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Monument to Emperor Alexander III unveiled in Gatchina

5th of June 2021, a solemn ceremony of unveiling a monument to Emperor Alexander III took place in the Arsenal square of the Great Gatchina Palace (Museum-Reserve "Gatchina", Leningrad Region). Russian President Vladimir Putin participated in the ceremony.



The history of Gatchina is inextricably linked with the name of Alexander III, as Gatchina Palace was the official residence of the penultimate Russian Emperor during all thirteen years of his reign. It was the beloved home of the Emperor, a source of spiritual support and inspiration and an invisible assistant in the management of the Russian state. "Happy to be at home again," wrote Alexander III in October 1893 in the Memorial Book during his last visit to Gatchina.

The public movement for perpetuating the memory of Alexander III in Gatchina emerged several decades ago and became noticeable when the Gatchina Museum joined it. In 2016, the initiative was supported by the Russian Historical Society and its chairman Sergei E. Naryshkin. The basis for the sculpture of Alexander III was the image of the Emperor sitting in a throne chair made by Paolo Trubetskoy in 1899. Originally the famous artist proposed it as a monument to the Emperor on Znamenskaya Square (now - Vosstaniya Square). In 1909, another, equestrian statue of Alexander III by the same master was installed opposite the Nikolaevsky (now - Moscow) station. A sketchy sculptural model, which gives an idea of the artist's original intention, has been preserved in the State Russian Museum.

In 2018, the Russian Historical Society, together with the Russian Military Historical Society, decided to turn to that idea of Paolo Trubetskoy, and invited contemporary sculptors to implement the project of a monument depicting Alexander III in the throne chair.

In 2019, the international jury recognized the work of a young sculptor and graduate of the Russian Academy of Arts Vladimir Brodarsky as the best project for a new monument to Alexander III.

In 2020, when the Gatchina Museum celebrated the 175th anniversary of the birth of Alexander III, a full-size model of the monument was accepted.

March 10, 2020, in the courtyard of the Arsenal square of the Gatchina Palace the ceremonial opening of the foundation stone for the future monument to Emperor Alexander III took place.

The Master of the Artistic Monumental Casting Workshop Oleg Aksyonov made a composition in bronze in Smolensk. He received support of Vladimir R. Medinsky and the Russian Military Historical Society. Due to the Governor of the Leningrad Region A.Yu. Drozdenko, a pedestal of Baltic granite was erected in the front yard of the Arsenal Square.

The spacious front yard of the Arsenal Square is an ideal backdrop for the new monument. In the 19th century, this was the main entrance to the Gatchina Palace. Here you can feel the "magic of the place", which greatly enhances the perception of the historical figure of Alexander III. The life of the Emperor, basically, proceeded precisely in the premises of the Arsenal square of the palace ensemble - there were ceremonial reception rooms, study rooms, as well as the private chambers of the Imperial Family. "Here I am again in our dear Gatchina, and you cannot imagine how happy I am and how I enjoy ... the weather is excellent, warm, the air is clean, and most importantly, there is silence and there is no such unbearable city bustle!" - wrote Alexander III to his wife Maria Feodorovna on April 14, 1892.

The arrival of the monument. Video - <https://youtu.be/8aErH7rhVdq>

The opening of the monument to Emperor Alexander III was originally planned to take place at his 175 years birthday anniversary, on March 10th 2020, or on the anniversary of his coronation – May 27, but due to the Covid-19 epidemic, it was postponed, and everybody were looking forward to the same dates in 2021.

However, President Putin showed his interest, and like at the opening of the Emperor Alexander III monument in Livadia Park, Yalta, Crimea, all further planning was schedule to when the president could be present. All memorial dates were put aside. And the official opening happened when President Putin arrived there after the end of the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum.



Vladimir Putin not only attended the unveiling of the monument to Emperor Alexander III in the Arsenal Square at the Grand Gatchina Palace, but made a speech.

Speech by President of Russia Vladimir Putin at the unveiling of the monument to Alexander III:

"Greetings, friends.

It is a pleasure to welcome all participants and guests to the ceremony of unveiling a monument to Emperor Alexander III, a statesman whose name is forever in Russia's history connected with important and meaningful achievements. Many of them continue to serve our Fatherland to this day, enough to name the grandiose and daring plan to build the Trans-Siberian Railway.

I would like to thank everyone involved in the creation of the monument, as well as, of course, the workers, engineers, artists and art experts who are proceeding with the large-scale restoration of the unique Gatchina Museum-Reserve. It was Emperor Alexander III's residence in the 19th century.

He loved Russia. It was his life, and he strived to do everything for its steady and confident progress, for the protection of Russian interests and strengthening the Russian state in Europe and globally.



His contemporaries had mixed feelings about him and his work. This is how it always has been and always will be because it is very hard, if not impossible at times, to assess the scale of such work in real time. But we can say with confidence today that Alexander III's era offers us an example of a natural and harmonious blending of large-scale technological, industrial and government transformations and loyalty to national traditions, culture and origins.

I want to stress that even today, in the turbulent and dynamic 21st century, when changes affect all spheres of life, it is crucial for us to preserve Russia's historical, cultural and spiritual heritage and the values that unite our people. This is why we will launch new educational projects and place special emphasis on patriotic values in education of young people. Such initiatives, including those from the Russian Historical and Military Historical Societies, the renewed *Knowledge Society*, other organizations, movements, creative unions and scientific institutes, will definitely receive support.

May the monument we are unveiling become yet another symbol of the restored continuity of time and generations. Because we can move forward, confidently develop and reach new heights only if we draw on respect for our past, for our outstanding forefathers who faithfully served our people and Russia.

Thank you."



The President laid red roses at the foot of the sculpture and knelt for a moment before Emperor Alexander III. For some more time, Vladimir Putin stood in front of it and silently looked at the monument.

Turning to the guest he says - "A rock. This man is a rock, also according to his deeds. Super. Great. Congratulations to the sculptor. I congratulate everyone. This is really a success. Thank you very much," the president said.

Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Northwest Federal District Alexander Gutan, St. Petersburg

Governor Aleksandr Beglov, the head of the Leningrad Region Alexander Drozdenko, Director of the State Museum-Reserve "Gatchina" Vasily Pankratov, Director of the State Hermitage Mikhail Piotrovsky, Chairman of the Board of the Russian historical society, executive director of the fund "History of the Fatherland" Konstantin Mogilevsky also attended the ceremony. They also went to the monument to lay flowers.



Gatchina seemed to have found its owner again. The Emperor returned home in his favourite tarpaulin boots, uniform with orders, and mantle on the throne. And this is already quite an allegory - the burden of responsibility for the country.

The scale of the figure is really more visible in an impressionistic manner, in large strokes. Huge strength instead of secular grace, a look from under the brow - all this is in the statue.



On the bronze plaque is written – *“Emperor Alexander III. Happy to be at home again. Installed by Russian Military-historical Society and Russian Historical Society”*.



Vladimir Medinsky, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation, Chairman of RVIO, said - “Alexander III occupies a completely unique place in Russian history, because he began a decisive turn in national policy. If you and I look at all the Russian Sovereigns, starting with Peter I, then they somehow took the European path as a model - Holland or Prussia, France or England. Alexander III was the first to say that Russia is not only Europe, we are a European country, but we represent a

special civilization. We must take the best from Europe, the best from Asia, the best from peoples who have lived on our land for thousands of years, and we must find our own path. That is why Alexander III was so difficult and ambiguous to understand during his lifetime and in the first years after his death. But now, when a lot of time has passed, we can estimate from a great distance how deep he was.

The idea of national, cultural and historical sovereignty, which, in fact, was formulated under Alexander III, later allowed our country to survive and develop in the most difficult vicissitudes. He relied on his own strength and allowed the country to live in peace. Russia not only did not fight under Alexander III, it very carefully avoided being drawn into various European wars and conflicts. Alexander III was nicknamed "Peacemaker" also because he settled conflicts between other countries. In this respect, Russian foreign policy enjoyed tremendous prestige. We have a lot to learn from this leader. He was a very modest man, he devoted himself entirely to the country. Under him, Russia did not fight, but developed at a pace that, perhaps, was not there either before or after him" – added Vladimir Medinsky.

"Today I just looked and compared it with other monuments that stand in the courtyards in St. Petersburg. This one fits in perfectly, it is both monumental enough and quite homely, because after all he came to his home," said Mikhail Piotrovsky, Director of the State Hermitage.



On the day, the monument received not only presidential but also people's recognition. As soon as Vladimir Putin left, tourists rushed to the monument to Alexander III - "A powerful monument", "Gorgeous", "I liked it very much, it is impressive", "Masterpiece, my brain explodes with happiness when you see how our history is perpetuated," they said.

Access to the monument to Emperor Alexander III is free, while the museum is open.

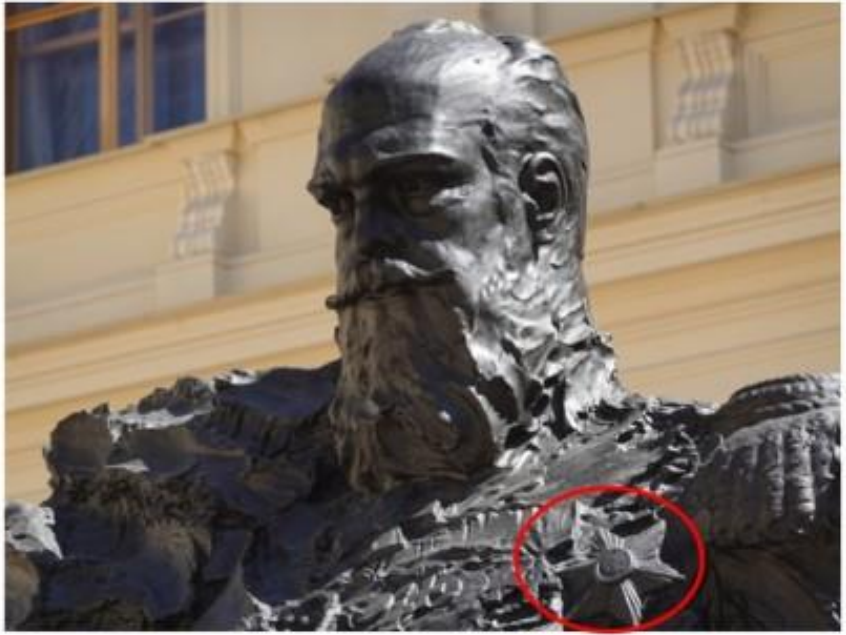
Videos – 1) <https://smotrim.ru/article/2571795>

2) <https://www.1tv.ru/news/2021-06-05/407679->

[vladimir putin prinyal uchastie v otkrytii pamyatnika rossiyskomu imperatoru aleksandru iii](https://www.1tv.ru/news/2021-06-05/407679-)

The opening of the monument to Emperor Alexander III in Gatchina turned into a scandal

Soon after the first photos of the monument appeared on the internet, an error was noticed by web users. They pointed out - "What is the star on the chest of the new monument to Alexander III in Gatchina? The star of the Order of St. Andrew the First-Called is 8-pointed, and there it is 6-pointed?"



At the opening ceremony nobody noticed anything.

It is the Russian Military-Historical Society (RVIO) who was responsible for the monument to Emperor Alexander III in Gatchina, but financed by National Project *Kultura*. Official comments from RVIO have not yet followed.

The next day, in the morning, the wrong star was removed and a new attached.

The sculptor Vladimir Brodarsky informed about the correction of the error with the order and presented new photos of the monument. "A technical error has been noticed and fixed! We were to blame, we were nervous, but everything was correct on the model," Brodarsky wrote.

Following this, the old photos on the internet (from the day before) were removed by most media.





The Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria burial-case continues

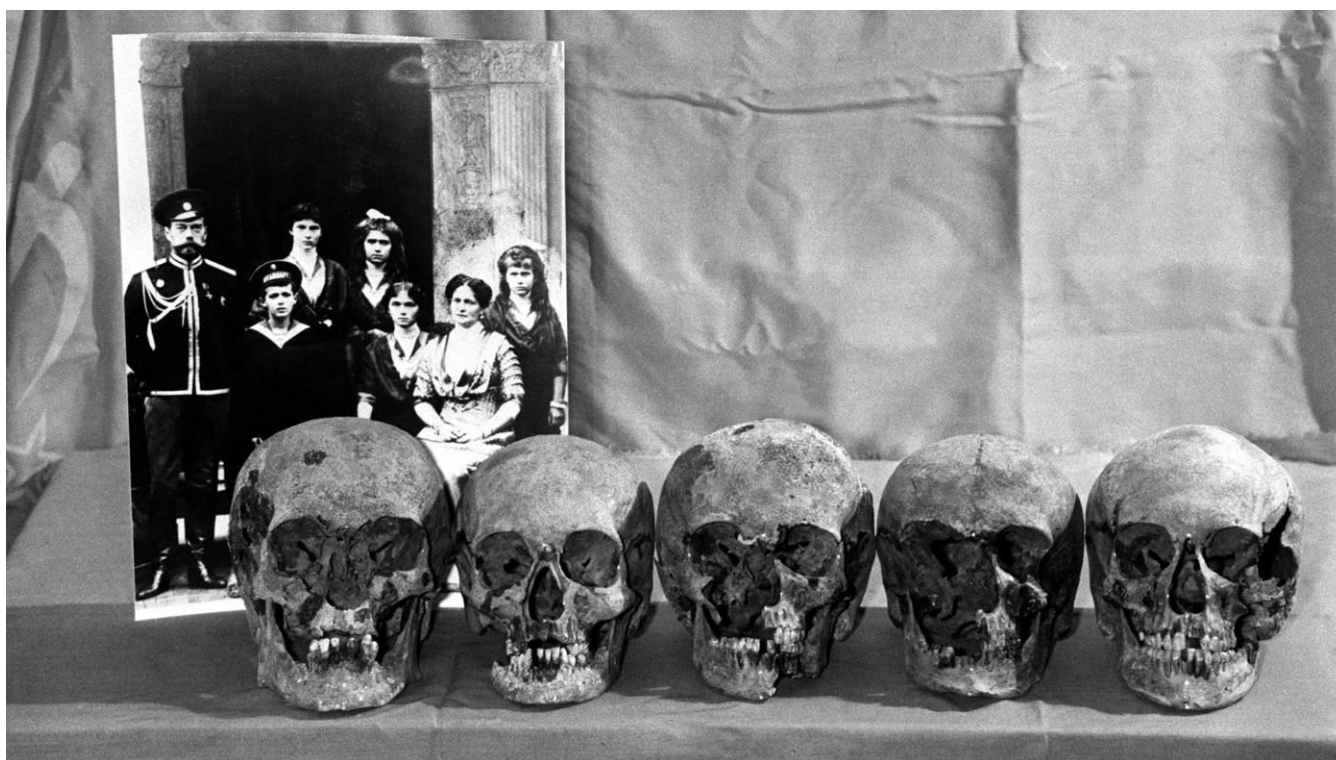
The Russian Orthodox Church decided to put an end to the case of the Imperial remains in November 2021

The Russian Orthodox Church is close to decide on the recognition or non-recognition of the remains of Emperor Nicholas II and members of his family, who were shot by the Bolsheviks nearly 103 years ago. Judging by the results of the last meeting of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, this endless story is moving towards its finale.

