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By Ludmila & Paul Kulikovsky

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Emperor Nicholas II. Detail of photo, 1913.
Colorized by "NAOTMAA" (from Instagram)

The Romanovs were Russian

2 June 2020. *Literary Gazeta*. Heinrich DAUB, journalist, editor, social activist (Germany)

Increasingly, I hear from various Russian commentators - large, famous and small, unknown - the assertion that the Russian Tsars of the Romanovs were actually Germans. Argumentation: there was almost no "Russian blood" in them, and there was only German blood, so they are actually not just the Romanovs, but the Holstein-Gottorp-Romanovs and are representatives of one of the lines of the Oldenburg dynasty.

The latter is true, but this approach is incorrect. This is the approach of a livestock breeder to a person who, as you know, is a social, cultural and religious being. Calculation of blood percent does not explain much and, in any case, does not prove that the Tsars of the Romanovs were "Germans" and not Russian (this is precisely what this is said to emphasize the alien Tsarist dynasty to the Russian people). And where there is alienity, there is hostility, as formal logic suggests to a simple person.

If you look more broadly, you can see that as soon as a European person is carried away by some prominent figure in the past, who showed the right paths and has managed to achieve a lot for the people, then someone starts to disseminate humiliating information about him: the surname is different, he is a Jew, he is homosexual, etc., etc., and they compose and look for some non-existent secrets and conspiracies. The same with the Romanovs. Yes, they are resold with German monastic houses. So what? And who is not overgrown with them?

Take a look:

- The Kings of Great Britain are also Germans (Wettins are the German royal and princely family, now represented by the Windsor dynasty, ruling in Great Britain);
- The Kings of Belgium are Germans, as they belong to the German Saxe-Coburg-Gothic dynasty;
- The Kings of the Netherlands are Germans again, because the royal dynasty of the Netherlands since 1815 is a branch of the Nassau prince's house. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Nassau house also ruled Luxembourg;
- The Princes of Liechtenstein are Germans again; the Liechtenstein House is the ruling dynasty in the Principality of Liechtenstein;
- The Habsburgs - Germans of course - are one of the most powerful monarchic dynasties in Europe during the Middle Ages and the New Age. Representatives of the dynasty are known as the rulers of Austria (from 1282), which later transformed into the multinational Austro-Hungarian Empire (until 1918), which was one of the leading European powers, as well as the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire;
- The Germans of Habsburg were also rulers of the following states: Spain, Hungary, Czech Republic, Croatia, Portugal, the Kingdom of Naples, Mexico, Transylvania, Tuscany, the Duchy of Parma, the Duchy of Modena, as well as a number of smaller state formations;
- The Oldenburg dynasty, to which Russian Tsars were related, is a dynasty of German origin, the branches of which reigned in various countries of Europe. The direct line of the Oldenburg reigned in Denmark from 1448 to 1863, until 1523 Sweden and Norway (the Union of Kalmar) joined the personal union with Denmark, and only Norway (the Danish-Norwegian Union) until 1814;



- Glucksburg - a dynasty of Monarchs in several European states. Branch of the Oldenburg Dynasty. Now the ruling royal dynasty in Denmark and Norway. In the 19th-20th centuries, the Glucksburg house also ruled in Greece;
- Hanover dynasty - the dynasty of the Kings of Great Britain from 1714 to 1901. A branch of the ancient Germanic family of Welfs, who ruled Braunschweig until the beginning of the 18th century;
- Wittelsbach is a German feudal family. At different times, the Wittelsbachs were electors of Brandenburg (1351-1364), Counts of the Netherlands (1353-1417), Kings of Denmark (1440-1448), Czech (1619-1620), Swedish (1654-1741), Greek (1832-1862), as well as the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire;
- The Hohenzollerns - the German dynasty of Electors of Brandenburg, then the Kings of Prussia, from 1871 to 1918, the Prussian Kings from the Hohenzollern dynasty were simultaneously Kaisers of Germany. The Catholic branch of the Hohenzollern, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, rules in 1866-1947 in Romania.

As you can see, almost all of the monarchist dynasties of the Christian world are either German or are re-born with them. And what does it mean? This means only one thing - the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation played a huge role in the history of European civilization. But this does not mean that all these Tsars, Kings, Princes and Dukes were not Russians, British, Spaniards, Portuguese, Romanians, Greeks, etc. There were times, for example, when the Emperors of the German Reich sent their Princes to a Royal throne. And what has changed in the character of the Armenian kingdom?

When the fact that the Romanovs are related to the German dynasties is brought up, their loyalty to the monastic duty is questioned, they allude to some German conspiracy and the uneducated person has the impression that "the Tsar is not real!" The next step can be said to such a fooled man that the Kings worked for the German General Staff and openly harmed their country. Which they did with success in Soviet times.

Once again: of course, the Romanovs are Russian Orthodox Tsars, they recognized themselves as such, in fact they were, and ruled in the interests of Russia. Just like the Kings of England are English, the Kings of Belgium are Belgians, Greece are Greeks, etc. Everything else is a lie.



My grandmother respectfully called Tsar Nicholas II "unser Kaiser" and proudly told me that one tall and strong guy from their colony served in the Tsar's Life Guards, that is, he was his bodyguard, and the Tsar even talked with him once a couple of minutes. It was a time when all people had a hierarchy in their heads: The Tsar considered subjects as his children, and subjects, including my ancestors - Russian Germans - considered him a father; the King himself considered God to be the father of himself.

"Losing Russianness." The "expert" told how the descendants of the Romanov family live

It has been a while since any statement from Ivan Artsishevsky on behalf of the Romanov Family Association or his own opinion about them was expressed. So, it was a surprise when he was asked by the local TV-Station "Saint Petersburg" about the Romanovs behavior in these Corona-virus times. What does he know about that?

In the video you can see the correspondent in a TV-studio asking a question to Ivan Artsishevsky via a video-link (like Skype). The article to the video said the following:

June 17. Topspb.tv - Most of them live in other countries and do not even know Russian.

"Modern Romanovs lose their "Russianness". Ivan Artsishevsky, a leading specialist in etiquette and protocol, spoke about the life of the descendants of the Imperial Family on the air of the St. Petersburg television channel.

According to the expert, most of the descendants of the Romanovs no longer even speak Russian. So, Olga Andreevna Romanova, the great-great-granddaughter of the daughter of Alexander III, is an English woman and does not know the Russian language at all.

Artsishevsky stated, that there remains only respect for Russia, interest in history and family. As well as for the other descendants. According to the expert, they continue to love the country, are interested and worry about Russia."

Video - <https://topspb.tv/news/2020/06/17/teryayut-russkost-ekspert-rasskazal-kak-zhivut-potomki-roda-romanovyh/>

Ivan Artsishevsky's reply is not surprising, as he apparently does not know the answer and instead, as usual, pull up this white rabbit from his dark hat and repeats his mantra as a spokesperson for the Romanov Family Association in Russia, that descendants of Romanov family do not speak Russian. Come on Ivan, that was not what you were asked about!

Why is Artsishevsky so obsessed with the idea, that most Romanov descendants do not speak Russian, that he always, and even when not asked about it, has to tell exactly this to the Russian public? Is he afraid that journalists will prefer to talk directly with them, rather than with him? Is he simply trying to put himself in focus, rather than those – the Romanov descendants – he is representing?

Let us have the full reply from Ivan Artsishevsky, as said in the video:

Correspondent – "Do you observe some changes in the etiquette, or behaviour of Romanov family descendants in connection with that situation which the whole world is experiencing now?"

Artsishevsky - "Of course, of course, everything changes. I must say that the Association is

headed by Olga Andreevna Romanova, she is the great-great-granddaughter of Alexander III. She is an English woman; she does not speak Russian. Only interest in Russia remained, respect, interest in history, in the family. Of course, some kind of radical change has not occurred, but in principle, the family..., of course, the majority of them no longer speaks Russian. Communication itself has changed,



but I cannot say that it has changed due to the coronavirus. Of course, everyone switched to online, everyone communicates on Skype, etc. ... They lose this Russianness. It is obvious. But they love Russia, worry about Russia, are interested in Russia, everything remains in their hearts, but their behaviour, of course, has changed."



Calling himself "a leading specialist in etiquette and protocol" it is odd that Artsishevsky does not even know how to address Princess Olga Andreevna correctly, but like any other Soviet-educated person, is referring to her without title, and to add insult also use her surname, which is not correct according to protocol, not even in Russia.

To this can be added, he is a spokesperson for the Romanov Family Association in Russia and as such could be expected to address its members with respect, particularly when communicating with the Russian public. And here he is even talking about the present President of the Association.

It also turns out that Artsishevsky has little knowledge about what kind of family relationship Princess Olga Andreevna has with Emperor Alexander III. Her father is Prince Andrei Alexandrovich, son of Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna - daughter of Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna. So, Princess Olga Andreevna is a great-granddaughter! Not a **Great**-great-granddaughter.

Evidently, Artsishevsky is not familiar with the genealogy of the glorious Romanov dynasty and its descendants, which he represents.

What is this "Russianness" Artsishevsky is mentioning and is it true, that the Romanov descendants is "losing it"? Well, a quick check shows there is no firm definition of "Russianness", while "Englishness" is referred to as English national identity, so can it be similar and he talks about Russian national identity? If he is, then that reminds of the following:

At a court ball, Emperor Nicholas I addressed the author of one of the most popular books in the West about Russia, Marquis de Custine: "Do you think all these people around us are Russians?", "Of course, Your Majesty", "But no. This is Tatar. This is a German. This is a Pole. This is a Georgian, and there are the Bashkirs and the Moldavians.", "But then who are the Russians here, Your Majesty?", "But together they are RUSSIAN!"

Russia has always been distinguished by its openness and coexistence with other nations, and there was no desire to withdraw into itself, getting rid of "alien" influences.

And Russian people, even away from their native land, do not lose their roots, and are forever attached to the Russian land with their hearts and minds.

The Russian character is complex and multifaceted, but this is why it is beautiful. A truly Russian person is generous, sometimes possesses a cheerful disposition and childish innocence, ingenuity and peacefulness, hospitality and mercy. This character the Romanov descendants are not "losing"!

No less surprising is the fact that Ivan Artsishevsky obviously forgot to tell his listeners that he himself do not speak English, so he cannot communicate directly with the descendants of the Romanovs (as they according to him does not speak Russian) and that he knows little about their life today.

That is why he is not aware of the situation in the family in these Covid 19-times. He does not know who was infected and who was not, and how it has changed their behaviour.

One can suspect he is not even communicating with the President of the Association he represents. If he did, he might actually have something to tell.

Memorial service was held for Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich



06/13/2020, PravPerm. - On June 12, on the day of memory of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, the viceroy of Holy Trinity Stefanov's monastery, hegumen Seraphim (Danilenko), served panikhida in the memory of the Grand Duke and his loyal secretary in the chapel named in honour St. Michael Tverskoy. His Eminence Methodius, Metropolitan Permsky and Kungursky blessed this service. The chapel was built at the alleged site of the assassination of the Grand Duke.



On the night of June 12-13, 1918, Michael Alexandrovich, together with N.N. Zhonson, were secretly abducted from the hotel, taken to the forest and killed by a group of local Chekists in the area of Malaya Yazovaya.

The fact of the murder was for a long time kept in the strictest confidence. On July 2, 1918, a note engaged by the authorities appeared in *Perm News* that Michael Alexandrovich was allegedly in Omsk, where he led the Siberian rebels.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad (ROCOR) in the host of the New Martyrs of Russia on November 1, 1981.

In 2009, Michael Alexandrovich and his entourage were rehabilitated by a decision of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation.



A day in memory of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and Nicholas Zhonson – A virtual event

Due to the Covid-19 restrictions many planned activities in connection with the commemoration of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and Nicholas Zhonson were cancelled, and also in Perm. By it did not stop Perm activist Lubov Markova.

She laid flowers to the memorial plaques on the wall of the former “Korolevsky Rooms”, from where the Grand Duke and his friend were taken on the lethal night. (Seen below – left - with Varvara V. Kalpidi - right).



In the framework of the program 'Romanov Dynasty: Perm Period' of City Library No. 32, with her friends and supporters, she arranged a virtual event, a collection of video greetings – called “Memorial Day of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and his secretary Nicholas Zhonson”.

All the videos (in Russian) are available on the library’s YouTube channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLVF890cAq9aYszOIijq7ZUbCZYLy8zTK>

The 21 videos start with Irina Ryzhenko from the Gatchina Palace Museum, and continues with several from Loket in Bryansk Region, from Perm, Moscow, Peter Saradinaki from USA; among them are Nicholas Zhonson relatives Natalia Krutikova and Andrei Zhonson from St. Petersburg, and Jivin Kanjanasakul and Vorasulisi Songscharoen from Thailand.

