



Romanov News Новости Романовых

By Ludmila & Paul Kulikovsky

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“The monument will be a symbol of universal repentance”

Donations are being collected for a monument to the Tsar Martyr Nicholas II, to be installed in the city of Kulebaki, Nizhny Novgorod Region.

The sculptor is I. Makarova, who also made the monument to the Tsar's family in the Seraphim-Diveevo monastery. Opening is planned on 17 July 2020.



Bishop of Vyksa and Pavlovsky Barnabas blessed the construction of an equestrian monument to the Tsar Martyr Nicholas II. It is planned to install this monument in Kulebaki, city, next to the Church of the Holy Martyr Michael (Gusev), located on Admiral Makarov Street.

The cost of the project is 5 million roubles. To date, only 1 million has been paid. Work is underway, a metal frame is made.



The initiators are inspired by the famous dictum of the old man Nikolai Guryanov - "The reason for the spiritual illness of Russia is the conciliar sin of treason against the Tsar of the Romanov family, and no repentance in the hearts. We lost the pure, strengthening grace that poured out on the sacred head of the Anointed One, and through it poured out on all Russia. Rejecting the Tsar, we raised a hand to everything holy and to the Lord. Without true repentance, there is no true glorification of the Tsar. There must be spiritual awareness."



Archpriest Nikolai Boldyrev, rector of the church, spoke about the Orthodox initiative in an interview to Kulebasky metalworker newspaper.

"The reason for our troubles is the violation of the Cathedral Oath of 1613. The fact is that Russia (the church and the people), taught by the bitter experience of the Polish yoke, at the Zemstvo-local Council of 1613 made a vow to God to faithfully serve Anointed, Autocratic Tsars from the Romanov dynasty, until the second coming of Christ," recalls the pastor.

"Having shot the Tsar's family at the beginning of the 20th century, almost the entire Russian people became an oath-breaker," the priest claims.

According to Father Nicholas, in order to atone for this oath-crime, "first of all, it is necessary to comprehend deeply and realize sin, and second, to repent sincerely. Moreover, this applies to almost all classes, including the clergy, which lacked the wisdom and strength to stop the crime against both Divine and civil laws. We all need to embark on the path of repentance. Without it, nothing good awaits us. And this is the main trouble. If we overcome it, then with God's help our people, our Fatherland will not be afraid of any enemies."

"Thank God that much has changed in recent years," the priest is sure. - The glorification of the holy royal martyrs has passed. At the place of their murder, the Church on Blood was built, penitential prayers are pronounced, icons are painted, books are published. People began to see spiritually. The construction of the monument in our city is a sign of repentance. We repent with the whole world - both for our ancestors and for ourselves. The monument will be an eternal reminder not only of that terrible sin, but also a symbol of universal repentance. Passing by, anyone can say: "Forgive us, Sire, for our sins."

Details for donations:

Name of legal Persons: Local religious organization "Orthodox Parish of the Church in Honour of the Holy Martyr Mikhail Gusev of Koulibiak, Nizhny Novgorod Region"

TIN: 5251995086

Gearbox: 525101001

PJSC "SAROVBUSINESSBANK" Sarov

BIC 042202718 box. account 30101810422020000718

p / s 40703810514310000027

Purpose of payment:

Donation for the manufacture of an equestrian monument to Tsar-Martyr Nicholas II

Sberbank card 4276 4200 3833 8801 tied to the phone 8 987 743 33 25 Archpriest Nikolai Boldyrev

Video - <https://youtu.be/1mivthP3JPc>



“For Service and Courage. 250 years of the Order of St. George”

The exhibition “For Service and Courage. 250 years of the Order of St. George” opened at the State Historical Museum in Moscow. The exhibition tells the history of the Order established by Catherine the Great on November 26 (December 7, according to the new style) 1769, and its cavaliers, who received this high award for personal courage shown on the battlefield.



In the main entrance hall of the museum, the many guests could listen to the orchestra of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation (Conductor Lt. Col. Konstantin Petrovich), playing different marches, while waiting for the main guest - Sergei Evgenievich Naryshkin, director of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation and head of the Russian Historical Society.

After a welcome speech of the Museum Director Alexey K. Levikin, Narishkin said:

"Dear Alexey Konstantinovich! Dear guests, friends! Ladies and Gentlemen!

Today, the State Historical Museum has opened a wonderful exhibition dedicated to the 250th anniversary of the Order of St. George. Several hundred awards are presented at the exhibition, behind each one is the history of a feat, a fate of a particular person.

The exhibition organizers in such a surprising way emphasize that all the gentlemen of the Order of St. George were united by a feeling of true, passionate patriotism and selfless service to their Fatherland.

I must say that the community of knights of the order had a high reputation in Russia. Among them are the best Russian officers, outstanding military leaders, talented writers and even members of the Imperial Family. Emperor Alexander III, the first Honorary Chairman of the Imperial Russian Historical Society was one of them - He deserved this high award in the battles during the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878.

Over time, a whole system of glorious commemorative signs of the Order of St. George has developed. More than a million people received the soldier's George Cross during the First World War.



In 2000, the Order of St. George returned to the system of state awards of new, modern Russia. Thus, the St. George ribbon connected the eras and embodied the traditions of the Russian army, patriotism and the glory of Russian weapons.

I am sure that this exhibition will be a good gift to everyone who loves our history. Thanks!"

Minister of Culture of Russia Vladimir Medinsky sent greeting read by his deputy Olga Yarilova.

- "The Order of St. George, established by Empress Catherine II, was destined to become the national symbol of Russia for centuries. I am sincerely glad that visitors to the exhibition will learn about the history of the order, its role in the award system of the state, the military merits of St. George cavaliers, and the revival of this symbol of military valour and honour in modern Russia."

"We will remember the only female cavalier of the Order of St. George IV degree, sister of mercy Rimma Ivanova. With the outbreak of World War I, she devoted her life to service of the Fatherland. Performing military duty in the most dangerous sectors of the front, this young woman showed true mercy and courage. On September 9, 1915, she raised the soldiers in an attack and was mortally wounded. For the feat she was posthumously awarded the Order of St. George IV degree - which became an unprecedented event in history. In 2018, the Russian Military Historical Society erected a monument to Rimma Ivanova in Stavropol, where at one time she studied at a female gymnasium," shared Mikhail Myagkov, Scientific Director of RVIO.

Oh, dear, the poor Maria Sophia Amalia, Queen of the Kingdom of Both Sicilies (1841-1925) is already forgotten. She was actually the first female cavalier and that already in 1861. Not all speakers were well prepared (Paul Kulikovskiy, editor).

The chairman of the board of the United Metallurgical Company, Natalya Yeryomina, sponsor of the exhibition, noted that all the gentlemen of the Order of St. George "were distinguished by passionate patriotism and selfless service to the Fatherland."



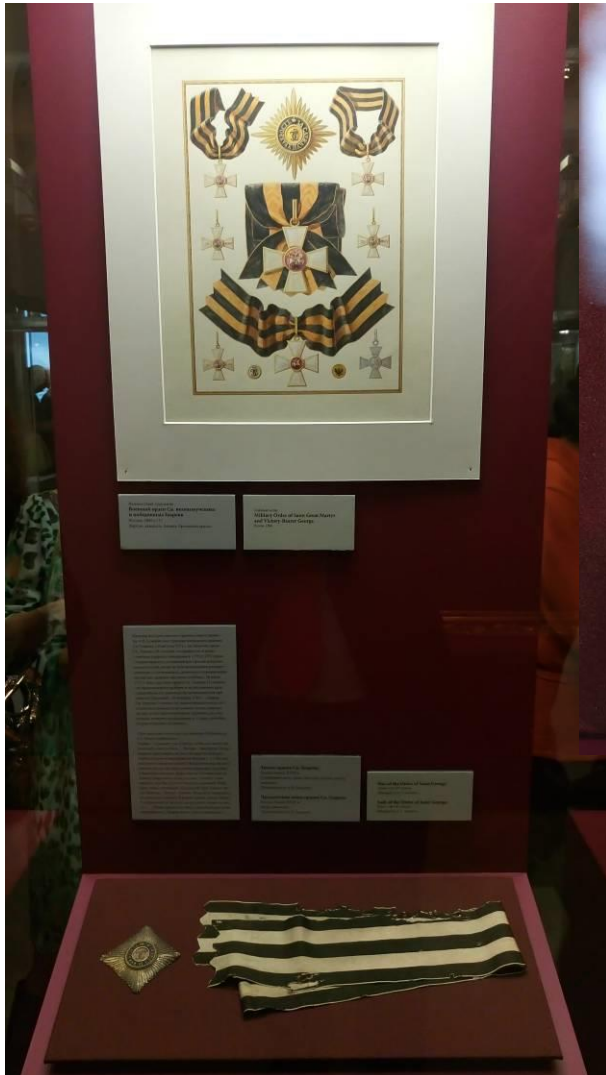


The exhibition starts with portraits of the first cavaliers of the Order, a bit surprising. Why not with the founder Empress Catherine the Great and the Statute of the Order of St. George the Victorious? Only halfway through the exhibition do we find the famous large portrait of the Empress with the St. George order by F.S. Rokotov.



And only in the opposite corner from the entrance can one find the statute of the Order of St. George from 1913. This is the last Imperial revision of the statute - leather, moire, precious stones, pearls, tinsel, glass, wax, painting, stamp, casting, enamel, sewing, weaving - Not just a historical artefact, but a piece of jewellery!

Among the exhibits are European military orders, which served as prototypes for the highest military award, as well as Russian predecessor awards dating back to the reign of Anna Ivanovna.



A few paintings of those Romanovs who were awarded the St. George Order are on display - among them; Emperor Alexander III, Feltmarshal Grand Duke Michael Nikolaevich, and Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich.



A separate section of the exhibition is devoted to the development of the St. George awards system, which gradually began to include insignia for lower ranks, award medals on St. George ribbons, St. George silver trumpets, award weapons, banners and standards.



Prior to the establishment of the Order of St. George, regiments of the Russian army and guard were awarded silver trumpets, but in 1805 the so-called St. George trumpet appeared - with St. George crosses soldered to the case, engraved inscriptions telling about the regiment's awards, and St. George ribbons. Each military branch had its own statutory form of the trumpet, so there were a lot of options. Another collective award were banners and standards with St. George crosses at the top and St. George ribbons. Since 1878, such Georgievsky banners could be supplemented with another set of

wide ribbons, for special merits (if the regiment had all the other options for collective awards). The first award banners were handed in 1805 to the Kiev Grenadier, Chernigov Dragoons and several other regiments for distinction during the Russo-Austro-French War of 1805. In 1855, the St. George system was added Golden weapons "For Courage".



Different porcelain objects from the Order of St. George Service made by Gardner Porcelain Manufactory

On the St. George's Day, new cavaliers of the order and lower ranks were awarded and gala dinners, musical evenings, and performances were held. For festive events in St. Petersburg in 1778, Catherine II ordered a dessert service. A service manufactured by F. Ya. Gardner, a private porcelain factory, costing more than 7,000 roubles, was designed for 80 people. It became the first order service intended for ceremonial dinners in the Winter Palace during the days of the cavalier holidays.

There is a gallery of portraits of heroes of the First World War - these are drawings made by a professional artist of the 1914-16th - which are mirrored by children drawings on the opposite wall. Cute drawings, but really, seriously, does this belong in this exhibition?



A small section is related to Order of St. George of the Provisional Government. The main story is associated with the names of two historical personalities.

- "The award was presented to Alexander Kerensky during his visit to the front. But he refused to accept it, saying that he was a civilian, did not commit feats, and gave it to the outstanding military commander, General Brusilov, the author of the famous Brusilov breakthrough, the first breakthrough of the solid front line in the history of the First World War," said Alexey Levykin.



The modern history of the award is represented by items from private collections, including the award of the Hero of Russia General Vladimir Shamanov, who is one of the first holders of the order awarded in the Russian Federation.

"We very often do not know, often confuse - officers and soldiers, a soldier's badge and an order medal, the Order of Glory and the Order of St George. But all the same, we know one thing: that this heroic ribbon, the symbol of the Russian guard, the symbol of the Soviet guard, the symbol of heroism, the symbol of achievement - is connected with the events took place 250 years ago," - Alexey Levykin ended.

For the exhibition three different postcards, with images of St. George, Empress Catherine the Great and the Order of St. George were issued, in corporation with "Russian Post", dedicated to the anniversary of the order. One could then get the house stamp of State Historical Museum added on it and send to family and friends.



Exhibition "For Service and Courage. 250 years of the Order of St. George" will be open to March 16, 2020.

A huge "catalogue", 392 pages in size 24 x 32.5 cm, for the exhibition was made, but only in 500 copies. It contains in several articles, the main part of the history of the Order of the St. George with beautiful photos, and in the last 35 pages a kind of catalogue, with short descriptions, but without illustrations.

Video - 1) https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353469/

2) <https://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=3218073>

3) <https://youtu.be/FsAKAne2RWs>

4) <https://youtu.be/cEfHDT0xrFI>

5) <https://youtu.be/Yu3xBuwfZGc>

The exhibition “For service and courage. 250th anniversary of the Order of St. George” in Hermitage

December 4, 2019, the exhibition “For service and courage. 250 years since the foundation of the Order of St. George” was opened in the St. George Hall of the Winter Palace.

The ceremony was held by the Deputy General Director of the State Hermitage, the State Herald of the Russian Federation Georgy V. Vilinbakhov.



“The exhibition that we are opening on the eve of St. George's Day is dedicated to perhaps the most famous award in our country. The order survived several centuries, was abolished in Soviet times and revived in the 1990s. The special meaning of this exhibition is that it takes place in the St. George Hall of the Winter Palace, which was named in honour of St. George and, to a large extent, in connection with this order,” said Georgy Vadimovich.



The decoration of the ceremony was the performance of three military marches: the Georgievsky, the Life Guards Preobrazhensky Regiment and the most famous - Farewell of the Slav by the Admiralty Orchestra of the Leningrad Naval Base (Conductor Valentin Lyashchenko).

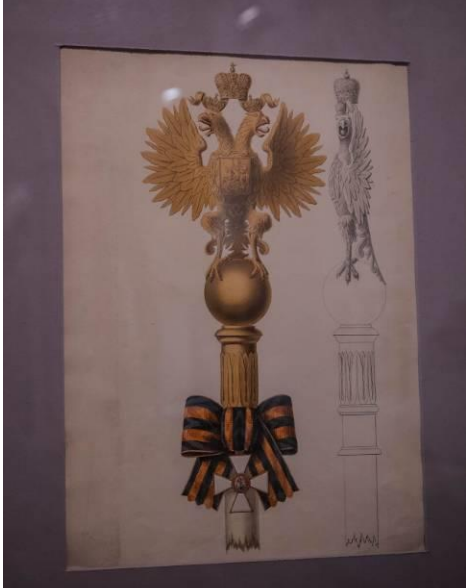


“For Service and Courage. 250 years since the foundation of the Order of St. George” unites more than four hundred exhibits from the collection of the State Hermitage Museum. In addition to the order signs, it presents the statutes of the order, St. George’s weapons, paintings, graphic, sculptural and photographic monuments, objects of decorative and applied art, numismatic works, uniforms and print media.

The exposition is built according to the chronological principle. It opens with picturesque and sculptural portraits of Catherine II, who on November 26, 1769 (December 9, according to a new style), on the day of memory of St. George the Victorious, established the order, and allows you to trace how the history of the award developed over two and a half centuries. The exhibition also covers our days when the Order of St. George was restored as the highest military award of the Russian Federation.



The scientific consultant, co-author of the concept of the exhibition is George V. Vilinbakhov. The curators of the exhibition and co-authors of its concept are Lidia I. Dobrovolskaya, head of the numismatic monuments sector in Europe and America; Alexandra M. Lukyanchikova, researcher, curator of the Precious Metals Fund of the State Hermitage. The general sponsor of the exhibition is the Smolensk Diamonds jewellery group.



"The Order of the Holy Great Martyr and Victorious George" in the Artillery Museum

The exhibition opens with a showcase, which presents the uniform dress of the founder of the order - Empress Catherine II with the order star, the first statute of the order in 1769, the Turkish scimitar and the Russian sword engraved with "Vivat, Catherine!".

It is believed that the idea to create a special award given solely for military merit belonged to Peter I. However, Catherine the Great embodied his plan. A year after the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, the Empress, paying tribute to the military glory of the Russian army, established the highest military award of the Russian Empire - the Military Order of the Holy Great Martyr and Victorious George.

The sign of the Order of St. George was (and is) a white enamel cross with a thin gold border. It looked strict and ascetic, without excessive pomp.

At the exhibition can be seen award documents of the 18th century, including the decree of Catherine II on the conferment of ranks by the orders of St. George of December 17, 1787, and the report of Major General I.L. Golenishchev-Kutuzov on receiving the Order of St. George in 1782 and others.



Portraits of the first gentlemen of the order are also shown here, among which were Prince G.A. Potemkin-Tauride, Admiral F.F. Ushakov, Count M.P. Rumyantsev and others.

Five military officer gold crosses on St. George's ribbons, established in 1789-1810 to reward officers who participated in significant battles, became a kind of "continuation" of the order. So, visitors will be able to compare crosses for the capture of Ochakovo, Izmail, Bazardzhik, Preisish-Eylau and Prague.

The exhibition is replete with all kinds of rarities. Among them are the St. George awards of Emperors Alexander I and Nicholas I.



Recall that it was Nicholas I in 1826 who laid the foundation for the Order Collection of the Artillery Museum, depositing the awards of his brother Alexander I here. In 1855, St. George's awards of Nicholas I arrived here. In addition to the orders, you can see their uniforms and personal weapons, as well as models of guns as a reminder of the wars that Russia waged during the reign of these Emperors.

For the first time, a luxurious edition of the Statute of the Order of 1833 has been exhibited in a cover made of red leather with gold stamping, which explains the rights and advantages of cavaliers. The new edition also contains detailed descriptions of military valor for each branch of the army, for which they had the right to be awarded.

A few years later, another innovation appeared - a variant of the order - since St. George is a Christian saint, it was decided for non-Christians to place a double-headed eagle on the sign of the Order of St. George. Then, as described in the memoirs of those years, some immigrants from the Caucasus began to wonder why they were awarded the "cross with a bird, not with a horse." It is such a cross, as well as a star of the Order of St. George of the 1st degree for non-Christians, the insignia of the Military Order for Muslims and other St. George awards for non-Christians are exhibited in one of the windows.

The exhibition would be incomplete without a story about the distinguished cavaliers of the order, who were truly heroic personalities, because it was extremely difficult to earn the Order of St. George. Even the omnipotent favorite of Catherine II Grigory Potemkin received the highest degree of the order not from parquet or alcove feats, but from the assault on Ochakov, one of the largest Turkish fortresses on the Black Sea.

The uniforms of Grand Dukes Mikhail Nikolaevich and Nikolai Nikolaevich the Elder, together with a Cossack officer's checker (gold weapon "For Courage") of Mikhail Nikolayevich, and a box with the St. George Cross on belonged to Nikolai Nikolayevich Sr. - can be seen.

Visitors can familiarize themselves with the concert program for the St. George's Day of 1874, the gala dinner menu on the occasion of the holiday in 1888, the plan of the parade of troops in the St. George Hall of the Winter Palace on November 26, 1896, and other commemorative documents telling about holding various celebrations on this significant day .

Exhibition will be opened until May 2020.





Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich remembered on his birthday in Perm

On December 4, a memorial event was held at the building of the former Korolevsky Rooms, in Perm, in which the Grand Duke lived from March to June 1918.

The head of library No. 32, Lyubov Pavlovna Markova, noted that on the birthday of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich, she would like to talk not only about the tragic page of his life connected with Perm, but about his virtues as a political, military leader, personal qualities, not appreciated to this day. She recalled the history of this tradition, initiated by the library in the framework of the program since 2012. The library has established connections with organizations and scientists who study Romanov's heritage.

On the eve, the participants received welcome letters from Moscow, Murmansk, Gatchina, Lokot (Bryansk region). Greetings from the great-great-grandson of Emperor Alexander III, the great-grandson of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, the sister of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich Pavel E. Kulikovsky, was read by Perm scholar Anatoly V. Zhokhov.





"Dear friends,
"Happy birthday Michael Alexandrovich" - It may sound a bit strange to some people, to wish happy birthday to a person who has been dead now for 101 years. But to those who love Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, and even more for me as his relative, it is not strange at all. To us he is very much a part of our life today.

As long as we celebrate him, as long as we remember him, Michael Alexandrovich will stay in our mind and most important in our hearts. As such, he is a part of us, and as we are not dead, he is also alive - if not physical, then at least spiritual.

And for those of us, who have already accepted the Grand Duke as a Saint, there is nothing strange about it. I assume you understand this, and that is why you have chosen to come here today.

