

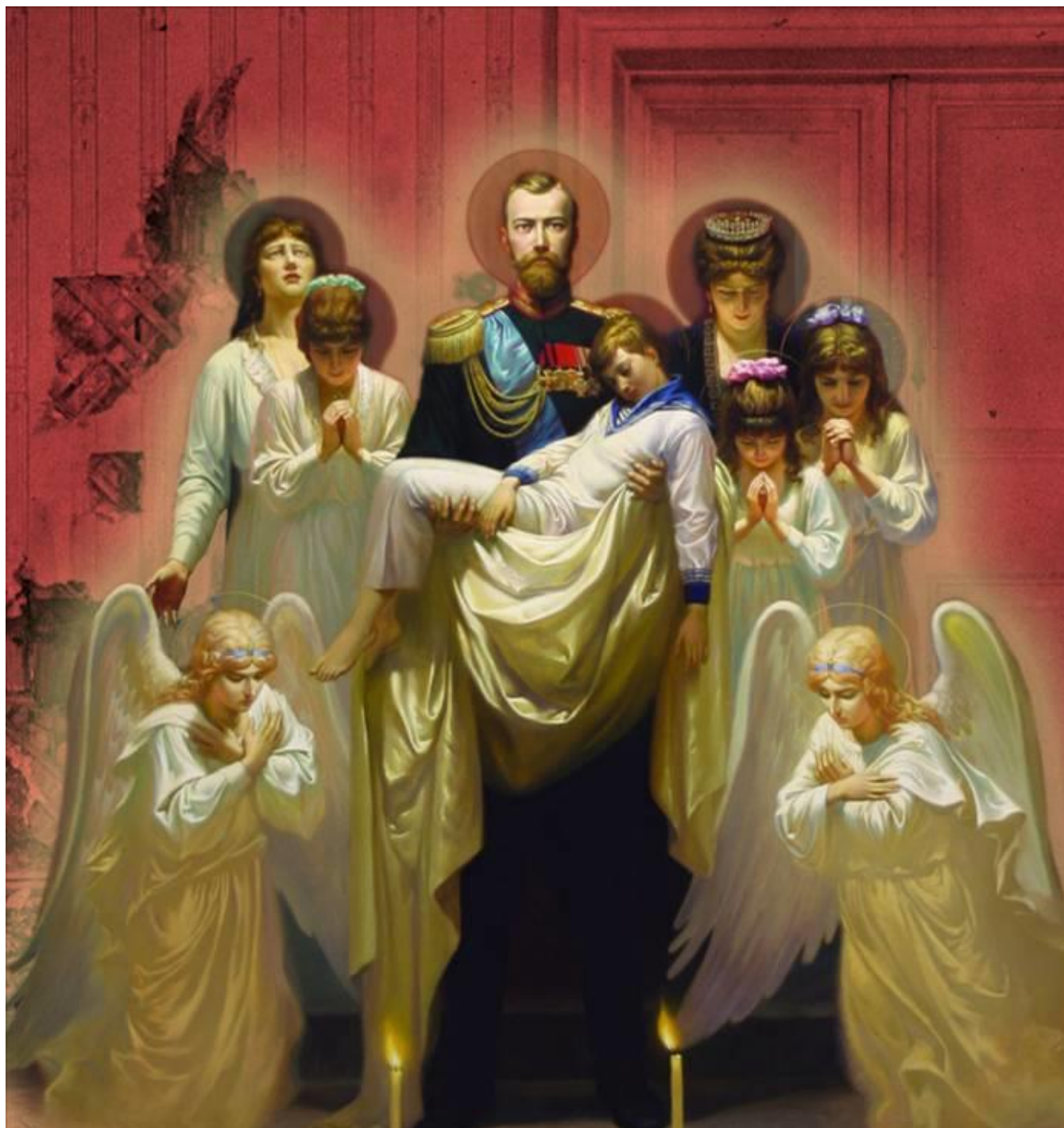


# Romanov News Новости Романовых

*By Ludmila & Paul Kulikovsky*

**№136**

July 2019



## Banner with apologies to Emperor Nicholas II

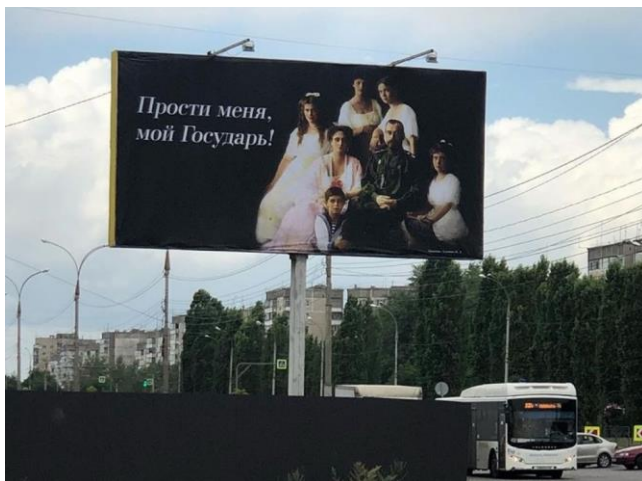
Early July, before the anniversary of the vile murder of Emperor Nicholas II, his family and most loyal servants, posters appeared traditionally along the roads in many Russian cities.



In Saratov a poster was again noticed with apologies to Emperor Nicholas II. This year it was placed in the micro district of the Agricultural Institute and on 50 Years October Avenue.

It is written on the banner: "Forgive us, Sovereign!". Also is mentioned that July 17th is the day of the martyrdom of the Imperial Family.

It was said that the organizer of the advertising campaign is a Moscow monarchist.



A billboard with a photo of the Imperial Family and the inscription "Not evil will conquer evil, but only love" appeared on Karl Marx Square in Novosibirsk.

According to the activist, these banners are necessary so that people do not forget about the tragic events that occurred with the Imperial Family more than 100 years ago.

In some areas of Lipetsk - Katukova Street, Central Market, Koltsevaya Square, locals saw billboards, depicting the family of Emperor Nicholas II, and the inscription: "Forgive me, my Sovereign!".

In social networks, many express their discontent about this. However, the content of the billboard does not violate the law on advertising, so it hangs here as much as the customer wants.





"Despite the fact that this topic is still not perceived in the society unequivocally, we are very glad that there are a lot of people who are ready to help us," explained Ivan Kvasnitsky. - There has not been a single incident with our billboards yet. I hope that they will not be in the future.

And even in Moscow appeared a banner.....of course bigger than everywhere else!  
"Forgive us, Sovereign" - on Schelkovskoe highway, 2. Moscow.



*Events in memory of what happened 101 years ago in Yekaterinburg and Alapaevsk – the murder of members of the Imperial Family and servants - and the celebrations of the Holy Royal Martyrs and Alapaevsk Martyrs, were held all over Russia.*

### **Cross procession in Petrozavodsk**

Already on Sunday, July 14, a cross procession in memory of the Imperial Family took place in Petrozavodsk.

With the blessing of Konstantin, Metropolitan of Petrozavodsk and Kareliay, the cross procession went from the Church of Panteleimon on Drevlyanka and was completed by a prayer in Kirov Square.

On the way there were several prayers stops. The procession was accompanied by a traffic police patrol and police officers.

The event was attended by over 150 people who are not indifferent to the fate of the Imperial Family and the Fatherland.

Video - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQKc-vS2\\_vY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQKc-vS2_vY)



СВЯТЫЕ ЦАРСТВЕННЫЕ МУЧЕНИКИ. ЖИВУТ БОГА О НАС!

По благословию митрополита  
Петрозаводского и Карельского Константина

**14 июля 2019 года состоится  
ЦАРСКИЙ КРЕСТНЫЙ ХОД**

**Начало в 15.00**

**МАРШРУТ ДВИЖЕНИЯ:**  
храм вмч. Пантелеимона – ул. Чапаева –  
пр. Ленина – ул. Куйбышева –  
Соборная площадь (Кирова)

Сбор в 14.45 у храма вмч. Пантелеимона.  
<https://vk.com/event168350625>





## The procession "from the Sovereign to the Saint"

The procession "From the Sovereign to the Saint" began on the morning of July 16 with a prayer service at the monument to Emperor Nicholas II in the former village of Taininskoe (now Mytishchi, Moscow region).



This procession on the route "Roads to Lavra is dedicated to the memory of the royal martyrs - Nicholas II and his family, and the memory of St. Sergius of Radonezh.

Then, it goes on an ancient pilgrimage route through the village of Pirogovo, Pushkino, the village of Eldigino, the settlements of Sofrino, Muranovo, the village of Artyomovo in Khotkovo to the Khotkovsky Pokrovsky Convent, where the relics of St. Sergius, the Monk Kirill and Mary are buried.

It ended on July 18, on the feast of St. Sergius of Radonezh when the pilgrims reach the walls of the Holy Trinity St. Sergius Lavra, where they participated in the Divine Liturgy.

More than 400 people participated and in the three days, passed more than 80 kilometers, with stops for rest, eating and overnight.

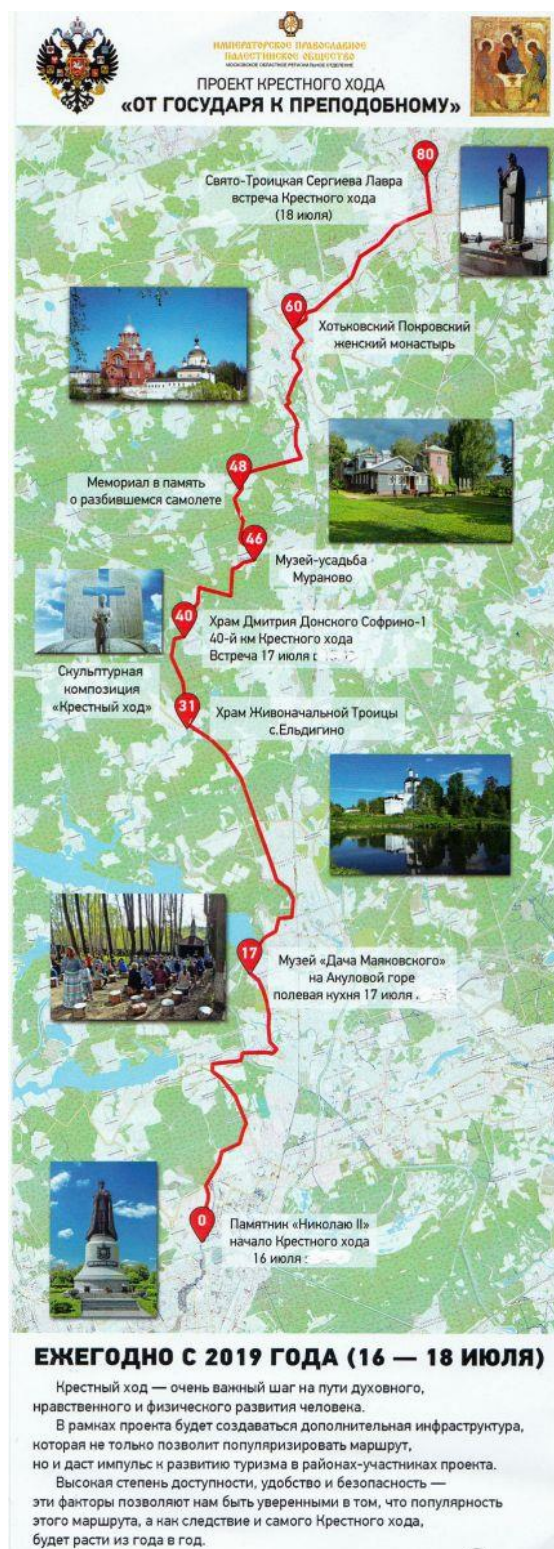
The main stop on the way was in the Sofrino-1 micro district, because there is a unique monument to the Romanov family.

Video -

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=pWJ7FVooXsA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=pWJ7FVooXsA)

A video from last year's procession -

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=MSQmNSaCSVQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=MSQmNSaCSVQ)







### **Embroidery copies of works of St. Tsarina Alexandra, Grand Duchess Elizabeth and Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna are presented in the Novo-Tikhvinsky monastery**

For the Tsar's Days in the Novo-Tikhvinsky Convent, unique embroidery collections were created - "Tsar's Embroidery" and "Swan". The first one is exact replicas of exquisite items that were once embroidered by Empress Alexandra and her sister, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

- As you know, the last Russian Empress and her sister were skilled needlewomen. They made gifts with their own hands, embroidered for charity fairs to help the sick and the poor. Some items embroidered by them have survived to the present day. The nuns took several embroidery patterns that had come down to us and repeated these patterns, the sisters of the monastery said.



Sisters-embroiderers worked on the Tsar's project for several months - they selected subjects, chose fabric, and embroidered. On each napkin or tablecloth worked 5-6 sisters worked on each napkin or tablecloth.

In addition, the nuns embroidered several items, for which they copied watercolours of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, the younger sister of Emperor Nicholas II.





Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna was 14 years younger than the Emperor, she was born in 1882. Especially close in spirit to the Imperial Family, she often accompanied the Imperial daughters when they left the palace, corresponded with them, and she was one of the few remained loyal to the Imperial Family after the revolution.

During civil war she managed to leave Russia with great difficulty. Since her youth, Olga Alexandrovna was a talented artist, many her watercolours created by her hand have been preserved.

"Embroidered swans swimming on the lake look like alive," noted the monastery.



According to the nuns, the entire embroidery can be not only seen in the monastery, but also purchased. Funds from the sale of products will go to support talented children who are engaged in the Transfiguration art studio created at the monastery - they study drawing, composition, colour science and other artistic wisdom, they noted in the monastery.



## A night procession took place in memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs

On the night of July 16-17, a night procession dedicated to the memory of Holy Royal Martyrs took place in Izhevsk.

At ten o'clock in the evening, the clergy and the parishioners of the city churches performed a public prayer service at the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, after which then they proceeded to the church at the Northern cemetery, consecrated in honour of the Royal Martyrs. On the way, the believers prayed to the Passion-bearers - Emperor Nicholas II and members of his family, who on that same night, one hundred and one years ago, were shot in Yekaterinburg in the basement of the Ipatiev House. In total, about 400 people took part in the march.



At the end of the procession on the territory of the Church of the Royal Martyrs a liturgy was performed under the open sky. The service was headed by Metropolitan of Izhevsk and Udmurt Viktorin, who was co-served by the dean of Izhevsk District, Archpriest Roman Voskresenskikh, rector of the church Archpriest Serge Sherman, secretary-referent of Izhevsk diocesan administration, Deacon Ilya Medvedev and the city clerics.

During the divine service, the combined choir of the city parishes and the children's choir of the Michael-Archangel Cathedral sang.

Completing the liturgy, Metropolitan thanked all those who took part in the procession and in the liturgy.

"The procession is not just a walk through the streets of the city. This is our prayer. Prayer may be different. You can pray standing at the icon with a lit candle, but prayer can also be in work and in good deeds. A cross procession is a prayer of repentance. And today we have gathered to repent for our



ancestors. Not only for those who participated in the execution of the Imperial Family, but also for those who participated in the fratricidal civil war, who participated in the persecutions of the Church. This is a whole generation from which we grew up. We must pray for them and repent.”

Vladyka also noted that such religious processions and divine services are held today in many cities of Russia, and the whole country is praying for the Lord to forgive our people for the sin of a regicide.



### Night liturgy on the day of memory of Sts. Royal Imperial Martyrs in Sretensky Monastery

On the night of July 16/17, 2019, when the Church honours the memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs, the night Divine Liturgy was traditionally performed at the Moscow Sretensky Monastery.

Together with the brethren of the monastery, more than 100 graduates of the Sretensky Theological Seminary, as well as numerous parishioners, served and prayed at the festive Liturgy.

At the end of the Divine Liturgy, hieromonk John (Ludishchev), acting deputy governor of Sretensky monastery, turned to the worshipers. He congratulated everyone on the day of memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs, thanked them for their common prayers and wished God's help.





## **Novospassky Monastery prayerfully honoured the 101st anniversary of the martyr demise of the Russian Emperor Nicholas II and his family**

On the night of July 16 to 17, with the blessing of the governor of Novospassky Monastery Bishop Dionysius, Divine Liturgy was committed in the church of the Venerable Roman, in the Romanov boyars crypt.

The Divine Liturgy was ordained by hieromonk Pavel (Gelystanov), in co-service with the monks.

The chants of the divine service were performed by the Missionary Choir "The Rule of Faith" under the direction of Regent M. Rogozinsky.



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## **Hierarchal liturgy was held in the Memorial Church on the Blood**

On July 16, 2019, on the eve of the day of the memory of the Royal Passion-Bearers an Episcopal Divine Liturgy was performed in the "Tsar's Room" of Church on the Blood - an altar on the site of the martyrdom of Tsar Nicholas Alexandrovich, members of his family and faithful servants.



Metropolitan of Tashkent and Uzbekistan Vincent, who headed the Yekaterinburg Diocese earlier, congratulated everyone on the eve of the feast of the saints of the Regal martyrs and thanked the metropolitan of Yekaterinburg and Verkhotursk Kirill for their work "in this holy place" and wished the help of the holy saints of God in carrying out the arch pastoral service.