1		Ryzhenko Irina Eduardovna, Gatchina. Library named after A.S. Pushkina Perm 3.07
2		Opening of new halls Gatchina Palace March 2020 Library named after A.S. Pushkina Perm 2.34
3		Rozhkova Svetlana Nikolaevna, with. Lokot, Brasovsky district, Bryansk region Library named after A.S. Pushkina Perm 2.29
4		Vasiltsova Nina Anatolyevna, with. Lokot, Brasovsky district, Bryansk region Library named after A.S. Pushkina Perm 4.34
5		Gerasimova Tatyana Ivanovna, p. Lokot, Brasovsky district, Bryansk region Library named after A.S. Pushkina Perm 2.22
6		Markova Lyubov Pavlovna, Perm. Library named after A.S. Pushkina Perm 5.36
7		Saradinaki Petr Alexandrovich, USA. Library named after A.S. Pushkina Perm 3.54

The search for the remains of Michael Romanov will continue in Perm

An international expedition is waiting for the opening of the borders, but will arrive anyway

9 June. Perm MK - These days marks 102 years since the tragic events in Perm. On the night of June 13, 1918, the younger brother of Emperor Nicholas II, Grand Duke Michael I Alexandrovich and his personal secretary Nikolai Zhonson, were secretly taken out by the Chekists from the "Korolevsky Rooms" on Sibirskaya Street and killed. This event opened a series of reprisals with representatives of the Imperial House in Yekaterinburg and Alapaevsk.

The first attempt to find the remains of Michael Romanov and his secretary was made back in 1921-1924. Then, according to some reports, the Moscow commission arrived in Perm, and found nothing. Although it was important for the young Soviet authorities to confirm the fact of the death of Michael Romanov and stop the rumours that he was alive. Recall that some historians today believe that de jure he was the last Russian Emperor.

We returned to the search only in the 90s of the last century. As a result, up to eight versions have appeared regarding where to search for the remains. Since 2012, an international expedition has been working in Perm to search for burial. It received support of Russian Investigative Committee and local authorities. There are reasons for such support: the criminal case of the murder of the Romanov family members has not been closed, the investigation is ongoing.

For Peter Sarandinaki, the descendant of the Russian emigrants of the first wave, a native of Argentina, who lives in the United States, the search became a matter of life. He established the *SEARCH* Foundation and American and European experts began to go on expeditions to the Urals. Sarandinaki, also facilitated the identification of the remains of the children of Nicholas II Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria, discovered in 2007.

In 2009, Petr Sarandinaki arrived in Perm for the first time. And since 2012, he brings here an international team of experts every summer season. During the excavation, modern geophysical, electromagnetic equipment is used.

Searches are based on the so-called "Green Folder" - the recollections of four killers recorded in 1924 for the history of the revolution and PKP (b)). The murders told how they arrived in the "Korolevsky Rooms", how they brought the Grand Duke and his secretary along the Solikamsky road (tract), then turned right ...

The first task of the researchers was to find out how the old Solikamsky tract passed, where you could turn from it to the right, to understand how far the phaetons could move from the tract. In addition, the place of execution is mentioned only in the memoirs of the Chekists. They buried the body the next day. There are no data on burial in archives. According to experts, a strip of 20-30 meters along the road falls into the search zone.

It is already obvious that an international expedition will have difficulties due to the pandemic this year. So, we contacted Peter Sarandinaki on Whatsapp to find out about plans for the upcoming season. He said that initially the group planned to come to Perm in July:

- Tickets have already been bought, but apparently, they will have to be changed. We will come to Perm in September, if God gives. We are ready, but it all depends on when the borders open.



- Peter Alexandrovich, will the same team work?

"Mostly yes." Russian archaeologists from St. Petersburg and Rostov, experts of the Necro Search International group, who work as volunteers, are with us. As part of this group, forensic experts are representatives of about 16 different scientific disciplines that came together to search for bodies. They work around the world with the police, with the FBI - and with me.

- Do you plan to conduct searches on the same site?

- Yes. When we first arrived in Perm, we were called many places where the shooting could happen. But with the help of the Perm Historical and Cultural Foundation "Finding", its representatives Nelly Zenkova and Lyubov Markova, we were able to refine the search area.

Because we could have been given an excavation site anywhere, you know.

The killers gave us a lot of work - because they all lied. One writes - after they turned off the Solikamsk tract, they drove 50 sazhen (1 sazhen = 2,13 m), killed and buried bodies here. Another says - drove 150-200 sazhen. It's almost a kilometer difference, a huge stretch!

We have marked the territory to be examined into separate sections and each of them is worked out successively, we look at everything so that there is confidence that we have not missed anything. And we already have good finds - for example, rifle cartridges.

We already know a lot. We have opened a large field and understand what is underground. But most importantly, we found the road along which they drove. Apparently, they stopped in front of a mountain on which the chaise could not call. It was a single-track road along which hay and other things were transported, not very thorough, because it is now washed away. But we talked with people and were able to clarify where it was going. Our expert botanist also helped, as he was able to determine by plants where the road went.

The killers knew the area very well. They worked at Motovilikhinsky factories and just in this place they received land from the plant for mowing. In addition, they gathered there for May Day.

When they gave us the notes of the killers and translated them, we realized that this was really evidence of the murders. One of them, Myasnikov, wrote, for example, that they buried those killed on the Zhuzhov mowing, and after that he cut out the letters of the MRVK with a knife on a pine - Michael Romanov, the Grand Duke (Veliky Knayaz). But they all said different things, some even contradicted themselves.

So, the question is not who lied, you need to understand who lied less. An American expert, a forensic psychologist, is now helping us figure this out. By the end of July, she must complete the work, and I will have a conclusion.

- Do they help you in Perm and in general in Russia?

- We are very grateful for the support of the Russian Orthodox Church, law enforcement agencies, public organizations, especially the Acquisition Fund, the governor and government of the Perm Territory, the authorities of the city of Perm, business community - companies that help us with transfers, meals. And private individuals support us. Our good goal is to restore truth, historical justice, and see to the remains of Grand Duke and his secretary could rest in peace. There are no other interests.

Outside the field season, searches continue in the archives. Moreover, it is in Perm - neither in Moscow nor in St. Petersburg the materials on the circumstances of the death of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and his secretary.

We add that in 2018 a working group was created in the administration of the Perm Territory governor. The government of the Perm Territory for the first time took part in solving organizational issues of the international expedition. By the time the group arrived, they began to prepare the necessary areas - to remove garbage and mow grass. This allows us to speed up the excavation. And the search area narrows.

Peter Sarandinaki is a descendant of the first wave of immigrants, the great-grandson of General Rozanov and the grandson of Kirill Naryshkin. He first heard about the death of the Imperial Family at the age of 10 from his grandmother Anna Naryshkina, the daughter of a general. It was General Rozanov and his adjutant Kirill Naryshkin who were the first to enter the Ipatiev House, when 7 days after the execution of the Tsar's family, Kolchak's army took Yekaterinburg ...

General Rozanov was a friend of investigator Sokolov, who under Kolchak was charged with investigating of the execution of the Imperial Family in Yekaterinburg and searching for the remains. After the retreat of the whites, he exported materials and material evidence he found from the Far East to France. During a long voyage on a boat around the continent, the Sokolovs and the Naryshkins lived in the same cabin. Sokolov's chest was kept under Anna's bunk.

Now Peter Sarandinaki is writing a book. It tells a lot about his relatives - historical characters. For example, his great-uncle chamberlain Alexei Nikolayevich Khvostov was Minister of the Interior of the Russian Empire in 1915-1916. And the great-grandfather of his wife Maria Tolstoy was Michael Rodzianko, one of the leaders of the February Revolution of 1917, who headed the Provisional Committee of the State Duma. So many things crossed in the history of one family. The book will contain chapters about the search for the remains of Alexei and Mary in 2007-2008, and pages devoted to the work of the expedition in Perm.

Tsar Nicholas II monument defaced on cathedral grounds in Urals

June 18, 2020. Cheltoday. - Police in the city of Zlatoust in the Chelyabinsk Province, Russia have opened a criminal case concerning the desecration of a monument to Tsar-Martyr Nicholas II on the territory of the local cathedral.

“The incident occurred on Tuesday. A criminal case was opened under part 1 of article 214 of the Russian criminal code (vandalism). The persons involved are being identified,” the press service of the local provincial branch of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reported to Interfax today.

An informed source also reported to Interfax that the monument was doused with red paint, with “1903” written on it, though according to the mayor’s office, it has already been cleaned. “In 1903, workers were shot in Zlatoust. But this isn’t some kind of ideological action. It’s more likely another specially initiated scandalous episode before the vote for the constitution and the upcoming elections of city assembly deputies... We can assume that a negative agenda is being formulated specifically to undermine the authority of the government,” the source said. 45 people were killed and another 87 injured when workers at defence enterprises rioted in 1903 and attempted to storm their boss’ house.

The monument to Tsar Nicholas was installed on the square in front of St. Seraphim Cathedral in 2018, timed to the 100th anniversary of the martyrdom of the Royal Family, the 150th anniversary of the birth of Tsar Nicholas, and the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Chelyabinsk and Zlatousk Diocese. City parishioners collected money for the monument.





The Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria burial-case continues

Nothing really new!

There have not been published any new results of the Investigation Committee or any information of how the case is progressing.

A telephone conversation...

On May 27, Chairman of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation Alexander Bastrykin had a telephone conversation with His Holiness Patriarch of Moscow and All

Russia Kirill. They discussed issues related to the upbringing and spiritual development of students of educational institutions of the IC and other issues.

A separate topic for discussion was the investigation of the criminal case on the circumstances of the death and burial of members of the Imperial Family. The head of the Investigative Committee of Russia informed His Holiness about some of the available results of the preliminary investigation conducted as part of this criminal case.



Investigators of Nicholas II murder case seized documents from the Russian State Archive



June 1, 2020, Znak - Documents on the progress of the investigation into the murder of members of the Imperial Family raised questions from a historian.

Employees of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, involved in the criminal case of the shooting of the family of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II Romanov, carried out a seizure in the State Archive of the Russian Federation. It is reported by Znak.com with reference to the historian Vadim Wiener.

Wiener said that in mid-May he wrote a statement addressed to the head of the Investigative Committee Alexander Bastrykin. In it, he indicated that he had found records of archival affairs of the State Archive, which seemed strange to him.

So, we are talking about the inventory "Documents of the preliminary investigation carried out by the forensic investigator Nikolai Alexeevich Sokolov, and material evidence submitted by the senior investigator-forensic investigator of the Main Department of Criminalistics of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation Vladimir Nikolayevich Solovyov" from the fund No. 1837, on January 15, 2013 the following were added to the fund: 32 plastic bags with bone fragments, eight plastic bags with tooth fragments and another nine plastic bags with bone fragments, teeth and bones. "The question arises, what kind of bones are these, on what basis were they handed over to the State Archives, and were they analyzed during the investigation of the criminal case?" - wondered Wiener.

Also, the historian was interested in the inventory of "Fragments of bone objects found within the clay field excavation in the area of the Chetyrehbratsky mine in 1998-1999", relating to the GARF fund No.

10341 "Documents collected by Alexander Nikolaevich Avdonin on the search for the remains of the Romanov royal family in the vicinity Sverdlovsk, now Yekaterinburg. " Chetyrehbratsky mine is another name for the tract Ganina Yama, where in 1918 the Bolsheviks tried to destroy the bodies of Imperial Family members. According to Wiener, bone fragments should be carefully analyzed.

The source of the publication, familiar with the investigation of the circumstances of the death of the Romanovs, said that the information presented by the public is now being verified. It was not possible to officially confirm this information in the State Archive and in the Investigative Committee.

In July 2018, the head of the Investigative Committee, Alexander Bastrykin, said that investigators had evidence of the authenticity of the remains of the family of the last Russian Emperor. "These and other data refute other versions voiced by various researchers, and additionally confirm the version of the execution of the Imperial Family in Ipatiev's house and the burial of the remains of victims near Yekaterinburg," Bastrykin said.

Russian Railways workers began to dig trenches in Yekaterinburg area where the remains of Nicholas II were found

1 June. Znak.com – The excavation work began in the west of Yekaterinburg, in the Porosenkov Log area. At this place the remains of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II and his family members shot in 1918 were found.

"Equipment and workers with the logos of Russian Railways arrived. They began to dig a ditch. They say that work on technological connection is in the interests of Prema Ural ECB LLC", told Ilya Korovin, executive director of the Romanov Memorial charity fund.

Last week, Korovin sent a request to the State Property Protection Department of the Sverdlovsk Region and the Sverdlovsk Interdistrict Environmental Prosecutor's Office to conduct an audit on the fact of the work. The reason was the visit to the Porosenkov Log a man who introduced himself as "the contractor of Russian Railways Valery Petrovich Zakharov." He said that soon work will begin on laying electrical networks that will be connected to the infrastructure of the Sverdzhan Railway, and asked to coordinate the passage of equipment through the territory of Porosenkov Log, which belongs to the category of specially protected cultural heritage sites.

According to the SPARK system, two LLC Prema Ural ECB are registered in Yekaterinburg. In both, the only founder and CEO is Michael Zhdanov. One company specializes in the sale of salt, while the second as the main activity is the sale of fish, crustaceans and mollusks.



In 2017, company representatives were already trying to begin construction on the border of the former burial of the Imperial Family remains. At the same time, they relied on a 2007 resolution signed by the head of Yekaterinburg, Arkady Chernetsky, in which the "investment and industrial company Prema Ural ECB" allowed the construction of a "warehouse complex with a gas boiler" of 11.5 thousand square meters in the area of the "495th kilometer railway station Shuvakish station - Gypsum station" SvZhD.

