



Romanov News Новости Романовых

By Ludmila & Paul Kulikovskiy

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Empress Maria Feodorovna
Painting by Ivan Nikolaevich Kramskoi. 1881.

The 10th anniversary of the reburial of Empress Marie Feodorovna

Ten years ago, September 28, 2006, Empress Marie Feodorovna was buried in Russia in the St. Peter and Paul Cathedral, next to her husband Emperor Alexander III.

The reburial of Empress Marie Feodorovna started in Denmark, in Roskilde Cathedral on September 23, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and the entire Danish Royal family, and the main part of the Romanov family members. Empress Marie Feodorovna's coffin had been standing in the crypt of the Roskilde Cathedral, west of Copenhagen, for 78 years and now it was time for her return to her beloved husband Emperor Alexander III and the country she loved so much.

On September 26, onboard the Danish Frigate Esben Snare the coffin with remains of Empress Maria Feodorovna, escorted by Princess and Prince Dimitri Romanovich Romanov and Paul Kulikovsky, arrived in Peterhof, where it was received by both the members of the Romanov family who had participated in Denmark and those who had gone straight to St. Petersburg. After the arrival ceremony with a military band playing and the Russian guards in parade uniforms, the coffin was placed in the Gothic Chapel in Alexandria Park (Peterhof) on lit de parade for one day, allowing people to pay their respect.

On September 28, 2006, the coffin went via Tsarskoe Selo, to St. Isaac Cathedral, where Patriarch Alexei II served liturgy and panihida, and then finally it arrived in St. Peter and Paul Cathedral for the funeral service.

*In 2006, from the
Roskilde Cathedral
in Denmark.....*



*To the St. Peter
and Paul
Cathedral in
Russia.*

September 28, 2011, on the 5-year anniversary, a memorial service was arranged in the St. Peter and Paul Cathedral. Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky, great-great-grandson of the Empress, participated.

On September 28, 2016, for the 10-year anniversary of the reburial of Empress Maria Feodorovna, a memorial service was initiated by Paul Kulikovsky and was then arranged by the Dean of the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, Archimandrite Alexander (Fedorov).

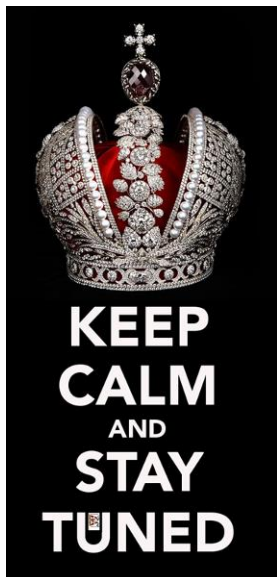
At 18:00, after most tourist have left the Cathedral, the Panihida at the tomb was led by Archimandrite Alexander (Fedorov). Candle lights was lit on the top of the Empress' tombstone and a quire was singing. Among the participants was Princes Vera Obelensky with spouse.



(The two photos on this page by Boris Turovski)







The Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria burial-case continues

"The Church believes genetic examination of the Imperial remains"

October 1. Vesti - A year ago, there were talks of burial of the remains believed to be of Tsarevich Alexei and his sister Grand Duchess Maria, and additional identification of the remains buried in the Royal crypt in the Peter and Paul Fortress. And then – silence. What's the matter?

Probably the most memorable images were the opening of the tomb of Emperor Alexander III. The benefit is that now it is possible to determine the DNA using also the skull, without destroying it. So it will be possible to trace the entire chain of kinship: grandfather Alexander III, son of Nicholas II, to grandson Tsarevich Alexei.

In the next chapel the crypt was also opened and from the sarcophagus from the arms of Nicholas II new materials were taken for examination in the presence of the clergy and the investigator Vladimir Solovyov, who led the "case of the Romanovs" the previous quarter of a century.

And like in the past twenty years, genetics, DNA tests stepped forward, so what else? What, then, Prince Dimitri Romanov, who is optimistic, yet still offers to wait? Church holds the pause. Why? Tikhon (Shevkunov), Bishop of Yegoryevsk, Vicar of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia told about it.

- What do you have to answer to the charge, which sounds even in idle talk that here are these obscurantist clerics ...

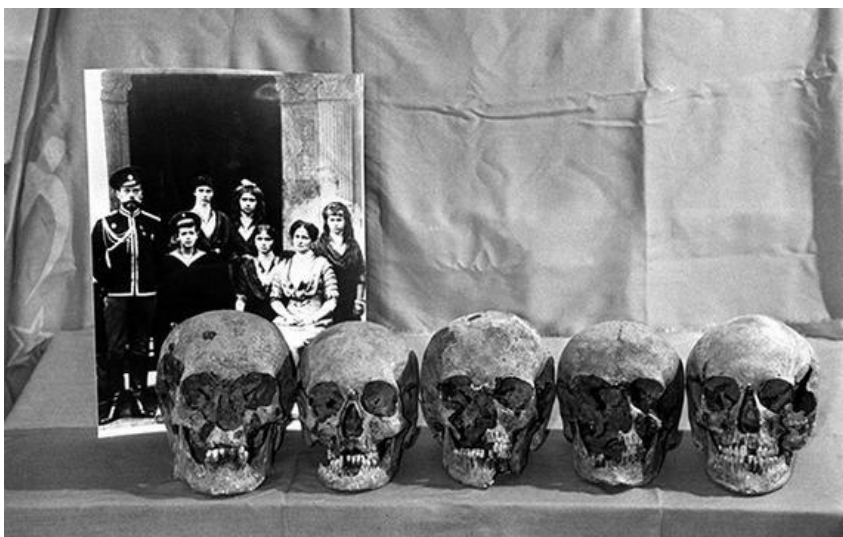
- Yes, this is us.

- Do you not believe the genetic examination. We are not naughty, but what could be more than genetic examination ?!

- We believe the genetic examination. Wonderful scientist Rogayev conducting these studies. We absolutely trust the genetic analysis. But we asked him a question: did you have samples, one and the second which you compared with each other. And they say that they are close relatives. And do you imagine

where these samples were taken? Do they come from other places, as historians say? He says: "No, it's none of my business where (they came from), I can't argue, is not my competence..." That is the question. So we asked to conduct a comprehensive study - genetic, anthropological and, most importantly, the historical. Historical research - is that, in our view, has been largely underdeveloped in the investigation period. Investigative Committee creates a special historical commission of experts, which at the request of His Holiness the Patriarch will not enter those very respected historians that in previous years were engaged in this issue. The fact is that each of them fused with their version and their so called scientific opponents also will defend their version. Therefore, His Holiness Patriarch suggested to invite highly professional historians, who in a short period of time could understand this subject, but before had nothing to do with it, did not uphold a given position.

- Why indeed were admitted flaws in the investigation of 90'ies and the number of material evidence were not made obvious: a shirt of Nicholas II with traces of blood from Japan, the uniform of Alexander II, in which he was killed, which also contains traces of blood? Where was



it not enough either in accuracy, or discipline, or perhaps in normal respectful dialogue with the Church?

- We gratefully and respectfully treat the work of investigators, including the investigator Solovyov. Really huge work has been done, but, like to any great work, of course, there will be a lot of questions. They emerged. Professionals say that the work has not been done perfect, down to the smallest details. I am very grateful to the new investigator who came and said at the outset: "Father, we have started the investigation, but I replaced the investigation file number." I say: "What is it?" I was not aware of it. He says: "There's a number, not vey." I say: "Really, is it 666 ?!" He says, "Yes." I say, "Listen, well, who could invent it?!" Investigation of the case where there is a version of the ritual murder, and suddenly this case called 18666! Why tease the geese?



- Where from came the version that even if the remains are those the skull of Nicholas II could have been substituted?

- It is known that one of the murderers of the Royal family received in the days of murder in Yekaterinburg pharmacy large amounts of alcohol, and the next day went to Moscow with three large heavy boxes, tightly closed, in which, according to him, were shells samples. There are private evidences, not documented, it's just people reported that someone saw in Lenin's office what you are talking about. This tradition exists. And the

rulers often require their enemy's head, so to speak, to be sure in his death. Some indirect evidence exist that this topic should be continued. For example, the same skeleton №4, which is attributed to Nicholas II. The spine is completely preserved and it is in the Peter and Paul fortress, but three vertebrae. The third, fourth and fifth - these are the cervical vertebrae, which are destroyed when the head is separated. This version, too, is considered by historians and criminologists. And we just observe it closely.

- Carrying out of examination of the skull after exhumation of Alexander III due to the fact that there are new scientific methods which allow the DNA to withdraw not only from the leg bones, for example, but also from the skull, did it not closed this issue?

- For the first time the complete genome will be highlighted. This is redundant information for identification, but we asked exactly for complete genome. Therefore, our main question is not to genetics, but to historians, archivists and investigators: how all this could happen?

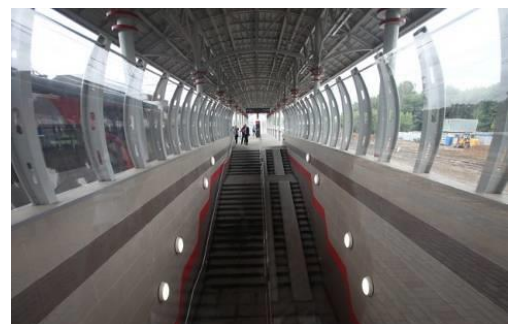
Video - <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=2805274>

The new station was named Baltic instead of Voikovskaya

10th of August. PRAVMIR - The new station on Moscow central ring which was to be named "Voikovskaya" got the name the Baltic.

The statement was made by the first deputy head of the Moscow Department of Transport Hamid Bulatov - "The government of Moscow has taken into account the wishes of the citizens, the design and the station name has been replaced."

Muscovites voted for mandatory renaming the service station on Active Citizen and now the station will carry the name "Baltic", according to the toponymy of the area.



Vladimir Putin awarded Prince Dimitri Romanov the Order of Alexander Nevsky



4 August. - The Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a decree awarding Prince Dimitri R. Romanov the Order of Alexander Nevsky.



УКАЗ

ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

О награждении государственными наградами
Российской Федерации

За большой вклад в распространение за рубежом знаний об
историческом и культурном наследии России и содействие
укреплению международных гуманитарных связей наградить

ОРДЕНОМ АЛЕКСАНДРА НЕВСКОГО

РОМАНОВА Дмитрия Романовича - председателя
"Благотворительного фонда князя Дмитрия Романова", подданного
Королевства Дания.



Президент
Российской Федерации В.Путин

Москва, Кремль
4 августа 2016 года
№ 392

The decree states:

"DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION, On conferring state
awards of the Russian Federation

For great contribution to the dissemination
abroad of knowledge about historical and
cultural heritage of Russia and the promotion
of international humanitarian relations to
award

Romanov, Dimitri Romanovich - Chairman of
"Charitable Foundation of Prince Dimitri Romanov", citizen of the Kingdom of Denmark

ORDER OF ALEXANDER NEVSKY

and is signed " President Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, Moscow Kremlin, August 4, 2016,
number 392."

"Prince Romanov told about his hobbies and interesting women"

1 October. Vesti - Creepy classic - the shooting of the Royal family, including children. This was done under the most beautiful slogans. Rake until now. Even those of us who believe that Romanov made a lot of mistakes, and to a certain degree they themselves have brought the collapse of the monarchy, understand that it was a great dynasty, even the Soviet Union was not fated to stretch so. Fortunately, the good news specifically linked to the Romanovs - Prince Dmitry Romanovich, who became the first to get a presidential decree after the revolution, of the Romanovs, Knight of the Order of Alexander Nevsky, is soon to arrive in Moscow. For what? And where from he will arrive?

Marriage of Danish aristocrat Dorrit with Dimitri Romanovich was the first after revolution church wedding of any of the Romanovs on Russian soil, in Kostroma.

- How did you know so much about Russia?

- How do I know?! I have been married to him for so many years! And I was in Russia 80, or a hundred times, - says Dorrit.

- **Really?**

- And I was always interested in all that I saw, heard, and felt. All this is in my head.

- **But you don't have a drop of Russian blood?**

- Unfortunately no.



The way to the Motherland was long for the Romanov. "I was almost arrested - says Prince Dimitri. I remember the first time we flew from Copenhagen to the Soviet Union, what were the emotions! For the first time in my life in Russia. Russia who had changed, but the most important thing that she won, came to Berlin."

For Dimitri Romanovich the 40s - a time when he worked as a car mechanic and was photographed only with other people's cars in Egypt. But before that the Romanovs survived something which is almost unknown.

Fascist Benito Mussolini, who ruled in Italy, where the Romanovs were hidden before, through his son-in-law Count Ciano egged Romanov to ensure that one of their youngest, Nikolai or Dimitri, became King of Montenegro - the part of the dismembered Yugoslavia, which coveted the Nazis. A little-known episode: Romanovs refused to cooperate with the Nazis.

But on the question of the return of the Romanovs to the Russian throne, Prince Dimitri makes jokes. They say that after the war he was just not up to it: "The war ended. There are a lot of interesting women around."

Joking apart, but why is a Romanov in Denmark? By the way, the country is not that of contrasts, but developed. All everywhere very well maintained. But to classical Anderson Little Mermaid was added one and is said to be "genetically modified". Such are the Nordic pranks. But the oldest European flag waves over the country.

How many copies broken by historians, and even more by politicians around the so-called Norman theory of Varayag' origin of the Russian statehood, but in the cathedral-tomb of Danish kings - also a Norman - come to the conclusion that everything is much more interesting and, most importantly, thinner in this big political history. Russian Grand Dukes moved exclusively to Slavic names already for a long time. But the Rurik kin is interrupted. Russia is coming to the Time of Troubles. And what then,

makes a strong Danish kingdom? Very interesting step. Danish King Christian IV immediately sent to Russia his brother Johann Shlezeld Holstein. For what? In order for him to woo the daughter of the Russian Tsar Irina Godunov. By the way, Godunov promised Tver principality for her. But the first experiment with a Russian-Danish dynastic marriage still failed.

One of the best collections of orders and medals of the former Russian Empire, and the entire Slavic world is now stored in Denmark. What is this collection?

- Why are you suddenly so enthusiastic of faleristics, numismatics? Due to the fact you that traveled a lot around the world?

- Read.

- Russian empire. The Order of St. Anne. Plate number one. Author of the project - Prince Dimitri Romanov!

But now Prince has his own Russian Order of Alexander Nevsky.

"At first for me it was a shock. The Order. I know how many members of the family had the order many years ago. Why? What did I do?!" - says Prince Dimitri.



What did he do? Leaders of "Urshelsky" orphanage in the Vladimir region appealed to the Prince Dimitri Romanov Fund. They get not only a sports field, and a completely renovated building, boiler room, laundry, swing-roundabouts.

In Kursk - ceremony of awarding certificates to the treatment, rehabilitation and medical supplies for children whose parents or guardians cannot afford it. Romanov motto today: "It is not Russia for us, but we for Russia."

Denmark contrived and have avoided such shocks as we had. The famous Round Tower. Inside - climbing spiral, in which Peter I raised 300 years ago. Yes, even on horse! And we descend on foot, but like in the mists of time.

1945. In Baltic Soviet troops freed Danish island Bornholm from Germans. 1493. It was then that the first Russian-Danish agreement was signed. 1130 – For the first time Denmark, then it was called the Dong, was mentioned in the Novgorod Chronicle.

Under chime of neighboring Lutheran churches in Copenhagen there is an Orthodox church. It was sanctified in honor of Alexander Nevsky in the late XIX century. Why then? Because by the time our countries, which never fought to each other, finally went one step further.

In the middle of the XIX century, the situation is fundamentally different. Under King Christian IX Denmark actually loses control of Norway and from power state is converted into a small European country, which need help. From whom? Now from the powerful Russian Empire.

Christian IX's daughter Princess Dagmar goes to Russia and became Russian Empress Maria Feodorovna, wife of Alexander III. But why then she reposed in Denmark, as the Russian Empress? But Maria Feodorovna - the mother of Nicholas II. And after the shooting of the Royal family she - one of the few who managed to escape. And through Crimea she runs home to Denmark. At the beginning of this century the remains of Maria Feodorovna were moved from Denmark to Russia, St. Petersburg. But there still is a beautiful country house, where she lived. There is still Denmark, where after Maria Feodorovna other young Romanovs found refuge, including Prince Dimitri, who already in this decade one of the first came to the Crimea. It was there, in Yalta, Livadia, we had met.

- We've met at Livadia, and all talk was what about the coming reburial of the remains of Tsarevich Alexei.

- It was the beginning.

- Now it's a little receded for a variety of reasons: genetic research, historical. You follow this process?

- One hundred percent.

- What do you expect from the new study?

- Strangely enough, but now you can believe in what was considered almost impossible.

Video - <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=2805266>

The painting Prince

30/8/2016. Ragazzo Magazine - The first half of this man's life was like any other. A loving family, friends, safe surroundings and a cool surname. He had an ideal existence. This all changed with the death of his father. It threw the 13-year old boy into a turmoil that didn't really end until his mid-to-late-twenties. This is the story of how Prince Rostislav Rostislavovich Romanov fought off grief, alcoholism and insecurities to become the optimistic, cigar-loving painter he is today.

The story starts in the year 1998 when Rosti and his family were invited to St Petersburg for the burial of Nikolai II and his family, the deceased rulers from a different time. As magnificent as the burial was, it spelled the beginning of the end for Rosti's father, who is believed to have picked up a very rare parasite somewhere in the motherland. Six months after the family's return to the United Kingdom another Romanov funeral was held.



"It was the perfect storm. I let go of things, I let go of my art."

"That's when everything changed really, losing a father at a young age means everything changes." He added that he didn't know how to deal with it at the time, swinging between being a thirteen-year-old kid, and trying to be the man of the house taking care of his family, "I never showed my family my emotions, and it was eating me up inside."

Combine that with going to boarding school where you are not top of the class, nor the most athletic, and you may understand the difficulties Rosti went through.

The good thing about boarding school however, was that he found art. Rosti recalls being inspired by installation pieces and other modern art, "at the time, seeing Jackson Pollock just drip paint everywhere, I thought 'I can do that.'" And so he went on with life, and eventually found his new mentor, John Hinchcliffe, who got him on the path to art school.

Rosti graduated Falmouth School of Art and swore to never paint again, because the experience to him had felt like working in a factory. Instead he made good on a promise he had made to his family when visiting St Petersburg; he moved there.

"That's where I completely lost myself. I don't blame Russia; it was just me at that certain time."

Rosti had slipped into a trap of addiction that was impacting his work, or perhaps more accurately, stopped him from working.

"It was the perfect storm. I let go of things, I let go of my art, and decided to be a teenager really. That was a big mistake." Luckily for Rosti, he made some good friends in Russia that helped him out of what

he calls his "great depression." "They got me back into art and I had my first solo exhibition in Moscow, which was great fun."

