



Romanov News
Новости Романовых

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Emperor Nicholas I. Watercolour by Alexander I. Klünder

Monument to Emperor Nicholas I unveiled in Czech Republic

September 19. TASS - A monument to Emperor Nicholas I (1825-1855) was opened in the spa town of Teplice in the north of the Czech Republic. This was announced by Consul-General of the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Karlovy Vary (West Bohemia) Igor Melnik.

"The monument to Nicholas I was erected in the very centre of Teplice next to the monuments of Peter the Great and Alexander I," he stressed. "This idea supported by local authorities, was conceived long ago, but was postponed, primarily because of the lack of necessary funds."

Monuments to Russian autocrats in Teplice were created by People's Artist of Russia Vladimir Surovtsev. The patrons of the project are the organization of Russian compatriots in the Czech Republic "The Ark-Arch" and the General Consulate of the Russian Federation in Karlovy Vary.



Sovereigns from the Romanov dynasty, actively implementing the idea of uniting the Slavs under the sceptre of mighty Russia on the international arena, have forever entered the history of Teplice. The Grand Duke and the future Emperor of Russia Nicholas I twice visited this city: in 1815 at the age of 19, and in 1818, when he turned 22. He took part in laying the foundation and then opening a monument to Russian soldiers who died for Europe's freedom in the struggle against Napoleon. The elder brother of Nicholas I, Emperor Alexander I, arrived in Teplice during the foreign campaigns of the Russian Imperial Army during the Napoleonic wars in 1813. Then he visited wounded Russian soldiers, in the numerous military hospitals of the resort city. Meanwhile, Peter the Great started the tradition of Russian monarchs' visits to Czech cities after the Prut march (1711), when he spent several months on vacation in the Czech Kingdom, then part of the Holy Roman Empire. Teplice was one of the first Czech cities visited by the Tsar

Healing effect of Teplice springs have been known since the Middle Ages. European aristocrats began to visit the resort from the XVI century. Since the end of the XVIII century, representatives of the

Russian nobility have become one of the most numerous of its guests. Its value was somewhat lost in the XX century, when the more fashionable became Karlovy Vary resort, now considered the capital of Czech spas.



In Penza, a commemorative sign will be installed on the scene of an accident involving Emperor Nicholas I

August 31st. Pravda News - In the Belinsky district, 7 km from the district centre, they plan to install a commemorative sign on the site of the road accident with the participation of Emperor Nicholas I.

The accident happened on the night of August 26, 1836. The night before, the Imperial crew left Penza, heading for the town of Chembar (now Belinsky). There he planned to spend the night and move further in the morning - through Tambov to the Kharkov province. When Chembar was only a few versts away, the six horses suddenly went down the slope of the ravine. Having hit the wheel in a ditch, the carriage turned sideways. As a result of the accident, the head of state broke his collarbone and was forced to stay in Chembar for two weeks. So few people know the settlement turned into the capital of the Russian Empire.



- A memorable stone in honour of Nicholas I is planned to open on the day of the road accident on the new style - September 7, - said the deputy head of the administration of the Belinsky district Andrei Andryushin.

According to him, for this purpose a suitable size granite boulder has been prepared, on which a metal plate will be fixed. A nice fence will be installed along the perimeter.



The Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria burial-case continues

The conference on the examination of "Yekaterinburg remains" will be broadcasted online

September 5. Blagovest - The conference dedicated to the examination of the Ekaterinburg remains and the investigation of the death of the Romanov family will be held in late 2017 - early 2018. The secretary of the Patriarchal Commission for the Study of Examination Results, Bishop Egorievsky Tikhon (Shevkunov) told journalists that experts involved in the investigation will participate in the conference in Stavropol.

"I hope that before the end of this year or early next year we will have the first conference where experts can present their achievements to the Church and the public, we hope for a productive discussion during this conference," he said.

It is planned that the conference will be broadcasted live on Orthodox TV channels, possibly also on the Internet. "I think this will be right - this is too important topic for the Church, for historians, public figures and the whole country. We are counting on maximum openness", explained Bishop Tikhon, adding that some information about the examinations is already published.

"We want to thank the head of the investigation for the fact that he allowed us to publish expert materials even before the end of the investigation. On the website of Orthodoxy.Ru, we have opened a

permanent column in which experts give interviews or submit articles that contain their research," said the secretary of the Patriarchal Commission.

The bishop announced that the Church commission for "Yekaterinburg remains" is under the pressure

5 September. INTERFAX - Secretary of the Patriarchal Commission on the "Yekaterinburg Remains" attributed to the murdered members of the Romanov family, Bishop Tikhon (Shevkunov) told reporters that the commission is under pressure from those who request to speed up the work, and those who immediately declare, that in spite of any circumstances does not recognize the results of the work of experts.

"The Patriarch's Commission is under some pressure: on the part of those who say that everything has been studied for a long time, just acknowledge quickly and finish it." There is such pressure, it is quite strong, and there is pressure on the other hand, up to the point that "arguments are presented, we still do not recognize, "even if the arguments are in favour of agreement with the identification of "Yekaterinburg remains," Bishop Tikhon said on Tuesday in Stavropol, where he is on a working visit. He stressed that no matter how strong the pressure is, "it's useless."

"Our position is full of objectivity, the goal is to find out the truth, I immediately warn you that no pressure on the patriarchal commission will be taken into account absolutely, all this is useless." Expertise continues at the highest scientific level, the most powerful forces of historians, criminologists, geneticists, anthropologists, the Investigative Committee, we have no deadlines, we do not become attached to any dates, we don't need dates but to get to the truth, "the commission's secretary said.

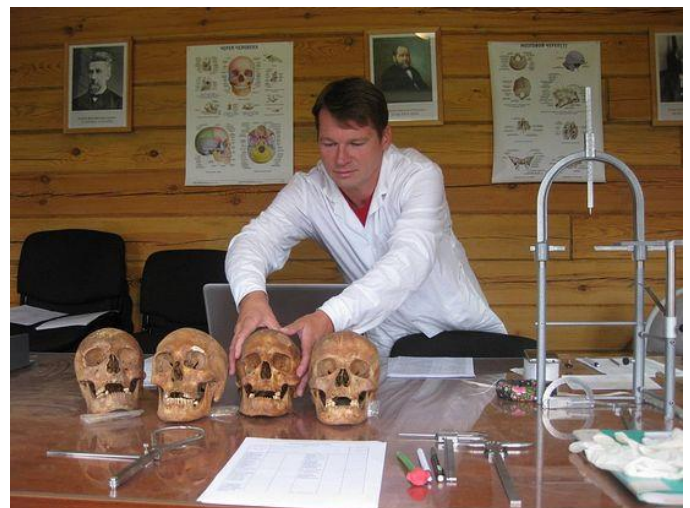
According to the bishop, "only the Bishops' Council will make final conclusions" for the recognition or non-recognition of the remains as the holy relics.

Experts find similarity between skulls of Alexander III and the one possibly belongs to Nicholas II

13 September. RIA Novosti - Russian researchers during the examination of the "Yekaterinburg remains" have established similar features on the skull, presumably of Emperor Nicholas II and the skull of Alexander III, said a member of the patriarchal commission for the study of "Yekaterinburg remains," anthropologist Denis Pezhemsky, PhD (Biology).

"We used several new techniques, in particular, we have examined the anatomical abnormalities of the skull, which are inherited and do not affect our health," Pezhemsky said in an interview published on Wednesday at the Sretensky Monastery portal. He explained that some people may have "an additional hole in the bones or some rare suture," and "these small deviations from the "habitual" structure of the skeleton are usually well documented and allow us to chart family ties between people."

"We have not found anything outstanding yet, with one exception: On the skull No. 4 (presumably belongs to Nicholas II, ed.), we found a small piece of intercalated bone which sometimes develops at the convergence of the occipital and parietal bones. We found the same bone on the skull of Tsar Alexander III", - said Pezhemsky.



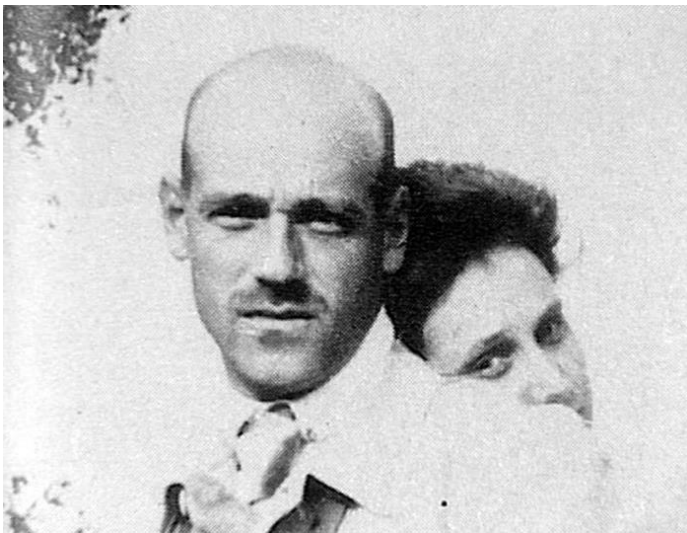
He also confirmed that on his head, presumably Nicholas II, was found traces of a sabre blow (in 1891 in Japan Tsarevich Nicholas was attacked by a policeman).

"This skull does have a trace from one or two successive blows with a sharp chopping weapon. This bone callous was well-healed," the expert said.

At the same time he urged to wait for the results of genetic examinations, as geneticists - "the evidence base is much more powerful." As reported Pezhemsky, the complex molecular genetic examination is now "almost completed."

New details in the case of the murder of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich

9/7/2017. Vetta - According to historians, it was possible to identify the murderer of the Grand Duke by the similarity of wristwatches of the secretary Nikolai Johnson and the alleged murderer.



"In the course of the historical archival examination of the documents, a photograph was found where Markov was sitting and he had a little jacket on his arm and there were clocks visible, and these are the same hours he took off from Johnson," says Nelli, director of the book publishing house Pushka Zenkov.

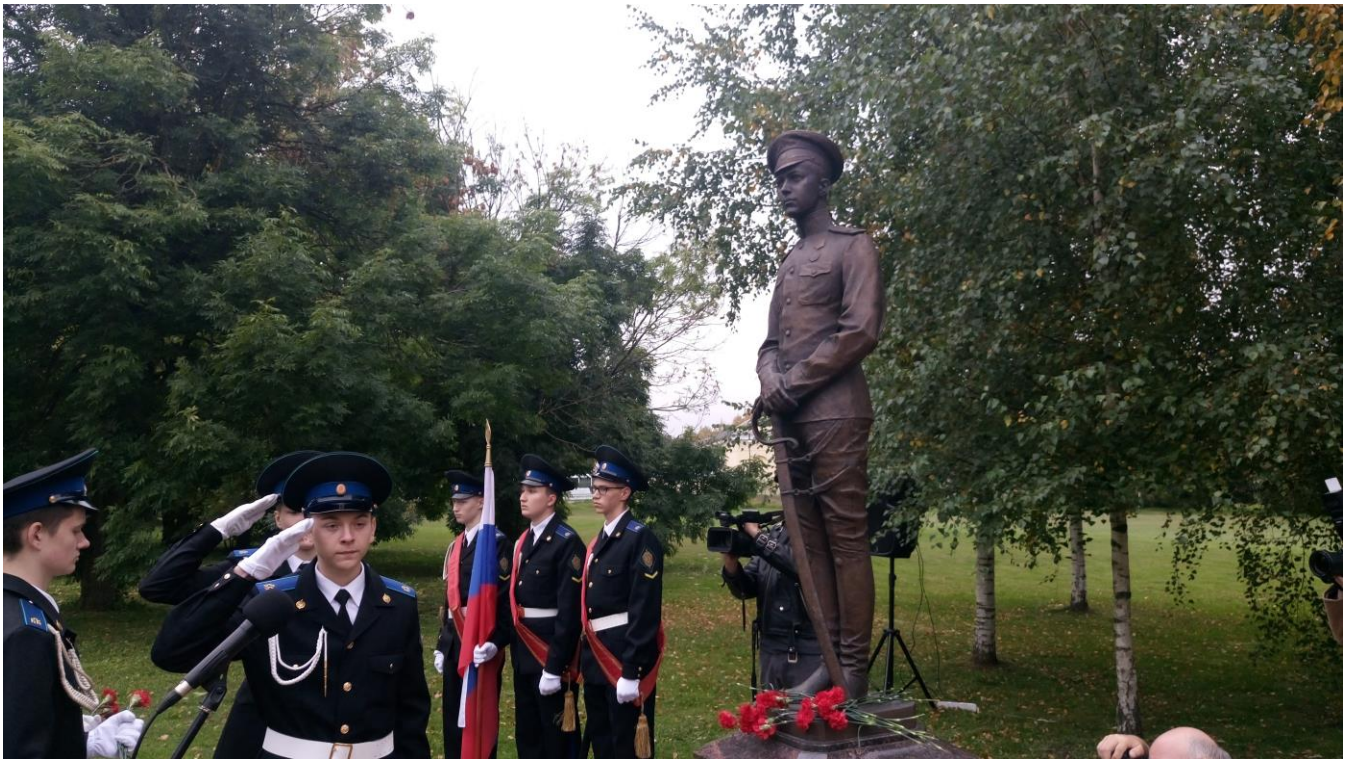


According to historians, in the case of the murder of the Grand Duke, there is even a witness who, in the last century, met with the murderer and saw this watch on him. Now the researchers are faced with the task of identifying the watch.

"Now we know that there is a story of two people - Mikhail Alexandrovich and his secretary Nikolai Nikolayevich Johnson, who tried to save the Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich," says Sergei Neganov, director of the Perm State Archives of Social and Political History.

In November 2017, the Perm State Archives will hold historical and archival readings, where everyone can learn new details of the sensational case.

Video - <https://vetta.tv/news/society/v-permi-stali-izvestny-novye-podrobnosti-ubiystva-mikhaila-romanova/>



Prince Oleg Konstantinovich was remembered in Tsarskoye Selo

September 29th, a memorial prayer was held for Prince of Imperial Blood Oleg Konstantinovich in the St. Sophia Cathedral. After the service there was memorial ceremony with laying of flowers at the monument to him.

The commemoration was arranged by Fund Ludvig Nobel, who exactly two years ago had established the monument to Prince Oleg Konstantinovich - the son of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich (the famous poet "KR") and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Mavrikiyevny - made by the sculptor Yaroslav Borodin.

Anna Yakovleva and Evgeny Lukoshkov, directors of Fund Ludvig Nobel; Princess Vera Obolensky; Sergei M. Nakrasov, director of Pushkin Museum in St. Petersburg; Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky, great-great-grandson of Emperor Alexander III; representatives of the city administration; cadets of the First Frontier Cadet military corps of the FSB and many others attended the commemoration.

In the St. Sophia Cathedral - the former regimental church of the Life Guard Hussar Regiment, in which served Prince Oleg Konstantinovich - Archpriest Gennady Zverev, Honorary dean of the Tsarskoselsky district, in collaboration with the clergy of the cathedral, made a prayer service in memory of Prince Oleg Konstantinovich and then he said a few words.





All then walk out to the surrounding park, and went to the monument of Prince Oleg Konstantinovich. Evgeny Lukoshkov, Anna Yakovleva, Paul Kulikovsky, Sergei Nakrasov and Princess Vera Obolensky gave short speeches, before the cadets started the procession of laying flowers at the monument.



Paul Kulikovsky mentioned that he *"very much like the monument. It shows Prince Oleg Konstantinovich in full figure, as a soldier and a noble person, representing him as a valiant knight, a hero of Russia, standing here at the St. Sofia Cathedral, the church of his regiment, and in Tsarskoye Selo, a place strongly associated with the Romanov Family."*

He thanked the Fund Ludvig Nobel for erecting the monument two years ago and for arranging the memorial event today. He also thank all those coming here, helping to keep the light of Prince Oleg Konstantinovich burning. As he said - *"It's not done to revere the dead, but to inspire the living. Prince Oleg Konstantinovich is the personification of the ideal of service to Russia, a martyr for the motherland. Honoured be his memory"*.

Prince Oleg Konstantinovich died on the 12 October (OS. 29 September) 1914 - only 21 years old.

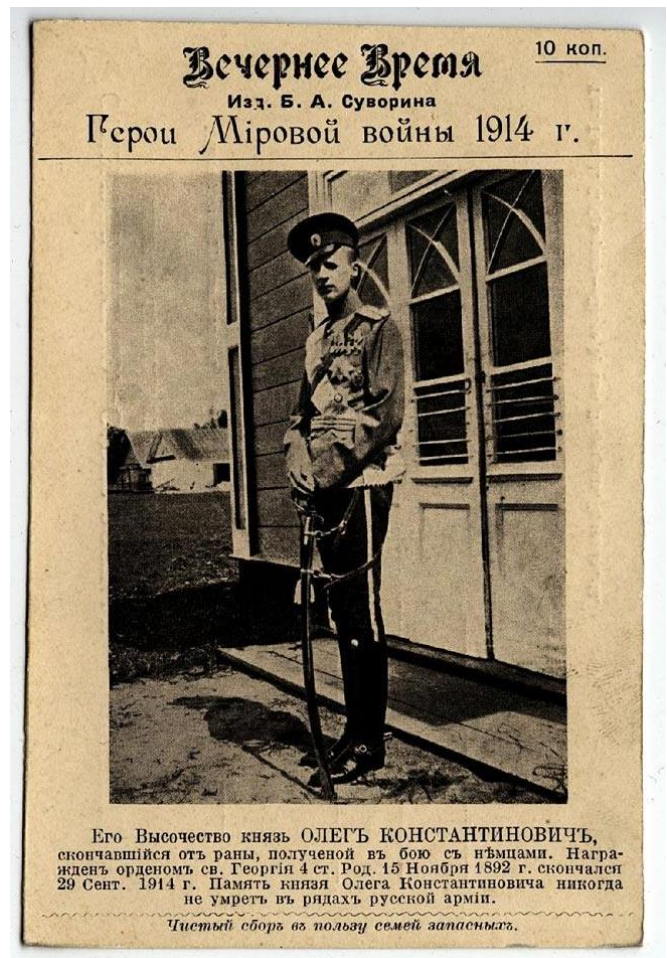
On 10 October 1914, in a battle on the North-West front in the First World War, Prince Oleg Konstantinovich was with the Life Guards Hussar Regiment chasing a German patrol, which ended up in a fight, where one wounded German lying on the ground, shot the Prince. Mortally wounded he was brought to a hospital in Vilnius, where he died two days later.

"I am so happy. It will encourage the troops to know that the Imperial House is not afraid to shed its blood," - said H.H. Prince of Imperial Blood Oleg Konstantinovich as he was lying dying in a hospital.

In the beginning of the First World War Prince Oleg Konstantinovich had volunteered to join the fighting unit of the Life Guard Hussar Regiment - there was no doubt in his mind, it was his duty. For him, "Faith, Tsar and Fatherland" was more important than his own life.

His tragic destiny did not stop with his death. Prince Oleg Konstantinovich was buried in the park in the Konstantinovich estate "Ostashovo" near Volokolamsk, to the west of Moscow.

A small church was built near the grave, under its altar Prince Oleg Konstantinovich was supposed to be buried. But it was completed in late 1916, and it became too late when the revolution broke out. In 1920s both the memorial tomb above the grave and the church was destroyed. It is now unclear where his remains are.



Bosnian Serbs established a new monument to Emperor Nicholas II

30.09.2017. RIA Novosti - September 30th, a new monument to Russian Emperor Nicholas II was opened near the town of Doboi in the north of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

The solemn ceremony of opening and consecration of the monument, established in the village of Riteshich, is organized by the Society of Russian-Serbian Friendship and Unity of Orthodox Peoples with the support of the Russian embassy. The monument is installed in recognition of the Russian Emperor, who stood up for the protection of the Serbs in the First World War.

"This event is very symbolic, as it clearly demonstrates how closely the fates of our peoples were intertwined, they stood together during history, supporting each other during the years of severe trials," the Russian Ambassador to BiH Petr Ivantsov said at the ceremony.

He stressed that the First World War was a terrible time. "Russia came out in defence of the Serbian people from the first days of the war and thus once again demonstrated an example of self-sacrifice for the sake of saving their coreligionists and the continuity of Russian policy towards all Orthodox nations," Ivantsov said.

"They remember very well the personal contribution of Nicholas II, who delivered an ultimatum to the allies who had already written off and refused to save the wounded Serbian army, and eventually obtained its evacuation to the island of Corfu in the winter of 1916," the diplomat recalled.

The minister of energy of the Republika Srpska government Peter Dzhokich noted that the establishment of a monument in such a remote place far from Russia demonstrates "how much Serbian people love Russia and appreciate everything what Russia is doing today and did earlier to make the world better, more righteous and developed. "

About a thousand people took part in the event dedicated to the opening of the monument, including representatives of the leadership of the Republika Srpska, the Serbian Orthodox Church, Russian and Serbian experts, Bosnian and Serbian parliamentarians, businessmen, and diplomats.

The initiator of the installation of the monument (made by Serbian sculptor Igor Shetera) was the chairman of the Society of Russian-Serbian Friendship and Unity of Orthodox Peoples Zoran Gaich, who in the village of Riteshich is implementing the project of the St. Matrons of the Moscow and Russian ethno-villages.



A commemorative plaque to the metropolitan who crowned Emperor Nicholas II

September 16, 2017 the solemn opening and consecration of a memorial plaque dedicated to the Honorary member of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society (IOPS) Metropolitan Palladius (Raev) was held in the Peshelan village (Arzamas district of the Nizhny Novgorod region) at the church in the name of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker.

In the church in the name of St. Nicholas, Priest Andrew Borisov, served by lithium on the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Ladoga Palladius (Raev). During the service the parishioners of the church and the villagers prayed that day to pay tribute to the memory of their famous countryman.

At the end of lithium, the rector of the Ascension Monastery of the Caves, Archimandrite Tikhon (Zatyokin) made a solemn consecration of the commemorative plaque to Metropolitan Palladius.

The commemorative granite board with a portrait of His Eminence Palladius was made by the Moscow Regional and Nizhny Novgorod branches of the IOPS, by the care and support of Archimandrite Tikhon. The following inscription was made on the commemorative plaque:

"The bright memory of the Honorary member of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Ladoga His Eminence Palladiy (Raev), a native of the Peshelan village of. The future prelate was born July 20, 1827 in the family of priest of the Peshelan village John Vasiliev.

Throughout his active life, His Eminence Palladius zealously served Russia and the Russian Orthodox Church. The most expressive qualities of his soul were boundless kindness, always benevolent and willingness to any service, hot active love, charming affability, mercy and compassion for all the underprivileged.

On May 14, 1896, His Eminence Palladius was honored to lead the Sacred Crowning of Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor Nicholas II and the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna in the Assumption Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin."

Metropolitan Palladius was an Honorary Member of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society.