On June 17, 2021, His Holiness Patriarch Kirill of Moscow and All Russia chaired a meeting of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Throne Hall of the Patriarchal and Synodal Residence at the Danilov Monastery in Moscow. As usual, quite a lot of questions were considered, but the most historical - in every sense of the word - is perhaps this decision: "The Holy Synod decided to submit the results of examinations on the identification of "Yekaterinburg remains" for consideration by the Bishops' Council". The information was posted on the official website of the Moscow Patriarchate.

In the journals of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, published on December 29 last year, it was reported that the Bishops' Council of the Russian Orthodox Church will be held from November 15 to 18, 2021.

The Bishops' Council is the governing body of the ROC, which, according to its charter, has the highest authority in doctrinal, canonical, liturgical, pastoral, administrative and other issues of church life. The last Bishops' Council of the Russian Orthodox Church took place in Moscow from November 29 to December 2, 2017.



The permanent members of the Holy Synod are: Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine Onufry; Metropolitan of Chisinau and All Moldova Vladimir; Metropolitan of Astana and Kazakhstan Alexander, head of the Metropolitan District in the Republic of Kazakhstan; Metropolitan Vikenty of Tashkent and Uzbekistan, head of the Central Asian metropolitan district; Metropolitan Varsonofy of St. Petersburg and Ladoga; Metropolitan Pavel of Krutitsky and Kolomna; Metropolitan Hilarion of Volokolamsk,

Chairman of the Department for External Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate; Metropolitan of Minsk and Zaslavl Benjamin, Patriarchal Exarch of All Belarus; and Metropolitan Dionysius of Voskresensk, administrator of the affairs of the Moscow Patriarchate.

To participate in the summer session (March-August) 2021 were invited: Metropolitan of Tallinn and All Estonia Eugene; Metropolitan Feodor of Volgograd and Kamyshinsky; Metropolitan Alexy of Chelyabinsk and Miass; Archbishop Nikanor of Yuzhno-Sakhalin and Kuril; Bishop of Lyskovsky and Lukyanovsky Siluan.

The full text of the historic decision of the Holy Synod is in Journal No 31:

"JOURNAL No. 31

LISTENED to information about the progress of work on the identification of the "Yekaterinburg remains".

Reference: The consecrated Bishops' Council of 2016 decreed: "The members of the Council got acquainted with the work of the church commission acting with the blessing of Patriarch Kirill for the study of the "Yekaterinburg remains". The Council expresses satisfaction in connection with the fact that, in response to the appeal of Patriarch Kirill of Moscow and All Russia, the state authorities decided to conduct a comprehensive historical, anthropological, genetic and forensic examination of these remains and a comprehensive study of the circumstances of the murder of



the Tsar's family. The decision on the recognition or non-recognition of the "Yekaterinburg remains" as the holy relics of the Royal Passion-Bearers may be made by the Bishops' Council on the proposal of the Holy Synod, based on the assessments of the final materials of the comprehensive examination, which must be pre-posted for public comment. The timing of the completion of the examination should not depend on any external circumstances, but be determined by the time required for scientific research" (paragraph 10 of the 2016 Council Resolutions).

The consecrated Council of Bishops in 2017 decreed: "With the host of new martyrs and confessors, the Church glorifies the Royal Passion-bearers. The church commission, together with the state investigative bodies, is still carrying out painstaking work to identify the "Yekaterinburg remains." Having heard a detailed report on this topic, the Council expresses the hope that in good time an end will be put in the mentioned studies" (paragraph 3 of the 2017 Council Resolutions). The 2017 Council of Bishops emphasized that the above resolution of the Council of 2016 regarding the adoption or non-recognition of the "Yekaterinburg remains" as the holy relics of the Royal Passion-bearers and the publication of the final materials of a comprehensive examination for public discussion remains in force.

IT WAS RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

Upon acquaintance with the report of His Grace Metropolitan of Pskov and Porkhov Tikhon regarding genetic examinations of "Yekaterinburg remains", as well as information provided by the Investigative Committee of Russia regarding various examinations (molecular genetics, physical and chemical, traceological, ballistic, handwriting, authorship, historical and archival, soil science, forensic - anthropological, forensic), appointed as part of the investigation of a criminal case on the murder of members of the Imperial family:

1. To express gratitude to all workers on the establishment of the truth in the issue of identification of the "Yekaterinburg remains".
2. In accordance with the instructions of the Councils of Bishops in 2016 and 2017, to publish information on the results of the examinations after their completion.
3. Submit the results of the examinations for consideration at the next Bishops' Council.

Metropolitan Hilarion hopes that the Russian Orthodox Church will recognize the authenticity of the Imperial remains



The head of the Synodal Department for External Church Relations, Metropolitan Hilarion, expressed the hope that the final point on the question of the authenticity of the "Yekaterinburg remains" will be set in November by the Bishops' Council.

He recalled that the Holy Synod discussed the identification of the remains of Emperor Nicholas II and his family members, and he expressed his view on the air of in the "Church and Peace" program on the Russia-24 TV channel.

According to him, this issue was discussed for a very long time - the reports of the Metropolitan of Pskov

Tikhon (Shevkunov) and the representative of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation were heard. The Synod was presented with a "very clear and unambiguous" picture of how the Investigative Committee, on the basis of many examinations carried out in different laboratories of the world, now sees the question of the authenticity of "Yekaterinburg's remains," Metropolitan Hilarion said.

"We listened to this report with great attention, and we passed the final decision on this issue to the discretion of the Council of Bishops, which will be held in November this year. I think that the Council of Bishops will put an end to this epic, which lasted almost a quarter of a century," said Metropolitan Hilarion.

When the journalist asked what the Council's verdict would be, the Metropolitan clarified: "I hope that this will be a positive decision."

"The remains, of course, will not be called "false"'"

In short, everything goes to the fact that this year the Russian Orthodox Church will announce to the world the official recognition of the "Yekaterinburg remains" as the relics of the Imperial Family. Well, or it will declare that it categorically does not recognize them. Theoretically, the latter option is also possible: no direct indications of the outcome of the process are given by the decisions of the Holy Synod.

However, taking into account the known circumstances of this case, the chances of such an ending are still negligible. The Investigative Committee, whose information was listened to with such attention by the church leadership, three years ago gave a categorical answer to the question about the belonging of the remains.

"The conclusions of the complex commissions of molecular genetic examinations confirmed the belonging of the discovered remains to the former Emperor Nicholas II, members of his family and people from their entourage," said Svetlana Petrenko, an official representative of the Investigative Commission, on the day of the centenary of the execution, July 16, 2018.

By the way, the church commission, according to our sources, came to exactly the same conclusion.

What is the reason for the postponement of the final decision? Viktor Aksyuchits was the secretary of the government commission for the study of issues related to the study and reburial of the remains of the Russian Emperor Nicholas II and members of his family, who worked in the 1990s, and this is what he thinks:

"There is a complex of reasons. Among the Orthodox community there are people who are extremely negatively disposed towards the Imperial remains, which they call nothing other than "false relics".

These radicals are few in number, but very active. They appear in the media, gather conferences and round tables. Some are threatening to split the Church.

It seems that the recognition of the remains is being delayed, not least in the expectation that the passions will calm down with time. One cannot but take into account the force of inertia: over the past quarter of a century, representatives of the Patriarchate have said a lot inadequate on this issue. Among the hierarchs of the Russian Orthodox Church, there is an opinion that not recognizing the Imperial remains is a lesser sin than admitting that the church made a mistake.

And the fact that these "objective obstacles" on the way to the recognition of the remains have not been eliminated does not allow us to

consider the decision that the Council of Bishops will take in November as predetermined. No, the remains, of course, will not be called "false". It would be a universal scandal and a direct confrontation with the authorities - the Investigative Committee.

But it cannot be ruled out that everything will end in the same way as it has ended so far: having discussed the results of the examinations and paid tribute to "those who worked to establish the truth," the bishops will decide that something is still missing for the final establishment. And again, they will postpone the solution of the issue - for a year, for two, for five, for ten ...

Such a scenario would be quite logical in its own way. Firstly, for the church, as you know, centuries are not a period. And secondly, there must be at least some eternal stories in this vain world."



"The likelihood of church turmoil is of great concern"

One of those who oppose the recognition of the "Yekaterinburg remains" is Leonid Evgenievich Bolotin, historian, journalist, scientific editor of the Tsarskoye Delo Information Research Service and he is very concerned. Bolotin's article is the following.

- *"So far, I do not have accurate insider information about what was the content of the report of the Pskov Metropolitan Tikhon (Shevkunov) to the Synod on June 17, 2021. But indirectly - judging by the headline from RIA-Novosti "The results of the examinations of the remains of the Imperial family of the Romanovs will be presented in November," where the "Yekaterinburg remains" are already called "Imperial", and the response of the Volokolamsk Metropolitan Hilarion (Alfeev): "Based on the information that I heard, I express the hope that the Bishops' Council will recognize the authenticity of the "Yekaterinburg remains."*

And now the influential Archpastors, with the complicity of the Investigative Committee staff, are psychologically preparing the rest of the hierarchy of the ROC-MP for the recognition of the remains of unknown murdered people as "Imperial Relics."

I have reason to believe that some Archpastors of the ROC-MP (there are very few of them) may speak out at the upcoming Council against such recognition.

But according to the current Statute of the Russian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate, decisions at modern Councils are made by a majority vote (in ancient times, the Council's decision was considered only when it was unanimously recognized by ALL participants in the Council), so the assumption that the "Yekaterinburg remains" at the Council will be "recognized" as "Imperial", is very likely.

For me, it is also certain that if the conciliar definition is "grateful," it will cause protest both among a part of the "ordinary" Priesthood, and among a significant part of the active Orthodox patriotic community. The likelihood of such ecclesiastical turmoil and division is already causing my great concern.



Over the past thirty years, in my internal reasoning with the appearance of new "arguments" and scientific "arguments", I have repeatedly tried to take the point of view that the "Yekaterinburg remains" can still be genuine Imperial Relics. But every time in the course of such internal reasoning, I found arguments that were weighty for me, refuting this point of view.

And now I am convinced that some very powerful forces with "Yekaterinburg remains" conceived and prepared a mystical forgery.

Both in the nineties and in the "noughties", I expressed my arguments. Later, during the 2015-2019 investigation, I publicly and categorically supported a reasoned dental examination that skulls No. 4 and No. 7 from the Koptiyakovsky burial ground could in no way be related to Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna. The main participants in that examination - dentist E. Agadzhanyan and historian A. Obolensky - later indirectly (Agadzhanyan) or directly (Obolensky) became supporters of the false version of the "salvation" of the Imperial Family. Of course, their reputation in the Orthodox-patriotic environment was thereby shaken, since the false version of the "salvation of the Imperial Family" is another mystical forgery, which aims to reject the very Martyrdom of the Imperial Family and Its Holiness.

However, the unambiguous materials of the dental examination itself remained the most important evidence that, at least, remains No. 4 and No. 7 cannot be Tsarist. And therefore, the entire history of the origin of the Koptiyakovsky burial ground, initially set out by the historian Pokrovsky with the complicity of the regicide Y. Yurovsky, and then supported by the official investigations of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation in 1993-1998, and then by the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation in 2015-2021, does not correspond to historical reality.

Some Orthodox patriotic figures, including people close to me, who previously supported the version of a deliberate forgery with the "Yekaterinburg remains", from the moment the Patriarchal Commission appeared under the investigation of the RF IC even before the publication of official data of the investigation only on the basis of unofficially announced "positive" results genetic examinations began to declare that they had no reason not to believe modern science.