Rosti hasn't touched a drop of alcohol for the past three years, and is fully immersed in his painting, "since I gave up drinking my art has jumped to whole different level. I'd just rather have my art than drink." He explained how he can't do the whole Vincent Van Gogh thing, but that there are other artists who can, "I get crazy in my own way through music, and I'm really happy with that."

"I can tell you who is not an informed man: Donald Trump."

Abraham Lincoln once said that a man without vices is also a man of very few virtues. Rosti's vices come in the form of dried and rolled tobacco leaves. "I love cigars. I go to Dunhill on St. James', they have a great selection and the people in there are great!" He recommended an Ecuadorian cigar called Garcia and Grace that takes around an hour to finish, has strong fruity flavours mixed with a strong taste of coffee beans.

Going back to Rosti's art, we discussed what inspires him and what goals he would like to achieve. He mentioned how when he was 17 he had the chance to ask Oscar de la Renta where he gets his inspiration, and he apparently said "everywhere". "I remember thinking at 17, what an arrogant bastard. But at 28 I realized what he meant, and it is true, it is everywhere."



What is the ultimate goal for a painter of Rosti's calibre then? A few months ago the answer would have been to be part of an exhibition featuring some of the historical greats like Monet. But as it were, that happened in June. "My paintings were hanging at an exhibition in Monaco next to Leger, Chagall and Dali, and they didn't look out of place!" So the next big goal is still unknown.

A man who has experienced life through such varying lenses must have a fairly decent grip on values that he holds dear, "kindness, understanding, being humble, polite and well-mannered builds the core." He added that passion is another thing in life that is of the utmost importance. "If you don't have a passion to do something, then don't do it. I'm one of those people for whom it's all or nothing."

If you have a core consisting of the above values, and a passionate flame burning within, you have a good start; but if you want to be an informed man, you may need something more. "I think being an informed man is about gathering information about something and being open minded about it. I can tell you who is not an informed man: Donald Trump." He went on to compare the Donald to a horse wearing blinders, and added that an informed man is someone who is always looking around and trying to understand the whole point of everything.

Rosti is a good example of how a man can overcome the hardest of times and still enjoy life to the fullest. Prince Romanov is Ragazzo

Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bQmtV_zVDs4

The 5th Elisabeth procession in Ilyinskoe and Usovo

- Photos by Ivan Podyapolsky and Paul Kulikovsky

In the morning of Sunday 18 September, after Divine Liturgy in Church of Elijah the Prophet, started the religious procession, which traditionally united the two historic manors near Moscow - the Ilinskoe and Usovo - a place where Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich lived - and it was timed to the name day of the Grand Duchess.



The procession first went through the Ilinskoe estate, passing the building of the maternity shelter, built in 1892 by Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, past the hospital opened by the Grand Duchess in 1905 for the wounded warriors in the Russian-Japanese War. Then down to the Moscow River, pilgrims walked through the meadow.



Here the procession temporary stopped - as here starts the crossing on rafts onto the Usovo side of the Moscow River. The procession then walked past the school established by Empress Maria Alexandrovna, the mother of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, and continued to the new church in white stone Spassky Usovo, where the moleben was held in the end of cross procession.

After refreshments, in the educational center next to the church were opened two exhibitions: unique exposition "Imperial Estate - Ilinskoe-Usovo" presented items from 10 museums funds and private collections, dedicated to the history of the estate Ilinskoe-Usovo and its owners, and second one showing the history of the Romanov family in postcards.

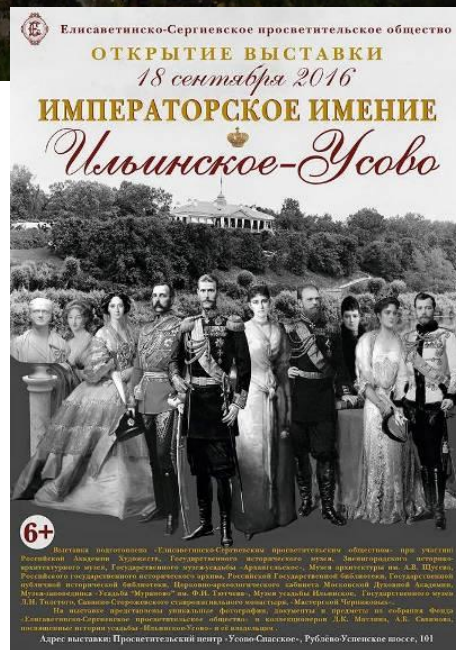


This solemn event was organized on the initiative of the Foundation to promote the revival of the traditions of charity and philanthropy "Elisabeth Sergius Educational Society".

Video - 1) http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/156606/
 2) <http://www.tvc.ru/news/show/id/100959/>
 3) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3xMDdeplV5M>

Photos from the exhibition "Imperial Estate Ilinskoe-Usovo"

From the exhibition in Usovo, which presents unique photographs, documents and objects telling the history of the manor "Ilinskoe-Usovo" and its owners - Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.





Photos from the exhibition "Family of Emperor Nicholas II. Service to Russia. History in postcards"

From the exhibition in Usovo, which presents "Family of Emperor Nicholas II. Service to Russia. History in Postcards", together with "Krepostnov" publishing house and the Russian society of collectors of postcards.



Romanovs in the First World War : Saints and Heroes – an exhibition in London

By Mary Harwood, John Harwood, and Paul Oxboroow, September 2016

During the last week of August this year an exhibition was organised at Rossotrudnichestvo (The Russian House of Culture and Science) in Kensington, dedicated to the centenary of the First World War and to the 300th anniversary of the Russian Orthodox presence in Great Britain. It was entitled 'Members of the Russian Imperial House during the First World War: Charity and Heroism', and was organised by the Society of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Romanov UK together with Russian Heritage in Britain.



The exhibition opened on 25th August and began with an address from Archbishop Elisey of Sourozh which emphasised the importance of remembering the achievements of the House of Romanov.

Then was read a welcome address of Paul Kulikovsky, great-great-grandson of Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna, the great-grandson of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna. Speaking about the deeds of charity representatives of the Romanov dynasty, Paul stressed the deep rooted compassionate attitude to those who suffer in the education and personal qualities of these women. He also mentioned episodes in Russian-British

cooperation in the years of the First World War, in particular, of the Anglo-Russian Hospital in St. Petersburg, which was located in the Palace of Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich. This theme was also in the speeches of the guests - Dr. Pauline Monroe and Mr. Simon Boyd, the grandson of one of the founders of the hospital.

The representative of the Russian Society of Postcard Collectors, Galina Panova, was a special guest and showed us their newly published 4-volume collection of World War I postcards.



The Embassy of the Russian Federation kindly allowed the display of a fascinating collection of medals and decorations awarded to British subjects for valour during the First World War.

Chairman of the Grand Duchess Elizaveta Romanova UK Maria Harwood spoke about the process of creating the exhibition and its basic ideas. She reported that the Company plans to show the exhibition in other cities in the UK, stressing that true and documented story about the charity deeds and heroism and holiness among the Romanov is very important on the eve of the 1917 Revolution a century. Special gratitude was expressed for a group of historians St. Tikhon Theological University headed by Elena Kozlovitseva.



Member of the Board of Trustees of the Society of Grand Duchess Elizaveta Romanova historian John Harwood gave a lecture on the theme "Princes of the Romanovs in the First World War," in which he showed examples of true courage and heroism of the Romanovs, little known to the general public. This included the Emperor's own brother, Michael Alexandrovich and his cousin Dimitry Pavlovich, and the little-known exploits of the Konstantovich princes – who later suffered together with the Holy Martyr Elizabeth.



An excellent illustration of this report was the documentary film "Prince Oleg. I do not want to die without glory" of Prince Oleg Antonov, the son of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich, a young hero of the war. A talented poet, like his father, a graduate of the Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum, he died from wounds sustained in combat in September 1914. The film was created in 2014 under the scenario director Sergey Nekrasov Tsarskoye Selo Museum-Lyceum and was first shown with English subtitles.

Using archival material, postcards and photographs, the exhibition illustrated the self sacrifice and compassion shown by many members of the Russian Imperial family towards those who suffered from the effects of that war, both at the front line and at home. The Emperor Nicholas II and his immediate family took a leading role in this service, with the women working as trained nurses for the wounded. Other members of the Imperial family also went to the front line and served under fire. Some, such as the Holy Martyr Grand Duchess Elizabeth, remained at home to serve the needy, especially, in her case poor families and orphaned children.

The exhibition was enlivened by the presence of some First World War weaponry, including a Maxim gun, and by a Red Cross nurse in full uniform.

The evening concluded with a talk about the great Russian victory of 1916, the Brusilov Offensive, by Sergei Saveliev, who had brought the weapons.



To close the exhibition, on 1st September, there was a concert provided by members of the choir of the Cathedral under the direction of Marina Bezmenova-Nicolaou and Dmitry Tugarinov, of church music, Russian and Serbian soldiers' songs and romances of the First World War period, including settings of Russian poetry. Between the choral items there were readings from the memoirs of the Grand Duchesses Olga Alexandrovna and Maria Pavlova describing their experiences near the front.

The evening ended with a piano concert by Alexei Knupffer, featuring Rachmaninoff as well as pieces of his own composition. He also told us the fascinating story of his grandfather, an admiral of the Russian Imperial Navy, and sometime commander of the Emperor's own yacht, who died in London in 1954.



It is the intention of the Society that this exhibition should now be shown in other venues around Great Britain as a contribution towards the celebration of these important anniversaries and to assist in better understanding of the role of the Imperial family in charitable work during this most difficult of times, one hundred years ago. Our hope is that this greater understanding will contribute in some small way towards the improvement of relations between Russia and Great Britain.

This exhibition was made possible with the help of historical research by members of the St Tikhon's Theological University and other members of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Romanov Society, both in Britain and in Moscow.

The greeting from Paul Kulikovsky :

"Ladies and Gentlemen. As a descendant of Empress Maria Feodorovna, who was the chairman of the Russian Red Cross during the First World War and her daughter Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, who established a hospital and participated as a nurse during the war, I am proud that these remarkable women, along with other members of my family, are remembered for their help to the victims of war. They cared for the dying, nursed the wounded soldiers, and supported the families who was left in grief and often without the sole provider of the family.

About the "Members of the Russian Imperial House during the First World War" much can be said, and the exhibition opening today tells a lot. Here I would like to stress that among most of those members from the Imperial Family who participated, it was not thought of as a duty, but more as a call, as the right thing to do as a Christian - to help people in need. And they help all people - all nationalities, all confessions - friends or enemies.

Some put their money and name to a hospital, while others also actively participated in the management of a hospital. Some even became nurses and participated in operations - best known is Empress Alexandra

Feodorovna and her the two oldest daughters - the young Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana Nicholaievna. One even went all the way to the front with her field lazaret - my great-grandmother Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna - where she came under artillery fire. For that she received the Russian St. George medal. It was indeed "Charity on the home front and heroism on the battlefields."

The "British-Russian links" are best remembered in connection with two events. In St. Petersburg late in 1915 the "Anglo-Russian Hospital" was established under the patronage of HH Empress Maria Feodorovna and HM Queen Alexandra - the Empress' sister and the wife of late King Edward VII. The hospital was in Grand Duke Dimitri's palace, had 200 beds and operated until 1918.



The second event, perhaps even less known, is related to Grand Duchess Maria Georgievna, wife of Grand Duke George Michailovich. She got stuck in London at the outbreak of the war and in Harrogate, Yorkshire, she rented a large private house and converted it into a hospital for 12 beds. She hired doctors and staff, and was nursing patients herself. The King heard about her efforts and in July 1915 invited her to Windsor Castle and presented her with the Royal Red Cross. The appreciation made her open two more hospitals, one named St Nicholas in honor of Emperor Nicholas II.

There are much more to tell and the exhibition also includes the stories about Grand Duchess Elizabeth

Feodorovna, Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna and Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna the younger - all remarkable ladies with a big heart. Their stories provide inspiration for people today and with this exhibition I hope also for the future.

Many thanks to the "Grand Duchess Elizabeth Romanov Society in UK" and the "Russian Heritage in Britain" for their efforts and this achievement. In particular to Maria Harwood for her dedication to promote charity in the name of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

Thank you all for coming, much appreciated!"



The IV Jewelry Charity Ball - "Heirs of the great traditions of Faberge"

28 September, in the "Hall of Celebrations" at the Jewelers Guild of Russia was held the IV Jewelry Charity Ball "Heirs of the great traditions of Faberge" dedicated to the 170th anniversary of the outstanding Russian goldsmith, the head of the family firm and dynasty of masters of jewelry art of Peter Carl Fabergé (1846-1920), who became a symbol of the triumph of the Russian jewelry.

The Organizing Committee of the ball; Chairman of the "Guild of Russian Jewelers' Association, Gagik Gevorkyan and the president of the Development Fund of jewelry in Russia Galina Ananina, opened the charity ball. In the best traditions of ballroom dance the guests could view the beauty of the polonaise, waltz, polka, mazurka and then during the quadrille, they could all joined the dancing.



The Jewelry charity ball in Moscow has already become traditional, combining various art forms - dance, music, jewelry, and fashion-design.



The dessert was a cake with a "Faberge egg" as decorative element.

Deputy of the new convocation of the State Duma, Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolai Antoshkin, deputy head of PKU "Assay Chamber of Russia" Dmitry Zamyshlyayev, head of the installation of the memorial and commemorative plaques of the Department of Culture of Moscow Sergey Polovinkin, winner of numerous fashion shows and competitions, including international prize De Beers', Elena Opaleva, two-time winner of the Grand Prix at the international competition in Hong Kong, as well as the prize of Gokhran, designer-jeweler Ilgiz Fazulzyanov, People's Artist of the RSFSR Zinaida Kiriyyenko, star stylist Sergei Zverev, and members of the Russian Nobility Assembly were among the guests. The guest of honor of the ball, regenerating the best cultural traditions of Imperial Russia, as in previous years, was the great-great-grandson of Alexander III - Paul Kulikovsky.



This year, the funds raised will be used to establish nominal annual scholarships for the best students of their colleges and part of the funds will go to the production of placing on Kuznetsky Most in Moscow an information and memorial plaque honoring the golden milestone in the history of jewelry in pre-revolutionary Russia. There were the great jewelry stores, of suppliers to the Court of His Imperial Majesty: Faberge, F. Lorie, I. Klebnikov, K. Bolin, P. Bure and P. Ovchinnikov.

This year guests enjoyed the traditional ballroom program, charity raffle, a gala dinner, a jewelry fashion-show, Faberge exhibition, a special music and dance program - including the opera singer Irina Wieliczka, a star of Russian disco in 80's and 90's, the ex-singer of the group "Mirage" Natalia Gulkina.



Galina Ananina with Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky (Photo by Konstantin Nebesnyh)

The purpose of the event is revival and preservation of the best traditions of Russian culture, to draw public attention to the jewelry industry, product demonstrations and the best contemporary masters of jewelry and to raise funds for scholarships to the best students, and support of relevant Russian colleges.

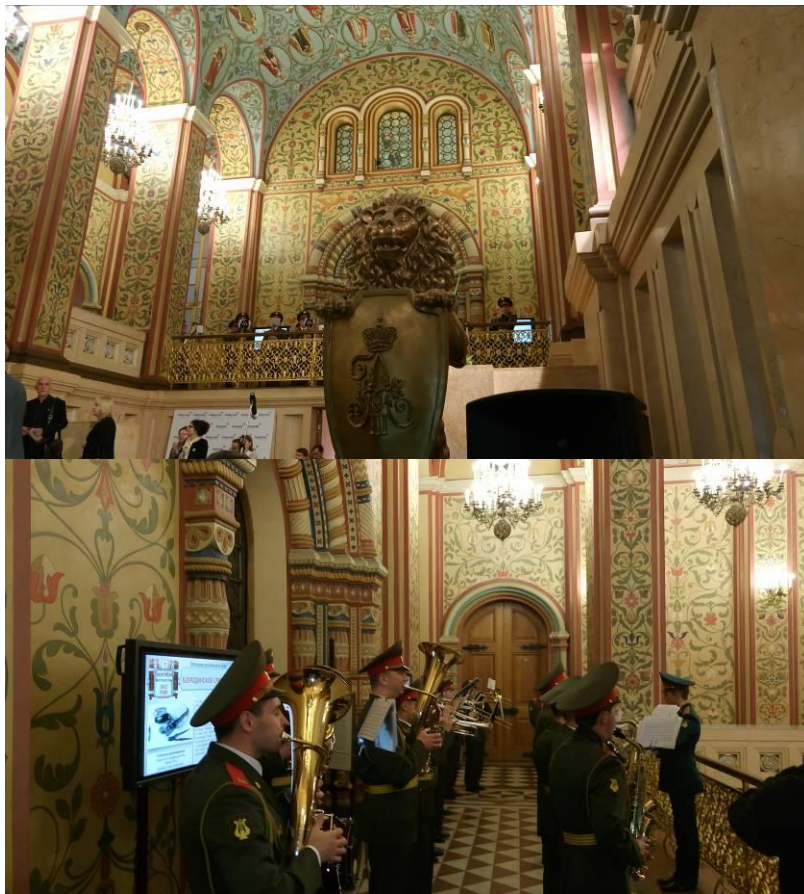
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"For the benefit and glory of Russia."

- The Russian army in the works of painters and sculptors - officers XIX - XX century.
In the State Historical Museum, 01.10.2016
- 28.11.2016

On September 30, State Historical Museum opened an exhibition about the Russian army presenting mainly paintings, watercolors, drawings, and sculptures, but also a few uniforms, music instruments and other interesting objects.

The main theme is that all of these items are made by officers, who besides their duty to serve in the defense the motherland, also was very creative and took part in the cultural life of Russia, as painters, sculptures, poets, composers, etc.



XIX century - the golden age of Russian culture and simultaneously the heyday of Russian officers. At this time the army takes on a special status, and the system of military education goes to a whole new level. Officers became the elite of society. Society sees them not only as the defenders of the Fatherland, but also as the custodians of spiritual foundations of the state. Most of the painters and sculptors - officers of the Russian army combine military career and artistic activities, while achieving victories on the battlefields and high ranks in the Imperial Academy of Arts.

The exhibition presents works from the private collections of famous Moscow collectors Alexei G. Egorov and Konstantin V. Zhuromsky, as well as from the museum.

Attending the opening was the Deputy Minister of Defence of the Russian Federation, General of the Army Nikolai Pankov, Minister of Culture of Moscow Government Alexander Kibovsky, Victor Petrakov, and Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky.



Victor Petrakov with Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky

The collection of A.G Egorov presented at the exhibition by a number of sketches of regimental gifts made by colonel of the Imperial Guard, an academician of the Imperial Academy of Arts, sculptor Nikolai Ivanovich Liberih. It was accepted in the officer corps in special cases to present the works of silver and bronze, made in a single copy. Nikolai Liberih was the founder of the genre of regimental gift and had many disciples and followers.