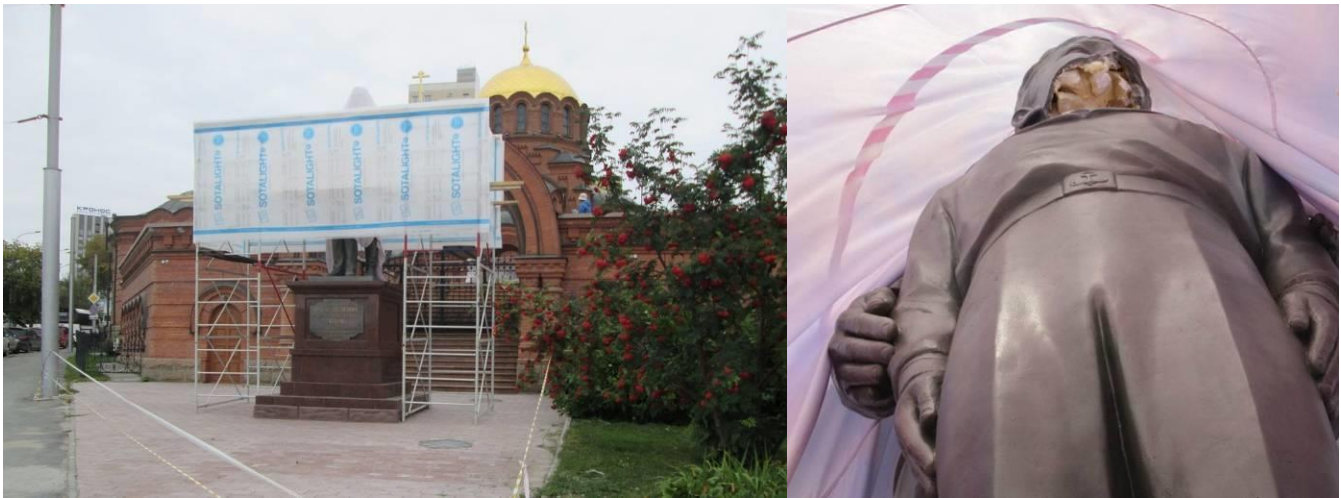
He died on December 5, 1898 at the age of 72, and was buried in the Isidor church of the Alexander Nevsky Lavra.

In 1932 his ashes were moved to the Bratsky site of the Nikolsky cemetery.

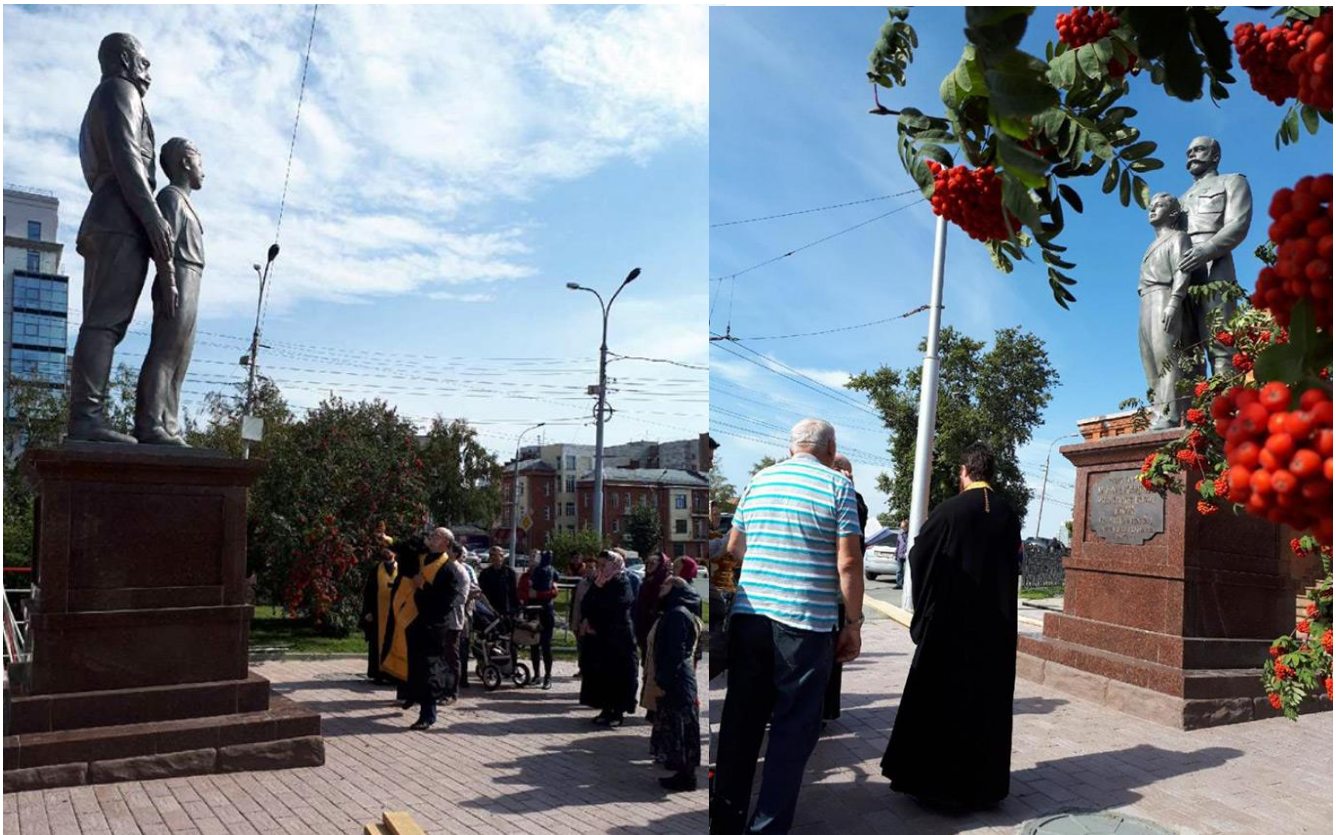


The restored monument to the Holy Royal Martyrs in Novosibirsk was re-consecrated

On 13 September, the banner "with a request for forgiveness" at the entrance to the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral in Novosibirsk disappeared and the monument to Emperor Nicholas II with Tsarevich Alexei was surrounded by scaffolding. The workers at the memorial said they were to repair the monument.



On Friday, September 15, the dean of the churches of Novosibirsk, the rector of the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, Protopriest Alexander Novopashin, consecrated the restored monument to Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovich and the Heir Tsarevich Alexei after the its destruction by the vandal.



The priest called on all Christians who were present at the consecration of the monument to pray to the holy martyrs that they would forgive the people's callousness, negligence, rigidity in sins, and unwillingness to be corrected, that they were unable to protect the monument from the desecration of vandals.

The monument to the Royal Martyrs was initially consecrated on July 16 by Metropolitan Tikhon of Novosibirsk and Berdsk. The monument was attacked less than two weeks later when a 31-year-old Novosibirsk man placed a ladder against the newly-consecrated monument, climbed up it and made several blows with an axe. Security officers happened to pass by at the time and were able to detain the vandal and hand him over to the police. Motive and cost of damages are yet to be established. Specifically, the head of the Tsarevich was damaged, while the statue of the Tsar was not.

“You remember what was written on the banner that until recently hung over the south door of the cathedral: ‘Forgive us, Your Majesty!’” Fr. Alexander said, addressing the flock. “It’s not just a beautiful phrase. It’s a prayer of deep repentance, but repentance should be confirmed not only by a broken spirit, but by outward acts. As in the 90s we restored churches destroyed by the Bolsheviks, so today we are restoring what they have destroyed more recently. This is one of the forms of our repentance,” the priest continued.

“The Tsar’s murder was not some political assassination. By that time the Emperor had no political power. But he remained anointed of God, the centre of spiritual power in the country, and therefore to spiritually decapitate Russia, the Bolsheviks killed him and his entire family. It was a blow to the soul of the Russian people,” Fr. Alexander emphasized.



The cathedral rector also emphasized that Tsar Nicholas is a role model for all Christians. His deep humility before the executioners, his patience, bravery, strength, and his enduring state in faith are Christian qualities that were the reasons for his canonization.

“Grant us, O our Lord Jesus Christ, by the prayers of the holy Royal Passion-bearers, a clear mind, a strong faith, and love for our history, our Fatherland, and our fellow man!” concluded Fr. Alexander.

"Imperial Route" was presented in Moscow

The presentation of the new national tourist project "The Imperial Route" - places in Russia connected with the family of Emperor Nicholas II - was held on September 19th in Moscow, as part of the International Tourism Exhibition "Rest-2017". The presentation were attended by Ludmila and Paul E. Kulikovsky. The route is implemented under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation in conjunction with the Foundation for Promoting the Revival of the Traditions of Charity and Charity "Elizabeth-Sergei Enlightenment Society".



The "Elizabeth-Sergei Enlightenment Society" had not only arranged the presentation in an adjoining hall, but had established a stand for the project "The Imperial Route" in the main hall of the International Tourism Exhibition. The project's new logo - the Imperial crown with a ribbon - and its name was at the top of a collage of all the members of the Imperial family that was killed and a map of the "Imperial Route", with all the cities plotted in, on a wall at the stand. Two icons of the holy Royal Martyrs stood in front of the wall, and a TV screen showing old film related to the Imperial family. Several members of the organisation stood ready to tell more about the project and to hand out material.





Alla Manilova, the Deputy Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation; Anna Gromova, the chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Charity Foundation Elizabeth-Sergei Enlightenment Society; Andrey Panteleev, Director of the Department of the Consumer Market and Tourism of the Tyumen Region; and Maria Lomidze, Executive Director of the Association of Tour Operators of the Russian Federation, opened the press-conference. They made presentation of "Imperial Route" and answered questions of the journalists.



"From the ascetic activity, which leads "Elizabeth-Sergei Enlightenment society" the idea was born to create such a route. It was created to educate our citizens, to educate new generations. And there is no doubt that this will be of great importance," - said the Deputy of Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation Alla Manilova.

The Deputy Minister reported that Russian schoolchildren will be the first to travel on the route in 2018. "We include this route in the list of geography of the national program of children's tourism," she said. "Understanding of our history by the children who will go on this route will be completely different from those who learn it only from the pages of the textbooks."

The "Imperial Route" will cover the residence of the Emperor's family, the history of the Grand Dukes' estates, numerous Imperial residences, visits and pilgrimages of the Imperial family in the widest historical and geographical sense. It will pass through Kaluga, Orel, Kaliningrad, Nizhny Novgorod, Vologda, Kazan, Syktyvkar, Ufa, Tver, Crimea and many other regions and cities.

The first stage of the implementation of the national tourism project will be the "Route of the memory of the Imperial Family - 2018", which will be held in cities where members of the Imperial family and their entourage suffered during the revolution: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Perm, Yekaterinburg, Alapaevsk, Tobolsk and Tyumen.

"The Imperial Route" is aimed at reviving the foundations of the historical, cultural and spiritual component of our country, its achievements during the reign of the Romanov dynasty. The route will also tell how the family of the last Emperor lived and kept high traditions of piety, about members of the Imperial family - generous patrons and tireless benefactors, travellers, and sportsmen.



Tourists are offered to follow in the footsteps of Nicholas II and his family, to visit the cities that have preserved the testimonies of their last period of life. They will tell about everything: from family life, features of upbringing of children and personal hobbies to mystical stories. Tour operators are ready to take into account the desires and possibilities of tourists.

You can start from St. Petersburg or Moscow. Romanov's places in the capital are well known - this is the Kremlin, and the family burial vault - Novospassky monastery, and the Chamber of Boyars Romanovs, and the Martha and Mary Convent of Mercy. In the future, the "Imperial Route" should become a large-scale tourist project - to connect all the places associated with the Imperial family.

The role of the project coordinator, in particular, in the selection of regional routes worthy of the "Imperial" brand, is given to the Tyumen region. This region has already accumulated a large and successful experience of "bringing together" the interests of local and federal tourist industry, museums and tourist administrations to create working and business-efficient projects in the field of tourism. It was the Tyumen region that developed the entire visual concept of the brand "The Imperial Route", based on the stylized image of the Great Imperial Crown of the Russian Empire, the Burgundy colour and the Book Antiqua font.

"Both the goals and tasks of the federal route are to link different regions in a single chain and under the same brand to present this route to the buyer, consumer, and tourist," said Andrey Panteleev, director of the department of the consumer market and tourism of the Tyumen region. Andrey Panteleyev told that under the brand "Imperial Route" three types of routes will be collected together.

Содержание «Императорского маршрута»



Семья



Дети



Окружение



Благотворительность



Хобби



Путешествия

Firstly, there are tours of the places of residence of the Emperor's Family, including the history of the Grand Dukes' estates and residences, visits and pilgrimages of the Imperial Family in the widest historical and geographical sense.

Secondly, it is cultural and educational tourist routes through the cities connected with the history of the Imperial Family.

And thirdly, as already mentioned, there are various tours, adapted for children's and student groups, and programs that include the educational aspect. Here, he noted, it is important to attract the attention of the youth audience with such interactive, which will be interesting to young people, and give them "food for the mind" - new interesting discoveries.

As a specific example, he cited the current tourist routes connected with the visit to the museum of Grigory Rasputin in the Pokrovsky village of the Tyumen region. "Young people come there, attracted by the "scandalous" image of Grigori Rasputin, but comes out of the Grigory Efimovich Museum, discovering another person and a historical figure," he said.



Anna Gromova, the chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Charity Foundation Elizabeth-Sergei Enlightenment Society:



"There will be new museums, there will be new facts related to the family of the Romanovs. Discoveries are now being made constantly, and, what is valuable, not only by historians. Recently we received a letter from Kazan, from the relatives of a soldier who was treated in the hospital of Elizabeth Feodorovna.

Elizabeth Feodorovna sought out people with disabilities. They were rehabilitated in sanatoriums and hospitals, and she supplied them with necessary thing for making a living. She gave a spinning machine to this soldier!" And she saved him during the Civil War, thanks to the fact that he could work and his family survived! "

Executive Director of the Association of Tour Operators of the Russian Federation Maria Lomidze told that tour operators walked along the future routes to understand how to submit them to tourists in the best possible way.

The creators of the "Imperial Route" expect that it will also arouse great interest among foreign tourists. In January the presentation will take place in Austria, in March - in Germany.

Within the framework of the presentation, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Charity Foundation "Elizabeth-Sergei Enlightenment Society".

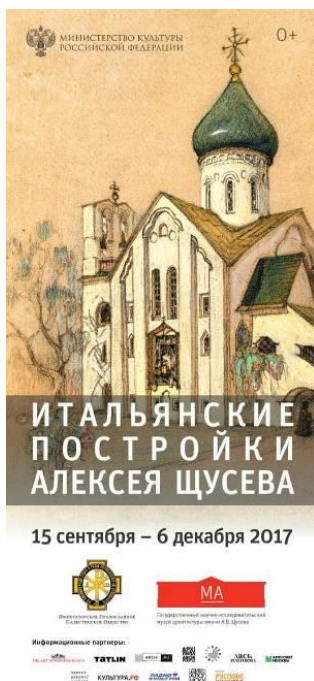
The Committee on Import Substitution under the Expert Council for Tourism Development of the Ministry of Culture of Russia and tour operators of Russia also took part in the project. Its coordinator is the Department of the Consumer Market and Tourism of the Tyumen Region.

Videos - 1) <http://www.tvc.ru/news/show/id/124146/>

2) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L11qhrU_I4

3) https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=XInE30ufrZg

Exhibition dedicated to the architect A. V. Shchusev and his heritage in Italy



September 14, the opening ceremony of an exhibition dedicated to the Italian period of one of the most outstanding architects of the 20th century, Alexei Shchusev, was held at in the State Museum of Architecture named after A.V. Shchusev in Moscow.

His creative legacy includes not only the well-known projects of the Martha-Mary Monastery, Kazan Station, the Moscow Hotel, but also the Church of St. Nicholas in Bari - linked to the names of numerous New Martyrs and Confessors of Russia. The inspirer and the main donator for the construction of the church was the Tsar-Martyr Nicholas II, the director of the construction committee was the martyr Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and the first ruling bishop - the Metropolitan Benjamin of Saint Petersburg.

The exhibition was organized by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the State Museum of Architecture named after A. V. Shchusev and the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society.

The opening were attended by the Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation Vladimir Medinsky, Chairman of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society Sergei Stepashin, Director of the Museum of Architecture named after A. V. Shchusev Elizaveta Likhacheva, and Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of Russia Vladimir Evtyukhin.

The Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society were represented by the Deputy Chairmen of the Society Elena Agapova and Anna Gromova; member of the IOPS Board Sergei Ryabukhin; Archpriest Dimitry (Roshchin), Head of the Department for the Work with Public Organizations of the Synodal Department for the Relations of the Church with the Society and Media of the Moscow Patriarchate; Protopriest Andrei Boytsov, Rector of the Patriarchal Compound of St Nicholas the Wonderworker in Bari; Oleg Blyudov, Deputy Head of the IOPS Representative Office in Bari; Vasily Nesterenko, People's Artist of Russia; Paul Kulikovskiy, great-grandson of Emperor Alexander III and his wife Ludmila; Grigory Manevich, Director of the Museum of History of the IOPS, Gali Monastyr'yova, Chairperson of the Commission on Interethnic Relations, Council of the Government of Moscow, and others.

Among the invited guests who participated in the opening of the exhibition were the First Secretary of the Apostolic Nunciature, Monsignor Erwin Lengiel, the Culture Attache of the Italian Embassy in the Russian

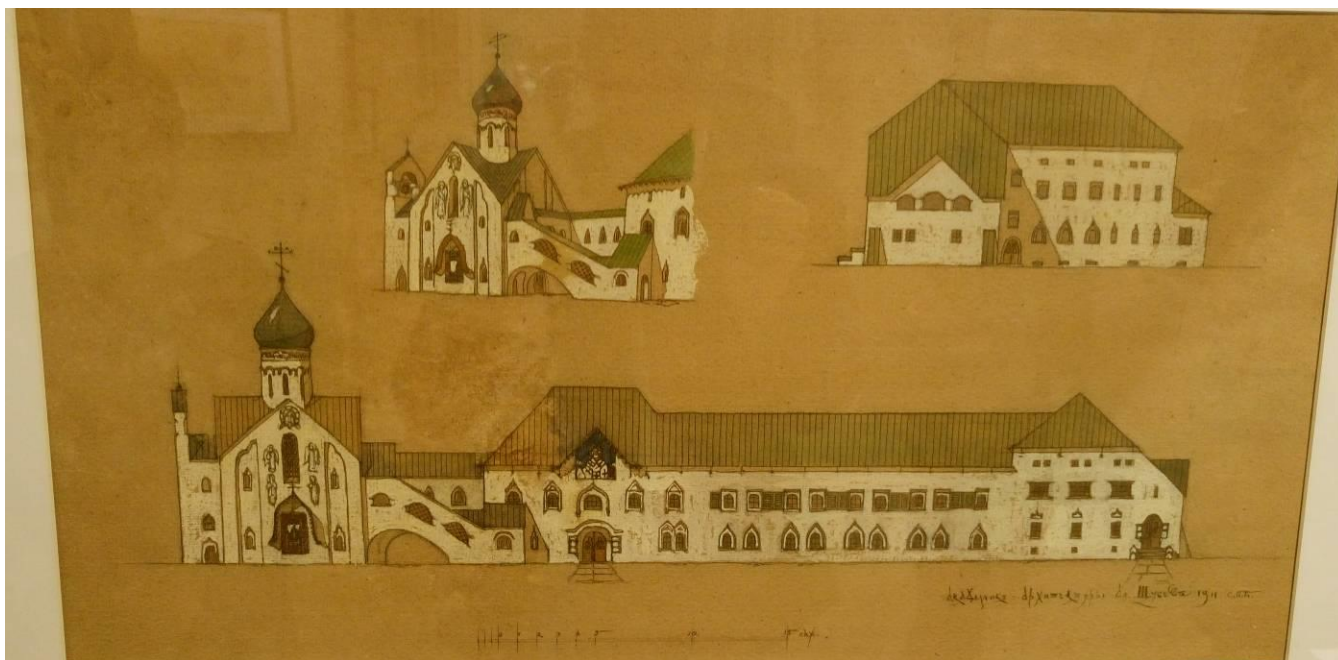


Federation Olga Strada, the head of the Ludwig Nobel Foundation Anna Yakovleva, the artist Lyudmila Zotova and other cultural figures, representatives of the museum community and experts.

The famous Russian architect left his creations also outside of Russia. In 1910, on the eve of the First World War and on the eve of the revolutionary events in Russia, Shchusev managed to build in Italy two remarkable buildings.

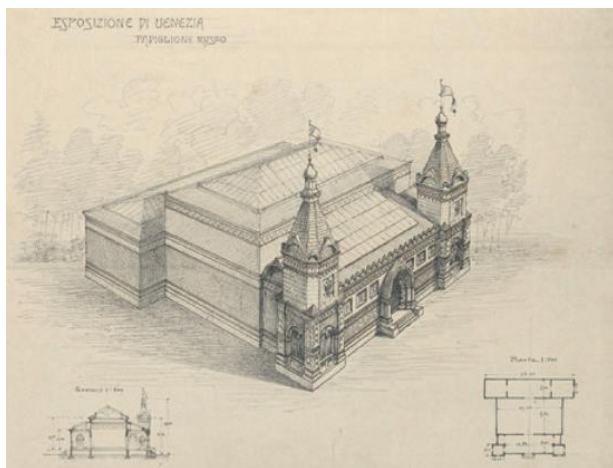
This is the Church of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker with a hospice house in Bari, erected by the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society under the patronage of Emperor Nicholas II and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, the second President of the Palestinian Society.

Compound in Bari was designed by order of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society as a major pilgrimage centre, designed to serve Russian pilgrims who come to Bari to bow to the relics of St. Nicholas.



The original drawings of the church in Bari presented and approved by Emperor Nicholas II in 1912





Shchusev also made the project for the Russian exhibition pavilion in Venice. The pavilion in Venice was created in 1913-1914 as a permanent exhibition space of Russia for participation in the famous International Venetian Biennial Exhibition.

Both projects were interpreted by the architect in the Russian style, both had to represent the Russian Empire abroad, show the originality of culture and the strength of the state, both patronized personally by Emperor Nicholas II and members of the Imperial Family.

Shchusev project of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in San Remo remained unrealized.



The exhibition features more than 100 graphic works by Shchusev from the collection of the State Museum of Architecture and private collections. Most of them appear before the viewer for the first time and will reveal the birth of the author's design from the original sketches, to presentation drawings and photographs. Drawings of the interiors of buildings and subject design are of particular interest. In addition to the work carried out, visitors will see an unknown draft of Shchusev project for the church in San Remo, which was later built according to the drawings of the Italian architect Pietro Agosti. The works presented in the exposition will allow contemporaries to take a fresh look at the little-studied pre-revolutionary period in the work of an outstanding master.

The exhibition was curated by Marianna Yevstratova and Sergey Koluzakov. On behalf of the IOPS, Elena Agapova, Deputy Chairman of the IOPS, and Oleg Blyudov, Deputy Head of the IOPS Representative Office in Bari, took part in organizing the exhibition.

The exhibition "Italian Buildings of Alexei Shchusev" will last until December 6, 2017.