Metropolitan Kirill thanked Metropolitan Vincent in his reply and noted that he, Vladyka Vincent, "is never a guest here," and that this is his, Vladyka Vincent's diocese.

Also, the ruling bishop recalled that today marks 30 years since the day of the first prayer at this holy place. Recall that on July 16, 1989, the first prayer service took place on the site of the Ipatiev House, in which several hundred people took part and for which the canon was read to the holy Royal martyrs. The prayer was organized by Anatoly M. Verkhovtsev - a church-public figure who established the location of mine No. 7 on Ganina Yama and determined the route by which the remains of the murdered Tsar's family were carried from Ipatiev House to this mine.

Metropolitan Kirill on behalf of His Holiness Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill conveyed thanks to the wife of Anatoly Mikhailovich - Svetlana N. Verkhovsky and handed her the Order of the Russian



Orthodox Church, the Reverend Euphrosyne, Princess of Moscow, in consideration of his assiduous work for the good of the Holy Church and in connection with the 75 anniversary of his birth.





### **The main service of the Tsar Days in Yekaterinburg, gathered 60.000 pilgrims**

On the night of July 16-17, 2019, the main event of the Tsar's Days the night Divine Liturgy began, in memory of the Royal Passion-bearers: Emperor Nicholas II, Empress Alexandra, Tsarevich Alexei, Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia, in Yekaterinburg, - exactly 101 years since, at night from July 16 -17, 1918 the atrocious murder of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovich and his family was committed. The Divine service takes place on the square in front of the lower side-altar of the Church-Monument on the Blood.

Ten bishops, about 200 priests and deacons, and about 60,000 believers from all over the country took part in it.

The Governor of the region Yevgeny V. Kuyvashev and the Mayor of the city of Yekaterinburg, Alexander G. Vysokinsky attended the service.

Metropolitan Kirill of Yekaterinburg and Verkhotursk welcomed all those gathered at the divine service on the night of the martyrdom of the holy imperial family.

- "Today, on the 101st anniversary of the departure from this life to the eternity of the Holy Imperial Family, we gather here in this holy place. And thanksgiving to God, who leads all of us to him alone, led by paths to salvation, that we all do not sleep this night, do not rest, but offer our souls, our words, and our prayers to the throne of God. And this is mercy and God's blessing."

The Metropolitan expressed the hope that in a common prayer in the procession to bring prayers to God, so that He, as before, would preserve the land of the Russian people and the people.

- And so that holy Orthodoxy becomes the breath of life for all those who live with us. May God grant you health, God's help and blessings for all the time to always remember the price paid for this freedom for us - the freedom of our faith, the freedom of our country. And today, a special blessing from the Holy Royal Martyrs to all of us," concluded Metropolitan Kirill.





Broadcast of the full night Divine Liturgy from the Church-monument on the Blood in Yekaterinburg - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sGNn0SvdYOI&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR1elrj5s1EWhVhzGH1DmCxXEmv7D6S9YugYKWzeM8wgrind\\_8DShluUZ40](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sGNn0SvdYOI&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR1elrj5s1EWhVhzGH1DmCxXEmv7D6S9YugYKWzeM8wgrind_8DShluUZ40)



After the Sacrament of Communion, at 02:30, the procession began to the monastery of the Royal Passion-bearers.

Among the pilgrims there were entire families, women with wheelchairs, old people, many carried banners or heavy icons in their hands.

The head of the Yekaterinburg diocese, Metropolitan Kirill, and the former head of the diocese, and now the metropolitan of Tashkent and Uzbekistan Vikenty, led the procession.



The thousands of people started to walk from the city centre, and then along Khalturin, Tekhnicheskaya and Reshettskaya, through the village of Shuvakish, the pilgrims walked 21 kilometres to the monastery in the name of the holy Royal Passion-Bearers.

The streets along the route were blocked for the procession. They were followed by Cossacks as guards.

Believers went with Orthodox chants, and the column itself stretched along the road for almost a kilometre. People admit it was easier to go this year. Although the weather was not pleasing at the beginning, it was raining at night.

Toilets for pilgrims were set up along the way, this time there were enough for everyone.

For the first time, I participated in cross procession, I first walked last year, but then there were many more people. Today they walked calmly, even though they were tired a little," said a local resident.





Believers reached the monastery in Ganina Yama by seven o'clock in the morning. The procession was greeted with a bell ringing, and it ended with a moleben to the Holy Royal Martyrs.

The arrival at the monastery was not without conflicts.

The guards had an argument with some pilgrims who carried an icon depicting Rasputin. The guard explained that he was not canonized. "Rasputin will not save you. Only Christ, he suffered for you on the cross," he said.

Also, the guards at first did not want to let a man with children into Ganina Yama territory - as the whole family was disguised as Romanovs. The workers of the monastery for a long time tried to convince the Orthodox cosplayers that they were wrong, but then they were still allowed to pass.

Immediately after the prayer, people began to go home. Many moved in the direction of the village Shuvakish to take the train. This year special buses were organized - some went to Yekaterinburg, others to Sredneuralsk.

Other believers went to the pilgrimage centre in Ganina Yama, to have porridge and tea.



In the early 1990s, His Holiness Patriarch Alexy II blessed the construction of the church in memory of All Russian Saints at the site of the destroyed Ipatiev House.

In the early 90s, on the night of July 16-17, at this place, with the blessing of the Bishop of Yekaterinburg Nikon, night liturgy and the first Tsar's religious processions to Ganina Yama began - the place of the supposed burial place of the Imperial Family remains.

In 1991, with the blessing of Archbishop Melkhizedek the first worship cross was installed on Ganina Yama. On July 17, 1992, the first, then "spontaneous" Tsar's religious procession arrived at the supposed place of burial of the remains of the Imperial Family. Thus, the tradition of Tsar days began.



In the 90s only a dozen of believers participated in the procession. In 2000, the procession gathered about 300 people. In 2002, the first diocesan procession took place, headed by the Archbishop of Yekaterinburg and Verkhoturye Vikenty. 2 to 3 thousand pilgrims and about 100 clergy took part in it.

On July 12, 2003, an act was signed on the commissioning of the Church on the Blood. On July 16, 2003, the upper chapel of the Church on the Blood in the name of All Saints in the Land of Russia was consecrated. July 16-17, 2003, the first Divine Liturgy took place in the consecrated Church on the Blood. After Night Liturgy all the believers - about 7,000 people - participated in cross procession to Ganina Yama.

Since then, the Royal Procession began to collect tens of thousands of pilgrims from around the world.



In July 2018, the year of the centenary of the martyrdom of the Royal Passion-Bearers, more than 100,000 people took part in the procession, headed by His Holiness Patriarch Kirill of Moscow and All Russia.

The route of the procession from year to year has been clarified and became closer to the historical path of taking the bodies of the Royal Passion-bearers to the place of their first burial - Ganina Yama. However, the last part, the next day's transfer of the Imperial Family remains from Ganina Yama to Porosenkov Log - their final burial place is still not added to the Cross Procession. It looks like, it will only happen when the Church accept the "Yekaterinburg remains" as being the Imperial remains.

Videos - 1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zSJ39bGVkQ>

2) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BnX-rTAu0Vg>

3) [https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article\\_id/347585](https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/347585)

4) <https://otr-online.ru/news/krestnyyhodpamyatisemiromanovyhproshel-v-ekaterinburge-129997.html>

5) <https://iz.ru/900206/video/v-ekaterinburge-pochtili-pamiat-nikolaia-ii-i-ego-semi-krestnym-khodom>

6) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=2&v=9j1qE4aoswA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=9j1qE4aoswA)

7) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gifpmbLMQEA>

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## For the first time, the State Duma deputies honored the memory of Nicholas II and his family

On 17 of July State Duma deputies at the plenary meeting, for the first time honored the memory of the last Russian Tsar Nicholas II and his family, who were shot in 1918. The relevant proposal was made by the chairman of the lower house of the Duma Vyacheslav Volodin.

"Today we are making a proposal to honor the memory of the last Russian Tsar, the innocent victims, all those who died in the crucible of the Civil War", he said.

The State Duma Speaker stressed: reconciliation begins when we all understand that the repetition of this is unacceptable.

"I think the fact that today all the factions of the State Duma honored the memory of the innocent victims is a good basis to talk about the future", added Volodin.



Deputies of the lower house of parliament supported Volodin's proposal and honored the memory of the Imperial Family with a minute of silence.

Deputy Andrei Isaev added that this gesture could become an annual parliamentary tradition to honour of the memory of those killed in the civil war in the beginning of the 20th century.

"The civil war in the hearts of many has not stopped yet. Many consider themselves red or white. Today, the Russian Duma has shown: we must respect our past, and in the future there should be no place for civil confrontation. We mourn all the victims of the civil war regardless of their political convictions," - the politician emphasized.

According to Isaev, all representatives of the Russian parliament agree that any political debate should be conducted peacefully and democratically, and the country should develop "without stagnation and revolutions."

The first deputy chairman of the Committee on State Construction and Legislation, Mikhail Yemelyanov, told - "We decided to honor the memory on the day of the death of the Tsar. Whoever wants - will rise, who does not want - will not rise," said Yemelyanov.

Everyone stood up, even the deputies from the Communist party, except one who left the hall.

Video - <https://dumatv.ru/news/deputati-gosdumi-pochtili-pamyat-nikolaya-ii-i-ego-semi--rasstrelyannih-v-1918-godu>



## Bust of the Tsar-Martyr in the village of Eremino

In the Tsar Days, a joyful and momentous event was held in the village of Eremino, Zavolzhsky Prospect District (Volga river rural settlement) consecration of bust of St. Sovereign Emperor Nicholas II.

The bust is installed next to the Church of the Royal Passion-Bearers, erected last year in Eremino and consecrated on the night of July 16-17, the centenary of the villainous execution of the August family together with faithful servants.

Archpriest Pavel Sazhin, a dean of the Zavolzhsky district, with assistants and benefactors made a lot of efforts to perpetuate the memory of the Tsar Passion-Bearer, and the installation of his bust was another proof of the revival of historical memory.

Fr. Peter Vlaschenko says:

"The bust of St. Emperor Nicholas II Alexandrovich is made on the basis of a pre-revolutionary monument to the Emperor, brought from the Crimea, and is made in the Moscow art studio of Nikolai A. Klykov, grandson of the famous Russian sculptor and public figure Vyacheslav Klykov.

The bust was commissioned by the regional public organization "Orthodox Mission for the Revival of Spiritual Values of the Russian People" (Moscow) and donated to the Kineshma eparchy. Busts of the Holy Tsar Nicholas were established in many cities in Russia and abroad: Moscow, Vladivostok, Kursk, Tambov, Tobolsk, the Crimea, the Volgograd region and other cities of Russia, as well as in New York, Melbourne, Messina.

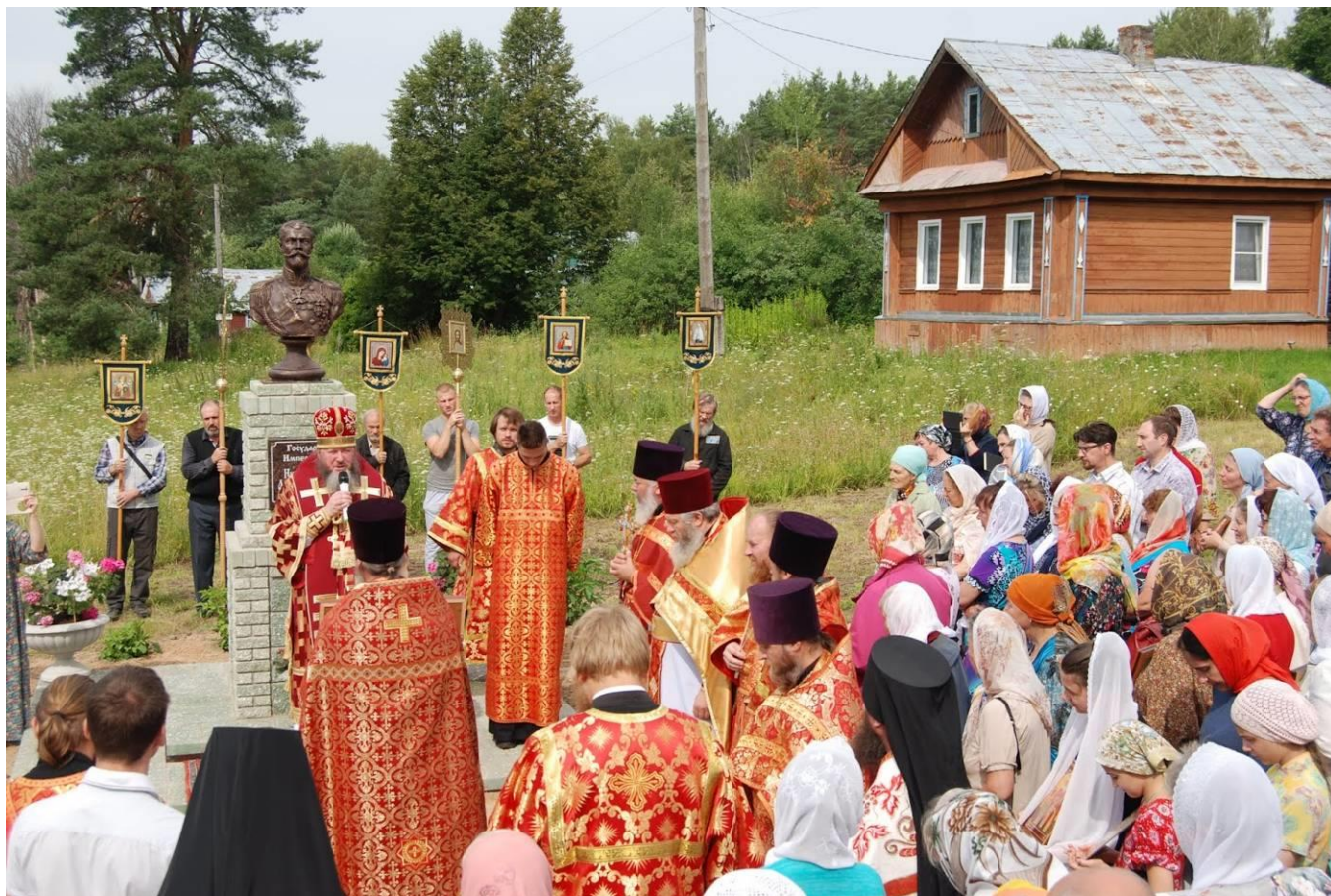


On July 17, a service was held in Eremino village in the Church in honor of the Royal Passion-bearers. The service was headed by Bishop Hilarion of Kineshma and Palekh. The bishop consecrated the bust of Saint Emperor Nicholas II, which is installed on a pedestal in front of the church.

The church was filled to capacity. The parishioners prayed for the rest of all members of the Romanov family.

During the cross procession, the bell ringing filled people's hearts with spiritual joy.







## Remembrance of the Holy Royal Martyrs in the city of Bologoye

On the Memorial Day of the Holy Royal Passion-bearers, a traditional city religious procession was held in honour of the 101st anniversary of the martyrdom of the Tsar Family. The procession participants proceeded along the route - from the Holy Trinity Church to the walls of the Church of Tsarevich Alexei, the building now houses a sports and technical club.

The procession began immediately after the divine liturgy in the Holy Trinity Church in Bologoye, was led by Archpriest Vasily Sadzhenitsa of Bologovsky District. A religious procession took place along the central streets of the city with moleben singing and akathist reading to the Holy Royal Passion-Bearers.



This year more than a hundred people took part in the procession. During the procession, the participants made a number of stops: at the Memorial Chapel, at the chapel under construction at the St. Nicholas the Wonderworker in the park, at the church-chapel of St. Tikhon of Zadonsk, where the parishioners of the church met the pilgrims with a bell-ringing chime.



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## Cross procession in Simbirsk

On July 17, on the day of memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs, a procession took place in Simbirsk. It was organized by the Ulyanovsk Regional Public Organization, and "The Trinity Community of Simbirsk Land". Metropolitan Anastassy blessed the Cross procession.

Believers passed from the Resurrection-Germanovsky Cathedral to the Worship Cross on Cathedral Square, where prayer was performed.





Congregational prayer was led by the Dean of the Savior-Ascension Cathedral, Archpriest Dmitry Savelyev, and the Dean of the Resurrection-Germanovsky Cathedral, priest Anthony Zakurdaev. At the end, Father Dmitry addressed the believers:

"Every year, on this day, the day of remembrance of holy royal passion-bearers, our spiritual torments and our intellectual disputes are exacerbated. We all think about what the place of the holy Martyrs in the history of Russia is, reflecting on our attitude towards them. Many, glorifying them, say that the times of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas were the times of the highest prosperity of the Russian land, the pinnacle of its economic, social, spiritual and cultural development. Of course, this has its own truth. Often, we compare the current situation in the country with the year 1913, comparing wealth, national income, population, economic situation.