Watercolor "Feat of Grenadier of Life Guards Finland Regiment Leonty Korennoy in the Battle of Leipzig in 1813" created by P.I. Babayev in 1846, tells the story of one of the most prominent and legendary feats. This work - a sketch of the painting of the same name that is stored in the Russian Museum.

Among the most striking works - watercolor of N.N. Bunin "Morning cavalry", 1892.



The collection of K.V. Zhuromsky introduces a selection of bronze miniatures by grandson of P.K. Klodt, captain A.P. Redkin (1881-1972), which depicting the soldiers of the Life Guards Pavlovsky Regiment, in which he served.

There is an interesting collection of watercolors, painted by Lieutenant General P.D. Shipov, adjutant of Nicholas II, and thin elegant watercolor portrait made by L.I. Kiel, Major General suites, "Chief officer of His Imperial Majesty's convoy", 1837.

The State Historical Museum presents the death mask of Emperor Nicholas I and the complete series of molds for the medallions to commemorate the victory in the Patriotic War of 1812 made by the lieutenant of the fleet, Vice president of the Imperial Academy of Arts F.P. Tolstoy.







Left - P.D. Shipov: "Life Guard Hussar Regiment of His Majesty. 1890 - 1910". Paper, charcoal, gouache, pen, brown ink. 52.8 x 39.8 cm. Right - P.D. Shipov: "Jumping Hussar. Life Guards Hussar His Imperial Majesty's Regiment. 1913". Watercolor on paper. 50 x 40 cm.

- Video - 1) http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/157129/
 2) http://tvzvezda.ru/news/vstrane_i_mire/content/201610010316-mgma.htm
 3) <http://ren.tv/novosti/2016-10-01/v-moskve-otkrylas-vystavka-k-polze-i-slave-rossii>

Exhibition "Threshold Judgment Gate and the House of the Romanovs" in Jerusalem

By Dmitri Grishin - September 17 the exhibition "Threshold of Judgment Gate and the House of the Romanovs" was opened at the Russian Alexandrovsky compound in Jerusalem. It is a joint international project of the Memorial Public Foundation Blessed Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich (Memorial Foundation, Moscow) and Alexandrovsky compound (Jerusalem). The exhibition is timed to the 125th anniversary of the consecration of the famous Christian shrines, Threshold Judgment Gate, located at the Russian Compound near Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

The site was bought by Russia in 1858 and for a long time has been called "Russian excavations." During the archaeological investigation in 1887 fragments of a Roman Basilica of Constantine (the first of the giant church of the Resurrection) were found here, as well as the ruins of the ancient walls of Jerusalem, and the city gate leading to Calvary. It is here the Savior walked carrying his cross, where he began the ascent to the place of execution. Discovery of such an important relic was a sensational event, on the threshold of the sacred building, it was decided to erect a compound, later (1896) the church of St. Alexander Nevsky Cathedral would be consecrated there in the memory of the Emperor Alexander III.

Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society, chaired by Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich was engaged in the creation of the Russian complex near the Holy Sepulchre. Through the efforts of the August head of the organization it was possible to solve many problems and overcome a lot of difficulties on the way to what was intended. The Grand Duke also paid for some of the work from his own funds. Consecration of the Threshold, and buildings erected on it, were done on 5 (17) September, 1891. It was dedicated to the Name-Day of Sergei Alexandrovich wife - Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna. Moreover, to the very first after she converted to Orthodoxy. The holiday gathered a lot of people, and in the presence of officials head of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in Jerusalem, Archimandrite Antonin (Kapustin) worshipped. He led excavations before.

To commemorate the 125th anniversary of the historic event at the Alexander compound celebrations was held, which was headed by the Head of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in Jerusalem (Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia), Archimandrite Roman (Krasovsky), who celebrated the Divine Liturgy in the church of Alexander Nevsky and liturgy at the Threshold of the Gate of Judgment.

Eternal Memory was proclaimed for Emperor Alexander II, Empress Maria Alexandrovna, Emperor Alexander III, Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, Abbess Tamara (Tatiana Konstantinovna Romanova, the daughter of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich), Archimandrite Antonin and other Russian people promoted Orthodoxy in the Holy Land.



On the same day, 17 September, Archimandrite Roman opened at the compound the exhibition "Threshold Judgment Gate and the House of the Romanovs." The exposition presents unique pieces from the collection of Alexandrovsky compound, as well as relics specially brought from Moscow by Sergius Memorial Fund. Among the unique exhibits are personal belongings of members of the Imperial Family, including prayer book of Princess of Imperial Blood Tatiana K. (Mother Superior Tamara), presented to her by abbot Serafim (Kuznetsov), and those delivered from Alapaevsk to Jerusalem

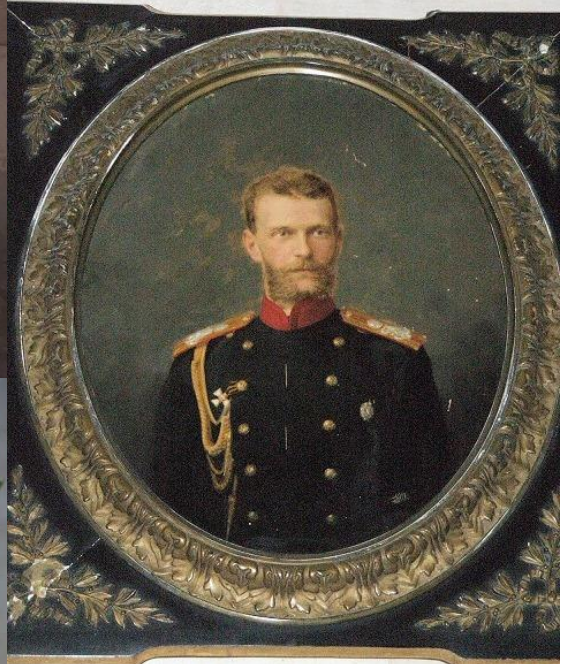
coffins of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and her assistant Varvara. There are also archaeological rarities found on the site during the excavation, liturgical objects of the last century, historical photos, and more.



Relics from the tomb of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich were especially highlighted. One of the organizers of the event, chairman of the Memorial Fund of St. Sergius, D. B. Grishin told about Grand Duke role in the creation of the famous Russian complex near the Holy Sepulchre, his devotion to the Holy Land and the personal spiritual life of Sergei Alexandrovich.



The exhibition in the center of Jerusalem, which is located in the sacred walls and telling about the representatives of the House of Romanov, is an unprecedented and unique event. It has caused great public interest and attracted attention of many visitors.



Reconstruction of the worship cross in the memory of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich in Kremlin

1 August - Vladimir Putin has instructed the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Foreign Affairs to inform UNESCO of all aspects of the work carried out on the territory of the Kremlin.

In particular, he instructed to study the question of the archaeological site of the eastern part of the Kremlin in 2017-2018, to submit proposals for the creation of a museum complex on the basis of the foundation of the church remains of the Miracle of the Archangel Michael in the Kremlin. He also requested to consider the possibility of constructing checkpoints in the Kremlin through the Spassky and Borovitskaya towers and additional tourist route through the territory without having to visit the museums.



In addition, with the participation of the Russian military-historical society, it is to look at the details of the issue of the reconstruction of the cross in the Kremlin in honor of the tragic death of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich.

Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich Romanov was killed in February 1905 in 65 steps from the tower of St. Nicholas in an explosion of a bomb thrown by a terrorist. The remains of the Grand Duke with military honors were buried in the Miracle Monastery. On April 1, 1908 a memorial cross was opened, in May 1918 after the revolution, it was demolished. In 1929, was demolished the Miracles Monastery. During restoration work in the Moscow Kremlin in the 80-ies of the last century, the remains of the Grand Duke were found and with the blessing of Patriarch Alexy II was moved to the Novospassky Monastery in Moscow.

In Kremlin there is a plan to reconstruct the cross in memory of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich

19 August. Kultura - In the summer, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a list of instructions following an inspection of the Moscow Kremlin in connection with the ongoing reconstruction there. The document included the question of a possible recovery in the Kremlin of the worship cross in memory of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich. February 4, 1905 in the Kremlin a bomb thrown by a terrorist Kaliayev, killed Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich. Uncle of Emperor Nicholas II, Governor General of Moscow, he became the first victim of the impending revolutionary turmoil. At the site of the martyrdom of the Grand Duke after three years on people's donations was set a cross-monument to a height of over seven meters. Performed on the design of Viktor Vasnetsov, it immediately became a landmark of the Kremlin. But the cross did not stand for a long time. May 1, 1918, Lenin personally participated in the massacre of the monument.



Personal archive of Viktor Vasnetsov kept a letter from Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, which reveals the details of the appearance of this unique monument: the artist created a cross sketch at the personal request the wife of the Grand Duke. Lyudmila Fedorova, Head of the House-museum of V. Vasnetsov, quotes a passage of the letter: "I cannot find words enough to express how deeply and warmly grateful to you for your work on the drafting of the figure of the monument-cross ... you worked

for someone who so sincerely always respected you, appreciated and admired your talent. I sincerely respect you, Elizabeth."

Only a miracle can be explained the fact that the sketches have survived - in the House-Museum of Viktor Vasnetsov. These sketches are the basis for an accurate reconstruction of cross-monument, according to Elisabeth Sergius educational society.

"The challenge, which Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin put to the society and responsible organizations, that should be the beginning of the restoration of the historical appearance of the Kremlin. It seems to me that such a worthy beginning would be the restoration of the monument-cross on the site of the death of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich. It is the memory of the people of its history, we want to preserve by erecting in the Kremlin this cross" - says the chairman of the Supervisory Board of Elisabeth Sergius educational society Anna Gromova.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/155489/

Russian State Archives has published documents on the history of the Royal family murder

Russian State Archives has put into Internet an open access to documents relating to the final and most difficult period of life of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II - from the moment of his abdication until the Bolsheviks conceal the fact of the death of the Royal family. 281 documents are published, with no special screening conducted. The site presents all currently known documentary evidence that has accumulated over the years of study of the problem in the state, departmental and archives abroad.



The documents are divided into themes: abdication, arrest and stay in Tsarskoye Selo, the contents of the Royal family in Tobolsk and Yekaterinburg, the shooting, the investigation, memories, and additional materials. You can get acquainted with the act of abdication of Nicholas II from the throne, encryption with inquiries about the fate of the prisoners, excerpts from the diary of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, autobiography of Yakov Yurovsky, who is considered the main organizer of the shooting of the Royal family. Each visitor to the site can leave comments and messages. The State archive promise that any new information regarding the fate of the Royal family, will definitely be considered.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/155806/

See the documents on the web site here - <http://statearchive.ru/murder.html>

Unknown Faberge: New Finds and Re-Discoveries

Opens in the Museum of Russian Art, 5500 Stevens Ave S. Minneapolis, MN 55419 on Saturday, October 8, 2016 - Sunday, February 26, 2017.

On loan from private collections to The Museum of Russian Art, the exhibition will feature more than 50 Faberge works. Many of these have Imperial provenances.

Among them are: a silver and palisander bell push which once adorned the tea table in the summer palace of Nicholas II never before exhibited; an enameled lily of the valley brooch given by Alexandra Feodorovna to a close family friend; and the enameled egg cufflinks given to Nicholas II for Easter from his Mother. The Faberge on view will be exhibited in the context of their provenance and role in society at that time.



Left - A mini Bibelot Sedan Chair by Faberge. Master Mikhail Perkhin. Right - A mini Imperial cigarette case by Faberge. Master Mikhail Perkhin, Stp 1890. A gift from Empress Maria Feodorovna to Emperor Alexander III.

Imperial images in etchings and lithographs

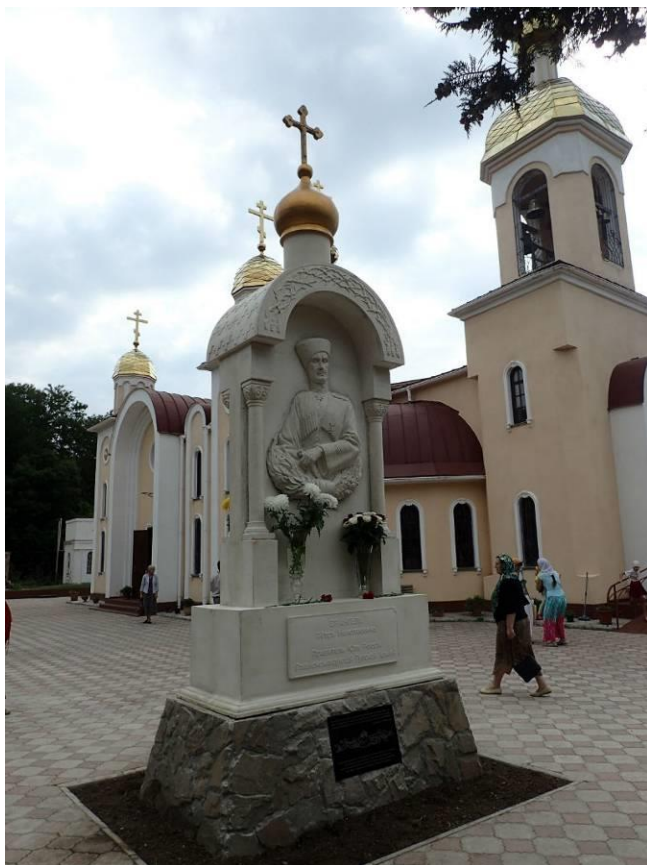
It is a second exhibition, which opens in the Museum of Russian Art on October 8, 2016.

It intended to supplement the exhibition UNKNOWN FABERGE: New Finds and Rediscoveries, the display showcases a selection of etchings and lithographs from a private American collection. The display gives Minnesotan audiences the opportunity to view rare depictions of the members of the Romanov Dynasty, made by their contemporaries.

Image: Emperor Peter I, Captain of Cavalier-Guards Collection of Vladimir von Tsurikov



Monument to General Wrangel in Kerch



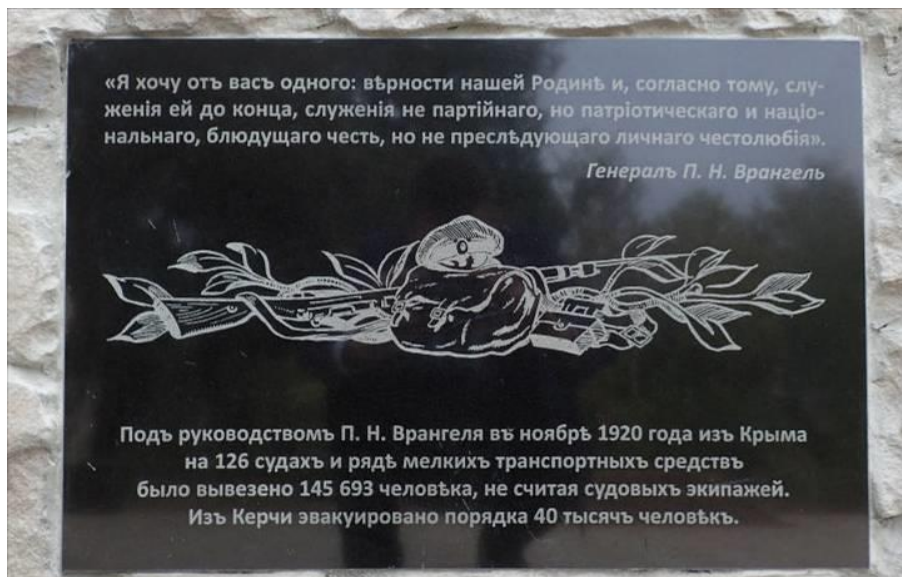
On Sunday, September 18, the feast day of pious Peter and Fevronia of Murom, in Kerch, Crimea, in the Church of St. Andrew was inaugurated a monument to the Ruler of the South of Russia and the Russian Army Commander Lieutenant General Pyotr Nikolayevich Wrangel.

The monument is made by sculptor Andrey Vyacheslavovich Klykov.



Kerch Union of monarchists made statement: "The installation of Russia's first monument to Baron Wrangel was made possible thanks to the support of Metropolitan Feodosia and Kerch Plato, abbot of the church archpriest Nikolay Zinkov, patrons who participated in the project, Doctor of Economics Ivan Anatolyevich Rozinsky and First Deputy Minister of Culture of Russia Vladimir Vladimirovich Aristarkhov, and many donors, including from abroad.

"All those who supported the project to perpetuate the memory of Russian Hero Baron P.N. Wrangel, I bring to you my sincere gratitude for your participation and belief in the cause. "



Interiors in Russian graphics - XIX and early XX century

On August 30 opened the exhibition "Interiors in Russian graphics - XIX and early XX century" in State Historical Museum. Anna V. Gromova, Ludmila and Paul Kulikovskiy attended the opening.

The exhibition features about 60 works made by both recognized masters of the genre, as well as less well-known artists of XIX - early XX century. Viewers can see the interiors of Imperial and Grand Ducal palaces, urban and rural estates, St. Petersburg and Moscow mansions, as well as the Assumption Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin and St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg.

Among the most interesting works are: watercolor of P.F. Sokolov "Room of artist P.F. Sokolov in the house of P.V. Naschokin in Moscow" (1824), E.E. Baumgarten "View of the Oak cabinet of Emperor Peter I in the Grand Palace in Peterhof" (1912) and "Bedroom of Empress Maria Feodorovna in the English Palace at Peterhof" (1914), as well as watercolors from the album "Lines of church, residential and state rooms in the building of the Moscow governor-general", created in the 1900s by teachers and pupils of the senior classes of Stroganov school of industrial art in Moscow by order of the Moscow governor-general, the Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and his wife Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

On display for the first time there is a series of watercolor of state rooms in the cottage of Princess Z.I. Yusupova in Tsarskoye Selo, executed by V.S. Sadovnikov in 1872. These watercolors are part of the album acquired by the State Historical Museum in 2014 at the expense of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation. After restoration the works for the first time shown to a wide audience.

Video -

http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/155852/



New Bust of Emperor Nicholas II in Crimea



8 September. KAFANEWS - Bust of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II appeared at the entrance to the chapel near the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea. The small monument is surrounded by flowers placed to the right of the entrance to the chapel. The chapel was built on the donations of employees of the department in honor of the holy Royal martyrs - Nicholas II and his family.

Republic Prosecutor Natalia Poklonskaya repeatedly demonstrated her love for the Emperor Nicholas II and his family. In 2015, portraits of the Imperial couple were made on her order, now exhibited in the fireplace room of the Livadia Palace. On May 9, 2016 the Crimean Prosecutor marched through the streets of the Crimean capital in the ranks of the "Immortal regiment" with an icon of Nicholas II.