As is custom on a birthday party, one gets to make a wish. I have allowed myself to make one on behalf of Michael Alexandrovich.

I wish that his remains may be found soon, so that he can get a Christian burial and finally rest in peace.

The Grand Duke would of course be humble and not ask for any birthday gifts. But I am sure he would very much appreciate kind words, flowers and the attention he gets on this day, here at Korolevsky Rooms in Perm. I am sure he smiles kindly from the sky and approving to us all now.

However, I will not be humble on this day. I still wish to see the establishment of memorial rooms in honor of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and Nicholas Zhonson here at Korolevsky Rooms. How wonderful it could be to celebrate them, not just on the street, but also inside the building here where they were living the last days of their life.

Another wish I have, is to see the promised monument to the Grand Duke be established. I have seen a model, so it is ready, and all other technical issues should be easy to fix.

Many thanks to all of you who came here today, for your participating in this celebration of one of the great sons of Russia and thereby keeping the memory of him alive."



Greetings from Metropolitan of Murmansk and Monchegorsk Mitrofan (Badanin) was read by the deanery of the monastery hieromonk (Anthony Tulyakov) -

"I call upon God's blessing on you and all the true patriots of our country, people who are not indifferent in the history of our Fatherland. May the Lord strengthen you in the ways of serving historical truth and justice!"

Anthony in addition drew attention to the importance of preserving the memory of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich, educating youth on the example of his merits.

Greetings were also received from Irina Ryzhenko, head of the sector of documentary

funds of the Gatchina Palace Museum, Svetlana Rozhkova, local historian, author of the book "Under the canopy of the Brasov alleys", head of the Brasov Central Children's Library, and one of the participants in the Brasov Estate Renaissance Charitable Fund Nina A. Vasiltsova.

Lyubov Markova noted that the name of the Grand Duke is inextricably linked with the name of his secretary Nikolai Zhonson. In 2018 commemorative plaque in his honour was installed next to the Grand Duke's board, to which the participants laid red roses.

Paying tribute to the memory of the Grand Duke as an officer, the cadets of the Perm Cadet Corps named after A.V. Suvorov made guard of honor. Employees of the Perm State Archive of Socio-Political History also took part in the memorable event, for which the topic of collecting information about Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich has become their priority for recent years.



A plaque dedicated to the wedding of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and Natalia Brassova to be installed in Vienna

On December 11, a second event in honour of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich, "Perm-Vienna: The Connection of Times" was held in Perm.

Lyubov P. Markova, opening the evening noted that the Central library, initiated annual celebration Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich birthday since 2012. Perm residents suggested to install a memorial plaque on the wall of the Cathedral of Savva of Serbia in Vienna.

In 1912 Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich married Natalia Brasova in this church.

The fate of the Grand Duke unites researchers from different places. Greetings from the great-grandson of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna (sister of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich), Pavel E. Kulikovsky, was read by the Perm journalist Vyacheslav V. Degtyarnikov:





Thank you - to all of you who came here today, for your support, and for keeping the memory of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich alive."



Усиковъ в. Владим., гдѣ
мѣ въ н.г.м.м.


Vertrag der serbischen griechisch-orientalischen Pfarrei des heiligen Sava
in Wien, III. Döblingasse 3. *Ums. 11. September 1919*
zu Nr. 14. repositum 1891. postwlad
2021. odols nintezago dokume

 **TRAUNUNG-Schein**  *Notar*
NOTARIJUSZ

dem hiesigen Traunungs-Buche *Pol. 142-143*
wird hiemit amtlich bezeugt, daß
in (bei der Traunung): *Wien*
am (Datum): *16/29 Oktober*
des Jahres Eintausend *nein* hundert *zwoölf*
in Jelen: 1912.
vom hochw. Herrn: *braprieiter Michael Mietsch*
in Gegenwart der Zeugen (Vor- und Zunamen, Charakter): *Vrkošava*
Mietsch braprieitergastin aus Wien und
Danilo Milosevic aus Wien

nach griechisch-orientalischem Ritus kirchlich getraut wurden der
Bräutigam (Zu- und Vorname, Religion, Charakter, Wohnort, Alter (auch Geburtsdatum), Stand,
Geburts- und Todtagsort): *Seine Kaiserliche Hoheit Gross-*
fürst Michael Alexandrowitsch, gr. v. Bulgarien, ledig,
wohnhaft in Wien I Johannsg. 23. geboren zu St. Pe-
tersburg am 21. November 1878.
Eltern (Vor- und Zunamen, Charakter): *Sohn des Seine Kaiserlichen Ma-*
jestät des Zarskij Imperator von Russland Alexander
des III. und der Zarinjadarina Imperatrica Maria
Feodorowna und dessen
Brant (Zu- und Vorname u. wie beim Heiligtum): *Petrowitsch Dvorjanka*
(erbliche Edelname) Natalia Sergeowna Brasoff,
gr. or. Religion, gerichtlich getraut, wohnhaft in
Wien I Johannsg. 23. geboren zu Perowo bei Moskau
Eltern (wie oben): *am 23. 11 1880. Tochter des erblichen*
Edelmannes Sergei Alexandrowitsch Serenue.
Aewsky und der Julia Fedotilowna.

Verkund dessen die eigenhändige Unterschrift des Gefeierten und des beigezeichneten Pfarrers.

 *Wien, am 16/29 Oktober 1912.*
braprieiter Michael Mietsch
Pfarrer der serbischen griechisch-orientalischen Pfarrei
des heiligen Sava in Wien.

TRANSACTIONS OFFICIELLES
T. BAUMANN
Etrange Zurich ca 1004
LEON BAILEY
LONDON 1891
EXACT TRANSLATOR
"THE TRANSLATOR" - PARIS
"THE TRANSLATOR" - PARIS
"THE TRANSLATOR" - PARIS
"THE TRANSLATOR" - PARIS

Left - A photo of the church, signed "Church in Vienna where we married". Right - The marriage certificate for Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and Natalia S. Brasoff, issued 16/29 October 1912 in Vienna.

Anatoly V. Zhokhov read the greeting of Metropolitan of Murmansk and Monchegorsk, Mitrofan (Badanin): "I cordially greet all of you on these holy days in memory of the Blessed Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich Romanov! I call on God's blessing on you and all the true patriots of our country, people who are not indifferent in the history of our Fatherland. May the Lord strengthen you in the ways of serving historical truth and justice!"



A greeting from Irina E. Ryzhenko, was voiced by Natalya Kurdina: "... We send greetings from the distant Gatchina, the beloved city of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich, with whom he was associated for almost 36 years ... His happy childhood passed here, here he met love and from Perm he was the first of the Imperial Family to ascend Calvary. We wish you good luck and joy from the accomplishment of all your good undertakings!"

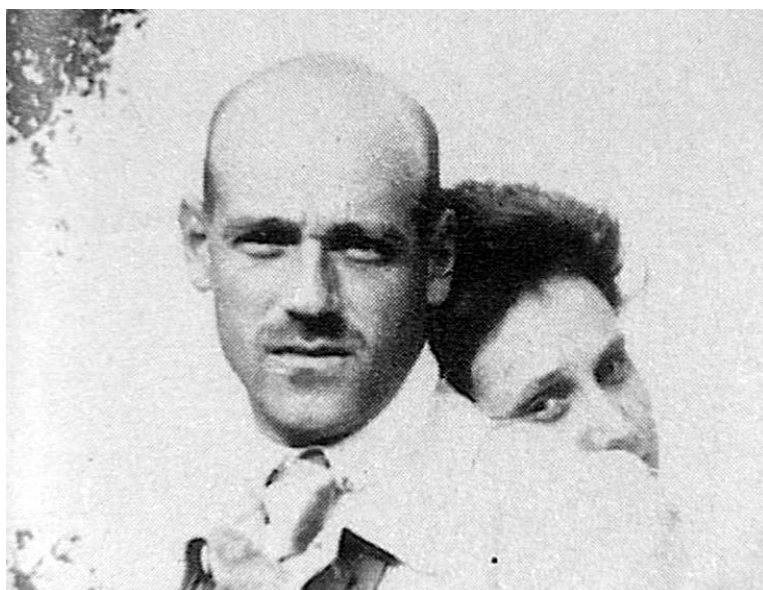
greeting of Nina A. Vasiltsova, a member of the Brasov Estate charity foundation, was conveyed by Lyubov P. Markova: "With all our hearts we welcome all our brothers in the revival of Russian history. We are moving along the same Imperial route. The fact that Mikhail Alexandrovich united so many people only strengthens the holy memory of him. Brasovo is with you!"

The most complete study, "The Double-headed Eagles of the Brasov Manor", belongs to the local historian, the head of the Brasov Central Children's Library Svetlana N. Rozhkova, who noted in her letter: "... At all times it was important to know and remember whose names consecrated our land. Indeed, behind this memory is not only the life story of the Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich, but also a particle of our common history ..."

The meeting on December 11 was dedicated to one of the most joyful events in the life of the Grand Duke - his marriage to his beloved and the mother of their son George - Natalia Brasova. The evening was continued by the famous Perm scientist and musician Anatoly V. Zhokhov, who on the violin performed a wonderful piece of music from Christophe Gluck's opera Orpheus and Eurydice.

Longtime partners in the library program are teachers and students of School No. 9 named after A. Pushkin; they travelled to Vienna and visited the church of St. Savva of Serbia. During the year, they implemented a project for the production of a memorial plaque.

The director of school No. 9, Natalia Kurdina, organized another trip to Vienna in October 2019. A slide presentation allowed to feel the atmosphere of this trip. Natalya Anatolyevna particularly stressed the amazing success of popular democracy, Russian and Serbian priests and friends helped to deliver the plaque.



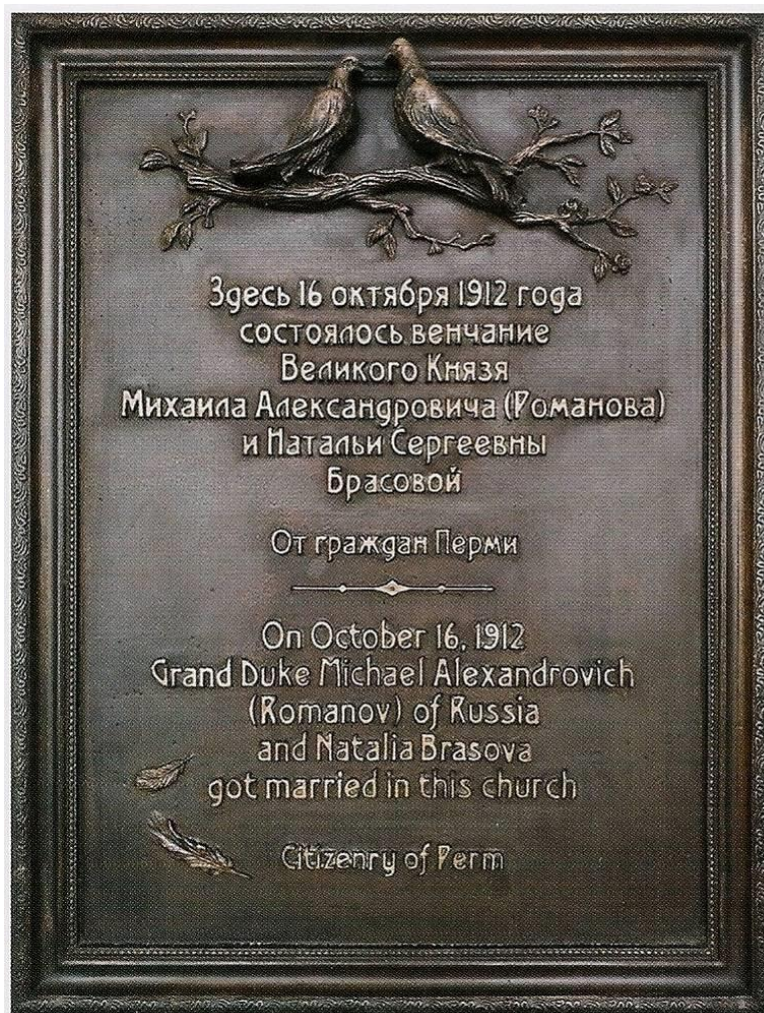
It is written on the plaque: "Here, on October 16, 1912, the wedding of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich and Natalya Sergeyevna Brasova took place. From the citizens of Perm. "

The board was made by a former graduate of School No. 9, a famous sculptor-muralist, a member of the Union of Artists of Russia Alexey A. Matveev. He managed to make the board in a very short time. He noticed that there are no images of Michael and Natalia on the board, their union of fidelity is symbolized by two doves located at the top of the board. Below, as a symbol of the death of the Grand Duke, a pigeon feather is placed.

A member of the Writers' Union of Russia Igor Tyulenev then read his poem about the murder of the Tsar's family in the Urals.

The documentary "Red Line. Love stories. Mikhail Romanov, Natalya Brasova" was shown (director Olga Averkieva). The film was presented by the library's long-term partner, director of the New Course film studio Vladimir B. Sokolov.

Perm composer Gennady Shiroglazov arranged and performed waltz sounding refrain, composed by the Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich.



The musical and poetic component of the evening ended with the performance by Anatoly V. Zhokhov with the old Russian romance "Stars in the Sky".

At the end of the meeting, an interesting discussion took place on the prospects of memorialization of the names of the august persons in Perm.



All the participants in the meeting received a nice gift, a postcard presented by Natalya A. Kurdina, with the memorial plaque delivered by the Perm delegation to Vienna on October 14, 2019.

A descendant of the Romanov dynasty married

14 December. Maria Claire - Great-grandson of Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, Rostislav tied the knot in the city of Paradise in England.

For many royals, secrecy in matters of personal life is very characteristic, and, as it turned out, the modern Romanovs are no exception.

Recently it became known that Rostislav Romanov, a descendant of the Russian Imperial dynasty, married his long-time lover Maria Cristina Georganta Foteini.

The wedding ceremony was held in the circle of family and friends of the couple, and the main guest of the wedding was definitely the son of the newlyweds, Prince Mikhail, who was born in 2013.

Friends of the Romanovs shared a touching photo on the Web, in which the newlyweds cut the cake. Foteini, who took her husband's surname after the wedding, also posted a post on Facebook: "I don't know why I didn't want to share this joyful event for so long." Very little is known about the chosen one of the prince - only that she was born in 1980 in Athens.

Rostislav Rostislavich Romanov is the great-grandson of Grand Duchess Xenia (the eldest daughter of Emperor Alexander III), who left Russia with her mother Maria Feodorovna in the ship Marlboro in 1919.

The Prince was born in Chicago in 1985, but he often comes to Russia - he holds the position of chief designer of the Raketa watch factory. Rostislav is also professionally engaged in fine art and spends all days in his studio. The Prince first arrived in Russia with his parents at the age of 12, it was a trip to mark the burial of the remains of the family of Nicholas II.

At the age of 21, he decided to finally move to Russia to learn the language and travel. He later settled in Moscow and held his first art exhibition there. But for health reasons, the heir to the Imperial dynasty nevertheless chose a more relaxed way of life and moved to a quiet English village. However, he still continues to come to Russia quite often - three or four times a year. Since 2017, he has been vice-chairman of the Romanov Family Association, an organization uniting most of the descendants of the Imperial family.

Congratulations!

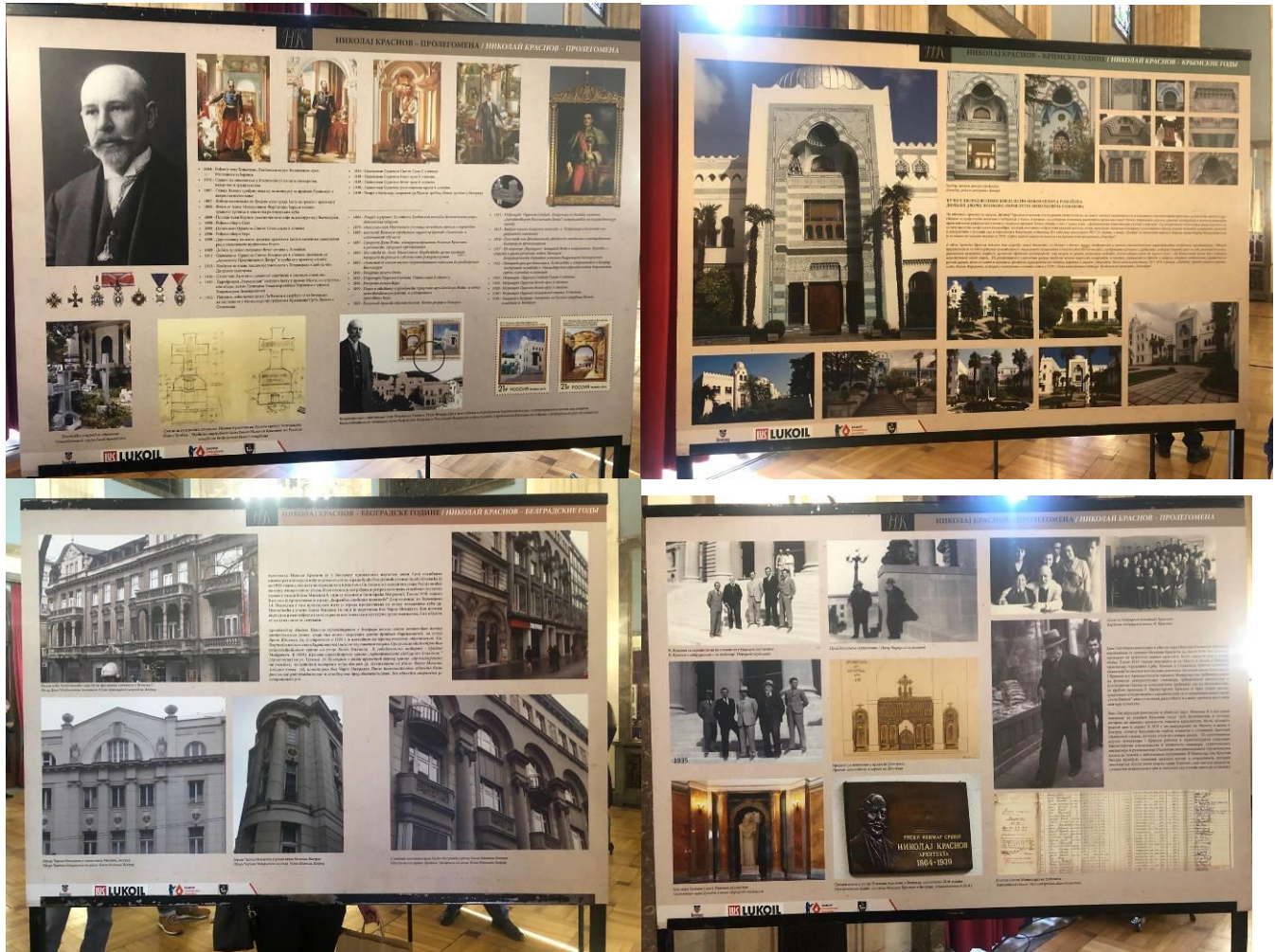


Monument and exhibition to Architect Krasnov in Belgrade

On December 9, the exhibition “Architect Krasnov”, presenting the Crimean and Serbian periods of the master’s work, was opened in Belgrade City Hall.

The architect is the creator of the project of the famous Livadia Palace - built for Emperor Nicholas II in 1910-1911, many buildings in Yalta and on the southern coast of Crimea. After the outbreak of the Civil War in Russia, N.P. Krasnov was forced to emigrate to Yugoslavia and worked in Belgrade.

Andrea Madenovich, assistant of Belgrade head, the ambassador of the Russian Federation to Serbia, Alexander Botsan-Kharchenko, the president of the International Fund for the Unity of Orthodox Peoples, Valery Alekseev, the head of the international projects support of Moscow Government Sergey Bondarenko, the great-grandson of N. P Krasnova Sam Small talked at the opening ceremony.



Same day, the official opening of the monument to the Crimean architect took place in the park (Maly Tashmaydan) of the Archive of Serbia. It is near the Russian Church of the Holy Trinity, opposite the State Archives of Serbia, which is designed by Krasnov.

The sculptor Neboisha Savovich Nes, whose works were selected at the competition. The sculpture is made of white marble, capturing the eminent architect sitting at his desk and considering the design of the Archive building.



On the occasion of this event, a high Delegation of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, the city of Moscow and the city of Yalta, the great-grandson of a famous architect, as well as many connoisseurs of Krasnov's work arrived in Belgrade. Belgrade Mayor invited them to a reception in the Old Palace, to see the exhibition "Nikolai Krasnov".

The unveiling of the monument to Nikolai Krasnov in Belgrade strengthens the memory of the outstanding architect and contributes to the preservation of the common historical heritage of Russia and Serbia.

Video - <https://youtu.be/hRkFzWQ6n68>

The exhibition "Architect N.P. Krasnov. Return" in Moscow

2019 marks 155 years since the birth and 80 years from the death the great architect of the 20th century, Nikolai Petrovich Krasnov (1864, Russia - 1939, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (Serbia)).