Video - <https://russian.rt.com/nopolitics/news/430177-v-moskve-otkrylas-vystavka-rabot-schuseva>



Watercolor portraits before photography

September 1 the first monographic exhibition of the Russian artist Alexander Ivanovich Klünder (1802-1875) opened in the Museum of A.S. Pushkin on Prechistenka, in Moscow. Ludmila and Paul E. Kulikovsky attended the opening.



Klünder was not one of the best portraitists of the XIX century, whose talent and authority provided lifetime fame and posthumous fame both to himself and to people portrayed. But although he was an artist for his time, quite demanded, awarded the title of academician and honored to make portraits of members of the Imperial Family, so his name is preserved in the history of Russian art of the XIX century.

The project involved 20 Russian museums and private collectors. The exhibition presents 159 original watercolor portraits.

There are three different versions of his portrait of Emperor Nicholas I, two of them looks very similar, but one has him in a different uniform. There is also one portrait of Tsarevich Alexander Nicholaevich, the later Emperor Alexander II.





The heyday of Alexander Klünder's popularity came in the 1830s-1840s. At this time, his diligence, accuracy in depicting persons, good watercolor skills and the speed of execution of orders, combined with moderate financial demands, produced a result. One by one the

Guards regiments charged the "inexpensive" artist with the creation of a series of officer portraits. Leib-Hussars, cavaliers, cuirassiers of His Majesty - dozens of original watercolors and many copies created by Alexander Klünder, captured two generations of brilliant military youth of the Emperor Nicholas I's era. One of the most famous was a series of portraits of officers of the Life Guards of the Hussar Regiment, in which Lermontov served.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/188845/





The scandal around 'Matilda' continues

By Paul Kulikovsky

The "hottest" issue in Russia, related to the Romanovs, for several months has been the "Matilda" movie. The movie by Alexei Uchitel should be released on October 26, 2017 and it tells about the relationship of Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich, the future Emperor Nicholas II, and the famous ballerina Matilda Kshesinskaya - as the director imagined it.

But 3 trailers, parts of the script released in media, and negative statements from respected persons who have seen the movie, have caused protest, demands for a ban of the movie, cross processions and prayer against the movie, street posters against the movie, threats to the movie director, an attempt to burn down a cinema, two cars put on fire and much more.

The main arguments against those who protest is that they have not seen the movie! Well, actually some have. Many have seen parts of it, as there are 3 trailers available on the internet, which shows the main plot and characters of the movie. And last, but not least, you do not have to take drugs yourself, to find out it is bad.

Like it or not, there is no way around "Matilda", so here is an overview of the main "offences", followed by the milestones in the scandal so far and the latest news of this month.

A list of "Matilda offences"

Since Nicholas Alexandrovich later was canonized as a martyr, many Orthodox believers consider the movie "Matilda" sacrilegious. Many others reacts to the historical falsifications in the movie. Their list of examples is long.

- Alexander III and Maria Feodorovna were not the initiators of the "affair" between Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich and Kshesinskaya.



- Alexander III and Maria Feodorovna were not opponents of the wedding of their son to Alice, Princess of Hesse. On the contrary, after learning about the engagement, they were happy for their son.
- The youthful enthusiasm of Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich, towards the ballerina Matilda, did not carry the character of "love passion" from his side and there is no evidence of it being sexual.
- The Tsarevich from his early youth dreamed of marrying Princess Alice, and never intended to give any seriousness to his relationship with Matilda. The statement in the script that Nicholas Alexandrovich so "loved" Matilda, that he did not want to marry Princess Alice, and even was ready to exchange the crown for the marriage with the ballerina, is false.
- The collapse of the Imperial train occurred in the autumn of 1888, two years before the acquaintance of Alexander III and Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich with M. Kshesinskaya. Therefore, they could not talk about it.

- M. Kshesinskaya was never at the highest receptions.
- M. Kshesinskaya was not present at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas II, and he could not see her there.



- The order of coronation and wedding of Russian emperors was signed up to details and had a century-long tradition. Fiction is the provisions of the scenario, where Alexandra Feodorovna argues with Maria Feodorovna whether she should wear a Monomakh hat or a large imperial crown.
- The first filming in Russia, carried out by the French company "Pate", was devoted not to the arrival in Simferopol "on the train" of Princess Alice, as stated in the script, but the coronations of Emperor Nicholas II.
- Emperor Nicholas II did not faint on coronation, his crown did not roll on the floor.
- Emperor Nicholas II did not go behind the scenes of theatres.
- In the list of directors of the Imperial Theatre, there was never a man named Ivan Karlovich.
- Among the doctors who treated Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, there was never a "doctor Fishel."
- Emperor Nicholas II never tried to abandon the throne, especially not attempting to "escape" with Kshesinskaya from Russia.
- Emperor Nicholas II never came to the Khodynka field to examine the "mountain of corpses". The total number of deaths during the crush (1,300 people) includes those who died in hospitals. By the time the Emperor and the Empress arrived on the Khodynka field, the dead bodies had already been taken away.
- Alexander III did not deal with the organization of prodigal visits for his son, forcing his brother Grand Duke Vladimir to photograph for him dancers, and did not bless M. Kshesinskaya before his death for prodigal cohabitation with his son, did not assure that all Russian Emperors lived with ballerinas for the last hundred years, and did not call the ballerinas "thoroughbred Russian mares".
- Nicholas II did not paint whiskers and beards on the photos of ballerinas, did not join M. Kshesinskaya in sexual contact in the Great Peterhof Palace, did not participate in spiritual and occult sessions.
- Alexandra Feodorovna did not try to learn the future through occult experiences, she did not conjure against Matilda and did not try to kill her with a special knife.
- Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich did not run around in the skin of a bear in order to frighten Alexandra Feodorovna.
- Grand Duke Vladimir did not commit adultery with the ballerina Legnani.

In general Emperor Nicholas II is presented as a stupid, worthless person, subjected to fornication, an adulterer who participates in occult sessions and devoid of a sense of duty to God and Russia, and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna is portrayed as an occultist, a fanatical who thinks and conjures up blood, ready to kill her "rival" with a knife.

The deep love that actually existed between Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna from the very early age, is rejected by the authors of the script and directed by A. Uchitel, and is replaced by Nicholas II's "passionate love" for Matilde Kshesinskaya which in fact never was. The historical events in the script and trailers of the film "Matilda", according to the experts, are fundamentally distorted and in no way correspond to historical reality.

The scandal around Matilda - A chronicle.

April 7, 2016. The first trailer of the film "Matilda" by Alexei Uchitel was released, which became the starting point for complaints about the movie on the basis of "mocking by the creators of the film over one of the most revered saints of our church - Tsar Nicholas II". On the site of the Orthodox portal "Russian People's Line" there was a whole section called "Film Matilda- Blasphemy on the Holy Tsar."

May 5, 2016. The newspaper "Zavtra" published an appeal to the Prosecutor General of Russia Yuri Chaika with a request to check the film "Matilda" for the presence in it of the offense under Art. 282 (the incitement of hatred or enmity, as well as humiliation of human dignity) and art. 148, item 1 (public actions committed in order to insult the religious feelings of believers), and to prohibit its rental in the Russian Federation. Andrei Krutov ("Fair Russia") also sent Yuri Chaika a request to conduct a prosecutor's examination of the film. Mikhail Degtyarev (LDPR) prepared an appeal addressed to the Minister of Culture Vladimir Medinsky with a request to ban the film for screening.

June 7, 2016. On the Day of Remembrance of the Royal Martyrs, the participants "burned the sacrilegious posters of the film "Matilda" at the rally.

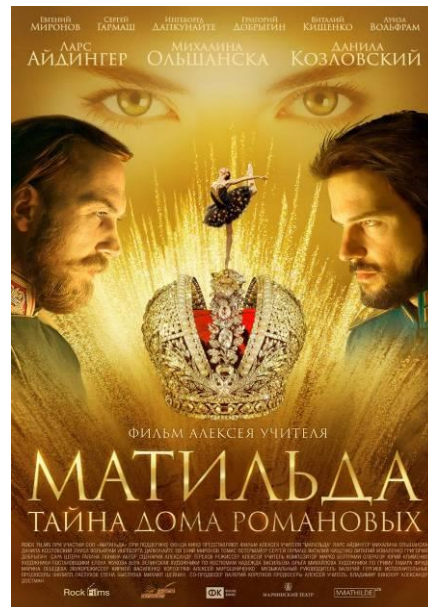
June 13, 2016. The prosecutor's office of St. Petersburg checked the script of the film, but found no crime.

July 1, 2016. Orthodox appeals for action and a template text of a complaint are being circulated in the communities for submission to the prosecutor's office. There are many online petitions against "Matilda" - in particular on Change.org such petition collected 24,301 signatures.

August 4, 2016. Alexey Uchitel informed the Prosecutor General's Office about the threats of radical-minded persons regarding the distributors of Matilda through his attorney.

November 1, 2016. On the basis of an appeal of activists from the organization "The Tsar's Cross" State Duma deputy Natalia Poklonskaya filed a complaint against the film in the Prosecutor General's Office. No violations were found as a result of analysing the trailer and the Matilda script.

December 14, 2016. The Russian Orthodox Church criticized Matilda for its historical unreliability. Bishop Tikhon (Shevkunov) called the movie "slander" - "Alexei Uchitel's film claims historicity, and the trailer is entitled neither more nor less than "The main historical blockbuster of the year." But after watching it, I, frankly, I can not understand: why did the makers do it this



way? "Why touch this subject in this way? Why do they force the viewer to believe in the historicity of the heartbreaking scenes of the "love triangle" in which Nicholas, before and after his marriage, melodramatically rushes between Matilda and Alexandra. Why is Empress Alexandra Feodorovna portrayed as a demonic fury walking with a knife (I'm not kidding!) to her rival? Vindictive, envious Alexandra Feodorovna, unhappy, wonderful, magnificent Matilda, weak-willed Nicholas, who rushes then to that, then to another. Embrace with Matilda, Embrace with Alexandra ... What is this - the author's vision? No - slander against real people."

The Moscow Patriarchate stated that they are not going to demand to ban the film, but are concerned that some viewers can believe in the historicity of the picture.

January 31, 2017. Activists of the unregistered organization "Christian State - Holy Russia" sent threats to Russian cinemas with a demand to refuse to hire "Matilda." Otherwise the cinemas was promised to be burned. Alexey Uchitel appealed to the Prosecutor General's Office, the latter in turn found a crime in the actions of the activists.

February 7, 2017. The second trailer Matilda. Russian filmmakers wrote an open letter in support of the film.

February 23, 2017. Ministry of Culture of Russia Vladimir Medinsky believes that the campaign launched against Alexei Uchitel's film "Matilda" is absolutely outrageous. Authors who create works of art must be protected, Medinsky believes, - and this is the work of the Ministry of Culture. "Especially to protect them from insane activists who criticize the film, which they did not see. People who

threaten to blow up the cinemas, where this film will be, must be sent to the North for prevention. Maybe after that their enthusiasm will decrease. Because this is called the threat of terrorist acts. All this campaign around Matilda, it is absolutely outrageous " - the minister said.



March 20, 2017. Chairman of the Patriarchal Council for Culture Bishop Tikhon (Shevkunov) believes that the film "Matilda" is offensive to Russian culture. "From a historical point of view, this is an outrage over our history, over our culture," he said at a lecture in Moscow. The hierarch pointed to the distortion in the film of historical facts and to an offensive view of the Royal Family.

Answering the question whether the Church should demand the banning of the film, Bishop Tikhon replied that "it is pointless to demand a ban, it will still come out on screens" and expressed the opinion that one should not turn the Church into a censorship committee, "it will not lead to anything good".

April 29, 2017. In the "Church and Peace" TV program Metropolitan Hilarion (Alfeev), the host of the telecast, expressed his attitude towards the film directed by Alexei Uchitel "Matilda".

Here comes the centenary of the Emperor's tragic death, a horrific execution that was committed, in fact, without trial and investigation, and his wife was shot, his children were underage. And how does the country meet this date? Russia meets it, in fact, with a blasphemous film, which is allegedly based on historical facts. But in fact, all these historical factors are distorted. This film is, in my opinion, the apotheosis of vulgarity."

"I saw this picture," said Vladyka. - I was invited by the director himself. And I must say that he came to me two or three years ago, showed the project of this film. He even wanted I would take part in it. I immediately said that this plot is very doubtful, that all this will be met ambiguously. Nevertheless, after the film was, in fact, ready, Alexei Efimovich suggested that I look at it. I, after some hesitation, decided to look at it. At least, in order not to be one of those who are accused of not seeing it, and then criticize

it. So I saw it. I said to Alexei Yefimovich after watching: "I can not say anything good about your film." He was upset, maybe even offended."

May 25, 2017. At the request of Natalia Poklonskaya, an audit begins for the tax crimes of the film company "Rock", who's general director is Alexey Uchitel.

July 14, 2017. At the match of the Supercup of Russia "Spartak" - "Locomotive" in the stands of fans appeared several banners "For the faith, the Tsar and the Fatherland. Uchitel' hands off the Russian Tsar. " Alexey Uchitel's lawyer asks for a disciplinary action against the fans.

August 1, 2017. In a number of Russian cities (Moscow, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Omsk, Sevastopol and Yekaterinburg) there is a prayerful standing under the slogan "Let's stop Matilda" - save our earthly Fatherland! ". The day before the action was announced by State Duma deputy Natalya Poklonskaya. According to the organizers, several thousand people took part in the action in Moscow.

August 10, 2017. The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation issued Matilde a rolling certificate for the display throughout Russia. The film is rated 16+. In April, the first deputy head of the department Vladimir Aristarkhov said that Poklonskaya's expertise will not be taken into account in making the decision. Some Russian regions decided not to show "Matilda"; in particular, all movie theatres of Vladivostok, as well as Ingushetia and Dagestan, refused the film.

August 31, 2017. An unknown tried to set fire to the office of the studio "Rock" headed by Alexei Uchitel. A large-scale fire did not occur, only the facade of the building suffered. The police opened a criminal case.

September 4, 2017. In Yekaterinburg, 39-year-old Denis Murashov in a UAZ (small lorry), loaded with gas bottles and barrels of gasoline, rammed the doors to Cosmos cinema, and then set the car on fire. The incident is regarded as a terrorist act. The driver is detained and does not deny his guilt. The version of the protest against the rental of the film "Matilda" is regarded as the main reason by the investigation.

September 5, 2017. In Yekaterinburg, on the initiative of the director of the film "Lies of Matilda" Sergey Aliyev, seven billboards with a call to repent before the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II was published. As the director said, each of the billboards will quote the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexy II - "The sin of perjury in 1613 by the Russian people is not repentant! We call for repentance all Russian people!"



1613, indicated on the billboard, is the year when, after the Time of Troubles, by decision of the Zemsky Sobor, Michael Romanov was elected to the kingdom, after it the Romanov dynasty ruled Russia until 1917.

In addition, on the billboards is announced the release of the film Sergiy Aliyev "Lies of Matilda", which the director shoots in opposition to the resonant film "Matilda" Alexei Uchitel, telling about the romantic connection of Nicholas II and the ballerina Matilda Kshesinskaya.

September 6, 2017. "The First TV Channel" announced it is not going to show the four-part version of the film by Alexei Uchitel "Matilda". "We do not plan to show it," the press service of the TV channel noted.

September 8, 2017. State Duma deputy Natalia Poklonskaya said she was a "petitioner by proxy" of the Romanov family on a law suit to protect their honor and dignity against the director of the Matilda film, Alexei Uchitel. The parliamentarian wrote about this on her page in the social network "VKontakte". "A. E. Uchitel does not say that he is the defendant in the suit for protecting the honor and dignity of the Holy Family, where I act as a plaintiff by proxy from a plenipotentiary. And he, as a defendant, should be aware of the requirement to impose interim measures in the form of a ban on showing the movie - Poklonskaya wrote.

September 10, 2017. It became known that it is Olga Kulikovskaya-Romanova, the widow of Nicholas II's nephew, who filed a lawsuit to protect the honour and dignity of the Romanov family, from the creators of the film "Matilda."

Olga Kulikovskaya-Romanova, a daughter of white immigrants, a citizen of Canada, acts as a plaintiff, as follows from the file of GAS Justice.

Olga Kulikovskaya-Romanova demands to acknowledge the fact that there is information discrediting the honor and dignity of the plaintiff and the Romanov family in the film and commercials, and also to prohibit its distribution.



September 11, 2017. The Oktyabrsky District Court gave the time until September 30 to eliminate violations of the law in the law suit on protection of honor and dignity, which the relative of the Romanov family, Olga Kulikovskaya-Romanova, 91, filed against Alexei Uchitel, the director of Matilda.

"The court determined to leave the claim without motion in connection with the existing violations of the rules of the current Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. The time limit for eliminating the deficiencies is September 30. If the violations mentioned by the judge are not eliminated, the claim will be returned to the plaintiff".

"The plaintiff's demands: to admit the fact of the presence of information discrediting the honor and dignity of the plaintiff, the husband of the plaintiff, Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna Romanov in the materials of the Matilda film and official commercials, and prohibit the dissemination of this information in any way," the court said.

September 11, 2017. In the night, near the office of the lawyer of Alexei Uchitel, two cars caught fire in the area of Plyushchikha Street in Moscow. Next to the cars were found leaflets with the slogan "Burn For" Matilda ".

September 11, 2017. The preliminary screening of Matilda, which was to be held on September 11 at the Moscow Illusion Theatre, was postponed indefinitely.

September 11, 2017. Vladimir Legoyda, Chairman of the Synodal Department for the Relations of the Church with the Society and the Media, said that the acts of violence associated with the film "Matilda" can not come from believers. "Not only an Orthodox Christian, but also any believing person will not come up with the idea of expressing his disagreement with anything that is dangerous to the life and health of innocent people," said the representative of the Church. "Whether it's a movie theatre or cars in Moscow, it all speaks for spiritual or mental ill health," he added.

"We condemned, and condemn the actions of pseudo-religious radicals, no matter what religion they hide behind, because such actions are equally alien to the outlook of any believer," concluded the Chairman of the Department for Relations between the Church and the Society and the Media.

September 12, 2017. In St. Petersburg, the annual procession took place in connection with the day of the transfer of the relics of Alexander Nevsky. There was about 100 thousand participants. One of the columns of the procession was carrying a banner "Matilda - a slap in the face of the Russian people". The united network of cinemas "Cinema Park" and "Formula Kino" refused to display "Matilda" in connection with threats from representatives of the organization "Christian State - Holy Russia". Representatives of the united network appealed to the police. Deputies of the State Duma asked the FSB to check the organization.

September 13, 2017. Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation, Chairman of the RVIO, Vladimir Medinsky - "I am often reproached for being too conservative. And as a conservative, I want to say: such self-styled "activists" discredit both the state cultural policy and the Church. Orthodoxy - it's about love, not hate. And now the hysteria has reached unprecedented heat: public threats, the persecution of film authors, arson, the refusal of some movie networks from the rental - just for security reasons. Any controversy about the film is now pointless. The position of citizens who "have not seen the film, but angrily condemns" is doubly absurd - and even flaunts it. Personally, I saw the movie. I will not discuss its content - it's just not right until the audience sees it. But I testify: there is nothing in it insulting either for the memory of Nicholas II, or the history of the Russian monarchy."

September 14, 2017. Leader of the organization "Christian State - Holy Russia" Alexander Kalinin gave an interview, in which he stated that in case Matilda came out, the cinemas where the film would be shown would be burned daily.

- In the opinion of Metropolitan Hilarion - "They try to put before a choice: either you support "Matilda", or you are with those who call to burn cinemas. And what about those who are not with one or with others? I, for example, speak unconditionally and categorically against any calls for violence, any threats against anyone, whether it's a director, actors, distributors, etc. I also oppose the ban on showing the film, against the revival of censorship on the Soviet model. But at the same time I just can not and do not want to side with those who protect this film," the Metropolitan stressed.

September 20, 2017. Several people, including the leader of the organization "Christian State - Holy Russia" Alexander Kalinin, were taken to the police in the criminal case on arson of cars near the office of the lawyer of the film "Matilda" Konstantin Dobrynin.

September 21, 2017. Banners against the release of the film "Matilda" appeared on buses in Vladivostok. Banners are placed on the back window of the city bus number 54.

"The city administration does not interfere in the economic activities of transport companies. It is important for us that the route, the traffic schedule, and all outdoor advertising on buses are not in our competence. It's another matter if it violates the law, then this is a question of the supervisory bodies," said the representative of the mayor.

September 21, 2017. The Khamovnichesky Court of Moscow detained Yuri Kalinin, the leader of the movement "Christian State", and two other defendants, Alexander Bayanov and Denis Montaluts, in custody until 11 November, on charges of arsons at the office of lawyer Alexei Uchitel.

Bayanov and Yuri Kalinin pleaded guilty.



September 27, 2017. The "Exmo" publishing house announce it will release Natalia Pavlishcheva's novel "Matilda: The Mystery of the House of the Romanovs", on October 5 and says "in order to find out what officials, priests and art people are arguing about, it's not necessary to go to the cinema, as the

writer and author of many historical books, Natalia Pavlishcheva have made a novel according to Alexei Uchitel's script".

September 27, 2017. Olga Kulikovskaya-Romanova appealed to the Minister of Culture Vladimir Medinsky and Prosecutor General Yury Chaika with a statement about the violation of her copyright to the Matilda Kshesinskaya project by director Alexei Uchitel, State Duma deputy Natalya Poklonskaya says.

"The next of kin of Nicholas II, our Royal Martyr, in addition to the case, warned Uchitel to stop violating her rights as a legal representative. She claims that Kulikovskaya-Romanova "is the owner of the copyright to the script," transferred to her by its owner.

Also, Kulikovskaya-Romanova sent the director a complaint, informing him that she is the owner of the copyright, transferred to her by Vladimir Moskaliev (one of the co-authors of the project).

"In case of violation of my copyrights, I reserve the right to file a claim and to protect my copyright and recovery of material damage caused to me," Kulikovskaya-Romanova said.

September 27, 2017. The rights to the script of the film "Matilda" directed by Alexei Uchitel do not belong to the relative of Emperor Nicholas II, and producer Vladimir Moskaliev did not participate in the creation of the film.

"We filmed the scenario of Alexander Terekhov, there are relevant agreements, there can be no relation to this scenario for Moskaliev and the Romanov's relative," Alexei Uchitel said.

"In the film that I shot, Moskaliev took no part and could not take, because he has long been on the international wanted list and lives abroad," he explained.

September 27, 2017. Poklonskaya said at a working meeting of the Inter-factional deputy group on the protection of Christian values that Uchitel replaced the script for the film "Matilda" and "the state allocated money for a completely different scenario of the film "Matilda".

She said that the original script of the Matilda project was only about a ballerina, it did not include the emperor. Also, Poklonskaya told about the existence of the contract, in which the studio "ROCK" assumes the obligation to produce the film under the working title "Matilda" under the script of Andrei Gelasimov.

Baron von Munchhausen and the future of Russia

09/15/2017. Ruskline. Alexander Timofeev , Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the "Russian Folk Line"

Konstantin Sevenard, who declared himself the great-grandson of Kshesinskaya and Nicholas II and in 1991 arrested Vladimir Putin...