A monument to Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich in Chita

11 August - A monument to Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich (Later Emperor Nicholas II) opened on Cossack Square in the "Royal" district in Chita.

Storm, rain and gray clouds did not scare anyone who wanted to see a new area of Chita, called the Cossack Square, and a monument to Tsarevich Nicholas Romanov, who was in Chita in 1891. For residents of the neighborhood, which is 5 years old, the opening of the square - a real feast with songs and dances from the "Zabuzorov".



The bronze monument is created a Russian sculptor from Krasnoyarsk Konstantin Zinich, who came to the opening.

The visit of Tsarevich Nicholas in the region is associated with the beginning of construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway. That is why for the opening of the monument was selected August 2016 - at the end of the summer railway men, builders and miners celebrate their professional holiday.

Video - <http://gtrkchita.ru/news/?id=7296>



Ural caster is looking for a place for a monument to Emperor Nicholas II

Ural caster Ivan Dubrovin is looking for a place for the monument to Emperor Nicholas II, which is now stored in a warehouse in Sverdlovsk region. Bust of the last Tsar previously graced the famous "Leninist" Shushenskoye in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The creator of the monument offers to install it in Crimea.

According to him, despite the fact that Yekaterinburg is closely linked with the history of the last Romanovs (in 1918 Nicholas II and his family were shot in Ipatiev House), there are not proposals for installation in the Urals.



History of the monument to Nicholas II began in 2009. "Vodka tycoon" Viktor Ivanov, who owned a large factory "Shushenskaya mark", decided to erect a monument to the last Tsar. The chosen place was not just symbolic but paradoxical. Shushenskoye is famous because here in 1897 by order of Nicholas II was exiled Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin). Where revolutionary lived for three years, there is now a museum-reserve, which is located on the territory of the legendary hut, where Lenin spent the night while hunting and fishing.

Then, Vodka magnate Ivanov said that a monument to the Tsar-Passion-bearer, following "urges to the heart and soul of the Orthodox faithful citizen of Russia." "The grand opening and consecration of the 500-pound bust on a high pedestal, where engraved excerpts from an abdication Nicholas II, took place December 24,

2010. It happened that on one area of the village, facing each other, there were two monuments: Emperor and revolutionary Lenin" - Dubrovin said.

According to him, Nicholas II and Vladimir Lenin looked eye to eye with each other for a long time. Already in 2012, the plant "Shushenskaya mark" stopped working. In July 2013 the Arbitration Court of Krasnoyarsk Territory declared the company bankrupt at the request of the main creditor - the East Siberian Savings Bank, in the register of creditors' claims included was more than 1.5 billion rubles.

"The factory went bankrupt, all the property of the alcohol plant went under the hammer, including a bust of the Tsar, I bought back my job and returned a bust of Nicholas II back to Sverdlovsk region." - Said Dubrovin.

Video - https://videotass.cdnvideo.ru//tass/m2/uploads/v/26571.video_hd.mp4

Bust of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich was officially unveiled in Orel

On August 24, with some delay the bust of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich was finally unveiled in Orel. It made by sculptor, professor, academician of the Russian Academy of Arts, People's Artist of Russia A. Salavat Shcherbakov. The bust of the Grand Duke is of granite and bronze. Overall height of the composition - 2.7 meters.

The opening was attended by Deputy Governor and Chairman of the Government of the Orel region for economy and finance, Vadim Tarasov, Orel Mayor Vasily Novikov, head of the city administration

Andrew Usikov, Deputy Head of the Moscow Railway for Territorial Administration Yuriy Kobzar, Head of the Moscow Railway Vladimir Moldaver, members of the public, and citizens.



The guest of honor was the Chairman of the State Corporation "Fund of assistance to reforming housing and communal services" Sergei Stepashin, who is also chairman of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society.

Vadim Tarasov addressed the audience: "Today, thanks to the initiative of the public and the Orel branch of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society, we return from oblivion another name - Honorary citizen of the city of Orel Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich Romanov." On behalf of the Orel Region's Governor, he thanks all those who participated in the installation of the bust, for the preservation of historical heritage.

Sergei Stepashin thanked the initiators of the monument and its maker for the perpetuation of the memory of the patriot of Russia - Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich Romanov.

After the opening of the bust a ceremony of its consecration took place, then participants of the event laid flowers to him.

Location for the sculpture was chosen not by chance: in the building located at address: Orel, Moscow Street, 29, was housed the headquarters of the 17th Hussars of the Chernigov Regiment, commanded by the Grand Duke during his stay in the Orel from 1909 to 1911.



Video - 1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBN4flbjvM>

2) <http://istoki.tv/news/city/v-orle-uvekovechili-pamyat-velikogo-knyazya-/>

A monument to Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaievich in Yalta

On 29 September, at the St. Alexander Nevsky Church in Yalta, was opened a bust of Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaievich. The opening was attended by parishioners, pupils of the school named after St. Tsarevich Alexie, representatives of IOPS, the fund "Revival of Cultural Heritage", and Society of descendants of the participants of the Patriotic War of 1812.



Activities in Tsarskoye Selo



Tsarskoye Selo's Arsenal opens after restoration

The museum-reserve "Tsarskoye Selo" opens doors to the refurbished "Arsenal". This is one of the most impressive buildings of the Alexander Park - a tribute to the passion of medieval aesthetics, which engulfed Europe in the beginning of the 19-century. During World War II the building suffered serious, but had to wait for the restoration. Now the updated Arsenal exposes the Imperial collection of weapons from the collections of the Hermitage and Tsarskoye Selo.



The heroes of Walter Scott's returned to their tsarskoselsky home. Once it was the first public museum in Russian weapons. Thanks to the passion of Nicholas knightly theme one of Europe's best collections of weapons was assembled in the Imperial arsenal. Note particularly attracted public collection of Oriental curiosities. Sardinian, Turkish, Montenegrin and Trebizond guns, ambassadorial gifts and personal weapons Sultan's guards.

In the 80-s of the XIX century at the behest of Alexander III the Arsenal collection was moved to the Hermitage. Some things remained in Tsarskoye for registration of the East Room at the Grand Palace, the collection was divided, but the shock of the XX century has shown how justified was the decision of the Tsar-Peacemaker. A year ago, the big knights' hall returned to its pre-war state.



"When we saw this after the restoration room, we gasped and decided that we will show it in the form in which was restored only after the architecture of the devastation that was here. But then did the project have agreed to receive such an exposition - now it turns out very impressive ", - explained the director of the Museum-Reserve" Tsarskoye Selo "Olga Taratynova.

Under Nicholas I the center of Knights' Hall had a huge oak table surrounded by chairs with high backs and red upholstery. A reminder of the times of the legendary King Arthur. In the updated Arsenal it is replaced by a powerful eastern accent. The centre was given to the tent of the Turkish sultan. Inside - carpets and oriental furniture. Tents, as in the old Arsenal, surrounded by horsemen - Circassian, two Persian and a Russian. The upper tiers of the space of the hall closed by replicas of medieval armor, at the bottom - only the original stuff, collection of masterpieces.

For visitors Arsenal will be available on a daily basis, but it is clear that it is small, except for the Knights' Hall, the space will not be able to accept a large number of guests. The tour group of the first season will be no more than fifteen people.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/155665/



"Queen Olga of the Hellenes. Peterhof stories"

- To the 165th anniversary of the birth of Grand Duchess Olga Konstantinovna

From 19.08.2016 to 09.01.2017, Alexandria, Peterhof

Few know that not far from Athens, on the slope of a wooded hill there is almost a replica of the of Peterhof Palace Farm Alexandria, and the church of St. Mary Magdalene in Chania Crete as two drops of water similar to the Church of St. Olga Mikhailovka at Peterhof. The reason - the love of Peterhof by the Greek Queen Olga, Russian Grand Duchess, the daughter of Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich, niece of Emperor Alexander II, granddaughter of Emperor Nicholas I.



The XIX century in Greece - wars and revolutions. Greece gaining independence from the Ottoman Empire helped by Russia, England, and France. With their participation in 1863 on the Greek throne was put seventeen years old Danish Prince Vilhelm (Christian), who became King George I of Greece. A wife of the young King was selected carefully: the choice fell on a Russian bride. The Greek throne - a key to the Balkans - was a tool of big politics, because this union was considered a great diplomatic success for Russia, and for Greece. The Royal family rarely marries for love – but the union of George I and Queen Olga was one of the happiest examples in the history of dynastic diplomacy.

Forty years of the reign of George I (1863 - 1913), supported by his wife and children, was the most peaceful in the new history of Greece.

On the amazing destiny of the Russian Grand Duchess Olga Konstantinovna, who ascended the Greek throne, and the role of the main summer residence of the Romanovs in her life tell the exhibition prepared by GMZ "Peterhof" and the Russian State Historical Archive (RSHA). The exhibition demonstrates how far away from the Farm Palace in Alexandria, Olga Konstantinovna had fond memories of home and happy moments spent with relatives. The exhibition is held within the framework of the cross year of Russian and Greek culture. It is located on Alexandria Marine Park alley.



Monument to Grand Duchess and Queen Olga Konstantinova in Thessaloniki

10 September - Opening ceremony of a monument to the Russian Grand Duchess and Queen of Greece - Olga Konstantinova was held in Thessaloniki, Greece.

The ceremony was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Arkady Dvorkovich, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation Sergey Obryvalin, Minister of Culture and Sports of Greece Aristides Baltas, Mayor of Thessaloniki Yiannis Butaris and a member of the Council for International Relations under the Russian President Ivan Savvidi.

"Grand Duchess Olga showed us an example, as expected, regardless of origin relate to people, that she followed the Christian commandment - Love your neighbor as yourself". She opened hospitals, shelters, was patron of sailors, and during the First World back in her homeland, she worked in a hospital and treated the wounded. In July in Crimea the Russian Military Historical Society erected a monument to Greek legionaries, and now here in Thessaloniki appeared a monument in honor of the Russian Grand Duchess. So much has been done to strengthen the friendship between Russia and Greece." - said, at the opening ceremony, Deputy Minister of culture of the Russian Federation Sergey Obryvalin.



The ceremony was also attended by representatives of the Russian and Greek Governments, local authorities, diplomats, and an Honor Guard Armed Forces of Greece.

After consecration of the monument the priests thanked all those who participated in its creation. The ceremony ended with laying of flowers and anthems of the two states.

The monument is established in the year of Russian-Greek culture and the 165 anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duchess. The creation of the monument was made possible due to the collaboration of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the Russian military-historical society, charity Fond of Ivan Savvidi and the Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Russian Greeks.

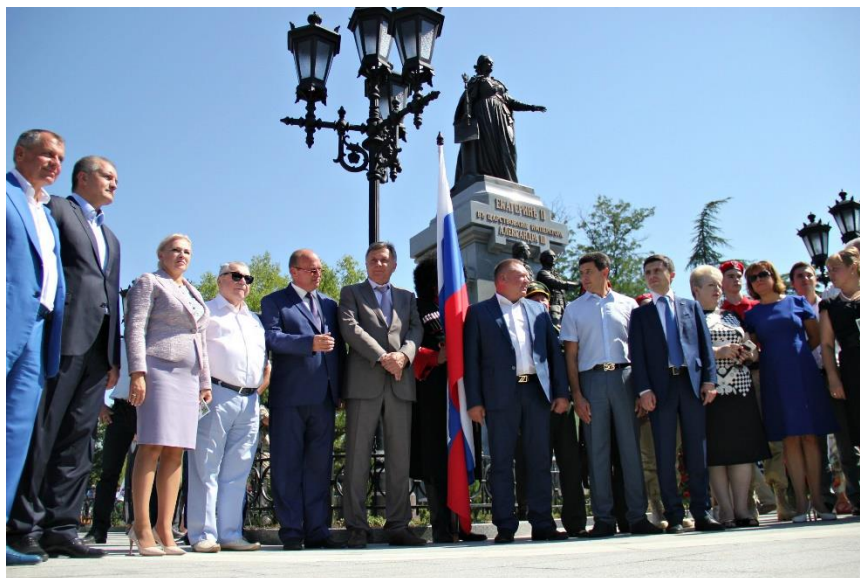
The monument in granite and bronze was made in Moscow by sculptor Andrey Korobtsov and architect Konstantin Fomin.

Reconstructed monument to Catherine II was opened in Sevastopol

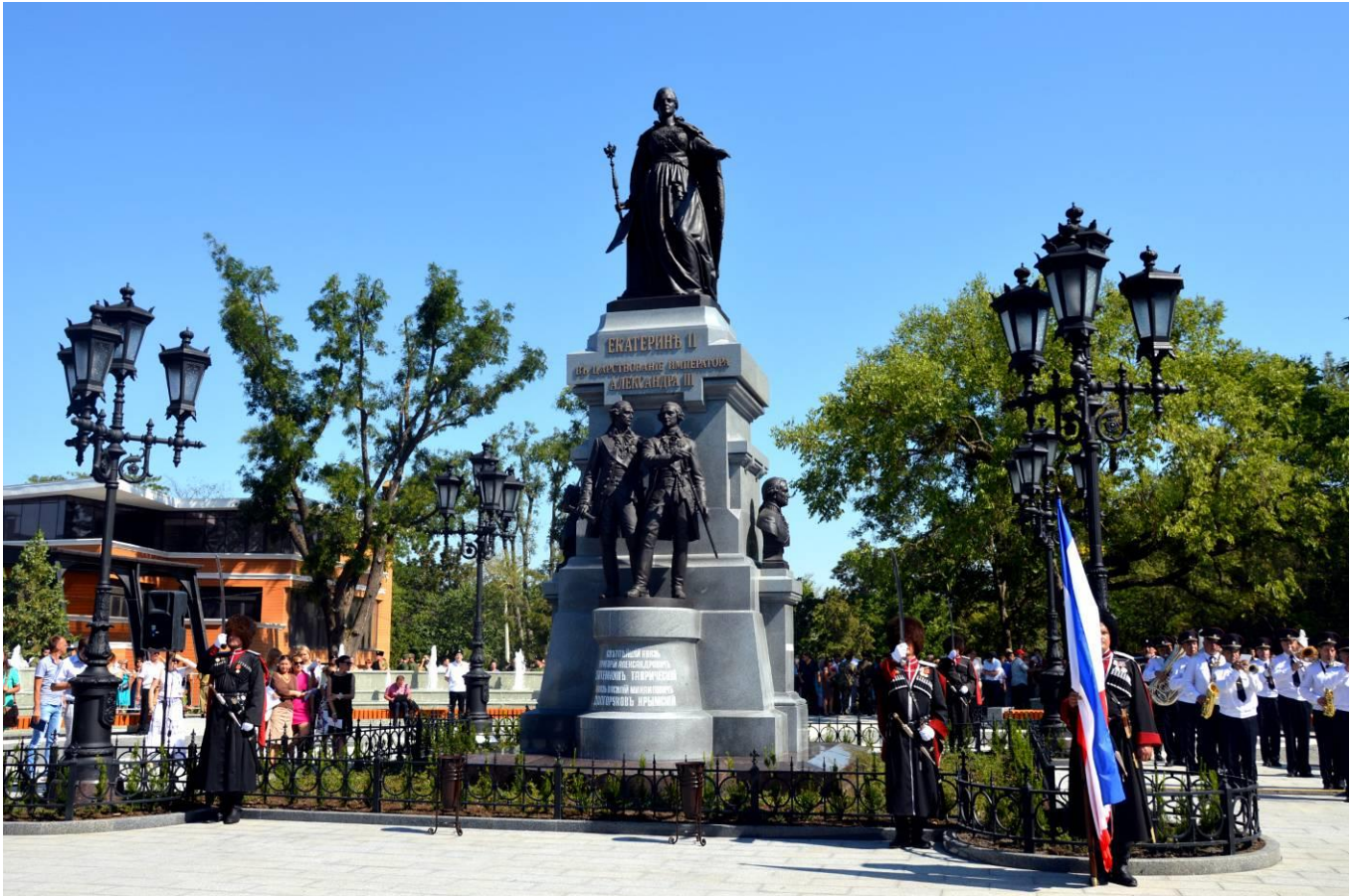
19 August - Recreated monument to Empress Catherine the Great was unveiled in Simferopol, the capital of Crimea, in the newly renamed area - Catherine's Garden. The ten-figure composition, which at the top has bronze statue of the Great Empress, includes busts and statues of Vasily Dolgoruky, Grigory Potemkin-Tauride, Alexander Suvorov and Yakov Bulgakov.



The ceremony was attended by the Head of the Republic Sergey Aksenov, Speaker of the Republic of Kazakhstan Vladimir Konstantinov, Chief Federal Inspector Andrey Egorov, members of the Federation Council Olga Kovitidi and Sergei Tsekov, chairman Grigory Ioffe of the Public Council, Metropolitan of Simferopol and Crimea Bishop Lazarus, the head of administration of Simferopol Gennady Baharev, head of the interregional public organization "Russian unity" Elena Aksenova, founder of the Foundation "St. Basil the Great," Konstantin Malofeev, members of the presidium of the State Council, representatives of the executive authorities and the public.



"This is a landmark for the Crimea and Simferopol. We are restoring historical justice, restoring the monument to the great Russian Empress, who has made a particularly significant contribution to the history of Russia and the Crimea, - said head of Crimea Sergey Aksenov.



Video - 1) <http://5-tv.ru/news/109586/>
2) <http://www.ntv.ru/novosti/1652788/>



A monument to Empress Catherine II opened in Tsvilsk

15 August. PG21 - In Tsvilsk on Day of the City was opened monument to Catherine II and now it is the most popular among the citizens.

Tsvilsk noted its 427 anniversary since foundation. On the Day of the city have prepared a colorful program, and most importantly, the residents received a gift - a monument to Catherine II.

- Now, in front of the Alexander Park is a monument to Catherine the Great. Next to her - a coach, and yesterday the children climbed to the roof of the coach and running around having fun, - says a local resident Oleg Petrov.

The deputy head of the city Tsvilsk Alla Volchkov said the bronze statue was established on 12 August.

- the coach is a replica of the coach of the Empress, in which she drove past us. Catherine suit also repeats outfits of those times. The statue is made of bronze. Cheboksary guys who used to sit in Tsvilsk colony (prison) helped to cast it..