Architect of the highest court, author of the project and builder of the Imperial residence of Nicholas II in Livadia in Crimea, remained faithful to his talent and efficiency in the years of forced emigration.: In the first years of exile (1919-1921), his talent was fully revealed in Malta; subsequently, in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes - Yugoslavia. Krasnov received full support of King Alexander I Karageorgievich. It allowed him to work on projects and interior decoration for almost all the main royal, government and parliament buildings in Belgrade and Serbia.

On December 13th, the opening was held in the House of the Russian Abroad. Pierre Clive Ajus, the Ambassador of Malta to the Russia Federation; Slavoljub Tsarić the Minister Counselor of the Embassy of the Republic of Serbia; and Ludmila and Paul E. Kulikovskiy attended the ceremony.

The exposition presents Krasnov from the moment he studied at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture to his service as a court architect in Belgrade.

For the first time, photographs are presented about Krasnov's first works in Moscow, which he carried out at the very beginning of his professional career in 1885-1886, immediately after completing his studies, a short but intense period of the architect's formation, important for understanding his future work in Crimea and Serbia.

These estates - on Kozhevnickeskaya Street and in Denezhny Lane in Moscow - Nikolai Krasnov designed and rebuilt as a student.

At age 23, he became the chief architect of Yalta. Over 12 years of work in the Crimea – he made more than 60 projects, including the Yalta



Cathedral of Alexander Nevsky and the personal order of Nicholas II - the southern residence of the Imperial family, the world-famous Livadia Palace.

Visitors can see the original drawings, designs, sketches and drawings of the master, albums with photographs, originals and copies of documents telling about the hard work of Nikolai Petrovich on the construction of the Imperial Palace and the complex of buildings in Livadia - the beloved southern residence of the Romanovs.



“These drawings with the signature of the architect have been preserved in Livadia throughout the history - to this day. They survived the fascist occupation in Livadia, and they even have some inscriptions in German, which is extremely interesting,” said Irina Fomenko, the main curator of the Livadia Palace Museum.

Krasnov design talent can be seen in the projects of furniture and interior items, fragments of decor and accessories that adorned the palace, part of the forged openwork gates of the XVIII century. The works of Italian masters from Verona, were harmoniously included in interior of the Italian courtyard.





Left - Photo album of the construction of Livadia Palace 1910-1911. Right - all the photos are shown on a screen.

Krasnov went to Malta after the revolution. As he did not have a British passport, he was not allowed to work there, and had to make paintings and sell them through a local library to earn for a living. The Maltese watercolors of the architect are shown in Russia for the first time (some of them served as sketches for the Christmas cards "Greetings from Malta").



"Stunning watercolors! He caught the spirit of Malta, its color. His watercolors were popular, and now his work is very appreciated. They are also of documentary interest - we see what Malta was in the past," said Malta Ambassador Pierre Clive Ajus.

Nikolai Krasnov happily accepted the invitation to come to Belgrade, when offered a position in the construction department. He became the author of buildings, which are now the hallmarks of the city. For the Royal palace in



Dedinje, he designed the interior in the style of the Moscow Kremlin. He participated in the design of the Parliament house, construct the buildings of the Government of Serbia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "I work in the same building in Belgrade, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and it was made by Krasnov. And I can say that this is a unique and wonderful example of his work, a real masterpiece" admitted Slavoljub Tsarić.

The documentary "Krasnov" (director Aleksey Burykin, 2018), about his life and work, was shown at the exhibition. Unfortunately, the exhibition area provided in the House of the Russian Abroad not large enough to fully show the multitude of works of the grand master, and it becomes only a glimpse into the talent of one of the greatest Russian architects.

The exhibition is based on materials (originals and digital copies) from the collections of the Livadia Palace Museum, the Yalta Historical and Literary Museum, the Russian State Archive of Literature and Art, the Malta National Museum Agency Heritage Malta, the collection of the collector Albert Ganado (Malta), the Archive of Yugoslavia (Serbia), Museum of Science and Technology (Serbia), and personal archive of Elizabeth Ustinova (Russia).

The exhibition is open until January 26, 2020.

Video - https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353825/



"Watercolours of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna" in Belgorod Art Museum

December 20, 2019, the exhibition "Watercolours of the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna" opened in the Belgorod Art Museum. It features about 200 works by the August artist, created from 1898 to 1952 during her life in Russia, Denmark and Canada.

The initiator of the exhibition was Metropolitan John of Belgorod and Sary Oskol, the Belgorod Museum of Art acted as organizers, and the Pravda trade union provided financial assistance.

"This exhibition is a touch of beauty, as it was seen and understood a century ago, so modern viewers should also perceive it in their souls. Touching the true beauty saves the soul, because it sets us up to be God's co-workers."
- Metropolitan of Belgorod and Sary Oskol John

Olga Alexandrovna manifests herself as a light, graceful master of watercolours in various genres, but she loved the landscape especially. Still life paintings, portraits, genre pictures and even postcards become the subject of her interest.

The works of Olga reveals to the audience an outstanding, surprisingly peace-loving person who knows how to see beauty in detail. She perfectly knows the technique of watercolour, difficult for many recognized brush masters.

The exhibition is designed for a wide range of visitors and runs until February 2, 2020.



A memorial plaque in honor of Emperor Nicholas II was opened in Voronezh

On Thursday, December 19, a memorial plaque was opened in Voronezh in honor of Emperor Nicholas II visit to the city, which took place 105 years ago. The ceremony was performed by Metropolitan Sergiy of Voronezh and Liskinsky.

An unusually complex composition was mounted on a wall of the former St. Mary High School, now the House of Youth on Revolution Avenue, 32. Under the bas-relief of the Emperor stamped in stone there are his words of thanks telegrams to Voronezh for the warm welcome, and lower there is an inscription: - Russian Emperor visited this building - a hospital during the First World War.



The host of the ceremony, the vice-leader of the Voronezh provincial noble assembly, reminded that on December 19, 1914, Emperor Nicholas II arrived in Voronezh, returning from an inspection trip to the Caucasus. He attended a service in the Annunciation Cathedral, then, together with the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and the Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana Nikolaevna, he came to the hospital of the Mitrofanov monastery, where he awarded wounded soldiers.

The chief specialist of the Department of Culture of the Voronezh City Hall Nikolai Komolov added that the newly opened board is far from the only memorable sign of Nicholas II's stay in Voronezh. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the event, a sign was installed on the building of a music school on 26 Nikitinskaya Street. Another board was installed on the neighbouring Tulinov House. "You can create a whole "Imperial route", and it will certainly add tourist attraction to Voronezh," he said.

All speakers noted the highly artistic performance of the board, authored by sculptor Alexander Melnichenko. By the way, not a penny of budget money was spent on this project. All funding was provided by Voronezh entrepreneurs.



The word of Metropolitan Sergius after the consecration of the memorial plaque to Nicholas II - December 19, 2019

Video - <https://youtu.be/INIIYbcGpk4>

Exactly 105 years ago, at the height of the Great War, Emperor Nicholas II paid the highest visit to Voronezh, returning from an inspection trip to the Caucasus. This happened in the Winter of 1915, on Angel Day of the Russian Monarch.

Voronezh welcomed the Autocrat with bells ringing and flowers. Together with the Family and the retinue, the Emperor went to the Mitrofanov monastery, where he venerated the

relics of St. Mitrofan of Voronezh and the Miracle-working icon of the Mother of God of Smolensk. The Sovereign kindly listened to the congratulations of the Bishop on the occasion of his Angel Day, reports of civil and military authorities, graciously accepted generous charitable offerings for military purposes from estate deputies and private individuals. Along the entire route of the August guests, crowds of jubilant citizens met to testify to the Tsar of their love and loyal feelings. In the Tsar's diary there was a record "The city met us with a warm welcome and warm weather".

Crowned guests visited 5 hospitals, among which was the 64th combined military hospital at the Mariinsky Gymnasium on the main street of the city - Bolshaya Noble. The Emperor pinned the St. George medals "For Courage" to nine wounded heroes. The Empress motherly blessed the sick warriors, personally putting on their neck small icons. Following the inspection, the Emperor thanked the governor for the excellent state of the city, the head of the garrison - for the excellent condition of the troops entrusted to him, and departed in the evening of the same day in Tambov. The next day, an imperial telegram was delivered to Governor G.B Petkevich: "I



sincerely thank the inhabitants of Voronezh for their devotion and good wishes expressed to me. I was glad to pray before the Saints of Voronezh and spend several hours among the welcoming people of the glorious city. Nikolay. " Then the City Duma unanimously decided to capture this flattering review for Voronezh residents on a marble plaque.

And now, a century after due to the All-Russian Public Movement "For Faith and Fatherland" and the Voronezh Provincial Noble Assembly, the project is finally implemented. The author of the project was the Head of the Voronezh Provincial Noble Assembly, Deputy Chairman of the "For Faith and Fatherland" professor Barsukov. The idea was embodied by the famous Voronezh sculptor - member of the Union of Artists A.V. Melnichenko.

Video - 1) <https://vestivrn.ru/news/2019/12/19/v-voronezhe-otkryli-memorialnuyu-dosku-v-chest-vizita-nikolaya-ii/>

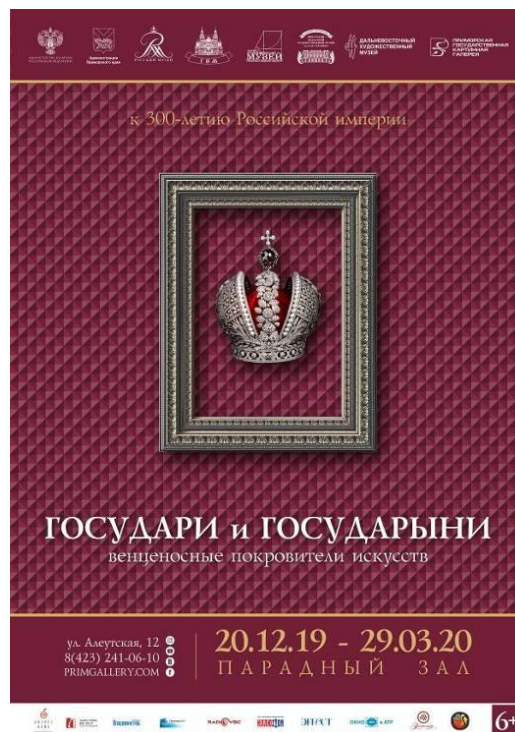
2) <https://youtu.be/omithocYaNk>

"Sovereigns and Empresses - Crowned Art Patrons"

On December 20, the exhibition "Sovereigns and Empresses - Crowned Art Patrons" was opened in the Main Hall of the Primorsky Regional Art Gallery. It is dedicated to the 300th anniversary of the formation of the Russian Empire and the 350th anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great.

Residents and guests of the Far Eastern capital will get acquainted with the Imperial era of the Romanov dynasty - from the first emperor Peter I to the last sovereign Nicholas II, get an idea of the influence of tastes and preferences of the crowned persons", - said the staff of the art gallery.

"The project is very interesting and informative and includes more than fifty objects and portraits of the Russian Emperors and Empresses. Many of the exhibits adorned the interiors of the famous St. Petersburg palaces" - emphasized the specialists of the culture department of the Primorsky region.

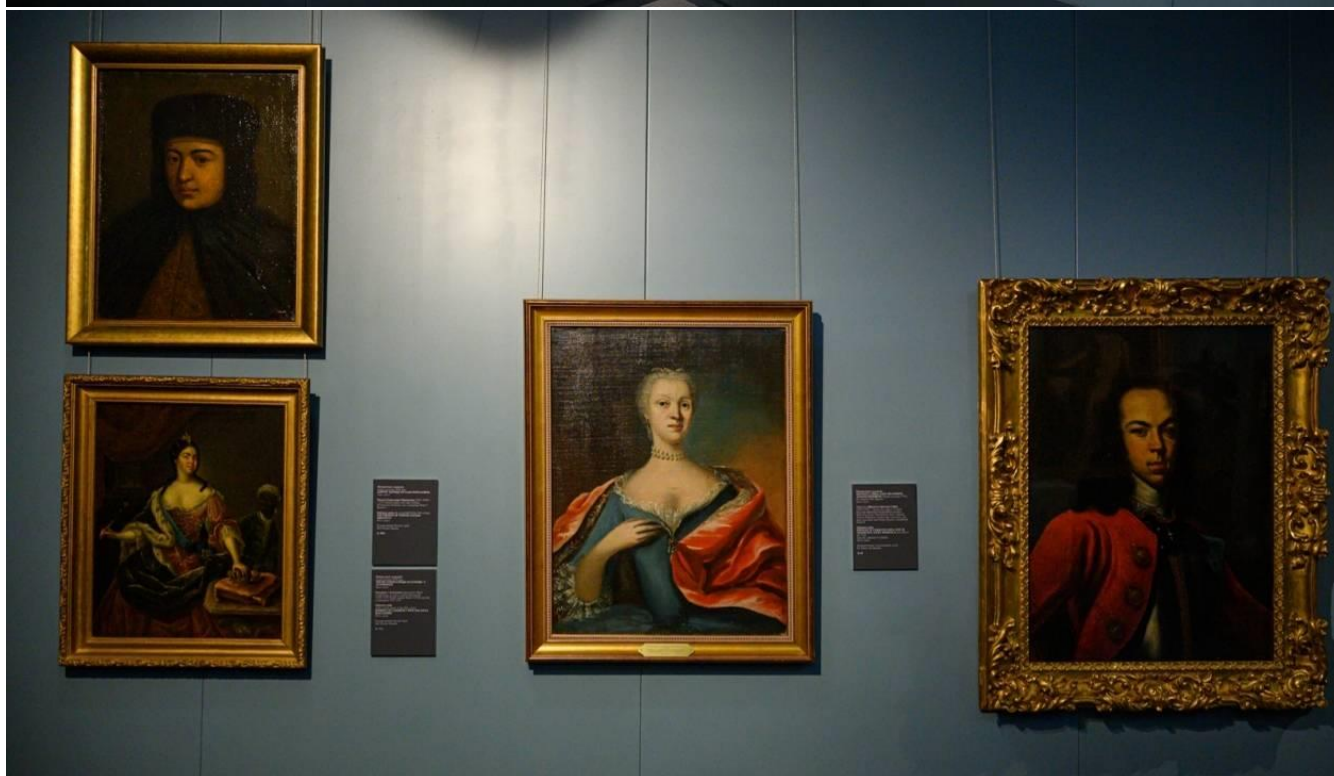


Six museums took part in the project: the State Russian Museum, the Research Museum at the Russian Academy of Arts (St. Petersburg), the State Historical Museum (Moscow), the Primorsky State Art Gallery (Vladivostok), the Far Eastern Art Museum (Khabarovsk), and the Irkutsk Regional Art Museum named after V.P. Sukachev.

Video -

https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/354230/





In parallel with the exhibition, a rich cultural and educational program will be held: excursions, lectures, concerts and quests.

Video - https://youtu.be/_-9MqAUf8lg

"Art treasures of the Czars - Masterpieces from Peterhof"

December 15th, the exhibition "Art treasures of the Czars" was opened in Schaezlerpalais, in Augsburg, Germany.

- "With this exclusive exhibition, we are setting a visible sign of cultural cooperation between Bavaria and the Russian Federation. I am proud that we can give this special insight into the life of the Tsars in the 17th and 18th centuries" emphasized art minister Bernd Sibler.

The exhibition brings together a representative selection of objects kept and exhibited at the Peterhof Palace, including paintings from the summer palace Monplaisir, where Peter the Great kept the first profane collection of paintings in Russia, a festively set table, court ceremonial and numerous handicraft objects. The unique presentation based on over 100 exhibits thus allows an insight into the rich interior of the summer residence of the Czars and illustrates at the same time the importance of Baroque and Rococo art as an internationally influenced style, as it is also visible in the architecture and furnishings of the Schaezlerpalais.

The selection made together with the Russian colleagues represents a piece of court culture of the 18th century, which to a certain extent finds its Augsburg counterpart in the Schaezlerpalais. Based on the multi-layered objects - including paintings, porcelain, glasses, textiles and furniture - the exhibition gives a deeper insight into the world of the Tsars, as it has never been seen before. Due to Bavaria's close relationship with Russia, which was also visible in Moscow in 2007 through the "Tsar Silver" project, for example, the art collections and museums were given exclusive access to the important art treasures in Peterhof Palace.



The endeavor to find a connection to Western European culture and to surpass it not only shaped architecture and urban planning, but also all areas of culture, as the exhibition impressively demonstrates. The planned modernization of Russia has led all rulers of the 18th-century to turn away from local art traditions. There was never so much Western Europe as in the Age of Enlightenment in the absolutist Tsarist realm. This can be seen most clearly from the 26 paintings in the exhibition: only once does a Russian-sounding name appear among the artists (Feodor Rokotov), otherwise the painters are called Georg Christoph Grooth, Willem van de Velde, Adam Silo, Pietro Antonio Rotari, Stefano Torelli or Catharina Treu.

Of course, the portraits of rulers were created by foreign artists: the portrait of Empress Elisabeth Petrovna, the most impressive in its dimensions, was created by Charles-André van Loo, while Catherine's portrait, which seems almost intimate, Virgilius Eriksen painted large in front of a mirror is

emblazoned on all advertising materials. In addition to the court portrait, the graceful and expressive portraits of Rotari's girls stand out among the other paintings, and especially at the beginning of the exhibition a series of Dutch paintings with maritime themes and motifs that reflect Peter the Great's passion for shipping.

The exhibition is arranged chronologically according to the rulers. But cultural history is shown very well, since they from the start to the end of the exposition fully presents court culture and lifestyle: furniture and rugs, metal and stone work, porcelain and earthenware service, table decorations, fans and items of clothing.

Many attractive objects deserve special attention, among them the silver model of the sailing boat Peter the Great and the throne chair of Empress Catherine the Great. Admirable are a horizontal clock by an Augsburg master of the middle of the 17th century, a set of cutlery and a sword with a sheath from Augsburg workshops of the second half of the 18th century.



The exhibition in the Schaezlerpalais is also a testimony to the fact that despite the crimes of the Second World War, the two countries are trying to achieve understanding and a good relationship.

Bayern plays a pioneering role in this, as it is the only federal state to have a formal cultural agreement with the Russian Federation. The exhibition in Augsburg owes the will of the Ministry of Science to breathe life into this agreement and the efforts of Russia as part of the "Russian Seasons" project to strengthen the presence and radiance of Russian culture abroad. Because without the willingness of the

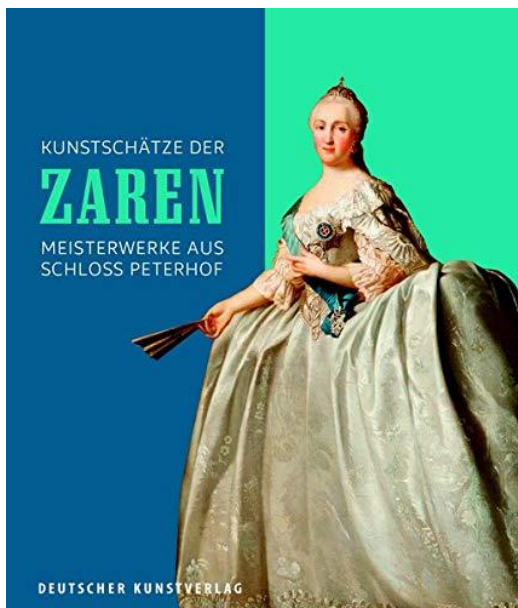
Free State and Russia to support the project financially to a large extent, the city of Augsburg would not have been able to organize such a large exhibition. Just consider the insurance sums and the



transportation costs for these art treasures. So the city can count itself lucky to show this great show on behalf of Bavaria.

The Augsburger Kunstsammlungen deserve great recognition for the fact that with their limited human and financial resources, they made another significant, demanding and attractive exhibition possible.

Open from December 15, 2019 to March 15, 2020.



Art Treasures Of The Tsars: Masterworks from Peterhof Palace (German Edition) (German) Hardcover

By Christof Trepesch (Editor), Art Collections and Museums (Editor).