But, probably, not for economic successes and not for professional achievements, the Lord glorified the last Russian Emperor. The Lord glorified him for his deep faith, piety, and devotion to his people. Emperor Nicholas is canonized as a passion bearer. He and his entire family gave their lives to ensure that there was no civil war in the country. He was told that if he did not abdicate the throne, then a war would happen, the whole country would collapse. He sacrificed himself so that troubles would not come to us. Unfortunately, the sacrifice was in vain. Rivers of blood were spilled, there was a revolution, a civil war began. There was a general hardening, bitterness and retreat from the faith. But, nevertheless, the feat of the last Russian Emperor, which had no results, is dear to us. It is valuable because the Emperor took responsibility for the whole country, for all the people.



Every year, on the day of the killing of the Imperial family, we offer prayers, we repent, we reflect on what our ancestors did, we try to learn the lessons of history. Our prayers are very sincere, very tearful, because we know how deeply our people can fall in unbelief, and how they can rise in piety and the Christian faith. I wish the blood of the martyrs, the blood of the passion-bearers on our land to grow and flourish the fruits of faith. Not from the fact that people say something and do something. But because people accomplish great feats, they sacrifice their lives for the sake of their neighbour, for the sake of their faith. A sample of this sacrifice was shown to us by the last Russian Tsar. He sacrificed not only his life, but also the life of his loved ones.

God grant that such a sacrifice is no longer required, that by our faith, by our piety, we raise the Orthodox faith in our land, grant it a height that does not require the return of the monarchy, nor the return of the old golden ages, but will make the new Christian times, times of kindness and charity. On the day of the memory of the Royal Martyrs, we offer our prayers, our repentance, our promise not to retreat from the Orthodox faith, as the last Russian Emperor did not depart from it."





## **Believers of Achinsk city honoured the memory of the Holy Royal Passion-Bearers by a car procession**

On July 17, the Memorial Day of the Emperor Nicholas II, Empress Alexandra, Tsarevich Alexei, the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia and the passion-bearer of the righteous doctor Eugeni, the parishioners of the churches of Achinsk deanery made a car procession around the city. The faithful was accompanied by priest Alexy Alexandrov of the Achinsk Kazan Cathedral.

The parishioners prayed to the Holy Royal Passion-Bearers at the worship crosses installed at the entrances to the city, and ended the procession at the worship cross installed at the site of the Trinity Cathedral destroyed during the soviet time.



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## **Cross procession in memory of the Imperial family in Kuzbass**

In 2019 the city of Leninsk-Kuznetsky again was the centre of commemorative events in Kuzbass. On this day, the Divine Liturgy was performed by the Metropolitan of Kemerovo and Prokopevsky Aristarkh on the square near St. Sergius Radonezh church. His Eminence was served by a council of 20 priests and three deacons.

The chants were performed by a choir of clergymen of the Kemerovo diocese and students of the Kuzbass Orthodox Theological Seminary conducted by Archpriest Sergiy Gudkov.

The first deputy governor of the Kemerovo region, Vyacheslav N. Telegin, the head of Leninsk-Kuznetsky, Konstantin A. Tikhonov, representatives of the Siberian coal-energy company attended the service.

The prayer was supplemented with petitions for the unity of the Orthodox Church, and Metropolitan Aristarkh traditionally prayed for peace in the fraternal Ukrainian land.





A sermon before the communion of the laity was given by priest Michael Shkarupo, rector of the church of saints, Blessed Peter and Fevronia, Princes of Murom.

At the end, Metropolitan Aristarkh led a prayer service and cross procession to the monument to the Emperor and Passion-Bearer Nicholas II. It was installed on the square near the city house of culture in 2017.

The monasteries of the city, sisters of mercy and pilgrims from different cities of Kuzbass took part in the procession. It was several kilometres long, and completed with a prayer at the monument. The metropolitan uttered a word devoted to the life and circumstances of the death of the Royal Passion-Bearers.

The event ended with the glorification of all the saints who shone in Russia - the choir sang the song "Russian Land".



Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nAZ7cC9Jn8Q>



## **A procession for the Holy Royal Martyrs was held in Orel**

On July 17-18, the Orthodox Church celebrates the 101 anniversary of the martyrdom of the Holy Royal Passion-Bearers - Sovereign Nicholas II and his family, as well as the Holy Martyrs Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and the nun Varvara. Traditional prayer processions are timed to this date. Thus, on July 17, in Orel, with the blessing of Metropolitan Orlovsky and Bolkhovsky Tikhon a cross procession took place from the Church of the Iberian Icon of the Mother of God to the skete of the New Martyrs and Confessors of Russia in the Medvedevsky Forest, where the hieromonk John Biryukov performed a prayer.



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## **A cross procession in Simferopol on the anniversary of the murder of the Imperial Family**

July 17th. Kryminform - A procession in memory of the murdered family of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II, blessed by Metropolitan of Simferopol and Crimean Lazar, was held in the Crimean capital on the day of the 101st anniversary of the murder of the Imperial Family. More than a hundred people took part in it.



The procession began at the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral in the centre of Simferopol. Participants walked along Serov Street, through an underground passage to the monument to Catherine II. A prayer service for the Imperial Family held near the monument.

“Throughout Russia today there are religious processions. And we, too, in Simferopol, want to honour their memory and services, and with this procession, so that the Lord preserves our Fatherland, our church,” - said the dean of the second Simferopol church district, John Shiman.



According to the clergy, the Imperial Family considered Crimea a "good place". In honour of the Romanovs, many churches were built on the peninsula. "Even here in Simferopol we have about four churches," - Shiman said.



### **Tsar Nicholas II was commemorated in Feodosia**

On July 17, parishioners of the Feodosian churches and priests gathered near the icon of the Holy Tsar's Martyrs to pay tribute to the murdered Tsar Nicholas II, his family and faithful servants.

### **In Kursk, Orthodox youth honoured the memory of the Imperial Family**

17 July. Gtrkkursk - Today, Orthodox people celebrate the Day of Remembrance of the Holy Royal Martyrs. 101 years ago, the family of the last Russian Emperor was shot in the basement of the Ipatiev House. In Kursk, the participants of the International Congress "Commonwealth of Orthodox Youth" prayed in the church in honour of the saints, together with parishioners.

In many families of the first wave Russian émigrés, the last Russian Emperor was honoured even before canonization at home. Almost 20 years earlier, Nicholas II with his wife and children were canonized as saints.

On this day, almost 90 participants of the Commonwealth Orthodox Youth International Congress, from Australia, Canada, Moldova also prayed to the Royal Passion-Bearers. A young Indonesian has the Emperor as heavenly patron. In the future, he hopes to become the father Nikolai and return to their



hometown. Now he is receiving a spiritual education in Moscow. In Indonesia, the Orthodox community is small, only two churches.



Nikolai, Indonesian, a participant of the International congress, Indonesia: "There are a lot of beautiful churches in Russia. For me, Orthodoxy is not just a religion. This is Christ. And Christ is the Truth."

The "participants" have a big program. They already visited many shrines of the Kursk region. After the service - on the road. They plan to visit the Trinity-Sergius Lavra and the churches of Moscow.

Albina Emelianenko, participant of the International Congress "Commonwealth of Orthodox Youth", DNR: "It's great to visit churches. But it is very important to communicate with like-minded people, to exchange experiences. Experience parish life. This is an important, cool project."

The project is especially useful to those who come from foreign countries. Each parish fights against the complete assimilation of youth. When church schools teach Russian language, literature, history. Archpriest Gabriel Makarov, rector of St. Nicholas Church in Brisbane, Australia: "With each generation we lose something. So that the children do not crumble completely, we have to start from scratch, try to instil in them belonging to the Russian spirit. God somehow helps. Young people are growing, they consider themselves Russians, although sometimes they did not stand on the Russian land."

It is a great opportunity for young people from abroad to visit Russia. After a trip to Moscow, they will return to Kursk.

Video - [http://gtrkkursk.ru/lenta-novostei/17072019170000\\_1.html](http://gtrkkursk.ru/lenta-novostei/17072019170000_1.html)

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### **In memory of the Imperial Family, believers in Krasnodar went along the main street of the city**

The cross procession, blessed by Metropolitan Yekaterinodar and Kuban Isidor, began from the Military Cathedral of Prince Alexander Nevsky. Cossacks of the Kuban army, social activists and believers came, many were with their families.

The parishioners carried icons, and some had a family photo of the Romanovs. As soon as the procession began to move, the men and women began to sing "Have mercy on us" together, and the clergy read the prayers on the way.

- It is difficult to overestimate the historical and spiritual value of this event - says Oleg Bely, of the Kuban Cossack army.

- In difficult times, the Imperial Family did not leave their homeland Russia, although there was an opportunity to go abroad to save the children. But the Sovereign made a firm decision to stay and carry





their cross to the end. They gave us an example to follow, that no matter how hard it is in life, we must remember our responsibility, first of all before faith, our homeland, our beloved Russia.

The route of the Cross procession passed along the central street of the city - Krasnaya. On the way passersby joined in with a prayer. The children parted in front of the slender column, watching it with reverence.

A resident of Krasnodar Inna Belan takes part in the procession for the first time, she joined the procession from the very beginning, carefully holding the icon in her hands, the girl thanked God for this opportunity.

"This icon was brought from Yekaterinburg, I was in the old Ipatiev House, which is now called the Church on the Blood, where the Imperial Family was shot," Inna says. - And also in the monastery, where their bodies were burned. This day is special for me, because I was in those places ... I read a lot, and I know a lot about the Emperor, I honour his entire family. And, of course, I could not help but go today in the cross procession together with other believers ..."



The smallest participants are 6-7 years old. They walk in silence, respectfully look at the clerics ahead. Despite such a young age, children know what the memorable date is devoted to, and they already honour the history of their homeland.

The procession at the chapel-chapel of Alexander Nevsky was completed with a prayer for the saints of the Holy Royal Martyrs.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfh0BffJpII>

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## Procession in memory of the Imperial Family in St. Petersburg

17 July. Rosbalt - Believers participated in cross procession around the Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood in the centre of St. Petersburg on the day of the execution of the Imperial family.

The procession participants were holding portraits of Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra Feodorovna, as well as icons and black-yellow-white imperial flags.





## Cross procession in memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs in Kiev

On July 17, Kiev, like other cities and towns of Ukraine, prayerfully honoured the memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs on the 101st anniversary of their martyr's death.

On the night of July 17, Divine Liturgy was celebrated at the Holy Dormition Kiev-Pechersky Lavra and the Trinity Ioninsky Monastery. On the day of the memory of the Imperial Family, prayer celebrations were held in most of the churches of the Ukrainian capital.



The traditional cross procession through the old district of Kiev also took place; it went from the walls of Kiev Pechersk Lavra, made a stop in front of the Rada (Parliament of Ukraine) and arrived in the Holy Protection Monastery, founded by Grand Duchess Alexandra Petrovna. She received monasticism with the name Anastasia. Later she and became an Abbess, and now is glorified among the choir of the venerable saints.



## An exhibition about the Imperial Family in Pereslavl-Zalesky

On July 17, 2019, a photo exhibition dedicated to the family of the last Russian Tsar was opened in Pereslavl-Zalesky, in the library named after Malashenko.

Archpriest Alexy Morozov, head of the Missionary Department of the Pereslavl Diocese, opened the exhibition with a narration about the earthly journey of the Tsar's family.

The greatest happiness for the family of Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna was the elevation, the high spirituality of their relationship. And if they were not an Imperial Couple, they would still be the richest people in the world: after all, love is the highest wealth and happiness.

Emperor Nicholas II often likened his life to the tests of the sufferer Job, whose day of memory falls on the birthday of the Tsar. Having accepted his cross as the biblical righteous, he endured all the tests sent to him firmly, meekly and without a shadow of grumbling. "Their true greatness did not stem from their Royal dignity, but from that amazing moral height."

The head of the Department of Culture of the Department of Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sport of the Administration of Pereslavl-Zalesky Svetlana A. Doynikova stressed the importance of knowledge and study of history, reading and cultural development.



The prior of the Znamensky Church presented Gratitude Letters for the preparation and holding of the "Crowned Family" exhibition to Lyubov A. Tyutlyaeva, Director of the Central Library, and librarian Tatyana Shutova and Historian Lyudmila A. Lykova. The exhibition runs until the end of August.

The exposition was prepared by the Missionary Department of the Pereslavl Diocese with the participation of the Moscow Sretensky Monastery.





### **Martha and Mary Convent of Mercy honored the memory of the Great Martyr Grand Duchess Elisabeth Feodorovna**

On July 18, 2019, the Day of Remembrance of the Great Martyr Grand Duchess Elisabeth Feodorovna was celebrated in the Martha and Mary Convent of Mercy in Moscow.

The feast began early in the morning (at 6:50 am) at the Divine Liturgy in the chapel in the name of Martyr Elizabeth.

The chapel was restored relatively recently and consecrated last year by Panteleimon, Bishop of Orekhovo-Zuevsky.

The small chapel was erected together with the Pokrovsky Cathedral of the Abode. Before the official closing in 1925, a small "cap" was erected over the chapel, which covered the roof and crosses, and therefore the small white building was not destroyed. Historically, the walls of the chapel

were dense white. Now are paintings depicting the righteous who consecrated the Martha and Mary Convent of Mercy with their prayers and martyrdom.



The first Divine Liturgy in the newly consecrated church was performed by Archpriest Alexander Dubinin. Despite the early hour, the service was attended by about 100 people.









The festive Liturgy at the Intercession Church of the monastery was headed by the Bishop of Orekhovo-Zuevsky Panteleimon, head of the Synodal Department for Church Charity and Social Service. He was co-served by Archpriest Nikolai Krechetov, Priest Alexander Lavrukhin and the clergy of the Monastery - Senior Priest Tikhon Krechetov, Archpriest Alexander Dubinin, Priest Igor Blinov and Priest Alexander Ilinsky.

During the divine service, the abbess of the monastery Abbess Elisaveta (Pozdnyakova) with the sisters, employees of the Martha and Mary Convent of Mercy, the congregation and guests of the convent prayed. Paul Kulikovskiy, the great-great-grandson of Emperor Alexander III, was the guest of the Monastery on that day.



After the Liturgy, Bishop Panteleimon congratulated all those praying in the church and read the congratulations of His Holiness Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill to the abbess of the Convent abbess Elisabeth (Pozdnyakova).



The bishop recalled the beauty of the personality and the feat of the Grand Duchess the Martyr Elizabeth Feodorovna and noted that all Christians are called upon to learn to be compassionate throughout their lives.

“The holy martyr Elizabeth is an amazing saint, the value of which is hard to overestimate,” said the bishop Panteleimon.

Later, guests could listen to the friends of the Martha and Mary Convent, soloists of the Bolshoi Theater and the Center for Opera Singing named after Galina Vishnevskaya, in the garden of the Convent.

Free excursions around the house-museum of the Great Martyr Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and the church, tea-drinking and fair were organized. About 250 people visited the museum on that day.

A unique exhibition of photographs of Elizabeth Feodorovna and the Imperial Family, made in the “Romanovs Coloring” technique, was presented to all the guests of the Monastery. The exposition will work on the territory of the Monastery during the month.



Report from TV channel SPAS starts from min. 56:00.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LkZFnWU8Ocg&feature=youtu.be&t=3361>





## Divine Liturgy in the monastery of the new martyrs and confessors of the Russian Church in Alapayevsk

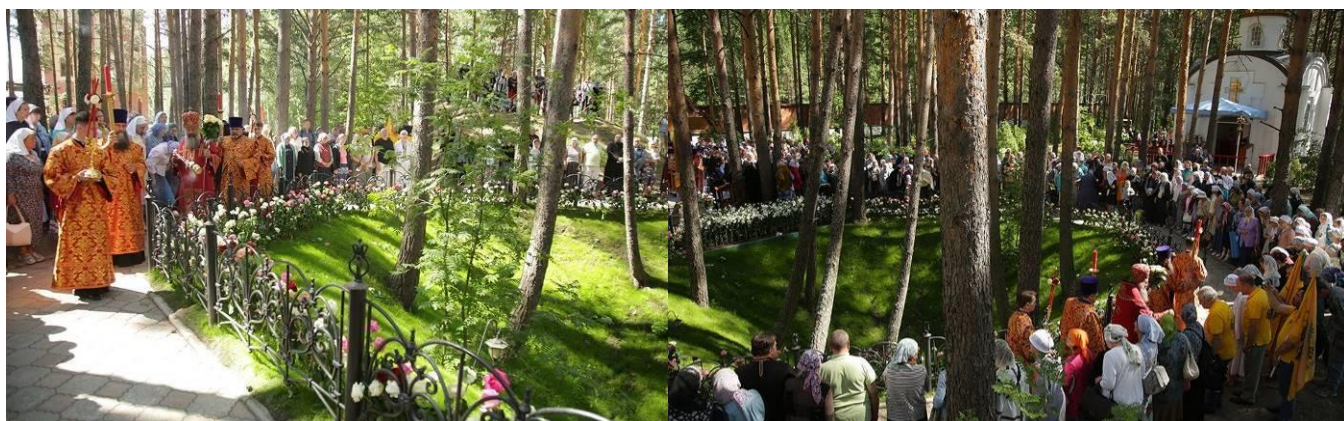
On July 18, 2019, on the day of commemoration of the holy martyr Elizabeth Feodorovna and the nun Varvara, the most reverend archpastors celebrated Divine Liturgy in the male monastery in the name of the new martyrs and confessors of the Russian Church in the city of Alapayevsk.