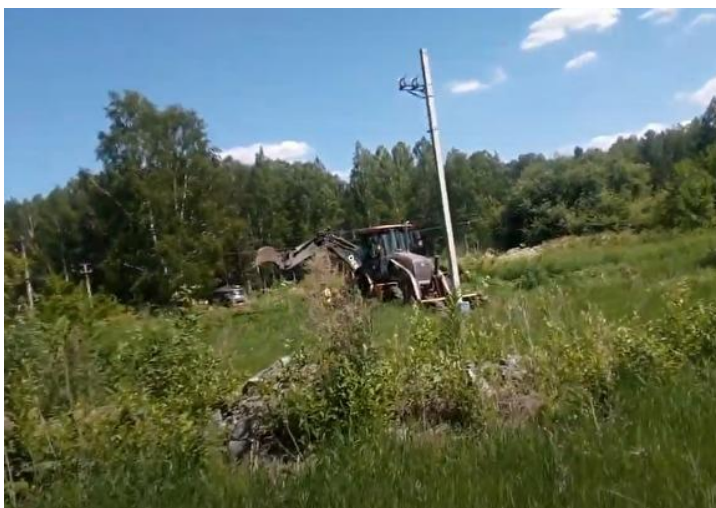
In 2015 the permit for the construction of a warehouse complex of 1.4 thousand square meters was given by Alexey Belyshev, the deputy head of Yekaterinburg on capital construction and land use. His term has expired in 2018. At the same time, the Ministry of Construction of the Sverdlovsk Region told Korovin that the validity of the permit for the construction of a warehouse complex was not extended. "This area has historical significance. A fragment of a railway crossing was preserved nearby. The bodies of the Romanovs were transported through it in 1918. This is an established fact. In addition, the question of ecology arises: what is the purpose of this warehouse complex, where will they dump the waste, how will it affect the place of discovery of the Tsar's remains, which is very close and not yet fully explored?" - Ilya Korovin explained earlier in an interview with a Znak.com correspondent. In his opinion, the situation requires an immediate response from authorities.

Last Friday, May 29, Znak.com sent a request to the press service of the Railways with a request to comment on the situation with the laying of electric networks. No response yet.

The prosecutor's office will verify the fact of the work of Russian Railways near the place where the remains of Nicholas II were found

June 8. Znak. - Today in the Porosenkov Log area a field inspection of employees of the Ural transport prosecutor's office will take place. Ilya Korovin, executive director of the Romanov Memorial charity foundation informed Znak.com.

The press service of the Ural Transport Prosecutor's Office Znak.com promised to comment on the situation. Meanwhile, it is known that the on-site inspection will take place on the basis of a statement that Korovin previously filed with the Sverdlovsk Environmental Protection Prosecutor's Office in connection with the construction work that the Russian Railways contractors had deployed near the former burial ground. The environmental prosecutor's office then considered that the situation fell within the competence of their colleagues from the transport prosecutor's office and redirected Korovin's statements to them.



Now the social activist is in place. According to him, the work of Russian Railways contractors is almost complete. Not far from the Porosenkov Log, they installed a pole to which a ditch was made from the side of the railway, designed to lay a power cable. Work on technological connection to Russian Railways networks, as far as is known, is carried out in the interests of Prema Ural ECB LLC. Previously, this organization planned to build a warehouse complex and a gas boiler house on the border of the former Romanov burial.

The place of work on May 29 was examined by representatives of the State Protection of Cultural Heritage Sverdlovsk Oblast, who also came at the request of Korovin. According to the source of our publication in the department, the actions of the Russian Railways contractors are no threat to Porosenkov log as an object of cultural heritage was found.

"This area has historical significance. A fragment of a railway crossing was preserved nearby, through which the bodies of the Romanovs were transported in 1918. This is an established fact. In addition, the environmental question arises: what is the purpose of this warehouse complex [of the Prema Ural ECB company], where they will dump their possible waste, how will this affect the place of discovery of the tsar's remains, which is very close and has not been fully explored yet?" - Ilya Korovin explained earlier in an interview with a Znak.com correspondent.

"In accordance with the technological connection agreement with Prema Ural ECB LLC, Russian Railways needs to build a power line with a capacity of 6 kilowatts and a total length of 90 meters to the border of the applicant's land. All work is provided within the boundaries of the right of way of the Sverdlovsk Railway, in the territory that is not an object of cultural heritage. Technological roads are also used for the passage of construction equipment to the construction site within the boundaries of the right of way of the SvZhD," the press service of the SvZhD noted on this occasion.

A new monument to the Imperial Family in Tyumen

June 10, 2020. A monument to the family of the last Sovereign of the Russian Empire, Nicholas II, was brought to Tyumen. A video appeared on YouTube's channel of sculptor Irina Makarova. It shows how a sculpture was assembled in the city of Zhukovsky at the Lit Art foundry, and then installed on the territory of the Mother of God Nativity Monastery in Tyumen. The video is entitled "The process of assembling and installing a monument dedicated to the Royal Martyrs in Tyumen."



The monastery is located near Maslovsky Vzvoz and the cultural space of the Shipping Company Office on Tyumen Embankment. Its territory is fenced. The monument is made as a boat on which members of the Imperial Family stand in traditional attire. According to the authors, the sculptural composition will perpetuate the mystical moment when the steamboat with the Royal Martyrs aboard sailed from the Tyumen pier, and the mournful journey of Nicholas II and his relatives to their personal Golgotha began.



St. Basil the Great Foundation raised funds for the monument. It was planned to open the monument on June 8 on the territory of the Mother of God Nativity Monastery, and the opening could be timed to coincide with the arrival of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill.

In the Tobolsk Metropolis, the installation of the monument was not confirmed. It was noted here that it is necessary to wait for the official announcement, then the installation will be considered completed.

Video - <https://youtu.be/3OBk-yIFYCM>



The monument to the Royal Martyrs was opened in Tyumen

On June 25, 2020, Metropolitan Dimitry of Tobolsk and Tyumen unveiled a monument to the Holy Imperial Family on the Tura river embankment near the Mother of God Nativity Monastery in Tyumen

The consecration according to Orthodox tradition is planned later. The Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Kirill has been invited to the consecration of the monument.

Video of the monument - <https://youtu.be/udNvwNOE8E>



Peter the Great arrived in Alexandria, Peterhof

On June 23, a monument to Peter the Great was erected, which has been stored in the collections of our museum for more than 75 years.



In 1841 the equestrian monument of Peter I was made in the Paris workshop of the famous French bronze foundry master Jean-Francois Denier (1774-1866). Jean-Francois Denier, founder of Denières, began his activity at the end of the 18th century in collaboration with Francois-Timote Matelene. Denier's products were successful, and by 1839 more than 400 people were working in its workshops. In 1840 - 1841, at the request of the Russian Imperial Court, Deniers produced a large batch of artistic bronze. However, the master created the equestrian monument to Peter I precisely as an offering to Emperor Nicholas I. The Emperor ordered the monument to be erected on a large-scale marble pedestal in the Alexandria Park at the Training House of the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael.





During World War II, the monument was evacuated along with other valuable objects from the collection of Peterhof. However, the marble pedestal was lost, and after the war it was decided to send the monument to the funds of the museum-reserve. Only once, in 2015, the equestrian monument of Peter the Great was presented to the public during the exhibition "How Peterhof was saved. Evacuation of the museum collection during the Great Patriotic War."

In early 2020, the equestrian statue of Peter I and its bronze pedestal underwent a comprehensive restoration in the Tsarskoye Selo Amber Workshop. In the same time, its specialists recreated the marble pedestal, relying on historical and archival material from the collection of the Peterhof Museum.

After lifting the restrictions (due to Corona virus), it is planned to hold the opening ceremony of the monument with the participation of restorers, custodians and philanthropists, thanks to whom it became possible to return the original monument to the historical space of the park.





Peterhof Museum completes restoration of Catherine II's cabinet in Oranienbaum

The Peterhof State Museum-Reserve announced the completion of the restoration of the Plaster Cabinet. It is located in the Chinese Palace of Catherine II in Oranienbaum.

"The hall preserved the decoration of the 18th century, made in the plaster technique of Alberto Gianni, an associate of Antonio Rinaldi, as well as the works of the artists who worked for him - Stefano Torelli, Antonio Rotari, Giambettino Chignarolli. Historical furniture and parquet have also been restored for the hall" the press service of the museum said.

Visitors will be able to see two paintings and two *dessus de porte* (*composition above the door*) of Italian artists of the XVIII century in the original author's color. Restorers have done work to strengthen their paint coat and remove tinting applied in Soviet times.

Despite the completion of work in Plaster Cabinet, restoration work in the remaining interiors of the Chinese Palace, begun in 2009, continues.

On June 3, paintings that had been in the vaults for almost 12 years returned to the Plaster Palace of the Chinese Palace. This became possible due to the completion of complex restoration works of paintings and the historical interior. In the 18th century, the plaster calm of the Chinese Palace was intended for relaxation and social conversations, as evidenced by gallant scenes with the participation of mythological and literary heroes decorating the walls and ceiling of the hall.

From the restoration workshops, two wall panels and two *dessus de porte* by Italian artists Pietro Antonio Rotari (1707-1762) and Stefano Torelli (1712-1784) were returned. In the process of restoration, the colorful layer of paintings was strengthened, late tinting, which greatly changed the color of the author's painting, was removed. Experts carried out the most difficult and painstaking work of regenerating the varnish film: the darkened varnish was reduced and evened out equally on all the canvases.

During the restoration, interesting discoveries were made about the state of the original copyright layer. In Pietro Rotari's painting "*Venus and Adonis*", restorers found traces of a thermal burn, which led to significant damage of the painting. In Soviet times, these damages were intensely toned, and

only now, after restoration, we can observe the original version of the painting, the original author's flavor.



Stefano Torelli's painting "Selena and Endymion" was also damaged to a large extent: a thick layer of tinting, later recordings did not allow to enjoy this exquisite work, considered one of the best by this master. Thanks to the skill of today's restorers, this canvas, full of light and air, appeared before us exactly as it was written in the XVIII century.

The *dessus de porte* Venus and Longing Mars made by Torelli also returned from the restoration. Restorers worked directly in the halls of the palace over the picturesque ceiling by F. Tsuno "Orpheus, meeting the sun". The last panel from the historical pictorial decoration of the hall, a painting by the Italian artist D. Chignarolli, is still awaiting the completion of the restoration.

Restoration of the interior of the Stucco rest lasted for a year. During the restoration, the specialists preserved and returned the original color to the historical decoration of the XVIII century. Alberto Gianni, an associate of Antonio Rinaldi, created a decorative finish in the most sophisticated technique of plaster molding, striking in its subtlety of design and execution. In addition to the decoration of the walls and ceiling, the restorers carefully and stage-



by-stage restored parquet made according to the drawing of A. Rinaldi. Each plank of a unique mahogany and rosewood parquet, rosewood, palm, birch, apple tree was removed, strengthened and installed in its place.

The furniture of Stucco calm was also restored: carved gilded banquets and stools of Russian work of the 1760s, as well as the French bureau of typesetting of the same time, which was historically located in this hall of the Chinese Palace, are ready to return to the interior.

Unfortunately, in the context of the pandemic, the GMF Peterhof cannot open the doors of the renovated Plaster Cabinet to visitors. Nevertheless, the restoration of historical interiors and the return of works to their places continues - the Chinese Palace is waiting for its guests.



Since 2009, large-scale restoration work in the halls of the Chinese Palace has been carried out with the constant support of Gazprom PJSC, Gazprom Transgaz St. Petersburg LLC and Wintershall Holding GmbH LLC.

Fresco of Russian Tsar Nicholas II in the Church of St. Sava in the Monastery of Žiča, Serbia

In the monastery of Žiča near Kraljevo, urgent measures are being taken to protect frescos in the church of St. Sava (Serbian), damaged in an earthquake 4-5 years ago. Interestingly, some frescoes from this church will be presented for the first time for general viewing, as they have been hidden from the public for decades.

The Church of St. Sava in the monastery of Žiča was never open to the public. Therefore, faithful believed that there was hidden some kind of secret, known only to the Žiča Lords. In some respect they were right. In 1945 the State Security Services ordered to hide the fresco depicting Tsar Nicholas II, and others with the faces of Russian saints not to be shown to the public.

“The nuns skilfully covered this portrait with paper, painting it blue, so that until three years ago it was hidden from the eyes of visitors,” said Dusan Jovanovic for Kraljevo Online for the Protection of Cultural Monuments.

Only the nun Dorothea, one of the oldest in Žiča, is a living witness of the post-war period when the fresco was covered. “The mural was not to be shown. It was impossible to even talk about it. It was covered with blue wrapping paper and pretended not to exist,” said nun Dorofeya.

The Church was built in 1935 at the direction of Vladyka Nikolai Velimirovich. The church was painted by Russian baron Nikolai Meyendorf, while the iconostasis was made by the icon painter Ivan Melnikov.

Preservation of the painting of the pilgrimage church in Žiča will take place in three stages. The Ministry of Culture provided funds for the first stage. After the sanitation of the floor and the foundation of the church, they began to protect the frescoes, i.e. walls whose area exceeds 300 sqm. “Along with the implementation of the work, research and development work is also being carried out on the period of the church's foundation, the reasons for its schedule, and the style of its construction,” said Boyan Nikolic, restoration artist.

When it shines again in full splendour after seven decades, it will again become available to the public, especially Russians, who have recently settled more and more in Kraleu.



We will restore the monument to the Tsar the peacemaker!