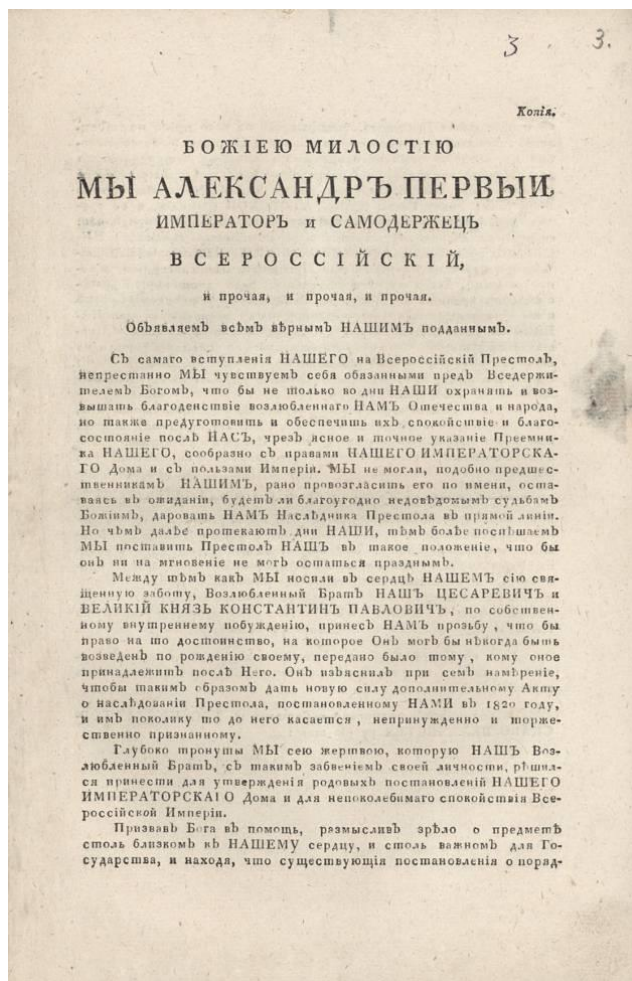
"Tsar Peter the Great laid the foundation stone for Peterhof Palace near St. Petersburg in 1714, the "Russian Versailles", which served as the summer residence of the Tsars for two centuries. While the castle buildings were almost completely destroyed in the Second World War and have been extensively reconstructed to this day, many of the palace complex's art and furnishings have been evacuated. With numerous illustrations and text contributions, the catalogue presents the selection of well over 100 originally preserved objects from Russian and Western European provenance from Peterhof Palace, shown for the first time in Germany at the Schaezlerpalais in Augsburg. It encompasses all genres of art and handicrafts and thus reflects the courtly art and living culture of the 18th century."

"Abdication of the throne" - Tsarevich Konstantin Pavlovich and Emperor Alexander I

12 December. GARF – On 12 of December, an exhibition of unique documents from the State Archives of the Russian Federation (GARF) was opened, at the Tsaritsyno Museum-Reserve.

They are connected with the history of the abdication of the heir to the Russian throne, Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich, who played a huge role in the history of Russia.

There are the genuine letter of Tsarevich Konstantin Pavlovich to brother Alexander I with the abdication of the right to the throne in the case of the death of the Emperor (January 14, 1822), a draft manifesto on the appointment of the heir to the throne of Grand Duke Nikolai Pavlovich with comments by Emperor Alexander I (August 16, 1823) and the envelope in which the documents were stored with the handwritten inscription of Alexander I: "Store in the Assumption Cathedral together with acts on the inheritance of the throne, and in case of my death, first action, to reveal to the Moscow diocesan bishop and military governor-general in the Cathedral itself."



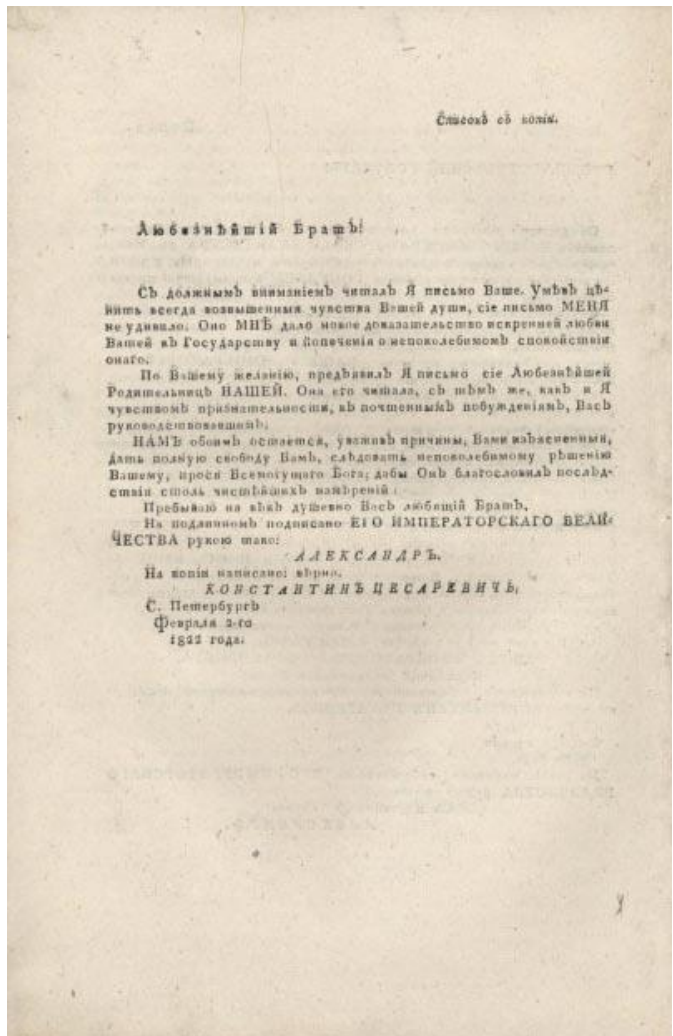
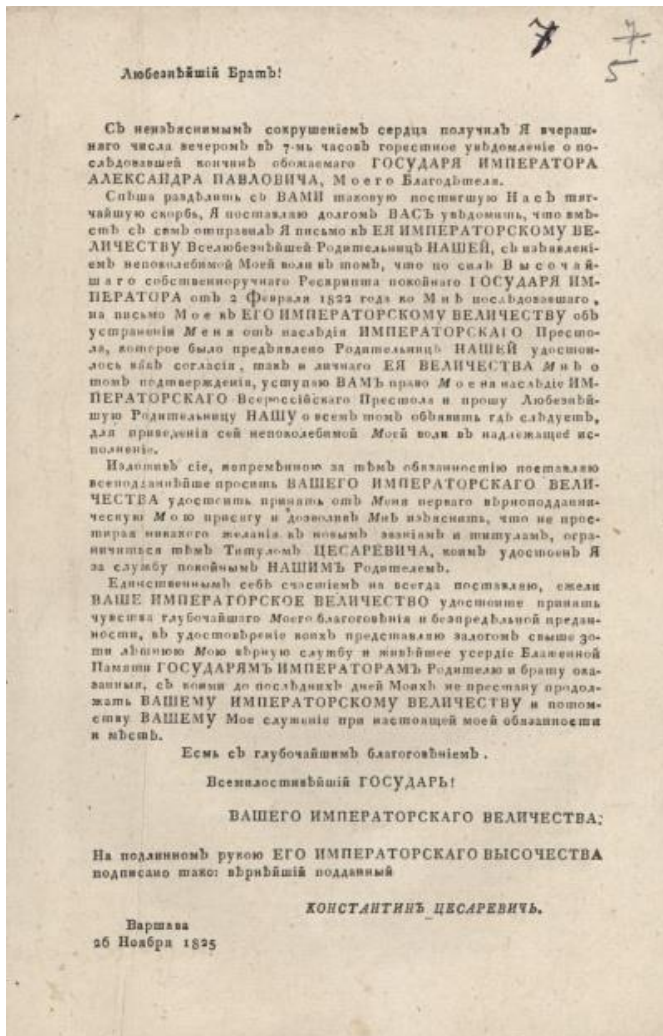
The official heir to the childless Emperor Alexander I, Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich did not have monarchical ambitions. In May 1820, he married Countess Janeta Grudzinskaya, declaring in a conversation with his brother about the abdication of the throne.

Alexander I promised to draw up a special act about this and to keep it in deep secret until the announcement.

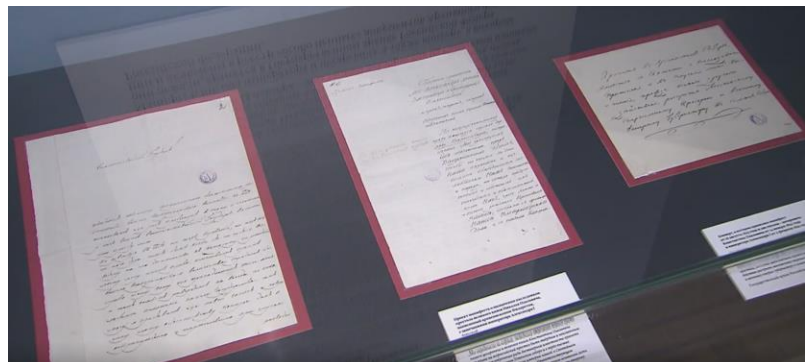
At the beginning of 1822, Konstantin confirmed his intention with a letter: "Without feeling either the talents, the strength, or the spirit to be, at any time, elevated to the dignity to which I can have the right to my birth "I dare to ask your Imperial Majesty to transfer this right to the one to whom it belongs after me and thereby confirm forever the unshakable position of our state." In reply, the Emperor recognized the "explanation" as valid reasons, and the final decision was approved by the manifesto. Together with the letters they exchanged with their younger brother in 1822, this manifesto in a sealed envelope was handed over to the Moscow archbishop Filaret for storage in the Assumption Cathedral of the Kremlin.

Only Archbishop Filaret, Prince A.N. Golitsyn and Count A.A. Arakcheev knew about the contents of the envelope and kept the secret sacred. The most

important thing is that even the most interested person did not know about the documents - the appointed heir to the throne, Grand Duke Nicholas Pavlovich. And this circumstance entailed the unnatural situation in which Russia found itself for almost a month (the so-called "interregnum") and tragic events on Senate Square. It is no coincidence that the exposition opened on the eve of the anniversary of the Decembrist uprising on December 14, 1825.



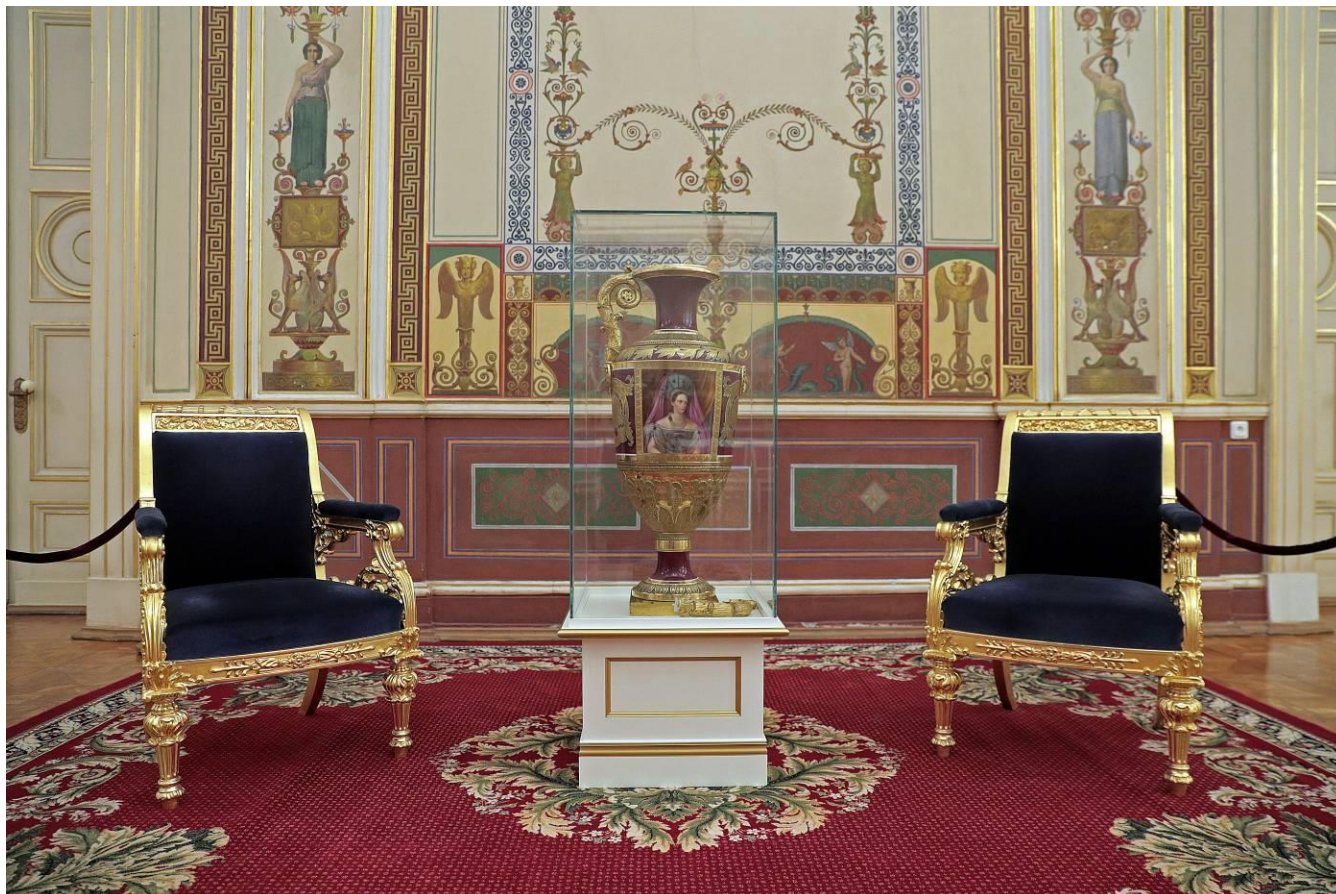
Documents that, due to their exceptional importance, are included in the register of "especially valuable" Archival Fund of the Russian Federation, were displayed at the exhibition "Catherine's Building of Monplaisir" in the hall "Cabinet of Alexander I". They were introduced by Sergey Vladimirovich Mironenko, GARF scientific adviser, Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor of Moscow State University, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and one of the largest specialists in Russian history of the first half of the XIX century. The last great scientific work of S.V. Mironenko - monograph "Alexander I and the Decembrists: Russia in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Choosing a path" (2016).



Video - https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353693/

An exhibition of personal belongings of Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna opened in the Mariinsky Palace

A mini exhibition of personal belongings of the first owner of the residence, Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna, opened at the Mariinsky Palace. The exposition is dedicated to the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna and the 180th anniversary of the start of the construction of the Mariinsky Palace.



Among the exhibits - a pair of chairs made on A.I. Stackenschneider's project tentatively in 1844 in the workshop of the Gambes brothers.

Currently, the chairs are in the private collection of Yu.Sh. Abramov. The Mariinsky Palace and accession number 209 are clearly printed on one armchair.

Both chairs probably stood in one of the halls of the front suite. These chairs are of great artistic and cultural value and shown for the first time.

Also on display there is a unique porcelain vase with a portrait of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, made according by F. Kruger at the Imperial Porcelain Factory in the 1830s. Overglaze polychrome painting, gilding and tiling are applied to the surface of the vase.



"This is Potemkin himself!" On the 280th anniversary of His Grace Prince G. A. Potemkin-Tauride"

On December 7, 2019, the Hermitage hosted the opening of an exhibition dedicated to the 280th anniversary of one of the most significant statesmen in Russian history of the 18th century - His Grace Prince Grigory Alexandrovich Potemkin-Tauride.

"Potemkin is a man of Enlightenment, for Russia this is the era of Catherine the Great. This is the Russian Enlightenment, which needed people of the highest education, the highest love for science, for art and at the same time strong personalities - politicians, military leaders, administrators, nobles. All this was combined in His Excellency Prince Potemkin - the amazing nature of a wise politician, statesman and at the same time a man of passions, higher flight and dedication, who did so much for the Russian state, for his Empress," said Mikhail Piotrovsky, Director General of the State Hermitage in his welcoming speech.



The solemn ceremony on the Jordan staircase was accompanied by marches of the Life Guards of the Preobrazhensky and Semenovskiy regiments performed by the Admiralty Orchestra of the Leningrad Naval Base. And, of course, the hymn "Thunder of victory, give out!" It was created in 1791 by order of Potemkin in honour of the victory of Russia over the Ottoman Empire. Poems written by Gabriel Derzhavin were laid on the music of Osip Kozlovsky. The work for many years has become an unofficial Russian anthem.

The title of the exhibition uses a quote from the novel by N. V. Gogol, "The Night Before Christmas," which very accurately reflects the significance of Potemkin's personality, his special place in the history of Catherine's reign: "Is this the Tsar?" asked a blacksmith one of the Cossacks. "Why do you want the Tsar! It's Potemkin himself!" he answered."



For almost twenty years, Potemkin remained the most active associate of the Empress, her faithful companion. He played a leading role in the development of the Empress' geopolitical programs, it was through the efforts of Potemkin peaceful accession of Crimea to the Russian state was achieved in 1783. His Serene Highness entered the history of Russia as the founder of the Black Sea Fleet.

More than a thousand museum objects are presented in the ceremonial halls of the Winter Palace - works of fine and applied art, books and documents. They paint a bright, multifaceted image of G.A. Potemkin-Tauride, telling about his main acts in domestic and foreign policy and the military field, environment and personal life. A significant part of the exhibits, many of which are shown for the first time, are memorial items, works from the personal collections of Potemkin and Catherine II.



His Serene Highness heading the Military College, carried out reforms in the army. The most famous of them was the introduction of a new uniform. Drawings and genuine samples of the “Potemkin uniform” are an important part of the exhibition.

Potemkin's energetic nature allowed him to conduct the most versatile activity - to compose grandiose innovation projects, to manage the work of various departments and factories. The Hermitage collection contains magnificent items created at Potemkin's facilities or under his patronage. Many of them come from the personal collection of Catherine II. The exhibition demonstrates the products of masters of the Potemkin glass factory, Dubrovno watch factory, Tula goldsmiths.

The exposition presents the works of artists who received large orders from the Serene Highness Prince or who were in his service: F. Casanova, A. K. Gune, M. Shibanova, M. M. Ivanov, G. I. Kozlov, F. D. Danilov F.I.Shubina, J.-D. Raschett, G.G. Koenig.

Unlimited possibilities were opened up by Potemkin in the southern regions of the empire entrusted to his care, including construction and improvement of cities. The transformation carried out in the south of Russia, His Serene Highness, was brilliantly demonstrated to the Empress during her famous "Tauride Voyage" of 1787. The exhibits of the exhibition allow you to immerse yourself in the atmosphere of this famous trip, introduce you to the views of the cities arranged by the Potemkin celebrations, as well as the things that surrounded Catherine II on the way.



The Hermitage has a large collection of artefacts related to victories in the Russian-Turkish wars, one of the main characters of which was Potemkin. The monuments of applied and fine art, numismatics, captured Turkish weapons and banners presented at the exposition tell about the most important battles and heroes of these battles. Among the military trophies, the Turkish tent belonging to Potemkin stands out. The grandiose canvas by Francesco Casanova's "Capture of Ochakov" is also here. These exhibits have been specially restored for the exhibition and are being shown for the first time.

The most important role in Potemkin's life was played by his relationship with the Empress, for whom he became not just another favourite, but a lover, spouse and faithful friend. In the collections of Catherine II there were many artworks commissioned by her in honour of the Most Serene Prince or received from him as a gift. Visitors will see cameos and intalia, jewels and products of oriental masters.

Special accents of the exposition are tables served with items from the famous "Cameo Service" donated by Potemkin to Catherine II, as well as the previously not exhibited Potemkin Service, created by masters of the Royal Berlin Porcelain Manufactory by order of the Prussian King Frederick the Great.

Having got acquainted with the state activities of Potemkin in the ceremonial halls of the Neva Enfilade, visitors are invited to the Rotunda and the adjoining rooms, where exhibits are shown telling about the personal life of the blessed Prince and his collections, as well as on the



topic of reflecting the image of Potemkin in art. For the first time, paintings, sculpture, and silverware from the Potemkin collection are comprehensively presented. The real discovery is books, manuscripts and prints from the Potemkin library, now stored in the Kazan (Volga) Federal University, previously not exhibited in such volume. Potemkin was a great lover of the wonders that he demonstrated to guests, it was he who purchased the famous Peacock watch.

In the exposition are a grandfather clock belonging to the brightest Prince and a crystal chandelier in which musical mechanisms are enclosed.

The exhibition was organized by the State Hermitage with the participation of the Museum of St. Petersburg Mining University, the State Memorial Museum of A.V. Suvorov, State Museum Reserve Pavlovsk, State Museum Reserve Tsarskoye Selo, State Russian Museum, Kazan (Volga) Federal University, private collectors.

The author of the concept and the curator of the exhibition is Natalia Bakhareva, senior researcher at the Hermitage's Department of the History of Russian Culture.

A scientific illustrated catalogue in two volumes has been prepared for the exhibition (published by the State Hermitage Museum). The catalogue includes an introduction by Mikhail Piotrovsky, as well as articles and descriptions of all exhibits.

A video about His Grace Prince G.A. Potemkin-Tauride has been released for the exhibition.