Yesterday, the press centre of the Interfax North-West news agency hosted a press conference on the topic: "The role played by documents related to the famous Russian ballerina Matilda Kshesinskaya in the events of August 1991 and the change of political order in our country."

The event was attended by a member of the State Duma of the third convocation, a deputy of the Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg of the second convocation, publicist Konstantin Sevenard.

Sevenard's speech was painfully reminiscent of the boastful tales of the renowned baron von Munchhausen. I happened to become an eyewitness to this original solo performance.



Konstantin Yuryevich pathetically told about his outstanding role in the history of Russia. At the age of 20 he fought in Afghanistan, and for his exploits, which he pictured in picturesque at a press

conference, he was twice awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. However, in view of the secrecy of the operations in which he participated, the Star of the Hero never got.

Sevenard modestly admitted that he was the great-grandson of Nicholas II and Matilda Kshesinskaya. In his youth, in 1989, he visited Warsaw, where he found the crypt of Count Krasinsky, Uncle of Matilda Kshesinskaya. He opened the crypt, a stone bench stood inside, in which was a niche. So in this niche, he found two historical documents, which, in his opinion, influenced the events of August 1991.

The first is a decree (testament) of Nicholas II of June 1917. This document abolishes the Act of Succession and the provision of a morganatic marriage. According to the decree, Nicholas II did not renounce the throne, he divorced Alexandra Feodorovna and married Matilda Kshesinskaya, from whom in 1911 he had a daughter Tselina, grandmother of K. Sevenard. By decree, Kshesinskaya was declared the heir of the Russian throne.

In 1910, an intimate meeting of Nicholas II with Matilda Kshesinskaya was held. In 1911, they had a daughter, Tselina. At the end of May 1917 the lovers got married. Sevenard asserts that he saw the corresponding entry in church books. Konstantin Y. officially announced a request to investigate the DNA of his ancestors and attach them to the case of "Yekaterinburg remains." He does not at all doubt that his grandmother Tselina, the legitimate daughter of Nicholas II. When the genetic expertise confirms these family ties, Sevenard asks to bury her in the tomb of the Peter and Paul Cathedral in St. Petersburg.

The second document found was a treaty between the United States and the Russian Empire. According to the document, Russia transfers to the Federal Reserve System of the USA 8,5 thousand tons of gold. America is committed to supplying Russia with weapons and military equipment. Konstantin Yurievich boasted that it was his great-grandfather - Nicholas II - who owned the idea of founding the Fed. Arriving in Leningrad, Sevenard handed the documents to Major GKB Mikhail Kovalchuk.

The narrator reported that these important historical documents were in his hands for two weeks. Asked by journalists if he still had photocopies, the dreamer said that at that time he was too young to think about such things.

It was thanks to Sevenard that Leningrad was not captured by the supporters of the State Emergency Committee in August 1991. He, then the 24-year-old major, headed the defence of the Northern capital. Confrontation with the State Emergency Committee brought him closer to the newly elected mayor of Leningrad, Anatoly Sobchak.

Sobchak once asked Konstantin Yurevich whether he really is the great-grandson of Nicholas II and Kshesinskaya. After the August events of 1991, Sobchak sent Sevenard to Paris to meet with Prince Kyrill Vladimirovich. During the meeting, the possibility of establishing a liberal monarchy in Russia was discussed. However, soon, in 1992, the prince died, and these plans were not destined to take place. Yeltsin opposed this idea - as a result, Sobchak suffered.

Sevenard played a significant role in the life of Russian President Vladimir Putin. On August 20, 1991, Lieutenant-Colonel Putin resigned from the KGB. "I did not want to talk about this. I am ready once again to apologize to Vladimir Vladimirovich. The fact is that in the evening of 21 (August 21, 1991. - RNL) he tried to leave the KGB department at Liteiny (Liteiny Prospekt in St. Petersburg .- RNL). Who he is, I did not know then. He was detained and in fact about a day he was under mild arrest. As he was eager for Sobchak, and I did not let anyone go to Sobchak, as I had all the powers. But no harm to him, of course, was done. And then Timchenko came to fetch him, showed me the lieutenant colonel's certificate, and we released Vladimir Vladimirovich. I apologize. I treat him with great respect , "this historic anecdote, narrated by Sevenard, clearly interested the journalists present.

The press conference lasted almost two hours in this style. It is curious that St. Petersburg journalists, known all over the world for their critical attitude to information, behaved comically, tricky questions were not asked and seemed to believe everything that this boastful dreamer was saying.

And after the conference there was only one question: why is the press centre of the authoritative news agency Interfax North-West hosting such shows?

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ID3sXtkJz24>

The scientific leader of the State Archives of the Russian Federation: Matilda is an outstanding work, but with a minus sign

Scientific adviser of the State Archive of the Russian Federation, professor of the Moscow State University Sergei Mironenko said that acquaintance with the script of the film "Matilda" caused him deep disgust.

"I did not see the film, but I read the script. This is an outstanding work, but with a minus sign. All this makes me deeply disgusted,"- said S. Mironenko on the air of the radio station Ekho Moskvy.

"Alexandra Feodorovna - a shy woman who blushed, who loved the family. And so [in the script] she, in one of the proposed circumstances, tugging up her skirts and says: "Nicky, Nicky, look at my legs." - I do not know if it's a movie or not," - he added.



Other scenes from the script of the film were also criticized by the historian, which, he said, are absurd from the point of view of historical science.

"Alexander III (Father) and Maria Feodorovna (Mother) choose among the ballerinas of the Mariinsky Theater mistress for Nicky. The scene, of course, in general, in principle, could not be. This is absolutely impossible. They loved the Mariinsky Theater, loved ballet, loved opera. But they did not choose, you understand,"- he said.

The scientific leader of the State Archives of the Russian Federation recalled that all the assumptions about the continuation of the romantic relationship between the heir and the ballerina after his wedding with Alexandra Feodorovna have no basis.

"It is known that after Nicholas Alexandrovich married Alexandra Feodorovna, he no longer had any hobbies. He was crazy in love with her. Read their letters. Read the diaries of Alexandra Feodorovna. There are their correspondence, there is nothing to invent,"- said S. Mironenko.

Ivan Artsishevsky: the descendants of the Romanov family do not have a common opinion about "Matilda"

11 September. Spb.KP - The former representative of the Imperial House told "Komsomolskaya Pravda" about the attitude towards the film by Alexei Uchitel. "Komsomolskaya Pravda" learned how many members of the Romanov family scattered around the world, from the former representative of the Romanovs' House Ivan Artsishevsky. Now there is no such representative at all, therefore Ivan Sergeevich emphasized that he does not express the official position of the descendants of the Tsar, but only his own private opinion.

"There is no common opinion among the Romanovs about this," Ivan Artsishevsky told. - They do not understand very much about what is going on. Most do not understand why someone can shout that

you can not show a saint in a movie. For Europeans and Americans this, of course, is wild and incomprehensible. Moreover, Nicholas II was counted among the holy martyrs because of martyrdom. And in the film, life is shown when he was not yet an Emperor. Youthful novels were adopted in the nobility, and among the Grand Dukes. It was necessary to teach them somehow how to love. Many had novels with actresses, ballerinas. The boy at 16-17 years fell in love, and there is nothing in it, it's perfectly normal.

- Ivan Sergeyevich, do you think the Tsar and the ballerina had intimate relations or only platonic relations?

- Of course, there were. I can not say that I am delighted with the release of the film, but, from my point of view, there is no insult to the Emperor. I think that what is happening is idiocy. Well, if do not want to

- do not look! Burning cars is too much.

The ROC considers disputes over the canonization of Nicholas II and his family unfounded

19.09. TASS - The last Russian Emperor Nicholas II and his family members were listed as saints for unjust persecutions and martyrdom, which is a sufficient basis for canonization, said Vladimir Legoyda, chairman of the Synodal Department of the Moscow Patriarchate for the Relations of the Church with Society and the Media.

Discussions about the decision on canonization flared up in society in connection with the upcoming release of the film "Matilda" directed by Alexei Uchitel, which tells about the relationship between Nicholas II and the ballerina Matilda Kshesinskaya. This year, Russia marks the 100th anniversary of the Revolution, which followed the abdication of the Tsar in March 1917.

"The stormy sea, recently leaped around the theme of the last Imperial Family, once again brought to the center of public debate the question:" For what is canonized Emperor Nicholas II? "... So again we need to explain what holiness is, in the Christian sense, and why the church accepted the decision to canonize the Imperial Family," the press service of the Synodal Department quotes Legoyda as saying. He noted that the Emperor and his family were canonized as martyrs who did not respond with cruelty to cruelty, but they accepted their fate in a Christian way.

"In the church name, the Imperial Family is called "martyrs." The martyrs are people who suffered and who were killed not because they were Christians, but they were killed without guilt, and they treated their minions and murderers with Christian meekness and love, the very commandment of God" - Legoyda said. According to him, Nicholas and his family members could leave the country, but preferred to stay in Russia.



"Sovereign Nicholas and his whole family also humbly accepted unjust persecution and met death at the hands of the executioners." It is well known that the Emperor was offered to leave the country, he could agree and avoid a terrible death. "But he consciously did not want this, he deliberately remained in Russia. For this Nicholas II and his family were ranked as saints, " - said the head of the Synodal Department.

Livadia Palace Museum presented two portraits

September 29. South Yalta - The paintings depict Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna, were given by Lev Alexandrovich Demidenko from St. Petersburg. The two paintings are copies made by Lev Demidenko from paintings by artists Shilder and Kramskoy.



Lev Alexandrovich, not being a professional artist, for many years, made copies of paintings by famous artists. His works are in many museums of Russian cities. And now two of his works are presented in Yalta.

"I was at the palace a few years ago, and found that there are similar oil works. This prompted me to present you with such a gift" said Lev Demidenko.

Both paintings already adorn the museum's exposition. They are located in the office of Nicholas II, on the right and left of another gift to the palace - the Persian carpet.





Exhibition "The Tsar's Court of Nicholas II and international politics" in Moscow

September 27, a photo exhibition "The Tsar's Court of Nicholas II and international politics" opened in the atrium of the new building of MGIMO within the framework of the XI convention of the Russian Association for International Studies (RAMI) on the theme: "Dialectics of the Empire: Revolution versus Succession". The exhibition features photographs reflecting the international contacts of the last Russian Emperor and his family, official visits and family ties.



Exhibition "Romanovs - Royal service" in Pavlovsk on Don

In the city of Pavlovsk on Don, Voronezh region, on September 15, an exhibition of rare photographs of the family of the Russian Emperor Nicholas II entitled "Romanovs - royal service" was dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the martyrdom of the Russian Emperor and his family.



The awakening of the memory of the Royal Martyrs is of special significance in the year when 100 years have passed since the beginning of the great Russian tragedy, and in 2018 - the 100th anniversary of the martyrdom of the Emperor and his family, ranked by the Russian Orthodox Church and other Orthodox Churches as saints.

The exposition consists of black and white photographs from the historical archives and personal albums of the Romanov family, telling about family life, charitable activities and serving the neighbour. The preparation of the exhibition was carried out with the support of the Moscow Sretensky Monastery and the portal "Orthodoxy.ru".

It is expected that the exhibition in the Contemporary Cultural Center will be opened until the first days of November 2017, and then move to another location. According to the organizers, the main target group of the exhibition is young people and children.



A museum centre in memory of Mikhail Nikitivich Romanov opened in Permsky Krai

On September 16, the museum center "The House of Romanovs" opened in Nyrob. It combines the exhibition "Living memory" of the Cherdynsky local lore museum and the exposition of the Romanovsky center in Nyrob.



After more than 90 years, the original chains of Mikhail Nikitivich Romanov and the preserved copy of the revealed icon of Nicholas the Miracle-Worker returned to their historical homeland.

"Romanov Days", which have become a good tradition in the cultural life of Cherdyn and Nyrob, invariably gather a large number of history lovers, tourists, pilgrims. The Cherdyn land is closely connected with the history of the Romanov dynasty - in 1601 Tsar Boris Godunov sent here in exile the uncle of the first Romanov Tsar Mikhail Feodorovich. In Nyrob at that time there were only six households. The prisoner was placed in a deep pit, where he died, having spent almost a year. The place of imprisonment of the boyar Romanov is revered by believers from the 17th century. Pilgrims from different parts of the Russian land aspired to pray in the pit-the prison of Romanov. The fetters of the martyr were kept in the stone tomb of the Epiphany Church in Nyrob. Over time, they became the shrine of Nyrob.

The history of the stay of Boyar Romanov on the ancient Permian land, the history of honouring his memory became one of the most important in the Chronicle of the Perm Krai.

The new museum centre is an important component in the development of regional tourism: the route dedicated to the history of the Royal dynasty is very popular today. Immediately after the opening of the centre, a round table "Cultural tourism as a factor of territorial development" was held in its building, which brought together representatives of the municipalities of the Perm region and regional tour operators.

Solemn events continued in the Romanovsky Garden, where the procession and the performance of the folk theatre on the landscape took place, which presented the history of the Nyrob prisoner.



Peter the Great ruled Russia longest

Since September 13, messages and pictures began to appear on social networks, counting the days in which Leonid Brezhnev and Vladimir Putin stayed in the leadership of the country, stating that on this day, Vladimir Putin "overtook" Leonid Brezhnev in the number of days in the country's leadership.



But the independent calculation of the "Petersburg format" showed very different data. Yes, Leonid Brezhnev, on days, ruled the country 6601 days. But according to data even today, on September 17, 2017, Vladimir Putin, if counted from the date of appointment December 31, 1999, stayed in power much less time - 6469 days.

Nevertheless, since we started counting on the Internet, we decided to count it. We took the dates of the reign of several heads of state from the Rurik to our days, with which in different parameters, it is possible to compare the stages of the current president's work.

So the longest of all the strongest managers from our list, Peter the Great stayed in power - 14422 days. Followed by Ivan the Terrible - 13 576, Catherine the Great takes the honourable third place - 12550 days.

Then you can note the first of the Romanov dynasty, Mikhail Fedorovich - 11830 days.

And only after them on the list follows, it would seem, the Soviet "long-liver", Joseph Stalin - 11 294 days.



A documentary about the life of the Imperial Romanov Family

In the Orel region the documentary "The Holy Wanderers of the Russian Land" will be filmed.

The documentary in 10 parts will tell about the major Orthodox centres of Russia and their connection with the life of the last Russian Tsar Nicholas II.

The project was decided to devote to all the holy Great Martyrs of Russia.

"Our project is focused on supporting the origins of culture and spiritual values of Russian regions, raising the intellectual level and creative potential of local communities, as well as creating a love for our country in the minds of the younger generation," write the activists of the project.



The film begins at dawn on July 17, the day of memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs, in the old city of Dubrovnik, where the alarm sounds.

Then it goes to the Basilica of St. Nicholas in the Italian city of Bari. Saint Nicholas was the Guardian Angel of the last Russian Emperor. Being still a Tsarevich, Nicholas II came to Bari to bow to the holy relics and donated large funds for the construction of the crypt. Until now, the crypt contains the Icon brought to them as a gift.

The project "Saints of the Saints of the Russian Land" is a documentary and publicist series, with elements of artistic and game reconstruction of historical events, is designed for the widest audience.

The documentary project on the holy ascetics of the Russian land sets itself the task of telling about little-known facts of Russian history connected with the life, death and canonization of the last Russian Imperial Family.

The film will also tell about the largest spiritual Orthodox centres of Russia and the world, their historical interconnection with life, the holy ascetic feat and the Orthodox - educational activities of the Russian Tsar Nicholas II.

Each series is a separate, small story, about one or several historical sites and holy ascetics of the Christian faith preached there.

Ten stories have the main leitmotif - the life path of Nicholas II and his family in the matter of affirming the Faith of the Orthodox. The purpose of this project is to show and affirm in the viewer the idea that from his position, from his thoughts and life priorities, what is happening in his fate and the destiny of his Fatherland depends. Shooting is planned in various regions of our country, in Sarov, Arzamas, Diveevo, Orel and Orel, Bolkhov, Velikiye Luki, St. Petersburg, Moscow and Moscow region, Kursk, Ryazan, Tula, Smolensk, Chita, Perm, on Solovki Islands. In the countries: Montenegro, Croatia, France, Egypt, Italy, Scotland and others.

The first part "Bolkhov is the limit of angels. The Uncrowned Capital of the Russian State». The eagle is a symbol of power. This series tells about the bright history of Orel province, and in particular, the city of Bolkhov, whose name is associated with the Miloslavskys. First wife of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich, Tsarina Maria Ilinichna Miloslavskaya, native of the Bolkhov land, elevated her family through marriage with the Tsar. She wanted to glorify her homeland, proclaiming Bolkhov the capital of the Russian State. Special attention of the Tsarina Mary Ilinichna was enjoyed by Troitsky Optin Monastery, where the miraculous Tikhvin icon of the Mother of God was revealed. In 1910, Nicholas II unexpectedly decided to "revive" the Miloslavsky family, allowing the eldest of the descendants of Ivan Andreevich Tolstoy (1644-1713), whose mother was from the Miloslavsky, to call himself Tolstoy-Miloslavsky. Locations of filming - Eagle, Bolhov, Orel region.



The second part "Heaven and hell on earth. Solovki and the Grail". Locations filming - Solovetsky archipelago.

The third part "For Georgia - the first destiny of the Virgin, for Russia - Holy Russia". Locations of filming - Georgia.

The fourth part "The support and sadness of the Russian Tsars. The beginning of the ladder leading down." Locations of filming - the Balkans: Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Fifth part "Prophecy of the Monk Seraphim of Sarov. The role of Tsar Nicholas II in the glorification of St. Seraphim the Reverend".

Prophecy of the Monk Seraphim of Sarov, about the future destinies of the Russian - "There will be a Tsar who will glorify me, after which there will be great turmoil in Russia, a lot of blood will flow for that revolt against this Tsar and his autocracy, all the insurgents will perish, but the God of the Tsar will exalt". Locations filming - Sarov, Diveevo, Kursk, Arzamas.

The sixth part "The roots of the Royal Tree. Promotion of the Orthodox faith in Europe "

Locations filming - Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Seventh part "Nicholas II in Egypt. Search for lost paths".

Locations of filming - Egypt.



The eighth part "The eternal blizzard of the Russian soul". Locations of filming - St. Petersburg, Tsarskoe Selo, Peter and Paul Fortress, Kronstadt.

The ninth part "The ascetic Tsar. The last days of life and the death of the royal family".

Locations of filming - Ekaterinburg, Perm, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok.

The tenth part "Devotees of our time" Location of filming - Cities in Russia.

A new painting of members of the Imperial Family

The painting "The Highest Visit of Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovich and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna to the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin in Old Simonov April 22, 1900" is made by Igor Mashkov for the 135th anniversary of the IOPS and was presented on September 20 to the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society.

- The church was founded in 1370 by St. Theodore, Archbishop of Rostov, the nephew of St. Sergius of Radonezh, who blessed the site of the construction of the future church. Therefore, pilgrims prayed first of all to the Radonezh saints: St. Sergius and St. Theodore, as well as the heroes of the Kulikovo battle, the Monks Alexander Peresvet and Andrei Oslab, whose honest relics rest here - said Sergei Baidakov, chairman of the Moscow branch, and added - "that the picture was written in honor of this historic event".



Sergei Stepashin, the chairman of IOPO, said in response: "I am happy to receive this wonderful artwork, reflecting the piety of the Imperial Family, who worshiped the holy places of Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia. For us, members of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society, the preservation of the memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs Emperor Nikolai Alexandrovich and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, as well as the first Presidents of the IOPS Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and the Saint Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovna, is one of the most important priorities in our activities. In the year of the 135th anniversary of the IOPS, the creation of this art canvas is a special symbolic act of memory associated with the history of our Society. Sincerely I thank the artist.

"The Last Russian Emperor was killed in Perm"

In the following pages you will see an article written by Paul Kulikovsky, and published in the September 2017 issue of the magazine "European Club". This magazine is published by the organization European Club, founded in 1999 under the Russian Parliament - the State Duma. The chairman of the board is Senator Andrei Klimov. The club was opened as a platform for interaction between the Russian Federation and the European Union in a difficult time for Russia.

The article was written after Paul Kulikovsky met Senator Andrei Klimov - Doctor of Economics, Honorary Professor of the Perm State University, State Duma deputy of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th convocations (from the Perm Territory), member of the Russian Council for Foreign and Defence Policy, chairman of the board of the European Club and the European Integration Support Foundation, and Senator in the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation since 2012.

Senator Andrei Klimov is very interested in the history of Perm and asked if Paul Kulikovsky could write an article related to Perm's history and the Romanovs, to be published in the magazine "European Club". And here it is.

Великий князь Михаил
Александрович
Grand Duke Michael
Alexandrovich

Последний российский император был убит в Перми

В этом году по всему миру отмечают 100 лет со дня революции 1917 года в России. Влияние этого события, а точнее сказать, серии событий того времени, на развитие всего мира и непосредственно России было и остается огромным. Грустно осознавать, что события, случившиеся 100 лет назад, до сих пор остаются открытой раной на душе Матушки России. Общество расколото на тех, кто считает то время триумфом, и тех, кто зовет это трагедией.

За последние 100 лет многие люди говорили и писали о разных эпизодах того времени – о февральской революции, об отречении от престола Императора Николая II, о Временном

правительстве, об Октябрьской революции и правлении большевиков, и в эти дни памяти тех событий многое из этого повторяется в сокращенном виде. Но при этом очень многие эпизоды истории, о которых, на мой взгляд, тоже очень важно говорить, остаются в стороне. Возможно, что-то кажется не таким важным, возможно, о чем-то многие просто не знают, а возможно хотят стереть эти факты и вклад людей в историю, например, не пишут о поддержке революций 1917 года из-за рубежа, о первой Российской республике, которая просуществовала 53 дня, и о последнем российском императоре, которого убили в Перми.

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Павел Куликовский,
праправнук императора
Александра III,
почетный член Объединения
членов рода Романовых

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The Last Russian Emperor was killed in Perm

Paul Edward Kulikovsky,
Great-great-grandson
of Emperor Alexander III
Honorary member of the Romanov
Family Association

This year all over the world is noted the 100 years anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1917. The impact of this, or rather these events, had and still have an enormous influence on the development of the world and particularly of Russia. It is a sad fact, that these events which happened some 100 years ago is still an open wound in the soul of Mother Russia. The society is split, as some people think it was a triumph, while other – call it a tragedy.

