

Dear participants. Here is a brief tour of the historical monuments of Dnepropetrovsk, which are located on October Square (square named after Ivan the Old) from a distance.

Catherine Mile



In 1787, the Russian Empress Catherine II set off on her famous journey in order to explore the “newly acquired land” - the southern lands of the empire. A peculiar monument of this trip in Dnepropetrovsk is a road sign - "Catherine Mile".

In the center of the city, on October Square, there is a small obelisk made of rough stone. Most authors of the guidebooks call it the “mile mile” of the times of Catherine II. The obvious antiquity of this building, as well as the absence of any explanatory signs, attract the attention of citizens and tourists. Meanwhile, the Catherine’s Mile, in fact, is the first stone building of Yekaterinoslav, the same age as the founding of the city on the right bank of the Dnieper in 1787.

"Milya" adjoins the fence of the Transfiguration Cathedral from the southeast and is a tetrahedral obelisk in the shape of a pyramid with a sharp end on a rectangular pedestal. A round medallion has been preserved on one side of the upper part, probably for an inscription that has not been preserved. An obelisk is installed on a round pedestal of rough stone with steps.

What hides this seemingly plain building? Milya has attracted the attention of researchers and local historians since the beginning of the 19th century. The lack of reliable sources forced the authors to include their own imagination. As a result, several versions of the construction of the monument were expressed in the literature.

Transfiguration Cathedral



Dnepropetrovsk Holy Transfiguration Cathedral is the second largest and largest cathedral church of the diocese of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which was given the status of an architectural monument of national importance.

Historical facts

The construction of the Transfiguration Cathedral began in 1787 during the journey of Empress Catherine II along with foreign ambassadors to the southern possessions, which itself laid the foundation stone on May 9. It is this day that went down in history as the moment of the founding of the city of Dnepropetrovsk. However, inadequate funding and misuse of available funds dragged on the construction of the cathedral for 48 years. Only in 1835 the construction of the cathedral was completed. By the way, already in 1837, a place was consecrated for another significant temple of the city - the current [Holy Trinity Cathedral](#).

During the Soviet era, the academician Yavornitsky opened a museum of atheism, which saved the temple from destruction and preserved the interiors of the building. During the German occupation, the cathedral resumed services. In 1975, the Transfiguration Cathedral was completely restored and a museum of atheism and religion was housed in its premises. In 1992, he was transferred to the Orthodox Church. A few years later, archaeological excavations were carried out on the territory of the cathedral, during which ancient burials of hierarchs were discovered. Some of the finds can certainly be found in [History Museum of Yavornitsky](#).

Architectural features

The Transfiguration Cathedral is located in the historical part of the city in the middle of a green square and has great architectural and artistic value. The construction of the cathedral reflects the techniques and traditions of the Russian classical school. In July 2007, the central facade of the cathedral is decorated with a mosaic image of the Transfiguration of the Lord. This mosaic is made of moisture resistant, durable materials that will serve as a guarantee of durability and reliability of the building.

Monument to Komsomol members



The monument in honor of the 90th anniversary of the creation of the Komsomol organizations of Dnipropetrovsk was erected on October 29, 2010 at 15, Oktyabrskaya Square. The authors of the monument are the Honored Artist of Ukraine, sculptor Yuri Pavlovich Pavlov and the Honored Artist of Ukraine, architect Vasily Ivanovich Miroshnichenko.

Memorial to fallen law enforcement officers



The memorial to the fallen defenders of the rule of law is a memorial complex dedicated to all the dead soldiers of the rule of law located between the Liberators Alley and the former Museum of Komsomol Glory. The memorial was erected in 1995. The complex consists of a central obelisk stele with a shield and a sword, a semicircular structure and the chapel of Archangel Michael.

Every year, on the Memorial Day of police officers who died in the line of duty, a traditional rally-requiem is held in their honor on the Oktyabrskaya Square in Dnepropetrovsk at the memorial to the fallen soldiers of law and order.

During the laying of flowers, which is accompanied by a bell ringing from the bell tower of the Transfiguration Cathedral, the names of all the dead heroes are proclaimed. The mourning ceremony ends with a volley of weapons.