Video - 1) <https://topspb.tv/news/2019/12/7/v-ermitazhe-otkrylas-masshtabnaya-vystavka-eto-sam-potemkin/>

2) <https://www.ntv.ru/novosti/2264163/>



The Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria burial-case continues

Comments to the documentary - "Regicide. The century long investigation"

In the end of November the documentary "Regicide. The century long investigation" was shown on Russian TV. It recreates the milestones of the ongoing investigation of the murder of the Imperial Family, "without intruding on the investigation", as said by the producer Elena Chavchavadze.

In reality nothing new for those following the investigation. At least not to us who already believe the remains are those of Emperor Nicholas II, his family and most loyal entourage. Only that Elena Nicholaevna now also seems to have seen the light - the truth. The Lord have indeed revealed the burial place, but as is known, some do not accept it. These people would not even recognise Jesus Christ if he passed before their eyes!

The feedback from the "non-believers" were as expected. Under headlines like "Half truth is worse than a lie" they attacked the documentary and repeats their claim of "results" from their "independent investigations".

The answer they received was clear - "there are NO scientifically sound arguments of the opponents. Neither in genetics, nor in anthropology, nor in dentistry, nor in the historical part. In the best case, there are doubts about certain conclusions of experts, which requires only additional examinations and studies."

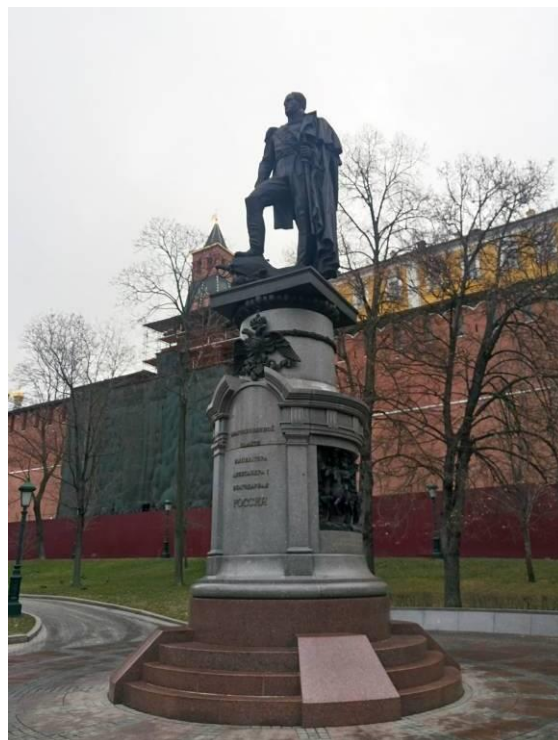
Remembering Emperor Alexander I the Blessed

On December 2, 2019, the Women's Orthodox Patriotic Society - the initiator of the monument to Emperor Alexander I - and the Society of Descendants of the Patriotic War of 1812, held a memorial event dedicated to the 5th anniversary of the opening of the monument to Emperor Alexander I the Blessed and the 194 years anniversary since his death.

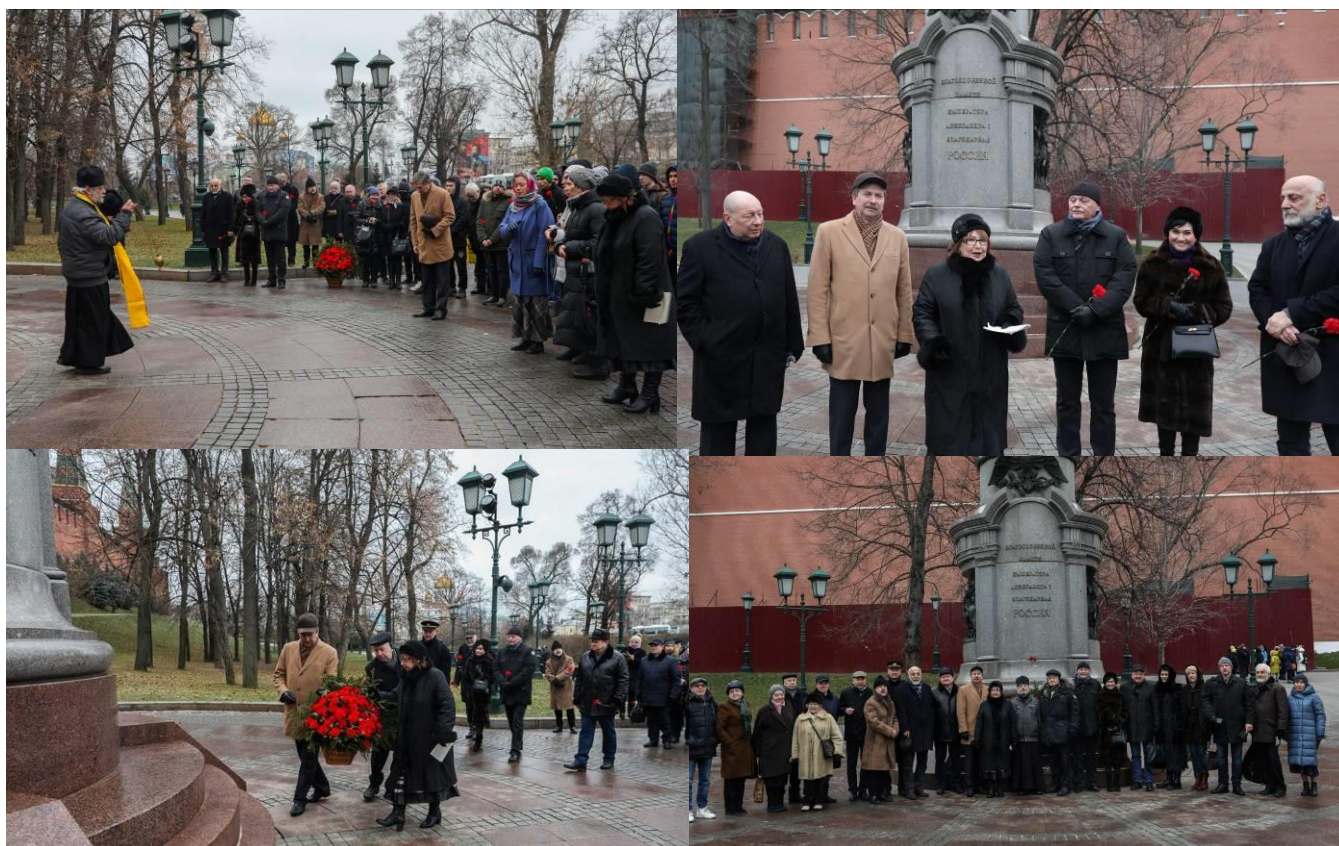
The event took place at the monument to Emperor Alexander I in Alexander Garden next to Kremlin in Moscow.,

A prayer was served by Archpriest Alexander Ilyashenko, rector of the Church of All-Merciful Savior.

Galina V. Ananina, Chairman of Orthodox Christian Patriotic Society; Vissiron I. Alyavdin, Chairman of the Society of Descendants of participants in the War of 1812; Paul E. Kulikovskiy, great-great-grandson of Emperor Alexander III, the sculptor of the monument Salavat Shcherbakov; and Alexander Korolov-Pereleshin, Russian Nobility Assembly made greetings.



Representatives of public organizations took part in the memorial action, including the Women's Orthodox Patriotic Society, the Society of Descendants of the Patriotic War of 1812, the Russian Nobility Assembly, the Fatherland Public Association, and students of the Hero of the Soviet Union College of Modern Technology named after M.F. Panova.



Flowers were then laid at the monument to Emperor Alexander I.
The event was supported by the Office of the President of the Russian Federation.

The monument to the Emperor was unveiled on November 20, 2014, to the 200th anniversary of the end of the war with Napoleon. Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill blessed the monument, President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin, the Mayor of Moscow S.S. Sobranin, Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation V.R. Medinsky, Head of the Presidential Affairs of the Russian Federation A. Kolpakov, Ludmila and Paul E. Kulikovsky, as well as representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church and representatives of many public organizations took part in the unveiling.

Today the Alexander Garden is the center of spirituality and historical memory of the Russian state. It is confirmed by the fact that on the monument's Stele, on the bas-relief "Emperor Alexander I and Seraphim of Sarov," the hands of St. Elder and the All-Russian Emperor were wiped to a golden sheen. This suggests that thousands and thousands of visitors touched them in gratitude to their deeds.



In memory - Robert Massie

By Hillel Italie, Associated Press, December 2, 2019

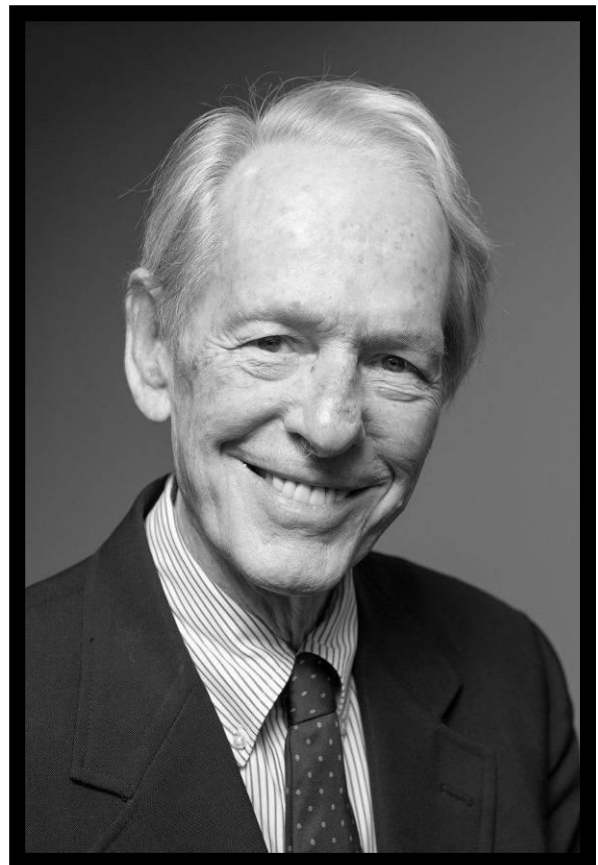
Robert K. Massie, the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian who specialized in best-selling and critically praised biographies of the Russian Tsars and discovered a personal connection to the country's past through the blood disorder that afflicted both his son and the son of Nicholas II, died Monday at age 90.

Son Christopher Massie told The Associated Press that the author, who had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease, died at his home in Irvington, New York.

Likened to David McCullough and Edmund Morris as a popularizer of history, Robert K. Massie wrote epic page turners on two outsized Tsars: the 900-page "Peter the Great," winner of the Pulitzer in 1981; and the 600-page "Catherine the Great," winner in 2012 of a PEN award for biography. Reviewing "Catherine the Great" for The New York Times, Kathryn Harrison praised Massie as both a scholar and literary stylist.

"Massie, who has spent almost half a century studying czarist Russia, has always been a biographer with the instincts of a novelist," Harrison wrote. "He understands plot — fate — as a function of character, and the narrative perspective he establishes and maintains, a vision tightly aligned with that of his subject, convinces a reader he's not so much looking at Catherine the Great as he is out of her eyes."

Massie's first book drew upon his interest in Nicholas' heir apparent, the Tsarevich Alexei, a hemophiliac like the eldest of Massie's three children, Robert Jr. "Nicholas and Alexandra" was published in 1967, in the midst of the Cold War, and praised in The New York Times as a long-needed and balanced account of the last Tsar and his family. Massie's book also was a commercial success



and the basis for a 1971 film adaptation, starring Michael Jayston and Janet Suzman, that won the Oscar for art direction. Massie thought the film superficial, but took advantage of the publicity to raise money for hemophilia treatment.

"Nicholas and Alexandra" made Massie a celebrity, phoned by strangers who invited him for lunch, and a magnet for relatives and alleged relatives of the Romanovs. He discussed hemophilia with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor (The Duke was the Tsarevich's first cousin), and with Earl Mountbatten of Burma, a grandson of Queen Victoria. He received "fat, bulky envelopes," one containing a letter from a woman identifying herself as "Mrs. J. Edgar Hoover, Her Imperial Majesty Catherine III Romanov-Hoover, Diplomatic Agent Five Star A.G., Chief of Mission for President Lyndon Baines Johnson."

His other works included "The Romanovs," which tackled the mystery of the royal family's remains after they were executed in 1918 by the Bolsheviks, and a pair of books about the military rivalry between Britain and Germany in the early 20th century: "Dreadnought" and "Castles of Steel."

Massie and his first wife, Suzanne, collaborated in the mid-1970s on "Journey," a memoir about their son. The couple, who also collaborated on "Nicholas and Alexandra," divorced in 1990. Two years later he married the literary agent Deborah Karl, with whom he had three children.

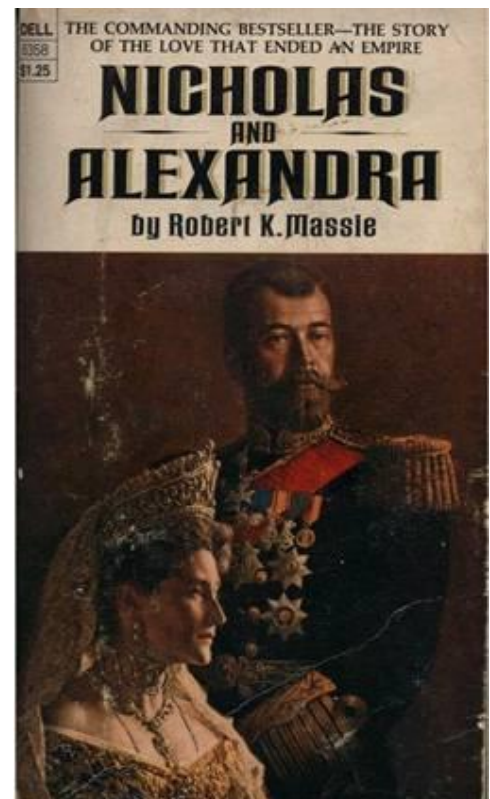
Massie served as president of the Authors Guild from 1987-1991, and strongly criticized bookstores in 1989 for pulling Salman Rushdie's "The Satanic Verses," which had angered Muslims and led to threats of violence.

Born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1929, Robert Kinloch Massie was a "bright, fiery boy from an old Southern family," Suzanne Massie once wrote. He was a Rhodes Scholar who studied American and European history at Yale University and Oxford University. After serving in the Navy, he considered going to graduate school to become a teacher or a lawyer. But when his wife became pregnant with their first son, born in 1956, he needed immediate income and looked for a job in journalism. He began as an office assistant at Collier's, where he would work under Theodore H. White, the future author of "The Making of the President" series. Massie later joined Newsweek as a book critic and The Saturday Evening Post as a features writer.

By the mid-1960s, he was struggling to keep up with their son's medical bills and was frustrated professionally. For years, he had been anxious to write about hemophilia. He submitted a story to Reader's Digest in the late 1950s, but was turned down, and was no more successful while at Newsweek. The Saturday Evening Post did run a story by Massie in 1963, but declined a separate sketch on the Tsar's son. (On White's recommendation, Massie was signed by Atheneum, for a \$2,500 advance).

Massie had read enough about Russian history to know that little had been told about the Tsarevich's hemophilia. At the New York Public Library, where he often spent his lunch hour, he had discovered letters written between the Tsar and his wife, the Empress Alexandra, which referred often to their son's condition. Suzanne Massie suggested a book, but her husband was sceptical.

"'You see,' Sue said, 'nobody knows this. It has been completely ignored. You could change people's thinking about the whole subject,'" Massie wrote in "Journey," published in 1975. "Then, as she talked about Russian history, Russian literature, the Russian church, the Russian people she had met, I began to see that there was a book that could be done, and that only we, as parents of a hemophiliac, could do it."



An icon case was established at the meeting place of the Tsar-Martyr Nicholas II with the people in Sarov

On December 9, an icon case was installed depicting the family of the martyr Sovereign Nicholas II in the city of Sarov, between the brick factory and the Balykovo microdistrict (Nizhny Novgorod Region).



An inscription was placed on the icon case: "At this place, on the border of two provinces - Nizhny Novgorod and Tambov, a significant meeting took place between the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II and representatives of the Volga peoples on July 30, 1903."

On the reverse side of the icon case are the lines of the song of the Russian singer Zhanna Bichevskaya about the holy royal martyrs.

The memorial sign is clearly visible from the road. It was built due to the deputy of the City Duma Ivan Sitnikov, the deputy of the regional Legislative Assembly Marina Emintseva, the SarovInvest organization, the Sarov road maintenance enterprise and the ACC shopping park.

The consecration of the icon case is planned in the summer.

Monument to Emperor Nicholas I opened in Volgograd

On 12 of December a monument to Emperor Nicholas I was opened on the territory of the 37th separate railway brigade in Volgograd to Emperor Nicholas I was the founder of the railways and railway troops of the Russian Empire.

During his reign, the construction of railways was started and about 1000 versts of the railway track were built. It gave an incentive to the development of rail road engineering. The first railway of the all-Russian scale connected Moscow and St. Petersburg.



The bust of the Emperor was made and donated to the railway soldiers by the sculptor Mikhail Serdyukov, the author of the project "Alleys of Russian Glory", whose goal is to revive the patriotic spirit of the Russian people. For ten years his workshop has created sculptures and busts of great persons of Russia.

The opening ceremony began with the anthem of the Russian Federation performed by a military orchestra. In a solemn formation, the railway soldiers froze, including not only officers, contract soldiers, but also recruits. The meeting was also attended by schoolchildren of the Krasnooktyabrsky district of Volgograd.

"We gathered here today to open the bust of Emperor Nicholas I, the founder of the Russian railway troops, in a festive atmosphere," Lieutenant Colonel Andrei Semenov, interim acting commander of the 37th separate railway brigade, addressed the audience.

- "The history of these troops began on August 6, 1851 with the "Regulations on the composition of the management of the St. Petersburg-Moscow Railway" approved by the Emperor. 14 military-working companies, two conductors and one telegraph company with a total number of 4,340 personnel were envisaged. And let this modest bust, installed on the territory of our town, constantly remind us of this important fact in the history of Russia."



The leading inspector of the Southern Military District, a veteran of the railway troops, Lieutenant General Ivan Kushch recalled that in the annals of the glorious deeds of the railway troops, not only the

front-line exploits of soldiers and officers, their courage and heroism, but also a huge contribution to strengthening the defence and economic power of our state.

- "Remember at least such large-scale construction projects as Tyumen - Surgut, Abakan - Taishet, the Baikal-Amur Railway. Our team also took part in their construction, - said Kushch.

- The railway soldiers made a great contribution to the Victory during the Great Patriotic War, and they took an active part in the post-war revival of Stalingrad!



As sergeant Pavel Petryakov noted, 2020 has been declared by the President as the Year of Remembrance and Glory. Military railway workers need to preserve the memory of the creators of the railways and railway troops of Russia - and increase their fame. "It is no coincidence that today we unveil a monument to Emperor Nicholas I on the territory of our unit," said Petryakov. "I want to remind you of his words: "Where the Russian flag was once raised, it should not be lowered!"

When the most solemn moment arrived and the veil was removed, the proud face of Nicholas the First appeared before the rally participants. Guns saluted, soldiers of a guard of honour placed a garland at the monument, and schoolchildren laid flowers.



Father Sergius prayed and blessed the monument and all those present at its opening.

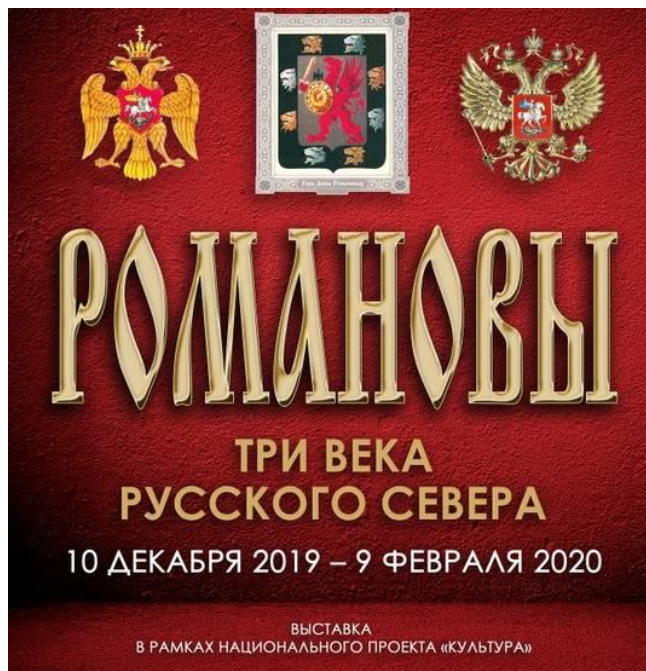
Romanovs and the Russian north

December 9, the exhibition "Romanovs. Three centuries of the Russian North" was opened in the Yamalo-Nenets district museum and exhibition complex named after Shemanovsky." This large-scale exhibition is being implemented as part of the national project "Culture".