The sermon was delivered by Valerian Krechetov, stressing that among all people "there must be love, the spirit of the world, the spirit of harmony."

At the end of the service, a procession to the mine took place, where in 1918, on the night of July 17-18, the Alapayevsk martyrs - the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, the nun Varvara (Yakovleva), Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich, the Princes of Imperial Blood John Konstantinovich, Konstantin Konstantinovich (Jr.), and Igor Konstantinovich, Prince Vladimir Paley and Secretary Fedor Remez were killed.



At the mine, the clergy honoured the memory of the innocent victims and performed a lityah, and also sang a Cherubic Hymn, which, as is well known, a legend says the martyrs dumped into the mine sang for several days, until they departed to another world. Around the place of the martyr's death, which became the place of attraction thousands of pilgrims from all over the world, a censuring was performed under a particularly heartfelt rendition of the Cherubim song and the ark was carried with the relics of the holy martyr Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.





Metropolitan Kirill of Yekaterinburg and Verkhotursk congratulated all who arrived "at this small, but very great abode" on the day of memory of martyr Elizabeth, nun Varvara and all those who suffered with them.

"We will live as our ancestors lived, but live with the feeling with which holy martyr Elizabeth departed into the world." Did she condemn someone? Did she curse someone? Did at least one word against their murderers be uttered by the holy martyr Elizabeth, and with them the other thousands and thousands of other martyrs for Holy Russia? Never. Therefore, we will neither think nor speak evil against our tormentors and persecutors of the present time. May the Lord be their judge. Let everything be in His hands. But in His hands not only their lives, but also our lives. And if we are Christians, we will try to live like a Christian - this will be our salvation and justification in the face of God", - the Metropolitan said.



*Faithful praying at the mine, in which the Alapaevsk Martyrs were thrown on July 18, 1918. On the other side is the chapel in the name of the holy Martyr Elizabeth. The chapel was built in 1992, the year of the glorification of the holy martyrs Elizabeth and Varvara in Russia. On July 18, 1992, the first Divine Liturgy was served in the chapel by Archbishop Melchizedek of Sverdlovsk and Kurgan, who in those years headed the diocese.*



## Jackson's point opens exhibition about the Royal Passion-Bearers

On 21 of July 2019, a photo exhibition dedicated to the Royal Martyrs - the family of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II, as well as of St. Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna was opened in Jacksons Point, in Ontario, Canada.

The abbot of the church, Fr. Maxim made the ceremony in the presence of Konstantin Cherkasov consul-adviser of General Consulate of the Russian Federation in Toronto.



On 16 of July, the Days of the Memory of the Holy Royal Passion-Bearers started with the Akathist in the chapel-monument located in the territory of the church complex. July 17, the abbot served the Divine Liturgy in memory of the murdered August family celebrated by the Russian Orthodox Church. This chapel, built in memory of the Royal Martyrs, was solemnly opened in the year of the centenary of the murder of Russian Emperor Nicholas II, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and their five children.

The items for the exhibition were kindly provided by the Serbian community of Canada, together with the Sretensky Monastery.

The exhibition will extend its work until August 18.





## New exhibitions dedicated to the Imperial Family and Tsar Days opened in Ganina Yama

Museum and Exhibition Center of the Monastery of the Royal Martyrs in the Ganina Yama opened two new expositions.

The photo exhibition "We" presents the work of Yekaterinburg photographer Yaroslav Kulakov. It depicts the participants of the Tsar Days and the Royal Cross Procession for a 20-year period (from 1998 to 2018).

"The Lord has not created anything more beautiful than a spiritual and joyful human face," notes the author Yaroslav Kulakov. Many of his photographs have become historical. These are photographs of the first designer of the monastery, Tatiana A. Petkevich (nun Damiana), icon painter Tatiana F. Vodicheva, the confessor of the monastery ieroshimonakh Abel (Odintsev) and friends.



A permanent exhibition devoted to the Imperial Family and its faithful companions, who suffered with them on the night of July 17, 1918, also was opened at the monastery. The exhibition is located on the monastery site near the monument to Emperor Nicholas II. Each of the 12 stands presents a biography of members of the Imperial Family and their faithful servants, and also tells about the Ganina Yama tract and the Sovereign Icon of the Most Holy Theotokos, revealed to the Russian people at that tragic moment. This brief excursion into Russian history will help those who are just starting to get acquainted with the history of the holy Imperial Family.



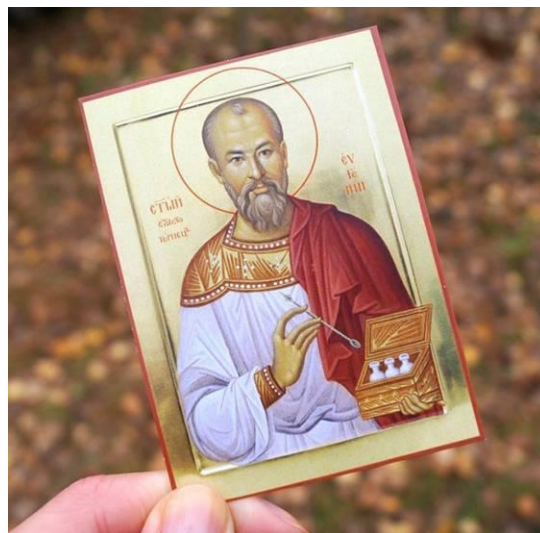


## A church in honor of the Martyr Doctor Botkin consecrated in Minsk

On July 8, a press conference was held in the Press House in Minsk, entitled “The Feat of the New Martyrs and Doctor’s Ethical Duty”, timed to the consecration of the church in honor of the holy righteous martyr doctor Eugene Botkin.

As the chairman of the Synodal Department of the Belarusian Orthodox Church, Archpriest Kirill Szolkov, said, this is the first church in Belarus, named after the physician of the executed Imperial Family Eugene Botkin.

“Eugene Sergeevich could leave his medical post and go abroad,” says the priest. “But as a true Christian, he remained faithful to the Imperial Family and the Russian people until the last minute of earthly life.” Proving that the one who endured to the end will be saved. Therefore, we call him a righteous martyr. For doctors, the image of Eugene Botkin remains a reference point and a beacon in the professional field and in a merciful attitude towards his neighbour.



Doctor Eugene Botkin was shot with the Imperial Family on the night of July 16-17, 1918 in the basement room of the Ipatiev house in Yekaterinburg.

On July 12, a lecture will be delivered in the Minsk Theological Academy by a professor from Russia, Alexander G. Chuchalin, who took an active part in the work on canonization of Eugene Botkin and published a number of books about the outstanding doctor.



The consecration of the church in honour of the righteous Martyr Eugene was held on July 13 at Zheleznodorozhnaya Street in Minsk.

Metropolitan of Minsk and Zaslavsky Pavel, Patriarchal Exarch of All Belarus, performed the great consecration of the church together with Archpriest Andrei Volkov, secretary of the Minsk diocese, Patriarchal Exarch, Rev. Kirill Szolkov, senior priest of the parish, Rev. Evgeny Labyenko, senior priest of the St. George parish of Nesvizh, and parish clerics.







The service was attended by: Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences Alexander G. Chuchalin; First Deputy Head of Administration of the Moscow District of the City of Minsk Tatyana Kolyadko; Andrei N. Kazakevich, Head of the Department of Ideological Work, Culture and Youth Affairs of the Administration of the Moscow District of the City of Minsk; Natalya A. Setyakova, Head of the Sector for the Development of Social Projects of the Moscow Synodal Department.

The sermon before Communion was delivered by Archpriest Eugene Labynko.

The liturgical chants were performed by the bishop's choir conducted by Vitaly Sobolevsky and the choir of the parish of the Mother of God "All-Daughter" conducted by Olga Sholkova.



After the Divine Liturgy, Metropolitan Paul presented awards to the builders and benefactors of the parish by the Belarusian Orthodox Church.

Vladyka Exarch presented the Dean with an altar Gospel, handed over by His Holiness Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill to the newly-consecrated churches of the Belarusian Orthodox Church.

Metropolitan Pavel congratulated all those gathered on the consecration of

the church, and then turned with the archpastoral word of edification.

Vladyka Paul handed the icons of the holy righteous martyr Eugene to all those who attended the festive divine service.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iQ7ijJkMb00>





## The Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria burial-case continues

### A researcher insists on continuing the search of the remains of the children of Nicholas II

18 July. RIA Novosti - American researcher Peter Sarandinaki, who initiated excavations in Perm at the alleged location of the shooting of Grand Duke Mikhail Romanov, insists that the search for the remaining remains of the two children of Russian Emperor Nicholas II - Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria - should continue.

"We need to find more remains of Alexei and Maria," said Sarandinaki.

According to him, only 44 bone fragments of the bodies of the children of the last Russian Emperor were found at the excavation site. Sarandinaki notes that it is necessary to check the remaining part of the forest clearing where the burials were previously found to make

sure that all the remains are found.

The researcher believes that the remains of Alexei and Maria also "may be located on other parts of the territory (Old Koptyakovskoy road - ed.) and have not yet been found."

Sarandinaki has for several decades been engaged in the search for the remains of the Imperial Family. Now he heads a group of Russian and American specialists who are engaged in excavations in Perm on the site of the alleged execution of the brother of Emperor Nicholas II - Grand Duke Mikhail Romanov.



### The 400th anniversary of the enthronement of Patriarch Filaret was not widely celebrated

One would assume the enthronement of the third Patriarch of Russia and founder of Romanov Dynasty, which happened on July 4th 1619 (June 24th in old style), would have been noted at the highest level of the church and secular society, but it did not happen.

Why not? The answer is blowing in the wind.....

Only in Novospassky monastery, the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Filaret was commemorated on July 7th. After the Divine Liturgy in the Transfiguration Cathedral, the governor of the Novospassky Monastery, Bishop Dionysius went to the church of the Venerable Roman in the tomb of the boyars of the Romanovs and made a memorial service for the ever-memorable Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Filaret. Special prayers were also raised for the repose of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, the creators of the cathedrals and the beauties of the monastery from the family of Tsars and Grand Dukes from the House of Romanov. The service ended with a proclamation of eternal memory.



## **Tsar Days, dedicated to the Princesses and Empresses of the Romanov dynasty, was held in Kaliningrad**

From July 19 to July 20, "Tsar's Days" are held in Kaliningrad, dedicated to the Princesses and Empresses of the Romanov dynasty. Exhibitions on this topic opened in the Historical and Art Museum and the Baltic Federal University named after Immanuel Kant.

The expositions present a unique collection of portraits, documents and personal belongings of representatives of the Imperial Family. These are exhibits from the Hermitage, the Tretyakov Gallery, the State Russian Museum.

The exhibition "The Princess of the Romanovs' House: From Charity to Holiness" opened in the Kaliningrad Regional Museum of History and Art. The exposition is dedicated to the great Princesses and Empresses of the House of Romanov, the former German Princesses, who organized a system of trustees and educational institutions in the Russian Empire.

The opening ceremony was attended by the deputy presidential envoy to the Northwestern Federal District Roman Balashov, representatives of the regional government, and Kaliningrad Diocese.



Natalia Sibiryova, deputy chairman of the government of the Kaliningrad region:

- Alexandra Feodorovna, Elizaveta Feodorovna. These are the women who are canonized. These are really the women who spawned the traditions of charity, mercy and compassion.

The exhibition presents authentic items that belonged to representatives of the Imperial Family. Utensils, decorations, brushes made of ivory with monograms.

Ekaterina Manyuk, deputy director of the museum:

- This one is a gold award cup, it is decorated with gems, rubies, diamonds. It is covered with blue and white enamel. It belonged to Emperor Nicholas II; it has his monogram. And there is the coat of arms of the Russian Empire. The cup is made in the form of a multi-petal flower bowl, it is covered with precious blue enamel and gold painting. Decorated with a pattern of white flowers. Its piping is laid out with rubies and diamonds."

In short, the thing is gorgeous. Even the pedestal on which the cup stands is decorated with gems.

Part of the exhibits was provided by the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC). Copies of Imperial decrees came from the State Archives. Documents with orders to open schools, hospitals, shelters.

The exhibition also shows things belonging to members of the Imperial Family from private collections. For example, clothes brushes and tie clip.

In addition, the exhibition feature portraits and engravings, including authentic, photographs and documents.





The exhibition will open on July 19 at 10:30, it will work until September 30.



Also, on this day the exhibition "Princess of Hesse in Russian history" was opened in the main building of the Baltic Federal University named after Immanuel Kant. It was organized by the "Elisabeth-Sergei Enlightenment Society". The event was attended by the Chairman Anna Gromova.

- Unfortunately, the events of the last reign are covered with such a bloom of slander and preconceived opinions. It is very important for us, on the basis of archival documents, to tell and convey to our reader, listener, viewers not only the historical truth, but also capture it in the museum - she said.

In the evening, the performance of the Russian Theological Theater GLAS (Moscow) "Grand Duchess Elizabeth Romanov" was presented to residents and guests of the city in the House of Arts in Kaliningrad. Following the historical documents, the directors of the play created an artistic and musical canvas. It presented vividly and authentically the spiritual strength and beauty of Elizabeth Feodorovna.

On July 20, the festivities continued in the Holy Elizabeth Convent of the Slavsky District of the Chernyakhov Diocese. The festive divine service was headed by Bishop Chernyakhovsky and Slavsky Nikolay. The guests also had the opportunity to take part in an organized excursion and a concert with the participation of the Synodal Patriarchal Choir (artistic director Alexei Puzakov) and other famous singing groups and performers of sacred music.

Video - 1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBbfUf0O4DA>

2) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HvThLhugR\\_A&fbclid=IwAR08-cugKm2IJbQLKXuvLLKUzVohADbsQS8pci6PVhzcoWylQpO6tn07v6c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HvThLhugR_A&fbclid=IwAR08-cugKm2IJbQLKXuvLLKUzVohADbsQS8pci6PVhzcoWylQpO6tn07v6c)



## The exhibition "The last Romanovs" opened in Chersonese

July 19, the exhibition "The Last Romanovs: Crimean Chronicles" opened in the Museum-Reserve "Chersonese of Taurida".

It is dedicated to the visits of the family of the Russian Emperor Nicholas II to the Crimean Peninsula. Visitors will see chronicles at the exhibition, which captured both solemn events and everyday scenes. These pictures were taken by photographers of His Imperial Majesty" and there are photographs from Anna Vyrubova's album - the maid of honour to Empress Alexandra Feodorovna.

The photographs depict solemn events and everyday situations from the life of the Emperor and his entourage.

The exhibition is small, but very rich: there are also pieces of furniture, and autographs of His and Her Majesties and the young Grand Duchesses.

Elena Morozova, Director of the State Museum-Reserve "Tauric Chersonesos": "Of course, not all the photos are presented here. After all, we tried to select those pictures that linked this family and the love of Crimea, the love of Sevastopol, and the visit to Chersoneses. In the future, visitors will be able to see other photos from Anna Alexandrovna Vyrubova's album, they are infinitely interesting: these are everyday scenes, scenes of relaxation, games."

The exhibition dedicated to the memory of the Imperial Family, presented in the framework of the inter-museum project.

Anna Katayeva, an expert of the State Museum-Reserve "Chersonese Tavrichesky": "Our exhibition is unique, it contains photographic materials from four sources. Of course, "Chersonese of Tauris" (museum-reserve) is participating in our project, as well as the Livadia Palace, Alupka Palace museums and the St. Petersburg Museum and Exhibition Centre."

The Emperor often came to the Crimea. In our city, he examined the ships of the Black Sea Fleet and visited Chersonese to assess the scale of the excavations of the ancient city. From Sevastopol, the Imperial Family on the yacht "Standart" travelled to Yalta, where they rested in the Livadia Palace. Unique photographs of these journeys can be seen at the exhibition "Last Romanovs: the Crimean Chronicles," which will work on the territory of the Chersonesus Museum until August 16.





## Triumph & Tragedy: Catherine, the Romanovs & Fabergé

In Adelaide, South Australia, the exhibition "Triumph & Tragedy: Catherine, the Romanovs & Fabergé" opened. It showcases 150 pieces of some of Russia's most opulent pieces of decorative art from the 18th and 19th Centuries, many of which have never been seen before.



At the opening of the exhibition, Russian Ambassador Alexei Pavlovsky made a welcoming speech.

Alexey Viktorovich recalled that during the period of the Romanov dynasty, Russia turned into a powerful state with vast territories and powerful political influence on the world stage. It was a time of unprecedented economic and cultural development, the triumph of science and art, education and culture. Addressing numerous visitors to the exhibition, the Russian ambassador noted: "It pleases the soul when so many people are interested in Russian culture and the history of my country. I sincerely welcome you all."