4 June. Legimist – “Dear Sirs! Dear Brothers and Sisters!

This year marks 175 years since the birth of the Sovereign Emperor Alexander III. In order to commemorate this anniversary, the Embassy Stanitsa of the Imperial Convoy in Estonia begins the restoration of the monument to the Tsar the Peacemaker, erected in 1896 near the city of Hapsala, on the Baltic Sea coast. A Byzantine-style memorial was erected in Pullapää in 1896, where the Imperial Family loved to relax. The reason was the miraculous rescue of family members during the train crash at Borki station. This is one of the first monuments to Emperor Alexander III represented a stone stele crowned with three domes with Orthodox crosses. In its middle part, in a niche, there was an icon of St. Prince Alexander Nevsky. Below a metal bas-relief depicting the Sovereign Emperor. The monument, surrounded by a fence, was located on a hill.



The turbulent events of the 20th century left their mark on this unique monument. The icon and the bas-relief were lost, crosses were shot down, the monument itself is covered with cracks and potholes from bullets. The place around him turned into a wasteland.

In order to return to its original form, it is necessary to carry out the following work:

- the order and installation of crosses on domes;
- sealing all the potholes and cracks on the monument itself and coating it with a special solution;
- strengthening the foundation and landscaping of the site of the monument;
- installation of a metal fence.

The project was approved by the Estonian Monument Protection Department and received the blessing of Metropolitan Eugene, Primate of the Estonian Orthodox Church Moscow Patriarchate.

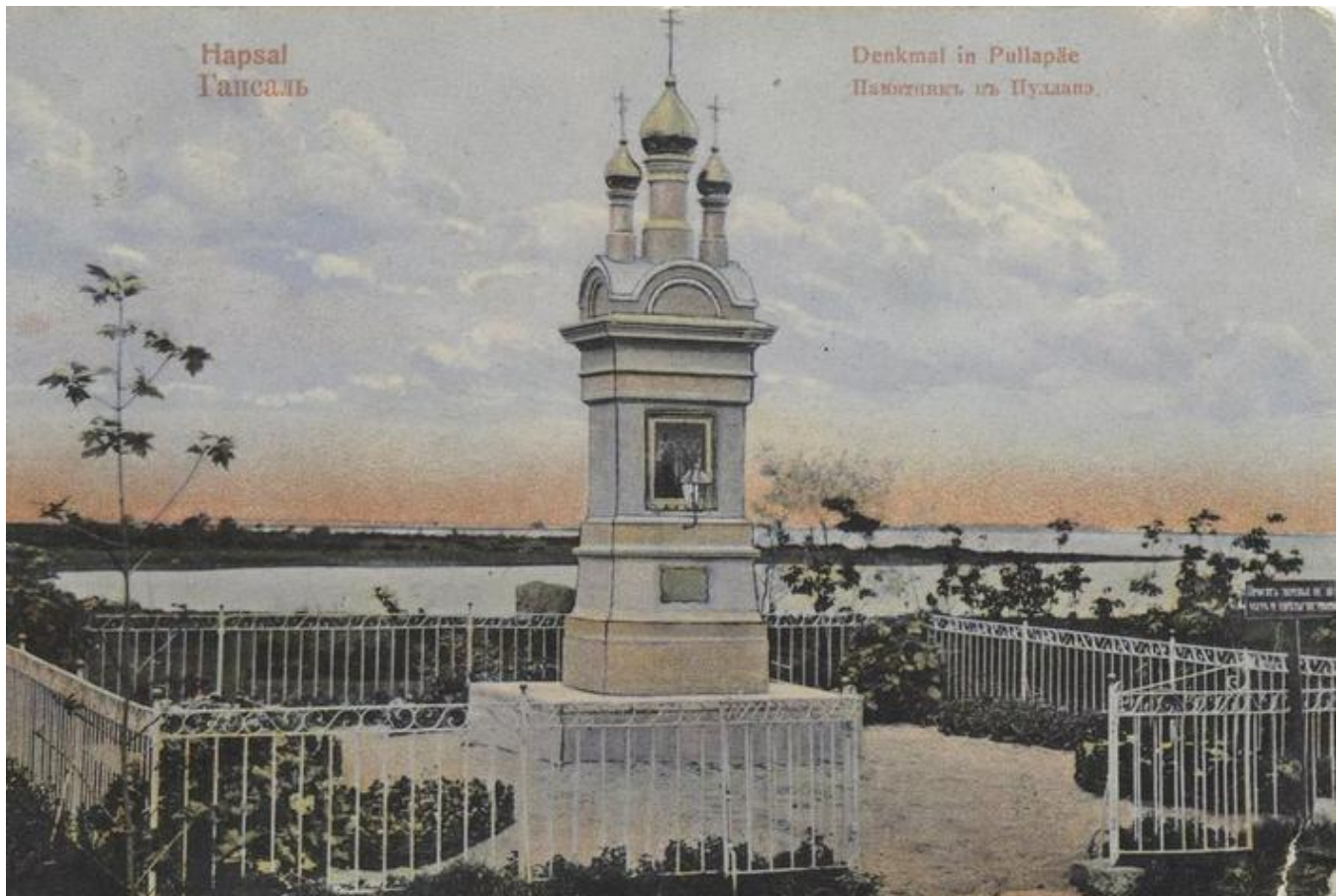
The total amount of the project is 15 thousand euros.

We ask you to support our project with the distribution of this appeal and feasible donations.

Letters will be awarded to donors, and those donating more than 30 euros will receive memorable medals.

Video message [HERE](#) .





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"Alexander 3"

Please inform us at the email address below so that we can confirm receipt of the transfer and inform you about the progress of the restoration of the monument.

Contact Information:

Project Manager

Dmitry Meyer

+372 5835 2094

dm.posolskaja.stanitsa@gmail.com

Activities in Tsarskoye Selo



The Return of Hercules

One of the symbols of the Catherine Park - the bronze Hercules, installed on the stairs of the Cameron Gallery, has returned to its historical place. In September 2019, for the first time in seventy years, he left the Tsarskoye Selo Museum and set off for restoration. The work was carried out for nine months by the masters of the Heritage restoration workshop.

- We are glad that our famous mythological hero returned home. Without him, the Cameron Gallery looked empty, his companion Flora had to spend winter alone. I hope that in the foreseeable future the parks will return to their usual, pre-quarantine life and our visitors will again be able to walk around the colonnade," says Olga Taratynova, director of the Tsarskoye Selo Museum.

Restorers managed to cope with the difficult task of making up for the loss of the monument acquired during the course of life: they eliminated traces of anthropogenic impact (loss of the patina layer from the touch of visitors, as well as fragmented loss of bronze). The craftsmen eliminated small holes, dents and cracks, preserved the historical patina, cleared and processed the sculpture from the inside. And also performed the strengthening of the frame structure.

The figures of Hercules and Flora adorn the stairs of the Cameron Gallery. They were created in 1787 - 1788

(simultaneously with the construction of the gallery) at the behest of Empress Catherine II. These are copies from antique marble statues. Casting from bronze was performed in the foundry of the Academy of Arts by the master Vasily Mozhalov according to the models of the sculptor Feodor Gordeev. The hero of ancient Greek legends

Hercules embodies physical strength, which is emphasized by powerful muscles. He is captured at the time of rest after completing another feat. The three apples he harvested in the Hesperides garden are clamped in his right hand, laid back. The left-hand rests tiredly on the club.

Feodor Gordeev brought his Hercules closer to the work of the ancient Greek master Lysippus, who completed the sculpture of Hercules in the 4th century BC. Initially, the Frenchman Edm Gastkla was



supposed to cast Hercules, but he asked for such a fabulous sum for that time (6 thousand roubles) that he had to transfer the order to the novice foundry worker Vasily Mozhalov, who received the title of master for minting this sculpture.

Hercules and Flora suffered difficult trials. During the Great Patriotic War, the statues were taken to Germany. In the fall of 1947, the Director of the Central Vault of Museum Funds of the suburban palaces-museums Anatoly Michaelovich Kuchumov managed to find them in Germany in the courtyard of the Galle smelter. They miraculously did not go to remelting. Already in December 1947, Hercules and Flora returned to their historical places.



The exhibition "History in Objects"

On June 24, 2020, a joint exhibition of the Tsarskoye Selo Museum and the St. Petersburg Multimedia Historical Park "Russia is My History" will open. The "History in Objects" exposition will introduce visitors to the three-century history of the summer ceremonial Imperial residence and its crowned owners. The project will begin virtually - on the page myhistorypark.ru -, later it will continue on the site of the Historical Park.

Each month during the year, starting on June 24, one exhibit or a small set of objects from the museum's collection will be shown, telling about a particular event, the historical fact of a particular month in historical retrospective. The exhibits will be items of fine and decorative art, memorial items, primarily associated with representatives of the Imperial Family of the Romanovs. Among the topics of the exhibition are the proclamation of Peter I as an Emperor, the capture of Paris by Russian troops in 1814, the opening of the first railway in Russia, the liberation of peasants from serfdom, and others.

The theme of the June exposition is the foundation of Tsarskoye Selo on June 24, 1710. Among the exhibits is a medal in memory of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the city of Tsarskoye Selo, a poster "Tsarskoye Selo Anniversary Exhibition. 1710-1910. August 10 - September 26, 1911", the medal of the Tsarskoye Selo anniversary exhibition of 1911, the design of a tram car and uniform for the tram ministers of the Tsarskoye Selo city road.



Over the two centuries of existence, Tsarskoye Selo has grown from a small settlement into a large comfortable city with water supply and sewage, a large number of prestigious educational and health institutions. Towards the end of the 19th century, Tsarskoye Selo was the first European city whose street lighting was completely electric. The proximity and convenience of communication with the capital, the cleanliness and well-groomed urban spaces, the introduction of the latest achievements of progress in everyday life led to a stable growth of the population of Tsarskoye Selo, which required further development of the city's infrastructure.

The 200th anniversary of Tsarskoye Selo, which had the status of the official Imperial residence, was celebrated on a large scale: the development of the program of celebrations began already in 1909 and was approved by Nicholas II in May 1910. An important point of the program was an art-industrial exhibition, the purpose of which was "to serve as an indicator of the historical development of the city of Tsarskoye Selo in the fields of industry, public education, art, etc., and, on the other hand, to promote the raising of the agricultural culture of Tsarskoye Selo County".

The exhibition was held in more than 100 city buildings, park and specially built pavilions. During her work from August 10 to October 5, 1911, about 255 thousand people visited it.



Romanov buzz



Flowers were laid to the bust of Peter I In Sestroretsk.

8 June, in the resort area of the city the birthday of the founder of St. Petersburg and Sestroretsk - Peter I was celebrated.

The deputy heads of the Kurortny district administration Alexander Modin and Igor Belokopytov, the deputy of the Legislative Assembly Alexander Weimer, the head of the municipality Sestroretska Andrei Ivanov, deputies of the municipal council, representatives of the district youth council laid flowers to the bust of the first Russian Emperor.

"The emergence of Sestroretsk is directly related to the name of Peter Alexeevich Romanov. In 1703, a battle of Russian troops led by Peter I with the Swedish forces took place on the Sestra River. But another seven years passed before the tsar detached a team of officers to carefully study the places on the Sestra River, and then and he decided to survey the amazing surroundings.

September 20, 1714, examining the lands returned to Russia on the northern shore of the Gulf of Finland, Peter I visited the coast near the mouth of the Sestra River and drew attention to the cape with an oak grove on it, planning to build his country residence here. This day became Sestroretsk's birthday," said Natalya Chechina, the head of the Kurortny district, in her congratulation.



Hillwood Museum presents on video: "Wilfried Zeisler: The Fate of Russian Jewelry Collections after the Revolution".

Video - <https://youtu.be/Owg0DtHqw6o>



Hillwood Museum offers coloring pages. Get creative with coloring pages right out of Hillwood's collection! Unplug and find a moment of zen. Here is a detail of the Faberge Egg – Twelve Monogram Egg:

<https://www.hillwoodmuseum.org/sites/default/files/uploads/Twelve%20Monogram%20Egg%20Coloring%20Page.pdf>



The outbuilding of the Yusupov Palace will be restored in St. Petersburg. The facades of the outbuilding of the Yusupov Palace in St. Petersburg are planned to be restored until May 15, 2021. This is stated in the press service of the State Administrative and Technical Inspection (GATI) of St. Petersburg.

"The GATI issued a warrant for the installation of scaffolding for restoration of the facades of the Wing No. 1 building, which is part of the Yusupov Palace. The total production time is from June 3, 2020 to May 15, 2021," the statement said.

The outbuilding is part of the Palace complex and faces the Pirogov Lane and the courtyard to the Garden of the Yusupov Palace. The palace complex "Yusupov Palace with a garden" belongs to the cultural institution "St. Petersburg Palace of Culture of Enlightenment Workers" on the right of free use. Yusupov Palace is located in the central part of the city on the embankment of the Moika River. It was built in the 1770s according to the project of the architect Jean-Baptiste Wallen-Delamot and is an object of cultural heritage of Russia. In 1916, Grigory Rasputin was killed on the premises of the Yusupov residence, who at the beginning of the 20th century became a spiritual mentor and friend of the family of Emperor Nicholas II. Now in these rooms a historical and documentary exposition has been created.



In the Yekaterinburg diocese, preparations for the Tsar Days 2020 have been announced.