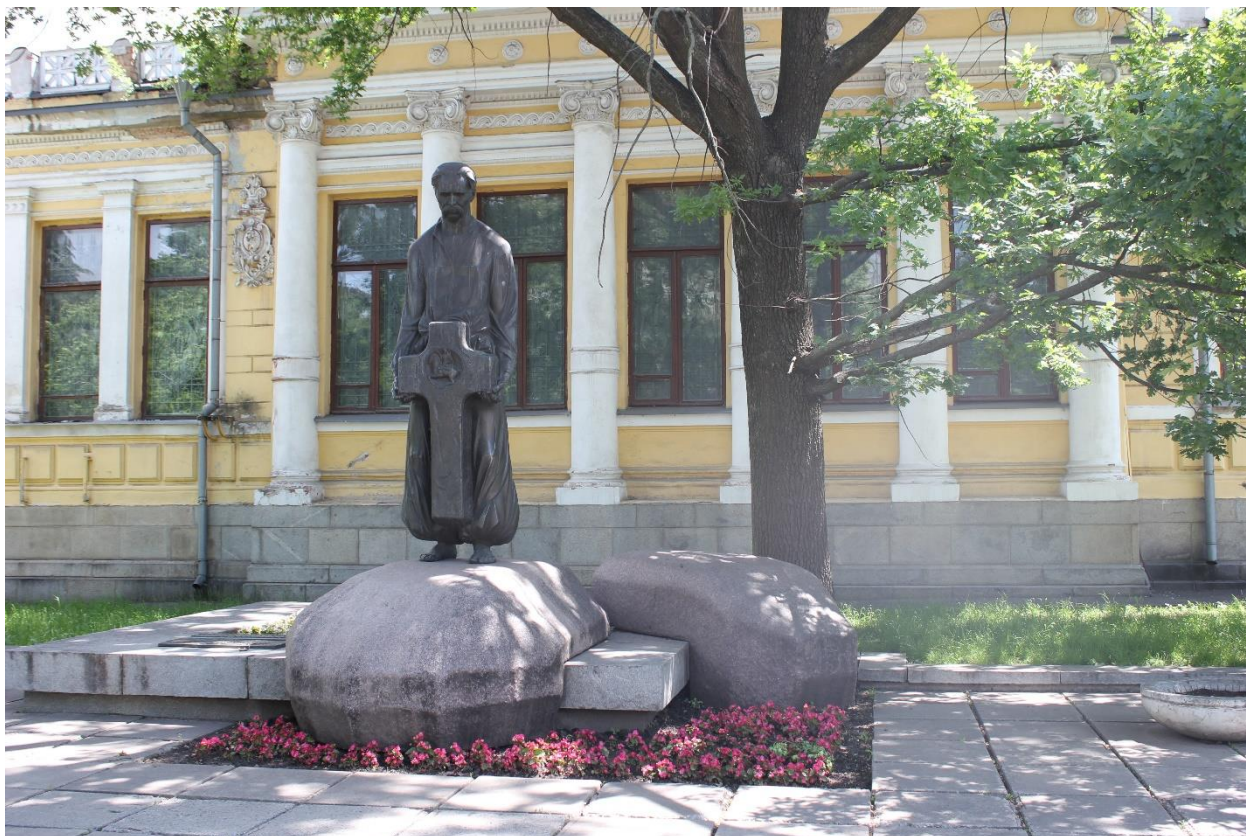
Memorial Complex



The memorial complex on October Square was erected on October 25, 1967, to the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, at the site of the cemetery where soldiers of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars were buried. The memorial complex consists of the Eternal Flame, granite

pylons, granite sarcophagus, granite tablets with the names of the dead. The authors are sculptor Yu. M. Pavlov, architects I. B. Migai and I. V. Neskromny.

Monument to Dmitry Ivanovich Yavornitsky



Monument to archaeologist, ethnographer and historian Dmitry Yavornitsky installed at the place of his burial. That is, in fact, the monument is simultaneously a tombstone.

The opening of the monument took place on the 140th anniversary of the Ukrainian scientist in 1995. In February 2016, the avenue, previously bearing the name of Karl Marx, was named after Yavornitsky. The monument is located near the historical museum, which contains, among other things, objects collected by Yavornitsky during archaeological expeditions and his research activities. Dmitry Yavornitsky was an expert and keeper of Ukrainian history. Unlike many scholars, he did not want to leave Ukraine during the years of the Civil War, wanting to preserve for his descendants the collection of objects of Ukrainian life and culture that he had collected.

Stone women of Dnepropetrovsk



One of the main attractions of Dnepropetrovsk is Ukraine's largest collection of ancient stone statues - stone women, located near the walls of a historical museum of world significance. The unique exposition attracts the attention of museum visitors and guests of Dnepropetrovsk with its otherworldly exoticism.

Stone women are ancient stone humanoid statues. Such sculptures are found in most of southern Russia, Ukraine, Prussia, Southern Siberia, Central Asia and Mongolia. Most often, Stone women were found standing on the mounds - ancient people placed them on the graves of the dead. "Stone" women - made of stone: sandstone, limestone, granite ... Some of the statues represent a straight stone pillar with a picture of a human face. On other statues, not only the head is indicated, but also the body, arms, legs, and even a headdress.

The collection of ancient stone statues of "stone women" is among the most striking and peculiar collections of the Dnepropetrovsk Historical Museum. This is one of the largest collections of ancient stone plastic in Ukraine - 80 statues! Not only the number of statues is amazing, but also their chronological and cultural diversity. The collection contains exhibits of the Eneolithic era - this is the third millennium BC. e. Among them - not only the simplest, but also unique, which have no analogues, in any European museum - Natalievsky and Kernosov sculptures. Original Scythian statues of 6-4 centuries BC e. But the foundation of the collection is the Polovtsian sculptures - 67 units. All Polovtsian statues date from the 12th to 13th centuries.

Many Polovtsian statues represent male warriors - in helmets, armor, with weapons - sabers, bows, quivers for arrows. But among them there are also female statues - in hats, suits, with mirrors and handbags at the waist. In the hands of all the Polovtsian statues is a vessel, apparently intended for ritual libations.

The faces of the statues are very expressive - all men with a mustache, there are harsh, gloomy faces, some have a dazzling smile. Women's faces also do not leave indifferent: an expression of timidity, humility and immediately the faces of proud greatness.

All Polovtsian statues are dedicated to their ancestors. The statues depict not specific people, but simply personalities with the features of gods and heroes. Statues were erected in sacred places.

The age of the Dnepropetrovsk Museum collection is more than 150 years. Stone women began to enter the museum in the middle of the 19th century.

Currently, the collection of Stone women is also replenished. In recent years, more than 10 sculptures have been received.