"I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Reason and all the employees of the foundation," continued A.V. Pavlovsky, "for their efforts and time, as well as to all those private collectors and government agencies who provided items for the exhibition. I am glad that the magnificent works related to Russia from the David Roche Museum and other collections are now available to the public in Australia. I hope you enjoy the exhibition, and I look forward to new events demonstrating the growth of cultural ties between Russia and Australia."

Larisa Vakulina, honorary general consul of Russia in Southern and Western Australia, representatives of the board of trustees and the administration of the foundation, Australian cultural figures, and Russian compatriots took part in the opening ceremony.



David Roche first visited Russia in the early 1990s and was enchanted by the country, its people and its art. He spent the last two decades of his life - with the assistance of Martyn Cook - assembling a collection of nearly 100 pieces of the best Russian art.

This collection remains the most significant collection of its type in Australia said Robert Reason, Museum Director of The David Roche Foundation House Museum.

For the first time, David's items are on display together alongside some of the finest Russian pieces from other Australian collections, private and public. The exhibition covers the period from Catherine the Great through to the fall of the Romanov dynasty in 1917, and the tragic end of the Imperial family.

David was particularly captivated with Catherine the Great; famed for her expansion of the Russian Empire, her attempts to Westernise Russia, and her enthusiastic collecting of art.

David Roche first travelled to Russia in 1994 and was overwhelmed by the opulent art and palaces of St Petersburg said Robert Reason. This subsequently turned to a passion for collecting Russian art, and in almost 20 years he amassed a singularly unique collection in Australia.

This is one of the most significant exhibitions the Foundation has staged. People will have the opportunity to view not just imperial portraits, exquisite porcelain and objects that once furnished the palaces of Catherine the Great, the Romanovs and Russia's elite but see the work of Fabergé from the finest private collections in Australia. Official portraits of Catherine the Great and Emperor Nicholas I reside alongside the personal hand seal of Emperor Alexander I and porcelain especially commissioned for the Hermitage and Pavlovsk Palace.



Highlights from the exhibition include precious objects in malachite, glass and gilt-bronze from the Romanov period which highlights the internationalism of 19th century Russia. The final decades of the Russian Empire are remembered for the work of Fabergé.

Robert Reason said David Roche's Fabergé parasol handle from the collection of Queen Anne of Romania, the Fabergé miniature eggs and precious vases and plates from the Imperial Porcelain Factory are some of the most magnificent works in this exhibition. One of the works in the exhibition is a masterpiece which David Roche considered himself privileged to have in his collection. It is the magnificent ormolu mounted glass vase on pedestal with delicately cut edges trimmed by frosted neoclassical garlands, and a base said to imitate flowing water. He saw it as one of his greatest acquisitions.



On display from 12 July to 21 December 2019, at David Roche Foundation, 241 Melbourne Street, North Adelaide.



## The search for Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich remains was completed in Perm

1 July. Gazeta Perm - The international expedition to search for the remains of Grand Duke Mikhail Romanov and his secretary has completed work.

This time, the expedition conducted work on the top of a hill - along the old Solikamsky tract. According to some archival records, the place of burial of the remains could be there. With the help of special devices, 4 anomalies were found in the ground. Subsequent excavations were carried out at these sites. The top, meter layer of soil was removed with an excavator, digging deeper by hand. Unfortunately, these anomalies turned out to be stones, trees and metal.

Searches are complicated by the landscape that has changed over the centuries. A pipe was laid near the hill, a prison was built at one of the possible crime sites. In addition, the remains of a road from World War II were found nearby.

Peter Sarandinaki, the initiator of the search: "We have dug up more than 8 thousand tons of land. Now we have to decide what we will do next year, where we will work. Sometimes such surveys can take many years. But we have a desire, we want to come back to Perm and continue the search, if possible. To preserve the history of Russia, our common history. I already know the places to explore."

Peter Sarandinaki and his wife, Maria Tolstaya, are grateful to everyone who made this trip possible. "Without the support of local authorities, Russian Americans, this would have been impossible," says Peter.

Peter Sarandinki and the international expedition are planning to arrive in Perm next year and resume the search for the Grand Duke. In addition, the son of Peter - Alexander is ready to continue the work of his father's life.





## The exhibition "Guardians of Time"

The Moscow Kremlin Museums opened the exhibition "Guardians of Time" on July 12th. The masterpieces of the Kremlin collections - 87 exhibits, church and secular objects, restored over the past 5 years are presented in the exhibition halls of the Assumption Belfry and the Patriarchal Palace.

"Our museum holds a unique collection of state regalia, and part of it was restored. Many things were in the storerooms for a long time and presented to the public for the first time. The project is very important for the future of the museum: all the exhibits later will be included in the museum's exposition on Red Square," notes Elena Gagarina, general director of the Moscow Kremlin Museums.



*The Tsar Ivan Alexeevich hat with diamonds after the cleaning*

Restoration workshops have existed in the Moscow Kremlin Museums since 1963: the most amazing masterpieces of the museum collection have been in the hands of restorers during this time. Keeping



and returning to life the treasures of the Imperial and Grand-Ducal treasury, the museum staff develops the best traditions of museum restoration, mastering the current methods of work, combined with virtuosity and constant search for new technical capabilities.

Moscow Kremlin museums have a large collection of icons, textiles, weapons, jewellery, books and historical documents. Modern restoration methods based on complex technological and creative solutions make it possible not only to preserve, but also often give a new life to one or another object: return the lost look, determine the lost name of the master creator, fit the thing into a specific historical context - connect it with outstanding personality or significant event of Russian history.

This is an exhibition representing the works of all four restoration workshops of the museum: metal, painting, fabrics and paper.

In the Assumption Belfry, visitors will see works related to the state ceremonial, weapons and horse furnishings, as well as works by the best Western European masters from the treasury of the Moscow rulers. Among the most striking works of restorers are luxurious diamond crowns of Tsars Ivan and Peter (the future Peter I) Alexeevich, a renaissance Italian helmet, a French tapestry from the "Muse" series and other monuments that vividly reflected the image of Russian and Western European court culture of different eras.

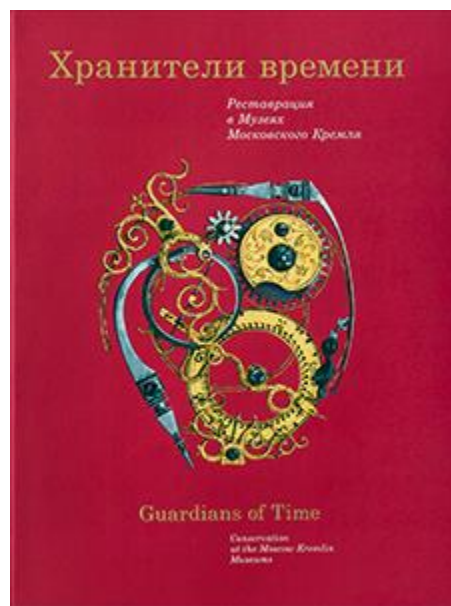
Rare artefacts from the Kremlin churches and monasteries will be exhibited in the Patriarchal Palace: icons, works of church embroidery, and precious utensils of temple sacristy. Visitors will have the opportunity to evaluate the result of many years of the most complex restoration of the pearl of the museum collection - the icon "Sofia the Wisdom of God" of the first half of the 15th century.

The exhibition will be accompanied by a rich multimedia program that will allow to get an idea of the process of work of museum restorer's work.

There is also a catalogue - 504 pages. The four sections of the catalogue correspond to the four departments. Each of the eighty-seven catalogue descriptions contains information about the artistic features of the work, written by the keeper, and a description of the restoration process, compiled by the restorer. The catalogue is completed with information about the restorers of the Moscow Kremlin Museums. This is a kind of "collective portrait" of the modern Kremlin restoration school.

With the diamond caps of tsars Ivan and Peter Alexeevich, serious work was carried out. Vadim Yakovlev, a restorer of the Moscow Kremlin Museums, gently calls them "hats" and knows by heart every stone and a curl of gold on them. According to the inventories it is known that they needed to be made quickly by the masters of the Armoury. The bases of the caps consist of intersecting arcs soldered to a smooth hoop and topped with sheets of silver. They are clearly not used for the first time. Many of the cuffs (linings) of Greek work were removed from the crown of Tsar Feodor Alexeevich to the caps of the reigning brothers. This is recorded in the inventories of the treasury.

"The base of silver crosshairs and plates has been opened completely; it became clear that there should be eight sheets on Peter's hat, but in some places the metal was not enough and a "patch" was inserted there," explains Vadim Yakovlev. - Diamond plates in gold are fixed on top of the plates. During the dismantling process, a 3 meter long table was covered with pieces with numbered parts. Many holes from the mount were discovered on silver basis. Can we assume that fastened to the base before? Almost impossible. It is only clear that many holes do not match with the current plates. In the 17th century, it was customary to use precious stripes repeatedly. They were transferred from one outfit to another. Gifts of the sovereign were used more often, for example, numerous oriental ornaments. Of course, individual parts were made specifically: double-headed eagles, flanking the central motif on the caps and topping-apple with a cross. "When we disassembled artefact, it became clear what decorations they were taken from. The tubes for the pins are visible, the clasps are





fragments of a buckle or bracelet, the restorer continues. "There is a big brooch or hairpin on the centre of Peter's hat. In the eagles on Ivan's cap, the stones were set movably - as they moved, they swayed and played. We found painted enamel on the back of the elements. It was bracelets and pendants - floral or graphic ornament, grisaille on a white background" - says Vadim Yakovlev

"Peter Alexeevich's hat turned out to be in the most deplorable state. When all the covers were removed, there were so many holes from the multiple fasteners in the back of the exposed base that the metal looked like lace. I had to duplicate it on the thinnest fabric, impregnated with acrylic, and sheets of thin metal. "All this can be removed if necessary," Yakovlev notes, "because one of the main principles of our work is reversibility.

The cap of Peter Alexeevich is smaller. In this regard, large coloured stones at the time were replaced by smaller ones. For example, according to the documents, it is known that the huge *lal* (the so-called rubies or red tourmalines), which crowned the cap, was replaced in 1732 by a less valuable spinel.

"When the hats fell into our hands," says Yakovlev, "there was no authenticity of the fastener: in some places wire was inserted, something was tied with threads. In the 1980s, they tried to reinforce stones and the large tourmaline on Ivan Alexeevich's hat. There was a deformation on the cap. Now everything was done, all the stones are at their places."

The restorers of the Kremlin Museums use many modern technologies: spot laser welding and cleaning, 3D modelling and prototyping. They used the techniques of foreign colleagues, for example, the Metropolitan Museum. "Now there are a lot of modern technologies," states Vadim Yakovlev, "but in the restoration sphere we must act carefully, we must be sure that we will not harm. It is necessary to carry out a lot of tests before starting something to apply. And after 50, and after 250 years, the subject should not change. "

The crown of Anna Ioannovna was restored for the first time in last 70 years.

"The foundation of Anna Ivanovna's crown is made of silver," says Vadim Yakovlev, "it's not as expensive as gold and not so heavy. Indeed, even without an internal fabric finish, the crown weighs almost 2 kg. There are 2.7 thousand diamonds in the crown, and only 1 is lost. "

According to recent studies, the crown was made within two months. In connection with the approaching coronation, Moscow masters were collected in a hurry, they bought precious stones and equipment. Now the crown is precisely dated: March - April 1730. The masters who created it are known by name. "It was interesting to disassemble it," says the restorer, "most of the precious overlays are attached to a clip, a thin metal mustache. I realized that while I was going to disassemble the crown, I would break about 30% of the clamps, and I would have to restore them by laser welding. Another part would

break, when I collect the crown back. In this regard, it was decided to dismantle only large items."

The main goal of the restoration was to remove the patina and strengthen the stones.

This is the coronation dress with a long train - of Maria Feodorovna, wife of Paul I. It is mounted in three parts.







A helmet presented by the Polish-Lithuanian Embassy to Feodor Ioannovich. Most likely made by the Flemish in the XVI century based on the Dutch prints. It was covered with gold, but in 1737 it was seriously injured during a fire. Now it was only possible to clean it by a laser. And now it is shown at the exhibition as it has not been seen for centuries.

The parade pistols of the 17th century made of wood and mother-of-pearl were seriously restored. In addition, in one of them the trigger guard was lost.

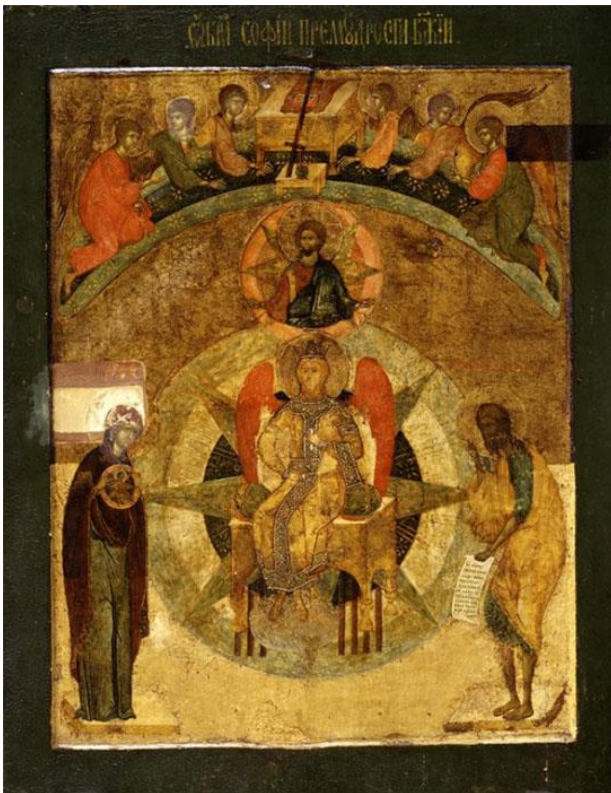
"In order to fulfil the lost bracket, a silicone form was used. And a new trigger guard was cast, which is absolutely identical to the one that has been preserved," said Irina Maslennikova, the exhibition curator and researcher at the Moscow Kremlin Museums.







*Icon in the salary "Mother of God of Vladimir". Russia. End of the XVI - beginning of the XVII century. Salary - the last quarter of the XVI century. Silver, precious stones, pearls, wood, mica, linen, levkas; chasing, carving, filigree, enamel, gilding, egg tempera.*



"During restoration, the author's signature and date were discovered on the icon "The Mother of God of Jerusalem": "The year 1715, made by the monk Cornelius Ulanov." It was one of the leading icon painters of the Armory, the Royal Court Izograf. Previously, it was "just an icon", the turn of the XVII – XVIII centuries, and now we know that this is the subscription work of the famous Royal master. Another icon is "Saints Adrian and Natalia and the prophet Elisha." During restoration, a fabric shirt was dismantled on the back of the board, and a silver plate was discovered with an inscription indicating that it was a blessing from Catherine II to her sister-in-law on their wedding day. She was presented to the first wife of Grand Duke Pavel Petrovich - Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt Augustus-Wilhelmina (having adopted Orthodoxy, she became Natalia Alekseevna). Therefore, the icon depicts the martyr Natalia, as well as the prophet Elisha, on whose memory the spouse of the future Emperor was born. And again - before the restoration, we had a beautiful icon of the second half of the 18th century, but it was not "inscribed" in some historical context. Now it is an artefact associated with a

specific family-dynastic event of the era of Catherine II. The icon not only acquired the original appearance, but also became a very interesting historical monument", - says the curator of the exhibition Irina Maslennikova.



"Very often, one has to work with a thing whose condition has constantly deteriorated over several centuries - as it was, for example, with the "fridge" I mentioned. Once this magnificent glass vessel was part of the exposition of the Armory Chamber, it was repeatedly shown at exhibitions, but for quite a long time it was in such a state that it was literally scary to touch it. And it was a very difficult project for our restorers. They have developed an effective way to restore the glass surface, which is practically crumbling. After preliminary testing, the technique was tested on one of the elements of the disassembled "refrigerator". And only when the result was deemed successful, all the remaining fragments were restored.



The essence of the method, in brief, is the placement of a glass, pre-cleaned fragment coated with an adhesive mass in a vacuum. In vacuum, glue fills the cracks and the surface of the glass is levelled. This work of great complexity was carried out for two years. And by the way, not only that this amazing object fell into disrepair for three centuries - the Landgraf Glass Manufactory, which produced such "refrigerators" at the end of the XVII century, initially violated the technology. Now all the things of this manufactory, made in this period, preserved in world collections, are in a deplorable state. Our "refrigerator" was not an exception, but now it was possible to bring it almost to original appearance. By the way, despite the name, the "fridge" was used both for cooling and for heating drinks: in a silver flask located inside it, ice was poured or hot water was poured - some wines were made to be drunk warm. This vessel is the work of the outstanding master of Landgraf Gass Manufactory Franz Gondelah. And this is not only a masterpiece of world glassmaking, but also a memorable historical thing - a gift from the Danish King Frederick IV to the Russian Tsar Peter I," - says the curator of the exhibition Irina Maslennikova.