The Tsar's days are a series of memorable events and services dedicated to the anniversary of the spiritual feat of the Royal Martyrs who suffered a martyrdom in Yekaterinburg on the night of July 16-17, 1918. Every year, tens of thousands of people gather in Yekaterinburg to take part in the Tsar's Days. The main events traditionally become the night Divine Liturgy on the site in front of the Church on the Blood, where the life of the Tsar's family and its faithful friends tragically ended, and the Tsar's procession to the monastery of the Royal Martyrs, on the site of which the August remains were taken first 102 years ago.

The night service and the procession from the Monument Church on the Blood to the monastery of the Holy Royal Martyrs is the culmination of the Tsarist days, symbolizing the unity of the Russian people in their understanding of the history of the Fatherland, the return of the bright name of the Emperor and



his family, the unification of the Church of Christ and traditional values. In addition, this is one of the main international events in our region.

"We hope that nothing will hinder us in this desire to be with the Lord and His martyrs these days, as we tried and did this in former times," the ruling bishop said. The head of the metropolis noted that all events will be held in compliance with the necessary security measures, which believers are already accustomed to during quarantine restrictions.

On the eve of the Tsarist days, Bishop Cyril called on "to direct his soul, mind, heart to meekness, humility and take an example from the meek, humble Tsar Nicholas and his holy family."

"The exact order of the events will be known after July 9th. The Yekaterinburg diocese, together with the administration of the region, is now preparing for the Imperial Days. We hope that nothing will prevent them from being held in accordance with the established tradition," the press service of the diocese noted.

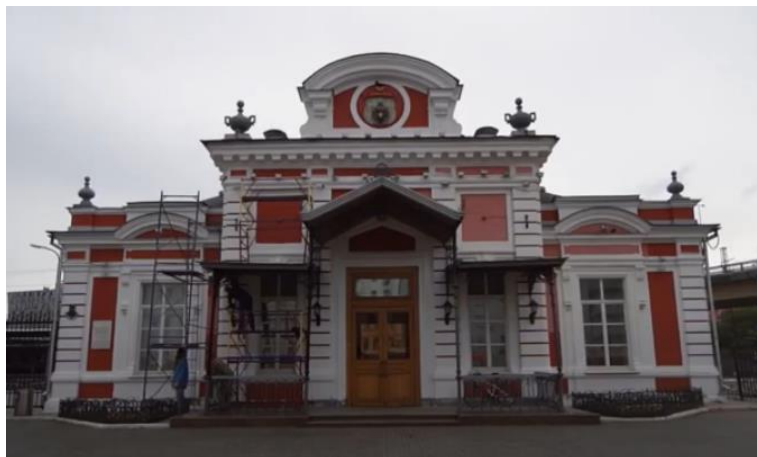


A video dedicated to the Tsar's Pavilion located on the territory of the Nizhny Novgorod Railway Station. Nizhny Novgorod Tourist Information Centre presented the 8th edition of the project #OpenNizhizhny.

In the new issue, viewers will see the interior of the pavilion, where Nicholas II twice visited.

"On the eve of Russia Day, I would like to remind once again that our region has a rich cultural and historical heritage. We have something to be proud of and what to keep. The new excursion "#OpenNew Lower" is dedicated to the Tsar's Pavilion, which "remembers" the steps of Emperor Nicholas II, the last of the Romanov clan. After watching the video, you can feel the spirit of that time" said Sergei Yakovlev, director of the Department for the Development of Tourism and Folk-Art Crafts of the Nizhny Novgorod Region.

Video posted here: <https://youtu.be/SVtuOJOJn4>



The Monument to Peter the Great - The Bronze Horseman - needs restoration. The last large-scale restoration of the monument took place in 1976. Now the estimated documentation for the work has already been prepared and agreed with the Committee for the Protection of Monuments.

According to Elena Krylova, Deputy Director of the Museum of Urban Sculpture, they plan to spend at least 45 million roubles on restoration. This is due to the need to repair the pedestal, namely the replacement of some granite blocks. Particular attention should be paid to the blind area, which, according to experts, is in poor condition.

In late June, the Museum of Urban Sculpture plans to apply for funding to the Committee on Culture of St. Petersburg. The institution hopes that the necessary money will be allocated and sponsors will help. The Bronze Horseman on Senate Square was opened in 1782. The model of the equestrian statue was made by the sculptor Etienne Falcone, and the head of the statue was molded by his student Marie Collot.





Vladimir Aniskin, a microminiaturist from the Novosibirsk Academgorodok, plans to make tiny copies of three coins: the gold dime and the silver rouble of Nicholas II, as well as the silver dollar of Morgan. The artist explained that he considers the manufacture of Imperial money as a challenge to himself - because of the very fine detailing of the eagle on the back.

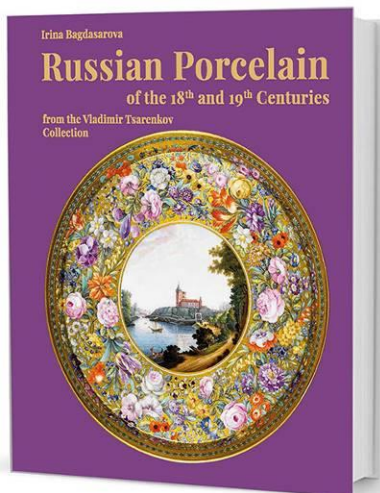
"According to preliminary calculations, some details of the coat of arms will reach 100 microns in size, which is comparable to the diameter of a human hair!", he wrote on his VKontakte page.

He noted that at such a scale it will be very difficult to achieve a portrait similarity - Nicholas II and the female head on the dollar. The diameter of the American coin will be about 3 mm, like the Sower, the Soviet gold coin with which Aniskin was in the Guinness Book of Records. Now it is the smallest copy of the coin in the world.

The size of Imperial coins may have to be increased, the artist notes.

The circulation is planned to be the same as that of the Sower - 75 pieces. About 50 of them will go on sale - at a price of 20-25 thousand rubles.

Vladimir Aniskin has not yet decided which year to put on the rouble, and asks Novosibirsk people to help him with the choice. Working options are as follows: 1895 or 1898.



Russian Porcelain of the 18th and 19th Centuries from the V. Tsarenkov Collection

The present book includes the first full catalogue of Russian porcelain of the 18th and 19th centuries from the Vladimir Tsarenkov Collection. The collection has over 250 outstanding works by leading Russian manufactories - the Imperial Porcelain Factory in Saint Petersburg and the Gardner Porcelain Factory in the Moscow region - with a particular focus on the Age of Catherine the Great. The bulk of the collection consists of table and tea and coffee services, including the Private Service of Empress Elizabeth; the Everyday ("Rose"), Arabesque and Yacht Services of the Age of Catherine the Great; the Dowry Services of the daughters of Emperor Paul I and Empress Maria Feodorovna, - the pearl of the collection; the déjeuner services of the Ages of Paul I and Alexander I; the Coronation Service of the Age of Nicholas I. The

collection also includes statuettes, decorative vases and other porcelain forms such as a Vinogradov snuff box with a genre scene, a sculptural group with "trophyies", and an exclusive selection of cups with heraldic emblems. Other masterpieces include a very rare biscuit bouquet by Peter Ivanov and decorative vases with floral ornaments, chinoiserie decoration, architectural landscapes and reproductions of paintings. The collection has major artistic, historical and cultural significance and great material and spiritual value. Each item provides historical evidence of its time.

This illustrated edition includes introductory articles, a catalogue of wares, thematic appendices, a list of marks, a bibliography, and an index of names. It is intended for specialists, collectors, and general readers are interested in the best traditions of world art.

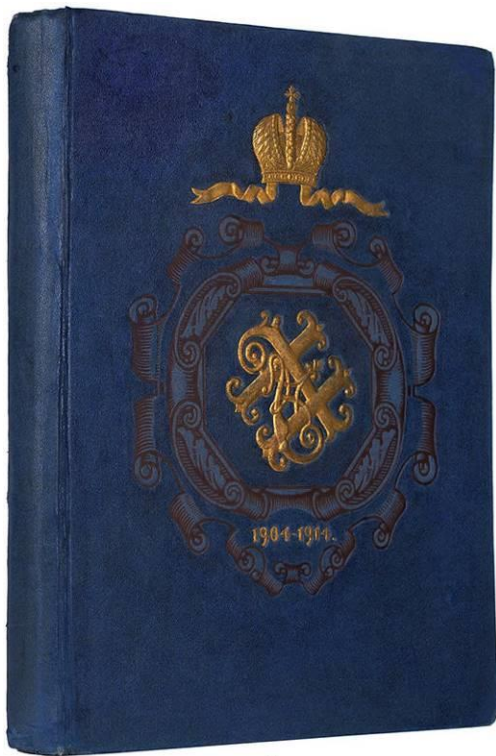
Publisher: Kuchkovo Pole, Moscow. Format: 245 x 290. Pages: 376. ISBN: 978-5-907174-21-4

Under the Hammer...

Romanov related items in Auctions



Litfund, Moscow, Russia, June 11



His Imperial Highness Heir Tsarevich and Grand Duke Alexei Nicholaevich. 1904-1914. To the tenth anniversary of birth.

The most expensive edition / comp. A. Ilmsky. St. Petersburg: Argus, 1914. 127 p. 33 x 26.5 cm. In publishing cover binding with relief stamping on the top cover. Printed on coated paper in two varieties. The text is enclosed in linear frames, decorated with capital letters and endings.

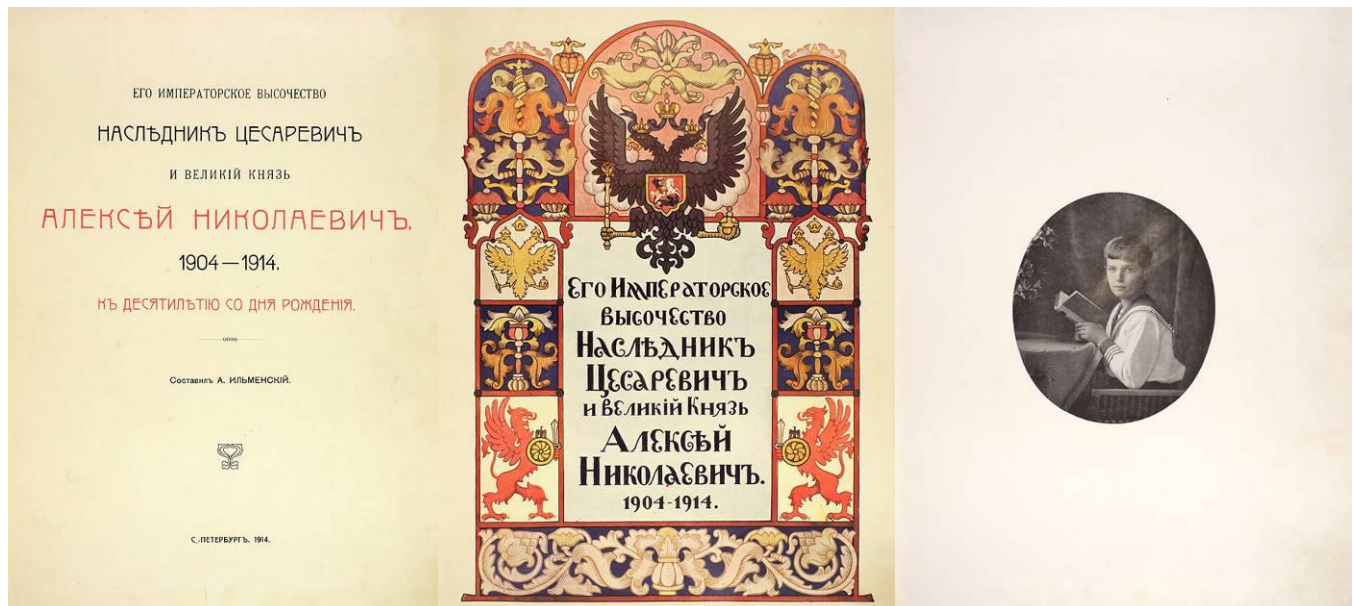
The book consists of 52 sheets with two-sided text, 63 sheets with photo illustrations and a sheet indicating the printing house. On a blank sheet before the title stamps "Awarded the Highest Gratitude" and "This publication is distributed in favor of the Riga Orthodox Charity Society of the Holy Cross to assist the poor people and families of soldiers in Riga". The text part of the publication includes a preface, conclusion and eight chapters: Birth of the Heir to the Tsarevich; Holy baptism of the Heir Tsarevich; Childhood of the Heir Tsarevich; Adolescent years of the Heir Tsarevich; Military education of the Heir Tsarevich; Travels of the Heir Tsarevich; Disease of the Heir Tsarevich; Institutions named after the Heir Tsarevich.

The photographs depict episodes of the life of the Tsarevich, the Imperial Family and its entourage.

Released by the tenth anniversary of the Tsarevich, issued in

three versions: this one is the most expensive and the largest in volume and format.

Estimated price: 130,000 Roubles





Prince Oleg. [In memory of Oleg Konstantinovich, Prince of Imperial Blood]. N. K. Kuhlman, 1915.

32 x 22.5 cm. In a solid semi-leather binding of the era. .