For me personally, such an "argument" does not have the slightest scientific force, since the very process of scientific knowledge of objects initially excludes an approach from the standpoint of "faith" or "unbelief." Therefore, on the basis of a number of facts, I have no reason to trust the conclusions of scientists who were engaged in genetic examination of the "Yekaterinburg remains" in 1993-2020 and

came to such "positive" results that contradict the facts of other studies, in particular dental ones. Both in the history of sciences and in modern science (in various scientific fields) there are many precedents when research was undertaken only in order to "prove" in advance - before the start of research - a certain result. Therefore, I take the position of distrust of specific scientists, when there is no real opportunity to double-check their data and conclusions, I have no "distrust" of truly scientific methods as such, including in the field of genetics. There is a question of "transparency" and "non-transparency" of such examinations ... I publicly expressed my position regarding my attitude to the "Yekaterinburg remains" in June 2017. It remains as such now - in June 2021.

Bust of Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich was opened in Chita

The bust of Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich was opened in front of the building of the second building of the Chita State Medical Academy (CHSMA) on June 17.



“130 years ago, on June 18, 1891, a solemn prayer service was held at this place on the occasion of the completion of the construction of the stone building of the Chita male gymnasium. Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich, as part of his visit to Transbaikalia, attended this significant event. And today the educational process continues in the building of the male gymnasium, future doctors are learning the basics of medicine.

The bust of the Tsarevich was opened by the rector of the gymnasium (ChSMA) Dmitry Zaitsev and the sculptor Konstantin Zinich. The opening was also attended by the mayor of the city Yevgeny Yarilov. “These moments were emasculated by our Soviet history, we have lost this history, but today we are trying to find it. In the 90s, history began to be intensively rewritten, imposing other ideals and concepts

on us. As it is happening today with regard to the Great Patriotic War. But we must do everything possible to preserve history,” Yarilov said.



On June 13, 1918, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich was killed by the Bolsheviks in Perm

13 June 2021, Ivan Kemerov, Fishki.net.

On June 13, 1918, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich was killed without trial or investigation. Unlike the murder of the Imperial Family in July 1918, the Grand Duke was killed not by order of any authorities (at least purely symbolic), but at the whim of local comrades. And for this, a whole special operation with abduction was developed.



Photo of Perm Chekists taken for the memory after the murder. From left to right: A. V. Markov, N. V. Zhuzhgov, Gabriel. I. Myasnikov, V. A. Ivanchenko, I. F. Kolpashchikov.

The murder was the first in a series of executions of members of the Romanov Imperial House committed by the Bolsheviks. Many historians believe that Michael Alexandrovich was killed, since he was perceived by the Soviet authorities as a real contender for supreme power in the state, and that his murder could be a signal for the beginning of the physical elimination of the Romanovs and a kind of "dress rehearsal" for the events that followed in Yekaterinburg and Alapaevsk ...

In Soviet historiography, the murder was portrayed as a manifestation of the arbitrary initiative of local workers who had no authority from either local or central authorities. Although formally Michael Alexandrovich was the head of state for almost a day, the Bolsheviks at first did not show much interest in him after coming to power. The Provisional Government was also not too interested in him. Unlike the Imperial Family, Michael was not arrested, except for a short stay under house arrest after the Kornilov speech (about three weeks). After the start of the German offensive, when a threat arose for Petrograd, the Bolsheviks expelled the Grand Duke from Gatchina to Perm. However, he took some of the valuable things, and people from his inner circle went with him. In Perm he lived free. That is, he calmly moved around the city, rented a room in the best city hotel. As the Civil War progressed, he was deprived of some of the benefits. For example, every day he had to be celebrated in the Cheka.

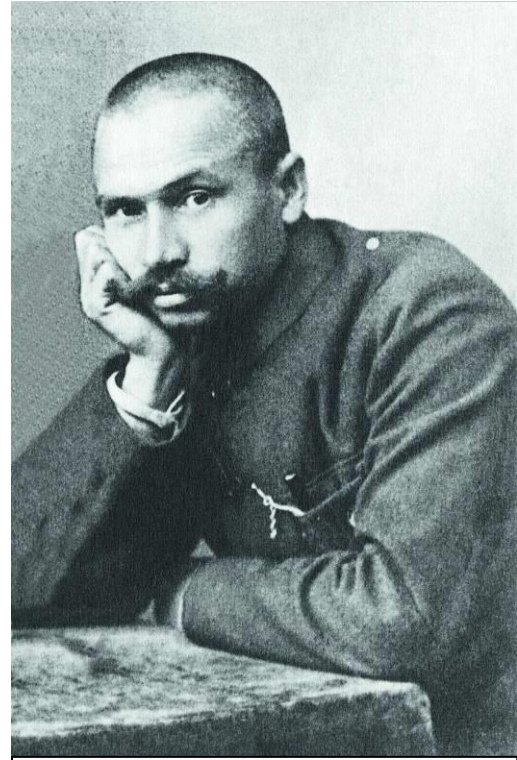
However, the local Bolsheviks did not allow themselves to mistreat Michael, since he had access to Bonch-Bruyevich, (He was Vladimir Lenin's personal secretary), whom he could complain, and he gave them a scolding. True, he caused terrible irritation among the locals, who were perplexed that these were living bourgeoisies walking the streets.



Michael Alexandrovich (left) and P. L. Znamerovsky. The picture was taken in April 1918 by a street photographer on Sennaya Square in Perm. The photo was sent to his wife Natalya Brasova in Petrograd. On the reverse side of the photo, Michael Alexandrovich's hand says "Prisoner of Perm" and vows that he will not shave until he is released.

The famous Motovilikha factories were located near Perm. The place is very specific. The locals had simpler manners than primitive people. Those who did not like them were killed right on the street without much further ado. They just laughed at the instructions from Moscow - Moscow is far away, what will they do to us. The initiator of the murder of Michael Alexandrovich the local Chekist Gabriel (Gavriil) I. Myasnikov, later boasted in his foreign memoirs: Trotsky often boasted of Lenin's confidence, citing the example of the blank forms that Lenin gave him. As they see, I cannot boast of this, but I can say that I tore up the mandates of Sverdlov and Lenin.

In addition, in the factories there were many different kinds of sectarian people with religious twists, which sometimes intertwined with mental twists, as in the case of Myasnikov, the certificate of examination of which, prepared by the GPU, has been preserved. In 1914 and 1915, he said, in a prison environment, he suffered a mental illness that caused him to be transferred to a psychiatric hospital, where he stayed for about three months. The disease was expressed in visual and auditory hallucinations, depressed mood. By nature, the subject considers himself irritable, quick-tempered and at the same time decisive. During his time in prison in 1914 and 1915, the subject was interested in resolving religious issues, in this connection he subjected himself to self-flagellation (inflicted wounds on himself, did not give them the opportunity to heal). An objective study at the moment revealed: rapid pulse, mild dermatographism, increased knee reflex, decreased pharyngeal reflex. From the side of the neuropsychic, the correct orientation in everything around (place, time, people around), the absence of delusional ideas, the presence of visual hallucinations (the appearance of figures), recognized by the patient, a decrease in the mood of the spirit are noted. It is clear: an abnormal comrade cut himself on a religious issue, then hallucinations came. A typical picture for a security officer.



Gabriel (Gavriil) Ivanovich Myasnikov
(1889-1945)

In general, allegedly Myasnikov began to get very nervous about the presence of the Grand Duke in the city. He literally couldn't sleep. He shared his throws with the Chekist comrades and it turned out that their feelings coincide. *"Why is this being done, comrades, we here have taken out all the bourgeoisie, and this one here walks and walks with the air as if now it is not our power.* But there was a problem - the authorities in Moscow did not give the sanction for the murder. And Romanov, after all, is not some obscure engineer who can be dumped in the nearest ravine and get hold of his goods. At a secret meeting of like-minded people, it was decided to stage the flight of the Grand Duke in order to explain further troubles to Moscow. In fact, he was supposed to be killed.

On the evening of June 12, 1918, everything was ready. Myasnikov wrote an order for the arrest of Michael, put Gubcheka's seal on it and went to the Korolevsky Rooms hotel. He presented the order, but Michael Alexandrovich's friend suspected something was wrong and began to call the police. Then the conspirators who arrived in time, at the point of a revolver, forced the Grand Duke to sit in a cab (they had two confiscated phaetons at their disposal). Zhonson, Grand Duke secretary volunteered to go with him. Myasnikov did not have enough space in the cabs, and he did not even want to participate in the murder. The abducted were taken seven kilometers from the city, to a previously found place in the forest, and there they were shot. Valuables - gold watches and cigarette cases - were divided among murderers.

Following the plan, the next day, Myasnikov, on behalf of the Cheka, reported to the capital that the former Grand Duke had been kidnapped by "unknown persons in soldier uniforms." Later, however, he himself told his comrades how Michael Romanov "fled". Nobody was going to punish him. Lenin, as Mikhail Turkin, secretary of the Motovilikha council, assured him, was "very pleased" with what had

happened, and soon he himself ordered the elimination of the entire Imperial family. Meanwhile, the Gankins' assumptions came true: on suspicion of organizing the "escape", Michael's servants were arrested. Later they were all shot together with Colonel Znamerovsky, officer Temnikov and his father, as well as Archbishop Andronik of Perm. Myasnikov, among other security officers, participated in the massacres, but already as usual, without courage.

The "philosophical" murder of Michael Alexandrovich remained the main deed of Myasnikov life, which he decided to admit to himself and to others almost 20 years later. The bodies were buried, but so far, they have not been found. However, until the early 1920s, the Bolsheviks officially continued to claim that the Grand Duke had fled and his whereabouts were unknown. But Myasnikov very quickly quarrelled with the party. He tried to create a workers' opposition, demanded an expansion of freedom of speech and an end to the persecution of workers, but in the end, he was ridiculed and expelled from the party. He spent some time in prison, then sent to Armenia. There he managed to cross the border into Persia, from where he was expelled. As a result, he settled in France, where he was constantly attacked by the white emigration. As a result, he eked out a miserable existence, working on construction sites. Wrote a book of memoirs "The Philosophy of Murder". Unable to get a job in France, he began to besiege the Soviet embassy with requests to return. In 1945, permission to return was obtained. Immediately after arriving in the USSR, he was arrested, sentenced to death and shot 16. November 1945.

On December 25, 2001, the Chekist Myasnikov was rehabilitated as a "victim of Stalin's repressions"And near the alleged place of death of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, a chapel was built.



"Romanov Days" in Perm

From 12 to 15 June 2021, Perm Region hosted "Romanov Days" – a series of cultural, educational and scientific events in memory of representatives of the Romanov Imperial House.

It was prepared by "Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society" together with the Perm Metropolitanate and the Perm State Archive of Social and Political History, with the blessing of Metropolitan Methodius of Perm and Kungur blessed the event, and the Governor's Administration and the Government of the Perm Territory supported it.

This year, the events were timed to coincide with the day of memory of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and the 300th anniversary of the proclamation of Russia as an Empire.

On June 12, it started in the morning, with the Divine Liturgy at the Holy Trinity Stephanov Monastery in the city of Perm, which took place on the commemoration day of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and his secretary Nikolai Nikolaevich Zhonson.

The divine service was led by the abbot of the monastery, Hegumen Seraphim (Danilenko), co-served by the monks of the monastery.

ПО БЛАГОСЛОВЕНИЮ ВЫСОКОПРЕОСВЯЩЕННЬЕШЕГО МЕТОДИЯ, МИТРОПОЛИТА ПЕРМСКОГО И КУНГУРСКОГО



День памяти Великого князя Михаила Александровича

12 июня 2021 года

09:00 Божественная Литургия в храме Пермского Свято-Троицкого Стефанова мужского монастыря (ул. Висниская, 4А)

11:30 Панихида по убиенным членам Императорского Дома Романовых и их приближенным у часовни святого благоверного князя Михаила Тверского, Небесного покровителя Великого князя Михаила Александровича



В ночь с 12 на 13 июня 1918 г. в Перми был расстрелян Великий князь Михаил Александрович вместе со своим секретарем Н. Н. Жонсоном. С этого кровавого злодеяния началось уничтожение членов Императорского Дома Романовых. В ночь на 17 июня 1918 г. в Екатеринбурге были расстреляны Государь Николай II и его Августейшая семья. 18 июня 1918 г. в Алапаевске казнены другие члены династии Романовых, среди которых была Великая Княгиня Елизавета Федоровна. В 1918 году в Екатеринбург, в Алапаевск входили в состав Пермской губернии.

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Святые Царственные мученики, молитесь Бога о нас!



In the middle of the day, on the square near the chapel of the Holy Right-Believing Prince Mikhail of Tverskoy (the heavenly patron saint of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich), at the site of the alleged murder of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and his secretary Nikolai Nikolaevich Zhonson, a memorial service was held.

The Head of the Perm Metropolitanate, His Eminence Methodius, Metropolitan of Perm and Kungur, Chairman of "Elizabeth and Sergius Educational Society" Anna V. Gromova, and General Director of the White Flower Association of Philanthropists in Moscow Mikhail E. Kosachev prayed at the service.

The Panikhida (memorial service) was performed by Archpriest Andrei Litovka, secretary of the Perm diocesan administration. Father Andrei was co-served by the dean of the church districts of the Perm diocese and the rectors of the city churches.

At the end of the service, the head of the department of religious education and catechesis of the Perm diocese, Archpriest Igor Anufriev, addressed the worshippers. Father Igor spoke about the main milestones in the life of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and the feat that the brother of the Emperor Nicholas II performed after suffering death at the hands of the Chekists.

Later flowers were laid at the memorial plaques of the Korolevsky Rooms hotel in the city.



