

INFORMATION about ATTRACTIONS

LVIV and around

Names	Photo	Describes
RYNOK SQUARE		<p>Market (Rynok) Square is among the most ancient and most fascinating areas of Lviv – the vital core of urban life from the Middle Ages to the current day. The Square began to take shape as the center of this “walled city” in the 13th and 14th centuries, planned in accordance with the principles of the Magdeburg Rights. The structural ensemble which currently encircles the Square took shape over centuries, preserving elements and aspects of a variety of styles and epochs. The designation of Lviv’s central Market Square as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1998 stands as further testimony to its singularity.</p>
DOMINICAN CATHEDRAL		<p>The Dominican Cathedral is rightfully considered to be one of the best monuments to late baroque architecture not only in Lviv, but all of Europe. The building harmoniously rounds out the historical center’s ensemble. Along with other temples in Lviv, it is included on UNESCO’s list of World Heritage Sites. The Dominicans interior strikes with its splendor and elegance. Its centerpiece is the baroque altar with four apostle figures. The cathedral keeps some remarkable pieces of art, among which are stone and alabaster gravestones from the 16th - 17th centuries, brought here from the former Gothic church.</p>
St. ANDREW’S CATHEDRAL		<p>The Bernardine Monastery (now the Greek Catholic Church of St. Andrew) is an impressive monument in the Renaissance, Mannerism, and Baroque styles dating to 1600-1630s. This is a fortified medieval monastery. The luxurious Mannerist sculptural décor, which does not disrupt the sense of proportion in the slightest way, is the most spectacular legacy of this monument: over twenty sculptures compose a live gallery of picturesque figures of the 17th century.</p>
OPERA HOUSE		<p>One of the most recognizable buildings in Ukraine, Lviv Opera house is also among most beautiful European theatres. Constructed at the beginning of the 20th century, designed by architect Zygmunt Gorgolewski, the Grand Theatre in Lviv has been compared to the Paris and Vienna opera houses. Many European theaters can boast an extraordinary construction history, but Lviv’s opera house is unique in that it is built on top of a river. The architect proposed the radical and intriguing idea of burying the small river beneath the opera.</p>
LYCHAKIV CEMETERY		<p>This astounding necropolis is one of the oldest in Europe. It is older than its well-known ‘fellows’- the Parisian Père Lachaisein and London’s Highgate. The Lychakiv Cemetery is rightfully called an outdoor museum. On its area of over 40 hectares you will find more than 3000 gravestones, monuments, and vaults. The Lychakiv Cemetery was founded at the end of the 18th century. Before that, Lviv’s residents were buried near temples, the majority of which were in the center of the town. Several prominent Ukrainians are buried here, including the writer and social activist Ivan Franko and the prominent opera singer Solomiya Krushelnytska.</p>

**MEET and JUSTICE
RESTAURANT**



An executioner was, in fact, the first municipal employee in Lviv. He was a public and peculiar personality. If the executioner died, the next person to be executed was spared. He had several duties aside executions and tortures: garbage removal, and protection of city prostitutes. When a constitutional state arrived, the executioner had to look for another job and opened his own meat restaurant because who better knows more about meat than a meat expert?

PHARMACY MUSEUM



Pharmacy Museum - the oldest one in Lviv and, in addition, having very rich collection of rare exhibits, gathered by pharmacists and enthusiast-collectors. The Pharmacy on the Market Square appeared with military pharmacist's Natorp's patronage back in 1735 and was called 'Under the Black Eagle'. In those times, each pharmacy had its own symbol, placed over the entrance, and was named after it. Since 1966 the Pharmacy 'Under the Black Eagle' is a unique museum complex, where several thousand of very interesting exhibits are kept.

PIDHIRTSY PALACE



Pidhirtsi castle was built in 1635-1640 by the architect's Andrea del Agua with the support of engineer Guillaume Levasseur de Boplan in place of the old building. On the ground of the castle is the palace surrounded by a system of ditches, park and church of the Exaltation and Joseph. Visited here in 1711 Russian Tsar Peter I brought in St. Petersburg several sculptures by Italian masters and soon started to build Peterhof. If visit Pidhirtsi castle and then go to Peterhof we can note a great similarity in the architectural layout of Petrodvorets and Pidhirtsi palace. A unique lime tree in the center of the village Pidhirtsi more than 400 years. It is the height of 11 meters, a width of 7 meters.

OLESKO CASTLE



This is the oldest building in western Ukraine, and one of the best-known castles that had been reconstructed from ruin. For over six centuries, the castle has been soaring on a 50-meter (164 feet) high hill, protecting memories of crucial historical events that it had witnessed and participated in. Today, a museum occupies the castle, exhibiting unique works of art. The exact year of the castle's origin is unknown, but its first historical mention is in 1327. At that time, the fortress passed into the possession of Prince Yurii, who was invited by boyars to take the Halych-Volyn throne. The Olesko Castle was located on the border of Volyn and Halitia, which made it strategically important: the fort played a key role in the battles among Lithuania, Poland, and Hungary.

ZOLOCHIV PALACE



Over its history, it has been a royal residence, a prison, and an educational facility. Jakub Sobieski - the father of the Polish king Jan III - built the stone castle to replace a wooden fort in 1634. It was built as palazzo in fortezza, that is, it was suitable for living and as a defense structure. Due to its unique design, the castle remained impregnable for a long time. The castle complex consists of two buildings: the Renaissance style Big palace – the royal family's living quarters when visiting Zolochiv – and the Chinese palace, built by Jan Sobieski for his French wife.

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OTHER LVIV'S INTERESTING PLACES

CITY UNDERGROUNDS



St.JURA CATHEDRAL



CHOCOLATE STORE



CARAMEL ADVENTURES



BOIMYV CHAPEL



ARSENAL MUSEUM



CRAFT BEER BARS



POTOTSKY PALACE



SOUVENIR MARKET



MAZOKH RESTAURANT



LEGEND HOUSE



GAS LAMP CAFE



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