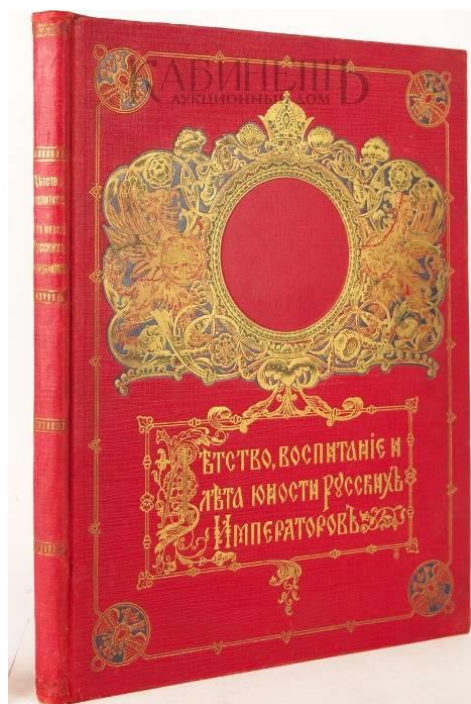
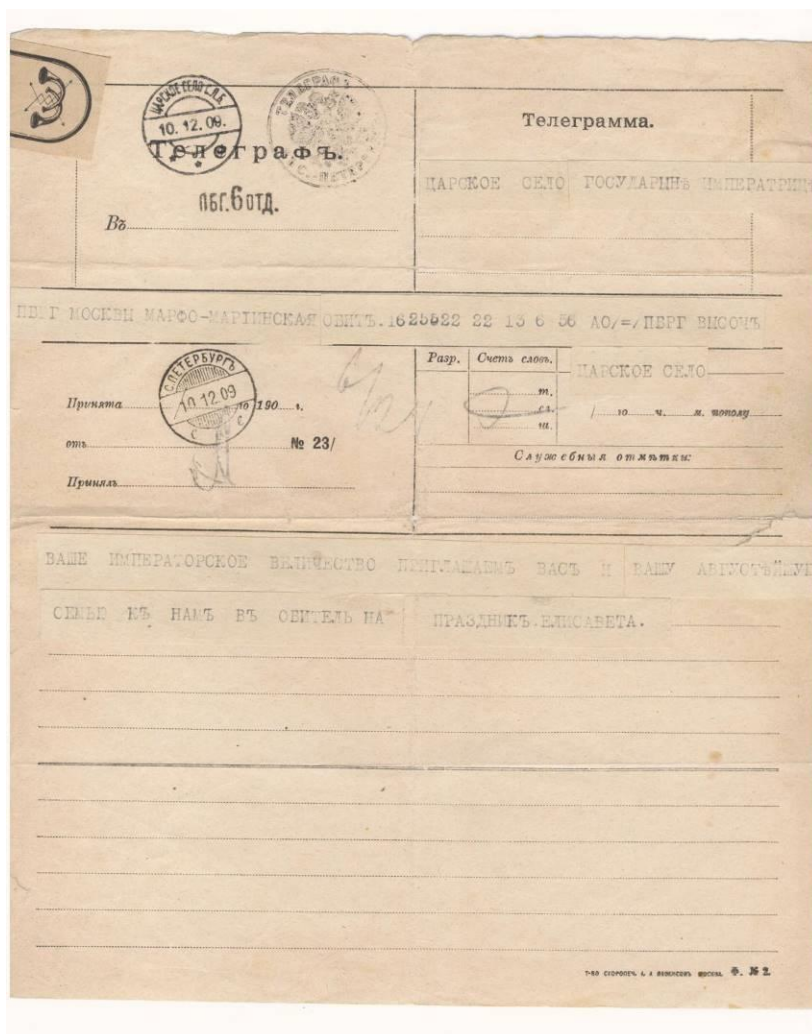
Oleg Konstantinovich (1892-1914) - son of the poet K.R., great-grandson of Nicholas I. In 1913 he was promoted to cornet of the Life Guards of the Hussars Regiment. Since the beginning of World War I, as part of his regiment, he took part in the hostilities on the North-Western Front. In September 1914, Prince Oleg, who commanded a platoon in his regiment, was seriously wounded and soon died. Oleg Konstantinovich became the only member of the Russian Imperial House who died on the front of the First World War.

Estimated price: 30,000 Roubles



Old Paper, Moscow, Russia, June 12

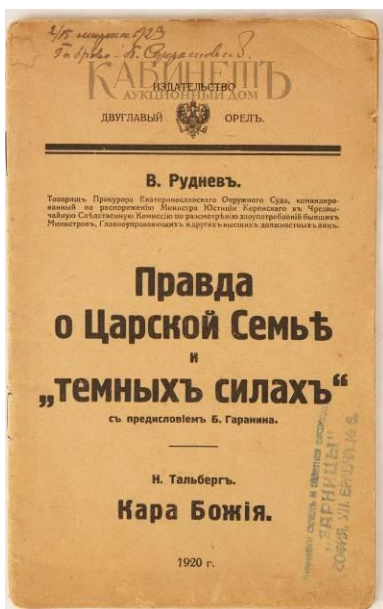
A telegram from Grand Duchess and abbess of the Martha-Mary Convent (Moscow) Elizabeth Feodorovna to her sister Empress Alexandra Feodorovna inviting her. 1909. Estimate: 30,000 Roubles



Kabinet, Moscow, Russia, June 16

The Imperial House of the Romanovs. Childhood, education and summer of youth of Russian Emperors. Published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the birth of his Imperial Highness the Heir Tsarevich and Grand Duke Alexei Nikolaevich / Sost. I.N. Bozheryanov. 1914.

128 pp. 37 x 28.5 cm. In art binding with colour embossing; luxuriously illustrated edition. Portrait and two sheets with 11 photographs of Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich. Numerous portraits and illustrations in the text are made using the technique of phototype. Publication of the Society for the Care of Homeless Children, to strengthen funds for charity in the institutions of the Shelter named after Her Imperial Majesty Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of the children of reserve soldiers called up to defend the Motherland. Book of art critic, writer, biographer, publicist Ivan Nikolayevich Bozheryanov (1852–1919). Estimated price: 80,000 - 100,000 Roubles



Truth about the Imperial Family and "dark forces" / with a foreword by B. Garanin. [Prohibited Edition]. V. Rudnev, Berlin: Double-headed Eagle Publishing House, 1920.

21.5 x 13.5 cm. A book about the last days of the Tsarist dynasty of Russia. An article about Grigory Rasputin and Anna Vyrubova. Vladimir Michaelovich Rudnev (1874–1940) is one of the main investigators whose opinion is referred to by investigator Sokolov, who searched the murder of the Emperor's family on the orders of the Supreme Ruler of Russia, Admiral Alexander Kolchak. Rudnev is one of the first to describe the influence of Grigory Rasputin on the Imperial couple.

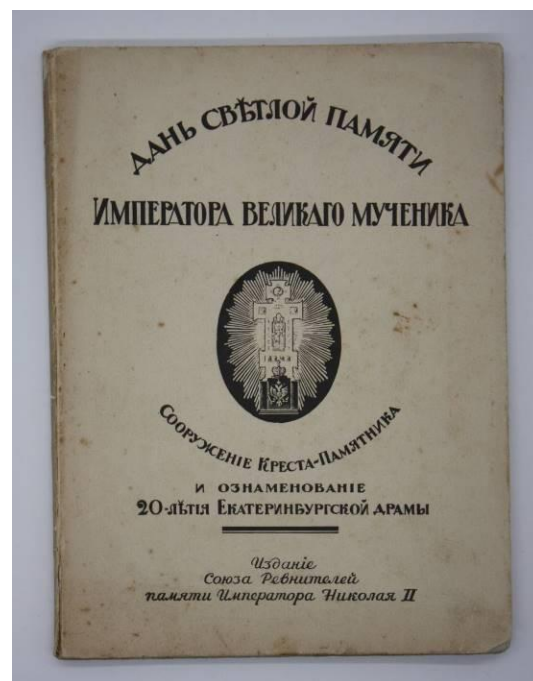
Estimated price: 30,000 - 40,000 Roubles

Uncle Giliaya, Moscow, Russia, June 18

Tribute to the blessed memory of the Emperor the Great Martyr. The construction of the Cross Monument and the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Yekaterinburg drama.

Edition of the Union of Zealots in Memory of Emperor Nicholas II - Paris. Ed. V. Svechin 1939, 144 pp.

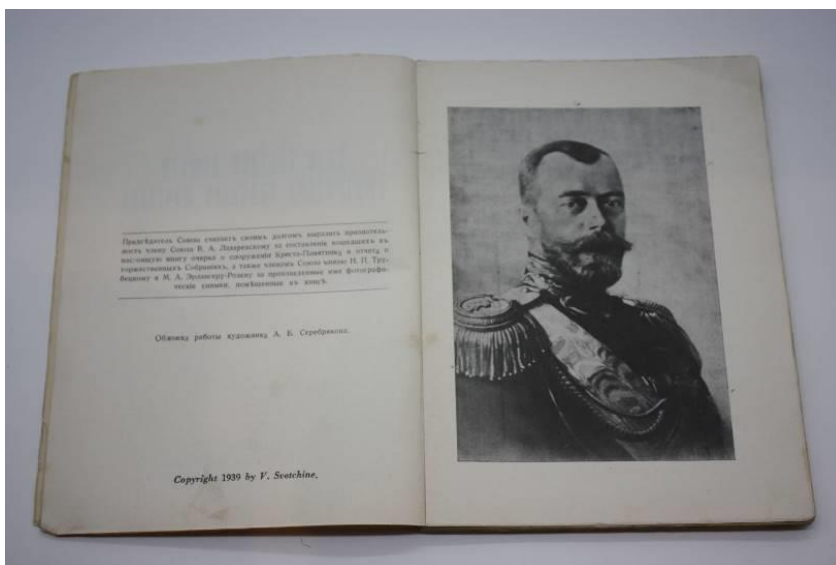
In the publishing lithographic cover of the work of the artist A.B. Serebryakov. With illustrations in the text and on separate sheets.



The book, dedicated to the opening of the Monument to Emperor, the Great Martyr, His Royal Family, His faithful servants, who had been martyred and to all Russians murdered by the atheistic power. Constructed in the Alexander Nevsky Church in Paris at the initiative and labors of the Union of Zealots in memory of the Emperor Nicholas II.

Valuable information about the events in Tobolsk and Yekaterinburg. Messages about the remembrance of the Tsar and members of the Imperial Family in different places of the Russian dispersion. Twelve photos, including photo members of the retinue and photo of Grand Duchesses in Tobolsk.

Estimate: 1,000 Roubles

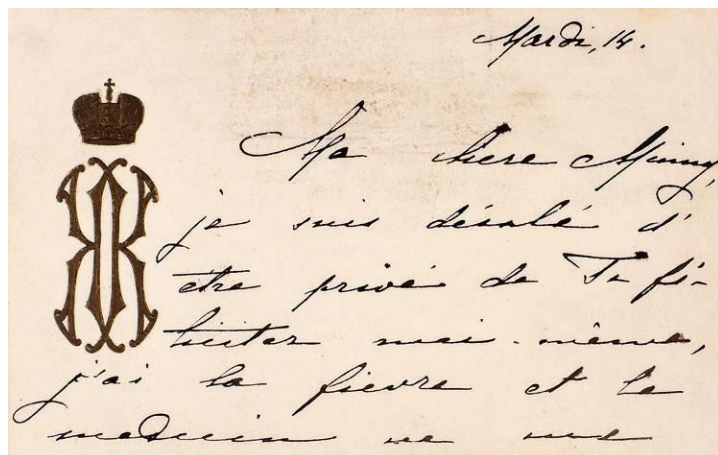
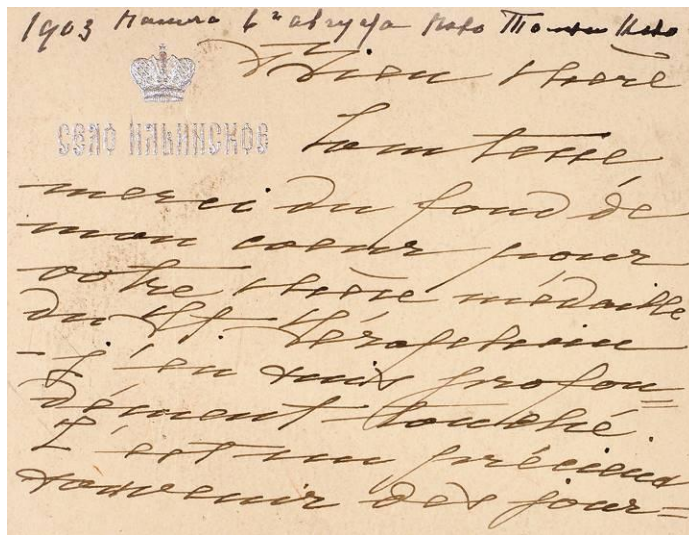


Litfund, Moscow, Russia, June 20

A collection of handwritten letters of the Grand Dukes of the Romanovs: Maria Feodorovna, Sergei Alexandrovich, Konstantin Konstantinovich, Elizabeth Feodorovna and others. XIX - beg. XX century.

1. Handwritten letter of the Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich [in French lang.]. Date July 2, 1903. 1 page 11.2 x 8.7 cm. In the upper left corner, there is an embossed silver inscription "The Village of Ilyinskoye" under the Grand Ducal crown.