During last 100 years many people have talked and written about the major episodes of these revolutions – the February revolution, the abdication of Emperor Nicholas II, the Provisional government, the October revolution and the Bolshevik government, and it is all being repeated in summarized versions in these days. But all of them are neglecting parts of the history, which are important in my opinion. Maybe because they do not see them as important, or are unaware, but it could also be because they want to erase these facts and personalities from our history – foreign

Революция

Революционные группы действовали в России много лет до революций 1917 года, некоторые из них верили, что терроризм – единственный путь для изменения политической системы. Дедушка императора Николая II, император Александр II, накануне подписания новой конституции России в марте 1881 года был убит в результате взрыва бомбы, брошенной членом «Народной воли». В 1905-м император Николай II вновь столкнулся с мерзким лицом терроризма – его дядя, Великий князь Сергей Александрович, генерал-губернатор Москвы, тоже был убит взрывом бомбы. Попытки уничтожить революционные группы были усилены, но им все равно удавалось убивать выдающихся государственных деятелей, например, в 1911 году премьер-министра Петра Столыпина. Все же в определенной степени властям после 1906 года удалось подавить революционные группировки и их лидеров, в том числе В. Ленина и Л. Троцкого, которые нашли приют и поддержку за рубежом.

П.Э. Куликовский с женой Людмилой Анатольевной на форуме «Елизаветинское наследие сегодня», Пермь, 9 июня 2017 г.
Paul E. Kulikovskiy with his wife Ludmila Anatolyevna, at the "Elizabeth Legacy forum" in Perm, June 9, 2017.



Разразившаяся Первая мировая война изменила ситуацию, потому что революционная пропаганда, поддерживаемая немецкими фондами, привела к росту критики деятельности правительства, в частности, императора, и к волнениям в армейских кругах. Некоторые современники видят в Февральской революции 1917 года немецкий план, действительно следы идеи использовать российских революционеров ведут в Германию 1915 года.

Хорошо известно о том, что Ленина и 31 революционера перевезли через вражеские территории в Швецию, Финляндию, а затем в Петроград. Как говорил Уинстон Черчилль, немцы "перевезли Ленина в закрытом грузовике как бациллу чумы из Швейцарии в Россию".

Без зарубежных средств большевики были бы слабыми и не смогли проводить такую широкомасштабную пропаганду.

"Пока большевики не стали получать от нас стабильный поток денег-

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support to the revolutions in 1917, the first Russian republic which lasted 53 days and the last Russian Emperor who was killed in Perm.

The Revolution

For many years before the revolutions of 1917 there had been revolutionary groups in Russia, several of them believed that terrorism was the only way to change the political system. The grandfather of Emperor Nicholas II, Emperor Alexander II, on the eve of signing a new constitution for Russia in March 1881, was killed by a bomb thrown by a member of the "People's will". In 1905, Emperor Nicholas II again saw the ugly face of terrorism, when his uncle Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, General-Governor of Moscow, also was killed by a bomb. The efforts to eliminate these groups were intensified, but still they managed to kill prominent statesmen, like Prime Minister Peter Stolypin in 1911. But to some degree the revolutionary groups were subdued by the authorities after 1906, and their leaders, including V. Lenin and L. Trotsky found instead shelter and support abroad.

The outbreak of the First World War changed the situation, as revolutionary propaganda, aided by German funds, led to growing criticism of the government, particularly the Emperor, and unrest in the army. Some contemporaries saw the 1917 February revolution as a German plot and indeed the idea of using Russian revolutionaries can be traced in Germany back to 1915.

The transfer of Lenin with 31 other revolutionaries through enemy territory to Sweden, Finland and then to Petrograd is well known. As Winston Churchill put it, the Germans "transported Lenin in a sealed truck like a plague bacillus from Switzerland to Russia."

Without foreign funds, the Bolsheviks would have been weak and unable to make large scale propaganda.

"It was not until the Bolsheviks had received from us a steady flow of funds through various channels and under varying labels that they were in a position to be able to build up their main organ Pravda, to conduct energetic propaganda and appreciably to

ных средств по различным каналам и под разными прикрытиями, они не могли основать свой основной орган – «Правду» и проводить энергичную пропаганду, а также расширять изначально узкую базу своей партии», – писал кайзеру министр иностранных дел Фон Кульман 3 декабря 1917 года.

Другие народы участвовали в процессе и поддерживали революцию, и всё основное финансирование поступало из-за пределов России, в основном из Германии, Великобритании и США.

В январе 1916-го Троцкий изгнали из Франции и он отправился в США. Было заявлено, что его расходы оплатил Джейкоб Шифф, глава нью-йоркского банкирского дома «Кул, Леб и К°». Документального подтверждения этого факта нет, но косвенные улики указывают на него. 23 марта 1917 года прошла общая встреча в Карнеги Холл, призванная отметить свержение императора Николая II. На следующий день на второй странице газеты «Нью-Йорк Таймс» была опубликована телеграмма от Джейкоба Шиффа, зачитанная перед аудиторией. Он выражал свое сожаление, что не смог присутствовать на встрече и далее отзывался об успешной

российской революции, как о "...том, на что мы надеялись и к чему стремились все эти долгие годы".

3 февраля 1949 года в выпуске Журнала «Нью-Йорк» кolumnист Холли Кникербокер процитировал слова внука Шиффа, Джона, что его дедушка дал около 20 миллионов долларов в поддержку коммунизма в России.

Когда в мае 1917 года Троцкий вернулся в Петроград, чтобы организовать большевистскую фазу русской революции, у него с собой было 10000 долларов на транспортные расходы. Троцкого арестовал канадско-британский военно-морской патруль, когда корабль «С.С. Кристианфьорд», на котором он плыл, остановился в Канаде, в Галифаксе. Много было спекуляций на предмет того, кто являлся источником этого финансирования, однако есть доказательства, которые указывают на немецкое правительство.

Троцкого считали угрозой интересам Англии, родственной Канаде стране в рамках Британского Содружества. Россия была союзником Англии в Первой мировой войне, и всё, что могло ослабить Россию, а внутренняя революция точно относилась к такого рода

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extend the originally narrow base of their party," – wrote Von Kahlmann, minister of foreign affairs, to the Kaiser, on December 3, 1917. Other nations were involved and supported the revolution, and especially the all important financing came from outside Russia, mostly from Germany, Britain and the United States.

In January of 1916 Trotsky was expelled from France and came to the United States. It has been claimed that his expenses were paid by Jacob Schiff, the head of the New York investment firm Kuhn, Loeb and Co. There is no documentation to substantiate that claim, but the circumstantial evidence does point to him. On March 23, 1917, a mass meeting was held at Carnegie Hall to celebrate the abdication of Emperor Nicholas II. The following day telegram from Jacob Schiff was published on page two of the *New York Times*, which had been read to the audience. He expressed regrets, that he could not attend and then described the successful Russian revolution as "...what we had hoped and striven for these long years".

In the February 3, 1949 issue of the *New York Journal* Schiff's grandson, John, was quoted by columnist Cholly Knickerbocker as saying that his grandfather had given



П.Е. Куликовский у мемориально до сих пор бывшего отеля «Королевские номера» в Перми, 12 июня 2017 г.
Paul E. Kulikovsky at the memorial plaque on the former hotel "Korolevsky room" in Perm, June 12, 2017.



Павел Куликовский (слева), в президиуме форума «Елизаветинское наследие сегодня», Пермь, 9 июня 2017. Слева направо: Павел Куликовский, Анна Громова, глава Елизаветинско-Сергиевского просветительского общества, митрополит Пермский и Кунгурский Мефодий, Максим Решетников, глава Пермского края, Виктор Сучков, глава департамента национальной политики, межрегиональных связей и туризма города Москвы, Пётр Сренний, Посол и автор. Paul Kulikovskiy to the left, in the presidium at the forum "Elizabeth Legacy today" in Perm, June 9, 2017. From left to right: Paul Kulikovskiy; Anna Gromova, Head of the Elizabeth-Sergius Educational Society; Metropolitan of Perm and Kungur Meofdy; Maxim Reshetnikov, Head of the Perm krai; Vitaliy Suchkov, Head of the Department of National Policy, Interregional Relations and Tourism of Moscow; and Peter Srenniy, Ambassador and author.

событиям, усиливаю Германию и ослабляю Англию. В Нью-Йорке накануне своего отъезда Троцкий произнес речь, в которой сказал: «Я возвращаюсь в Россию, чтобы свергнуть Временное правительство и остановить войну с Германией». Его арестовали как немецкого агента и сделали военным заключенным, но вскоре отпустили после вмешательства президента США Вудро Вильсона. Троцкому был подарен американский паспорт по личной просьбе президента Вильсона.

В своей книге «Моя жизнь» Троцкий рассказывает о британском финансисте, давшем ему в 1907 году «большой займ», который предстояло выплатить назад после свержения императора. Арсене де Гулевич, который был свидетелем большевистской революции, смог выявить имя этого финансиста и размер займа. «В личных беседах, — рассказывал он, — мне сказали, что более 21 миллиона рублей было потрачено лордом [Альфредом] Мильнером на финансирование русской революции... Упомянутый финансист точно не был единственным человеком в Британии, кто поддерживал русскую революцию

посредством крупных финансовых donations". Другое имя, упомянутое де Гулевичем, было имя сэра Джорджа Бьюкенена, британского посла в России в то время.

Рассказать можно еще много о чем, но я думаю, эти факты уже хорошо обрисовывают общую картину того времени. Иностранные вмешательства во внутренние дела в России имеют длинную историю и не являются чем-то новым.

Император Михаил II

Днем 15 марта 1917 года император Николай II под давлением генералов и представителей Думы отрекся от престола. Позже он писал:

— «Мы считали верным отречься от престола Российского государства и сложить с себя высшие полномочия. Не желая расставаться со своим возлюбленным сыном, мы передаем власть нашему брату Великому князю Михаилу Александровичу и благословляем его на вступление на престол».

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about \$20 million for the triumph of communism in Russia.

When Trotsky returned to Petrograd in May of 1917 to organize the Bolshevik phase of the Russian Revolution, he carried \$10,000 for travel expenses. Trotsky was arrested by Canadian and British naval personnel, when the ship, on which he was traveling, the "S.S. Kristianiafjord", stopped at Halifax, Canada. The source of that money has been the focus of much speculation, but the evidence strongly suggests, that its origin was the German government.

Trotsky was recognized as a threat to the interests of England, Canada's mother country in the British Commonwealth. Russia was an ally of England in the First World War, and anything, that would weaken Russia — and an internal revolution certainly would, in effect, would be to strengthen Germany and weaken England. In New York on the night before his departure Trotsky had given a speech, in which he said: "I am going back to Russia to overthrow the Provisional government and stop the war with Germany." He was arrested as a German agent and taken as a prisoner of war, but soon released after intervention of the US

На следующее утро великий князь Михаил Александрович был провозглашен императором Михаилом II перед российскими войсками и по всем городам России.

Его вступление на престол не было единогласно встречено дружелюбно. Пока одни войска радовались и присягали на верность новому императору, другие были индифферентны. Вновь сформированное Временное правительство не согласилось с переходом престола к Михаилу Александровичу. Когда в то утро Михаил Александрович проснулся, он узнал, что брат Николай Александрович отрекся от престола в его пользу, о чем он не сообщил ему заранее, а также о том, что в ближайшие часы к нему придет Делегация от Думы. Встреча с председателем Думы Родзянко, новым премьер-министром князем Львовым и другими министрами, в том числе с Павлом Милюковым и Александром Керенским, длилась всё утро. В полдень двое юристов, барон Нольде и Владимир Набоков, были приглашены в квартиру для составления черного варианта манифеста, который должен был подписать Михаил Александрович.

После обсуждений и нескольких черновых документов была сформулирована декларация об условном согласии. В этой декларации Михаил Александрович уступал свои высшие полномочия воле народа и признавал де-факто Временное правительство исполнительной властью, но не отрекался от престола и не соглашался на него взойти.

16 марта 1917 года император Михаил II написал: «Одушевленный единою со всем народом мыслию, что выше благо Родины нашей, принял я твердое решение в том случае воспринять Верховную власть, если такова будет воля великого народа нашего, которому надлежит всенародным голосованием, чрез представителей своих в Учредительном собрании, установить образ правления и новые основные законы Государства Российского».

Посему, призывая благословение Божие, прошу всех граждан Державы

Российской подчиниться Временному правительству, по почину Государственной думы возникшему и облеченному всею полнотою власти, впредь до того, как созванное в возможно кратчайший срок на основе всеобщего, прямого, равного и тайного голосования Учредительное собрание своим решением об образе правления выразит волю народа».

Поскольку в действительности он никогда не правил страной, его брат император Николай II многими считается последним русским императором, или императором де-факто, а «правление» Михаила остается забытым приложением к истории.

Однако с юридической точки зрения Российская империя продолжала существовать как монархия, и император Михаил II был главой государства. Он продолжал жить в Гатчине, вдали от накаленной атмосферы Петрограда (как тогда называли Санкт-Петербург) и ждал выборов Учредительного собрания, которые так и не были проведены. Временное правительство оказалось не просто собранием мечтателей, не способных управлять Империей, но и грустной нечестных людей.

Провозглашение первой Российской республики

14 сентября 1917 года Временное правительство провозгласило Россию республикой. Все вопросы, касавшиеся будущей структуры России, были под юрисдикцией Учредительного собрания.

В постановлении от 14 сентября 1917 года говорилось: «Считая нужным положить предел внешней неопределённости государственного строя, памятуя единодушное и восторженное признание республиканской идеи, которое сказалось на Московском государственном совещании, Временное правительство объявляет, что государственный порядок, которым управляется Российское государство, есть поря-

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President Woodrow Wilson. Trotsky was also granted an American passport on the personal intervention of President Wilson.

Trotsky in his book *My Life* tells of a British financier, who in 1907 gave him a "large loan" to be repaid after the overthrow of the Emperor. Arsene de Goulevitch, who witnessed the Bolshevik Revolution firsthand, has identified both the name of the financier and the amount of the loan. "In private interviews", he said, "I have been told that over 21 million rubles were spent by Lord [Alfred] Milner in financing the Russian Revolution... The financier just mentioned was by no means alone among the British to support the Russian revolution with large financial donations." Another name specifically mentioned by de Goulevitch was that of Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia at the time.

There is much more to tell, but I think this gives a fairly good view of the overall picture. Foreign meddling into Russian internal affairs has a long history and is nothing new.

Emperor Michael II

On the afternoon of March 15, 1917, Emperor Nicholas II abdicated under pressure from generals and Duma representatives. He then wrote: «We have judged it right to abdicate the Throne of the Russian State and to lay down the Supreme Power. Not wishing to be parted from Our Beloved Son, We hand over Our Succession to Our Brother Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and Bless Him on his accession to the Throne.»

The next morning Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich was proclaimed as «Emperor Michael II» to Russian troops and in cities throughout Russia.

His accession was not universally welcomed. While some units were cheering and swearing allegiance to the new Emperor, others were indifferent. The newly formed Provisional Government had not agreed to Michael Alexandrovich's succession. When Michael Alexandrovich woke up that morning, he discovered not only that his brother had abdicated in his favour, as



П. Э. Куликовский со своей женой Людмилой Анатольевной на крестном ходе в память о Михаиле Александровиче в Перми, 12 июня, 2017 г.
Paul E. Kulikovskiy with his wife Ludmila Anatolyevna walking in the cross procession in memory of Michael Alexandrovich in Perm on June 12, 2017.

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Nicholas Alexandrovich had not informed him previously, but also that a delegation from the Duma would visit him in a few hours time. The meeting with Duma President Rodzianko, the new Prime Minister Prince Lvov, and other ministers, including Pavel Milyukov and Alexander Kerensky, lasted all morning. In the afternoon two lawyers, Baron Nolde and Vladimir Nabokov, were called to the apartment to draft a manifesto for Michael Alexandrovich to sign.

After discussions, and several drafts, a declaration of conditional acceptance was settled on as an appropriate form of words. In it, Michael Alexandrovich deferred his supreme power to the will of the people and acknowledged the Provisional Government as the de facto executive, but neither abdicated nor refused to accept the throne.

On March 16, 1917, Emperor Michael III wrote: «Inspired, in common with the whole people, by the belief that the welfare of our country must be set above everything else, I have taken the firm decision to assume the supreme power only if and when our great people, having elected by universal suffrage a Constituent Assembly to determine the form of government and lay down the fundamental law of the new Russian State, invest me with such power. Calling upon them the blessing of God, I therefore request all the citizens of the

Russian Empire to submit to the Provisional Government, established and invested with full authority by the Duma, until such time as the Constituent Assembly, elected within the shortest possible time by universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, shall manifest the will of the people by deciding upon the new form of government.»

Given that he never really ruled, his brother Emperor Nicholas II is regarded by many as the last actual, or de facto Emperor, while Michael's «reign» is relegated to a largely forgotten footnote of history.

However, legally the Russian Empire continued as a monarchy and Emperor Michael II was its ruler as head of state. He continued to live in Gatchina, away from the heated atmosphere in Petrograd (as St. Petersburg was then called) and waited for the election by universal suffrage to a Constituent Assembly, that was never held. The Provisional Government was not just wishful dreamers, unable to govern the Empire, but a team of dishonest people.

The First Russian Republic proclaimed

On September 14, 1917 Russia was proclaimed a republic by the Provisional

Government. All issues of the future structure of Russia were under the jurisdiction of the Constituent Assembly.

The Decree of September 14, 1917 stated: "Considering it necessary to put an end to the uncertainty of political system, keeping in mind the unanimous and enthusiastic recognition of Republican ideas, which affected the Moscow State Conference, the Provisional Government announces that the state system of the Russian state is the republican system, and proclaims the Russian Republic. Urgent need for immediate and decisive action to restore the shocked state system prompted the Provisional Government to pass the power of governing to five individuals from its staff, headed by the Prime Minister."

The decree was signed by the Minister-President A. F. Kerensky, and the Minister of Justice A. S. Zarudny.

This was a betrayal of the agreement with Emperor Michael II, but it was not the most important to him at this moment in time. In his diary on September 15 he wrote:

"We woke up this morning to hear Russia declared a Republic. What does it matter which form the government will be as long as there is order and justice?"

This means that Emperor Michael II was not just a ruler for one day – as many claims – but for 6 months, from March 15, 1917 to September 14, 1917.

Убийство последнего российского императора

док республиканский, и провозглашает Российскую республику. Фрочная необходимость принятия немедленных и решительных мер для восстановления потрясённого государственного порядка побудила Временное правительство передать полноту своей власти по управлению пяти лицам из его состава во главе с министром-председателем".

Постановление было подписано министром-президентом А. Ф. Керенским и министром юстиции А. С. Зарудным.

Это было предательством договорённостей с императором Михаилом II, но в этот момент для него это было не самым важным. В своем дневнике 15 сентября он написал: «Мы проснулись сегодня утром и услышали, что Россия провозглашена Республикой. Какая разница, какова будет форма управления государством, пока есть порядок и справедливость?»

Получается, что император Михаил II был правителем не всего один день, как многие заявляют, а 6 месяцев, с 15 марта 1917 года до 14 сентября 1917 года.

Однако уже 7 ноября 1917 года разгорелась следующая революция, свергнувшая Временное Правительство, поэтому первая Российская республика просуществовала всего 53 дня.

7 марта 1918 года бывший император Михаил II и его секретарь Николас Джонсон были арестованы в Гатчине и доставлены в штаб-квартиру большевиков в Смольном институте Санкт-Петербурга. 9 марта 1918 года Совет Народных Комиссаров принял решение изгнать Михаила Александровича в Пермь. 11 марта 1918 года он вместе с Джонсоном отправился в Пермь. Там они остановились в гостинице «Корольевские номера», построенной в 1910 году около вокзала и реки Камы, в старой части города. В 2011 году на стене бывшей гостиницы была установлена мемориальная доска в честь Михаила Александровича.

12 июня 1918 года лидер местной тайной милиции по одобрению местных большевиков похитил Михаила Александровича и Николаса Джонсона. Без расследования, судебного разбирательства или какой-либо другой официальной процедуры, подтвержда-

ющей их вину, Михаил Александрович и Джонсон были убиты ранним утром 13 июня 1918 года за пределами города. Факт их расстрела был скрыт пермскими властями, которые объявили, что их застрелили при попытке бегства. Но их тела не предоставили в доказательство этому и до сих пор их останки не найдены.

Это было первое убийство членов императорской династии Романовых после революции и, я думаю, Михаила Александровича застрелили первым, потому что его воспринимали как последнего императора и видели в нем угрозу для новой нелегальной большевистской власти. Но его жертва не стала последней.

Большевики подождали месяц, чтобы посмотреть на реакцию народа и иностранных государств на убийство Михаила Александровича. Они увидели отсутствие какой-либо серьезной реакции и продолжили свой план по уничтожению царской семьи, убив бывшего императора Николая II, его семью и преданных ему слуг в Екатеринбурге. День спустя еще больше Романовых было убито в Алапаевске и в последующие годы это превратилось в геноцид русских.

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However, already on November 7, 1917 broke out the next revolution, removing the Provisional Government from power, so the first Russian Republic lasted only 53 days.

The murder of the last Russian Emperor

On March 7, 1918, ex-Emperor Michael II and his secretary Nicholas Johnson were arrested in Gatchina and imprisoned at the Bolshevik headquarters in the Smolny Institute in St. Petersburg. On March 9, 1918 the Soviet Council of People's Commissars decided to exile Michael Alexandrovich to Perm. On March 11, 1918, he and Johnson were sent to Perm. There they were staying in

the hotel "Korolevsky Rooms", built in 1910, near the train station and the River Kama, in the old part of the city. In 2011 a memorial plaque in honor of Michael Alexandrovich was placed on the wall of the former hotel.

On June 12, 1918, the leader of the local secret police, with the acceptance of local Bolsheviks, kidnapped Michael Alexandrovich and Nicholas Johnson. Without investigation, trial or any official inquiry into the question of their guilt, Michael Alexandrovich and Johnson were executed in the early hours of June 13, 1918 outside the city. The fact that their death was by execution, was covered up by the authorities of Perm, who announced that they were shot while trying to escape. But no bodies were shown to confirm this falsification, and still today their remains have not been found.

This was the first execution of a member of the Imperial Romanov family following the revolution and I think Michael Alexandrovich was the first to be shot because he was seen as the last Emperor and a threat to the new illegal Bolshevik government. But he would not be the last.

The Bolshevik waited a month to see what would be the reaction of the people and foreign governments on the murder of Michael Alexandrovich. They noted the lack of serious reactions, and continued their murderous plans with the killing of the former Emperor Nicholas II, his family and most loyal servants in Yekaterinburg, the day after more Romanovs were killed in Alapaevsk, and in the following years it turned into a genocide of Russians.

Priceless treasure of Fabergé found in Poland

18 Aug, Wiadososci - Several months ago, a remarkable discovery was made in Poland. A part of the famous neo-gothic silver tableware of Alexander and Barbara Kelch, made by the famous Russian goldsmith Fabergé, was found. These are the only surviving parts of this famous masterpiece of goldsmith art.



© Igor Carl Fabergé Foundation



Neo-Gothic, decorated with dragons Kelch's dagger is a legendary work. It was the most expensive, most beautiful, most admired, most fabulous Fabergé made of silver. In 1900, Alexander Kelch paid 125 thousand roubles. For comparison, two eggs Fabergé made in the same 1900 for Tsar Nicholas II Romanov cost only 13.5 thousand roubles.

Neo-gothic Kelch's service was made in 1900 in Moscow. It consisted of many vessels and objects. The largest and most representative portions of the service were decorated with medieval dragons and graffiti. The distinctive feature of the pledge was the letter "K" adorned with the name "Kelch" and the lily motif on many objects and vessels.