In the afternoon, the regional charity event "White Flower" was opened in the park near the Perm Opera and Ballet Theater.

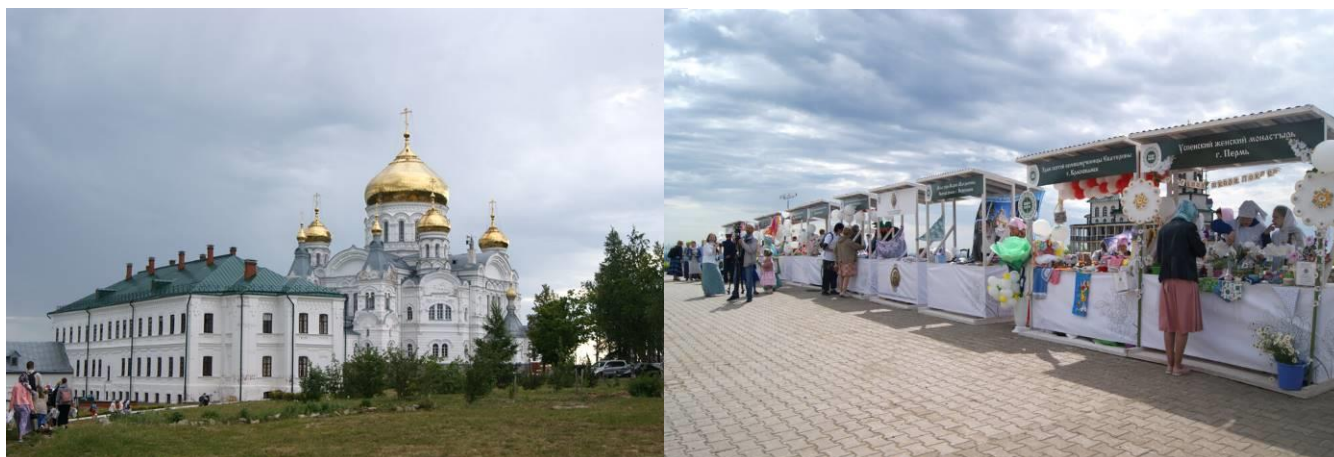
His Eminence Methodius, Metropolitan of Perm and Kungur, noted:

"I am very pleased to take part in the White Flower campaign. This wonderful charitable tradition, which was lost in the 20th century, is reviving again in the Perm Region. I would like to note that while recreating the material part of this event - making beautiful handicrafts, creative products, it would be good if we, at the same time, do not forget about mercy and compassion for our neighbors. I wish that each participant of the White Flower action thinks about its main idea: picking up the symbol of the action - a white flower, we can inspire a person to deeds of love and mercy, tell him about love for one's neighbor. I hope that today, each participant of the charity event will be able to contribute to the cause of helping those children who need our attention."



On June 13, the "White Flower" action continued on White Mountain in the Belogorsk St. Nicholas Monastery.

The fair was attended by hundreds of pilgrims who arrived at the monastery for the Divine Liturgy. At the fair items of arts and crafts, handicrafts made by pupils of Sunday schools, were sold as well as pastries, souvenirs, popular science literature, including publications about charitable and traditions of Imperial Russia.



On June 14, the exhibition "Russian Missionaries" was opened in the Organ Hall of the Perm Philharmonic.

The exhibition is dedicated to the history of Russian missionary work, ascetics and saints, whose exploits sowed and cultivated the grain of the Orthodox faith, raised Russian statehood, culture and economy.

Anna V. Gromova - "Today's exhibition is dedicated in its purest form to St. Stephen the Great of Perm, and to Russian missions abroad - in Korea, Japan, China, Jerusalem. It was Perm workers, Perm merchants, Perm entrepreneurs who donated a lot of funds for the activities of the Missions. For us, the approaching date is important - the 300th anniversary of Perm, and no less important that Orthodoxy in the Perm land is several centuries old. I think that Perm is Great and it should be decorated with a monument to St. Stephen of Great Perm. I think that a monument to this saint should be erected on the banks of the Kama River, on Cathedral Square, and, of course, it is necessary to return the historical view to the Bishops' Quarter, to transfer the building of the Transfiguration Cathedral to its intended purpose."

The exhibition will be opened until mid-July 2021.

On June 14-15, the international scientific and practical conference "Under the Romanov scepter. On the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the proclamation of Russia as an Empire" (Kaliningrad - Perm - Kazan, June – July 2021) was held in the Organ Hall of the Perm Philharmonic Society.

The Governor of the Perm Territory D. N. Makhonin, Metropolitan of Perm and Kungur Methodius and the Chairman of Elisabeth-Sergiev Educational Society A. V. Gromova greeted the participants.





Dmitry Nikolaevich Makhonin noted that the history of the Perm region is closely intertwined with the history of the Imperial House of Romanov. *"One can recall many historical facts, events confirming this, but perhaps the most important thing for us is that, remembering this, we must reflect on the future. It is great that in the Perm Territory, events are once again held within the framework of the readings "History of the Imperial House Romanovs." This is a scientific and practical conference, and the action "White Flower", which is designed to help people who find themselves in difficult life situations. Also, we joined the project "The Imperial Route." Our key*

task today is to preserve and recreate the place of the last refuge of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich in Perm - the Korolovsky Rooms hotel. We have already begun to consolidate this asset."



Metropolitan Methodius: - *"Dear participants of the conference, dear Dmitry Nikolaevich, dear Anna Vitalievna, I cordially welcome you people of good will to the third annual scientific and educational readings "History of the Imperial House of Romanovs ". This year we are celebrating a significant date - the 300th anniversary of the Russian Empire, which was proclaimed by Tsar Peter I the Great. The formation of the Russian Empire marked the beginning of a two-hundred-year period of prosperity for our Fatherland, both in the international arena and in the direction of economic, technical and cultural development. Over the*

200-year period of imperial power in Russia, there was a political expansion of its borders, which included the Baltic States, Right-Bank Ukraine, Belarus, part of Poland, Bessarabia, the North Caucasus, and since the 19th century Finland, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Pamirs.

Undoubtedly, all these achievements and transformations were associated with the activities of representatives of the Imperial House of Romanovs, who over the centuries not only built Russian statehood, cared about the welfare of the people entrusted to their care by the Lord, but also by their personal example showed moral dignity, which was manifested to the highest degree in Christian feat of passion-suffering, represented by Emperor Nicholas II and his Family.

For centuries, charity has been a distinctive feature of the activities of representatives of the Russian Imperial House of Romanov. The traditions of sacrifice and service to others were expressed in the social security of those in need, were laid down by the system of Imperial Orders established by Peter I and acquired unprecedented proportions during the period of the activity of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

It is gratifying that today the work of mercy of the Imperial House of Romanovs is gradually continuing to be carried out on the Perm land. This year, with the support of the Administration of the Governor of the Perm Territory, within the framework of the Romanov Readings, again, for the second time, the White Flower charitable action took place.

However, it should be noted that despite the initiative to hold such events in the Kama region, certain difficulties still remain in the implementation of the principles of mercy and moral education of the younger generation.

Until now, in Perm and some districts of the Perm Territory, on the part of the leadership of middle-level educational institutions, we meet not only indifference, but sometimes conscious resistance, although this is a state program, in conducting lessons on the Basics of Orthodox Culture, through which moral life guidelines are instilled in a young person, principles of compassion and love for one's neighbour. All this cannot but be alarming, because the absence of these guidelines in the minds of a child or

adolescent directly affects his formation as a person, and, as a result, the formation of society, which will be the next generations of our fellow citizens.

The Perm land, unknown to us by the providence of God, is especially associated with the life and deeds of the representatives of the Imperial House. Within the Perm Territory, the uncle of the first Tsar from the Romanov family, Mikhail Feodorovich, suffered - boyar Mikhail Nikitich Romanov, and here, not far from Perm, the brother of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, was killed. On the Perm land, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, the sister of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, also accepted a martyr's death. As you know, Alapaevsk, until 1924 was part of the Perm province.

Saint Philaret, Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna, a contemporary of Emperors Alexander II, said: "The Prophet, between the fate of God throughout the earth, distinguishing the special fate of his anointed (Tsars), exclaimed that God did not leave man to offend them; He opens heaven and lets you hear from the bottom of the Creative Word ... do not touch my anointed ones ... ". However, the events of the early 20th century showed that people did not heed the words of the saint, were not afraid to break the word of God, spoken through the prophet: "do not touch my anointed ones" (Psalm 104; 15), were not afraid to cross the line beyond which our whole state chaos awaited, immersion in a civil fratricidal war and spiritual devastation. The consequences of this are well known to all of us.

Dear participants of the conference, I wish all of us fruitful and thoughtful work. Let the topics that will be voiced today give us not only new knowledge, but also contribute to our edification, so that the lessons that history has taught us over the past centuries become for us a solid foundation for our future life and work.

Thanks for attention!"



Anna V. Gromova, said – "These days, we, for the second time in the Perm Territory, have held the White Flower campaign. I want to thank the head of the Administration of the Governor of the Perm Territory, Alexander N. Smertin, who did the almost impossible: in the context of a pandemic, we were able to carry out our plans again, like last year. The Perm Metropolitanate made a huge contribution to the campaign and other events within the framework of the III Annual Perm Scientific and Educational Readings "History of the Imperial House of Romanovs". I want to express my gratitude to His Eminence Methodius, Metropolitan of

Perm and Kungur and the entire team that works with him. All diocesan departments worked, practically all parishes were involved, pupils of parish schools participated. It was noticeable. We held a wonderful White Flower campaign. The event proves again and again that the famous thesis: "Orthodoxy. Autocracy. Narodnost" is always relevant for Russia. Today we say it differently: "Power. Society. Church", but these words symbolize the same tradition that is always preserved in our historical code. No matter how hard the representatives of the public try to guide our country along the path of creation, along the path of preserving traditions, along the path of protecting traditional values, this is impossible without the Church."

During the two days of the conference "Under the Romanovs scepter. On the 300th anniversary of the proclamation of Russia as an Empire" leading teachers of Russian universities, historians studying the topic of the Romanov Imperial House, employees of Russian archives in Russia and the CIS countries made reports.

First report was "Mikhail Feodorovich Romanov - founder of the Dynasty Romanovs" by Vladimir Mikhailovich Lavrov, Doctor of History, Professor of the Nikolo-Ugreshskaya Theological Seminary (Moscow).

"Acceptance by Peter I of the title "The Great, Father of the Fatherland and Emperor", Marina Olegovna Logunova, PhD (History), Chief Researcher of the State Museum of St. Petersburg History (online report)

"Center and provinces of the Romanov empire (second half of the XVIII - XIX centuries): in search of the ideal model of regional management", Mikhailov Andrey Yurievich, PhD (History), Associate Professor of Kazan Federal University

"House of the Romanovs in the historical memory of the peoples of Perm Prikamye", Alexander Chernykh, Corresponding Member of Russian Academy of Sciences, (Perm); and Artem Viktorovich Vostroknutov, PhD (History), Senior Lecturer Perm State Humanitarian and Pedagogical University

"The disappearance of the Sovereigns. Legends of a posthumous fate of Alexander I and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich", Leonid Abramovich Yuzefovich, writer, award winner of Big Book and National Bestseller, PhD (History), (St. Petersburg)

"Participation of Alexander Skarlatovich Sturdza, the grandson of Moldova Ruler Sturdza in the formation of the main vectors of Russian Empire Policy in the reign of Alexander I", Maria Igorevna Degtyareva, Doctor of Philosophy, PhD (History), Perm Uspensky Nunnery.



"The policy of Alexander II in Central Asia in the assessments of the Russians conservatives", Alexey Mikhailovich Ipatov, PhD (History), Senior Researcher of the Air Force Academy named after Professor N.E. Zhukovsky and Yu.A. Gagarin "(Voronezh City)

*"The Eastern question during the reign of Alexander II (according to the memoirs of Princess E.M. Yurievskaya)", Sergey Nikolaevich Plotnikov, PhD (History), Associate Professor of Perm State National Research University;
And Galina Nikolaevna Plotnikova, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department history and archaeology of the Perm State national research university*

"The population of the outskirts of the Russian Empire in perception of eldest sons of Alexander II", Feodor Ilyich Melentiev, PhD (History), chief specialist of the State Archives of the Russian Federation (Moscow).

Presentation of the collected articles of the Second Annual Perm Scientific and Educational Readings "History of Imperial Romanov House", Sergey Vasilievich Neganov, Director of the Perm State Archive of Social and Political History.

"Journey to the Caucasus of Emperor Alexander III in 1888", Anna Vitalievna Gromova, PhD (History), Head of the International Centre "Charity in history" of the Institute of General History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Chairman of "Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society "(Moscow).

"Massandra - Crimean Estate of Emperor Alaxander III. History and the Present", Alexander Petrovich Balinchenko, Director of Alupka Palace-Park Museum-Reserve, Svetlana Aronovna Verhovskaya, head of the department of of Alupka Palace-Park Museum-Reserve.

"Abas-Tumansky Recluse: Heir Tsarevich George Alexandrovich", Igor Viktorovich Zimin, Doctor of History, Professor of the First St. Petersburg State Medical University named after Academician I.P. Pavlov.

"Imperial Society of Oriental Studies 1901-1917", Svetlana Vladimirovna Belchinkova, Head of Scientific Publishing Department of "Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society", Post-graduate of the Institute of General History of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow).

