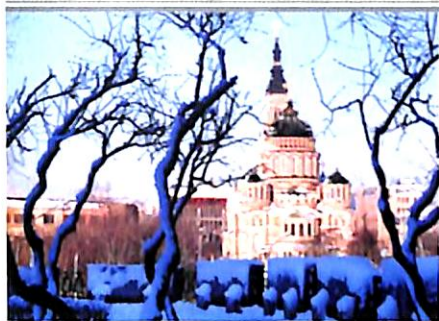
In the second part of the 18th century, a post office building was constructed at the corner of the square, and in 1785 a milestone was installed nearby (the milestone had inscriptions indicating the distances from Kharkov to the neighbouring capitals of provinces). The area adjacent to the milestone was called Lobnoye Miesto (Place of Execution), being used for announcing edicts as well as for executions in front of the general public. In the 1830s, the merchant Pavlov built a big shop on the square, with its walls made of stone. This was the first local fixed-price shop. The square came to be called Pavlovskaya (Pavlov's Square). Later on, the building was reconstructed to become the Grand Hotel, renamed Spartak by the Soviets.

In January 1919, the Pavlovskaya Square was renamed Roza Luxembourg Square. As was the case many years ago, there are many various shops around the square nowadays.

The most conspicuous among these shops is the Central Department Store. The first department store, called Khartorg (Kharkov Trade), was built in the 1920–1930s according to the design of the architect A.V.Linetskiy. Somewhat later, the department store was enlarged and modified. During the Second World War, however, it was destroyed. Reconstruction, which was carried out in the 1950s according to the architectural design of V.L.Movshovich, resulted in today's appearance of the building. The edifices of interest located on the Roza Luxembourg Square also include the building which is occupied nowadays by the Prominvestbank. The building was constructed in 1910–1913 according to the architectural design of N.V.Vasilyev and A.I.Rzhepizhevskiy for the Merchants' Bank and the Astoria hotel.

In 2001, Square acquired a new feature: a monument dedicated to the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence was erected.

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| <p>74. <i>Merchant Lomakin's building, in which the Merchant Bank was situated (the crossing of the Torgovaya Square and the Pletnyovskiy Lane) late in the 19th century</i></p> <p>75. <i>Grekovskaya Street. In the background one can see the Voznessenskaya church (it exists no more)</i></p> <p>76. <i>Rybnaya Street (nowadays it is called Kooperativnaya St.) during a flood early in the 20th century. View in the direction of the Kharkov bridge</i></p> <p>77. <i>Ceremony of sanctifying the landing-pier on the Lopan river</i></p> <p>78. <i>Sergievskaya Square near the Big Lopan bridge in the 1910s. One can see the Alexander Nevskiy chapel built in 1882 according to the design of the architect B.S.Pokrovskiy. On the left one can see the photographer's studio which was called 'Russian Photography'</i></p> <p>79. <i>Small Lopan bridge (it exists no more), which used to connect the Sergievskaya Square to the Kontorskaya Str. (Krasnooktyabrskaya St.). In the background one can see the Rozhdestvenskaya church (it exists no more)</i></p> | <p>80. <i>Building of the City Merchant Bank and the Astoria Hotel on the Torgovaya Square. It was built in 1910–1913 according to the design of the architects N.V.Vasilyev and A.I.Rzhepisherskiy</i></p> <p>81. <i>Building of the Prominvestbank, 1995</i></p> <p>82. <i>A rainy evening, 2002</i></p> <p>83. <i>A big holiday of a big building, 2004</i></p> <p>84. <i>A frozen light, 2000</i></p> <p>85. <i>City in the evening, 2000</i></p> <p>86. <i>Inauguration of the monument dedicated to the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence on Roza Luxembourg Square. The monument was designed by the sculptor A.Ridnyy and the architect Yu.Spassov, 2001</i></p> <p>87. <i>Falcon, a symbol of independence (a part of the monument), 2001</i></p> |
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The SVYATO-BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY CATHEDRAL (Holy Annunciation Cathedral) is one of the oldest temples that were constructed outside the Kharkov fortress. The wooden three-cupola temple was probably laid down as early as 1655. In 1738, the temple burned to ashes, and in 1789, on the same site, a new temple was laid down according to the architectural design of P.A. Yaroslavskiy. The temple was sanctified in 1793. In 1836-1838, the temple was enlarged, with two annexes being built. In the 1840s, the temple was fitted with an expensive iconostasis.