The exhibition will give visitors the opportunity to consider their region as an important component of the history of the Russian state. Modern technology, original exhibition solutions and rare exhibits will let it happens.



The exposition tells about how development of modern Yamal began and what stages it went through during the three centuries of the Romanov dynasty reign, and also demonstrates Russian influence on the life of the region and the contribution of the North to the development of Russia.



The director of department of culture, Yevgeny Koltunov, said that the idea came to him in 2014 after visiting the Rurikovichi exhibition, which then thundered throughout the country. "On Manezhnaya Square there were kilometer-long queues to see it. Since that time, the idea that something grandiose needs to be done in Yamal has not left me," he said.



The exhibition was opened on the eve of the birthday of Yamalo-Nenets district. This is a gift to the townspeople. Evgeny Koltunov is sure that many Yamal residents and guests of the district capital will visit the exposition.

They will see about a thousand exhibits from various museums of the country: Moscow, Tyumen, Omsk, Tobolsk and Yekaterinburg. Significant exhibits include busts and sculptures, noble

costumes and reconstruction of warrior clothes, books, paintings, icons, jewellery and accessories, dishes and silverware, medals and coins. Massive shackles and delicate Fabergé pendants, a monpansier box and real weapons both amaze and make you think.

The highlight of the exhibition was a decree of granting a princely title, granted by Catherine II to the owner of the Obdorsky volost of the Siberian province Matvey Taishin dated January 14, 1768.

The owner of the MoMartproduction Art Fund Pavel Butorin from Yekaterinburg brought to the exhibition 22 icons related to the stay of the Romanov Imperial family in Yekaterinburg. His entire collection includes more than 200 items.

"I never planned to be a collector, everything turned out spontaneously. The first things I got appeared 25 years ago, and then the collection began to gradually replenish. Mostly I am buying from private owners. The collection is priceless, and some items reach the value of an apartment," he shared.



Among the unique things is a white cigarette case, purchased in Perm from the descendants of those villains who killed Mikhail Alexandrovich, the brother of Tsar. In Turkey, he managed to buy a silver teapot, which was brought from Germany. An exclusive golden frame with grandmother (Queen Victoria) of Elizabeth Feodorovna and Alexandra Feodorovna made on an ostrich shell at the Peterhof lapidary factory. Alexandra Feodorovna and her daughters themselves embroidered veil, a so-called cover, used during the service. The indelible impression is made by the keys to the Ipatiev's basement, where the Romanov family spent their last days.

"The great Romanov empire, ruled the most successful, wealthy and influential family in the world, lasted 300 years, and these are the keys that brought people to the basement. This story, which you can't imagine, real events and life surprise," he said.

According to Pavel Butorin, this exhibition shows the power of a lost empire, and this should not be forgotten.

The exhibition "Romanovs. Three centuries of the Russian North" is so significant and grandiose in presentation, design, richness that it will become an excellent educational project not only at the regional, but also at the federal level.



Video - https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353658/

“Kinship between the ruling dynasties of Russia and Romania: the life story of Queen Mary (1875 - 1917)”

5 December. GARF - December 5th the exhibition "The Kinship of the Ruling Dynasties of Russia and Romania: The Life Story of Queen Mary (1875-1917)" was opened, at the Gatchina State Museum-Reserve.



The last Queen of Romania - Maria Alexandra Victoria of Edinburgh was known as Maria of Romania. Her father was the son of the English Queen Victoria, and her mother was the daughter of the Russian Emperor Alexander II. The exposition tells about the most striking events in the life of Mary in the context of inter-dynastic and political relations between Russia and Romania, showing the history of the formation of the Queen's personality, social and cultural interests against the backdrop of historical events in Romania and abroad.

Being the Romanian Queen, Maria was popular both in the country itself and abroad. In Romania, Mary was called the "mother of the wounded." During the First World War, she in a dress of Sister of Mercy met trains at the station with wounded and sick soldiers, spent days and nights in military hospitals.

Maria was also nicknamed the “Mother Balkan” because of her children’s marriages with representatives of the ruling houses of the region: at the time of her death, Mary’s children ruled in three of the four Balkans, with the exception of Bulgaria, although these days her descendants no longer occupy any European throne. After Romania became socialist, the monarchy and in particular the former Queen was severely criticized.

The exhibition is a continuation of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Russia and Europe: Inter-Dynastic Marriages and Their Role in History", which was held on November 21-22, 2019 at the Gatchina State Museum-Reserve. The conference addressed topics of the matrimonial policy of the monarchs of Russia, religious issues related to inter-dynastic marriages, especially the development of traditions and customs in the new homeland of representatives of the ruling dynasties, the forms of social and cultural activities of the crowned persons. So, five of the ten dynasties ruling in Europe have Russian roots. During the conference more than 30 reports of historians, archivists, museum staff, and independent researchers were made.





The exhibition "Kinship between the ruling dynasties of Russia and Romania: the life story of Queen Mary (1875 - 1917)" was organized by the Archival Committee of St. Petersburg, the Central State Archive of Film and Photo Documents of St. Petersburg and the Rossotrudnichestvo representative office in Romania. In addition to documents from the State Archive of the Russian Federation, photographs stored in the funds of the Central State Archive of Film and Photo Documents of St. Petersburg, the Russian State Archive of Film and Photo Documents and the Historical Museum of the Romanian city of Brasov are also shown.



Kazan University opened a bust of Emperor Alexander I

November 28, 2019, a bust of Alexander I was solemnly opened at the Kazan Federal University. It was this Russian monarch who signed the affirmative letter on the foundation of the university and its charter; due to it the university has existed for 215 years and today celebrates anniversary.



In honour of the 215th anniversary of KFU, the first scientific and educational festival "Alexander Fest" is held within its walls, dedicated to Emperor Alexander I and other Alexanders, who played a special role in the fate of Russia and the world. "Alexander-Festival" lasts from November 18 to December 3. In its framework, the opening of the monument took place.

According to media reports, the Alexandrov festival is truly comprehensive: its program includes popular science lectures, theatrical performances, quests, brain rings, contests, academic classes, translation schools, excursions and much more. Its "heroes", in addition to the Emperor Alexander Pavlovich, are Alexander the Great, Alexander Pushkin, Alexander Griboedov, Alexander Humboldt and Alexandra Fuchs - Kazan poetess, author of ethnographic essays and memoirs which shed light on the history of the city in the 1st half of the 19th century.

By the way, the legendary ruler and commander Alexander of Macedon this year "marks" 2375 years. And Alexander S. Griboedov in the festival program does not appear as a poet, but as a diplomat, the School of Young Researchers-Internationalists was dedicated to him.

Video - https://youtu.be/71WiVcgmz_A

Activities in Tsarskoye Selo



Exhibition dedicated to a St. George knights painter

On December 12, the Tsarskoye Selo Museum and Reserve opened the exhibition "Under the Light of Wax Candles", dedicated to the artist Mikhail Kirsanov, in the "Russia in the Great War Museum", in the Military Chamber. September 28, 2019 marked the 130th anniversary of the painter. In 1915, he painted portraits of the St. George Knights, 14 images have survived to this day.

The exhibition presents for the first time the artist's works from the collection of the Tsarskoye Selo Museum-Reserve: *Tsaritsyno in Wax Light, View from the Altar to the Front Door, Burial of Christ in the Lower Cave Church of Theodorovsky Cathedral, Divine Service in Theodorovsky Cathedral in the presence of Nicholas II.*"



Among the exhibits is a portrait of the Cavalier of St. George, the ensign of the 71st Belevsky Infantry Regiment, Yegor Ozerov from the funds of the Military History Museum of Artillery, Engineering and Signal Corps. This is one of the portraits of the gentlemen of St. George, created by Kirsanov and preserved to this day.

Among the personal items and works of the artist Mikhail Kirsanov you can see a portrait of Ivan Nefedov (1887 - 1976). The friendship of artists began at the Moscow School of Painting. Ivan Nefedov recorded word of Mikhail Kirsanov in his biography. These printed pages of the artist's life history and portrait for the exhibition are provided by Natalya Fedorova, Nefedov's granddaughter.

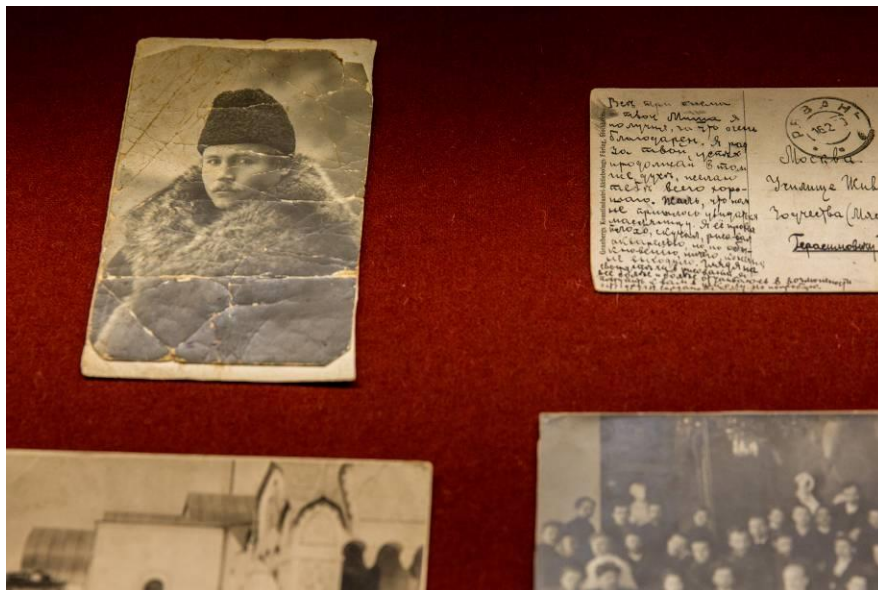
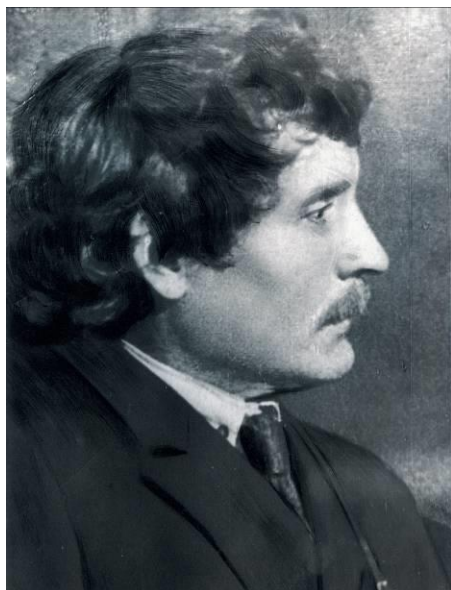
Mikhail Gerasimovich Kirsanov (1889 - 1958) at the age of 13 was accepted into the house of Viktor Vasnetsov. He studied at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture (1906 - 1913) with Apollinarius Vasnetsov, Alexei Korin, Konstantin Korovin; attended the portrait class of Valentin Serov; was a Tretyakov scholarship holder.

After graduating college, having received the title of artist of the 1st degree, he settled in St. Petersburg, where in 1912-1914 he was a member of the Artistic Association of the city. It was created by students of art schools to unite young artists. Thanks to the documents of the family archive, which the granddaughter of the artist Olga Kirsanova saved, it becomes known that "... in 1914, on the

recommendation of V.M. Vasnetsov, the painter was invited as a full-time artist to the Ministry of the Court in St. Petersburg, where he was listed until the February Revolution of 1917."

From 1914, the artist worked on the ceremonial album "Theodorovsky Sovereign Cathedral in Tsarskoye Selo". A publication planned for the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty. During this work, Mikhail Kirsanov communicated with outstanding painters of that time. The end of the construction of the ensemble of Theodorovsky Cathedral coincided with the beginning of the First World War, which was replaced by revolutionary cataclysms.

In Kirsanov's paintings you can see the characteristic signs of wartime: wounded soldiers and officers pray in the cathedral, sisters of mercy work. The works of Mikhail Kirsanov are recognizable by the manner of painting with small strokes and a peculiar color.



With the outbreak of World War I, Prince Mikhail Putyatin suggested to arrange a gallery of portraits of St. George Knights. Nicholas II approved it. In 1915, Mikhail Kirsanov, Sergey Devyatkin, Vladimir Poyarkov, Ivan Strebllov worked on portraits. They used photographs of soldiers and officers heroically distinguished in battle. A total of 151 chest portraits were performed. Among them, 14 portraits of Kirsanov's brush have survived to this day.

After the 1917 revolution, Mikhail Kirsanov left for his homeland Ryazan Territory. Then he settled in Zvenigorod, where he worked a lot and fruitfully: he taught, painted portraits and landscapes. In the 1950s and 60s in Moscow he copied the masterpieces of European painting from the collection of the Dresden Gallery before returning to their historical site.

The exhibition runs until February 25, 2020.

Video - https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353727/



The Naryshkin's treasure is exhibited

The Tsarskoye Selo Museum opened the exhibition "Family Noble Family Silver. Treasure from the Naryshkin mansion", with objects from the largest treasure in Russian history discovered in 2012 in the secret room of a St. Petersburg mansion.

The exposition includes more than 700 items of silver and gold from the late XVIII - early XX centuries. They demonstrate the masterly and multifaceted work of the best masters of Russia and France.

The protagonist of the exhibition is the magnificent ceremonial table service of Ignatius Sazikov's company (about 200 items). Things made in Moscow and St. Petersburg in 1860 - 1870.

In another expressive set of Sazikov's company (about 40 objects, 1880s, St. Petersburg), objects are decorated with relief and floral design.

The triumph of Ignatius Sazikov's company is completed by four large objects: two bases for fruit vases and two paired candelabra for 11 candles, all with complex multi-figured compositions in the bases (a child with an accordion and a peasant with a balalaika are sitting on candelabra in oak branches, a peasant dance is around the tree)

Documents of the alleged owner of the collection are on display - Lieutenant of the Life Guards of the Hussars Regiment Sergey Sergeevich Somov. He was married to Natalya Vasilyevna Naryshkina - the daughter of the owner of the mansion on Sergievskaya Street (now

Tchaikovsky Street), an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vasily Lvovich Naryshkin. The name Somov is indicated in the documents found in one of the caskets in the walled room: the dismissal ticket of the pupil of the Imperial School Sergei Somov of May 28, 1908; two certificates permitting the carrying of a weapon (revolver, hunting rifle); certificate indicating the merits of Somov for the excellent performance of universal mobilization (with the presentation of a medal for wearing on the chest on the ribbon of the Order of the White Eagle).

Somov probably became the custodian of values after the Naryshkins left Petrograd, and was directly involved in hiding the treasure. Later, Somov also emigrated to France. He died in Paris in 1976, and two years later his wife died. They have no heirs.

The Office for the Maintenance of Buildings in the North-West Federal District, the Administrative Departments of the President of the Russian Federation, with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, transferred more than two thousand items of Narushkin treasures for storage to the Tsarskoye Selo Museum Reserve in 2018. After the restoration of the Alexander Palace, these items will be included in its exposition.

The exhibition runs until March 24, 2020. Opening hours: from 10 to 17 hours, except Tuesday and the last Monday of the month.





In Kandalaksha the exhibition "The Mercy of the House of Romanov" was opened. Musical works were performed by students of Children's Music School No. 1, a welcome speech from the city leadership and the blessing of the rector of the Church of the Nativity John the Baptist - all this contributed to the audience's mood for perceiving true human values. Tatyana Sushchina, the author of the exhibition, also emotionally spoke about the life story of the Emperor's family, which by its example showed the beauty of true love, devotion, service to each other and others, touched the soul of everyone who attended the event.

Video - <https://youtu.be/MObQicMeLZ4>



On November 30, the exposition of the Museum of the Family of Emperor Nicholas II in Tobolsk was supplemented by new artefacts dedicated to the tutors of the Emperor's children, Pierre Gilliard and Charles Gibbes: historical photographs, writing materials and prints of the early 20th century. After the abdication of Emperor Nicholas II from the throne in 1917 and the subsequent exile of the Imperial family to Tobolsk, both tutors of the Emperor's children showed all their courage, humanity and devotion, refusing to leave the Romanovs in the most dramatic moments of their lives. Subsequently, P. Gilliard and C.S. Gibbes left their descendants valuable historical information and did everything to preserve the memory of the Royal Martyrs.



The Church on Blood in Honour of All Saints Resplendent in the Russian Land is built on the site of the Ipatiev House in Yekaterinburg, where Tsar Nicholas II and his family spent the last months of their earthly lives and accepted martyrdom. Today the wall where the shooting was performed on the night of June 16/17, 1918 is decorated with a mosaic, made by the artisans of the St Elisabeth Convent. The mosaic depicts the Imperial family along with members of the household, all the eleven victims of the shooting positioned as they were on the night of their tragic death. In this video the mosaicists of St Elisabeth Convent are sharing their experiences related to the Imperial family and work on this project.

Video - <https://youtu.be/RTagwCenpYk>





The panorama museum "Battle of Borodino" reopened the doors for visitors. Restoration work lasted two years. The facade of the museum was restored according to its historical appearance. Lattices were removed between the columns at the entrance. Inside, new communications, engineering systems, air conditioning and lighting are installed. There was also a drawing room. "There existed, you know, such a mausoleum principle — come in, look, go out. But the impression the visitor received is very important," said Vladimir Presnov, director of the Borodino Panorama Museum.

Another innovation is more comfortable zoning.

"A lot of interesting items are in museums in different regions. Previously, the museum did not have such an opportunity, because there was no such space to host exhibitions," said Alexander Kibovsky, head of the Moscow Department of Culture.

You can already see exhibits from the Kaluga Museum. In Kaluga there were hospitals, a powder factory; French prisoners of war were sent through the city. The mayor Ivan Torubaev is depicted with a gold medal for zeal; he was a representative of the merchants who helped in acquiring stocks, donated twelve thousand rubles from his own funds. And this is the Banner of the Kaluga militia, St. Lavrenty of Kaluga is on it, they believed St. Lavrenty helped to defend the city from enemies in the 16th century. On the reverse side is the icon of the Kaluga Mother of God. It is believed that she saved the city from an epidemic. And in 1812 - from the French. The banners were not brought to Moscow for more than 200 years. You can see Moscow before the fire in such an interactive zone.

And this exhibition is dedicated to the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the Order of St. George. Here are busts, portraits of the heroes of the war of 1812. This, for example, the knight of the order of the IV, III and II degree - Prince Alexei Shcherbatov - was the chief of the Kostroma musketeer regiment, participated in the war of the fourth coalition. In 1812 he defeated the French cavalry near Brest-Litovsk, and in the battle near Kobrin he won what is believed to be the first notable victory of the Russian troops in this campaign. Here is a copy of the documents of the council of the Order of St. George, which presented the award to Alexander I.

"Order of the 1st degree after the Battle of Austerlitz. But Alexander considered this impossible, said that he did not lead this battle, but only shared the danger with all the troops, so he agreed that he should be awarded the Order of George IV class," said Victoria Pavlenko, deputy director of the Battle of Panorama Museum-Panorama.

The next stage for the museum is the restoration of the main exhibit - the Battle of Borodino panorama by Franz Roubaud. The canvas is huge - 115 meters in length. The museum will not be closed during the restoration, everything will be held in front of visitors. Now there is a research phase, next year they will create an engineering structure that will allow restorers to work. It is planned that all work will be completed in 2023.

Video - https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353611/



December 10, Peterhof Museum announced a plan to create a new museum dedicated to the history of the gardens and parks of the palace complex. The exhibition will be in greenhouses with a cellar in the Lower Park in 2022.

As Elena Kalnitskaya, General Director of the Peterhof Museum, said, they have high expectations about on the project. The administration plans to present there historical garden tools and other objects and materials telling about the creation of the famous parks of the residence of the Imperial Romanov dynasty. The possibility of setting up a winter garden in the greenhouse is also being considered.

"We see this place as a cool corner where the guests of the reserve could relax on a hot day," said Elena Kalnitskaya.

Also, by 2022, it is planned to complete the restoration of the Triton and the Sun fountains located in the Lower Park.



On December 11th, the exhibition "The Tsar and the Doctor" was presented in the capital of Slovenia by the Peterhof State Museum-Reserve. The exposition is dedicated to the Petrine era and reforms, witnessed by the personal doctor of the Emperor, Slovenian Gregor Voglar.

So, in Slovenia they will learn the history of Russia - the Petrine era by candy.

"We did not want buttons, keys everywhere, we are saturated with this. We made some moments, so to speak "magical" - said Alexander Botenkov, curator of the Tsar and the Doctor exhibition.