"About the Residence of the Grand Duke Nikolai Konstantinovich in Tashkent (1891-1918)", Alijan Vakhobovich Makhkamov, Deputy Director of the National Archives of Uzbekistan.

"Tashkent Palace of the Romanovs in archival photographs and documentary films (according to documents of the National Archive of Cinema and Photo Documents of Uzbekistan)", Zulfiya Minmnirovna Suleimanova, Head of the Department of the National Archive of Cinema and Photo Documents of Uzbekistan.

"Commencement of the Trans-Siberian Railway construction", Vladimir Mikhailovich Khrustalev, PhD (History), Chief Specialist of the State Archives of the Russian Federation (Moscow).

"The Heir Tsarevich Nikolai Alexandrovich in Omsk: 130th anniversary of the Highest Visit", Natalia Vladimirovna Elizarova, PhD (History), Leading Archivist of the Omsk Region Historical Archive.

"Nicholas II and His Role in the Creation of the Basic State Laws of 1906", Sergey Viktorovich Kulikov, PhD (History), Senior Researcher, St. Petersburg Institute of History of the Russian Academy of Sciences (online report).



"Activities of the Grand Duke Nikolai Konstantinovich in Turkestan", Anna Mikhailovna Lavrenova, PhD (History), Leading Specialist of the State Archives of the Russian Federation (Moscow).

"The Perm Smyshlyaev Family and their relationship with the Imperial Romanov House", Archpriest Alexy Marchenko, Doctor of History, Doctor of Church History, Head of the Department of the All-Church Postgraduate and Doctoral Studies named after Saints Cyril and Methodius (Moscow).

"Tax policy of the Romanovs in the Kama region in the 17th - 18th centuries.", Anna Alekseevna Kosmovskaya, PhD (History), Associate Professor of the Department of Humanitarian and Socio-Economic Disciplines of the Perm State Pharmaceutical Academy.

June 15: Round Table "Romanov House: Area of Memory"

Presentation of the book *"Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich: The Path of the Russian Conservative. To the 130th anniversary inauguration of the Moscow General Governor"*, Dmitry Mikhailovich Sofin, PhD (History), Associate Professor of Perm State National Research University.

"National Theme in the Coronation of the Last Three Russian Emperors", Inessa Nikolaevna Slyunkova, Doctor of Architecture, Correspondent Member of the Russian Academy of Architecture and

Construction Sciences, Chief Researcher, Research Institute of Theory and the History of Fine Arts of the Russian Academy of Arts (Moscow) (online report).

"The case of the murder of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich in Perm: source studies", Lyudmila Anatolyevna Lykova, Doctor of History, Chief Specialist of the Russian State Archive of Social and Political History (Moscow).

"Saint Petersburg and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich", Andrey Alexandrovich Zhonson, grand-nephew of the Grand Duke's Secretary N.N. Johnson (St. Petersburg) (in video format).

"Perpetuation of the memory of the Alapaevsk martyrs in the Kaliningrad region: experience and perspectives", Albert Alimovich Adylov, leading specialist of the Baltic Federal University named after I. Kant (Kaliningrad).

"The search for the place of murder of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and his secretary N.N. Zhonson", Andrey Igorevich Bezmaternykh, Senior Investigator-Criminalist of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation (Yekaterinburg).

"On the first place of residence of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich during his Perm exile", Sergei Neganov, Director of the Perm State Archive of Social and Political History.

"Two Michaels. Perpetuation of the memory of the Romanov family on Perm Land. The Program "The Romanov Dynasty: Permian period", Lyubov Pavlovna Markova, Head of Library number 32, Educational Centre "Library of Spiritual Revival" of "Association of Municipal Libraries", Perm.

"Diary of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, 1892: World of Grand Ducal Childhood", Lev Valentinovich Pereskokov, Deputy Chairman of Perm Regional Branch of the All-Russian Society of Monuments Protection; and Anna Viktorovna Pereskokova, Deputy Head of Department, Perm State Archive of Social and Political History.

The event ended with a musical composition dedicated to the saints of the Perm land, performed by the vocal group "Horus-Quartet".

Broadcast of the conference "Under the Romanov sceptre. To the 300th anniversary of the proclamation of Russia as an Empire" can be viewed on You-tube by the links:

- Broadcast June 14:

<https://youtu.be/Jlqt1Qn0ecU>

- Broadcast June 15:

<https://youtu.be/WOwiZKvZB1A>

Perm scientific and educational readings "History of the Imperial House of Romanov" was the second session of the conference: the first session was held in Kaliningrad on June 4 and was devoted to the discussion of issues within the framework of the thematic block "Russian Empire: Projection to the West", and the third will be held in Kazan on July 22-23, devoted to the comparison of the Russian Empire with other empires of the East and West.



Video – 1) <https://vesti-perm.ru/pages/cfc7403b3f0545bfbf18996f2360e01f> (Scroll down)

2) <https://smotrim.ru/video/2308160>

Residents of Bryansk city honoured the memory of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich

After the death of Grand Duke George Alexandrovich in 1899, the Brasovo estate with all the farmsteads and forests became the property of the heir, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich. June 12 is the day of his memory. He was the first representative of the Imperial family who died at the hands of the Bolsheviks. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich was killed along with his friend and secretary Nikolai Zhonson on the night of June 12-13, 1918 in the vicinity of Perm.

The procession took place from the walls of the church in the name of the Holy New Martyrs and Confessors of Russia to the memorial stone on the site of the Grand Duke's former palace in Lokot village (one of the villages which belongs to Brasovo estate).

The procession of parishioners and pilgrims was led by the dean of the Brasovo church district, priest Arkady Kunegin. A memorial service was held at the memorial stone and flowers were laid.



"Under the shadow of the Brasovsky alleys"

The holiday "Under the shadow of the Brasovsky alleys", dedicated to the House of the Romanovs, took place on June 14-15 in the village of Lokot, Brasovsky district.

On Friday, June 14, the traditional interregional festival-competition of the Russian romance "Lokotsky wondrous alleys" was opened. For the sixth time it brought together lovers and admirers of this musical art. In the afternoon, an exhibition was opened in the cultural centre named after the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich (Lokot village, Pobedy street, 31).

On June 15, the main celebration took place at the site near the fountain of the Palace-Park Ensemble. Guests and residents were able to plunge into the atmosphere of the life of a noble estate of the late 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, to become participants in a theatrical performance, to see celebrities who visited the estate of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich. Throughout the holiday, the "Brasovskaya Yarmarka" (Fair) with shopping stalls and children's attractions was opened. A special place was devoted to the open-air exhibition of works by the participants of the interregional plein air "Under the shadow of Brasovsky alleys".

In the evening was held a concert program with the participation of the groups of the Bryansk Regional Philharmonic Society "Art-class" and "ERkleZ". There was rewarding and gala-concert of the winners of the VI interregional festival-competition of Russian and it all ended with festive fireworks.

The park of the Brasov estate of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich has been transformed beyond recognition. The reconstruction has not yet been completed, but the locals admire the flower beds, fountains and listen to the singing of birds hiding in old linden trees.

Small and large fountains have already been built at the site, work is underway in the stalls, and paths have been laid. As it became known, earlier this part of the estate looked like the coat of arms of the Russian Empire from a bird's eye view.

The revived park was filmed from a bird's eye view. The video, made with the help of a drone, was shared by a local resident Vladimir Ivanchenkov. He said that the fountains and porter were filmed from a height of one hundred meters, and the park was filmed from a height of two hundred meters.

Video - <https://youtu.be/nWLkRUkpZ1U>



The exhibition "Pious Konstantinovichi" opened in the Volokolamsk Kremlin

On June 26, the "Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society" with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Moscow Region opened the exhibition "Pious Konstantinovichi". The exposition is located in the halls of the Volokolamsk Kremlin Museum and Exhibition Complex, in the city of Volokolamsk near Moscow.

The exhibition opens a page of Russian history talking about the representatives of the Imperial House of Romanov, whose main goal was to serve Russia, its glory and prosperity. It is dedicated to the life and charity of the August Owner of the Ostashevo estate near Moscow, Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich and his wife Grand Duchess Elizabeth Mavrikievna (nee Princess of Saxe-Altenburg), his daughters Tatiana Konstantinovna and Vera Konstantinovna, and also the fate of the Konstantinovich Princes of Imperial Blood.

Visitors will learn about the upbringing in the Grand Ducal family, distinguished by the strength of the conjugal union and love of children. The Grand Duke developed independence and discipline in his children, taught them to work, paid special attention to spiritual development, fostering interest in native literature and theatre.



"I would like to thank the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society and its leader Anna Vitalievna Gromova. This is a titanic work - to collect the exhibits bit by bit, systematize them so as to tell a story that will not leave anyone indifferent," said Vice Governor of the Moscow Region Natalya Virtuozova. - It is extremely important for our ancient cities to open such exhibitions. This is both a tourist flow and economic development".

"Through the prism of the Grand Ducal family, we can see our great past. The principle of life that Imperial Russia commanded us: to take care of our neighbors, to guard the country. This is what our exhibition is about," Gromova said.

"The exhibition from the Volokolamsk Kremlin will be moved to the building that Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich personally built for ordinary rural children," said Mikhail Sylka, head of the Volokolamsk city district.

The museum will be opened on September 5 in the historical school building of the Ministry of Public Education. The Ostashevo estate is being restored with funds from the Governor's grant for winning the Territory of Growth Competition.

"We hope that the appearance of the museum will attract a tourist flow. This is exactly what the Imperial Route project is aimed at," said Natalia Chechel, Deputy Director of the Department of Museums of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

Since 1903, a manor house near Moscow in the village of Ostashevo, located on the right bank of the Ruza River, has become a favorite place of solitude and quiet suburban life for the Grand Duke family. The estate appeared at the end of the 18th century; at the end of the 19th century its owners were the children of the Moscow businessman Konstantin Kapitonovich Ushkov.

Every year the Konstantinovichs came to Ostashevo. The sons of the Grand Duke - especially Princes Konstantin, Oleg and Igor - were enthusiastically engaged in agriculture, farming, bred hunting dogs, and set up a stud farm. In letters to each other, the brothers enthusiastically discussed the state of meadows, mowers, stables, good harvesting of honey, the construction of a highway, etc. The Konstantinovichs hoped to retain Ostashevo after the revolution and develop it.

One of the sections of the exposition is dedicated to the participation of the Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna in the glorification of the Russian saints: St. Theodosius Bishop of Chernigov, St. Joasaph of Belgorod, the Venerable Princess Euphrosyne of Polotsk, Holy Patriarch Ernest.

Among the central themes of the exhibition is the feat of arms of the five sons of the Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich - Princes of the Imperial blood Oleg, Igor, Gabriel, John and Konstantin Konstantinovich, who took part in the First World War. Three Princes of the Imperial blood - John, Igor, Konstantin were martyred together with the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and the sister of the Martha and Mary Convent Varvara Yakovleva, Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich, his assistant Feodor Remez and Prince Vladimir on July 18 years near Alapaevsk. Visitors will also learn about the life in exile of the surviving representatives of this Grand Ducal family.

The exhibition will feature over 300 unique exhibits: historical photographs, documents and museum items, including recreated military



uniforms, cadet and school student uniforms. The exposition will be supplemented with multimedia: documentaries and newsreels. Materials for the exhibition, including those provided by the State Historical Museum, the Museum-Reserve "Muranovo Estate" named after F.I. Tyutchev, the Union of Philocartists of Russia. The main part of the exposition is formed by objects and photographs from private collections in Moscow and St. Petersburg.



The Pious Konstantinovichs exhibition will mark a new stage in the creation of a museum dedicated to the Grand Duke's family. It will be housed in the historical building of the two-year school of the Ministry of Public Education, opened in Ostashevo in 1914 in memory of Oleg Konstantinovich, Prince of Imperial Blood, who died on the front of the First World War on October 12, 1914. The restoration and museumification of the historic building are carried out on the initiative and with the participation of the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society Foundation with the support of the Volokolamsk City District administration and personally the

head of Mikhail Ivanovich Sylka. The museum will become one of the central objects of display of the federal historical and cultural tourism project "The Imperial Route" in the Moscow region.

Video - <https://www.tvc.ru/news/show/id/214301/>



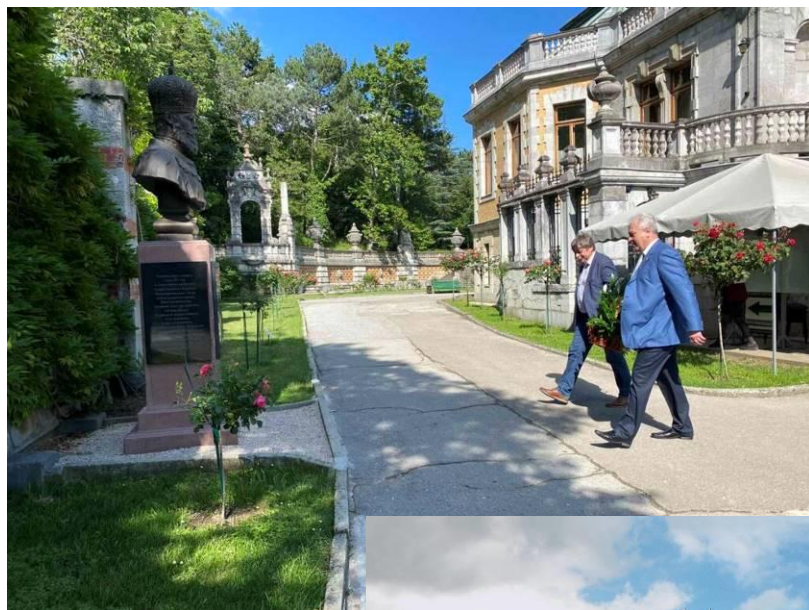
The exhibition "Happy to be at home again" is about Emperor Alexander III and family

In Crimea, Gatchina Museum presents an exhibition dedicated to the life of the family of Emperor Alexander III in Gatchina Palace. From June 12 to October 25, 2021, Crimean residents and tourists will see part of the collection of the Gatchina Palace, as a part of the Massandra Intermuseum Exhibition, on the 3rd floor of the Massandra Palace.