The Blagoveshchenskaya church was notable for its large capacity. However, it soon became apparent that the temple was not any longer able to provide enough room for all those who wanted to participate in the church services. Although the church was enlarged in 1858, it was decided that a new church should be constructed.

The local architect M.I. Lovtsov developed the architectural design of the new temple in the Russian Byzantine style. On 2 October 1888, Amvrosiy, Archbishop of Kharkov and Akhtyrka, carried out the ceremonial laying of the foundation stone of the new church. On 14 October 1901, the temple was sanctified.

Twenty nine icons of the iconostasis were drawn by the painter A.I. Danilevskiy. The main objects of worship at the temple are the relics of Prelate Afanasiy, Patriarch of Constantinople, and Miracle-man of Lubny. The icons available here include the icon of the Virgin called Blagoveshchenskaya, the Ozeryanskaya icon and as well as the icon of Our Saviour.

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| <p>88. <i>Kupecheskiy Lane (nowadays it is called Kbalturnin Lane) with a view of the Blagoveshchenskiy Cathedral</i></p> <p>89. <i>Kupecheskiy Lane. The building on the right is the so-called Passage shop that belonged to the merchant V.I. Puschchenko-Tryapkin, a hereditary honorary citizen of Kharkov. All the buildings in this part of the city were destroyed during the Second World War</i></p> <p>90. <i>'Architectural pearl' of our city - the Svyato-Blagoveshchenskiy Cathedral as it was in the early 20th century</i></p> | <p>91. <i>Autumn in Kharkov, 1997</i></p> <p>92. <i>A golden cloud, 1998</i></p> <p>93. <i>The interior of the Blagoveshchenskiy Cathedral, 1999</i></p> <p>94. <i>Kaskadny Public Garden, 2003</i></p> <p>95. <i>Svyato-Blagoveshchenskiy Cathedral, 1999</i></p> <p>96. <i>Architectural labyrinths, 2004</i></p> <p>97. <i>A dying-away day, 2000</i></p> |
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The POLTAVSKIY SHLYAKH (Poltava High Road), one of the oldest thoroughfares of Kharkov, emerged late in the 17th century as a road towards the town of Poltava and therefore it was called Poltava High Road for a long time; in the second part of the 18th century, however, it came to be used as a road towards the Novorossiyskiy Region and later on towards the city of Yekaterinoslav. As a result, the name of the street kept being changed (Novorossiyskaya, later on Yekaterinoslavskaya). In March, 1919, the street was named after Sverdlov, while, just a few years ago, it was given its original name, viz. Poltavskiy Shlyakh.

The importance of the street increased considerably in 1869, when the railroad started to operate, because the street became a thoroughfare connecting the railway station to the centre of the city. There emerged a variety of shops, hotels, restaurants, cafes, entertainment establishments and multi-storey buildings in the street.

In 1874, the wooden building of Kharkov's first opera house, designed by the architect B.G. Mikhailovskiy, was built at the initial point of the street (the building had existed up to 1886). In 1882, the first city railroad was built along the street.

In 1894-1901, the Ozeryanskaya church was built in the pseudo-Roman style according to the design of the architect V.Kh. Nemkin. Early in the 20th century, the Bommer brothers opened a cinema, one of the first in Kharkov (later the cinema was renamed Zustrich, nowadays again Bommer).