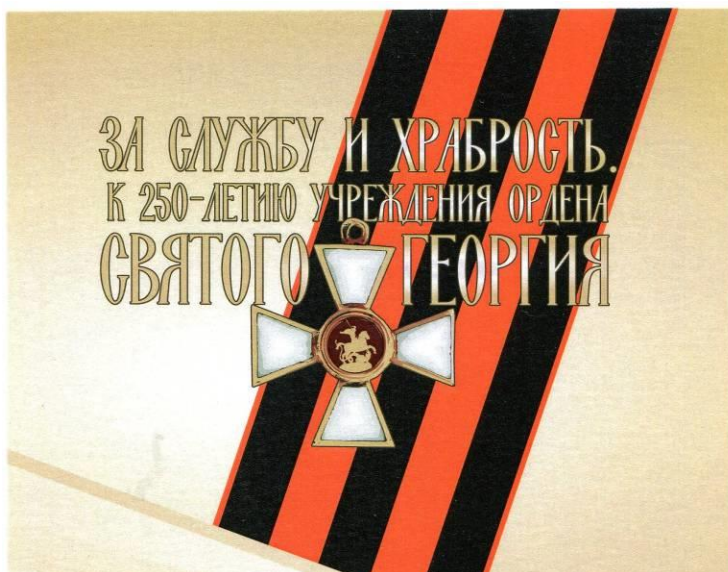
- Video - 1) [https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article\\_id/347222/](https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/347222/)  
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 7) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Kk2uZOkmil>



## The exhibition "For service and courage. To the 250th anniversary of St. George Order"

On July 10, Moscow State United Museum-Reserve "Kolomenskoye - Izmailovo - Lyublino", in the Big Exhibition Hall of the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich Palace, opened the exhibition "For service and courage. On the 250th anniversary of the establishment of St. George Order".

On November 26, 1769, Empress Catherine II established the Order of St. George. According to the Empress, "among those who can receive this order are all those who are in the land and sea forces. Our respectable and truly headquarters and ober-officers in service, and the generals, those who, in the army serving, oppose the enemy shown bravery or military excellent art." That is why the words "For Service and Courage" became the order's motto.



The Order of St. George was the highest military award of the Russian Empire. Often it was called a Military Order. Among the gentlemen of the Order of St. George - the most famous heroes who glorified the Russian army and navy. More than 11 thousand people were honored with this award, 25 of them received the first highest degree of the order, including four who became full holders of all four degrees of the order: Field Marshal General Prince MI Golenishchev-Kutuzov, Field Marshal Prince M. B. Barclay de Tolly, Field Marshal, the Most High Prince I.F. Paskevich and Field Marshal Count I.I. Dibich.

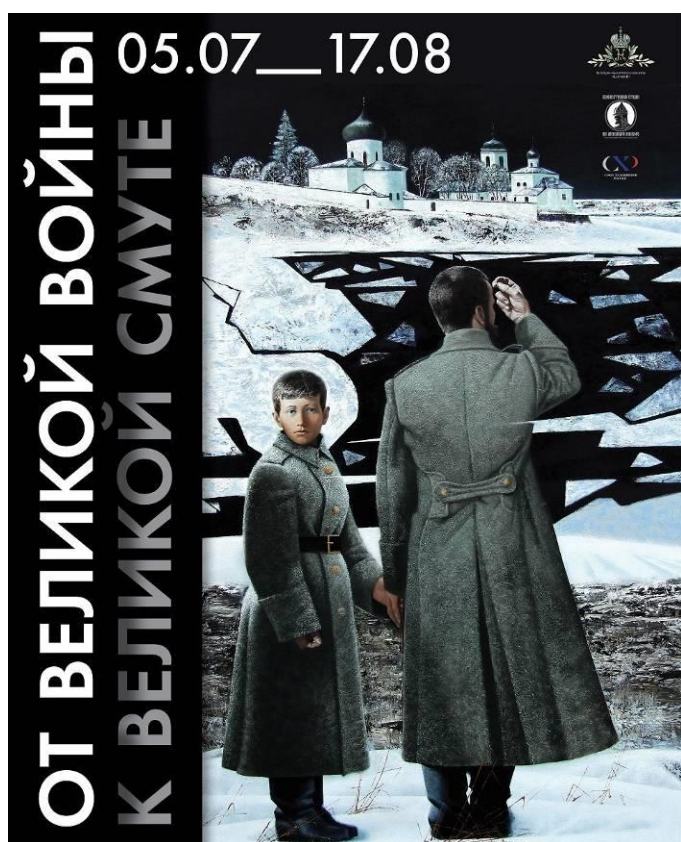


The Order of Saint George is one of the most revered military orders of the Russian Empire. A.V. Suvorov, having received the Order of St. George of the 1st degree, said that he had a "fever in his brain". When Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich the Elder received the Order of Saint George of the 4th degree, his father, Emperor Nicholas I and all his relatives "were in tears of joy, they all embraced and kissed and congratulated each other." Emperor Alexander II said: "... especially the cross of the 4th degree ... and the day on which I was honoured to receive it belongs to the happiest memories of my life." Emperor Nicholas II, having learned that he was presented to the Order of Saint George of the 4th degree, "went all day long as a child". What to say about junior and senior officers, who often cried for joy when they learned that.



The exhibition of the Moscow State United Museum-Reserve allows you to see the icons of St. George the Victorious, patron of the order, peer into the faces of the St. George Knights, get acquainted with the testimonies of their military exploits, see the St. George weapons and St. George awards.

The exhibition will be open from July 10 until October 13, 2019.



### **The exhibition "From the Great War to the Great Troubles"**

July 5, 2019 in the cultural and educational centre "Tsarsky" in Yekaterinburg, opened the All-Russian Art Exhibition "From the Great War to the Great Troubles". It presents paintings made by St. Petersburg and Yekaterinburg artists.

The exhibition is designed to acquaints the viewer with a modern artistic vision rethinking the events of the beginning of the XX century. The exposition presents portraits of Tsar Nicholas Alexandrovich, members of the Royal Family, prominent figures of the late XIX - early XX centuries, scenes from the everyday life of people, battle battles and heroic feats of the Russian people.

The opening of the exhibition was the first cultural event in the framework of the XVIII Festival of Orthodox Culture "Tsar's Days". The head of the Tsarsky cultural and educational centre, priest Victor Belskikh told about the significance of the exhibition dedicated to the

First World and Civil Wars in Yekaterinburg, where the Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovich, his family and their loyal subjects accepted the martyr's death.





Alexander V. Remezov, board member of the Sverdlovsk branch of Russian Artists Union made a welcoming speech. He thanked Metropolitan Kirill of Yekaterinburg and Verkhoturye for the opportunity to show the exhibition in Yekaterinburg and noted the importance of cooperation between the Union of Artists and the Yekaterinburg Diocese.

The head of St. Alexander Nevsky studio in St. Petersburg Igor V. Kozhevnikov and Andrei N. Romasyukov also spoke. They noted the importance of holding an exhibition at the Tsarsky Centre in Yekaterinburg.

The exhibition will run until August 17.





## Activities in Tsarskoye Selo



*Neo-rococo porcelain was added to the collection*  
Porcelain collection of the Tsarskoye Selo Museum-Reserve was supplemented by a mid-19th-century

tea pair made in the style of the Neo-rococo. This is a gift from the St. Petersburg private collection of Esther Y. Alyanskaya.

The cup and saucer are decorated with flowers and birds and gilded floral ornament. On the back of the items there is a mark:

"H I". This stamp means that the works were performed at the Imperial Porcelain Factory in St. Petersburg during the reign of Emperor Nicholas I (1825–1855). Objects of neo-rococo can be dated by the late reign of Nicholas I (late 1840s - 1855).

Neo-rococo (or second Rococo) is a stylistic trend that appeared in the 19th century as part of historicism as a rethought reproduction of the characteristic features of the Rococo style. It is believed that this romantic trend arose on the wave of a certain fatigue from the Empire style and simplified forms of late classicism. It is reflected in architecture, interiors, design of furniture and household items, as well as in fashion.

- Works of the Imperial Porcelain Factory - a worthy decoration of any museum collection. The first porcelain manufactory worked at the request of the crowned customers. They determined the ways of its development. The leading Russian porcelain factory provided ceremonial and everyday tableware, supplied vases and other decorative objects for interior decoration. It made gifts that supported dynastic unions and diplomatic acts. It created personal gifts that expressed feelings and sympathies," says Yelemeeva, keeper of the Porcelain Foundation of the Tsarskoye Selo State Museum.

In the collection of the imperial porcelain of the museum-reserve "Tsarskoye Selo" about 2.5 thousand items. Among them are works historically associated with the Tsarskoye Selo summer residence, as well as those that the museum acquires at its own expense or receives as a gift.

The "core" of the historical collection consists, first of all, of ceremonial vases, without which not a single palace interior, and dining room ensembles are inconceivable. The collection also contains non-service items: decorative plates, plastics and tea pairs.

The cup and saucer, donated by Esther Alyanskaya, replenished the museum collection of works of the IPF. They will be stored in funds and exhibited at thematic exhibitions.



*"Tsarskoye Selo. Residence of the last Emperor of Russia" in Paris*

Tsarskoye Selo Museum-Reserve on July 5 presented two exhibitions - "Tsarskoye Selo. Residence of the last emperor of Russia" and "Plein Air. Historical landscapes of Russia" - in the Russian Spiritual and Orthodox Centre in Paris, France.

The exhibition shows 11 black-and-white photographs from the collection of the Imperial Family and 27 autochromes made not with ordinary film, but with the help of special glass plates with a special coating. The 27 autochromes from the collection of the museum-reserve, are made by photographer Andrey Zeest by order of the architect and art historian George Lukomsky, who at that time headed the Tsarskoye Selo artistic-historical commission. The photographer captured the magnificent decoration of the palace immediately after the departure of the family of Nicholas II to Tobolsk.



Andrey Zeest is a real master of his craft. In the preserved photographs, the coloured interiors are reproduced to the smallest detail. Researchers from these images study the decoration, learn the nuances of the ceiling and wall décor.

The exhibition "Plein Air. Historical landscapes of Russia" is represented by 35 paintings and videos about seven historical parks of Russia.

The exhibition is open until August 25.











### *Creation of electronic inventory records completed*

ELAR corporation created an electronic fund of records of the State Museum-Reserve "Tsarskoye Selo" - 21 inventory books of the Alexander Palace-Museum for 1938-1940

were digitized within the project.

The books are inventories of museum collections that were compiled before World War II and today play a significant role in recreating museum interiors and returning individual items to a museum collection. The chief curator of the Tsarskoye Selo State Museum-Reserve, Tatiana Serpinskaya says - "Pre-war inventory lists help us search for museum exhibits lost during World War II. So, thanks to the information contained in the inventory, it was possible to confirm the origin of a number of exhibits. In particular, the descendants of German soldiers, whose military units were stationed in occupied Pushkin, return to the museum previously taken objects (books, small furnishings) from the rooms of Emperor Nicholas II and Alexandra Feodorovna. Another illustrative incident occurred with an album of engravings by the Italian artist Francesco Bartolozzi (1727–1815) from the collection of the imperial library of the Alexander Palace. The album was lost during the Great Patriotic War. Colleagues from the Prado Museum told us that an album with a stamp from the Alexander Palace Library and our museum numbers from 1938 to 1940 is on sale at an antique shop in Madrid."

The electronic resource created by ELAR makes it possible to eliminate the use of paper originals and carry out a quick search in the generated database. Careful digitization of A2-format books was done on the professional equipment of ELAR PlanScan, which completely eliminates the harmful effects on the originals.

"Now we are constantly working with the inventories of the Alexander Palace, but no matter how carefully we treated them, it still negatively affects their state of conservation. Thanks to the digitization of inventory records, the staff of the museum's scientific department now have the ability to remotely use copies of books, check any necessary information without harming the paper original," adds Tatiana Serpinskaya.





Moscow archaeologists have found in Kostyansky lane a treasure of gold coins issued during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II. Gold denominations of 5 and 10 roubles were hidden before or after the 1917 revolution. Someone put the coins in a tin box and buried it in the basement of the house. The treasure has been waiting for its owner for more than 100 years.

- How many coins it is difficult to say, most likely, about 60 pieces. Also visible nominal - 5 and 10 roubles. Money dates from abroad 19th and 20th centuries. Its value is tentatively estimated at about a million roubles. The coins turned out to be "caked". It is possible that the house that stood on this spot in the 20th century was very hot and the coins became attached to each other. The

archaeologists did not disassemble them, but immediately called the police, who sealed the find. After the inventory and examination, the coins will be returned to the archaeologists and the treasure will go to the museum - told the head of Moscow City Government Heritage Department Alexei Emelyanov.



After assigning the new name "Nicholas II" to the airport "Murmansk", a bust of Nicholas II will be installed in front of the terminal building and perhaps the name of the last Tsar will appear on the sign of the building.

"The stage of reviewing projects and options is underway. We are exploring the possibility of changing the sign. We consider how it will look visually and whether it is technically possible. The bust of Nicholas II, will be installed on the square after reconstruction," Sever Post was told at the airport.



The documentary "The Romanov dynasty and the hunt for Russia's Incredible Tsar's Treasure". Includes pieces from an interview with Prince Dimitri Romanovich.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qcfcf4INANc>



The building of the Romanov Women's Gymnasium of Kerch will be restored. After the restoration it is planned to place the museum of military glory of the hero-city of Kerch. The restoration will be held as part of the federal target program for the development of Crimea and Sevastopol.

The press service of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea told, that design estimate documentation has already been developed.

"The building of the women's Romanov gymnasium was transferred to the state property of the Republic of Crimea. The object was included in the Federal Target Program and a restoration will be carried out in 2019-2020. After that, a museum will be created," - was told in the Ministry of Culture.







In St. Petersburg, near the Promenade des Anglais, the ship Poltava moored - a copy of the legendary ship of Peter the Great. July 28, the Day of the Navy, "Poltava" will be the main decoration of the parade on the Neva. A historical replica is when the ship is restored as thoroughly as the ancient drawings of Peter the Great and Feodosy Sklyayev, found in the Admiralty Archive, allowed. Deck of larch, boards of oak, painted in red. The warship "Poltava" fought in the Battle of Gangut under Peter I.

Painting was strictly regulated - the sailors were not supposed to see the deck covered with blood. The steering wheel on the drawings was not preserved, but it was made double. Steering wheel weighs seven tons. Four people were needed for manoeuvring.

In 1709, Peter defeated the Swedes. Almost immediately began construction of a linear three-mast ship began at the Admiralty shipyards. Russia's victory is immortalized. The Sovereign personally watched every little thing, even the decor. Especially worried about the aft balcony. Thanks to the preserved engraving, Picart managed to restore the baroque decorations of the stern. Carved figures, the best wood, oak. George the Victorious and Neptune, a symbolic image of Peter the Great...

Modern "Poltava", of course, also has no engine. Tugs brought it to St. Petersburg from Kronstadt. By the Day of the Navy "Poltava" will take its place in the Neva water area at the Summer Garden and will lead the main parade of the country.

Video - [https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article\\_id/347012/](https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/347012/)



The Museum of Fine and Applied Arts Collection, which belonged to Grand Duke Nikolai Konstantinovich (1850-1918), will be opened in his former palace in the capital of Uzbekistan. It was reported on July 8 by the Minister of Culture of Uzbekistan Bakhtiyor Saifullayev.

"The question of opening the museum of the Romanov collection in the former palace of Grand Duke Nikolai Romanov was fully discussed and is in the process of being resolved," the minister said.

Currently, the Romanov collection, including paintings and sculptures of famous Russian and European artists, forms the basis of the expositions of the State Museum of Art of Uzbekistan.

Palace of Grand Duke Nikolai was built in Tashkent in 1891 by the project of architects Wilhelm Heinzelman (1851-1908) and Alexey Benois (1838-1902). It is one of the main architectural sights of the capital of Uzbekistan. In Soviet times, it housed a museum, and then the Pioneers House. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the building was used as a Reception House of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan. Three years ago it was transferred to the balance of the capital and has been empty since.







Sakhalin residents are invited to the book exhibition "The Crown of Thorns of Russia", which opened on the third floor of the regional universal scientific library. It is dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the Holy Royal Martyrs, which is celebrated annually in the country on July 17. On this day in 1918, one of the most tragic events in the modern Russian history took place - the shooting of the Romanov family together with the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II. Hundreds of scientific, documentary, historical research written about this tragedy. There are still disputes and new facts about this event.



The first publications dedicated to the tragedy, appeared abroad in the twenties of the last century. The main documents describing the event of the death of the Imperial Family are in the book of the investigator for particularly important cases of the Omsk District Court N. Sokolov, The Murder of the Imperial Family, as well as the book of memoirs, The Murder of the Royal Family and Members of the Romanovs in the Urals, by General M. Diterikhs and "Emperor Nicholas II and His Family" by the tutor of the royal family P. Gilliard. They are based on the personal observations of the authors and the information they received from primary sources during the investigation. In our country, these books from the moment of their appearance immediately became the property of special repositories. All of them are presented at the exhibition.