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iJKMWIOJhqM>



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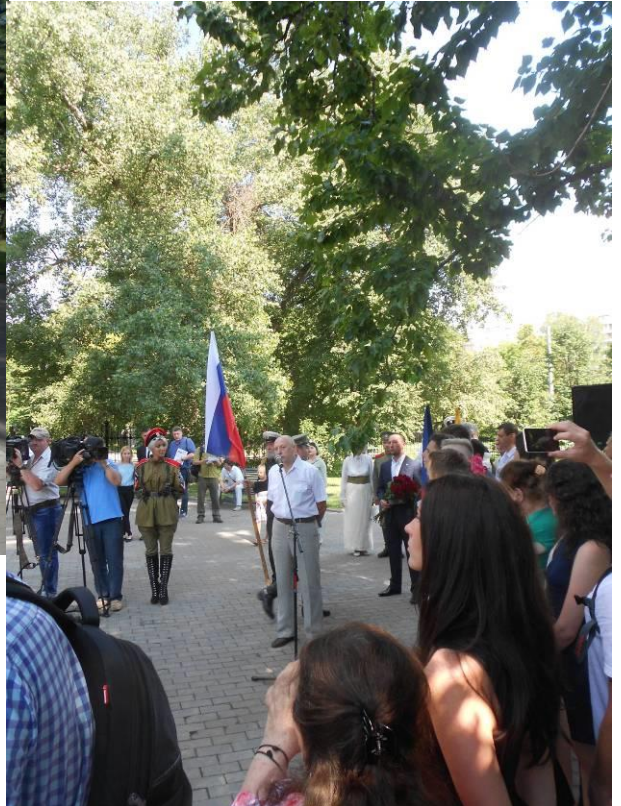
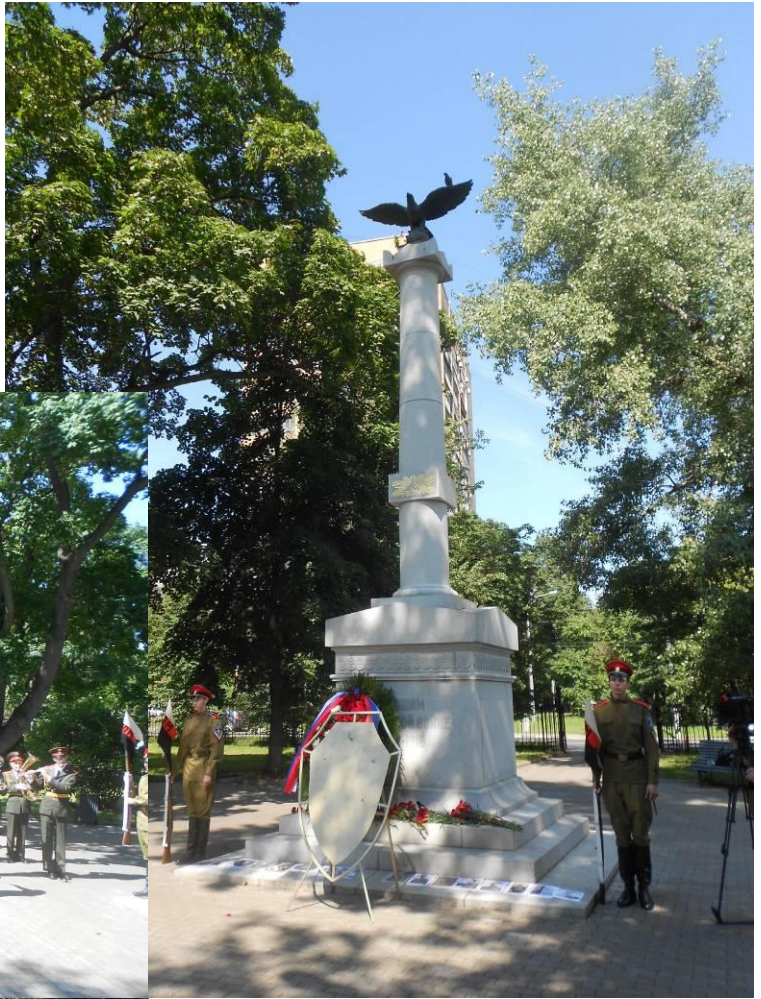
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Heroes of the First World War were remembered in Moscow

On August 1st commemorative events were held in the memorial complex at Sokol in Moscow, which previously housed the fraternal cemetery of victims of war.

A military orchestra was playing, speeches made and flower laid at the obelisk in memory of the heroes of First World War. Among the speakers was Paul Kulikovsky, great-great-grandson of Emperor Alexander III.



Then followed a small march to the chapel in the memorial complex, where is buried Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievich - the commander of the Imperial Russian Army in the beginning of the war. The chapel's doors were open and a priest made prayers. Cadets made a tribute on a trumpet and then the attending people could go inside the chapel and lay flowers at the Grand Duke's tombstone.



Ivan Aivazovsky - An Imperial Master

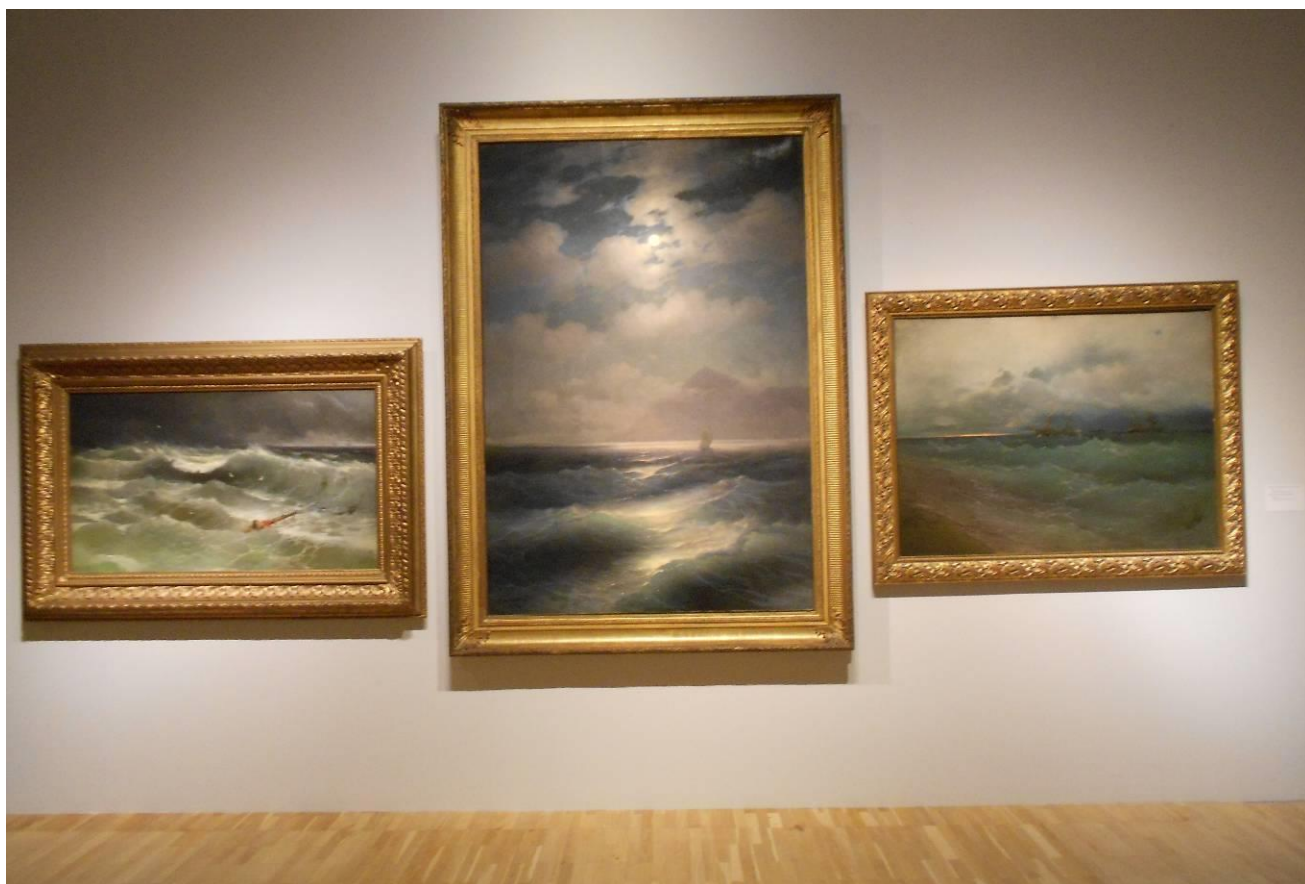
In commemoration of the world famous marine painter Ivan Aivazovsky's 200-d anniversary, Tretyakov Gallery opened on 29th of July a large-scale monographic exhibition.

Ludmila and Paul Kulikovskiy made it through the zig zag wave-like walls with paintings of water jumping up and down without getting sea-sick.

Aivazovsky's (1817-1900) career began under the influence of German idealist philosophy and romanticism, and long he remained faithful to this line, not paying attention to a fundamental change in the aesthetic doctrine in the middle of the XIX century. By the end of the XIX century Aivazovsky became relevant again for many, being able to anticipate the search for symbolist artists.

The Armenian boy from a provincial Feodosia absorbed Russian culture, becoming one of the brightest of its representatives.

Over a lifetime, Aivazovsky took part in more than 120 exhibitions, more than 60 of which were private. They were opened in Russia and in many cities of Europe and America. Aivazovsky became an honorary member of the Amsterdam, Rome, Florence, Stuttgart, Paris Academy of Fine Arts. Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg recognized him, and then made him professor of painting. The government of Russia, France, Turkey and other countries have repeatedly been awarded orders to Aivazovsky.



The audience did not cease to love Aivazovsky, but criticism sated his work, as the artist did not meet the demands of the dynamic of the twentieth century, putting a label on his paintings - "salon and business."

Tretyakov Gallery has decided to take a fresh look at Aivazovsky and change the attitude to his heritage, open to fans in his works new meanings, knock snobbery towards him from the professional community. Aivazovsky appears as an artist not only with sincere feelings, romantic emotions, but also profound ideas and symbolic generalizations. A large-scale monographic exhibition of the master is held for the first time.



Tretyakov Gallery did not try to collect as many works by Aivazovsky, but tried to present his work as the greatest and most high-quality products. 120 paintings were carefully selected from 6000 works. The architecture of the exhibition matches the nautical theme, as the viewer follows a zigzag course from section to section, which shows examples of the work of Aivazovsky: seascapes, battle scenes, the graphics. The exposure is based on the themes and motifs. "Sea Symphony" section presents Aivazovsky - from calm to a hurricane: the sea is calm, raging, in different lighting conditions. The "Artist of the Naval Staff" includes works executed by order of the Emperor and the Naval Department of Russian coastal cities and ports, and the main images of Russian sea battles.

Section "Between Theodosius and St. Petersburg" presents the Aivazovsky landscapes.

The "Whole world" integrates the artist's paintings, created during his travels in the Caucasus, Italy, Turkey and other countries.

In the "Captured the secret of the universe" are displayed paintings of biblical scenes.

The main focus of the exhibition is made on the most important paintings of the artist, such as "Rainbow" (1873), "Black Sea" (1881), "The Ninth Wave" (1850) and the most extensive work on the "Wave" exhibition (1889). For the first time exposition fully demonstrates the drawings of Aivazovsky - 55 sheets.

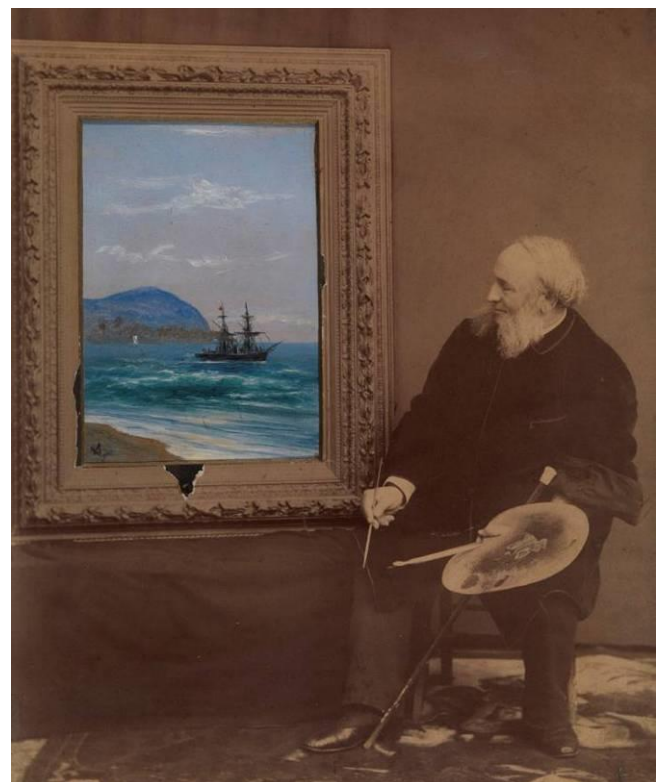
Additional material helps to create an atmosphere of his studio - artifacts from a ship from the Fund of the Central Naval Museum: telescopes, steering wheel, floor stellar globe, ships models, etc.

The documentary section of the exhibition includes portraits of the artist's family, photographs, and archival materials. They illustrate the biography of Aivazovsky, describes him as a unique individual - a benefactor, donor, philanthropist, the first honorary citizen of Feodosia, a backbone for the city and Crimea in general.



Aivazovsky's works attract the viewer with its emotion, the beauty of the painting, virtuosity and refinement of technical skill. His art incorporated themes that interpret the many generations of artists and audiences: the transfer of an interest in an infinite, limitless space, a sense of human in the face of disaster. The master builds a composition of works, so that the special magic: the viewer is looking as if he was within the picture.

The most important quality of paintings by Aivazovsky, which captivates the viewer, is that they always read optimism and belief in a positive outcome of the tragic events. Even in the pictures with the image of the most terrible and destructive sea storms artist beam of light from the clouds, a rainbow, a flying bird or other piece gives perishing ships and people hope for salvation.



Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich's Ai-Todor estate sold to a politician

The family of Oleg Tsarev received the buildings of the now children's sanatorium in the Crimea for "reconstruction and development".

2 August. Rain - The family of the former parliament speaker of "New Russia" Oleg Tsarev received from the state the buildings of the children's sanatorium "Ai Todor" in Crimea. This former estate of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich (Sandro), has the status of an architectural monument of regional significance. The relevant documents were in the possession of Rain.

In November 2015 the Ministry of Economic Development of Crimea signed an agreement on the implementation of the project of reconstruction of the sanatorium with "Rainbow", which, according to the Unified State Register of Legal Entities (Entities), headed by his mother Nina Tsareva. The company has two founders - Tsarev himself (he owns 1%) and the company "Selbilyar", 99% of which is owned by his wife Larissa.

In an interview with Rain Tsarev confirmed this information and did not rule out that will project itself in the future.



Tsarev family received sanatorium for "reconstruction and development" in November 2015. Together with the buildings of "Ai Todor" Tsarev received land area of 2 hectares.

According to the documentation to an agreement with May 2016 by December 2024 the investor is obliged to pay the state 254 million rubles in taxes.

Reconstruction and development of the resort project is planned for 7 years. Until 2022 the investor plans to spend 220 million rubles - in particular, a new four-storey

building will be built, an indoor swimming pool and an upgrading of communication systems.

The resort is located not far from Yalta, 175 meters above sea level. The total area of "Ai Todor" - more than 6 hectares, of which 5.9 is a huge park, where once walked the Romanov family.

Grand Duke Mikhail Romanov, the younger brother of Emperor Alexander II of, bought his property in 1869 for his wife Grand Duchess Olga Feodorovna. They built a small palace, servants house and other buildings. Small Palace, Children Palace, School 1912, easting of 1860, laundry, dining room and the house church of 1912 have survived Soviet period and all housing sanatorium. In the west wall of the main building - the ancient tombstone, entered in the list of monuments of local importance of archeology.

The resort can accommodate 65 children. Its website states that it has (free) 50 beds and 15 for rent. According to the plan of reconstruction and development of the resort, which will make Tsarevo, it is scheduled to leave just 10 free beds per year during the term of recoupment.



Patriarch Kirill will arrive in Yekaterinburg to the 100th anniversary of the death of the Romanovs. Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Kirill intends to visit Yekaterinburg in 2018. He is going personally to take part in the commemorative events to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II and his family. This has been informed by the Governor of Sverdlovsk region Evgeny Kuyvashev and Metropolitan of Yekaterinburg and Verkhoturye Kirill.

"As the traditional Royal Days attract tens of thousands of pilgrims and pious visitors to our city, it will be particularly crowded in the year of the tragic anniversary of the murder of the holy Royal martyrs" - tells with confidence the archdiocese.



Great-great-granddaughter of Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolayevich, and the daughter of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II - Princess Anne visited Russia

Her Royal Highness joined British and Russian veterans and officials in the northern Russian port to honor those who died transporting vital goods to the USSR during World War II.

British Royal Princess Anne arrived in Arkhangelsk on Aug. 30 and, during the two days of her visit, took part in the commemoration events, visited the British cemetery and presented a British state award to the North Sea Museum.

The chairman of the Russian State Duma, Sergei Naryshkin, handed over to Princess Anne copies of archival documents of her great-grandfather, Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolayevich Romanov, a son of Russian Emperor Nicholas I.

The Grand Duke led the State Council, served as naval minister and was actively engaged in the modernization of the Russian Navy.

"This document is part of the draft navy regulations that your great-grandfather worked on, with drawings in the margins done by his hand," Naryshkin said. "I am pleased to hand over the archives as a sign of respect for your family and the long-standing relationship between our two countries."



Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich in Japan. 125 years ago, Nicholas II - Tsarevich at that time - visited Japan. Prince Shimazu (great-grandfather of the present Emperor of Japan) met Russian Tsarevich. On the occasion of the round date a direct heir of Prince Shimazu for the first time gave an interview to Russian television in his family estate.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KszX6B0ZO4Q>



Russia and Thailand will celebrate the 120th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. More than a century ago started the Russian-Thai friendship. Magic Tom Yam fascinated Russian Emperor Nicholas II, when he became friends with the king Rama fifth in Bangkok, then still the State Siam. Later it got Russian diplomatic cover from colonial Britain and France, and Thailand will be the only independent country in the South-East Asia.

Kriangsak Kittichaysari, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand in the Russian Federation: "This is our national dishes, which were served to Nicholas II, and now you too can try. Next year we will celebrate the 120th anniversary of our diplomatic relations. The Kingdom of Thailand has great respect for Russia, because thanks to it we have today the Royal family. The Russian Emperor helped us to maintain independence."



Faberge Egg Clock and a picture of Claude Monet will be in the exhibition "The Romanovs - the Grimaldi: Three Centuries of History" in the Tretyakov Gallery in October, told director of the museum Zelfira Tregulova.

She recalled that last summer as part of the Year of Russia in Monaco Tretyakov Gallery participated in several important exhibitions: exposition of Russian avant-garde, as well as the project "Grimaldi - the Romanovs" about the history of relations between the two ruling houses of Russia and Monaco.

"In the course of the exhibition in Monaco we had the idea to show a new slightly modified version of this exhibition here in Moscow" - said Tregulova.