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| <p>98. <i>A picturesque view of Kharkov as seen from Kholodnaya Mountain, 1879</i></p> <p>99. <i>Yekaterinoslavskaya Street (Poltavskiy Shlyakh Street) as seen from the University Hill, 1879 (a photograph by V.S. Dossekin)</i></p> <p>100. <i>Kholodnogorskaya Ozeryanskaya church. When the miracle-working Ozeryanskaya Virgin Icon was transferred from the Kuryazhskiy monastery to the Svyato-Pokrovskiy monastery, the religious procession made a stop at the church</i></p> <p>101. <i>Sergievskaya Square and Yekaterinoslavskaya Street as seen from the University Hill in the early 20th century</i></p> <p>102. <i>A panoramic view of the Sergievskaya Square (nowadays it is called Proletarskaya Square) as seen from the part of the city located behind the Lopan river. One can see the Big Lopan bridge and a number of trade buildings, most of which were designed by the academician A.N. Beketov (the buildings were destroyed during the war)</i></p> <p>103. <i>Sergievskaya Square. On the right one can see the Alexander Nerskiy chapel (it was destroyed in the 1920s). On the left a cylinder-shaped advertisement boarding can be seen</i></p> <p>104. <i>On the Sergievskaya Square, there was a purpose-built building called 'Golgofa', in which one could see a picturesque panorama under the same name, made by the painters Frosch and Pigelbeim. The photograph shows an excursion of the military to the 'Golgofa'. In 1915, the building was redesigned to become the Mayak cinema</i></p> <p>105. <i>Poltavskiy Shlyakh Street, 2001</i></p> <p>106. <i>Sverdlov Street in the evening, 1999</i></p> | <p>107. <i>City rhythms No. 1, 2004</i></p> <p>108. <i>City rhythms No. 2, 2004</i></p> <p>109. <i>Building of Kharkov's first railway station constructed in 1874</i></p> <p>110. <i>At the end of 19th century and beginning of the 20th century, in connection with an increase of the number of passengers and revival of trade, the Railway Station was redesigned, this resulting in its new appearance</i></p> <p>111. <i>People in a line waiting for the tram near the Kharkov Railway Station, 1918. This is how the Kharkov Railway Station looked like in the period from the beginning of the 20th century and up to the Second World War</i></p> <p>112. <i>Meeting point - the Yuzhny Railway Station, 2003</i></p> <p>113. <i>Square in front of the Railway Station. On the left one can see the building of the Yuzhnyaya Railway Directorate constructed in the neo-classicism style in 1914 by the architects A.I. Dmitriyev and D.S. Rakiin, in the centre - the building of the Yuzhny Railway Station constructed in the 'stalinist empire' style in 1952 by the architects T.I. Volosbin, V.S. Mezen-tsev and Ye.A. Lyman, while on the right one can see the building of the former Central Post Office constructed in the so-called constructivist style in 1929 by the architect A. Mordvinov</i></p> <p>114. <i>A message from the past, 1907</i></p> <p>115. <i>Night illumination. Directorate of the Yuzhnyaya Railway, 2003</i></p> <p>116. <i>Kharkov Passenger Railway Station, at 05.17 p.m., 1999</i></p> |
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The SUMSKAYA STREET (Sumy Street) emerged at the place where, in the 17th and 18th centuries, there was a road that connected the Kharkov fortress and the town of Sumy. When Kharkov became a province capital, the Sumskaia Street turned into its main thoroughfare.

Situated on the place of today's Victory Public Garden, before the revolution of 1917, was the stone Mironositskaya church (1783). The Victory Public Garden itself was founded in 1946. In 1947, a fountain called 'Mirror Stream' was built in the public garden according to design of the architect V.I. Korzh. The fountain came to be one of the popular places of interest in Kharkov.