The letter with the appeal, "Dear Countess," contains memories of this trip to Sarov and words of thanks for the medal awarded to the Grand Duke. A great place in the life of Sergei Alexandrovich was occupied by the Monk Seraphim of Sarov. The Grand Duke took an active part in his glorification. The presence at the celebrations during the glorification of the saint in July 1903 was a great event in the life of Sergei Alexandrovich.

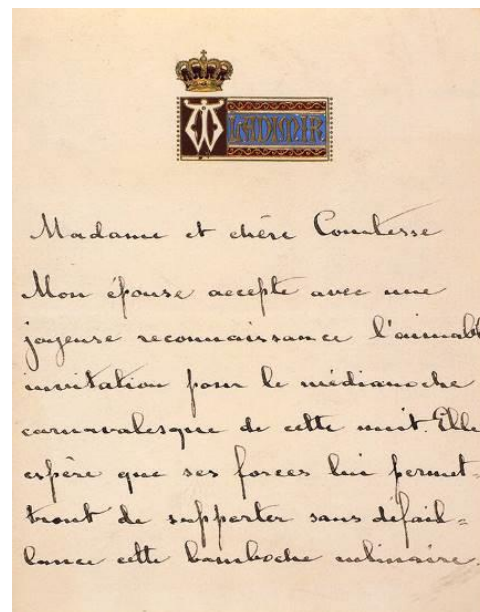


2. Handwritten letter of the Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich addressed to Empress Maria Feodorovna [in French lang.]. Dates Tuesday, 14.1 p. 10.3 x 6.6 cm. On the sheet is a monogram "KK" under the Imperial crown. Overwritten stamp. In the letter, the Grand Duke refers to "Minnie" - that is how the family affectionately called Maria Feodorovna.

3. Three autograph letters of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna [in Fr. and English. lang.]. Two letters are not dated, one has a date and place: January 6, 1917, Marble Palace.

It is known that all letters and telegrams of Elizabeth Feodorovna on personal matters, as a rule, were written in a foreign language, possibly for the purpose of confidentiality if they were opened by the addressee. It is also interesting that some letters of Elizabeth Feodorovna are experiments with handwriting. So, the words in the letter dated 1917 represent a "fence" with a picket fence of letters written sharply and directly. The remaining two letters are written in flying handwriting with an inclination to the right. One of them is a congratulation on the New Year 1899-1900, and the second one is written in English: "Please leave these souvenirs in memory of my dear Ksenia, Sandro, Misha, Olga and Petya and yourself."

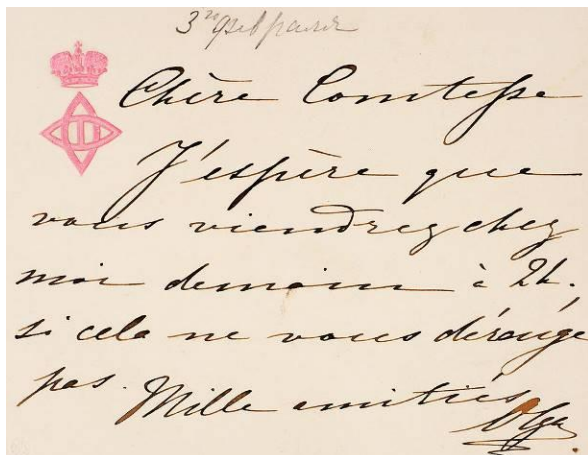
4. Handwritten letter of Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich [in French lang.]. Dated February 13, 1884 2 p. 12.5 x 9.8 cm. Above embossed: "Wladimir" under the imperial crown. The text, addressed to the "dear countess", reports on the acceptance by the wife of Vladimir Alexandrovich of the invitation to the carnival and her poor health.



5. Handwritten letter of Count A.F. Tolstoy (?) To the Empress Maria Alexandrovna (?) [In French lang.]. Date May 5, 1883 2 p. 20 × 12.4 cm. Above is an embossed monogram "AT" under the count's crown. The text of the letter refers to preparations for the coronation of the future Emperor Alexander III. Alexander Feodorovich Tolstoy (1839-1910) - Privy Councilor, Hoffmeister and member of the Council of the Ministry of the Interior.

6. Handwritten letter to Maria Feodorovna [in Fr. lang.]. Date March 25 [1916?] G. 1 p. 13 x 8.7 cm. On the sheet is the monogram "MF" under the Imperial crown. The letter refers to the daughter of Maria Feodorovna - Grand Duchess Ksenia Alexandrovna.

7. Handwritten letter of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna [in French lang.]. Date May 2, 1892 1 p. 11.7 x 7.8 cm. On the sheet is the monogram "MP" under the Imperial crown. A letter of thanks for a well-held celebration.



8. Handwritten letter of the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorovna [in Fr. lang.], 1 page 11.5 × 9 cm. On the sheet is the monogram "OF" under the Imperial crown. The letter is an invitation at 2 o'clock, addressed to a certain countess.



9. An open letter, decorated with a lithographed drawing of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna. In favor of the Community of St. Eugenia, 1901. 14 x 9 cm. In the text of the letter, congratulations on Easter.

10. Writing in Swedish or Danish. 1911. 17.8 x 11.3 cm. On the sheet is a monogram "H VII" under the crown and the inscription "Byrgo Kongsgaard". Traces of a jammed stamp.
Estimate: 100.000 Roubles

Handwritten letter from Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovich (1866-1933) to an unknown countess on the occasion of the birth of his son Feodor Alexandrovich (1898-1968). 1898.

1 page. 17.8 × 11 cm. On paper with a superex libris under a golden relief Imperial crown.

"1898 December 11 Petersburg Dear Countess! Ksenia and I sincerely thank you for your heartfelt congratulations. Thank God, everything is fine with us. - The baby's weight is 10 1/2 feet. The Empress arrives tomorrow at noon right in Petersburg. "Please convey our gratitude to them." Heartily devoted to you, Alexander Michaelovich. "

Estimate: 15,000 Roubles

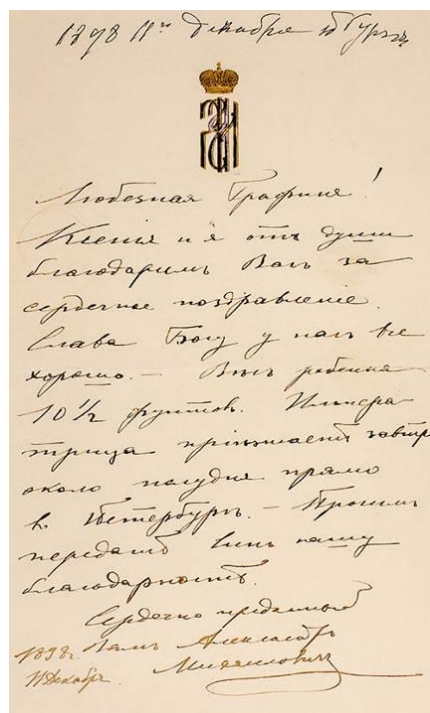




Photo of Grand Duke Dmitry Konstantinovich with his autograph. The beginning XX century
 Photo in a passe-partout. 36.5 × 25 cm (Passepartout); 23 × 13 cm (in the light). In the lower field of the photograph in ink: "Dmitry 1901."
 Grand Duke Dmitry Konstantinovich (1860-1919) - the third son of Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolayevich and Alexandra Iosifovna, grandson of Nicholas I. Chief of the 16th Mingrelian Grenadier named after the regiment, adjutant wing of His Imperial Majesty. Dmitry Konstantinovich, among other titled persons, was shot in January 1919 as hostages in response to the murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht in Germany. Canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad in the host of the New Martyrs of Russia.

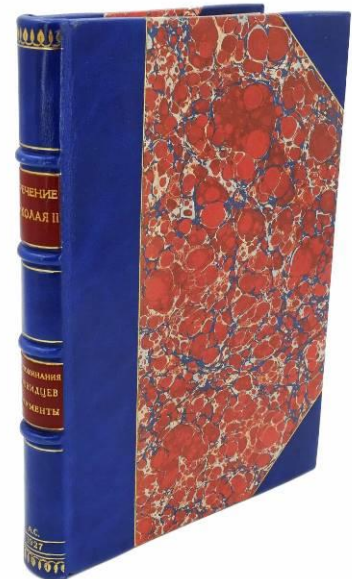
Estimate: 30,000 Roubles

Bookshelf, Moscow, Russia, June 23

The abdication of Nicholas II. Education of eyewitnesses, documents. 1927.

The presented offers the reader a selection of memoirs and documents related to one of the most striking episodes of the beginning of the Russian revolution - the abdication of Nicholas II, and also provides an almost exhaustive selection of testimonies telling how and in what circumstances the abdication of the last Russian Tsar took place. This story, in itself, is extremely characteristic, and it is imperative to read it to everyone and to understand the situation in which the abdication of Nicholas II occurred.

All memoirs, all testimonies come from the counter-revolutionary camp. Gazeta Publishing House, 1927. - 216 p.



Doyle, New York, USA, June 25

Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna,
Russian, 1882-1960

Early Spring – Ontario, Oil on canvas
board, Signed Olga in lower right
5 1/2 inches (14 cm.) x 3 5/8 inches (3.6
cm.) sight.

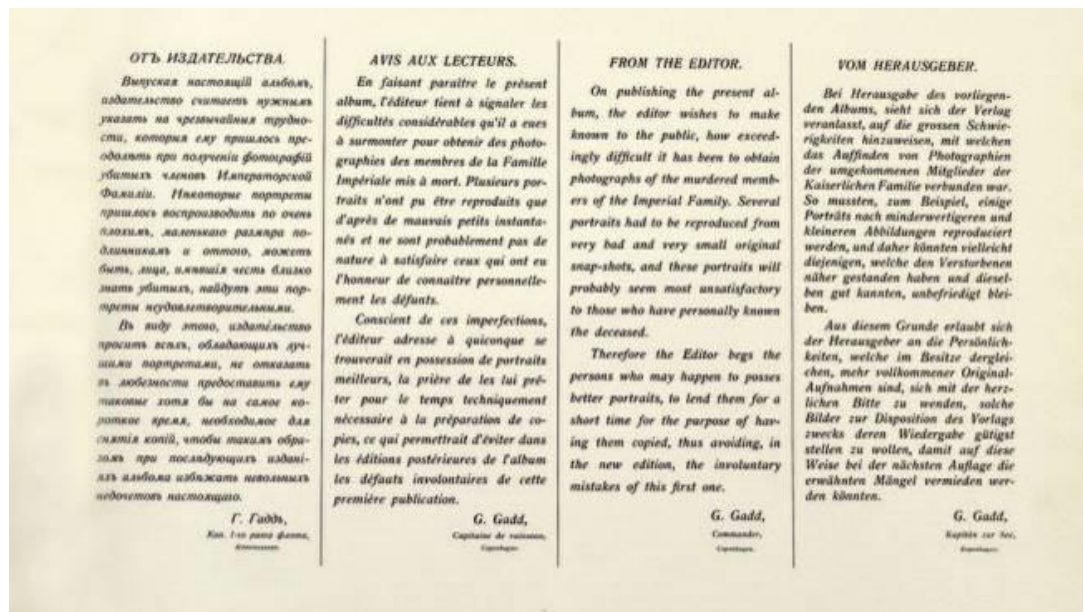
Estimate: \$800 - \$1,200



Kabinet Germany, Berlin, Germany, June 25

"1918. In memory of the fallen Imperial Family.
" Copenhagen, 1928.

Gadd G. Album, 28 p., 28.7 x 38.3 cm. Copy in
the owner compound binding. Publishing covers
are kept under the cover.





Postcard from the four Grand Duchesses - Olga Nikolaevna, Tatiana Nikolaevna, Maria Nikolaevna and Anastasia Nikolaevna – to Sergey Petrovich Tolstoy (1904-1999). 1917

The postcard of the four Grand Duchesses - the daughters of Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna - is addressed to Sergei Petrovich Tolstoy, the son of Colonel of His Majesty the Cavalier Guard Regiment Peter Sergeevich Tolstoy (1875 - 1918) and his wife Zinaida Sergeevna Tolstoy, nee Bekhteeva (1876 - 1961).

The Bekhteyev family corresponded with the Imperial Family until the last days of their life in Tobolsk. The most famous poem by Sergei Bekhteyev is "Prayer" ("Send us, Lord, patience ...") (Yelets, October 1917). He sent this poem through Countess A. V. Hendrikov to the Imperial Family, who was imprisoned in Tobolsk. The eldest of the daughter of Nicholas II, Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna personally copied it. That is why it was often mistakenly attributed to her and gained great fame in the Russian lands of the 1920s. with which the imperial family was in correspondence.

Времъ упражненій, да-
вдаряемъ за жел:
лестными короткими
и дружные письма,
милыми верёвоч-
ками. 1914. Рубин.

Litfund, Moscow, Russia, July 2

Fifteen photographs of the Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich's visit to Vladivostok and bookmarks of the Ussuri railway.

15 photos on 8 stapled sheets. 1891. 34.5 x 27 cm.
The bookmark took place during the famous trip of Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich to the East (1890-1891). In Vladivostok, the future Autocrat was waiting for the main mission of his trip - laying the Ussuri section of the Great Siberian Rail Track (the future Trans-Siberian Railway). The great road, which, according to the plan of Emperor Alexander III, connected two Russia - European and Pacific. The Tsarevich fulfilled his father's order: having passed half the world and almost died.