South Sakhalin residents and guests can see these and other materials by visiting the exhibition from July 10 to August 10.



A video about the Faberge Museum located in the Shuvalovsky Palace on the embankment of the Fontanka River. It contains the world's largest collection of famous jewels. The fund has more than 4 thousand exhibits.

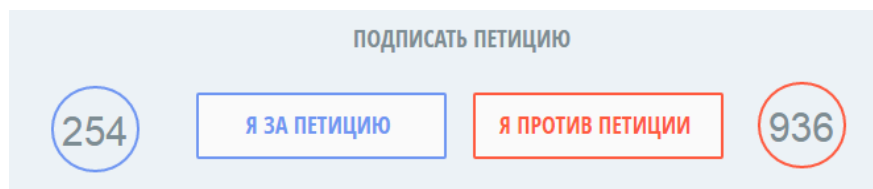
One third of them are works by the masters of the firm of Carl Faberge. The basis of the collection is a series of world-famous Easter eggs. Of the thirteen jewels, nine were custom-made for the Russian Imperial Family. Behind each of them there is a personal story of the Romanov family. Among the jewels is the first and last work of the Easter series.

This is the first in Russia non-state Faberge Museum. It was created to return lost cultural values to Russia. The museum collection was formed over 10 years and continues to expand.

Video - <https://gorod-plus.tv/videos/61407>



Appeal to rename Murmansk back to Romanov-on-Murman. The corresponding petition appeared on the website of the President of Russia.



Until 1917, the capital of the Arctic was called Romanov-on-Murman - in tribute to the Romanov dynasty. Murmansk was the last city founded in Imperial Russia. After its name has become shorter by half. But not all residents, as it turned out, like it. The site "Petition to the President" has an offer to return to the roots. (<https://xn----htbbbkead6cmexlq3b5l.xn--p1ai/>)

- The city of Murmansk was founded by the Emperor Nicholas II in 1916. It was originally called Romanov-on-Murman. It must acquire the same name, the author of the petition says.

The proposal was published on July 6th. And quickly there were 30 votes in favor, and more than 200 against. On July 10 it was 51 in favor and 422 against. In the end of the month, it was 254 in favor and 936 - against.





An exhibition dedicated to Ossetians, who served in the Own Convoy of the Romanovs' house, opened in the Federation Council. Before the plenary session, the Chairman of the Federation Council, Valentina Matvienko, visited the exhibition of watercolor works by Igor Lotiev. It is dedicated to the Ossetians, who served in the convoy.

This unit was created at the beginning of the XIX century. For the history of the convoy, the Ossetian warriors fought in all conflicts of the Russian Empire, including the First World War.

Many Ossetians have achieved general ranks. Three Emperors and Tsarevich Alexei were also members of the convoy. The author of the paintings believes that this is more a scientific work than painting. He had to work in the archives and museum depositories of Ossetia and Moscow.

It took the artist about 20 years to recreate the images and details of costumes almost bit by bit. However, the work continues to this day. Nearly 100 portraits are in the collection.

The descendants of the heroes of paintings visited the exhibition. Valentina Matvienko talked to them. She thanked the author and guests of the exhibition and noted that the strength of Russia is in respecting the history and honouring the heroes.

Video - <http://vmeste-rf.tv/news/exhibition-dedicated-to-the-ossetians-who-served-in-their-own-convoy-of-the-house-of-romanov-was-opened/>



Pictures of the family of Nicholas II was shown in Kislovodsk. The free exhibition was opened in the building of the Kislovodsk cinema "Soyuz" on July 15. Viewers could see an unknown side of the life of the last Russian Emperor, in works by Valentin Serov, Pavel Ryzhenko, Laurits Tuxen, Albert Pierre Devan and Vladimir Pchelin. The organizers enhance their dramatic effect with the help of computer technologies.



Several organizations are pushing to name a new Park in St. Petersburg in honor of the Imperial Romanov dynasty. They propose to name the future park on the Tuchkov Buyan of St. Petersburg "Romanovsky" in honour of Romanov House.

In spring, President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, suggested to establish a park in St. Petersburg on Tuchkov Buyan (between Tuchkov and Exchange Bridges) instead of the previously planned "Judicial quarter". This decision was supported by the townspeople.

Beglov, the acting governor of St. Petersburg, announced that residents of the northern capital will determine the name of the future park. Only in the first days after this initiative, over 400 proposals were received. Only 24 potential names were chosen for a decisive vote. This number included the proposal of "Romanovsky".

This initiative was supported by deputies of the State Duma and the Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg, as well as by many public organizations of Russia and the Russian Diaspora. In particular, the Russian Nobility Assembly, the Union of Descendants of Gallipoli (France), the Russian Peace





Almanac, the Congress of Russian Communities (USA), the Foundation of the Memory of Outstanding Petersburgers, the European Association of St. Vladimir (France), the Russian-Danish Society Dagmariya (Denmark), "St. Vladimir's Brotherhood" (Germany), the Council of Orthodox Public Associations of the St. Petersburg Diocese and many others. Letters with the support of the name "Romanovsky Park" continue to come to the Acting Governor of St. Petersburg. Currently, there is an Internet voting for the name of the future park. You can vote by clicking on the link: <http://art-park.spb.ru/voting/>



The Presidential Library has published "unknown" facts of the death of the Imperial Family. For many decades the circumstances of this tragedy were hushed up. Today there is an opportunity to restore the events of that night thanks to electronic copies of such publications as, for example, the book "[The Murder of the Tsar's Family and its Retinue: Official Documents](#)", issued by the publishing house "Russian Thought" in Constantinople in 1920 and digitized by the Presidential Library. It contains a record from the words of a resident of Yekaterinburg Kapitolina Agafonova, whose brother, Red Army soldier Anatoly Yakimov, protected the Ipatiev House in 1918: "Sometime in July Anatoly came to his sister, having a very exhausted look. When asked what happened, he was very agitated that last night "Nikolai Romanov, his whole family, the doctor, the maid of honour and the footman were killed." According to Anatoly, who was present during the shooting, in the first hour of the night all the prisoners were woken up and asked to go down. Here they were announced that an enemy would soon come to Yekaterinburg, and therefore they should be killed ... Commandant Yurovsky, having read the paper, shot Nikolai, then the Latvians and some "main" people who had come from the council fired. The Presidential Library has digitized other emigre publications dedicated to the murder of the Imperial Family and the events preceding this tragedy. Among them, for example, the works of V. Rudnev "Truth about the Imperial Family and the "Dark Forces" and "The killing of the Imperial Family" by investigator N. Sokolov (he was investigating the murder of the Romanovs) - these rare books are available in the electronic reading room of the Presidential Library. On the portal you can open S. Yakovlev's digitized book "[The Last Days of Nicholas II. Official Documents. Eyewitness Stories](#)" (1917), and the Berlin edition of E. Levine "[Nicholas II. Exposures](#)" (1914).



Relic of the Imperial Family at the exhibition in the Sverdlovsk Regional Museum of local lore. In the Hall of Commemoration of the Romanov Dynasty, a mini-exhibition was opened, featuring the ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew the First-Called, which belonged to Tsarevich Alexei.

A resident of Yekaterinburg O.V. Maltsev recently transferred to the Sverdlovsk Regional Museum of Local Lore a number of artefacts, chief among which is the ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew the First-Called, which belonged to Tsarevich Alexei Nikolayevich. The relic, her grandfather, Sergey Ivanovich Ivanov, a servant of the Highest Court, "a servant of the 1st rank in the rooms of the Heir of Alexei Nikolayevich", kept his whole life. After his death and until recently, the ribbon of the order remained in his family. The order itself has disappeared among other jewels of the so-called "Tobolsk treasure of the Romanovs", as this exhibition also tells.

At the opening of the exhibition on July 19, the story was heard about the unique fate of the last keeper of the ribbon, an approximate imperial family of Sergei I. Ivanov, whose ancestors were simple serf peasants of the famous Russian commander A.V. Suvorov.





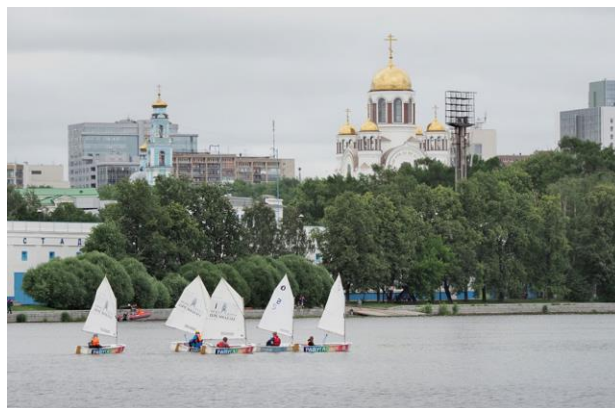


On July 16, 2019, the 2nd children's sailing regatta dedicated to the memory of Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich, in which boys and girls from the Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk regions under the age of 14 took part, took place in the water area of the city pond of Yekaterinburg.

The children competed on the single optimist class boats. According to the organizers, the idea of holding a regatta during the Orthodox Festival "Tsar's Days" is to remind everyone once again of the days when Tsarevich Alexei, being about the same age as the young participants of the regatta, also looked at the city pond, but through the windows of the Ipatiev House. The heir Alexei dreamed, like any modern boy, about future adventures and new victories. Despite the rainy weather, all the participants of the regatta adequately coped with the tasks, showing persistence and the will to win.

At the end of the competition, the head of the Yekaterinburg branch of the IOPS, Vladimir Beloglazov, reminded all those present about the importance of studying the history of his country and wished the young participants further sporting success.

All participants of the sailing regatta were presented with diplomas and memorable gifts, including the second edition of the Urals Orthodox Encyclopaedia just released by the Yekaterinburg branch of the IOPS and a book about the family of Emperor Nicholas II.



On 18 of July a bust of the Saint Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, together with the Florensky monument in the memorial complex "To all who suffered for the faith in Christ during the years of persecution and repression", was opened in Sergiev Posad.

Video -

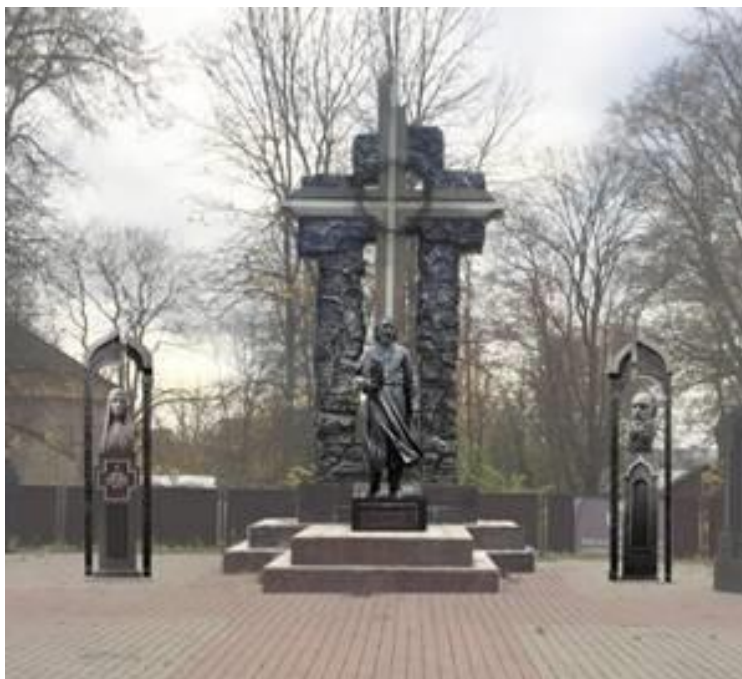
[https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article\\_id/347464/](https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/347464/)



On video, a visit to the Church of Mary Magdalene, in Gethsemane, Israel. The Russian monastery of Saint Mary Magdalene with relics of Martyrs Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and the nun Varvara.

The Church of Mary Magdalene is located at the foot of the Olive Mountain, in Gethsemane, just above the Tomb of the Mother of God. It was erected in memory of Empress Maria Alexandrovna (1824–1880), the spouse of Emperor Alexander II, the mother of Emperor Alexander III, and the Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QYupB6d3zI>







The Tsarskoye Selo religious procession took place on July 18. It was attended by the dean of Pushkin District Archpriest Nikita Zverev and clerics. Among them were the head of the Pushkin district, Vladimir Omelnitsky, representatives of the administration. The miraculous icon of the Mother of God "The Sign" was carried from the Znamenskaya Church to the Church of St. Sergius of Radonezh, then to the St. Sophia Cathedral, and from there to the Catherine's Cathedral and further to Theodore Cathedral. The final destination of the procession was the Alexander Palace. From there, the crusaders returned to the Znamensky church. A prayer service was served in each church along the way. "A long-term tradition has been revived after more than a hundred years and now, we hope, will become permanent," Father Nikita said. "The historical procession gives us the opportunity to congregate to pray for loved ones, about our city, about the country. This is an expression of the unity of Orthodox people, evidence of our spiritual strength."

The procession with the icon of the Mother of God "Sign" was first held in 1832, when Tsarskoye Selo was miraculously saved from cholera. Since then, the believers annually, on the day of commemoration of the relics of St. Sergius of Radonezh, on July 5/18, have passed through the city. In Soviet times, the tradition was interrupted, but revived last year.



Celebrations of Tsarevich Alexei' birthday in the Church on the Blood in Yekaterinburg.

On August 12, 1904, the only son of Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, Tsarevich Alexei, was born in Peterhof. He was the fifth and very long-awaited child of the Imperial couple. They prayed for the heir much and fervently, including during the celebrations from July 17 to 19, 1903, dedicated to the glorification of St. Seraphim of Sarov. On September 3, 1904, in the church of the Great Peterhof Palace, the sacrament of the Baptism of the Tsarevich was performed.

He received the name in honor of Saint Alexei, Metropolitan of Moscow, whose memory the Russian Orthodox Church celebrates on October 18.

In honor of the birthday of the Holy Passion-Bearer Tsarevich Alexei, on August 11 and 12, services and celebrations will be held in the Memorial Church on the Blood and the Tsarsky Cultural and Educational Center.

In the Church-Monument on the Blood: 11th August; 14:00 - Round table discussion "The Importance of the Imperial Heritage on the example of the Imperial Family." 5:00 pm - All-Night Vigil.

12th of August; 08:00 - Divine Liturgy. 12:00 - Prayer service to the Holy Royal Martyrs. 11:00 - 16:00 - excursions to the exhibition "With love for Russia."

10:00 - 19:00 - excursions to the Museum of the Holy Royal Family. 11:45 - Opening of the museum and library exhibition "The Holy Heir to the Russian Throne". Exhibits from the collection of the Museum of the Holy Imperial Family and a book from the collection of the Sovereign Library named after the holy Sovereign, Emperor Nicholas II. 12:00 - master class for children "Russian Airplane". Conducted by Vladimir B. Artemyev, teacher of applied arts.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=63Yacek5obc>





You are invited - to a virtually tour of the Museum of the Family of Emperor Nicholas II. The new project is adapted for any user, expands the boundaries of the museum space and allows you to make a tour online from via the Internet. Start here - <http://tur.tiamz.ru/>



On July 26, a memorial plate was installed at the meeting place of Alexander II with elders in Chechnya.

In the Shatoi district of the Chechen Republic, a memorial plate was installed on the "Tsarsky Bridge" as part of the international project "Friendship Bridge". The event was initiated by the Chechen regional department of the historical society "Double-headed eagle" with the support of the Ministry of the Chechen Republic for national policy, external relations, printing and Information and Public Chamber of the Chechen Republic.

Ismail Denilkhanov noted the contribution of Emperor Alexander II of Russia to the development of the region by building roads, bridges, giving Grozny, the status of a fortress city, etc.



July 16, the Church of St. Stefan in Belgrade, opened the exhibition "Towards the Russian Tsar. The Romanovs", organized by the parish church and the Belgrade Society of Tsar Nicholas, with the support of the Moscow Sretensky Monastery.

The exhibition on behalf of the Society of Tsar Nicholas was opened by the publisher Nikola Drobnyakovich, who reminded of the special love of the Serbs for Nicholas II and the Imperial Family and the unifying significance of honoring the royal martyrs for Russia and Serbia. Mr. Drobnyakovich also presented the book "The Holy Tsar", dedicated to the last Russian Emperor and published last year.



The exhibition presents photographs reflecting the daily life of the Imperial Family and its service to the people, fatherland and church. Similar expositions have already taken place in more than a hundred cities and towns of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Getzegovina, and Croatia.





On 1st of August, the annual memorial ceremony will begin at the Tsarskoe Selo cemetery near the first St. Petersburg modern monument to the heroes of First World War.

Vitaly Lebedev, representative of Military Cathedral Foundation - "This day, a memorial foundation stone will be installed.

Supported by the St. Petersburg administration, the command of the troops of the Western Military District and the St. Petersburg Diocese.

It will be on the site of the foundation of a wooden church, established in 1915 by the will of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna to commemorate the soldiers of the Russian Imperial Army and Navy who died from wounds.