In 1841, a stone building of the Drama Theatre was built (at 9, Sumskaia Street) according to the design of the architect A. A. Ton (nowadays, after repeated reconstruction, the theatre is called the Ukrainian Shevchenko Drama Theatre).

One of the most famous buildings of Kharkov is the rent-house of the Salamandra Insurance Company, which was built in 1914-1915 according to the design of the Petersburg architect N.N. Veryovkin. This was probably the first building fitted with lifts, rubbish chutes and other advanced (by the standards of the time) devices.

Across from the 'Salamandra' building, one can still see the building that used to belong to the Mining Entrepreneurs Assembly of Southern Russia, which was a very influential industrial group early in the 20th century. Nowadays, the building belongs to the Radio Engineering College.

In 1803, on the initiative of the V. N. Karazin, the founder of the Kharkov University, the University Garden was established on the place originally occupied by a forest. The garden included a landscape (English) park, a botany garden and an observatory. In 1906, a monument dedicated to V. N. Karazin was erected in the centre on the garden. The University Garden, the oldest of Kharkov's parks, was later renamed Shevchenko Garden, as a monument dedicated to Shevchenko was erected here in 1935 (it was designed by the sculptor M. G. Manizer and the architect I. G. Langbard). On the territory of the garden, there is a Zoo (it was established in 1895). Not far from the Zoo, there is an astronomic observatory, which belongs to the University. Academician N. P. Barabashov used to work at the observatory. Situated in the Sumskaia Street is the Kharkov Lysenko Opera and Ballet House which was built between 1970 and 1990 according to the design of a team of Kiev architects headed by S. M. Mirgorodskiy.

Located in the northern part of the street is the City's Gorkiy Culture and Recreation Park which was founded in 1895 and opened for visitors in 1907. This is the favourite place of recreation of the local inhabitants.

117. *A very rare photograph. Krestovozdvizhenskaya graveyard church, also known as Mironositsa Women church. It used to occupy the place where the Victory Public Garden and the Mirror Steam fountain are situated nowadays. This is a view from the Sumskaia Street*
118. *The crossing of the Sumskaia Street and Serdyukovskiy Lane (Skrypnyk Street). Over the trees, one can see the cupola of the Mironositskaya church. On the right, at the corner, there is a baker's shop. After the October revolution of 1917, there was a bakery here, too, for many years, which was replaced later by a cafe nicknamed Bulka (Loaf)*
119. *Before the October revolution of 1917, this building at 13, Sumskaia Street was used by the publishing house and the printing house of a large newspaper, called 'Yuzhny Kray', which belonged to A. Yuzefovich*
120. *This building at the crossing of the Rymarskaya Street and the Sumskaia Street is well known to all local inhabitants. In the building, there is a pharmacy nowadays, as was the case in the 1920s*
121. *This is how the building of the Kharkov City Theatre looked like before its reconstruction. A number of famous personalities used to perform here, including the poets V. Koblebnikov and S. Yessenin, the remarkable company of actors headed by the producer N. N. Sinelnikov, the outstanding Ukrainian Berezhil theatre under the leadership of L. Kurbas, etc.*
122. *A masquerade procession of Kharkov's public figures in support of the Russian Army during the First World War*
123. *The magnificent building of the State Bank on the Theatrical Square was constructed in 1900 by the architect R. R. Golenishchev. In 1932, two more storeys were built according to the architectural design of the academician A. N. Beketov and the architect V. I. Peti*
124. *Inauguration of the monument dedicated to V. N. Karazin, the founder of the Kharkov University, in the University Garden (nowadays it is called Shevchenko Garden), 1906. The monument was designed by the sculptor I. Pagirev (Andrealetti) and the academician A. N. Beketov*
125. *The destiny of this monument is not a simple one. The monument is installed near the building of the Kharkov National University, which, in 1999, was named after his founder – V. N. Karazin*
126. *Located in the Kokosbkinskaya Street (Gogol Street), this Roman Catholic church was constructed in the Gothic style in 1892 according to the design of the architect B. Mikhalovskiy. In the Soviet era, it belonged to the cinema industry directorate. Nowadays, the temple was handed over to the congregation and is under restoration*
127. *State Bank, 1999*
128. *Monument dedicated to Nikolay Gogol, 2000. The monument was designed by the sculptor B. V. Eduards and inaugurated in 1909*
129. *Sumskaia Street. Evening, 2001*
130. *Modern, 2001*
131. *A window to the past, 2004*
- 132-135. *'Inhabitants' of the Rymarskaya Street, 2000*
136. *Sumskaia Street. The part of the street between the Shevchenko Theatre and the Lyssenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, 2003*
137. *Gogol Street, 2004*
138. *Victory Public Garden, 2004*
139. *Mirror Stream fountain in the Victory Public Garden, 2001. The fountain was designed by the architects A. Kasyanov, V. Korzh and A. Mayak and inaugurated in 1947*
140. *Night lights. Victory Public Garden, 1999*
141. *A winter 'duet', 2002*
142. *An alley in Shevchenko Garden, 2002*
143. *August. The area in front of the Kharkov Lyssenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, 1998*
144. *A mirror reflection of the Kharkov Lyssenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, 2001*
145. *Sumskaia Street in winter, 2001*
146. *Monument dedicated to T. Shevchenko, 2004. The monument was designed by the sculptor M. Manizer and the architect I. Langbard and inaugurated in 1935*
147. *A summer day, 2004*
148. *Waiting for a holiday, 2004*