From April 1891, preparatory railway work has been carried out in Primorye: by the time of the Heir's visit, the workers managed to lay two and a half versts of railway track connecting the current area of the First River with the center of Vladivostok - the place where the railway station is today. Everything was ready to meet the highest guest. The Tsarevich was met by the Governor General of the Amur Region, military governor of the Primorsky region, port commander, commandant and representatives of the city. On May 19, an event took place for the sake of which the August guest arrived in Vladivostok. Fulfilling the will of his Sovereign parent, in the morning the Tsarevich went to the place of construction. Decorated with flags and greenery, it was not far from the First River in the Cooper Valley. From the very early morning, the city public reached for Cooper's Pad, where a beautifully decorated special pavilion was already prepared for the August guest. Nearby, a small platform was arranged, with a locomotive with one carriage — the first part of the Ussuri railway. At 10 o'clock in the morning, after a prayer service and salute, Nicholas Alexandrovich in the presence of 300 people - "personally deigned to put the earth in a wheelbarrow and bring it to the edge of the railway under construction," thereby giving rise to the construction of the great Trans-Siberian Railway - the world's longest railway artery connecting the east and west of Russia.



This day was marked by another historical event with the participation of the heir to the throne - the solemn laying of the Vladivostok railway station took place.

Estimate: 85,000 Roubles



12th chair, Moscow, Russia, July 3

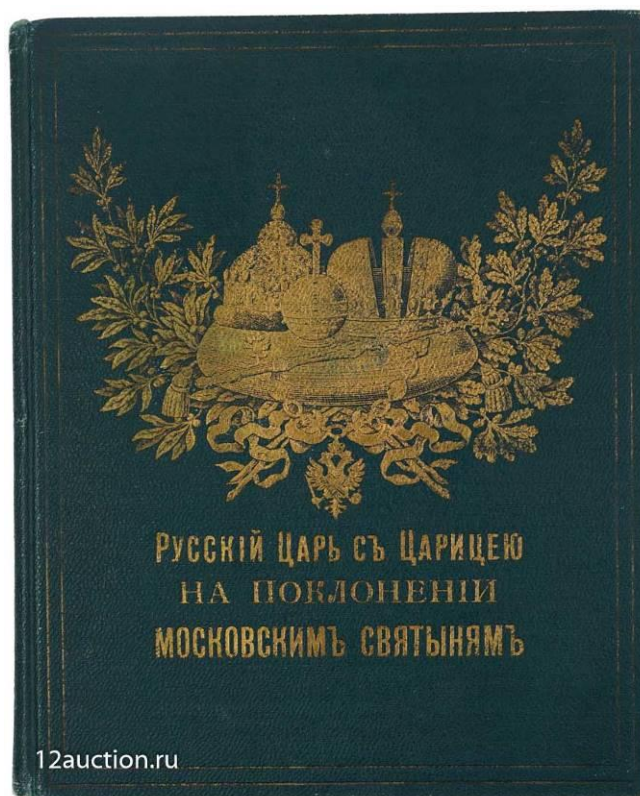
The Russian Emperor with the Empress in worship of Moscow shrines.

S.Pb.: T. R. Golike and A. Vilborg, 1909. 134 pp. 29 x 34 cm.

In all-fabric binding with embossed era, the work of N.V. Gajewski (blind stamp on the bottom cover of the binding). Downed corners. The outlined break of the block in the center.

The illustrated edition is dedicated to the stay of the Imperial Family in Moscow during Holy Week and Easter celebrations in the spring of 1903.

Estimate: 45,000 Roubles



Ихъ Императорскія Величества въ Чудовомъ монастырѣ.
(30-го марта 1903 года).

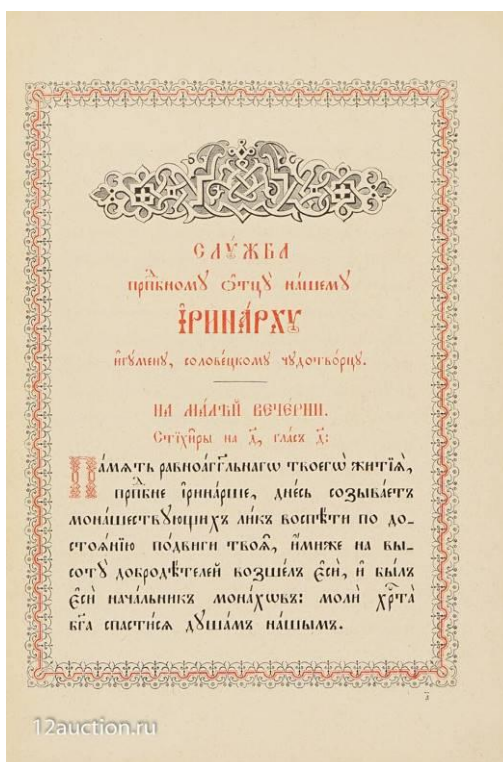
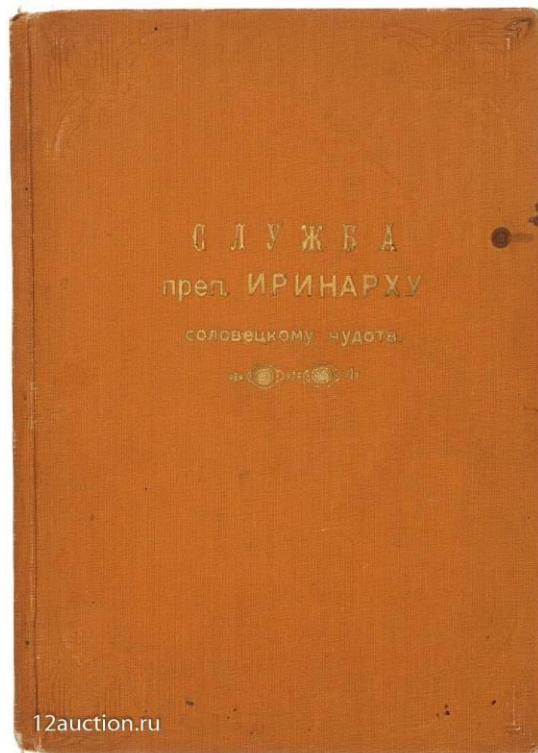
Presentation copy to Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna - Service of Reverend Father Irinarkh, Hegumen, Solovetsky Miracle Worker. July 17.

St. Petersburg: Synodal Printing House, 1910. 42 p. 25 x 17.5 cm.

The memory of the holy Rev. Irinarch, the Solovetsky Miracle Worker, is celebrated by the Orthodox Church on July 17 (according to the Julian calendar). The text is printed in two colors.

Elizabeth Feodorovna was glorified among the saints of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1992.

Estimate: 70,000 Roubles

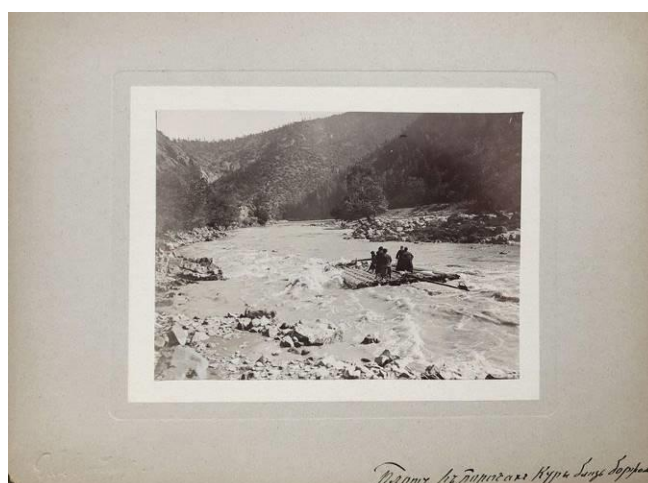
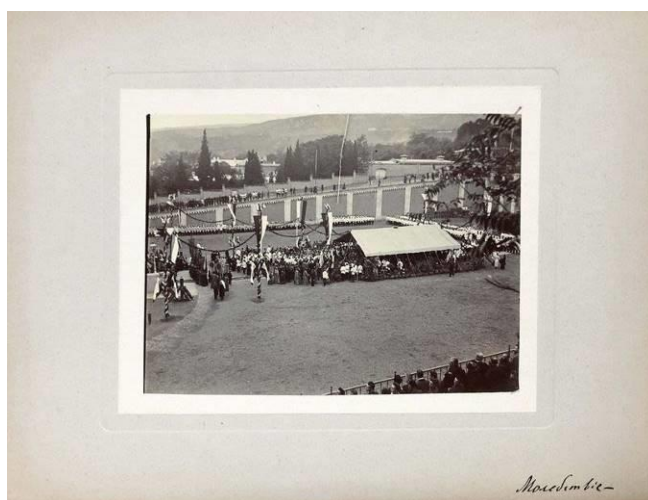
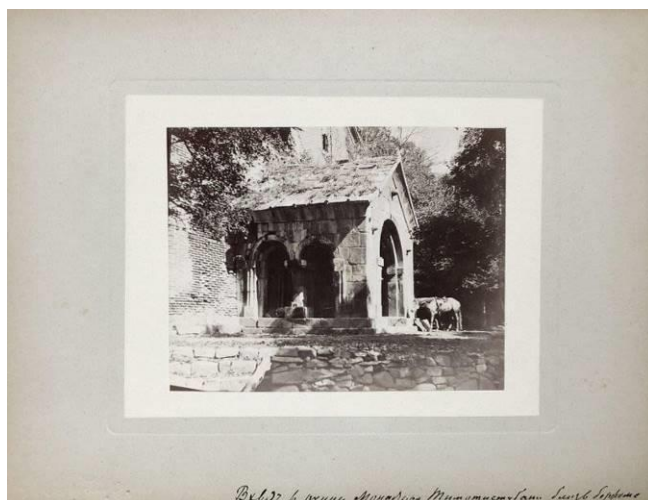


Osenat, Versailles, France, July 5

Photographic archive of an Imperial Family vacation at Bordjomi's summer palace in Georgia. 9 silver photographs, glued on cardboard, with signed place names, representing the Bordjomi palace, the Imperial Yacht "Standart", leaving the Imperial Family from a mass and many views of the surroundings of Bordjomi. Between 75 x 98 mm. and 82 x 112 mm. Around 1913.

"Borjomi Palace" is the summer residence of Grand Duke Nikolai Michaelovich, grandson of Nicholas. Built in the Moorish style by architect Leontius Benoit in 1892 - 1895.

Estimated price: € 400 - € 600





Hermitage Fine Art, Monaco, July 7

Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna (1882-1960)

1) Postcard with an image from the estate "Olgino". A handwritten letter from Olga Alexandrovna on the rear side. Olgino, 9 October 1913. 9x14 cm. In French.

2) Photo with a dog. Knudsminde Farm (Copenhagen). June 1934. 9x14 cm. Olga Alexandrovna's family lived along with the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna in the Royal Amalienborg Palace in Copenhagen, Denmark. After the death of the Empress, the Grand Duchess's family purchased the farm Knudsminde near Copenhagen.

3) Photo of the Grand Duchess at a table. Denmark, photo. 8,5 x 6 cm.

4) Two watercolors by Olga Alexandrovna (12x15, 5 cm, 11, 5x14, 5 cm).

Estimated price: 1800 € - 2500 €



Portrait of Alexander III of Russia with the Signal Tower of The Gatchina Palace in the background.
Ivan Alexeevich Tyurin (1824-1904/1905). Signed and dated "1881" (lower left). Oil on canvas. 153 x 112 cm. Restauration needed.
Estimated price: 50000 € -60,000 €



A patinated bronze bust of Emperor Nicholas II

Incised 'Bernstamm 1897' and 'SEVRES'. Leopold Bernhard Bernstamm (1859-1939)-

Depicted half length, wearing military regalia and a cape about the shoulders. 48 cm high.

Estimated price: 11000 € -13,000 €



Cabinet photo of Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovich (1850-1908)

The Grand Duke is in the uniform of an Admiral of the Russian Empire with the order of St. George. SPb.: Tsar court photographer C. I. Bergamasco, circa 1885. Passepartout. 16 X 11,5 cm.
Estimated price: 200 -250 €



Portrait photograph of Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich (1868-1918), in the uniform of the hussars.

Tsarskoe selo. Photo by V. Lampre, 1890. 17 x 11 cm. Signed: "Nicolas 1890".

Provenance: From the personal collection of Ferdinand Tormeyer.

Estimated price: 2500 € -3000 €

Emperor Nicholas II in a photo with the 13th Erivan Leib Grenadier regiment of His Majesty. Peterhof, June 29, 1913. Photographer K. K. Bulla. 18 x 24 cm. Stamp of the photographer on the back.

Emperor Nicholas II with his daughters, Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana, among the officers of the regiment.

Estimated price: 500-600 €



Photograph of Emperor Nicholas II in the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander. Baranovichi. 1914, by I. G. Dremine, photographer of the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander (sticker on the back). On a mount. Baranovichi. October 24, 1914
Owner's inscriptions on the back: "The Society for mutual assistance to officers of the Grenadier regiment Life guards. Presented by the Chief Commander of the regiment V. N. Voeikov. January 23 / February 5, 1934, Paris".
22 x 28,5 cm.
Provenance: The Chief Commander of the regiment V. N. Voeikov, 1934.
Estimated price: 600 -700 €