A memorial plaque will be installed on the foundation stone:

"Here, on the territory of the Tsarskoye Selo Brotherhood cemetery of the Russian soldiers who died in the First World War of 1914-1918, there was a wooden military church of the Icon of the Mother of God (1915-1938), created by the family of Emperor Nicholas II - the Holy Royal Martyrs.

"The project of the church made by outstanding Russian engineer Semyon Sidorchuk, the author of the Sovereign Military Chamber in Tsarskoye Selo. In this church worship continued until August 1937."

The organizers hope that the preservation of this place will be one more step to the creation of the memorial complex "The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the First World War".



A Finnish opera about Emperor Alexander II is sold out before the start of its second season.

The events of the opera take the viewer to the days of Alexander II in Kouvola city. The composer of the folk opera "Time of Alexander II" is Jouni Schöblum and he also accompanies on keyboards.

This is his second folk opera. The premiere of the first "Gustav's War" was in 2015. It went on for two seasons. Director is Piia Kleimola and the orchestra is the Vokki band.

The opera, which tells about Alexander II, also goes for the second season. The opera tells how the reforms of the Russian Emperor affected the life in the city of Kouvola.

The reforms of the Russian Emperor, among other things, lead to the construction of a railway from Petersburg and Coria Bridge, now located in Kouvola.

Last summer, about 3,000 people saw the performance. This year, the organizers hope to collect no less. In total there will be ten shows.

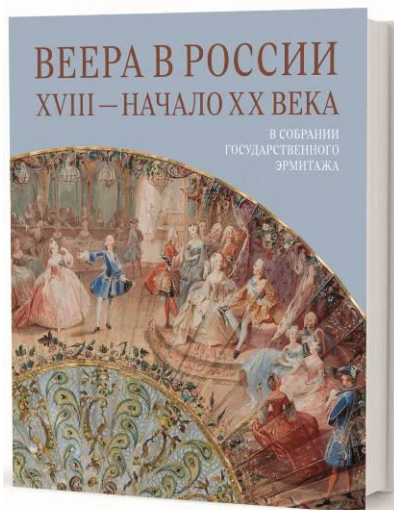
This season premiere is on Saturday, August 3rd.







## Fans in Russia. XVIII - early XX century: From the collection of the State Hermitage



The collection of the State Hermitage Museum contains several hundred beautiful examples of Russian, European and Oriental fan art. However, most of them can be seen only at temporary exhibitions - like many exhibits from household collections, fans require special storage conditions. The book by Yulia Plotnikova, curator of the State Hermitage's Department of the History of Russian Culture, provides a wonderful opportunity to consider works not represented in the museum's permanent exhibition. Among them are fans that belonged to the Empresses Anna Ioannovna, Elizaveta Petrovna, Catherine II, Maria Alexandrovna, Maria Feodorovna, Alexandra Feodorovna, representatives of the Petersburg nobility - Sheremetev, Dolgoruky, Yusupov, Bobrinsky, Shuvalov...

A fan, an indispensable companion of a secular lady, was not only a fashionable affiliation and attribute of coquetry. It could express the political views of the proprietor, replace her with a mask on a costume ball or autograph album, serve as a concert program and even a travel bag, while remaining an applied art work.

The book traces the history of the manufacture of fans in the West and in Russia, the evolution of styles and subjects in their mural and carved decor, examines their various types and symbolism. Let this feminine accessory in our days has ceased to be an integral element of the costume, but the amazing and fragile art of fan conveys to us through the centuries the charm of the past.

*Publisher: Kuchkovo Pole, Moscow. Pages: 392. ISBN: 978-5-9950-0926-9*

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## State regalia of the Moscow kingdom



The album published the early part of the collection of state regalia of the Moscow Kremlin Museums, which presents the attributes of the Sovereign power of Russia of the XIV – XVII centuries. These are invaluable rarities and historical relics that have no analogues in any of the museum collections in Russia.

For a long time, they were located in the Moscow Kremlin, the Grand-Ducal, and later the Imperial residence, and were inextricably linked with the development and formation of Russian statehood, with the most important events in the political history of Russia. Coronations, ambassadorial receptions, royal visits and other solemn acts of state significance were spectacular. And regalia had a special role - the sacralization of the Monarch. At the same time, the significance of these monuments as outstanding works of art, marked by an exceptionally high artistic level and virtuoso technical execution, is great. The museum collection of regalia contains beautiful creations

by Kremlin masters, masterpieces of European goldsmiths and oriental jewellers.



The authors of the album, museum staff, who have kept and studied a unique collection of insignias for many years, relying on their latest research, reveal the complex symbolism of ancient Russian insignias, explain their origin and role in the ceremonial ceremony.

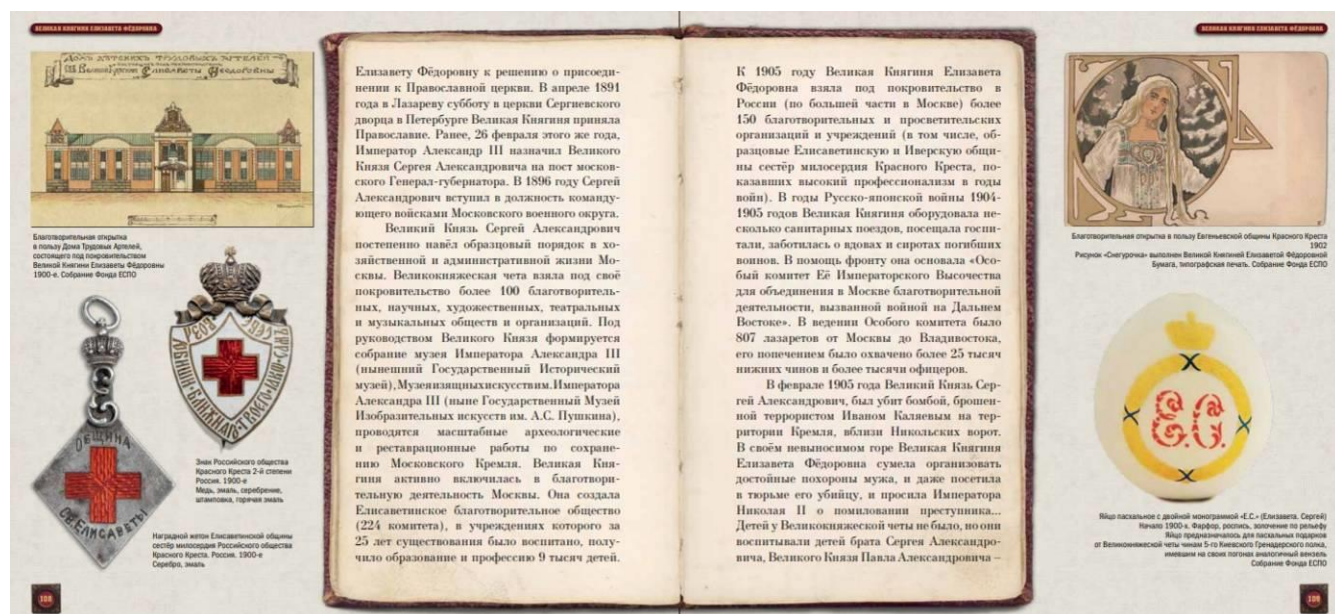
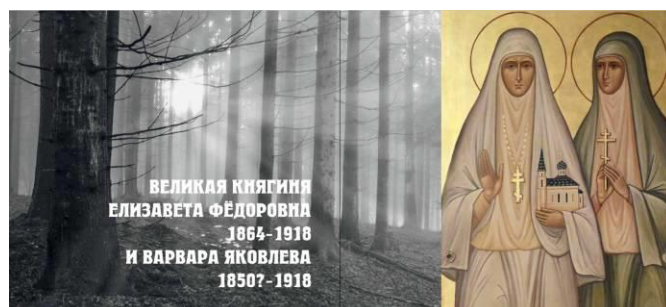
The album is beautifully illustrated. The photography specially made for this edition, carried out by photographers-artists of the Moscow Kremlin Museums, reproduces numerous details that make it possible to take a fresh look at these masterpieces and enjoy the high art of their creators.

Author: I.A. Bobrovnikskaya, M.V. Martynov. Year: 2019. Price: 5000 rub.

## The catalogue of the "Museum in memory of representatives of the Russian Imperial House"



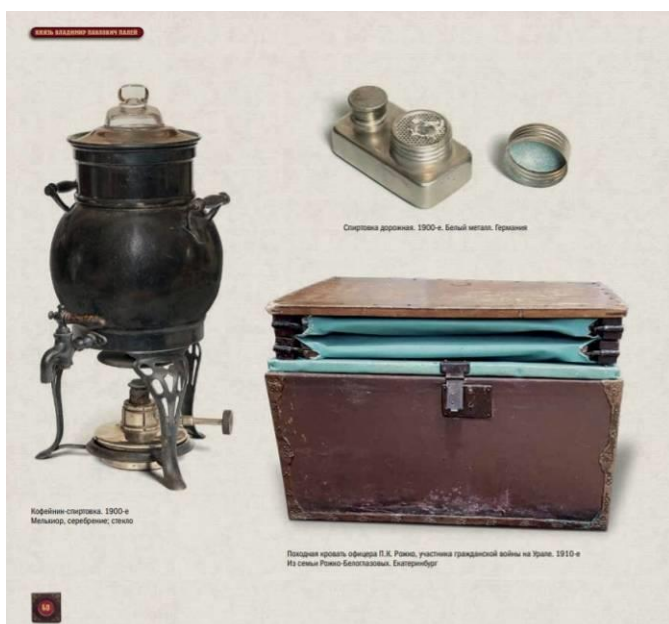
The "Museum in memory of representatives of the Russian Imperial House. Field school in Alapaevsk" - a branch of the Sverdlovsk Regional Museum of Local Lore - is already one year old! For the first anniversary a catalogue is made, which now includes all the items of the exhibition and articles.







## ВЕЛИКИЙ КНЯЗЬ СЕРГЕЙ МИХАЙЛОВИЧ 1869-1918





Under the Hammer...

## **Romanov related items in Auctions**



### **Hermitage Fine Art, Monte-Carlo, Monaco, July 6**

*Photo of Emperor Alexander III with Empress Maria Feodorovna and her father, King of Denmark, Christian IX.*

Copenhagen, photo studio Mary Steen, 1880–90s 25x17 cm. Silver gelatine print.

Estimate: Euro 1500-2000



*His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Serge Mikhailovich, General Inspector of Artillery. Collection of memoirs about his life and work for the development of Russian artillery.*

1934. Belgrade, 1934. Provenance: Constantin Skouratoff (1874-1948), colonel of the LG Grenadiers on horseback, military historian.

Estimate: Euro 300-400





*Russian Imperial Pattern 1882 Army Hussar General rank's service hat.* General rank's hussar cavalry cap in Pan-Slavic style instituted during the reign of Alexander III. Red wool crown with wide black band covering the rise, front mounted with silvered Imperial eagle surmounted by For Excellence award scroll and officer's cockade. Trimmed in silver bullion cord with hussar knot on the back and silver ribbon cross on the crown in general's zigzag pattern. Lined in black cotton with leather sweatband and paper store label of A. Vinnale, Warsaw-Pernov.  
Estimate: Euro 1500-2000

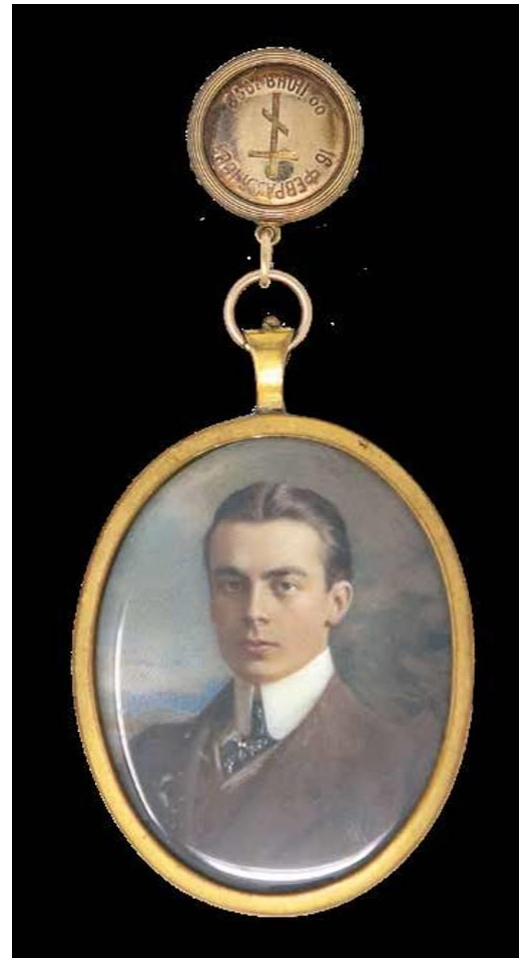


*Russian Imperial Alexander III era private's hat of the Life-Guards Imperial Family's Own 4th Rifle Battalion.*

Pan-Slavic style "coachman's" diamond-shape crown cap of black wool with wide band unique to this battalion. Brass "Reservist's" cross badge with Alexander III cipher mounted over silver-plated brass enlisted man's cockade painted in Romanov's colours. Lined in crème cotton with ink stamped maker's mark of Alexander - St. Petersburg.  
Estimate: Euro 1500-2000



*Portrait of Prince Nicholas Felixovich Yusupov (1883-1908).* Oval miniature. The elder son of Count Felix Soumarokov-Elston and Princesse Zinaïde Yusupov, he fought an unfortunate duel with Count Arwid Manteufel because of a romance he had with his adversary's wife. He died at that duel at the age of 25.  
Estimate: Euro 20000-25000.



*Russian Seventeenth-Century Style Dress worn by Prince Felix Yusupov for the Eglinton Tournament, 11 July 1912.*

Formal costume consisting of a richly embroidered coat and boots. Golden brocade dress from the 17th century with polychrome floral motifs. Pair of green leather boots with floral decoration of applications of multi-coloured leather embroidered, with heel covered with red morocco and tip raised and studded.  
Estimate: Euro 150000-180000

Velvet caftan and multi-coloured leather boots were sewn in St. Petersburg in 1912 by order of the Prince, who put them on a costume ball at Albert Hall (Oxford, United Kingdom). The caftan is made of golden brocade with embroidered red and blue flowers, and also embroidered with

gilded and silver threads and diamonds. According to archival photographs, a hat was made for him, but it is not listed among the lots.

"The suit made a splash," Yusupov himself recalled in his memoirs. "That evening, all of London got acquainted with me, and the next day my photo was printed by all London newspapers." According to him, that evening was attended by "5 thousand guests, the entire hall was decorated with flowers and fun reigned everywhere, unlike the English."



A high price was assigned to the Yusupov costume, despite the absence of sable fur elements, which were trimmed with his sleeves, collar and hems, as well as "socks and ... torn off button". Since 2016, the attire was at least twice auctioned, but there is no information about whether it was sold or not.

Sold for € 125.000.





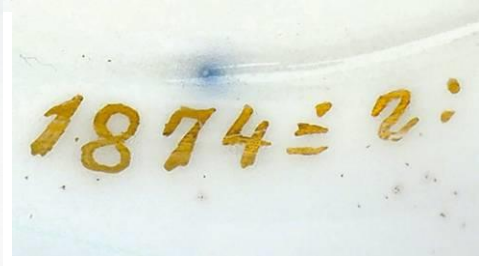
**Auction house "Litfond", Moscow, Russia, July 13**

*Items from a tete-a-tete service with the monogram of Empress Maria Alexandrovna.*

A coffee pot, a creamer, a sugar bowl (missing lid), a coffee cup (the second cup in shards, needs restoration) and two saucers. Russia, the Imperial Porcelain Factory. 1874.

Porcelain, cobalt coating, painting, gilding. The height of the coffee pot is 20 cm, the height of the creamer is 10 cm, the height of the sugar bowl is 8.5 cm, the height of the cup is 6.5 cm, the diameter of the saucer is 12.5 cm.

Origin: Family Collection N.M. Schvernik. Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernik (1888-1970) - Soviet politician. In the last period of Stalin's rule, in 1946-1953, he held the highest public office - Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (1927-1938) and the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR (1935-1938), deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (1937-1966).





**Auction house "Litfond", Moscow, Russia, July 25**

*Photo of Tsarevich Alexei with autograph. 1914.*

17 x 13 cm. On the back by typographical method: "1913 Reproduction is prohibited." The expert opinion of the State Historical Museum is attached: "It can be concluded that the signature of Tsarevich Alexei is on the presented photo. Thus, the authenticity of this document is beyond doubt." The conclusion is made on the basis of a comparison of the style of the signature on the studied photograph and the signatures on the objects from the collection of the State Historical Museum. The conclusion was signed by the Researcher of the Department of Written Sources I.G.M. Shevelev, Senior Researcher State Historical Museum S.S. Levin, and President of the Support and Development of the State Historical Museum, A.A. Bondarev.

Estimate: 550,000 - 600,000 roubles. Sold for 600,000 roubles.