The LIBERTY SQUARE, one of the largest in the world, consists of two parts: a rectangular one, which faces the Sumskaya Street, and a round one, the latter being united with Lenin Avenue. The square is 750 m long and 130 m wide.

Formation of the square started with the construction of the State Industry Building, so-called Gosprom, which was designed by the architects S.S. Serafimov, S.M. Kravets and M.D. Felger and built in 1925-1928. This was the first skyscraper on the territory of the former USSR. The Gosprom was conceived and constructed as a multi-purpose administrative building and is justly considered to be an outstanding example of world architecture of the first part of the 20th century. The main building of the Kharkov Karazin National University was constructed between 1930 and 1933 as a project development establishment building and was designed in the same style as the Gosprom (its architects were S.S. Serafimov and M.A. Zandberg-Serafimova).

Situated across from the Karazin University is the main building of the Military University. Started in 1930 (it was intended for the Co-operation Union House), construction of the latter lasted up to 1954 (its architectures were P.Ye. Shpara, N.P. Yevtushenko and N.A. Linetskaya, consultations being given to them by the academician A.M. Dmitriyev), with the purpose of the building being repeatedly changed and alterations into its architectural design being continually introduced.

Situated on the northern side of the rectangular part of the square is the Kharkov Hotel (which used to be called the International Hotel) built between 1932 and 1956 according to the design of the architect G.A. Yanovitskiy. Being located at the corner of Trinkler Street, the hotel unites the round and the rectangular parts of the square.

The composition of the square is finished by the large-scale six-storey administrative building, which was designed by the architects V.P. Kostenko and V.M. Orekhov and built in 1954.

On the festive days, various concerts, public procedures and fireworks take place on the Liberty Square.