She noted that the exhibition will take place in a somewhat unusual format for the gallery, since it is primarily a historical and documentary exhibition. It tells about the history of the relationship of the Romanov dynasty, and Grimaldi, since the 17th century - from the moment when the first Russian ship was in Monaco - up to the beginning of the 20th century.

"Of the two most notable items of this exhibition I would call the painting of Claude Monet's "Monaco View from the Cape Roquebrune", which is stored in the Prince's Palace in Monaco, and the egg-clock by Faberge, which was made for the Empress Maria Feodorovna, mother of Nicholas II. Since 1974 it is in the Princely collection - this is an amazing gift that Prince Rainier made to his wife Grace Kelly. And egg-clock will be the final point in this exhibition".



The Novocherkassk Museum of the History of the Don Cossacks, after a long restoration, presented a unique weapon of the hero of the War of 1812 - Ataman Matvei Platov.

The Russian General of Cavalry was awarded the saber by the municipality of London for the victory over Napoleon. Premium weapons were handed over only to subjects of Her Majesty. An exception was made for one group of several foreigners - Field Marshals: Blucher, Schwarzenberg, and Barclay de Tolly. And the fourth was the hero Ataman Platov.

After the revolution, the unique sword was taken abroad. It returned to Don after the defeat of Germany and came to the Novocherkassk Museum. The restoration lasted for almost two years. Grabar Center specialists have restored the inscription on the blade, the gilding on the hilt. Now saber of Platov has the original appearance, except for one detail: no diamonds on the handle, which disappeared in the late XIX century.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/155508/



The exhibition "The hussars, honor is not in the morning!". The exhibition under this title opened in the Military History Museum in St. Petersburg. There you can learn a lot about this kind of troops: the history, the traditions of military exploits and living conditions of hussars for several centuries. Hussars - is the most famous part of the regular troops of the Russian army. Many of them are representatives of the intellectual elite of its time.

The exhibition shows unique pieces - embroidered dolman of Nicholas I and edged weapons with traces of fights and battles, in which Russian Hussars participated. Also on display are military uniforms and equipment of hussars in different armies of Europe. Bright looks like the famous winged helmet of the Polish hussars, an elite cavalry, effective on the battlefield since the beginning of the XVI to the middle of the XIX century.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/155295/



Tobolsk opened a unique exhibition "Children's world of the Romanovs". August 6, to commemorate the 99th anniversary of the arrival of the Romanov family in Tobolsk (6 August 1917) at the Museum of the history of exploration and research Siberia, the Tobolsk section of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, opened the exhibition "Children's World of the Romanovs."

- The exhibition is based on a collection of photographs belonging to the maid of honor and the closest friend of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, Anna Alexandrovna Taneyev-Vyrubova - says the head of the museum Margarita Yunina. - She was for many years close to the Imperial family, accompanied them on travels, and attended private family activities. After the October Revolution, Anna Vyrubova was repeatedly arrested and interrogated, detained in prisons. In December 1920, she was able to move illegally to Finland, where she lived for the remaining 40 years of his life. Anna Alexandrovna's photo collection is truly priceless. In the original, it has 6 albums, which contains 1500 images. In 1937

albums were purchased from Anna Vyubova by Yale University student Robert Brewster, and in 1951 presented as a gift to Yale University (USA), where they are stored in the library to this day. In 2012, 500 copies of the photographs from this collection were handed over to the city of Tobolsk administration for display in the Museum. The exhibition "Children's World of the Romanov family" is devoted to the 115th anniversary of Grand Duchess Anastasia, the youngest daughter of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II and Alexandra Feodorovna.



In Kenozero National Park in the Arkhangelsk region Pochozersky was completed the restoration of the church complex of XVIII century. It is not known when the first church was built, but in 1758 a wooden church is mentioned in documents in Novgorod spiritual consistory. The Pochozersky complex represents one of the most prominent church ensembles of the Russian North, which have survived to our days.

Work on the restoration of the shrine took 15 years. Funds have been allocated from the federal budget. For the first time the technology of "lifting" was used in the restoration of such a large building. This method allows you to sort through old log house, without disassembling the structure completely. Now starts the works on landscaping around the church. At the same time exposition is preparing, which will be placed inside the building.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/155195/



On Friday August 29th more than three hundred Muscovites took part in procession and prayer service organized in support of the restoration of the Passion monastery on Pushkin Square in Moscow. Participants of the rally held on the square with an exact copy of the icon of Our Lady of "Good", made a few years ago. It is in honor of this icon, brought to Moscow 375 years ago, the Holy Monastery was founded. Ten years' struggle continued for the revival of the ancient monastery. In the summer of 2012 on Pushkin Square memorial sign dedicated to the monastery was established.

"If you can find a solution for the restoration of Christian shrines in the Kremlin, we are required to restore the architectural gem and art on Pushkin Square created by our ancestors - the Holy Monastery", - said the coordinator of the movement "Soroka" Andrew Kormuhin.

The Holy Monastery was founded in 1654 on the historic site where honorably met the miraculous icon of the Holy Mother of God, transported to the capital from Nizhny Novgorod.

In 1929, the central anti-religious museum was opened in the walls of the former monastery and in 1937 the monastery buildings were demolished.



An exhibition that introduces the traditions of orders in Imperial Russia and modern Russia opened in Samara Regional Art Museum. Its name - "For work and Fatherland. Russian Awards" is in tune with the motto of the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky. Most of the exhibits are provided by the Moscow Kremlin Museums.

This is part of a larger project in which residents of Russian cities can see masterpieces from the treasury of Russian Tsars and Emperors. Exhibited not only the old order, but items related to the history of the Russian award system - the earliest date back to the second half of the XVII century. Many curiosities are on display for the first time, some have been restored especially for this exhibition.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/156241/



Users of the TripAdvisor website have voted Russia's State Hermitage Museum the best museum in Europe, making it third in the world, according to the Interfax news agency.

"This year, the State Hermitage Museum repeated its 2014 success by becoming not only the best museum in Europe, but also one of the world's top three. The winners were determined by a specially developed algorithm that takes into account the number and quality of reviews and ratings of museums around the world from the past 12 months," TripAdvisor's press service said in a statement.

Foreign travelers referred to the Hermitage as "one of the main reasons to visit Russia and St. Petersburg."

The Hermitage ranked first in a list of the top 10 Russian museums, followed closely by Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery.

The top 10 best museums in the world were headed by the Metropolitan Museum in New York and the Art Institute of Chicago. Russia's State Hermitage took third place. The top ten also included the d'Orsay Museum in Paris, the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City, and the British Museum in London.

"It's nice that our museum often ranks high in TripAdvisor ratings. I carefully study the reviews of travelers as they allow us to understand the ways in which visitors engage with the exhibitions," said Mikhail Piotrovsky, the general director of the Hermitage.



Shchusev Architecture Museum presented drawings and photographs of the two monasteries - Chudov and Voznesensky of the Moscow Kremlin, founded in the XIV century and destroyed in 1929. The exhibition project called "Miracles in the XXI century and the Ascension."

Not even all specialists know these engravings from 1846. There are also photos of the churches.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/156472/



On the occasion of 272 anniversary of the Imperial Porcelain Factory employees of the company staged a flash mob - they put a white (Imperial) porcelain tray on their heads and formed a double-headed eagle.



Birthplaces of Tsarevich Alexei is being recreated. Lower Dacha of Emperor Nicholas II is being recreated in Peterhof. It was the favorite country residence of the last Emperor, where the Royal family traditionally spent the summer and early autumn. Time has not been kind to the building. Restorers have set an ambitious goal - to raise it from the ruins and turned into a museum house where was born the last Heir to the throne. Layer by layer excavator removes soil. It is expected that recreation of the building will take five years. Now they carefully collect the fragments of pottery, and carved stone decoration. All carefully described and labeled. Then these fragments of puzzles will be used to recreate the image of the Imperial summer residence. But it will be rebuilt using modern materials.

The original look of the building is possible to see in the survived lodge. This so-called officer's guardhouse. Compared to a four-storey stone cottage it seems a dwarf. But it allows to somehow assess the scale of the challenges that lie ahead for the restorers of Museum "Peterhof".

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/155154/



Gumbinnensk battle was recreated in Kaliningrad. On the lands of the former East Prussia, as well as 102 years ago, Russian and German troops met in battle.

Participants of the historical festival decided to recreate one of the battlefields of the First World War. Guns and army uniform - all corresponds to the beginning of the XX century in the battle, which ended with the victory of the Russian army. Tens of thousands of spectators watched. And when the verse roar of guns and the smoke cleared, the residents were able to visit the soldier's field camps, made on the edge of the forest, and to see the military life of the Russian and German armies of the time.

Video - <http://www.ntv.ru/video/1305643/>



St. Petersburg Museum of Artillery presented award swords of General Nikolai Rajewsky and his descendants. The exhibition is timed to the 245th anniversary of the birth of the hero of the Patriotic War of 1812.

The exhibition of 30 objects, including Russian, Eastern European pistols and edged weapons, belonged not only to the famous general, but to his son and nephew. Many of the exhibits are on display for the first time. Among them a beautifully decorated with oriental scimitars, daggers and swords. Some of them were purchased by Rajewsky in his years of service in the Caucasus and Central Asia. The weapon collection in Rajewsky family evolved over many decades.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/156733/



Necropolis of forgotten admiral was restored in St. Petersburg. Forgotten, but not lost. The history of the Navy is being restored in St. Petersburg. On St. Nicholas cemetery, at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, is restored Butakov family burial. Now this name may not sound familiar, even for an ordinary historian, not to mention a schoolboy. But the sea dynasty of Butakov blared throughout the Russian empire, and even the whole world. In February 1917 in Kronstadt, the Revolution became Golgotha for the Russian Navy, as the first victims was naval officers.



The victim of the massacre became also 55-year-old head of the Kronstadt port, Rear Admiral Alexander Butakov. The family Butakov was a whole sea dynasty, which gave Russia a hundred sailors of different ranks, from lieutenants and finishing with ... Admirals.



Multimedia exhibition about Nicholas II opens in Ekaterinburg. The exhibition officially starts on October 1 in the apartment house of the merchant E.E. Yemelyanov, at Street Weiner, 12, in Yekaterinburg. To find the hall where the exposition is located, is not easy. We give a hint: entrance through Pizza Mia, then to the second floor.

"The living picture" is a 45-minute video show that, according to its authors, should help the audience better understand the country's history, the last Russian Tsar and his family, as well as the difference between the personality of Nicholas II and the "modern times to run the country."

The goal of the organizers is - not just to tell the historical facts of the Emperor, but also "to contribute to the revival of historical truth", to dispel myths about Nicholas II.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ovSP0czjnel>



Video of Emperor Nicholas II's visit to Askania Nova, 1914. The Biosphere Reserve "Askania Nova" is located in the Kherson region of Ukraine, just to the north of Crimea. It was founded in 1828, when Emperor Nicholas I sold the land to the Duke Ferdinand Frederick Anhalt-Köthen, a representative of the German dynasty Ascanio, to be used as a sheep colony of the Duchy of Anhalt-Köthen.

The Reserve has an area of 33307.6 hectares, of which 11 054 hectares is steppe zone, that is virgin territory, which was never touched by a plow. This is the only virgin territory of its kind in Europe. In its thick grass are inhabited at least 1155 species of arthropods, 7 species of amphibians and reptiles, 18 species of mammals, in different seasons flies more than 270 species of birds, of which 107 species are on the nesting.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WQq4VlfdBw>



Video of Emperor Nicholas II welcomes Serbian generals in Tsarskoye Selo. In the background - Empress Alexandra Feodorovna with Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia.

Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5DBBGU_rXnl



"Anastasia" by the Royal Ballet in Covent Garden, London, opens 26 October. Kenneth MacMillan's full-length ballet is a compelling exploration of identity in the turbulent wake of the Russian Revolution. Events overtake the young Grand Duchess Anastasia Romanov and her family: World War I is declared, and then the Russian Revolution brings their privileged lives to an end.

A woman who believes herself to be Anastasia, sole survivor from the massacre of the Romanovs, is incarcerated in an asylum. Memory and fantasy intermingle; she recalls her rescue, the death of her husband, the disappearance of her child and her attempted suicide. But, despite her nightmares, her faith in her own identity cannot be shaken.



"God, save the Tsar!" - in front of President Vladimir Putin. The flamboyant politician Vladimir Zhirinovskiy today received the State Order "For Merit to the Fatherland" and then said a few words. "This medal is called the Order 'For Merit to the Fatherland,'" - Zhirinovskiy told the crowd. "We have had three fatherlands: Russian Empire, Soviet Union, and the current, new, democratic Russia. And sometimes we debate what ideology and what bonds [unite us]. But in the 19th century, there wasn't any hesitation, and the Russian Empire had the very best state anthem. It's literally just four lines." Raising his voice and his hands into the air, Zhirinovskiy then recited the anthem:

"God, save the Tsar! Strong Sovereign, Reign for glory, For our glory! Reign to foes' fear, Orthodox Tsar. God, save the Tsar!"

Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nwDsoj7F_g



The museum of local lore "Manor Zolotarev," invited to a meeting, dedicated to Emperor Alexander I. The meeting marked the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the visit of Emperor Alexander I in Kaluga.

- Alexander I visited twice in our city. For the first time the Emperor and his entourage visited on 2-d of September (old style) in 1816. One year later he arrived with Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich. Preserved a description by military historian Alexander Mikhailovskiy-Danilevskiy, who accompanied Alexander I on trips in 1816 - 1817. This work described impressions from visits to the places that suffered greatly during the war with the French. Among those was Kaluga Province. Mikhailovskiy-Danilevskiy wrote that Ivan Maksimovich Zolotarev was very hospitable. When he learned that Alexander I was going to stay

in his house, he ordered from Moscow top-class chefs, servants and provisions. Emperor arrived in Kaluga with Prince Volkonsky and Count Arakcheev.



The Royal Opera in Covent Garden, London, will have the premiere on the ballet "Anastasia" on October 1st. See their trailer here -

Video -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9WBcl9gr1fw>

Hear about the background for the ballet and in particular the story about "Anna Anderson" (Starts at about 2:30 min, with bad sound, but hang on, it gets better).

Video -

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrmJ_N9HsmI

For those who want to see what this ballet is about can check this video with the Saarländisches Staatstheater in Saarbrücken, Germany, in a performance from 2014.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PvgB1iUVkYk>



A "Romanov" exhibition seems to be on the way in Burg Hohenzollern, the ancestral seat of the Prussian Royal House and of the Hohenzollern Princes, located in the Swabian Alb in Germany. Relationship for election - 300 years Romanov & Hohenzollern (Wahl verwandt schaften - 300 Jahre Romanow & Hohenzollern) it is called according to the poster and will run from 22 October 2016 to 29 January 2017.



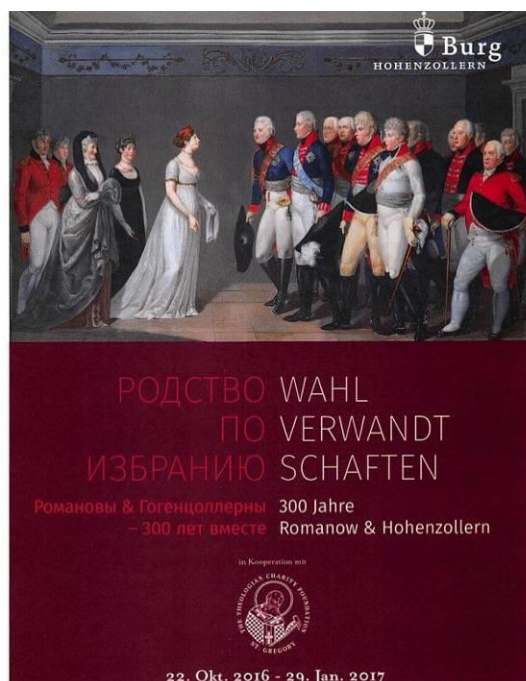
The favorite palace of Emperor Nicholas II celebrates 105th anniversary. To see the Crimea with a bird's eye is now possible. The peninsula has allowed to make helicopter tours. Among the main attractions that are now available from a new angle - the famous Livadia Palace. "Pearl of the South shore" is celebrating 105th anniversary.

Happy Romanov Livadia. This snow-white palace was to be their home as they wanted. The favorite summer residence of Nicholas II.

The bells chime is spread over the Livadia Palace, as well as 105 years ago, from the Church of the Holy Cross, the one where three generations of Russian Tsars prayed. Construction of the new palace, after almost 17 months (a record at the time), has been completed. Livadia is waiting for the Imperial Romanov family.

"Life was in Crimea, and in St. Petersburg - service" - said one of the daughters of Nicholas II. These black-and-white pictures - like frozen moments of happiness on the southern coast of the peninsula. In the last - Russian Emperor had his panoramic camera, one of the first in the world.

Video - <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=2803736#>



Announcement came from the northern capital that Peterhof confirmed its leadership among Russian museums. General Director Elena Kalnitskaya called it the most visited museum in the country.

It should be reminded that it is not only the eponymous palace and park ensemble, but includes

"Alexandria", "Oranienbaum", Kolonistsky Park, Palace of Peter the Great and Constantine Palace in Strelna, museum "Imperial yacht" and the Museum of Benoit family.

Since the beginning of the year until September the total number of visitors at Peterhof already approached five million people - almost the same as for all of the last year.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/157068/



In Peterhof one of the most popular fountains was restored. Empress Catherine I loved the fountain - "La Favorite". In the center of the composition - four ducks, which catches up with a dog. This is one of the first mechanical fountains.

The reconstruction involved every part of the fountain – restoration of paneling, replacement of parts of mechanisms, rebuilt water system and reconstructed sculpture. All figures are made on models of the authentic sculptures, which are stored in the museum fountain case. Historically, the composition has a soundtrack. The ducks quacked, and the dog barked. All figures are moving slowly in a circle.

This composition was created by the Russian architect Mikhail Zemtsov in 1725. And it became a living illustration of the fable of La Fontaine "Ducks and a poodle." However, instead of a poodle sculptor Nikolai Pino portrayed a pug - a favorite of Catherine the First.

"I think that it has a very interesting fountain ideology - because it was made a year after the death of Peter the Great. And if Peter put here the majestic figures of gods and heroes, then Empress Catherine the First made a funny fountain", - said the director of the State Museum-Reserve "Peterhof" Elena Kalnitskaya.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/157051/



In St. Petersburg, on the Nevsky opened a large store of Louis Vuitton. In it is exhibited a big Man's Trunk that originally belonged to Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovich.



In the end of September TV channel Kultura showed the 4 parts series "Glitter and bitter tears of Russian Empresses".