The title of the exhibition is "Happy to be at home again. The Family of Alexander III in Gatchina" and recalls an entry that the Emperor left in October 1893 in his Memorial Book when he arrived at his beloved Gatchina Palace for the last time. The inscription at the pedestal of the monument to Alexander III, opened on June 5 in Gatchina with the participation of Russian President V.V. Putin, also recalls this record.

Vasily Pankratov, director of the Gatchina Museum, began his speech with the words of gratitude for the inter-museum cooperation: "Blessed is the director who helps to strengthen the museum space. We dreamed of big projects with

Crimean palaces for so many years, but we didn't succeed for a long time. However, relatively little time has passed and now the Alupka Museum-Reserve is at the head of these events. Such projects give everything - experience, knowledge, self-awareness to museums that they are needed and important". Vasily Yuryevich wished the museum-reserve as many such large-scale cultural projects as possible.



The heads of the museums solemnly laid flowers at the bust of the Emperor Alexander III – The Peacemaker, at the western facade of the Massandra Palace. As Alexander Petrovich noted, "there are always fresh flowers near the monument - visitors to the museum bring them."





The exhibition presents 53 exhibits, including:

- a model of the monument to Alexander III by Paolo Trubetskoy of 1905, (Video - <https://youtu.be/T33hJi1nvL4>)
- the dish "Rooster and Chicken" of 1892, from which the Imperial Porcelain Factory, began a famous series of works, made for a unique end XIX century technology of underglaze painting, commissioned by Alexander III. (Video - <https://youtu.be/mFXfzE7q0mc>)
- portrait of the first owner of the Gatchina Palace G.G. Orlov of the 1770s,
- portrait of Grand Duke Pavel Petrovich of the 1780s,
- painting "Oath of Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovich" by B.P. Villevalde, 1861,
- an image of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich in drawing, by K.V. Lemokh in 1892,
- paintings from the ceremonial reception rooms of Alexander III,
- porcelain vases made by the Royal Porcelain Manufactory, purchased by the Grand Duchess Ksenia Alexandrovna in Denmark in the late 19th - early 20th centuries;
- a bag of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich produced by the Drew and Sons workshop, England, early 20th century. (Video - <https://youtu.be / UDHZVurwQmA>)

The intermuseum exhibition on the 3rd floor of the Massandra Palace is opened until October 25.



Exhibition "Testament of Peter the Great" opened

On June 11, the thematic exposition "Testament of Peter the Great" was opened in Nizhny Novgorod., It is timed to coincide with the celebration of the Day of Russia and dedicated to the historical tradition of worshipping the memory of citizen Minin by the Rulers of the Russian state.



The exhibition was organized by the Nizhny Novgorod regional department of the Russian Geographical Society, the Nizhny Novgorod regional historical and cultural public organization "Petrovsky Union" and the Minin University.

According to legend, on May 30, 1722, Emperor Peter the Great visited the grave of Kuzma Minin in the Transfiguration Cathedral of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin, bowed to the ground and said: "This is the true savior of the Fatherland!"

In Nizhny Novgorod, an act of national unity took place - the ruler of Russia bowed to the people. The patriotic act of the reformer Tsar laid the foundation for the nationwide veneration of the memory of the first citizen of Russia, became a covenant for the descendants to worthily preserve the memory of the civil and military feat of their ancestors. Since that time, the Russian Sovereigns considered it their duty when visiting Nizhny Novgorod to pay tribute to the memory of the national hero. In Soviet times, the tradition was cut short.

In 2000 and 2006, the head of state, Vladimir Putin, twice visited the Archangel Michael Cathedral of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin, where the ashes of the national hero now rest, reviving the patriotic tradition established by Emperor Peter the Great.

"For centuries, Nizhny Novgorod was the keeper of the foundations of the Russian statehood. The revival and development of tradition has a deep socio-political, historical and memorial significance - it contributes to the formation of images and meanings that affirm the unity of the people and the state in the public consciousness," says the chairman of the Petrovsky Union Sergei Malinovsky.



"Popularization of this historical tradition occupies an important place in the educational activities of our department. In 2015, the information stands "Testament of Peter the Great" were demonstrated at the festival of the Russian Geographical Society, and in 2018 the article "The Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin. Testament of Peter the Great".

"The organization of such exhibitions within the walls of Minin University is also a tool for the patriotic and professional education of our students," noted the acting Rector of Minin University Viktor Sdobnyakov.

Within the framework of the Tsar's days, three exhibitions were opened at once in Kaliningrad

On June 3, three expositions were opened at once in the Kaliningrad Regional Museum of History and Art. Among them are "From Kingdom to Empire" from the Military-Historical Museum of Artillery, Engineering Troops and Signal Corps, a photo-documentary exhibition "You, Like a Phoenix, Came Out of the Fire ... » from the State Memorial Museum of Defence and Siege of Leningrad, and "The 300th Anniversary of the History of the Imperial House of Romanovs in the Graphics of the 19th – 20th Centuries," facsimile images of engravings and lithographs from the Kaluga Museum of Fine Arts.

The events were initiated by the Kaliningrad branch of the World Russian People's Council, the Deputy Plenipotentiary of the Russian President in the North-West Federal District Roman V. Balashov and the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society and are dedicated to the 300th anniversary of the proclamation of the Russian Empire by Peter the Great.

Archbishop Seraphim of Kaliningrad and the Baltic, Deputy Plenipotentiary of the President of the Russian Federation in the North-West Federal District Roman Balashov, Chairman of "Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society" Anna Gromova, Minister for Culture and Tourism Of the Kaliningrad Region Andrey Ermak, Minister of Culture of the Kaluga Region Pavel Suslov, Director of the Museum of Defence and Siege of Leningrad Elena Lezik, Deputy Director of the Military Historical Museum of Artillery, Engineering Troops and Signal Corps of St. Petersburg Sergey Efimov attended the opening ceremony, as well as young army soldiers, cadets, and volunteers.



The exhibition "From Kingdom to Empire"

In the year of the 300th anniversary of the conclusion of the Nystadt Peace between Russia and Sweden and the proclamation of Peter the Great as the All-Russian Emperor, military relics tells about the glorious pages of Russian history in Kaliningrad. Among the most iconic exhibits are leather leggings (protective bootlegs) with spurs, which were on Peter I during the Battle of Poltava on June 27, 1709. It was in this battle that the fate of Russia was decided.



The posthumous bronze mask of the first Russian Emperor reminds of the regiments of the Russian regular army established by him. On the inside - the monogram of Peter and the inscription "L.- Gv. The Keksholm Regiment of the Livonian 1700-1710-1900". The original for it was probably a death mask made in 1725 by the sculptor Bartolomeo Carlo Rastrelli, who, on the day of the Emperor's death, was summoned to the palace to take plaster casts of the face, arms and legs, as well as to take accurate measurements of the body of Peter I.



In addition, the exposition contains a gun and a pistol made by Tula craftsmen (1755) that belonged to Elizaveta Petrovna. The Empress became interested in hunting in her youth, under the influence of her nephew Peter II. A long

series of hunts, in which the "daughter of Petrov" took part already as "the Autocrat of the All-Russian", began in Moscow, where she moved in 1742. An English resident at the Russian court told his government: "The Empress is extremely addicted to hunting: ministers rarely find a chance to report serious matters to her." Nevertheless, the game of hunting did not prevent Elizabeth from triumphantly defeating Frederick the Great in the Seven Years War and annexing the Prussian lands to Russia.



Also on display are: a grenadier's hat and a cartridge bag of a soldier of the Holstein troops of the Russian army (the Duchess's Regiment) - monuments of the short reign of Peter III; hussar saber of the late 18th century; shako of the lower ranks of the Guards crew, associated with the name of Alexander I and appeared due to the events that took place on the territory of Prussia (now the Kaliningrad region) in 1807; spoon, with which Emperor Nicholas II tasted soldier's food on July 30, 1901.



The exhibition "From Kingdom to Empire" runs until August 29, 2021

"You, Like a Phoenix, Came Out of the Fire ... »

Is a photo-documentary exhibition of works by the front-line artist Alexander Alexandrovich Troshichev, who painted snipers of the Leningrad Front.

The exhibition "300th anniversary of the history of the Imperial House of Romanov in the graphics of the XIX - XX centuries" presents facsimile images of engravings and lithographs from the historical collection of A.S. Gershelman from the funds of the Kaluga Museum of Fine Arts.

There are portraits of representatives of the Imperial House of Romanov and famous personalities, views of residences, palaces and temples in Moscow and St. Petersburg, created by Russian and foreign masters in the 19th - early 20th centuries.



The Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society had prepared a guidebook and souvenir products with QR codes, by which multimedia content was available.

The exhibition is complemented by unique items that belonged to members of the Imperial House of Romanov, provided by the collector V.A. Skarzhinskas and from the collection of the Kaliningrad Regional Museum of History and Art.

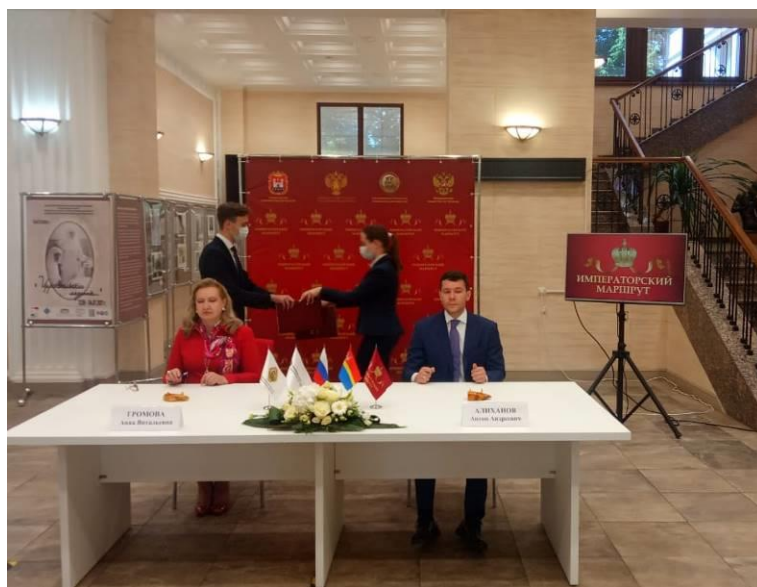
The exhibition will run at the Kaliningrad Regional Museum of History and Art until August 4, 2021.

"These stories were never mainstream": Alikhanov on the visits of the Romanov family to the Kaliningrad region

The *Imperial Route* will be launched in the Kaliningrad Region - the region has joined this national tourism project. The agreement was signed by the governor Anton Alikhanov, the chairman of the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society Anna Gromova and the Federal Agency for Tourism, on June 6, 2021.

"The *Imperial Route*" occupies a special place, in terms of large-scale regional coverage and historical concept, it has no analogues. And today, 21 regions have joined the route - the Kaliningrad region, in the past - the territory of East Prussia, where there are many parallels in Russian history. For example, Peter came here with his Embassy and attended gunnery, and the Emperor Alexander I signed the Treaty of Tilsit with Napoleon", - said the head of the Federal Agency for Tourism Zarina Doguzova.

The government of the Kaliningrad region plans to make the *Imperial Route* in the form of a three-day sightseeing tour. The project is connected with a visit to the northern part of East Prussia of Peter the Great, the Emperor of Russia Alexander 1, as well as members of the Romanov Imperial House in the beginning of the 20th century.



"I am glad of what we have seen now, during our trip to the Kaliningrad region. We visited places associated with the military glory of the representatives of the Imperial House of the Romanovs. We visited the school, where the museum was created, in which the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna the

Younger, a pupil of the Grand Duchess Elizaveta Feodorovna and Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, in whose honour our Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society was named... These stories tell us about how the history of Russia is closely linked with the history of Europe", - said Anna Gromova.

The Governor stressed that the promotion of this national route will give a new impetus to the development of the region's tourism, as well as preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the region.

"In the post-Soviet period, they were more interested in the Teutonic period, and very little attention was paid to the study of the connections that Anna Vitalievna talks about. Now they have turned to this issue in a completely different way and have begun to actively work in this direction. It is sometimes really surprising for me to hear such stories, unfortunately, in recent years they have never been mainstream, so to speak. They were not focused on either within the framework of the educational program, school, secondary and higher education, nor, unfortunately, our guides did not particularly specialize in them, and this is exactly what our compatriot tourists from other regions would be, as it seems to me, very interested," said Anton Alikhanov.