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| <p>149. Digging the foundation pit for the State Industry Building (Gosprom) in the early 1920s</p> <p>150. This is how the Gosprom was being constructed in the 1920s</p> <p>151. A meeting at the Gosprom construction site in the 1920s attended by the members of the Ukrainian government and representatives of the city authorities</p> <p>152. A panoramic view of the Gosprom construction site in the 1920s. The building was constructed in 1925-1928 in the so-called 'romantic constructivism' style according to the design of the architects S.S. Serafimov, S.M. Kravets, M.D. Felger. Construction was carried out under the direction of the academician P.P. Rottert</p> <p>153. Project Development Establishment Building. Having been reconstructed in the 1940-1950s, this became the main building of the Kharkov Karazin National University</p> | <p>154. Janitors in the early 1930s</p> <p>155. A panoramic view of one of the world's largest squares – Dzerzhinskiy Square (nowadays it is called Liberty Square) in the early 1960s</p> <p>156. Gosprom, 1999</p> <p>157. Reinforced-concrete embrace, 1994</p> <p>158. Culmination point of the holiday, 2000</p> <p>159. Rainbow over the city, 2004</p> <p>160. Liberty Square in the evening in autumn, 1999</p> <p>161. Night mirage, 2004</p> <p>162. Winter has come again, 2003</p> <p>163. Balustrade of the Kharkov Cascade, 2002</p> <p>164-165. Summer. Autumn. 'Vine' building in the Klobkovskaya St., 2000</p> |
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The PUSHKINSKAYA STREET emerged early in the 19th century, when the City Council decided to provide land lots for settling 23 families of foreign experts who worked at the local handicraft shops, having been invited here from abroad by V.N. Karazin, the founder of the Kharkov University. This resulted in gradual development of a German colony, and the emerging street came to be called Nemetskaya (German Street).

In 1899, on occasion of the 100th anniversary of Alexander Pushkin, the street was renamed Pushkinskaya Street (Pushkin Street). The bronze bust of Pushkin, designed by the sculptor B. V. Eduards, was installed in 1904 on the eastern edge of the Theatrical Public Garden that connected the Pushkinskaya and the Sumskaya Streets.

The architecture of the buildings located on both sides of the street is varied and reflects the changes in styles and fashions that occurred in the 19th and 20th centuries. It is the tenement houses and educational, scientific and medical buildings that are mostly to be seen here. Over 20 buildings are officially considered to be architectural masterpieces, although the number of buildings of interest is much larger. Among them is one of the oldest of Kharkov's buildings, known as 'Provisions Store', which used to be a military equipment storehouse. The building was designed by the architect P.A. Yaroslavskiy and built in 1785-1787.

The Poetry Square was formed at the place where the Theatrical Public Garden neighbours the Pushkinskaya Street. This piece of greenery connects the Pushkinskaya and Sumskaya Streets. The outstanding buildings available here include the ones designed by the academician A. N. Beketov and constructed under his supervision, viz. the buildings of the former Medical Society and Pasteur Institute, constructed in 1912 (nowadays the building belongs to the Mechnikov Microbiology and Immunology Institute), former Commerce College constructed in 1891, and Nobility Orphanage constructed in 1915 (nowadays the latter two buildings belong to the Yaroslav Mudry National Law Academy of Ukraine). Also situated here is a student hostel called Gigant (Giant) designed by the professor of architecture A.G. Molokin and the architect G.D. Ikonnikov and built in 1931. It is neighboured by a park called Molodyozhny (Youth Park). In the park, there is a church dedicated to the decapitation of John the Baptist. Built according to the design of the architect A. A. Ton, the church was redesigned in 1857 by A. I. Podyakov.