If you take the handle of a stylized luggage chest, one of the stages of the great European path of Peter I is highlighted. And it turns out that the Russian Emperor is more closely connected with Slovenia than they used to think in both countries.

Side by side with him Gregor Voglar built the Empire. In Russia, his name was Gregory Carbonarius. Slovenian doctor, personal physician of Peter the Great. From the Azov campaign to the Swedish war, nearby - in the most difficult periods.

"He brought him here, he threw him on the streltsy revolt. They shot down the heads of the archers, and he provided them with some kind of moral support, worked as a psychotherapist. Then he was with Peter near Poltava, then he went across Europe," said Elena Kalnitskaya, general director of the Peterhof State Museum-Reserve.

"Will the Russian soul help them understand this? I don't know the soul, but I understand the era precisely, and the role of this person, and so on ... - commented the head of Rossotrudnichestvo Eleonora Mitrofanova.

"There are no dark spots in the history of Slovenia and Russia. Based on this, we must build and are building our relationship. This guarantees us a great future," says Uros Prikl, State Secretary of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

And in the relationship there is something to develop, even at the level of informal contacts. Ljubljana differs from other Eastern European capitals: even in the center it is very rare to hear Russian speech as in Prague, Budapest, Vienna.

But Slovenia is already causing tourist interest among Russians. They'll go here. And building a business relationship is more logical, knowing each other's cultural codes. Therefore, the exhibition is already being recorded. First of all, those who study the Russian language - for themselves, for business. And here, in Ljubljana, there remains a consultant from the Peterhof Museum. He will work with each group so that these are not just excursions, but full-fledged Russian lessons. In a global sense.

Video - https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353746/



In Perm, the court banned the operation of the building where lived the Emperor's brother. The Perm Regional Court upheld the decision of the Leninsky District Court of Perm on the termination of operation of a historic building in the center of the regional capital, in which in 1918 the brother of the Russian Emperor, Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich lived in exile.

The order to terminate the operation of the building on 5 Sibirskaya Street, which was used as a residential building for employees of the Perm Academic Opera and Ballet Theater, was previously issued by the State Inspectorate for the protection of cultural heritage of the Perm Territory.



The reason for the ban was the emergency technical condition of the building, which posed a threat to the life and health of citizens. Further, the ban of the supervisory authority was confirmed by the Leninsky District Court of the city of Perm, and after it the Perm Regional Court. Maybe this is the first legal step to evict the residents, so that the reconstruction into a memorial complex devoted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and his friend Nikolai Zhonson can start.



The exhibition "A city lost in time. Lost addresses of St. Petersburg" opened 12 December in the Rumyantsev Mansion on Promenade des Anglais, St. Petersburg. The exhibition features more than 200 photographs, paintings, lithographs, engravings, watercolors from the collection of the State Museum of the History of St. Petersburg, depicting the lost architectural ensembles, monuments, churches, houses, engineering structures of St. Petersburg.

The period from the 1880s to the 1980s is especially widely represented in the collection of our museum. It was in this century that dramatic changes took place in the city's appearance, associated with revolutionary upheavals and new ideology, the demolition of monuments and the installation of monuments in the spirit of the new government, the colossal destruction of wartime and the string of perestroika and reconstruction of the 1950s and 1960s.

The exhibition helps to travel through time in imperial Petersburg and Soviet Leningrad, to find out how the city looked in different historical eras, to see the lost architectural monuments and signs of everyday city life of bygone years.

The basis of the exposition is photographs. Among them are the works of the photographer of St. Petersburg, Giovanni Bianchi, depicting the appearance of the Russian capital of the 1850-1870s.



The banner of the Russian 30th Poltava infantry regiment, raised from the battlefield. On July 31, 1969, the Polish newspaper Warsaw Life posted the following note: "New acquisition of the Military Museum. The collection of the Museum of the Polish Army was enriched by the recently discovered Russian regimental standard from 1897-1914. The soldiers of captain Guni, a military unit from Olyptin, found and dug it from the ground in the village of Khvalibogi. This standard was probably buried in 1914 when two divisions of General Samsonov's army were surrounded by Germans in the area of Nijitsa Wlelbark. Inside the standard was hidden the Order of St. George and ribbons. "The fabric has suffered a lot and requires careful restoration."

The 30th infantry Poltava regiment died almost entirely. The pole from his banner, without a pommel, was found by the Germans in the wagon train. The regiment fought with

exceptional courage in the battle of Orlau on August 23, and especially in the battles of August 27, 28 and 29 near Vaplots, where they took many prisoners and trophies. Having buried this banner, they saved it from captivity.





A monument to Ivan the Terrible was opened in the city of Alexandrov, Vladimir Region. The bronze monument was erected on the embankment of the Seraya River near the Aleksandrovskaya Sloboda - it was here in the 16th century that the residence of the Russian Tsar was located. The height of the sculpture is about two and a half meters. The author of the monument is Vasily Selivanov.

"A canonical image of the Tsar, so that he does not look like Boris Godunov, that he does not look like, say, Nicholas II and Alexander III, and so on. That is, this symbol, this core, this image of Tsar Ivan - it is read in my sculpture and on the pedestal," says the sculptor.

Local residents sponsored the monument and it was erected in Alexandrov in 2017. But then it was dismantled and sent to Moscow. Until recently, it stood on the Avenue of Rulers - near the headquarters of the Russian Military Historical Society. But in the year of the centenary of the Alexandrovskaya Sloboda Museum, they decided to return the monument to its former place.

"The order was restored on the embankment, the monument returned to its pedestal, I came here in the summer, and this pedestal looked very lonely, you know, very wrong. And it's very correct that this monument is being returned today," added Vladislav Kononov, director of the Museum Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

Video - https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353585



Pavlovsk Museum invites to the exhibition "Gift of the French king" to Emperor Paul the First. Festive service, items of the Empress's toilet and two cobalt vases. The exhibition "Gift of the French King" opened in the Pavlovsk Museum-Reserve. On display are products from the Sevres Porcelain Manufactory, which were donated to the first owners of Pavlovsk.

The main part of the "Gift of the French King" exposition is two 18th century vases made of porcelain and gilded bronze. They are presented in the Throne Hall of the Pavlovsk Palace. Two-meter vases returned to their places after a year of difficult restoration.

"The restoration took place, as with the old gluing, crushed stone, everything was very neatly replenished. Several types of gilding, enamel, and paint were returned. Today they look as imperial as they were in the days of the first gifts," says Vera Dementieva, director of the Pavlovsk Museum-Reserve.

Although vases have the appearance of solid vessels, in fact, these are composite structures. And quite complex. Porcelain products are held on a frame hidden inside. It was possible to disassemble, restore and assemble them thanks to a kind of instruction that the creators of the vase left.

"The masters of the 18th century, the French, left special marks on metal parts, realizing that these vases would be disassembled and assembled again with some movement. And it was very important to follow the old masters," explains Anna Nikiforova, an employee of the Pavlovsk Museum-Reserve.

The remaining exhibits were displayed in the Buffet Room. All these are gifts of Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette. The ruler of France made a present during the visit of the then future Russian Emperor Paul I to Paris in 1781. The functions of some porcelain products are now difficult to solve for an ordinary person. For example, a wineglass gear. Ice was laid at its bottom. It was convenient to get chilled shot glasses behind the base. But the museum workers exhibited very personal items.

"A spatula with a wide blade is a spatula for removing plaque from the tongue. The spatula itself is also made of gold. The handle is made of porcelain. And a big brush with a long bristle - for removing powder from clothes," said Elena Gumeniuk, an employee of the Pavlovsk Museum-Reserve.

From that trip, Paul I and Maria Feodorovna brought about a hundred porcelain items. By a generous offering, Louis XVI wanted to please the future rulers of the Russian Empire in order to conclude a profitable trade agreement. Paper signed. True, the document actually operated only a few years

before the Great French Revolution. But the gifts were able to survive all the coups in both countries and still delight connoisseurs of fine objects.

Video - https://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/353910/



In the Church of St. Alexander Nevsky in Copenhagen, Denmark, an exhibition dedicated to Empress Maria Feodorovna opened. It is the same exposition which was on display in the Russian Centre for Science and Culture in October, organised with great success by Anastasiia Nadelmann. The Church of St. Alexander Nevsky was built from 1881 to 1883. The project was prompted by Danish-born Empress Maria Feodorovna, and Emperor Alexander III personally provided funds for the construction.



"With the brush in hand" - An exhibition about Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna in 2020.

From Sunday, March 1st. to Sunday, September 6th, 2020, will be an exhibition in Ballerup, Denmark, dedicated to Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, the youngest child of Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna.

Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna came to Denmark in 1920, on the run from the revolution in Russia. The Ballerup Egnsmuseum mark the 100th year of Olga's arrival to Denmark with this exhibition that focuses on her artistic works in oil.

Olga, who lived in Ballerup from 1930-48, painted throughout her life. Despite having suffered violent events during World War I and the Russian revolution, her favorite motive was beautiful flowers and landscapes. She painted everything from traditional canvass to porcelain. The exhibition tells through paintings and articles about the life of an artist.

The exhibition is shown in the extension of the exhibition "The road to Ballerup".



About the updated exhibition dedicated to the history of the imperial Romanov dynasty in the Grand Ducal wing in Peter and Paul Fortress, St. Petersburg.

Video - <https://youtu.be/630hiKSLQ5g>



A sculpture of the Russian diplomat Count Ignatieff is offered to be placed on the former Peking street in Vladivostok next year. The project was created by the famous Moscow sculptor Sergey Serezhin. In September 2019, the sculptor from Moscow joined the work of the public group "In Memory of General Ignatiev". Next month, he presented a draft of the monument to the talented Russian diplomat Nikolai Ignatiev. It is noteworthy that this monument may be the first in Russia in 111 years after the death of the politician who made an invaluable contribution to the resolution of territorial disputes with China and established friendly relations with the border country.

The sculpture is proposed to be installed in the historical part of Vladivostok on Admiral Fokin Street, which until 1964 was called "Beijing".

The monument may appear in 2020 by the start of the Eastern Economic Forum, shortly before the 160th anniversary of the signing of the Beijing Treaty (November 14). The work is carried out within the framework of the international project "Diplomat Nikolai Ignatiev. Two countries - one hero", which is implemented by joint forces of Russia and Bulgaria. In Bulgaria, Ignatiev is considered a liberator from the Turkish yoke and a national hero, they erect monuments to him and name settlements in the name of the diplomat.



An exhibition of photographs "Romanovs - Serving the Fatherland and the Traditions of Mercy", about the family of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II, was opened in the Burdenko Main Military Clinical Hospital on December 19.

The presented photographs reflect the themes of military service, charity and mercy. This is a story about the personal participation in the service of the Fatherland and the neighbour by all members of the Imperial Family. The theme of serving, the Empress and Grand Duchesses as sisters of mercy in hospitals and infirmaries during the First World War, is especially highlighted.



Photo exhibition "Tsar's family" was held in Basel. The parish of St. Nicholas in Basel (Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia) and the Russian-Basel public organization organized on Sunday December 22, 2019, the "Tsar's Family"-exhibition, with photographs dedicated to the family of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II.

The event took place in the small hall of the Union Centre, in Basel. The guest of honour of the event was the Bishop of London and the Western European Irenaeus.

The photographs of the Imperial family presented at the exhibition can be purchased in favour of the Basel parish.



In memory of the First World War, newsreel coloured. The Emperor Nicholas II and Tsarevich Alexei appear in the middle and the end.

Video - <https://youtu.be/PmPn624vnNw>



From the Romanovs to the present: the best examples of porcelain art are displayed in the Hermitage, in a retrospective of domestic porcelain dedicated to the 275th anniversary of Imperial porcelain factory. This is the history of Russia in cups, saucers and figurines. The Winter Palace, Russian Museum, Pavlovsk, Peterhof, and Tsarskoye Selo shared their services to create this fashionable tea party.

Video - <https://www.ntv.ru/novosti/2270405/>



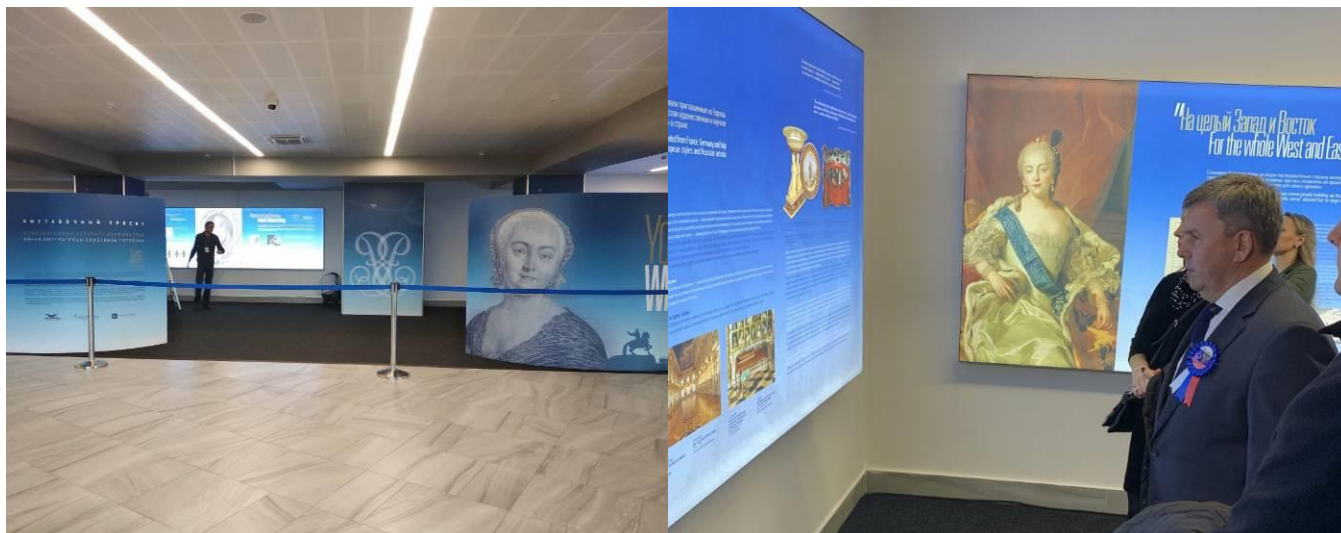
The preparation of the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the monastery, which will take place in 2020, are started in the Anthony-Siysky monastery. The monastery is widely known as a place of exile and forced tonsure under the name of Filaret, the founder of the Romanov dynasty, Feodor Nikitich Romanov (1553–1633). The organizing committee is led by Alexey Alsufiev, head of the government of the Arkhangelsk region.



On December 23, 2019, the opening of the exhibition “Do you remember whose daughter I am ...” took place at the Kaliningrad International Airport. This is a joint project of JSC "Airport" Khrabrovo ", Peterhof Museum and Museum of the World Ocean. A historical and educational project with multimedia elements is dedicated to Empress Elizaveta Petrovna, whose name was given to Kaliningrad Airport in 2019.

Director of Peterhof Museum Elena Kalnitskaya noted that “we are participating in a ceremony that is not typical for us. We opened exhibitions in museums around the world, Russian houses, in embassies, but we never opened exhibitions in airports. This event very significant, it will go down in the history of not only Kaliningrad, it will go down in the history of civil aviation. This is a good, kind and right thing. People who have free time can go into this space - in fact, a small museum - and learn about fate Elizabeth Petrovna. ”

The opening of the exhibition was timed to coincide with two more events: the anniversary of Elizaveta Petrovna and the New Year's ball, which the Empress loved very much.





Alexander III. Emperor and collector. To the 175th anniversary of his birth

In February 2020, the Russian Museum will open the exhibition "Alexander III. Emperor and collector", dedicated to his 175-birthday anniversary. The catalogue of the exhibition is already available.

Alexander III was particular fond of music and art, and was both playing different instruments and collecting art. But he had a preference for contemporary paintings, and began to acquire canvases of Russian artists.

Soon, Alexander took two halls in the Anichkov Palace to be used as a gallery. It demonstrated the rarities he had acquired.

In the Tsarskoye Selo Palace, Alexander posted

a collection of paintings by Russian artists (Bryullov, Basin, Sverchkov, Bogolyubov, Borovikovsky), sculptures by Klodt, etc. All this also led to a love for drawing and painting, and later even restoration. After their marriage, Alexander and Maria Feodorovna not only restored the Anichkov Palace, but completely altered it, turning it into a Temple of the Muses, complemented by elegant works of art selected with impeccable taste.

In foreign travels, Alexander constantly replenished his collections. During his two trips to Paris, he received from the Russian artists who were there at that time the title of Honorary Trustee of the Society for Mutual Assistance created by them, which was located in the house of Baron Horace Osipovich Gunzburg - a rich man and philanthropist, generously patronizing people with art. Having visited the workshops of Russian artists and the exhibition of their works housed in the house, the Tsarevich ordered or bought paintings from Repin, Polenov, Savitsky, Vasnetsov, Beggrov, and Dmitriev.

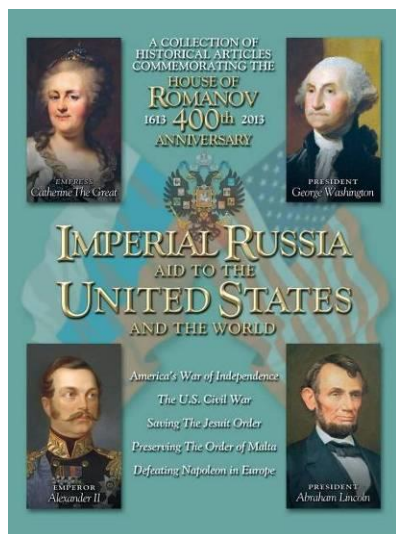


From Antokolsky he bought bronze statues of Christ and Peter the Great, and subsequently acquired his most famous works - The Chronicler Nestor, Ermak, Yaroslav the Wise and The Dying Socrates. In Paris, Alexander went around the workshops of many French artists, visiting their patriarch - the famous and fashionable court painter Mesonier. Together with Maria Feodorovna, he visited the Louvre, the Luxembourg Palace, the Sevres Porcelain Factory, the Tapestry Factory, and the Academy of Arts. Alexander acquired dozens of works of art, but the crown of all was to inspect the collections of antiquities of the Russian citizen Bazilevsky which he bought for 5.5 million francs as soon as he became Emperor. This collection became the basis of the Hermitage Antiquities Department.



Alexander retained his love of art until the last days and transferred it to passionate collecting. His son Nicholas II, after the death of his father, founded the Russian Museum in his honour, where he transferred the vast collection of paintings, drawings, objects of decorative and applied art, and sculptures.

Publisher: Russian Museum, Palace Editions, St. Petersburg. Hardcover, 204 pages. ISBN: 978-5-93332-668-7

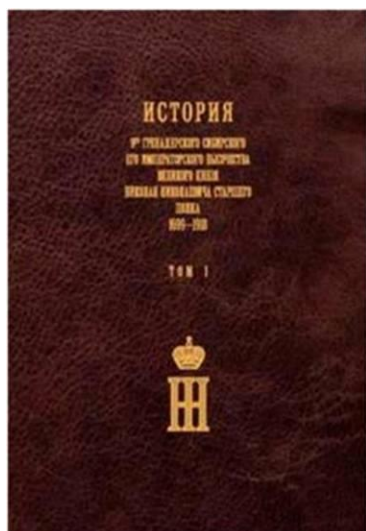


Imperial Russia - Aid to the United States and the World

By Count Nikolai Tolstoy Miloslavsky (Contributor), Andrew Nicholas Glad (Designer), Peter N Polypin (Director)

A collection of historical articles by 14 distinguished scholars describing the positive effects Imperial Russia had upon world history during the reign of the House of Romanov. The Romanov influence includes assisting George Washington's battle for America's independence, providing President Lincoln Russian Naval forces to thwart foreign interference in U.S. Civil War, defeating Napoleon in Europe, giving the Jesuit Order protection from the Papal Suppression, blocked the destruction of the Order of Malta, providing humanitarian assistance after the earthquake in Messina Italy. There are many little known instances of Romanov aid and support that impacted world history described and complimented with colour images throughout the book.

Publisher: Birch Tree Publishing, Inc. Hardcover: 180 pages. ISBN-13: 978-1087852935



The history of the 9th Siberian Grenadier Regiment of His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich Senior. 1699–1918 in 2 volumes

The work is dedicated to the history of one of the most glorious military units of the Russian Army - the 9th Siberian Grenadier Regiment of His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich Senior. The oldest "Petrovsky" regiment in its more than two hundred-year history took part in almost all the wars of Russia - the Northern War of 1700-1721, several Russian-Turkish wars of the 18th-19th centuries, the Patriotic War of 1812 and the Russian campaigns abroad Army 1813-1814., The First World War 1914-1918.