Video - <https://kaskad.tv/novosti/27361-eti-istorii-nikogda-ne-byli-mejnstrimom-alikhanov-o-vizitakh-semi-doma-romanovykh-v-kaliningradskuyu-oblast>

Relics from the collection of the State Historical Museum were brought to Kaliningrad

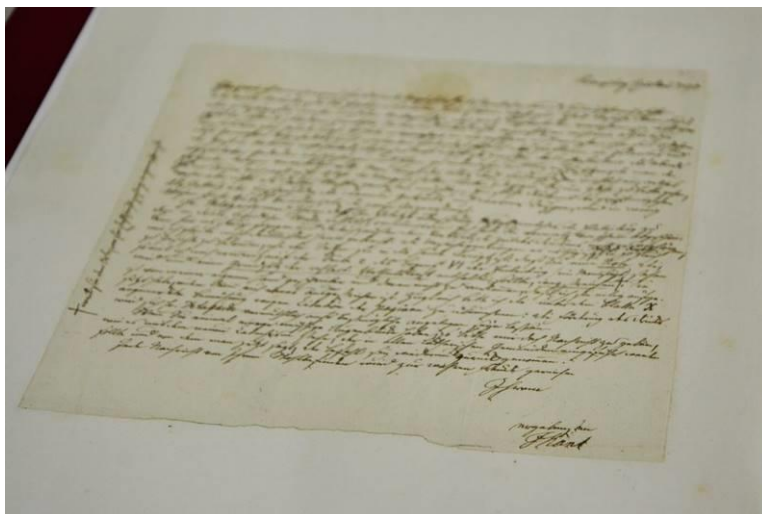
14 June. Kaliningrad.KP.RU - An exhibition from the collection of the State Historical Museum on Red Square was brought to the Kaliningrad Museum of History and Art for the first time. The event is special, timed to coincide with the upcoming 150th anniversary of the capital's museum and the 75th anniversary of Kaliningrad region.

This is a wonderful opportunity to trace the entire history of Russia by examining the exhibits. Here are old manuscripts, letters signed by the Tsars, a photograph of Emperor Nicholas II, embroidered folk clothes, painted wooden peasant dishes, military things, weapons and much more. More than 200 items in total.

There are some stories associated with all the exhibits. For example, in the showcase you will see a note by Leo Tolstoy. It turns out that once a peasant from the village of Gorodnya, this is the possession of Lev Nikolaevich, found two Arab coins of the 10th-11th centuries in the field, and gave them to the master. In 1896, the writer gave these coins to the chief curator of the State Historical Museum. He brought them in an envelope, which he personally signed. Coins are now kept in the numismatics department. And the envelope itself, signed by Tolstoy, was brought to Kaliningrad for the exhibition.

In a word, the emphasis is on memorial relics and personalities. The items were specially selected for the city and there are no random items here.

- "And in Kaliningrad, a unique autograph of Immanuel Kant appeared from the

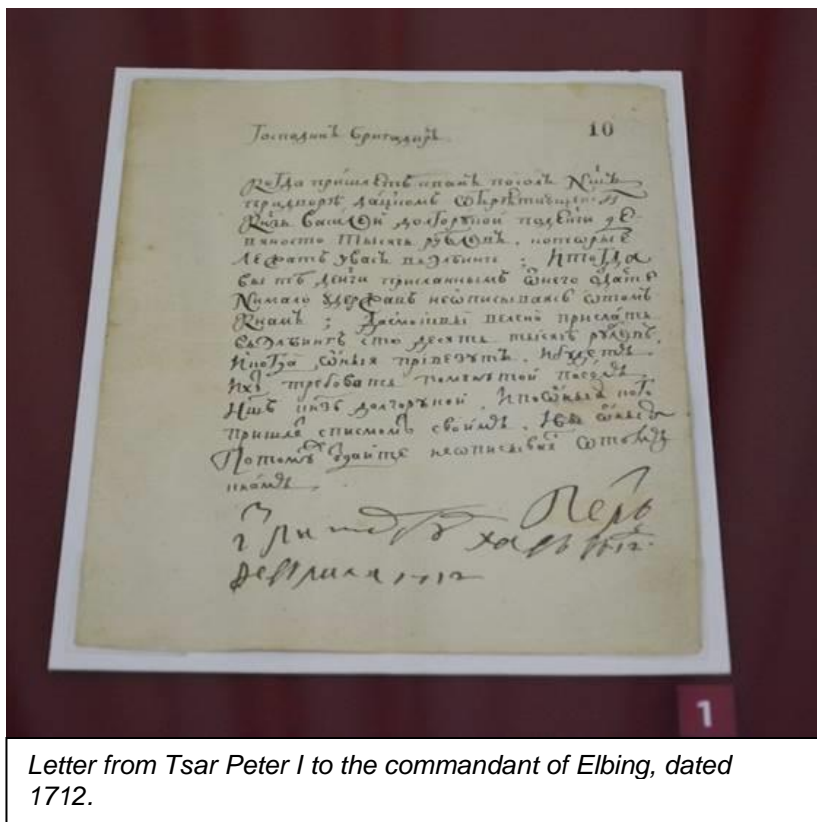


Kant's letter: small neat handwriting, dating "1790" and a modestly printed signature. The letter was addressed to the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Karl Christian Kiesewetter. It is dated March 25, 1790, and was sent by Immanuel Kant from Konigsberg.

collection of Count Orlov, materials related to cosmonaut Alexei Leonov, - says Andrei Yanovsky, deputy director of the State Historical Museum. - The exhibition should arouse the interest of the city residents. People often ask: "Is this the original? Is this a copy? " There are no copies at this exhibition! Only original things, only monuments of world importance, which can be the pride of any collection."

This letter is from the collection of Grigory Vladimirovich Orlov, privy councilor, senator and chamberlain, the last representative of the Catherine Orlov family. Gregory was one of the richest people in Russia and Europe at that time. Throughout his life, he bought up works of art and all kinds of rarities, formed a phenomenal collection of sculpture, painting and jewelry. Orlov was engaged in collecting, unique for that time - he collected autographs of great people from the XIV century to the XIX century. He had more than 4 thousand of them. He gave preferences to foreign celebrities. Among others, there was this very autograph of Kant, which was brought to Kaliningrad.

The exhibition also features items from the 18th century already associated with Russia. For example, a letter from Tsar Peter I to the commandant of Elbing from 1712 or the coronation cup of the Tsar, from which he drank.



Letter from Tsar Peter I to the commandant of Elbing, dated 1712.

There is a letter of Ivan the Terrible, the seal of the commander Barclay de Tolly, the documents of the participants of the Great Embassy of 1697, the autograph of the writer Andrei Bolotov, a handwritten collection belonging to the Governor-General of Konigsberg Vasily Suvorov, the will of Nikolai Karamzin, who described the city in Konigsberg and described the city in his "Notes of a Russian Traveler", the autograph of Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov ...

The exposition is complemented by beautiful paintings: portraits of Emperors, Empresses and merchants of the 19th century.

The exhibition "Relics and Masterpieces of the State Historical Museum" runs until October 3.

40th anniversary of canonization of Royal Martyrs to be celebrated at Romanov monument on Isle of Wight

June 2, 2021, Orthochristian.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the canonization of the Holy Royal Martyrs - Tsar Nicholas II and his family - by the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia.

To celebrate the momentous occasion, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Romanov Society in the UK has organized a weekend's worth of events. The Society was founded in 2015 in honour of St. Elizabeth to help spread knowledge about the Romanov Dynasty and the royal history of Great Britain and Russia in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The Society announces: "2021 is the 40th anniversary of the canonisation of St Elizabeth and the Imperial Family by the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia in 1981, and we are planning a celebration weekend around our monument on the Isle of Wight at the beginning of July."

"The main event of this celebration will be the placing of a plaque with soil from Ekaterinburg and Alapaevsk on the base of the Romanov monument."

The monument was unveiled in 2018 in honour of the 100th anniversary of the martyrdom of the Royal Family. Tsar Nicholas and his wife and children were martyred in Ekaterinburg, while Sts. Elizabeth and Barbara and those with them were martyred in Alapaevsk.

Events begin on Friday, July 2, and will continue through Sunday, July 4. The placing of the plaque and soil will take place on Saturday, July 3, from 11:30-1:00, with a moleben and blessing of the plaque by Fr. Paul Elliott, chancellor of the ROCOR Diocese of London and Western Europe.

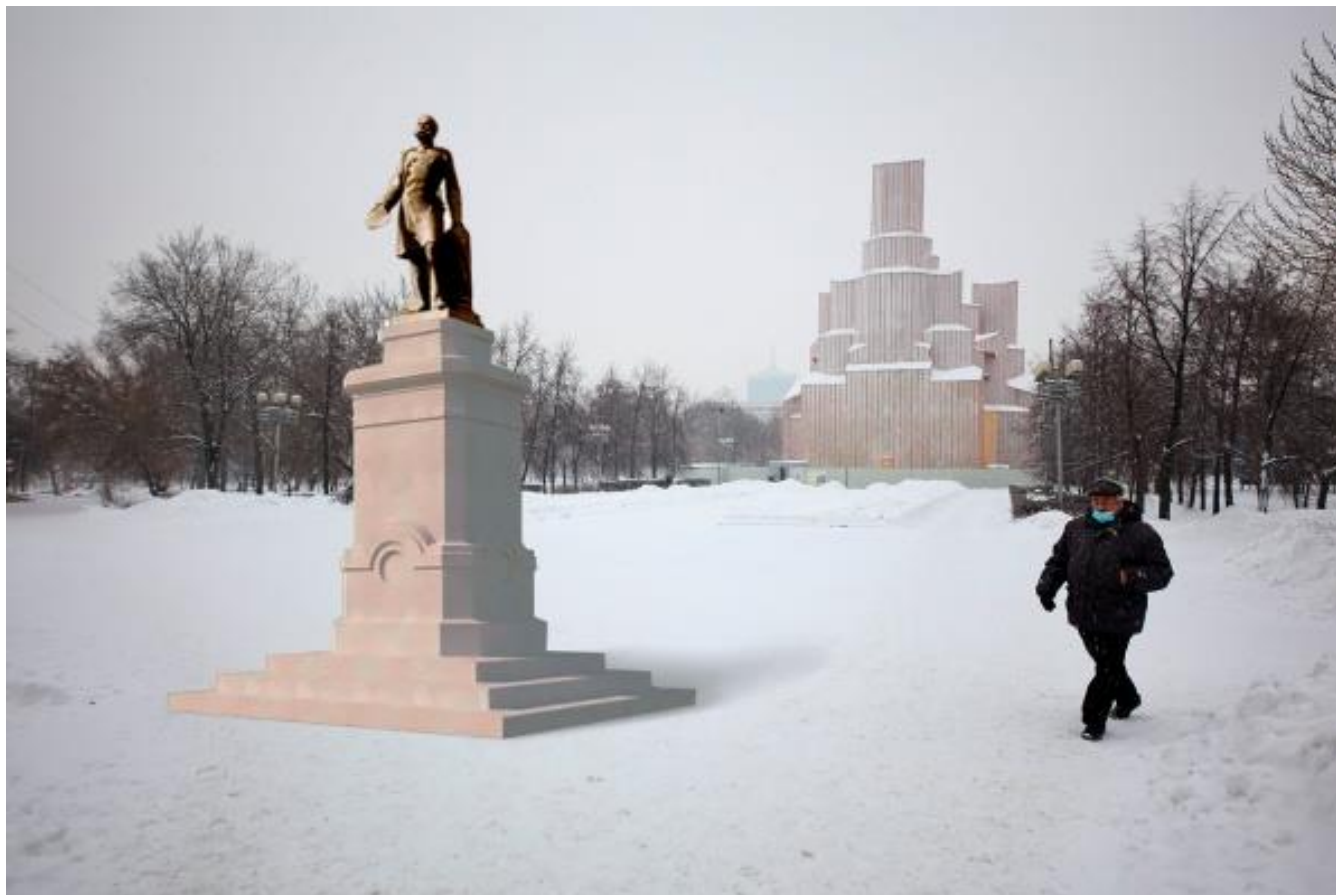
The event will also feature a speech by Princess Olga Romanoff, the President of the Romanov Family Association. Princess Olga is the granddaughter of Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, the sister of the martyred Tsar Nicholas II. Other events throughout the weekend include visits to churches and other sites connected with the Romanov family.



City Duma of Chelyabinsk approved the installation of a monument to Emperor Alexander II

Deputies of the Chelyabinsk City Duma allowed to erect a monument to Alexander II on the territory of the Scarlet Field. According to the press service of the City Duma, the memorial object is planned to be installed in front of the main entrance of the Alexander Nevsky Church.

“The church was built in 1907, and the area around the church was named Alexandrovskaya. The deputies expressed a common opinion that the installation of the monument will be another reminder that a careful attitude to every page of the history of our state is necessary,” the City Duma said.



Earlier it was reported that the initiator of the monument was the Chelyabinsk Metropolitanate of the Russian Orthodox Church, which enlisted the support of the authorities and the businessman Konstantin Malofeev. At the same time, a number of urban strata, from communists to urbanists, came out against the monument. Someone pointed out that the Scarlet Field has already developed its own symbolism, which is mostly Soviet: there is a monument to Lenin, an alley of pioneer heroes, and a palace of pioneers and schoolchildren named after Krupskaya, so the monument to the Emperor would be inappropriate.

Nikolai Antipin, deputy director of the United State Archives of the Chelyabinsk Region – “We decided to investigate how Alexander II is connected with our region, even before the idea of the monument appeared. In 2018 it marked the 200th anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, which prompted archivists to study this issue. Alexander II visited the South Urals in 1837, while still being the Tsarevich. He prayed in the Chelyabinsk Cathedral, was in Miass and Zlatoust. Alexander II got acquainted with the industry of our region, communicated with the Cossacks. It was after this visit that Aleksandrovskaya Sopka got its name. From a historical point of view, the figure of Alexander II is indisputable. He is called the Tsar-Liberator, and large-scale reforms were carried out under him. I believe that the monument will open a new page in the history of our city“.