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| <p>166. Obolenskaya's School (it exists no more)</p> <p>167. Monument dedicated to Alexander Pushkin in the public garden on the Theatrical Square (nowadays it is called Poetry Sq.). The monument was designed by the sculptor B. V. Eduards and inaugurated in 1904</p> <p>168. A tenement house in the Kaplunovskaya Street (nowadays it is called Krasnoznamyonnaya Street)</p> | <p>169. Building of the Kharkov Medical Society in the 1910s. It was constructed according to the architectural design of the academician A.N. Beketov</p> <p>170. A Kharkov horse-cab. This used to be a typical means of transportation in the 19th century and early in the 20th century</p> <p>171. A quiet Pushkinskaya Street still free from a continuous torrent of motorcars. This provincial picture is only slightly revived by a solitary Route Three tram that is going to the Panasovskaya Street</p> |
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172. *A routine day of the Pushkinskaya Street early in the 20th century*
173. *Building of the Kharkov Art College in the Kaplunovskaya Street (Krasnoznamyonnaya Street), 1912. The building was constructed in the Ukrainian modernist style according to the design of the architect K.N. Zbukov. Nowadays this serves as the main building of the Kharkov State Designing and Art Academy. In the background one can see the Kaplunovskaya Virgin Temple (it was destroyed).*
174. *Kharkov Commerce College (nowadays this building belongs to the Kharkov Law Academy), 1891. This was the first architectural design of the future academician A. N. Beketov*
175. *Mansion-house of the Beketovs in the Mironositskiy Lane (nowadays the building serves as the Scientists' House, and the street is called Sovnarkomovskaya Street), 1891. The building was constructed according to the architectural design of the academician A. N. Beketov. The portico with caryatids was filled with bricks in the 1920s*
176. *Sovnarkomovskaya Street in spring, 2004*
177. *A building of modernist style in Kharkov, 2001. The building was constructed in 1907 according to the design of the architect A. N. Ginzburg*
178. *'An eternal guard', 2004. A facade sculpture on the Domogol building, which was designed in the so-called constructivist style by the sculptor I. P. Kavaleridze*
179. *Poetry Square late in the evening, 1999*
180. *Just before the performance. Pushkin Academic Russian Drama Theatre, 2004*
- 181–182. *A 'summer' kiss. A 'winter' kiss 2003. This was designed by the sculptor D. O. Ivanchenko*
183. *Along the Pushkinskaya Street, 2004*
184. *Yaroslav Mudry National Law Academy of Ukraine, 2004*



The MOSKOVSKIY AVENUE (Moscow Avenue) is the longest street in Kharkov (20 km long). The avenue is the most important thoroughfare of the city. Situated along this avenue are the largest enterprises of the city, viz. the famous Tractor Plant, Machine Tool Plant, Turbine Plant, Electro-mechanical Plant, Conditioning System Plant, Electrical Heavy Machine Plant, Petrovskiy Bicycle Plant, etc. The local inhabitants respectfully call the Moskovskiy Avenue 'Alley of Giants'.

The street emerged simultaneously with the Kharkov fortress. In the past, there was a tower at the initial point of the street. The tower was called Moskovskaya (Moscow Tower) and faced the road that led to Moscow. Later on, there emerged buildings on both sides of the road, and it became the Moskovskaya Street (Moskov Street). In the second part of the 19th century, there emerged small industrial enterprises, including the Belgian Society Plant, Cable Railway Equipment Plant, and Gelferikh-Sade Plant (nowadays its territory belongs to the 'Sickle and Sledgehammer' Plant).

In 1785, the first stone bridge was constructed in Kharkov (it replaced the previous wooden one). The bridge having been destroyed during the Second World War, a new one was built in 1954.

Behind the bridge, in the southern part of the avenue, there is a building constructed in the 1840s for the First Boy's School according to the design of the architect N. I. Ashitkov. Nowadays the building belongs to the Industrial Pedagogical College.

A number of old buildings of interest are still to be seen on Feierbach Square, including the building of the former Treasury and the first Telegraph Building of Kharkov, both of which were built in the second part of the 19th century, as well as the building of the former First Non-classical Secondary School designed by the architect I. A. Tolkunov and built in 1877 (nowadays the building belongs to the Kharkov State Technical Agricultural University). At 36 Rudnev Square, one can see the building of judicial institutions designed by the academician A. N. Beketov together with the architects Yu. S. Tsaune and V. V. Khrustalyov and built in 1889-1902.

Southwards from the Moskovskiy Avenue, there is a large square called Uprising Square (former Horse Square). In 1903, a building called People's House was constructed on the square according to the design of the architect A. A. Vensan. Nowadays the building is used as the Culture Palace of the Kharkov Electro-mechanical Plant.