The rise of the pledge was related to the construction of the Kelch Palace in St. Petersburg. The most important room in the palace was a beautiful dining room decorated in Gothic style. According to source reports, Barbara Kelch wanted her representative silverware to be a dining room décor.

Proprietors Alexander and Barbara Kelch formed a remarkable pair. She was the heir of the fortune merchant and millionaire Ivan Bazanov, and he came from a family with military traditions. Barbara loved Fabergé's work.

Between 1898 and 1904, Fabergé made seven eggs for the Kelch. All of them were gifts from Alexander to his beloved wife. This is the largest

collection of Fabergé eggs made for a private individual. More Fabergé eggs were made only for the Tsar. Among Fabergé's eggs owned by Barbara Kelch are true masterpieces, such as "Egg with apple blossoms" or "Egg pine cone".



In 1905, Alexander and Barbara split up. She left Petersburg to Moscow and then permanently left Russia and settled in Paris, where she was passionately collecting Boucheron's brilliant jewellery. In a short time she bought diamonds for 7 million francs.

The service stayed in Moscow. Its fate was unknown until the outbreak of the revolution, when it was confiscated by the revolutionary authorities and drowned in 1918. At that time, the value of silver was greater than the work itself.

Until now, no survivors of this pledge have been known. All the researchers and experts of the history of Fabergé considered that the dishwasher was completely destroyed. However, unexpectedly in December 2016 it turned out that a small part of this pledge, however, survived.



Partially established the history of the discovered relics. According to reports, they were owned by a Russian soldier who in 1918 took part in melting Kelch's pledge and destroying similar treasures confiscated by the Russian aristocracy. Found knives received as payment. In 1921 the soldier sold them and in this way the monuments were in the possession of a Polish doctor. During World War II they were buried and thus survived the turbulent time of war.



It is not known exactly what happened to them just after the war. It is only known that they were all owned by the same family all the time. They reappeared in 2016 as the ownership of the new owner.

The items were sold and made available for research by Adam Szymański, an art historian. Polish expert in goldsmith has managed to identify them and thus find the only preserved parts of the famous neo-gothic dragon pledge of Alexander and Barbara Kelch.



Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=19&v=KhbJB_7VAug

Activities in Tsarskoye Selo

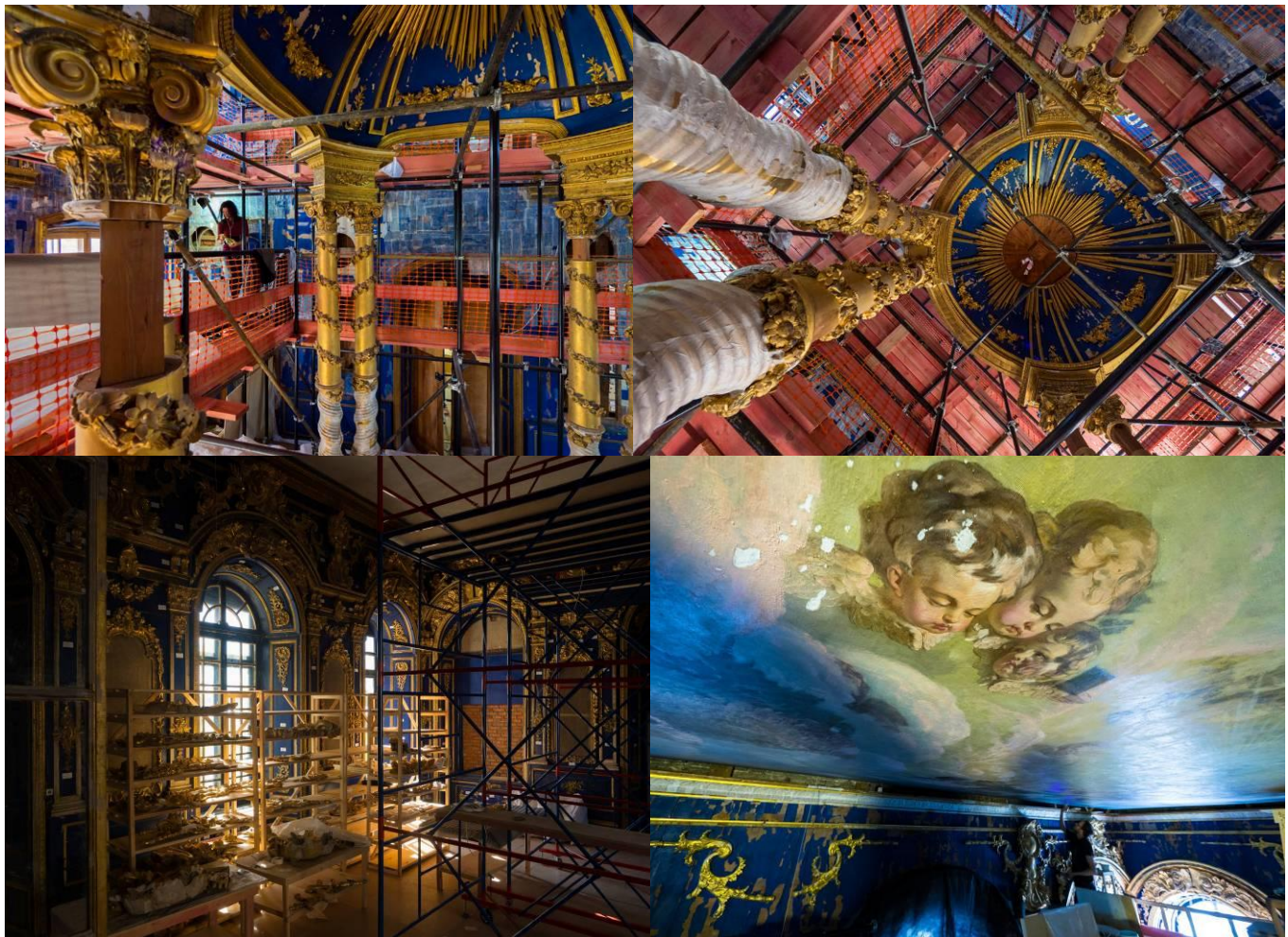


The restoration of the Catherine Palace's Church

Over 150 years after its last renovation in 1863, the Church of the Resurrection at the Catherine Palace is finally in restoration that is scheduled to be completed in December 2018.

Adjoining the palace's main building and Church Wing, the Palace Church with its gilded domes has become a symbol and landmark view of Tsarskoye Selo. Looted and partially destroyed during the Second World War (almost all of the icons and the main room's plafond were lost) and conserved in the 1950s, the interior was still nearly sixty percent intact and even open for visiting for some time.

With around one-billion-rouble help from Gazprom, work began in 2015. Following the Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, like earlier with the Agate Rooms, this restoration is primarily conservation of the authentic remains, with only some missing fragments of the finishing, carving and painting and some icons to be re-created. The surviving painted ceiling canvas in the altar part, Mina Kolokolnikov's Archangel Gabriel and Archangel Michael icons on Deacon's Doors of the iconostasis, as well as the rim of the main room's ceiling canvas, are being restored by the Amber Workshop of Tsarskoye Selo, whose specialists brought back to life the Agate Rooms and the legendary Amber Room.



The church, laid in the middle of the XVIII century in the presence of Empress Elizabeth, was fabulously elegant. Its interior decoration resembled the front hall of the palace.

Before removing fragile ornaments from papier-mâché or carved linden, the masters take pictures of every detail and the exact place of its attachment. Numerous gilded branches, flowers and angels will be restored for the first time in a hundred-odd years. Lost elements of the decor are recreated right in the church of the Catherine Palace: the fancy baroque patterns can be adjusted to the nearest millimeter only on the spot. The work of the restorers is serious: during the Nazi occupation, approximately 40% of the gilded ornaments of the Imperial church were lost.

"All losses will be restored, but they will be restored in the wood carving, without finishing gilding. So our descendants understand where are the lost and recreated elements, and where the original preserved,"- said deputy director of the GMZ "Tsarskoye Selo" Natalia Kudryavtseva.



Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/189250/

Artist forced to paint over a mural with Nicholas II, Lenin and Stalin

11 September. 0564.ua - In Krivoy Rog, in the Dnipropetrovsk region of Ukraine, the law enforcers threatened the famous artist Nikolai Ryabokon with an administrative fine for the "Death of the Empire" panel.

This was reported on his Facebook page by Krivoy Rog local historian Igor Rukavitsyn.



"At the beginning of this week, three members of the local police came to my friend, the famous Krivoy Rog artist Nikolai Ryabokon, whose visit consisted of the fact that on the wall of his private homeownership there is a panel or a modern" mural ", which must be painted over," wrote Igor Rukavitsyn.

The authorities said that if the image is not painted over, an administrative fine will be imposed on the pensioner.

"Naturally, elderly people who are not experienced in legal matters, frightened by a visit of such a number of police, quickly did everything. The question is not even that the police have nothing to do except censorship of the artist's work, but that in today's new "democratic" time, creative people become defenceless before someone's marasmus ... "- summed up Igor Rukavitsyn.

The opinion of people under this post was divided - some believe that "if this is not the territory of the museum or it is not a private collection, and the prohibited symbols are aimed at a public inspection, then the police are completely right", others note that "a collage of cartoons from politicians is clearly not pulls on propaganda of communism ", therefore had the right to existence.

The townspeople were also outraged by the fact that nobody insinuated the graffiti on the walls with the websites and phone numbers of the drug dealers, but the "murals" on the wall of a private house - museum of a famous artist were considered the greatest threat to the country.

"Whatever artistic value in the mural, I would not like to see the faces of the bloody executioners of Stalin and Lenin every day. Rarities can be in museums said one in her comments to the post.

Schlossmuseum Darmstadt presents "Fabergé - gift from the Tsar Family"

"Fabergé - Geschenke der Zarenfamilie" from 01.09.2017 to 26.11.2017



He was her "Darling Ernie" - Several of the noble cigarette cases are signed with a chiseled greeting, with which the last Russian Empress Alexandra Feodorovna (1872-1918), who was born as Princess Alix in Darmstadt, gave her brother, the Darmstadt Grand Duke, Ernst Ludwig (1868-1937) as Christmas gifts.

These very personal treasures as well as table clocks, bowls, animal figurines, table rattles, small jewelry, men's walking sticks or umbrellas decorated with precious stones for ladies and, in particular, many picture frames in precious guilloché enameling are now shown in an exhibition of the Darmstadt Castle Museum.



The approximately 100 pieces united a famous name: producer was the Russian court jeweler Peter Carl Fabergé (1846-1920). It combines these small superlatives of the arts and crafts, but also the fact that they came to Darmstadt as presents from siblings from St. Petersburg. Both the Empress, as well as her sister Elisabeth (1864-1918), who had become the Russian Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, have intensively cultivated contact with her brother through visits, letters, and gifts. Alexa-Beatrice Christ, the museum director and custodian of the show, has put the Fabergé gifts stylistically from historicism to art nouveau, as well as consciously in this family context: portrait paintings and drawings of the Princesses and Princes.

How closely Fabergé was a part of this is shown in a painting by Franz Huth of 1937. It shows a salon of the Neue Palais at Wilhelminenplatz (destroyed in the Second World War). Over many meters there are family photos of the Hessen-Darmstadt and the Romanovs in Fabergé frames; on a table next to it - again Fabergé-framed - is an official portrait of the Czarina. And exactly this arrangement is now next to the painting.

In the show, the visitor first gets to know the legendary jeweler and excellent businessman Fabergé and, above all, his enameling technique. From 1872 to 1917 (when the jeweler had to flee via Riga and Berlin to the exile in Wiesbaden), he produced and sold more than 150,000 luxurious pieces of jewelry and articles of art or objects, only on order. Fabergé employed 700 people in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and London.

The word "luxury" is not just about the price or the precious materials - gold, silver, diamonds, precious stones. It also applies to the perfection of the Guilloché enamel technique, which brought metal to shimmer in several color nuances. "There was no second choice," says Christian.

Fabergé ensured by specializing the craftsmen in his company and selected suppliers. He also controlled every piece before it went to the customer - and destroyed what did not satisfy his claims.

This exhibition is Fabergé of the highest rank - although none of the 50 large, famous "Fabergé eggs" with its composition of precious metals, precious stones and refined technique can be seen. "Our is the small egg exhibition", says the Custodian, because in the mini format of one to two centimeters many of these jewelry eggs went to Darmstadt. The valuable material is associated with ever-changing motifs: here the egg becomes an ibis, as a mouse, there an egg in the egg.

The collection can also be seen as an experience with a little shudder: the 32 little Fabergé eggs adorn an eternal light with which Ernst Ludwig wanted to express his grief for the death of his daughter Elisabeth (1895-1903) in 1904.





In Tobolsk, the reconstruction of the Governor's House, where the family of the last Russian Emperor was exiled for eight months, is over. Now there are internal works there, and an exposition of the museum is being formed. The director of the regional department of culture Viktor Novakauskas told at a press conference.

Tobolsk museum staff together with the Moscow Elisabeth-Sergievsky Society are trying to recreate that warm spiritual atmosphere, which, according to the memoirs of contemporaries, reigned in the family of the last Russian Emperor. The foundation helps to find artefacts for the museum around the world, the official said. The creators of the exhibition are trying not to convey the tragedy of Yekaterinburg, but the sincerity and love of the inhabitants of Tobolsk to the Imperial Family and the gratitude of the members of the Family to the city that sheltered them.

It is planned to open the Tobolsk Romanov Family Museum in January 2018, reports Tyumen Line. Earlier it was assumed that it could be opened in the Fall of this year.



In Omsk a bust of Sergei Witte was opened. The ceremony was held August 31st, on the 125th anniversary of the appointment of Witte as the Minister of Finance of the Russian Empire. The bust was installed near the building of the Office of the Federal Tax Service at the initiative of the Omsk branch of the Russian Military Historical Society in the framework of the Alley of Russian Glory project.

They speak of him exclusively as an outstanding statesman, diplomat, reformer. But this monument to Sergei Witte - in honour of his merits as finance minister.

The participants in the solemn ceremony today talk about how much he did to replenish the Russian treasury. Stabilized the rouble, ensured the inflow of foreign capital, contributed to the industrial and economic development of the country.

Video - <http://gtrk-oms.ru/news/240158/>



In the city of Banja Luka of the Republika Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina), is to be built a Russian-Serbian church commemorating the 100th anniversary of the tragic death of the Tsar's Family.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cXbss9GJrVI>



Tsar-Passion-Bearer Nicholas II, as well as Saint Patriarch Tikhon and the Patriarchs Sergius (Stragorodsky) , Alexy II and Metropolitan Anthony of Sourozh were included in the list of 100 most influential Russians of the 20th century according to Forbes magazine.

Top 100 influential Russians of twentieth century is made for the 100th anniversary of the magazine, the primary part of the list took those whose political, scientific, cultural and spiritual activities took place at the beginning of the last century and has had an impact "on the minds of millions of people on Earth," according to the site - <http://www.forbes.ru/special/100/>

It is noted that since the launch of the special project on the website, readers could have contributed to the compilation of their list.

Persons in the list are not ranked by importance. All of them are divided into five areas - economics and business, science, politics, society, culture and art.

Experts involved in the compilation, including researchers from the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Higher School of Economics, the Russian Academy of Science, Moscow State University, and other leading universities of the country.



September 4, the "Romanovs" - a historical concert-theatrical production was shown in Krasnodar Musical Theater. The project is organized by the oil company Rosneft together with the Choir of the Sretensky Monastery and artists of the theater and cinema. The idea came from the artistic director of the Choir of the Sretensky Monastery, the Honored Artist of Russia Nikon Zhila.

According to the actress of the theatre and cinema, TV presenter Irina Bezrukova, the production of the "Romanovs" is an innovative multimedia project combining choral and theatrical art, masterpieces of painting and poems of great Russian writers.

"When you speak from the stage with the language spoken by a person who lived four centuries ago, you begin at this moment to understand it better. There comes an awareness of the image of thought, logic of thinking, their sense of time. This is a great experience," says People's Artist of Russia Artem Kaminsky.

"The Romanovs" are already the third joint project of Rosneft and the Sretensky Monastery. The first was dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Victory, and the second - "Nine Saints" based on the popular book of Bishop Tikhon (Shevkunov).

According to the organizers, the concert-theatrical production of "Romanov" is made to contribute to the preservation of historical memory and cultural heritage. Performances will be held in 22 cities.



An unique video - Kostroma Kremlin from the deck of the ship of Emperor Nicholas II in 1913. This film was made from the deck of the Imperial ship in 1913. It is obvious that the steamer floats along the left bank of the Volga River, and everything falls into the boundaries of the camera frame, which the ship slowly moves past.

Several hours of continuous viewing of various documentary films - and the required movie footage are

found. It's good that we were aware of the approximate search parameters in advance - the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty's house, the arrival of Emperor Nicholas II with his family in Kostroma, - told the Kostroma Kremlin's spokesman Igor Alekseev.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iZZX8D4cWfE>



In St. Petersburg, the restoration of the Panteleimon Bridge, which connects the Summer Garden and the Nameless Island, continues. It is located at the Fontanka River and is considered one of the most beautiful and interesting in architectural terms. Its decorative elements are made in the style of Russian classicism, designed by the architect Lev Ilyin in 1914. During the Soviet era, the bridge was

rebuilt more than once. The last restoration was 33 years ago. And now it's time to update the metal structures and decor elements.

The first Panteleimon bridge appeared on the site of the boat ferry in 1824. It was the only chain transport bridge in Russia, but because of the engineering flaw it had to be dismantled, and only in 1914 it was revived - already in its present form.

The adjacent Engineering Bridge is similar to Panteleimonovsky with some decorative details. But it is only the pale shadow of its rich neighbor.

The total area of gilding - 139 square meters - and all of it will be completely restored. Work started with the crowns and eagles. The restorers will finish the work in 3 months, and these lanterns will be transported with the utmost care to the Panteleimon bridge, then everyone will be able to see its true beauty.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/191165/



On September 13, 1817, Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich Romanov visited Penza. General-Feldtmeyster, the fourth son of Emperor Paul I and the first representative of the Imperial Family, who visited the Penza province. His Highness arrived in the morning from Chambar and his visit to Penza started in the cathedral, where at that time the service was held only in the lower level, as the upper church was not finished. The Grand Duke granted 20,000 rubles in bank notes to end the work. On the same day, Mikhail Pavlovich Romanov visited the house of the noble assembly, where a ball was given in his honour, to which about 400 noble families gathered. At the ball, the highest person was met by the Penza governor Mikhail Speransky. The next day the Grand Duke left for a further trip across Russia.



Speaking at a press conference on the All-Russia Day of Sobriety held on September 11 at the TASS press center, representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church recalled the experience of the development of the sobriety movement in pre-revolutionary Russia, the peak of which occurred in the era of Nicholas II.

"Emperor Nicholas II, when he was presented with arguments that the treasury is replenished quite seriously through the sale of alcohol, said: "The welfare of the treasury should not be put in dependence from the devastation of the spiritual and economic forces of my many loyal subjects," recalled the chairman of the Synodal Relations Department Church with society and media V.R. Legoida.

"It seems to me that this is still a very important state position, which proceeds from an understanding of the danger of alcoholism for people and society," he added.

The Chairman of the Department for the Relations of the Church with the Society and the Media also noted that the Church, while determining its attitude to the use of alcoholic beverages, always took a balanced position, condemning both drunkenness and guilt with wine.

"During the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, alcohol consumption in the Russian Empire was significantly lower than today. Then the average per capita consumption of alcohol was 4.7 liters. According to the World Health Organization, if the per capita consumption of alcohol exceeds 8 liters, population degradation begins. Today, this figure is much higher than the figure of 8 liters per person," - said Bishop Victor of Glazovsky and Igrinsky.

"How to reconcile wine, the Church and sobriety? They are reconciled in the remarkable words of St. John Chrysostom: "The wine was given by God, not so that we can revel in drunkenness, but in order to be sober," concluded Bishop Victor.



More than 10 thousand people visited the exhibition in Yekaterinburg, where the Moscow Kremlin Museums presented the products of the firm Carl Faberge and the Ural stone-cutters, including the last Easter egg created by the master.

The exhibition opened on June 12 and was prepared in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Museum of Stone-cutting and Jewelry Art in Yekaterinburg.

Among the exhibits there is a quartz of smoky-golden hue, which stood on the table of Nicholas II, carved out of a rhodonite a cigarette case and cufflinks with a relief matte monogram of Alexander III, as well as about 35 items related to the Imperial Family, and objects made of semiprecious and precious Ural stones.

Video - https://videotass.cdnvideo.ru/tass/m2/uploads/v/27913.video_hd.mp4



In Paris, an exhibition of drawings by Fedor Solntsev from the Funds of the Moscow Kremlin Museums was opened.

It includes more than two dozen works by a famous artist-restorer of the XIX century, mostly drawings of state regalia in the Armory Chamber.

Visitors can see the artistic images of Monomakh's hats, the ceremonial bone throne, the orb used at the coronation of the first representative of the Romanov dynasty, Tsar Mikhail Feodorovich. In addition, the exhibition includes drawings depicting the crown of Empress Anna Ioannovna and the state shield of Elizabeth Petrovna.

As one of the organizers of the exhibition Ekaterina Medvedeva noted at the opening ceremony, at one time the chronicle of the history of Russian culture, created by Fedor Solntsev in his drawings, contributed to the revival of interest in the Russian style in painting and architecture. "This exhibition will also open a new page in the cultural cooperation between Russia and France," - assured Medvedeva.



"Russia belongs to my heart ...": the exhibition of things of Baron Falz-Fein opened in Moscow. Baron Eduardo Falz-Fein turned 105 years old. Russian emigrant of the first wave, patron and enlightener - he helped to return to Russia works of art, historical documents exported from the country in the years of wars and revolutions. He actively participated in the restoration of the Amber Room of the Catherine Palace. On the birthday of Falz-Fein in the House of Russian Abroad, an exhibition opened. "Russia owns my heart ...".

Nadezhda Danilevich met Edward Faltz-Fein in the 80s, when she made an article about his gifts to the Soviet Cultural Foundation. She became the guardian of several things that belonged to the Baron. For example, the jacket in which he was at the Olympics.

On this service - the family coat of arms of Falz-Fein. On the birthday of Edward Faltz-Fein, Nadezhda Danilevich passed all the things to the House of Russian Abroad, including, a portrait of Peter I, by an unknown artist. The Baron redeemed the portrait at auction, for a long time he kept it in the house. And once, he gave it to the theater "Contemporary" as a decoration for a play. But he refused to take it back.

"I give it to you, let it hang, because I never took anything out of Russia, I've had it for many years, and now I think it rightfully belongs to the society," said the art historian, author of the biography of Baron Falz-Fein Nadezhda Danilevich.

Edward Faltz-Fein participated in the transfer of the famous "Sokolov's archive" - investigative documents on the murder of the Imperial Family. He passed a portrait of Prince Potemkin by Levitsky, helped to return to Russia the Faberge Easter eggs, and with his help was transported the ashes of Shalyapin to the homeland.