A.V. Isakov's many years of work allowed to compile detailed, often even a daily chronicle of this military unit, whose history is a core of the military history of the Fatherland as a whole. Therefore, the book is not only a tribute to the officers and lower ranks of the Siberian Regiment, whose

thousands of names come to life on its pages, but at the same time it is a valuable contribution to the historiography of the military history of the Fatherland of the 18th – early 20th centuries.

Publisher: OGI, Moscow. Pages: 1168. ISBN: 978-5-94282-843-1. RUB 6,359.00

Under the Hammer...

Romanov related items in Auctions



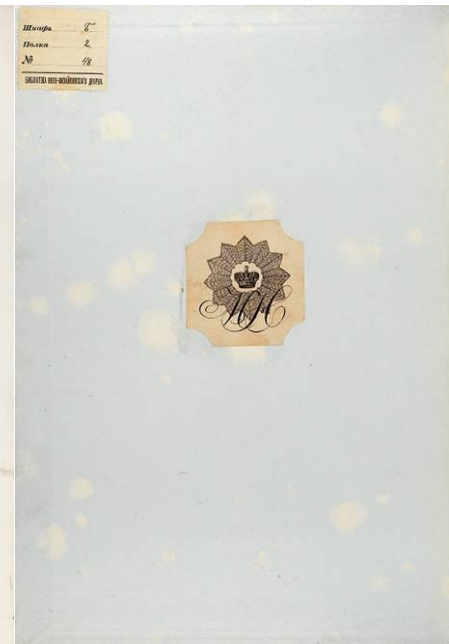
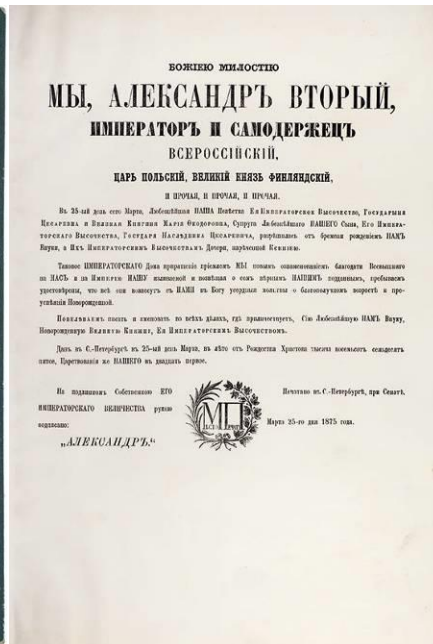
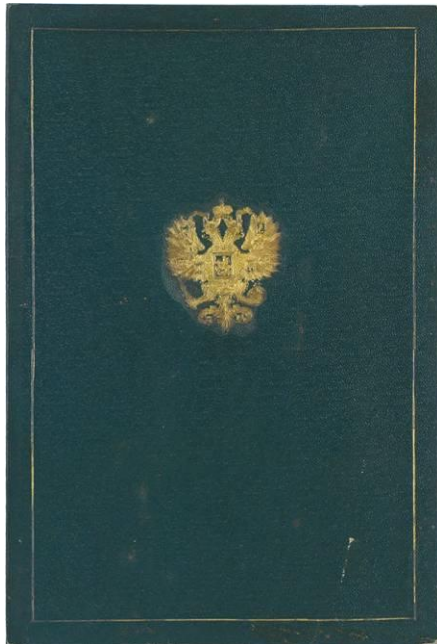
Litfund, Moscow, Russia, December 12

Announcement of Alexander II on birth of Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna

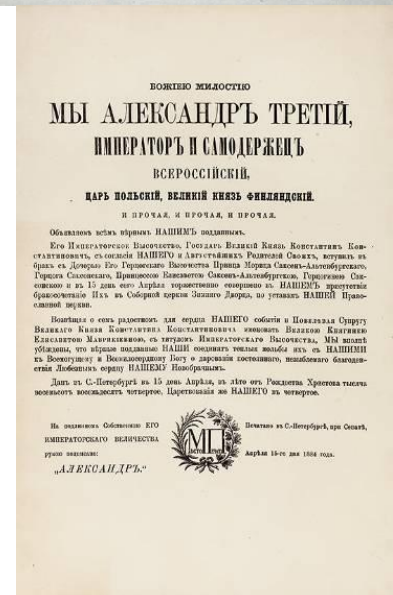
St. Petersburg, 1875. 1 p. 32 x 21.5 cm. In cardboard binding with a gold-embossed double-headed eagle. The sheet is washed. On the front bookend the bookplate of the library of the Novo-Mikhailovsky Palace and Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich.

"On the 25th day of this March, our dear daughter-in-law, Her Imperial Highness the Tsesarevna and Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna, the wife of our dearest son, His Imperial Highness the Tsar's heir, was allowed to burden our grandson by birth, and their imperial Highnesses the daughter, named Xenia."

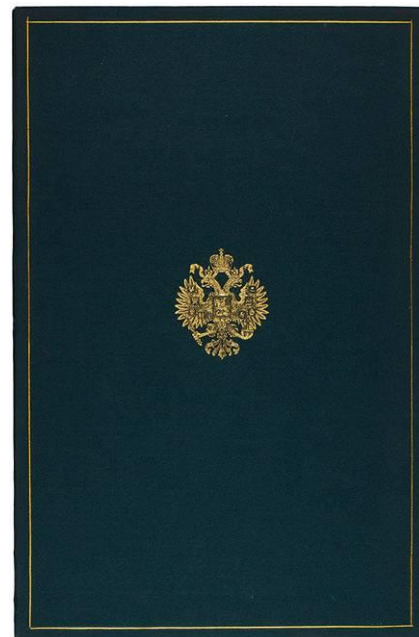
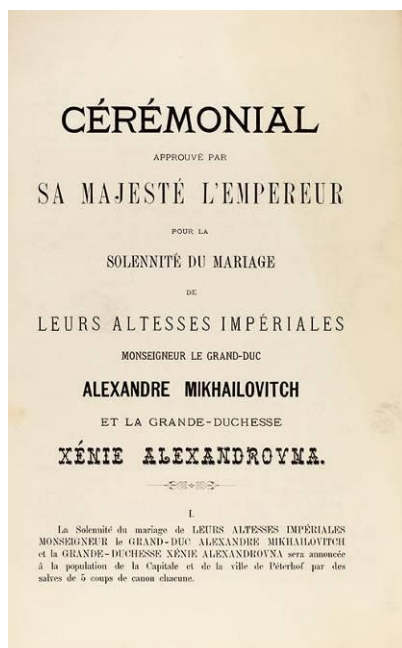
Provenance: from the collection of Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich (1832-1909) - the fourth son of Nicholas I, viceroy in the Caucasus and commander in chief of the Caucasian army. He owned the Novo-Mikhailovsky Palace, which subsequently passed to his son, Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovich. Estimated price: 8,000 r - 8,500 Roubles.



Announcement of Emperor Alexander III on the marriage of Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich with Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg on April 15, 1884. St. Petersburg: 1884.2 l.



The highest wedding ceremony of H.I.H. Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich with Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna. [In Fr. lang.]. SPb.: Type. Trenke and Fyusno, 1894. 10 s.
32 x 21 cm. In a folder with a golden double-headed eagle.
Estimated price: 8,000 - 8,500 Roubles.



Deputti Antik, Moscow, Russia, December 12

An antique glass decorated with Flor de Martinez cigar rings, one showing Emperor Nicholas II
With portraits of monarchs and the coat of arms of Hamburg.
Double glass, brass, foil. Height 14 cm.
Start price: 5,000 Roubles.



Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich - Later Nicholas II. Cabinet picture. Dimensions 10.3 x 13.7 cm.
Start price: 30,000 Roubles.

St. Petersburg, R. Golicke & A. Wilborg, circa 1914. Lithograph by A. Safonov. 50 x 61.5 cm.
Start price: € 500



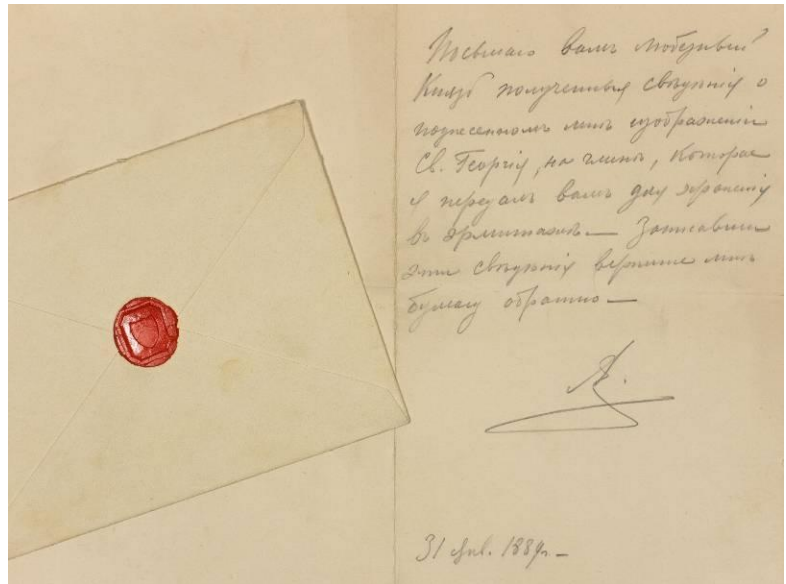
Start price: € 2,000

Alexander III Alexandrovich, All-Russian Emperor (1845–1894) handwritten letter to Prince S. N. Trubetskoy

January 31, 1889, Gatchina?. 1 p. ; 21 x 13.5 cm. Pencil, elephant paper. In Russian language. Attached is an envelope with the inscription "Ober to Hoffmarshal" (peanut ink); with a wax seal of the sign "shield in an elongated octagon."

"I am sending you, my dear Prince, the information I received about the image of St. George presented to me on clay, which I handed you for storage in the Hermitage. Having written this information, return the paper back to me. A [with a stroke]. January 31, 1889."

Start price: € 3,000

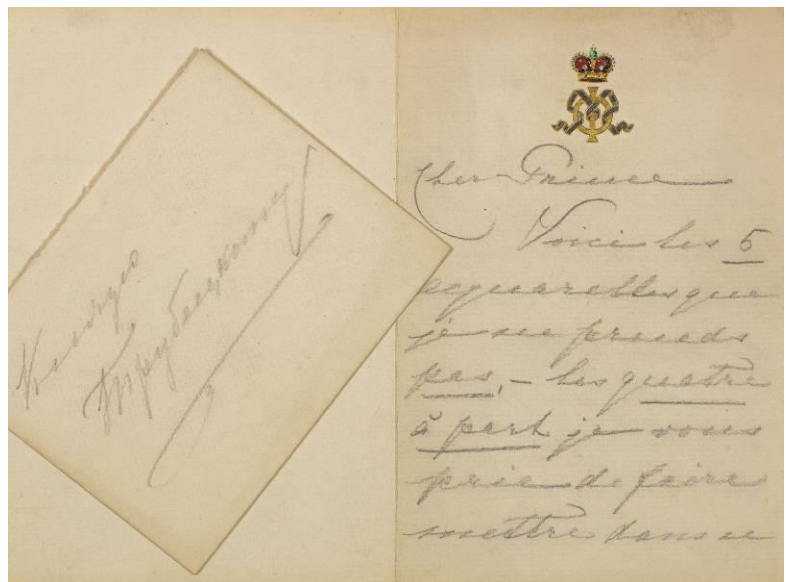


Maria Feodorovna, Empress of All Russia (1847–1928) handwritten letter to Prince S. N. Trubetskoy

Gatchina?. 3 p. ; 15 x 10 cm. Pencil, paper on top (with filigree) with a stamp with the monogram "MF" under the imp. a crown painted with gold and paints. In French language

With the application of the envelope with the inscription by the hand of the Empress "To the Prince of Trubetskoy" (pencil).

"Dear prince. There are 5 watercolors that I don't take - four of the deferred ones I would ask you to put in what you call "passe partout" and send them to me by Saturday. I kept the other three at my place - this way we get 7 watercolors in the end. M [with a stroke]."



Maria Feodorovna, Empress of All Russia (1847–1928) telegrams to Prince S. N. Trubetskoy

Filed in Gatchina on December 7, 1890. Received in St. Petersburg. 1 p. ; 27 x 22 cm. Ink, Emblem of the Imperial Short Telegraph (stamp paper). In Russian and fr. lang.

"To Prince Trubetskoy / I sincerely thank you for the wishes and congratulations to my dear sons. Please send greetings to the Princess and your children / Maria."





Anniversary march to the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty. Notes. 1913

Ed. Yambor, 1913. Size 19.5x14 cm.

Start price: 100 Roubles.



AuctionBiC, December 21

The photo - Participants of the journey of the Heir Tsarevich Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovich in Russia. 1869

Phot. M.P. Nastyukov. Albumin imprint. Size - 34.6 x 25.6 cm.

Tsarevich Alexander Alexandrovich and Tsarevna Maria Feodorovna with a retinue. From left to right - in the front row: N. A. Kachalov; the marshal of the court of the heir to the Tsarevich V.V. Zinoviev; Tsarevich Alexander with his wife; Yu. F. Kurakina, A.A. Kurakina. In the second row: Doctor (since 1866), court life doctor, doctor of medicine G.I. Hirsch; one

of the educators of the children of Alexander II, who was with Grand Duke Nikolai Alexandrovich, and then with his brother Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovich, F. A. Oom; the captain of the Life Guards of the Cuirassier Regiment, the adjutant of the Tsarevich, P. A. Kozlov; A.P. Bogolyubov, I.K.

Babst; Russian jurist, statesman of conservative views, writer, translator, church historian, professor, chief ideologist of the counter-reforms of Alexander III. In 1880-1905, Konstantin P. Pobedonostsev, who served as chief prosecutor of the Holy Synod, was a member of the State Council (since 1872).

Start price: 80,000 Roubles.



S. Petersburg. 1888 Compiled by B. Flax. Lit. Trofimova. Unknown photographer. Size - 70x53 cm. Start price: 95,000 Roubles.



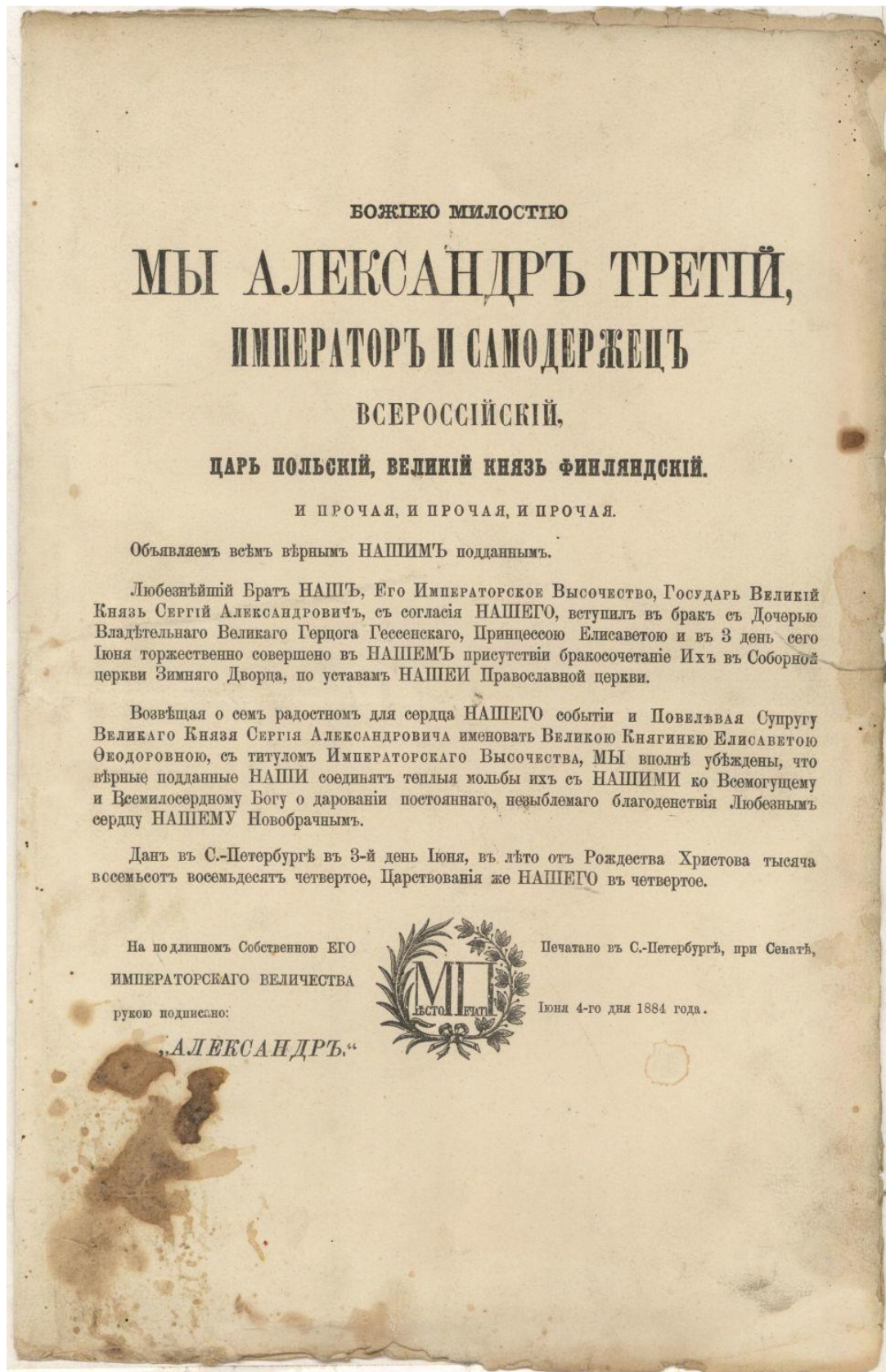
1-4 The monogram image of the Name of His Majesty on epaulettes and epaulets. a) for officers (Figs. 1-3) and b) for lower ranks (Fig. 4) 5 The connected monogram of the Name of Sovereigns Emperors Alexander II and Alexander III for officer epaulettes and epaulets (order by military leader 1883 No. 67) Sheet No. 54. An illustrated description of the changes in the uniform and equipment of the Imperial Russian Army. Cartographer Head A. Ilyina S. P. B. Excellent safety. Size - 41.6 x 31 cm.
Start price: 7,000 Roubles.



Announcement of H.I.H. Emperor Alexander III, about the marriage of Grand Duke Sergey Alexandrovich with the daughter of Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Elizabeth. And the Commandment to the Spouse of Grand Duke Sergey Alexandrovich to be called Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, with the title of Imperial Highness. 1884.

Printing on paper. Size - 32.3 x 21 cm.

Start price: 9,000 Roubles.



A photo of Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovich

S. Petersburg. 1890s Phot. Westley and K. Size - 16.8 x 11.4 cm, photograph - 13.2 x 9.3 cm.

Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovich (1859-1919) - the eldest son of Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich and Olga Fedorovna, grandson of Nicholas I, uncle of Nicholas II. General from infantry, and historian. He is known as the builder of the Borjomi Palace and the compiler of the unique illustrated catalogue "Russian Portraits of the 18th and 19th Centuries".

Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovich is the author of many historical works dedicated to the era of Alexander I and the Napoleonic Wars. He was chairman of the Russian Historical Society, in 1915, by decision of the Council of Moscow University, received a doctorate in Russian history honoris causa. He also headed the Russian Geographical Society, the Society for the Protection and Preservation of Monuments of Art and Antiquities, in 1913 he was elected Honorary Chairman of the Society of Friends of the Rumyantsev Museum.

Start price: 75,000 Roubles.



A photo of Sovereign Emperor Nicholas II and Sovereign Alexandra Feodorovna with family members and retinue after the hunt. Tsar's village.

Photo Von Gan and Co. The size of the passe partout is 43.7 x 33.5 cm, the photograph is 27.8 x 22.1 cm.

On the photo: Grand Dukes Mikhail Alexandrovich and Nikolai Mikhailovich (?), Sovereign Nicholas Alexandrovich and Sovereign Empress. Baron V. B. Fredericks, unidentified persons.

Start price: 240,000 Roubles.



A photo of Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich with officers of the Life Guards of the Ulan Majesty Empress Alexandra Feodorovna regiment during the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the regiment. New Peterhof (?). 1903.

Unknown photographer. The size of the passe partout is 32.2x45 cm, the photograph is 26 x 35.8 cm.
Start price: 55,000 Roubles.



A photo card of H.I.H. Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich.

Size - 14 x 8.8 cm.

Start price: 2,600 Roubles.



A photo of Sovereign Emperor Nicholas II with Sovereign Empress during a visit to the fair in Nizhny Novgorod. 1896

Photo Axel Strandberg. Size - 16.3x10.6 cm.

Start price: 32,000 Roubles.

Postcard. At the headquarters of the Supreme Commander, H. I. H., Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich, awaiting the arrival of H. I. H. the Sovereign Emperor.

Ed. Skobelev Committee. Size - 13.7x8.9 cm.

Start price: 1,000 Roubles.