185. *It is at this place, at the crossing of the Moskovskaya Street and the Petrovskiy Lane (Korolenko Lane), that the popular confectionery of Dirberg was situated*
186. *The initial point of the Staro-Moskovskaya Street was behind the Kharkov bridge, near the building of the First Boy's School built in 1844*
187. *On the Konnaya Square, not far from the Syatodukbovskiy temple, there was a so-called People's House inaugurated in 1903. The building was intended for theatrical studios that arranged performances for ordinary people. The activities of the People's House were inspired and organised, in particular, by Ye. Ponomaryova, wife of A. F. Koni, a well known Russian lawyer and publicist*
188. *This well-known building at the corner of the Nikolayevskaya Square and the Moskovskaya Street used to belong to the Church in the early 20th century and was called 'Brotherhood House'. Various establishments used to be situated in the building at different times, including the notary's office of Shchavinskiy, English shop of Shillinger, optics shop of Alfyorov, and watch-maker's shop of the merchant Yakovlev. A watch maker's shop called 'Yakovlev's Watches' is still situated here.*
189. *A view of the Moskovskaya Street in the early 20th century*
190. *A panoramic view of the eastern part of the Nikolayevskaya Square early in the 20th century. In the centre one can see the Moskovskaya Street. On the right one can see a shop of photography items and accessories that belonged to A. Verner's, photographer's studio of M. Ovchinnikov, a trade house that belonged to the Kalf brothers, and a news-agent's shop called 'Prosveshcheniye' (Enlightenment)*
191. *Initial point of the Moskovskaya Street early in the 20th century. In the building №3 on the left side, there was a photographer's studio that belonged to the well-known local photographer A. M. Ivanitskiy*
192. *Building of the Second Girl's School in the Voznesenskaya Street (Feierbach Street) constructed in 1885 by the architect B. G. Mikhailovskiy. The building was totally destroyed during the Second World War*
193. *Kharkov embankment in the evening, 2004*
194. *Lopan river. Reflection, 2004*
195. *A sunny building, 2004*
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197. *A Kharkov tram early in the 20th century*
198. *Latest tram, 2004*

**У фотоальбомі «Прогулянки Харковом»
використані роботи харківських фотомайстрів
XIX – початку XX ст. і сучасних фотографів**

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**The photographic album 'Walking in Kharkov'
comprises photographs of Kharkov's photography
experts of the 19th century and the early 20th century
as well as photography experts of today**

A relevant comprehensive index numbering covers all
the photographs available in particular subject chapters
of this photographic album.

The introductory chapter of this photographic album
is illustrated by photographs made by

V. Ogloblin (Pages 1, 3, 4–5, 8–9),

V. Madiyevskiy (Pages 6–7), A. Golovin (Pages 12–13).

Used on the bastard-titles are photographs made by

V. Ogloblin (Pages 14–15, 52–53, 68–69, 82–83, 96–97,

108–109, 124–125, 170–171, 186–187)

and A. Svetlovskiy (Pages 28–29, 152–153).

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and the early 20th century*:

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П78 **«Прогулянки Харковом».** Ювілейний фотоальбом. За редакцією В. А. Оглобліна. Українською та англійською мовами. – Х.: РА «ІРІС», 2004. – 208 с., іл. ISBN 966-95223-5-8

Перегортаючи сторінки фотоальбому, Ви зможете здійснити захоплюючу прогулянку в минуле Харкова і його сьогодення, довідатися про непросту історію деяких храмів, площ і будинків, перенестися у світ харківських вулиць і двориків. Альбом містить більш ніж 200 оригінальних фотозображень, у тому числі 90 унікальних історичних знімків кінця ХІХ – початку ХХ ст. «Прогулянки Харковом» нагадають Вам про приємні зустрічі, надії і відкриття, дозволять по-новому глянути на наше місто, відчути його подих і ритм життя.

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