- The first part is dedicated to Empress Elizabeth Alexeevna, nee Louise Maria Augusta of Baden, wife of Emperor Alexander I. Elizabeth A. was respected by all the high society and the whole intellectual elite for intelligence, erudition, and for her service to the Orthodox Church. She was one of the most beautiful of the Empresses. She was married at age 14 and became Orthodox, and she has found happiness in marriage.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/video/show/brand_id/60868/episode_id/1331528/

- The second part is dedicated Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, born Princess Charlotte Louise Friederike Wilhelmina, daughter of the King of Prussia, wife of the Russian Emperor Nicholas I, the mother of eleven children, including the future Emperor Alexander II. And at first it was a very happy marriage.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/video/show/brand_id/60868/episode_id/1331529/

- The third part is dedicated Empress Maria Alexandrovna, nee Princess Sophia August Maximilian Wilhelmina Maria Hesse, the wife of Emperor Alexander II and mother of Emperor Alexander III. Alexander II and Maria Alexandrovna lived in marriage for almost 40 years. For years, the marriage was a happy one. The couple had eight children. Heavy blow to the young family was the death of the eldest daughter Alexandra.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/video/show/brand_id/60868/episode_id/1331482/

- The third part is dedicated Empress Maria Feodorovna, nee Maria Sofia Frederica Dagmar - wife of Alexander III and mother of Emperor Nicholas II. Initially, she was the bride of the Tsarevich Nikolai Alexandrovich, the eldest son of Alexander II, deceased in 1865. After his death, there was an



attachment between Dagmar and Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovich, which together took care of the dying Tsarevich.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/video/show/brand_id/60868/episode_id/1331530/



October 5 at the Center "Hermitage-Kazan" Museum-Reserve and "the Kazan Kremlin" opens the exhibition "St. Petersburg Art Nouveau. 1890-1910 years. Style and secular fashion" from the collection of the State Hermitage. The exhibits give a complete picture of the "ladies 'world' of St. Petersburg at the turn of XIX-XX centuries, report the organizers.

The exhibition will feature costumes and accessories in a modern style, complemented by paintings and photographic portraits of contemporaries, and objects of the interior of those times.

Most of the exhibits are from the Anichkov and Winter Palaces and mansions Yusupov and Count Shuvalov, that is, from the wardrobe of members of the Romanov dynasty (Empress Maria Feodorovna and Alexandra Feodorovna, and Emperor Nicholas II) and the highest Russian aristocracy.

The exhibition features more than 150 exhibits, some of which are shown for the first time. The exhibition also has an illustrated catalog. The exhibition will last until April 9.



The group of 5 women saints including St. Elizabeth, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna - was painted by the master iconographer, Fr. Theodore Jurewicz, on the rear nave wall of St. Innocent Church, Redford, Michigan in 1997.



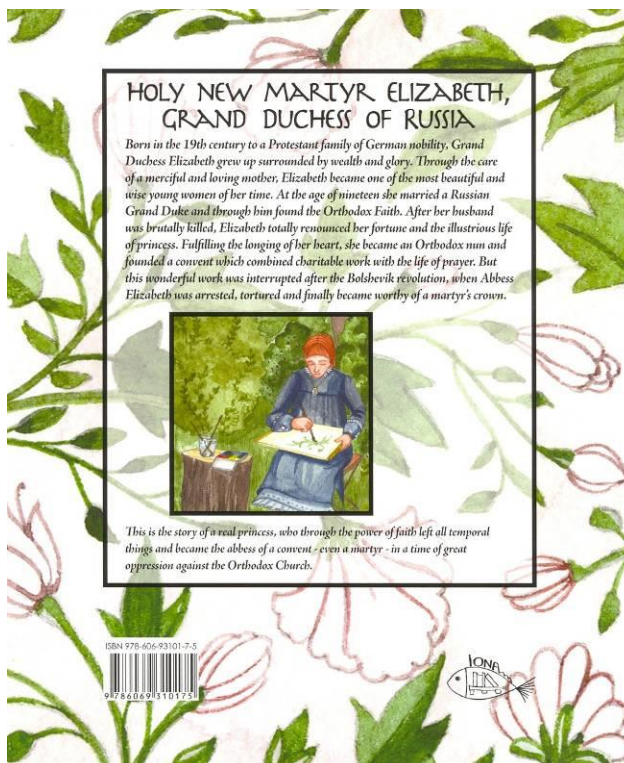
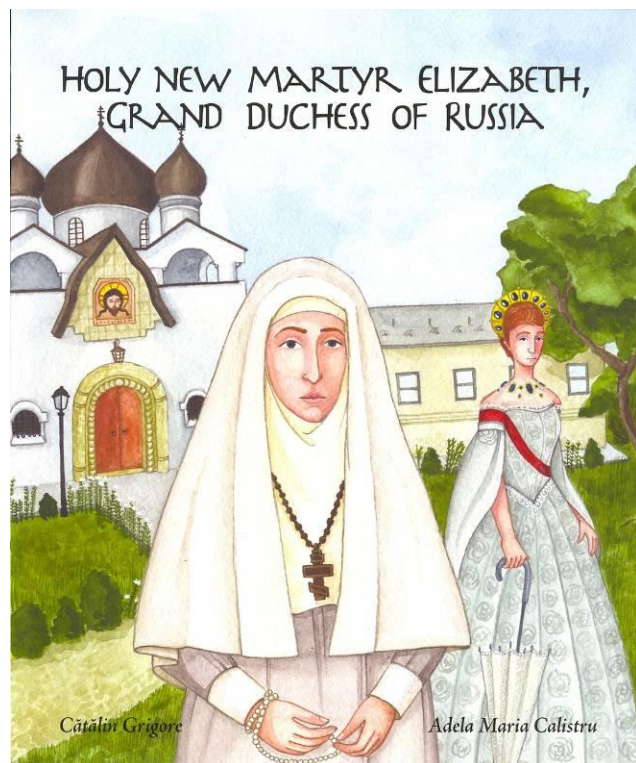


Holy New Martyr Elizabeth, Grand Duchess of Russia

By Catalin Gregore, illustrated by Cristina Ionescu-Berechet. Beautiful full color illustrations adorn the simple and graphic text of lives of these saints, written for children of 7 and older. 30 pages.

For purchase see details here:

<http://www.stnectoriospress.com/holy-new-martyr-elizabeth-grand-duchess-of-russia/>



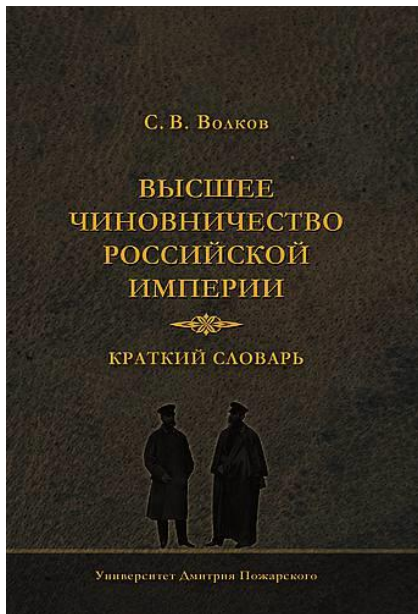
At the court of the last emperor



The observer and a direct participant of the most important historical events of Russia in 1900-1917 years, people from the nearest environment of the Emperor Nicholas II created the book, trying to testify truthfully to this critical period for Russia. Alexander Mosolov (1854-1939) - Russian military leader, diplomat, court official, clearly and vividly describes the characters of Nicholas II, Empress Alexandra Fyodorovna, their children, Grand Dukes, talks about the relationship between the Imperial family and high-ranking courtiers, ministers and foreign Monarchs, attitude to the representatives of the Russian people. The book contains interesting details of the Royal family, known only to the direct participants of the events.

Publisher: Education, Moscow. Hard cover. 304 pages. ISBN # 978-5-09-042577-3

Higher officials of the Russian Empire. Concise dictionary



This dictionary includes a brief information about the representatives of the highest civil officials beginning of Russia XVIII - early XX centuries - persons who were in active service or civilian court ranks first four classes in the Table of Ranks (to the XVIII century - . Also the fifth grade). In total, the dictionary is taken into account, more than 22 thousand. Man. References included in the dictionary contain, if possible, surname, name and patronymic, information about the birth and origin, enlistment date and the production of the first class grade, education (in the case of transition from the military indicated last military rank, with its date receipt), date of production in the higher ranks, occupation or department (in some cases called to deal with these individuals the most significant positions), while the resignation or death. Nation-wide "lists in order of seniority," the other official departmental publications, lists of alumni of various schools, cemeteries, genealogy literature were used primarily to compile the dictionary. The dictionary intended to give a general idea of the composition of the civil bureaucracy of the Russian Empire.

Publisher: Russian Fund of Assistance to Education and Science, Moscow. Hard cover. 800 pages. ISBN # 978-5-91244-166-0.

Tsar's choice



Book by renowned historian Konstantin Gennadievich Kapkov "Tsar's Choice" for the first time details various aspects of religious life, the abdication and of the martyr's death of the last Royal family, as well as the complicated relationships of Emperor Nicholas II with priests in the pre-revolutionary era and when imprisoned. The study is based on the archives, memoirs and epistolary sources, some of which are published for the first time. Edition has unusual structure. Under its cover actually collected three books, connected to each other by one rod. This rod - the story of the spiritual greatness of the Russian Tsar in the world. The publication is intended for a wide range of readers: both specialists and getting acquainted with the "Royal theme" for the first time, as well as all highly artistic book lovers.

This book goes through a historical project "Chronicles", organized with the blessing of Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexy II and to continue to work with the blessing of Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill.

Publisher: Record, Moscow. Hardcover. 592 pages. ISBN # 978-5-9904282-6-3

Under the hammer...

Romanov related items in Auctions



Affiliated Auctions & Realty LLC, Tallahassee, FL, USA, on August 13

Emperor Nicholas II, 1909, Finnish Agriculture diligence medal. 46 mm. Silver.

Estimated Price: \$300 - \$500



Rowley Fine Art Auctioneers and Valuers, Newmarket, United Kingdom, August 30

A pair of Russian cold painted bronze figures inscribed Faberge and dated 1912. Cast as A.A. Kudinov and N.N. Pustynnikov. Personal Kamer-Kazak bodyguards of Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, in dress parade uniforms with badges and medals, inscribed in Russian on the heels and soles of the boots "Kamer-Kazak since 1894/A.A. Kudinov/Faberge/1912" and "Kamer-Kazak since 1894/N.N. Pustynnikov/Faberge/1912". 18 cm high. Estimated Price: £6,000 - £8,000



Auction House Empire, Moscow, Russia, on September 1st

A table medal "In memory of 200 anniversary of the formation of the Preobrazhensky battalion. 1683-1883." Engraver Alekseev. Silver 37.89 grams. Diameter: 40 mm.
Estimated Price: 140.000-160.000 rubles / 2200-2500 \$



Paper note 10 Roubles, 1898. Signature Manager E. Pleske / Signature cashier Karpov.
Size: 102h x 175 mm.
Estimated Price: 150.000-180.000 rubles / 2400-2800 \$



A dagger "For bravery". Second part of the 20th Century. Russia. Straight blade of cross-section; gilt, brass hilt with order of St. Anne on the shell-guard, St. George order and writings; scabbard with leather covering and brass mounts, decorated with bas-relieved laurel branches. Two suspension rings. Dimensions: length 30.7 cm. Estimated Price: €400 - €800



A shasqua "For bravery". Second part of the 20th Century. Russia. Slightly-curved, single-and false-edged blade with central fuller and two grooves near the back; engraved with writings and floral motifs at the first part. Metallic hilt; pommel with enameled order of St. Anne and with inscription in Cyrillic. Missing scabbard. Dimensions: length 95 cm. Estimated Price: €400 - €800



A beautiful shasqua "For bravery" with order of St. Anne for non Christians. Second part of the 20th Century. Russia. Curved, flat, single-edged blade with writing "Caucasus 1855" in Cyrillic among floral decorations; hilt with silver-inlaid covering, finely embossed, engraved and nielloed with floral motifs; pommel with bandeau featuring an inscription and monogram "NII" under crown; medal of the St. Anne

order for non Christians at the center of cross guard. Wooden scabbard with leather covering, with seven, silver mounts decorated en suite. Cap marked "1916" at the back. A suspension ring and a loop. Dimensions: length 93 cm.
Estimated Price: €1,200 - €1,500



Koller Auctions, Zurich, Switzerland, on September 19

Service for Grand Duke Michael Pavlovich. Saint Petersburg, Royal Porcelain Manufactory, Period of Tsar Nicholas I and Alexander II, ca. 1840/1855-1881.

Each piece painted with a bouquet of flower, in a Rococo cartouche in gold. Comprising 11 plates, 2 round platters, 2 oval platters.

Manufactory marks (period of Nicholas I) in

blue and underglaze blue, 1 plate with a green printed mark for Alexander II, 4 plates unmarked. D 24.7 cm (plates), 31.5 cm/35.5 cm (round platters), L 42 cm (oval platters).

Given by Emperor Nicholas I to his brother Michhael Pavlovich (1798-1849) in 1835. His main residence was the Mihailovsky Palace, today's Russian Museum in Saint Petersburg. After his daughter, Grand Duchess Ekaterina Mikhailovna (1827-1894), in 1850 married Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1824-1876), the service came to Germany.

Estimated Price: CHF13,000 - CHF18,000



International Autograph Auctions Europe, S.L., Marbella, Malaga, Spain, on October 15

A message from Grand Duchess Olga Nicholaevna. Grand Duchess Olga Nicholaevna writes on the front and verso of her mother's visiting card - 10th of May 1913, to Lili, in Cyrillic. The attractive card bears to the front a golden embossed crown above the name of Empress Alexandra, in Cyrillic.

The young Grand Duchess states in full 'Dear Lili, Our mother asks you to accompany us tomorrow to the 11:10 train to Saint Petersburg. You should take us to see Aunt Olga, and then you can leave, and we will go with Aunt to my Grandmother's house, to Petersburg. We will be back by train at 2:50, which means that you should come back with us, but if you cannot, we will ask Nastenka Gelorivova. Then, are you going to pass by at 11 o'clock tomorrow? Please. A strong embrace.'

Accompanied by the original envelope, bearing to the verso the golden embossed crown and name of her mother the Empress.

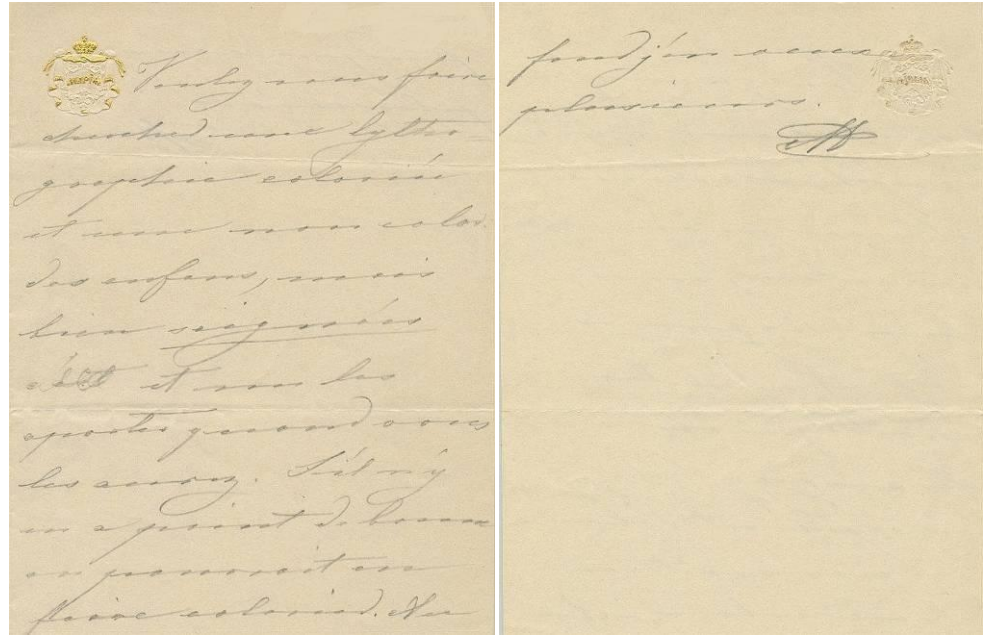
Estimated Price: €3,600 - €4,800



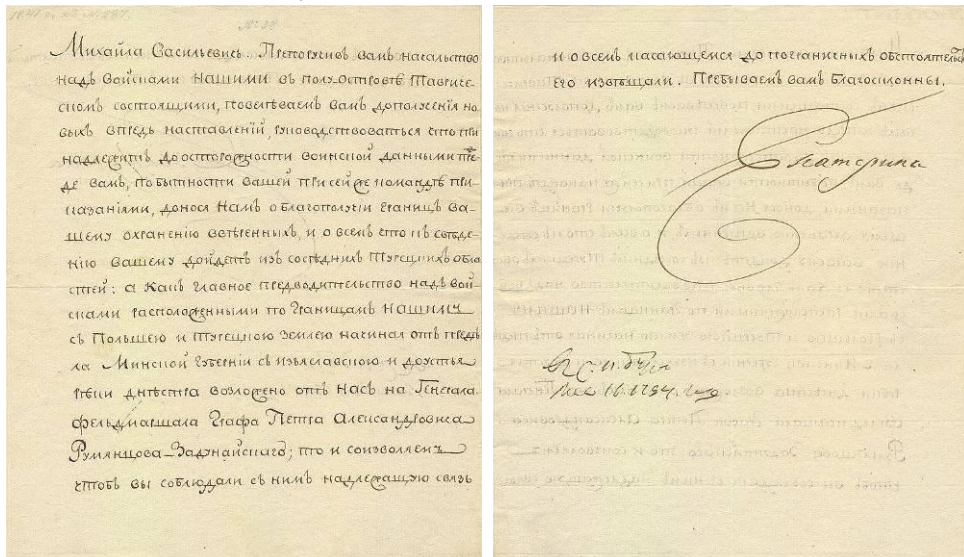
10-мая -
1913-
Дорогая Лили,
Наша мама просит
вас завтра в 11.10.
выехать к бабушке.
Как вы будете
идти к маме и бабушке
и вернуться домой

к бабушке в Петербург
завтра. Вернуться к
нам в 2.50. Если
у мамы крестовая
или какая-то мажоранка
вызовите нарядную
Татьяну. Если
завтра вы будете
идти к 11.00. Нам нужно
быть к маме завтра.