"On the 200th anniversary of the holiday of Suvorov's crossing through the Alps, he assembled a small committee of famous Swiss business people," Nadezhda Danilevich explained.

He was able to persuade the European businessmen to sponsor the installation of a monument to Suvorov in the Swiss Alps. He was born in the Russian Empire in the 1912 year. He was a descendant of Russian generals and admirals, Epanchins on the one hand and Faltz-Fein - the founders of the famous reserve Askania-Nova, on the other.

Eduard Faltz-Fein as president of the Olympic Committee of Liechtenstein has done a lot to ensure that the summer Olympics in the 80's was held in Moscow. He was both an athlete and a journalist, but patronage was his main business.

Now, at his one hundred and five, he lives in Liechtenstein. Sometimes he receives guests. The anniversary he celebrates in a narrow family circle.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/190786/



In St. Petersburg, they plan to shoot a film about the tragic fate of the Russian Emperor Alexander II.

The corresponding information was presented by Rudolf Furmanov, the artistic director of the Theater "Russian Enterprise". The role of the protagonist is going to offer to Alexander Domogarov.

A historical film with the working title "Bomb for the Liberator" will tell about the fate of the Emperor, who died at the hands of terrorists.

Rudolf Furmanov noted that the figure of Alexander II is practically not reflected in the cinema. He expressed hope that the long-term work of Dmitry Svetozarov on the script to the film will be effective. Furmanov will play the head of the political police of the Russian Empire - the head of the Department of the Third Branch of His Imperial Majesty's Own Office.

The curator of the film is the Ministry of Culture, now they are negotiating with "Russia-1" TV Channel and the "First Channel" about who will be engaged in film production.

The launch of the project will begin no earlier than the end of October.



September 15, 2017 in the Russian House in Belgrade opened the exhibition "God is with us! Yes, Russia will rise!", dedicated to the heroes of the White movement and the history of Russian exiles.

The exhibition, prepared by the Union of the descendants of the Gallipoli, tells about the fate of the Russians who, by fate, found themselves on the deserted Turkish peninsula of Gallipoli, where they continued to serve the Fatherland unconditionally, steadfastly preserving their ideals and traditions.

The basis of the exhibition are unique photographs from the family archives.

It is not by chance that the exhibition open in the Serbian capital, the country that adopted its Russian brothers and sisters during the years of persecutions. In 1921, about 40,000 Russian refugees found refuge in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which made Serbia one of the largest centres of Russians abroad. The Russians got equal rights with the native citizens, and the Serbian King Alexander Karagoregievich set the task not only to shelter, feed and cure of the exiles, but also to "preserve the Russian soul for Russians"

Russian House named after Emperor Nicholas II became the spiritual, cultural and public hearth of Russian life. It housed a church, Russian-Serbian men's and women's gymnasiums, an elementary school, Russian public library, Russian scientific institute, Russian public theater, Russian musical society, Russian *Sokol* society and a museum dedicated to Emperor Nicholas II.

At the opening, old Russian songs and hymns was performed. Also the program included a presentation and screening of a film about General Wrangel, who is buried in Belgrade. The documentary "His Honor Baron Wrangel" was filmed with the participation of Serbian and Russian historians.



On September 15, Bishop Luberetskiy Seraphim, vicar of His Holiness Patriarch, chairman of the Synodal Department for Youth Affairs, performed the divine service in the burial vault of the boyars of the Romanovs, for the holy Royal Passion-Bearers and St. Grand Duchess Elizabeth.

At the end of the service, a conversation was held with the youth dedicated to Emperor Nicholas II and his family, as well as the spiritual and historical interpretation of the 1917 revolution and the subsequent tragic events.



The Museum of Contemporary Russian History presents an exhibition of rare works by Sergei Prokudin-Gorsky, who managed to open a way of color photography at the beginning of the 20th century. An artist who was ahead of his time, a scientist, an inventor - he for a long time was unknown to the general public. But the paradox is that many of his photos are familiar to everyone. Sergei Prokudin-Gorsky studied chemistry, published his journal, patented a special substance - a sensitizer, which allowed the camera to recognize all colours of the spectrum. This colour portrait of Tolstoy became a sensation. The writer was surprised that the picture took only a half seconds. Before that, he sat motionless for about an hour in front of the camera. For the first time, the exhibition presents a photograph, which no one knew - Prokudin-Gorsky behind the camera.

"This is a completely unique photograph that will allow other researchers to feel this moment when Sergei Mikhailovich was carrying out his photographic process," said the head of the S.M. Prokudin-Gorsky school museum Vasily Dryuchin.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/191145/



The house of the engineer Ipatiev, where the Romanov family was murdered in 1918, can be restored in Yekaterinburg. This proposal was voiced at the opening of the exhibition "Ipatiev House: From Destruction to Repentance", which took place on September 19, 2017, at the Tsarsky Spiritual and Educational Center. "Let it be a remake, let it not be on the real foundation, but let it be," suggested Alexander Kapustin, head of the Sverdlovsk region archives administration. "According to him, the

house of Ipatiev should become a monument to the feat of the Imperial Family - "The fact is that in the archives are preserved all the drawings of the destroyed house. Indifferent Urals citizens before the mansion was demolished, came and took off the dimensions, took photographs of the building. That is, they preserved it documentarily, it is kept in the archive," Kapustin underlined. - "And I think that we will



be able to recreate it together. It will be an exact copy of what was. And people can come, there will be exhibitions devoted to the events of our national history."

The head of the regional archives noted that there was always a special interest in Ipatiev's house. Visiting this building during the Soviet era was not welcomed, but people went to see and permeate what was done there.

It should be noted that at the exhibition "Ipatiev House: from destruction to repentance" there are more than 120 exhibits: items from Ipatiev's house, archival materials, photographs of different years. The exposition was prepared with the joint participation of the Spiritual and Educational Center "Tsarsky", the State Archives of the Sverdlovsk Region, the Centre for Documentation of Public Organizations, the MomArtFoundation Foundation and the private collector Vitaly Shitov.



The Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation renamed the Moscow State Transport University of Emperor Nicholas II (more commonly known as MIIT) to the Russian Transport University. This change is stated in the statute on the university's website.

"Indeed, there is no new name for the university named after Nicholas II. The fact is that in July the university moved from the authority of Roszheldor [Federal Agency of Railway Transport] to the Ministry of Transport. When the decision was taken on the name of the university, the world practice was taken into account where universities are given not too long names. For us it was important that the abbreviation MIIT, which became a global brand, retained the name," said Timur Hikmatov, the head of the press service of the Ministry of Transport of Russia.

The head of the public relations department of the Moscow MIIT, Andrei Kryuchkov, in a conversation with RBC stressed that "this is not an anti-monarchist action" and Nicholas II is honoured in the university as the founder of the institution.

The university received the name of Nicholas II in 2015 on the occasion of the 120th anniversary of the founding of the institution.

The decree of Nicholas II in 1896 founded the Moscow Engineering School and later it received the status of an imperial institution. The Institute became a school in 1913 on the initiative of the Minister of Railways Sergei Rukhlov and the council of the educational institution. Later he became the Moscow State University of Communications.



On September 15 and 22 the deanery and the public of Pavlovsk held the charitable action "White Flower". In addition were an exhibition of photographs of the Romanov family, concerts and performances of children's groups of educational institutions and cultural institutions were organized.

On September 22, pupils of the city school No. 3, dance groups of the Contemporary Cultural Center and KFOR of Elizavetovka village, parishioners of the Kazan church and volunteers of the charity fund "The World of Kind Hearts", as well as the social service department of the Rossoshansko-Ostrogzhsky diocese of the Voronezh Metropolitanate took part in the charitable action.



The Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation announced a closed competition for the reconstruction (in the restoration mode with adaptation to modern use) of the Fedorovsky town complex in Tsarskoe Selo.

As they say on the site of state procurement of the Russian Federation, the initial price of the contract is 2.8 billion roubles. Competitive documentation is provided only to participants in the auction after a

corresponding request by the President of the Russian Federation to the Department of Economic Affairs. with access to information constituting a state secret.

In 1994, the Feodorovsky town was transferred to the Russian Orthodox Church, in which are to be established a Patriarchal Compound. In 2010, the Feodorovsky town received the status of synodal farmstead. It is assumed that it will be used for the temporary stay of the Holy Synod in St. Petersburg and there will be workshops and a museum of the history of Orthodoxy in Russia will be in towers.

Feodorovsky town is a miniature fortress with numerous buildings, each of which has its own unique features inherent in the architecture of the medieval centres of Russia: Novgorod, Pskov, Kostroma, Rostov, Vladimir, Suzdal and Moscow. According to the plan of Emperor Nicholas II, the town had to symbolize the architectural unity of Russian cities. The purpose of the complex reflects its original name - home for the clergy and servants of the Feodorovsky Cathedral.

Construction of the town began in 1913, the initiator was the church warder of Feodorovsky Cathedral, Colonel D. Loman. He was able to draw attention of wealthy Petersburgers to the idea of Feodorovsky town. Outwardly the town looks like a Kremlin. The buildings are surrounded by a wall with loopholes and six watchtowers in the corners. Several gates lead to the town, including the White-stone gates, they are faced with vintage limestone. Feodorovsky town included the House of Priests, the Refectory Chamber, the House of Deacons, the House of the Comrades, House for the lower ranks, a separate house for the lower and higher employees, baths and laundry.



September 25, 2017 the bell weighing 1000 poods (16.38 tons) was raised to the bell tower in Novospassky Monastery. It is four years after its consecration on September 29, 2013, by His Holiness Patriarch Kirill of Moscow and All Russia, as part of the celebrations in honour of the 400th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty.

This bell is a copy of the thousand-pound bell that was injured during the fire of Moscow in 1812, donated to the Novospassky monastery by Tsar Peter I in 1717.

In 2013 the bell was cast according to old technologies at the bell-casting Tutaev factory of Nikolai Shuvalov and was named

"Romanovsky". It should be noted that the funds for its casting were collected for more than a year, and the work on the bell continued for eight months.



At present, when the restoration work on the bell tower is coming to the end, it became possible to install it on the fourth tier of the bell tower.

Preparation for the raising of the bell took about a month - a large-capacity crane, slings, winches was chosen. Windless weather on this day contributed to the safe raising of the bell. Now the main work will be done to fix it. And very soon the ringing of the bells of the monastery belfry will convoke believers to worship.



The exhibition "Diplomatic presents from Peter the Great to our days" opened at the residence of the Russian Ambassador in France. The opening ceremony was attended by the Minister of Culture of Russia Vladimir Medinsky.

The main part of the exposition is dedicated to the reconstruction of the interior of the famous Amber Cabinet of Peter the Great. In 1716 it was presented to the first Russian Emperor by the King of Prussia, Frederick William I. And it became known as the "eighth wonder of the world".

The exhibition for the first time presented a project to restore the famous interior, over which the specialists of the Tsarskoye Selo Amber Workshop worked.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/190885/



In Belgrade, On September 26, Cossacks from Russia delivered the myrrh-streaming "Nadym" Icon of Tsar-Martyr Nicholas II to Serbia for the veneration of the faithful. The image was first exhibited in the Church of St. Sava in Belgrade, together with icons of the Tsarevich St. Alexei, St. Sergius of Radonezh, and St. Seraphim of Sarov. A cross procession in eastern Serbian began on Sunday October 1st, following the Divine Liturgy, in which the icon of the last Russian Emperor will be carried throughout various cities and villages of the country, with the participation of representatives of the Russian Cossacks.



According to information in Serbian media, the Nadym icon of Tsar Nicholas II streamed myrrh this year in Donetsk on the July 17 feast of the Holy Royal Martyrs.

The icon of Tsar-Martyr Nicholas II was painted by order of the ataman of the Nadym district of the Siberian Cossack troops, the Cossack Colonel Sergei Crystal in 2003, in the Trinity-St. Sergius Lavra, to be carried in the cross procession from the Russian Golgotha to the Golgotha of the Lord in Jerusalem. It measures 5.75 ft. x 6.9 ft. The icon was blessed on the feast of the Romanovs that year, on the 85th anniversary of their martyrdom, and began streaming myrrh from the moment of its consecration. The icon is decorated with numerous gifts, including a pectoral cross and an episcopal Panagia.



September 27, 2017 in Moscow Philharmonic was the premiere of the documentary drama "The Last Night of the Last Tsar" - about the execution of the Imperial Family in the Ipatiev. It is part of the program of IX Grand Festival RNO. The project is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the 1917 revolution and continues the experimental line of festival events that unite music and the artistic word. The play "The Last Night of the Last Tsar" is based on a study of Edvard Radzinsky. He spent two decades preparing for his book *The Life and Death of Nicholas II*. In 1989-1990, for the first time in the USSR, the writer published a note by Yurovsky about the execution of the Imperial Family, as well as testimony of some participants in the execution and a telegram from Lenin to Yekaterinburg about the

impending destruction of the Imperial Family. The book instantly became a bestseller and went around almost the whole world.



September 5, 2017 in the Twelve-Column Hall of the New Hermitage opened the exhibition "Georg Friedrich Schmidt (1712-1775). Engraver of the King", dedicated to the work of one of the most important graphic artists of the XVIII century. For this first exhibition of the master in the Hermitage, about 70 sheets were selected, featuring high quality engraving art, entertainment, reflecting the breadth of the creative range of the artist and allowing you to focus on the most vivid and significant part of Schmidt's heritage that made his name famous - on engraved portraits. The Hermitage collection has the best of their samples, including those that today are considered absolute rarities. Except for a few sheets, all engravings in this exposition are exhibited for the first time.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/189668/



Billboards with quotations of the wife of the Tsar-Martyr Nicholas II, Saint Alexandra Feodorovna, were installed in different districts of Moscow. Billboards with quotes from the correspondence of the Holy Royal Martyrs appeared in different districts of Moscow. Devoted to love, marriage and family happiness, quotes from the personal diary of the Empress and her letters to her husband became part of the project of the Synodal Department for the Relations of the Church with the Society and the Media "Nicholas II and Alexandra Feodorovna. Words about love. " The project "Nicholas II and Alexandra Feodorovna. Words about love "is aimed at affirming family values in Russian society, as well as communicating truthful information about the life of the Imperial Family to people.

For more than a hundred years, the personal life of the family of the last Romanovs remains a target for myths and speculation. Meanwhile, the real history of their married life, based on faith, love and mutual respect, can serve as a model of family relations for our contemporaries.

"My zealous prayers follow you day and night. May the Lord keep you, let Him protect, lead and guide you, and lead you healthy and strong home. I bless and love you, as there was rarely anyone who was loved" - this is just one of the draft quotes that the Muscovites can meet on the streets of the capital.

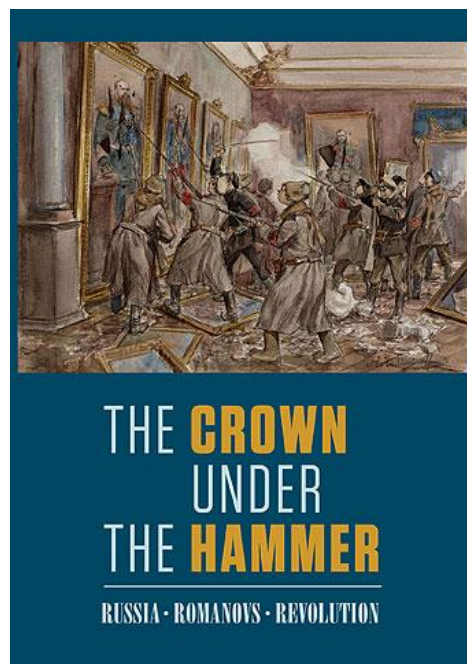
It is assumed that the project "Nicholas II and Alexandra Feodorovna. Words about love" will eventually become an example of an accessible and positive way to uncover unknown and half-forgotten pages of Russian history.



Herbert Hoover Memorial Exhibit Pavilion and Cantor Arts Center will show the exhibition "The Crown under the Hammer: Russia, Romanovs, Revolution" from Wednesday, October 18, 2017 to Sunday, March 4, 2018.

Marking the centenary of the Russian Revolution of 1917 this exhibition examines the political, social, and cultural upheavals that transformed Russia in the final decades of the Romanov dynasty and the first years of Soviet Communism. Jointly organized by the Hoover Institution Library & Archives and the Cantor Arts Centre, this dual-site exhibition features a wide variety of art objects and documentary material. Paintings and posters, photographs and films, rare books and decorative art objects alternately evoke the lost world of Russia's old regime and hint at the utopian future imagined by the nation's revolutionaries.

"The Crown under the Hammer: Russia, Romanovs, Revolution" opens October 18 in Ruth Levison Halperin Gallery, Lynn Krywick Gibbons Gallery at the Cantor Arts Centre and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Exhibit Pavilion, Stanford University, and runs through March 4, 2018. Admission is free.





“Princess Olga - A Wild and Barefoot Romanov” by HH Princess Olga Romanoff with Coryne Hall



Published in London by Shephard-Walwyn Ltd 2017 (Release October 10th, 2017)

Review by Sue Woolmans

It is always nice when a new book of Romanov memoirs is published and this is no exception. Princess Olga is the granddaughter of Grand Duchess Xenia, the daughter of her eldest son Andrew, and thus the great niece of Nicholas II. So in blood line, very close to the last Tsar but in reality quite distant - Princess Olga was born in Kent in 1950 during her father's second marriage when he was 53. So thus you would think, no Imperial memories. Chapter 1 instantly tackles this with Princess Olga telling us the tales she heard from her father in childhood. And the reader does have to remember these are second hand stories from father to daughter in a book of memoirs and not a history text book. Princess Olga thus rattles through the tale of Rasputin and states, for example, that there is “evidence to suggest it was Oswald Rayner from M16 who shot him”, without so much as giving even a reference to the book she found this information in. But then we get the fascinating tale of how her father met his first wife, how he ran a shop to survive in exile, and how he and his children came through WW2.

Princess Olga's mother also had an interesting history - she was descended from the McDougall flour family as well as a leading Finnish diplomatic family. And it was Olga's maternal great grandmother who was responsible for acquiring what is a constant theme in this book, Olga's home, Provender House near Faversham in Kent, England. Olga grew up there - being taught by governesses at home and playing with local farm children - hence the title of the book. She was her mothers only child and thus very protected. She was then catapulted into the London social scene with instructions to snare a rich husband - Olga was a deb with a coming out ball at the Dorchester. She married Thomas Matthew in 1975 and had four children.

Provender House gets several chapters to itself - deservedly so. It has a Grade II* preservation order on it, and dates back to the 13th century. Historical characters who lived there included the first Lord Knatchbull and Jane Austen's sister Fanny. But it gradually became more rundown as Olga's mother spent less and less on its upkeep. Eventually Olga inherited a wreck. She was undaunted and threw herself into restoration. And as luck would have it, was introduced to UK TV architect Ptolemy Dean who helped her and guided her towards English Heritage - a registered charity in the UK that helps preserve buildings of historic interest. The house looks lovely now both inside and out, though there is heaps more to do. As it is English Heritage, it is possible to visit, and if you are lucky, Princess Olga will act as a guide. See

<http://www.provenderhouse.co.uk/guided-tours/> There are also a host of ghosts to spot ...

The book concludes with recent Romanov history - the 1998 reburial followed by the reburial of Empress Marie Feodorovna, and a fascinating account of Olga revisiting her fathers childhood home Ai-Todor in the Crimea.

I have much enjoyed this book and recommend to anyone interested in how the Romanov family continued their lives in exile in the 20th century. I would also recommend it as a local history book to anyone who knows North Kent. I hope it becomes a best seller and contributes to the continued restoration of beautiful Provender House.

Under the hammer...

Romanov related items in Auctions



Sensational rediscovery of a Russian Imperial Portrait

Stockholms Auktionsverk has been commissioned to sell Konstantin Makovsky's magnificent portrait of Her Serene Highness Princess Yuryevskaya - the second, morganatic wife of Russian Emperor Alexander II.



The portrait depicts Catherine Dolgorukova (1847-1922), from 1880 – her Imperial Highness Princess Yuryevskaya, the second, morganatic, wife of Russian Emperor Alexander II. Their marriage did not last long, just one year because of the tragic premature death of the Emperor. The first acquaintance with Catherine, when she was still a young girl, took place in 1859, when Alexander II stayed with Prince Dolgorukov on the estate of Teplovka near Poltava, during military exercises organized on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava. Soon afterwards Catherine's father was financially ruined, and the Emperor took the children into his care: four brothers and two sisters. The girls were sent to the Smolny Institute. On Palm Sunday in 1865, Alexander II, when visiting the Smolny Institute, was presented to the seventeen-year-old Ekaterina Dolgorukova, whom he remembered. He immediately fell under the charm of

the young girl. They began to meet secretly, and soon Catherine became the Emperor's favourite. At that time, the Empress Maria Alexandrovna was already sick with consumption and bed-ridden.

The liaison between the Emperor and Catherine Dolgorukova caused great displeasure to many of the Romanov family and, above all, to the Tsarevich, the future Emperor Alexander III. But their attachment of was strong, sincere, mutual and stood the test of time. Even before their marriage, Ekaterina gave birth to four children to the Emperor: George (1872-1913), Olga (1873-1925), Boris (1876, died in infancy), and Catherine (1878-1959). After the death of Empress Maria Alexandrovna on May 22, 1880, and before the expiration of the period of mourning, on July 6, 1880, in the military chapel of the Tsarskoye Selo palace, the marriage of Alexander II and Catherine Dolgorukova took place, and in December she was granted the title of Princess Yuryevskaya, which was related to one of the family names of the boyar Romanovs. The children, legitimised retrospectively, also received the surname Yurievsky.

Konstantin Egorovich Makovsky - the last great Russian painter of Russia, "the artistic ceremony master," as he was called by contemporaries, painted many portraits of the Emperor and of his family members. It was not for nothing that Alexander II called him "my artist". Konstantin Makovsky had the opportunity to personally communicate with the Emperor, who repeatedly posed for him. Sergei Makovsky writes about this in great detail; one of the chapters of the memoirs "Father and My Childhood" is called "Portraits of Alexander II".

As Sergei Makovsky recalled, at the beginning of summer of 1880, the young Imperial couple retired to the Livadia Palace in the Crimea. Work immediately began on three portraits: that of the Emperor, of his young wife, and of their children: George, Olga and Catherine. The atmosphere in which these works were created was the warmest. Sergei Makovsky recalls: "In the Livadia atmosphere, he (the Emperor – E.N.) impressed everyone by his simplicity and cordiality. As the portraits of his wife, son and daughters were being painted, he attended all the sessions, gave cautious advice, joked,

affectionately scolded the naughty Gogu, and as a parting gift gave his father (K.E. Makovsky) candy and flowers to his "beautiful wife" (Yu.P. Makovsky) ".