Letter of Maria Alexandrovna, Empress of Russia 1855-80 - first wife of Emperor Alexander II, and mother of future Emperor Alexander III. Also known as Marie of Hesse and by Rhine. A.L.S., M, two pages, to an unknown correspondent, in French. The letter bears an attractive embossed golden crown, with her name "Maria" also in gold letters, at the heading. The Empress sends a request to her correspondent, asking him to look for two paintings, one colored and the second one not, of the children, and underlines stating `..but very carefully and neatly done, and you bring them once you have them. If there were none in good condition, we could make one being done..` Boldly written in pencil. Estimated Price: €180 - €240



Letter by Catherine II, Empress of Russia (1762-96), known as Catherine the Great. A good L.S., Ekaterina, being an excellent signature example, two pages, 4to, Saint Petersburg, 16th May 1794, to Army Commander Mikhail Vassilievich, in Cyrillic. The Empress states `Having entrusted you with the authority over our troops stationed on the Taurida peninsula, we order you, prior to further orders, to follow the instructions given to you to command the army for the sake of its safety and to inform us about the safety situation of the borders entrusted to your protection, as well as any information that may reach you from the neighboring Turkish regions.` further saying `Since we appointed Field Marshal Count Piotr Alexandrovich Rumyantsev as Chief Commander of all troops stationed along our borders with Poland and Turkey, from the boundary of Minsk Principality with Izayaslavsk to the estuary of the Dniester river, we ask you to be in contact and to inform him about any border movements.`



Count Piotr Alexandrovich Rumyantsev-Zadunaisky (1725-1796) Russian General. Governor of Little Russia (Malorossiyay) from the abolition of the Cossack Hetmanate 1764-1796. Russian Commander and hero in both Russo-Turkish wars. He served throughout the reign of Catherine II for 34 years, and died only a month after the Empress. Estimate: €2,400 - €3,600

Sotheby's, New York, USA, on October 19

A pair of Russian Grand Ducal silver wine coasters, Nicholls & Plincke, St. Petersburg, 1882-99.

Engraved with interlaced M's below Imperial crown, marked on bases and sides and with Imperial warrant, 84 standard.

The MM monogram on these coasters is probably for Grand Duke Michael Mikhailovich (1861-1929), grandson of Tsar Nicholas I. Known to his family as "Miche-miche", from 1885 to 1891 he was building a palace in St. Petersburg on the Admiralty embankment. However, after a morganatic marriage in 1891, he and his wife were exiled from Russia.

Dimensions: diameter 6 5/8 in.

Estimate: \$3,000 - \$5,000



A silver-gilt and guilloché enamel photograph frame with photo of Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana.

Enameled translucent lemon over engine-turned ground, painted with forget-me-nots and gold paillons, fabric-covered back and strut. Diameter: 3 1/8 in.

According to the accompanying copy of a letter from Hammer Galleries, the picture was taken in the garden of Peterhof in 1912 and the piece comes from the personal quarters of Empress Alexandra at the Alexander Palace, Tsarskoe Selo; signed Joy Nevius, June 8th, 1935.

Estimated Price: \$2,500

- \$3,500

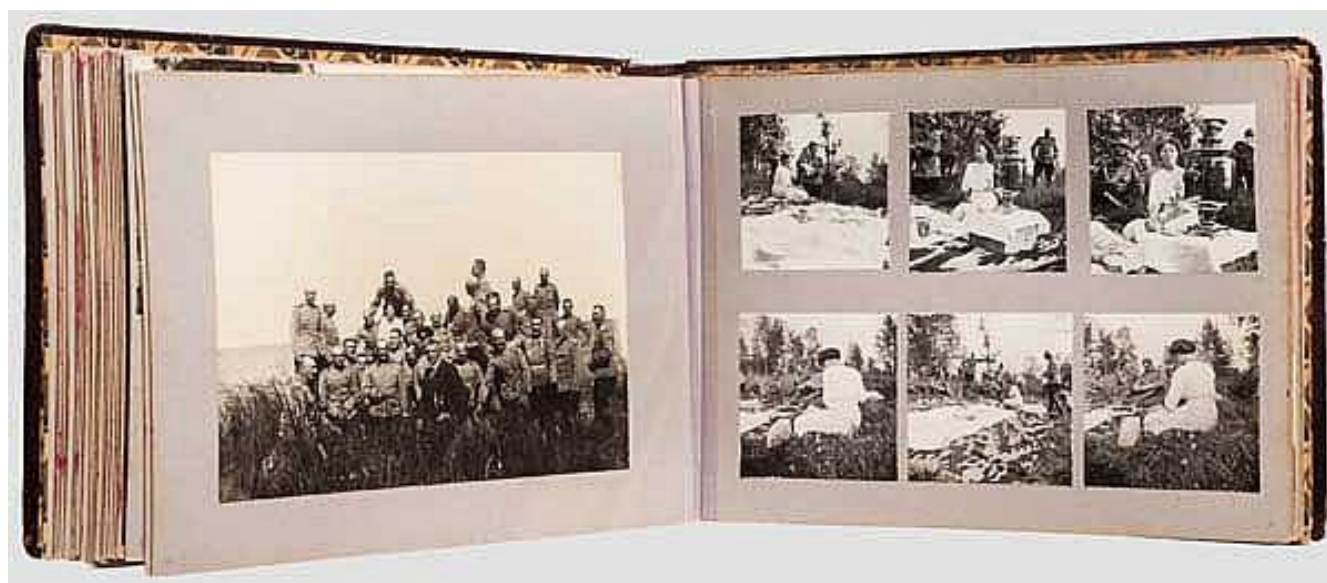
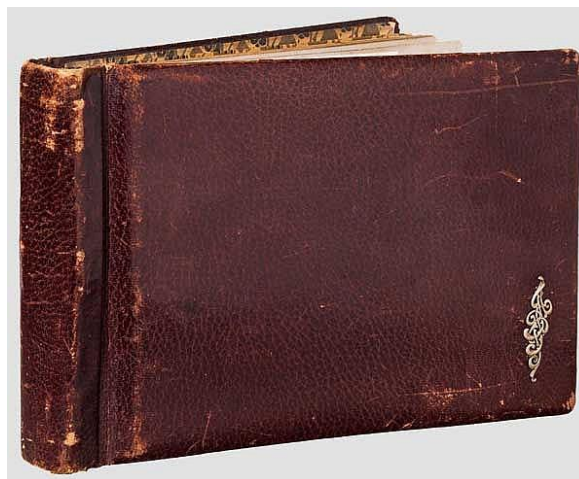


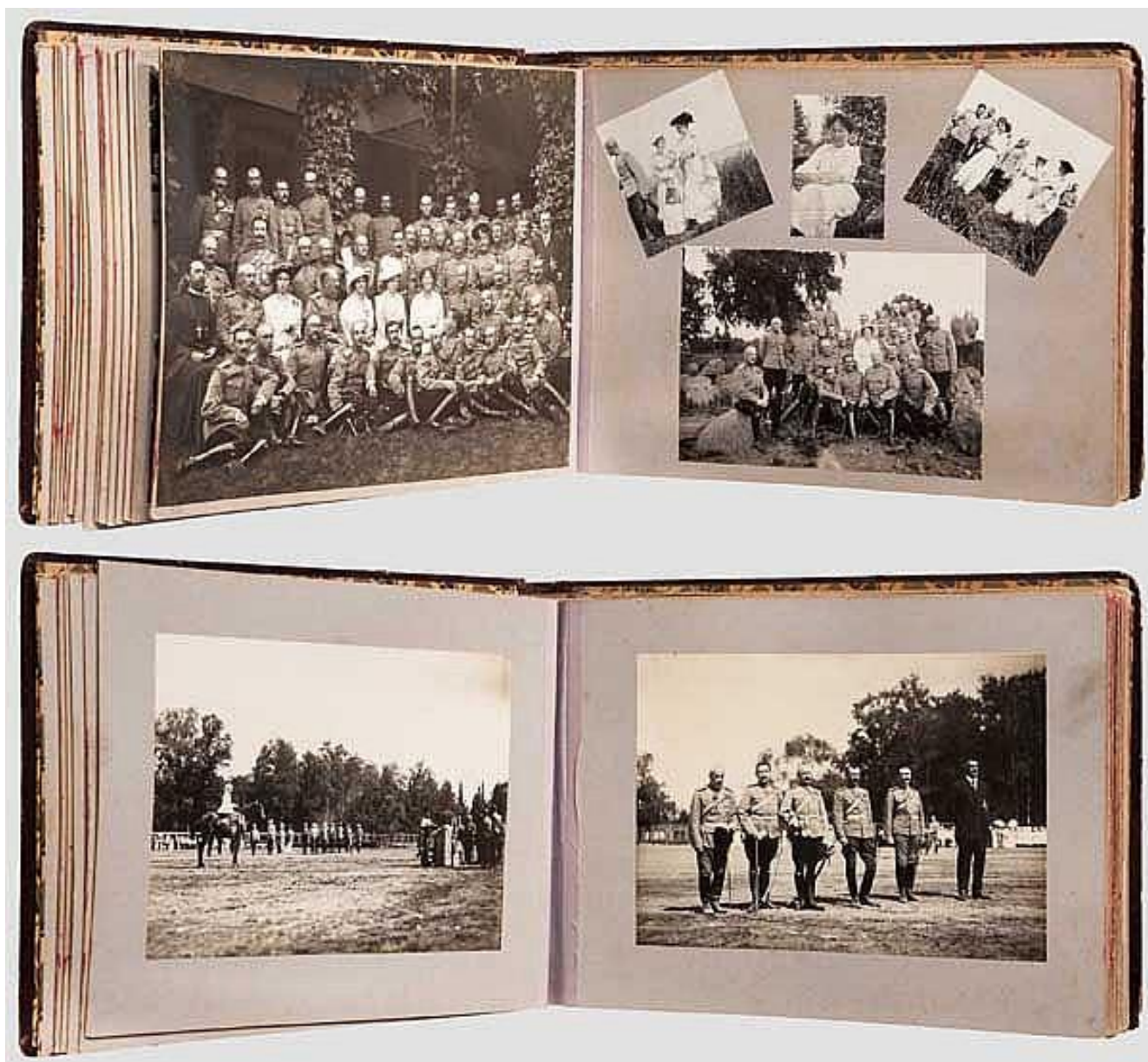
Hermann Historica GmbH, Munich, Bavaria, Germany, on November 2

Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna Romanova (1882 - 1960) - a photograph album of the 12th Akhtyrsky Hussar Regiment, Russia, dated 1914.

Two photos with handwritten signature of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna and dated 1914. Mainly photos of the Grand Duchess with high ranking officers i.a. at a regimental party and at manoeuvres. Brown leather cover. Different formats up to approx. 20 x 27 cm. Dimensions 24 x 36 x 5 cm. As from 1901, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna Romanova was the head of the 12th Akhtyrsky Hussar Regiment of General Denis Davydov.

Estimated Price: €15,000 - €18,000





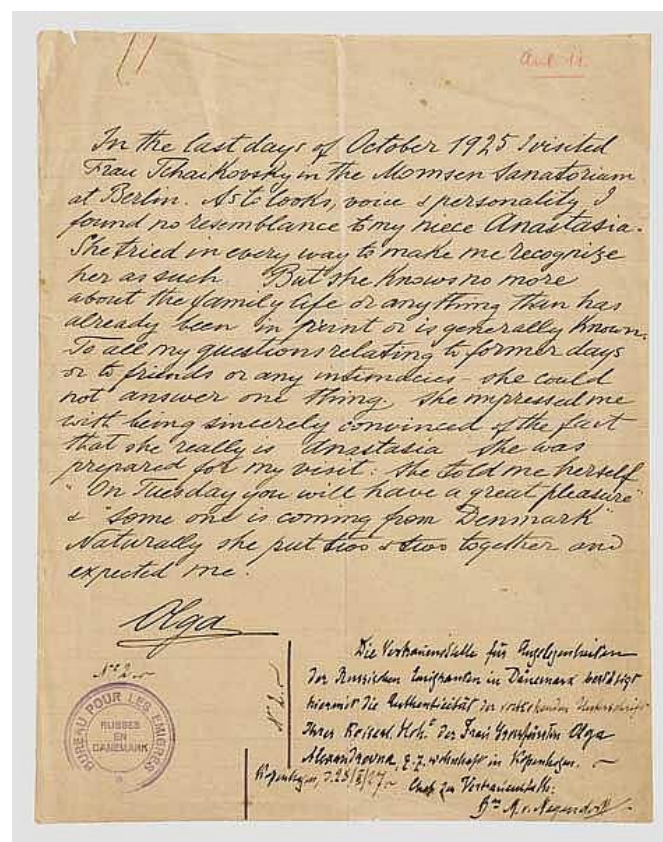
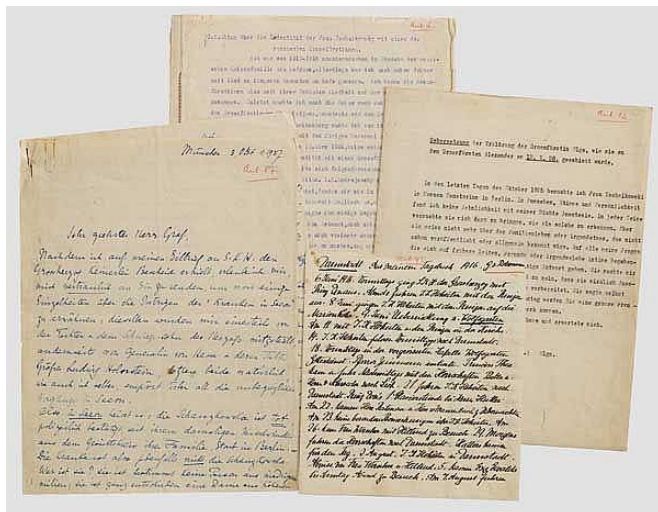
Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna (1882 - 1960) - self-written and signed explanation regarding her encounter with Anna Anderson (Anna Tschaikowsky), who presented herself as the daughter of the Tsar, dated 1927.

"In the last days of October 1925 I visited Frau Tchaikovsky in the Momsen Sanatorium at Berlin. As to looks, voice & personality I found no resemblance to my niece Anastasia. She tried in every way to make me recognize her as such. But she knows no more about the family life or anything than has already been in print or is generally known. To all my questions relating to former days or to friends or any intimacies – she could not answer one thing. She impressed me with being sincerely convinced of the fact that she really is Anastasia.... "

Below it stamped seal of the "Bureau pour les Emigrés" and attestation clause of the (tr.) "advisory committee for matters of Russian emigrants in Denmark", dated Copenhagen, 28 February 1927. Comes with the German translation as well as a notarially certified (tr.) "expertise on the identity of Mrs. Tschaikowski with one of the Russian Grand Duchesses", dated at the bottom "Darmstadt 13.01.1927" also signed by Baronesse Sophie Buxhoeveden, who lived continuously as a court lady together with the Russian royal family from 1913 to 1918.

One sheet (dimensions ca. 42 x 28 cm), two pages. Comes with six-page letter by Jonkheer F. van der Hoeven, an off-duty diplomatic secretary, who reported extensively on the intrigues of the "Kranken in

Seeon" (nutcases of Seeon), i.e. Anna Anderson, who called herself Franziska Schanzkowska there. Dated "München 03.10.1927". Furthermore, extracts from the diary of G. v. Rotsmann regarding occurrences at the Darmstadt court in 1916. Estimated Price: €1,800 - €2,160



A Russian gold shashka M 1881/1910 with applied Order of St. George with Diamonds, awarded for bravery, St. Petersburg manufacturer Eduard, circa 1914. Possibly belonging to Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich Romanov the Younger (1856 - 1929), Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in World War I and from 1914 onwards listed in the Life Guard Cossack Regiment. Bicoloured gold fittings with diamonds. Grip of massive gold with flower ornaments, cypher "A II" for Alexander II, the top with inscription "For bravery" engraved in Cyrillic script on both sides, the obverse with inlaid diamond roses (a few small stones are missing), the lower sleeve with applied, enamelled miniature of the Order of St. George in a ring of cut diamonds. Crafted in three pieces, all parts with mark of fineness for "56" zolotniki, Cyrillic manufacturer's mark "Eduard" and master's mark "VD" for Vladimir Dinakov. Weight of grip circa 123.5 g. Leather-covered wooden scabbard with en suite gold mounts with identical marks. Curved, fullered single-edged blade with double-edged point. On the obverse etched flower cartouche with Russian double-headed eagle and manufacturer's mark for Zlatoust. The ricasso with Cyrillic acceptance mark. Length 89 cm. Comes with the original key to disassemble the shashka, punched with year cypher "1914" and Cyrillic abbreviation "V.K. [...]". During World War I, only eight persons were awarded the Sabre of St. George with Diamonds. Allegedly from the estate of Prince Aleksei Barjatinski (1924 - 2003), from whom the current owner acquired this shashka in 1991. Estimate: €100,000 - €120,000





Caviar dish with cipher of Grand Duke Sergey Alexandrovitch and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, Russia between 1885-1900.

White, glazed porcelain. In relief gilded floral decoration and Cyrillic cipher "SE" under the Grand Ducal coronet. In the bottom golden glazed brand Kuznetsov. Dimensions 12 x 9.8 cm.

Grand Duke Sergey Alexandrovitch Romanov, 1857 - 1905, fifth son of Tsar Alexander II, 1891-1905 Governor of Moscow, commander of the Moscow Military District.

Estimated Price: €700 - €840



Bowl (Pipe head?) made of white porcelain with gilded cipher of Emperor Alexander I, probably Russian private manufactory, 19 century.

Below blue underglaze Cyrillic mark "E" or "Z". Upper margin with a hairline fracture. Height 13.7 cm.

Estimated Price: €400 - €480



Did you know....



... that Emperor Nicholas II was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1901

Nicholas II proposed and promoted the famous Hague Convention of 1899. The conference was held to end the arms race and to solve international disputes peacefully. Although it was not successful due to distrust among major powers, still it was among the first formal statements of the laws of war and war crimes. Due to his efforts, Nicholas II was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.

The official motivation said: "Nicholas II initiated the First Hague Peace Conference in 1899. The Emperor's intention was to seek agreements to limit armaments and the financial burden of excessive armament, and to improve the prospects of peaceful settlement of international conflicts and to codify the laws of war." - According to the web site of the Nobel Prize organization. (Nobelprize.org).



The nominators included Count Schönbrunn (Austria), the Austrian Inter-Parliamentary Group (Pirquet), Count Nigra (Italy), Heinrich Lammasch (Austria) and Ritter Wladimir von Gniewosz-Olexow (Austria).

In a comment Schönbrunn explained that he wanted the Norwegian Nobel Committee to bestow an honorary peace award on Emperor Nicholas II of Russia for his initiative that resulted in the 1899 Hague Peace Conference. In addition, Schönbrunn wished that the Nobel Committee would divide the prize money between some worthy peace workers, namely William Randal Cremer, Frédéric Passy and Bertha von Suttner.

However, the Emperor was never seriously considered for the Peace Prize and Frédéric Passy received the first prize in 1901. Passy was an obvious choice for the first prize since he had been one of the main founders of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and also the main organizer of the first Universal Peace Congress. He was himself the leader of the French peace movement. In his own person, he thus brought together the two branches of the international organized peace movement, the parliamentary one and the broader peace societies.