Begun in Livadia, the portraits were finished in Petersburg. As Sergei Makovsky reported: "The sessions were interrupted by the Tsar's departure with his family to St. Petersburg, and the portraits were finished later. My father succeeded at once with the faces and heads of the Emperor and Princess Yuryevskaya; the bodies were added later, posed by models. Moreover, in St. Petersburg, before his death, the Sovereign repeatedly posed for his father, and the children were also brought to my father's studio later, when the effects of the (assassination) of March 1 had quietened down " The location of the original portrait of Alexander II (with his dog, Milord, sitting at his feet) is unknown, but several copies were made by the artist and one of these is kept in the State Tretyakov Gallery. "Portrait of the Children of the Her Imperial Highness Princess Yu." Was published in 1915 in the journal "Niva" (No. 42, p. 770); now it is in a private collection. But the portrait of the Princess Yuryevskaya disappeared from the view of specialists for a long time.

To establish the identity of the model presented here we were helped not only by the lady's resemblance to the famous photographs of the Princess, who was blue-eyed and dark-haired, had thin lips, a rounded chin and a characteristic nose shape, but other arguments also. First of all, the date on the image - 1880, as we recall from the memoirs of the painter's son, was precisely when the work on the entire series was carried out. Sergei Makovsky mentions the blue hood of Princess Yuryevskaya, in which she posed for the artist, which coincides with the colour of the clothes depicted. It is also significant that the dimensions of this portrait (190x107 cm) are close to the size of the portrait of children (191x111 cm). The accessories in the two portraits also form a single ensemble; the basket with flowers in the lower left corner at the feet of children finds a response in a vase with flowers on the right above the head of the Princess.

The portrait of Princess Yuryevskaya was shown at an exhibition of the St. Petersburg Society of Artists in 1913, as indicated in the exhibition catalogue, after which all traces of it were lost for a long time; now we can again appreciate this exceptional work by the outstanding artist.

The painting is to be sold at Stockholms Auktionsverk Fine Art & Antiques Auction in Stockholm, Sweden, 13 December 2017

See a video about it here - <https://vimeo.com/232431494>

Auction house Empire, Moscow, Russia on September 30

A miniature portrait of Emperor Nicholas I. On the reverse side is an inscription of the Emperor's monogram.

Unknown workshop, St. Petersburg ?, 1850? Gold, silver, gilding, bone, glass, watercolour. Weight 11.95 gr. Size is 44x38 mm.

The Emperor is depicted in the vice-uniform of the cavalry regiment with the stars of the orders of St. Andrew the First-Called and St. Vladimir.

The miniature is made from the portrait of F. Kruger in 1852.

Estimate: 380000-450000 rub. / 6300-7500 \$



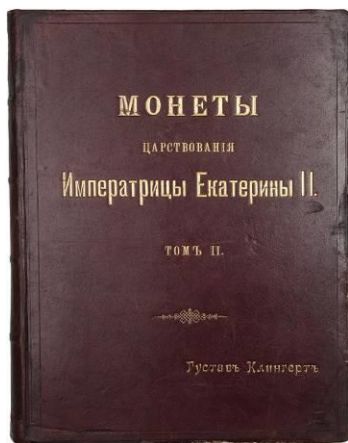


Photo of the Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich the Elder. "Abdullah Brothers", The Ottoman Empire, Constantinople, 1878. Size: 139x90 mm.

The Grand Duke is depicted in a frock-coat with Adjutant General's distinctions and with the insignia of the Order of St. George of the 2nd and 3rd degrees, and also with the gold weapon "For Bravery".

Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich the Elder (1831-1891) is the third son of Emperor Nicholas I and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, the younger brother of Emperor Alexander II. Engineer-General (1860), General-Field Marshal (1878), Inspector General in Engineering (1852-1891). Commander-in-Chief of the Guard and the St. Petersburg Military District (1867-1880), Commander-in-Chief of the Active Army (1876-1878). He was awarded the Order of St. George 2nd grade 15.7.1877, "For crossing the army through the Danube at Sistova" and St. George's 1st grade 29.11.1877, "For the mastery of 28 November 1877 by the strongholds of Plevna and the capture of the army of Osman Pasha, who stubbornly resisted for five months the valiant efforts of troops under the direction of His Highness", a golden sabres decorated with diamonds, with the inscription on the hilt "For the Transition through the Balkans in December 1877" 8.1.1878.

Estimate: 14000-17000 rub. / 230-280 \$



Grand Duke George Mikhailovich. Description of the coins of the reign of the Empress Catherine II. Spb. A. Benke, 1894. Front: 414h x 322 mm. In the individual all-leather binding of the era. A copy from the library of Gustav Klingert, as evidenced by super-exlibris on the front cover.

The Grand Duke George Mikhailovich (1863-1919) is the third son of Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolayevich and Olga Feodorovna, the grandson of Nicholas I. The famous numismatist and collector, the author of well-known works on Russian numismatics. Gustav Gustavovich Klingert (1836-1921) - Moscow merchant, manufacturer, outstanding Moscow enamel, numismatist and collector.

Estimate: 120000-160000 rub. / 2000-2600 \$



The Order of St. Vladimir of the 2nd degree. The firm of Albert Keibel, St. Petersburg, 1880-1890-ies. Gold, enamel. Weight 14.87 gr. The size is 55x49 mm. Hallmarks: "56" and the coat of arms of St. Petersburg on the ear, supplier of the Chapter of the Order "state eagle" on the upper ray under the enamel and the master "AK" on the bottom ray under the enamel.

Star of the Order of St. Vladimir. The firm of Albert Keibel, St. Petersburg, 1880-1890-ies. Silver, enamel, gilding. Weight 45,03 gr. The size is 88x90 mm. The hallmarks on the reverse side: the "84" sampler, the supplier of the Chapter of the Order "State Eagle" and the company "Cable", as well as the badge of the certificate, the coat of arms of St. Petersburg, the supplier of the chapters of the orders "state eagle" and the company "Cable" on the needle.

Sash of the Order of St. Vladimir of the 2-3rd degree. Unknown workshop, Russia, early 20th century. Moiré.

A case for the insignia of the Order of St. Vladimir of the 2nd degree. Unknown workshop, Russia, XIX century. Wood, leather, cardboard, velvet, bronze. The size is 164x106x30 mm. On the upper lid gold is inscribed in an ornamental frame: "Signs of the Order of St. Vladimir II degree."

Estimate: 2 500 000-2 800 000 rub. / 30 000-36 000 \$



Sheets from an album with 62 small-format amateur photographs of members of the Russian Imperial House, crews, interiors and exteriors of the Imperial yachts *Tsarevna* and *Polar Star*, the descent of a ship at the shipyard of the Baltic Shipyard, etc. 1890-1900's. The size of the sheet is 279x377 mm. The size of the photo is 53x157 mm, 85x86 mm, 55x80 mm, etc. The sheets are part of an album, most likely made by Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and one of the members of the Imperial Family and by someone from the entourage. The photographs show Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, Empress Maria Feodorovna, Grand Duke Peter Nikolaevich, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, Prince Peter Aleksandrovich Oldenburg, Valdemar, Prince of Denmark (the younger brother of Empress Maria Feodorovna), Prince Albert (future King of Belgium Albert I).
 Estimate: 250000-280000 rub. / 4100-4600 \$

Cup "In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the 39th of the Dragoon Narva's His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia Wilhelm I (13th Narva Hussar) regiment. 1705-1905."
 Unknown workshop, Russia, 1905.
 Enameled tin. The height is 107 mm.
 Estimate: 38000-42000 rub. / 630-700 \$



"Russian Enamel", Moscow, Russia, on September 30

Photo "Visit of the Imperial Family in Libau at the House of Baron Nolde". 1862.

Size 13.5x16.5 cm/With passepartout 19x22.5 cm.

In the margins an inscription (presumably performed by one of the members of the Imperial Family) with comments on the content of the picture and the date.

In 1862, Emperor Alexander II visited the Libau with Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich and the Grand Dukes Alexander (future Emperor Alexander III), Vladimir Alexandrovich, Sergius Alexandrovich and Prince Georgy Leuchtenberg with princesses Eugenia and Maria Leuchtenberg. At this time, their Majesty and Highness lived in the house of Shnobel, and the princes of Leuchtenberg in the house of Baron Nolde.
Estimate 8500 - 10000 rub.



Photo "Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna on a horse near the Cottage palace in Peterhof".

1875.

Size 16.5x21 cm/ With passepartout 21x26 cm. The embossed stamp "A. Yasvoin" in the photo.

Yasvoin Abram Ilich owns a workshop in St. Petersburg, but in the summer worked in Peterhof.

Estimate 14000 - 20000 rub.

"The family of the Tsarevich Alexander Alexandrovich goes to the bath". 1880.

Size 15.5x19.5 cm/With passepartout 19.5x22 cm. The embossed stamp "Paul Lanz" in the photo.

The picture depicts Tsarevich Alexander Alexandrovich (future Emperor Alexander III), his wife Maria Feodorovna and their children Nicholas (future Emperor Nicholas II), George, and Xenia. Estimate 12000 - 15000 rub.



Photo "Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna in the circle of family and confidants at their house in Langinkoski." 1889.

Size 17x22 cm/ With passepartout 22.5x28.5 cm. On the photographs Emperor Alexander III, Empress Maria Feodorovna, Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich, among others.

Estimate 18000 - 20000 rub.



Freeman's, Philadelphia, USA, on October 17

"The Lintern Archive" a photographic album of Russian Imperial interest, together with an historic letter, 1912-1918



Comprising: a photographic album of 66 rare private images of the Russian Imperial Family dating from 1912-1918, with pencilled marginalia possibly in the hand of and likely having belonged to Pierre Gilliard, 9 loose photographic prints, an August 8th, 1918 letter by William Lintern containing information about life in Yekaterinburg and the recovery of the remains of the Imperial Family, together with photocopies of related personal family documents, including: W. Lintern's passport, a record of W. Lintern's appointment as Vice-consul at Yekaterinburg in 1918, extracts from the final report of the British Engineering Co.. summary, the passenger manifest of the S.S. Nanking departing Vladivostok, Lintern's appointment letter from the British Foreign Office confirming W. Lintern's meeting with British foreign Sec. Lord Curzon. (8 items, multiple pages). H: 6, W: 9 in. (album)



The album is in exceptionally fine condition and is contemporary to the photographs, it appears to be of western European manufacture with a faux-leather cover stamped "Album" in Roman script in gold at lower left. The images are chronological, and many annotated with pencil dates to the side, visible only in raking light, some numbered on back. The quality of the images is crisp, the photographs in very fine condition, many pristine, with only slight creasing from mounting. Little fading or wear is present.

Photo listing: images of the Tsarevich and playmates in Russian naval uniforms performing manoeuvres in the company of Andrey Eremeyevich Derevenko.

- An image of the Tsarevich, Count Frederiks, the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, a lady-in-waiting (possibly Princess Obolensky) and Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich at Livadia

- Images of the interiors of the Alexander palace at Tsarskoye Selo

- Image of Tsar Nicholas II with his sister, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, Princess of Oldenburg at Livadia

- Image of the Emperor at Livadia with officers

- Image of the Imperial Children with their heads shaved (front)



- Image of the Empress and the Tsarevich at Livadia
- Image of the Imperial Children with their heads shaved (back)
- Image of the Emperor, the Tsarevich, and Grand Duchess Tatiana with Pierre Gilliard, looking at a machine gun. The notation "Peter[hof] 1914"
- Image of Tsarevich Alexei with his spaniel, Joy.
- Image of the Tsarevich and the Emperor with officers at lunch
- Images of the Tsarevich and the imperial family, likely Peterhof
- Images of the Tsarevich with others at the shore
- Image of the Emperor and the Tsarevich with a machine gun.
- Images of the Tsarevich in the snow
- Images of the Tsarevich, family members and staff boating at Peterhof and in the Finnish skerries, including images of Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich, the Emperor, the Empress, and Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolaevna
- Image of Pierre Gilliard with Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana Nikolaevna at Livadia
- Image of the Tsarevich with a female monastic.
- Images of the Tsarevich during WWI
- Images of the Imperial Family under house arrest at the Alexander Palace, Tsarskoye Selo
- Images of the Interiors and exteriors of the Governor's house at Tobolsk, including the parlor and the bedroom of Grand Duchesses Maria and Anastasia Nikolaevna.
- Loose Photographs. The loose photographs comprise three large format photographs of the Emperor on shipboard, and six small format photographs which are duplicates of other images in the album.

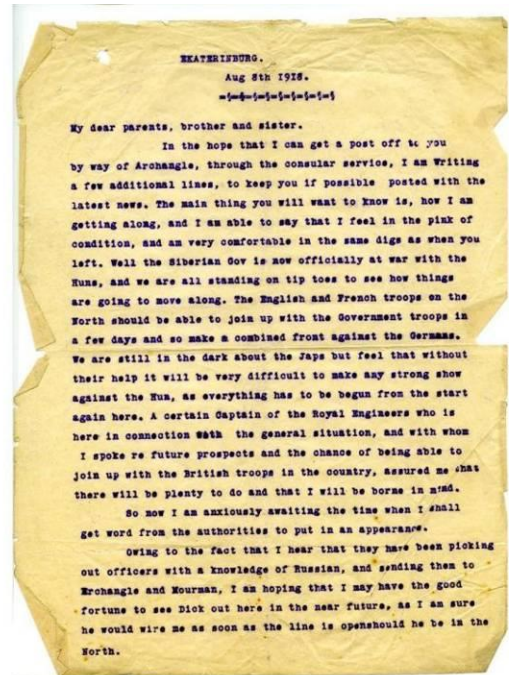
The letter - Two typewritten pages in violet ink, acceptable creases, folds, tears, minor losses, oxidation, edges brittle. Readable, clear, unaltered.

Photocopies - Various reproductions of Lintern-relevant documentation.

On Sunday, April 9, 2017, the BBC series "Antiques Roadshow" aired the results of an open day held on the grounds of Pembroke Castle in Wales. The highlight was an important Russian Imperial photograph album and related family documents from the descendants of William Lintern, a British subject resident in Ekaterinburg, Siberia, during the height of the Russian Revolution and the early days of the Russian Civil War. Lintern worked for the British Engineering Co. in Russia when he found himself brought into contact with the entourage of the imprisoned Russian Imperial Family.

William Lintern was born in 1891 in Dowlais, near Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales in 1891. He attended Dowlais Junior School and Cardiff High School. His father, Thomas Lintern, obtained the position of Chief Engineer and Superintendent in Hughsofka in Russia, a steel and mining town that had been created by another Welshman, John Hughes. The whole Lintern family moved to Russia when William was 20 years old. William left Hughsofka in 1915 to take a position as a representative for the British Engineering Company of Siberia (BECOS) and moved to Ekaterinburg where he was named British Vice-Consul at Ekaterinburg, and where he remained until 1919. It was at Ekaterinburg that he was presented with the offered lot.

On the Roadshow, the story presented was one that had been passed down within the Lintern family, stating that the photo album had been given to Lintern by "one of Empress Alexandra's maids" who had pressed him to accept the photograph album for safekeeping. Anna Demidova (1878-1918) was the only maid with the Imperial Family when they were arrested after the Revolution and she followed them into exile, first at the Governor's mansion at Tobolsk, and later in the "House of Special Purpose" [the Ipatiev House] at Ekaterinburg. Like the Imperial Family, Demidova was prohibited from leaving the



Ipatiev House, and so it is unlikely that the album was smuggled out of the last residence of the Romanovs.

The album, recently examined by Freeman's as well as by the noted Romanov scholar Dr. Helen Rappaport, has been determined to contain original photographs dating from 1912 through the imprisonment of the Imperial Family at Tobolsk in 1918, and closer inspection reveals handwritten marginalia in the album and on the backs of some of the photographs. The writing is now believed to be in the hand of Pierre Gilliard, tutor to the Imperial children. Some of the images are known to have been taken by Gilliard and have been previously published. A number, however, have not been published before, and are new to scholars. This new evidence suggests that the album was compiled by and belonged to Pierre Gilliard.

Pierre Gilliard (1879-1962) was a Swiss academic who was first hired in 1904 as a French tutor to the family of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, a cousin of the Emperor Nicholas II. He was recommended as a tutor to the daughters of Nicholas and Alexandra, and became part of the inner family circle. His role as tutor to the Tsarevich Alexei meant that he was a guest at some of the family's most private gatherings and privy to many of their private concerns including the heir's haemophilia. In 1919, Gilliard married Alexandra "Shura" Tegleva who had been a nursery maid to Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna, and who had remained in the family's service. Gilliard and Tegleva had been detained in the company of Charles Sydney Gibbs and Baroness Sophie Karlovna Buxhoeveden -- all at Ekaterinburg, but kept separate from the Imperial Family as foreign nationals. Gilliard chose to remain in Siberia after the execution of the Imperial Family, and assisted Nikolai Sokolov during his investigation of the murder of the Romanovs.

Present evidence suggests that this album, most likely compiled and annotated by Gilliard, was passed to Lintern by the former Imperial nursery maid Alexandra Tegleva, rather than by the Empress lady's maid, Anna Demidova.

The Letter - The accompanying letter, written by Lintern to his family in England on 9 August, 1918 is an important document of the period of the late Revolution and the early days of the Russian Civil War. The Lintern letter makes it quite clear that the ultimate fate of the Romanovs was a mystery to no one. The people of Ekaterinburg were aware that the Imperial Family had been held there, and that they had been murdered. The letter also reveals that the communists began immediate class reprisals among the gentry of Yekaterinburg, as was typical in the days of the "red terror."

The letter notes in plain terms that there were mass executions by the local communists, and that "They are finding the bodies of the townspeople who were murdered by the Soviet [sic], and each day has its ghastly [sic] toll of bodies, to be brought into the city and given a Christian burial. To see these funerals with anything from fifteen to sixty coffins in each, bearing the remains of the best townspeople, whose only crime was that they were of respectable families, having been put to death in the most brutal way, leaves an impression which one will never get rid of."

Lintern even notes that the murder of the Imperial Family, far from being in doubt or indeed, even in question, was well-known throughout the city as it was taken back under White control. "For the last two days, they have been pumping the water out of an old shaft in the forest [sic], around which they found traces of the ex-Royal Family, and I think there is no doubt that their bodies will be found at the bottom weighted down with stones."

It was not until six months later, in February of 1919, that the investigator Nikolai Sokolov arrived in Yekaterinburg to begin his inquest to discover what this important document already notes; that less than one month after the murder of the Imperial Family, their final fate was already known to the residents of Yekaterinburg.

A Russian Imperial two-colour gold and diamond-set enamel presentation ring

Fabergé, work master Michael Perkhin, St. Petersburg, ca. 1895

The ring cantering a diamond-set crowned cypher of Emperor Nicholas II on a blue enamel ground surrounded by nine old European-cut diamonds, the cypher flanked by four brilliants (two at each side), above an openwork two-colour gold and rose-cut diamond intertwined shoulder connecting to a reeded yellow gold shank, the interior engraved with a presentation inscription in Russian, "Vysochajshe pozhalovan" Gen.-Maioru P.O. Shcherbov-Nefedovichu" (Awarded by the highest authority to Lieutenant-General P.O. Shcherbov-Nefedovich); estimated total diamond weight: 5.30 cts. Ring size: 15 1/4 Total weight: 13.4 dwt.

Provenance: Presented to P.O. Shcherbov-Nefedovich by HIM Cabinet, 20 December 1897, original cost 940 roubles. Private collection, New York.

Rings bearing the cypher of the Sovereign had been given as personal gifts by Russian monarchs since the late eighteenth century, but their use became more frequent during the nineteenth, when the circumstances surrounding their presentation became codified under the reign of Emperor Nicholas I. While a ring might be presented at any time by the Emperor for services rendered or as a sign of personal favour, extravagant rings of this type were only granted according to the meeting of stringent requirements due to honourable length of service in the Army, the Civil service, or at Court.

This ring, of prodigious size, was executed by Michael Perkhin for Fabergé, and is unique in its form and in the opulent diamond encrusted ornamentation of its design, with a skilfully executed openwork band also ornamented with diamonds, and the interior engraved with the presentation inscription, "Awarded by the highest authority to Lieutenant-General P.O. Shcherbov-Nefedovich."

This work is a rare survival of the second highest rank of presentation rings, and perhaps the first of this class to be offered at auction. A similar ring, dating from the period of Alexander III, not by Fabergé, was exhibited at Peterhof and is illustrated in the exhibition catalogue (cf. Bulanaya, N.B. ; Muzei "Osobaiakladovaia" v Petergofe : k 400-letiiu Doma Romanovykh, Gosarstvennyi khudozhestvenno-arkhitekturnyi dvortsovo-parkovyi muzei-zapovednik v g. Petrodvortse, "Petergof", 2011. fig 25). Another related ring mounted on chrysoptase rather than enamel is in the collection of the Hermitage.

According to her book, *The Russian Imperial Award System During the Reign of Nicholas II 1894-1917*,



Ulla Tillander-Godenhjelm notes that rings of this type were presented to men who had reached level III on the Russian Imperial Table of Ranks. P.O. Shcherbov-Nefedovich earned the rank of Lieutenant-General on June 12, 1897 (thus attaining level III) and the ring is noted to have been issued by His Imperial Majesty's Cabinet later that year.

The Recipient Lieutenant -General Pavel Osipovich Shcherbov-Nefedovich (1847-1918), born February 15, 1847, was from a noble family of the Smolensk region, and served faithfully in the Imperial Army for decades before the Russian Revolution.

Shcherbov-Nefedovich received a military education at the Second Moscow Cadet Corps (1863), the 3rd Alexandrovsky Military School (graduating in 1865, and where he was granted distinction and his name engraved on the school honorary marble plaques), finally finishing his education at the Mikhailovsky Artillery School in the 26th Artillery Brigade. He finished his education at the prestigious Nikolaevsky Academy of the General Staff in 1874, 1st Class.

His military service record was impressive. P.O. Shcherbov-Nefedovich joined the service on August 27, 1863, became a lieutenant in 1866, a second Lieutenant of the guard in 1869, a Lieutenant of the guard in 1870, a member of the general Staff in 1873, Captain of the General Staff in 1876, Lieutenant Colonel in 1876, Colonel in 1879, Major General in 1889, Lieutenant-General in 1897 (which the offered lot commemorates), and General of the Infantry in 1906.

Shcherbov-Nefedovich served with distinction in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, and filled a number of important staff positions during his 54-year career. He was also noted as an exceptional teacher, and was on staff as a professor at the Nikolaevsky Academy of the General Staff from 1879 until his final promotion to Honorary Member of the Senior Council of the Academy in 1885.

Highly decorated, Shcherbov-Nefedovich was a knight of the Russian Imperial Order of St. Stanislas (3rd class 1869, 2nd Class 1885, and 1st class 1894), the Order of St. Anna (2nd Class, 1888, 1st class 1896) and St. Vladimir (4th class 1884, 3rd class 1892, 2nd class 1901), the Order of the White Eagle (1903), and the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky (1910).

His foreign awards included the Order of the Rising Star of Bokhara (1st class 1893), the Austrian Order of Franz-Josef (1st Class), the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown (1st Class), the Legion d'Honneur Croix du Commandre (1897), and the Order of the Rising Star of Bokhara with Diamonds (1900).

Shcherbov-Nefedovich served until the Russian Revolution. He died in Petrograd on January 9, 1918.