The chief architect of Chelyabinsk, Pavel Krutolapov, approved the idea of the new monument – “In 1881, Alexander Nevsky Square appeared in Chelyabinsk, in the same year they began to build a chapel there. So, the context is still visible. At first, the sketch was a complete analogy of the monument to Alexander II, which once stood in Zlatoust. But we realized that it should be commensurate with the main dominant, that is, the Church. As a result, we carried out work to maintain proportions, made changes to the pedestal and the monument itself. And now we don't mind installing it.”



The monument to Emperor Alexander II was erected in Zlatoust in 1891. The one in Chelyabinsk will be a copy of it.

The secretary of the Chelyabinsk diocese, Archpriest Igor Shestakov, said that the installation of the monument is not an ideological precedent – “The point of erecting a monument to Alexander II is not at all to challenge that part of people who have a different system of values. We are returning to Chelyabinsk the names that made Russia famous. The idea of the monument is inextricably linked with the restoration of one of the most beautiful historical buildings - the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral. This will be historical justice. Let's abstract from ideology. They say that there are already monuments in the park. Yes, we have eclecticism, but this is what our city is good for. This is all part of our history - both the pioneers and the church.”



Emperor Nicholas II visit in Novospassky Monastery in Moscow

108 years ago, on June 8, 1913 (May 26 O.S.), as part of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the House of Romanov, the Imperial Family visited the Novospassky Monastery. It had become one of the centres for celebrations in Moscow. In those years, the Novospassky Monastery, located on the outskirts of Moscow, became the center of religious and moral education of the population. On the background of general cooling to faith, in the monastery, missionary studies and training of the illiterate were conducted. The Societies for Church Singing and Sobriety organized at the monastery was also numerous. The number of worshipers increased significantly - on Sundays and holidays, the churches of the monastery could not accommodate everyone.

Archimandrite Macarius (Gnevushev) made every effort to ensure that this celebration took place in the traditions of Russian life.



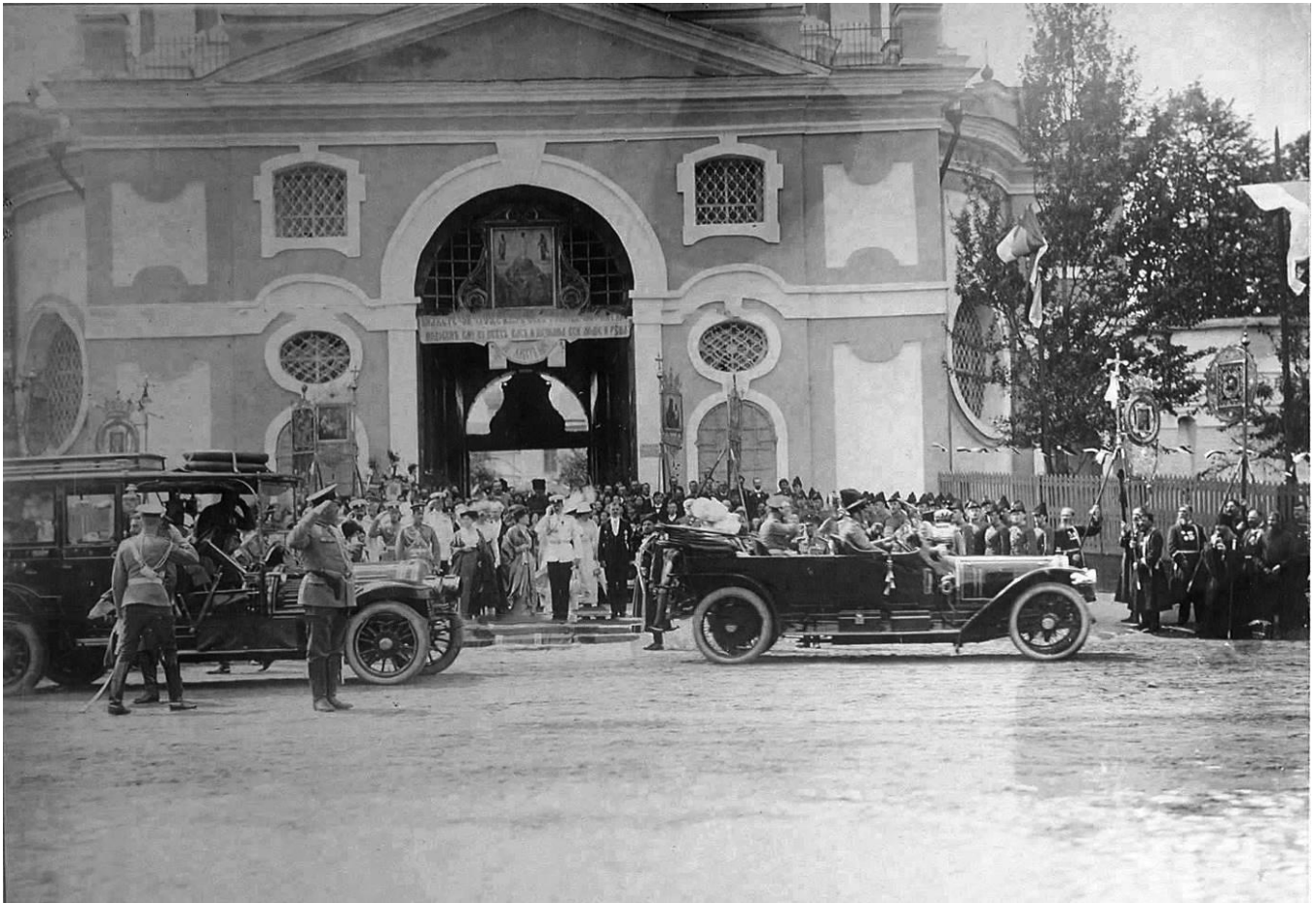
On May 26, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the morning, with a solemn ringing from the Transfiguration Cathedral to the square in front of the monastery, a procession of the cross went to meet the August Family. All the brethren of the monastery took part in it. Two hieromonks carried the miraculous Fedorovsky Icon of the Mother of God, with which the Elder Martha blessed her son Mikhail Feodorovich to reign.

After the celebration of the Divine Liturgy and the proclamation of the traditional many years, Archimandrite Macarius presented the Emperor with a copy of the miraculous image of the Savior Not Made by Hands. The folk choir under the direction of Hieromonk Arkady sang so harmoniously, beautifully and powerfully that the Emperor deigned to thank the monastery folk choir for the harmonious and beautiful singing, which performed the jubilee cantatas and troparion to the Feodorovskaya Icon of the Mother of God, the patroness of the Imperial family.

At the same time, a chapel was opened in the monastery in honour of the 300th anniversary of the House of Romanov.







From the diary of Emperor Nicholas II on May 26th. Sunday:

"From 10 o'clock. accepted deputations. At 11 o'clock I went with the children to the Novospassky monastery for mass. The metropolitan Macarius served. The synodal choir and the folk choir sang. After mass we went into the crypt to the tombs of our ancestors, where lithium was served.

Alexei arrived at the end of the mass. From there to the community of Ella. She gave us lunch. At 2 1/2 we went home...."



Activities in Tsarskoye Selo



"Sunbeam"

06/18/2021 - 120 years ago, on June 18, 1901, the fourth daughter of the Imperial couple, Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna, was born. By the time she appeared in the family, there were already three daughters - Olga, Tatiana and Maria.

Chubby, blue-eyed, with wheat-colored hair, Anastasia's features were very similar to her father, Emperor Nicholas II. She grew up as a mobile and energetic child, distinguished by a light and cheerful character. She was bolder than the other sisters and very witty. She loved to play forfeits, in rounders, she could endlessly rush around the palace for hours, playing hide and seek. She was inexhaustible for inventions - for example, she loved to paint the cheeks and noses of her sisters, brother and young ladies-in-waiting with fragrant carmine (red dye) and strawberry juice. With her light hand, it became fashionable to weave flowers and ribbons into her hair, which the girl was very proud of.



Anastasia was inseparable from her older sister Maria, adored her brother and could entertain him for hours when Alexei was in bed due to illness. Everyone noted that she had charm and was distinguished by the obvious talent of a comic actress, adoring to parody and imitate others, and she did it talentedly and funny.

French teacher Pierre Gilliard recalled Anastasia: "She was a darling - a drawback from which she improved over the years. Very lazy, as is sometimes the case with very capable children, she had an excellent pronunciation of French and acted out small theatrical scenes with real talent. She was so cheerful and so knew how to disperse the wrinkles of anyone who was out of sorts, that some of those around them began, remembering the nickname given to her mother at the English court, to call her "Sunbeam."

Like her sisters, Anastasia loved to draw, knitted, sewed, was fond of photography, which was fashionable at that time, and had her own photo album. She read the plays of Schiller and Goethe, loved Moliere, Dickens and Charlotte Brontë. I enjoyed playing guitar and balalaika with my brother. She played the piano well and willingly performed with her mother in four hands the plays of Chopin, Grieg, Rachmaninov and Tchaikovsky.

During the First World War, Anastasia, who was 13 years old, together with her sister Maria, visited the wounded soldiers in the hospital. With all their might, the Grand Duchesses tried to distract them from heavy thoughts, talked with them, gave concerts, wrote letters to relatives at their request.

Under arrest in Tobolsk and Yekaterinburg, in the very last months of her life, Anastasia found ways to cheer up and amuse those around her. Her smile was a bright ray of encouragement for everyone.



"Our Angel"

06/26/2021 - On June 26, 1899, Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna was born - the third daughter of Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna.

The baby was born healthy and strong, not inferior in this to older children, and was named after her grandmother - Empress Maria Feodorovna, who became her godmother.

From early childhood, everyone around them noted the good nature, cordiality, even, cheerful character and friendliness of Mary. Some compared her with an angel at one of the Gothic cathedrals in Europe, others with Botticelli's angels. Since then, her family called her so - "our angel".

When Mary grew up, many noted that this young girl in growth and strength went to her grandfather - Emperor Alexander III. English teacher Charles Sydney Gibbs said that at the age of eighteen she was surprisingly strong and sometimes, for the sake of a joke, she easily lifted him off the floor.

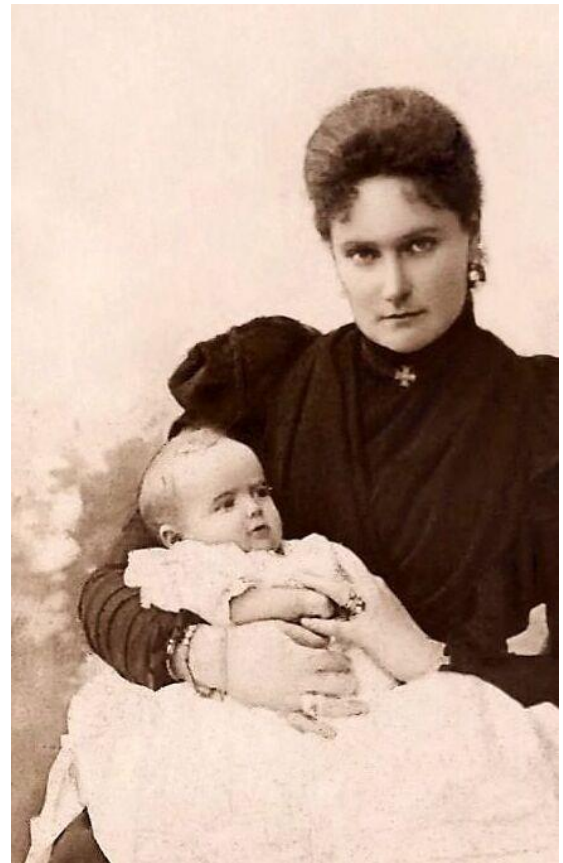
Maria, compassionate and peaceful by nature, always tried to reconcile everyone. She had a talent for drawing, she was good at making sketches, and with her left hand, but

she did not show interest in school activities.

This girl was completely subordinate to her enthusiastic and energetic younger sister - Anastasia. Maria and Anastasia were called the "little couple" as opposed to the "big couple" - Tatiana and Olga. Among the youngest children of the Imperial family, Maria was the most adult, therefore, over time, when the Empress had to leave with her older daughters, she was assigned the responsibility to look after Anastasia and Alexei. Most of all she loved to tinker and babysit the children.

The maid of honour of the Empress Sofya Yakovlevna Ofrosimova wrote about Maria with delight: "She can be safely called a Russian beauty. Tall, plump, with sable eyebrows, with a bright blush on an open Russian face, she is especially dear to the Russian heart. You look at her and involuntarily imagine her dressed in a Russian boyar sarafan; around her arms there are snow-white muslin sleeves, on a high-rise chest - semi-precious stones, and above a high white forehead - a kokoshnik with self-woven pearls. Her eyes illuminate the whole face with a special, radiant brilliance; they... at times seem black, long eyelashes cast a shadow on the bright blush of her delicate cheeks. She is cheerful and alive, but has not yet woken up for life; it is true that she conceals the immense strength of a real Russian woman. "

These forces were not destined to reveal themselves in full. On June 14, 1918, Maria celebrated her last, nineteenth, birthday in the Ipatiev house.





"Lark of happiness"

06/24/2021 - The life of Grand Duchess Alexandra Nikolaevna could become a plot for a fascinating novel. The third daughter of Emperor Nicholas I and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna was born on June 24, 1825 in Tsarskoye Selo. She received her name in honor of the Grand Duchess Alexandra Pavlovna (1783-1801), the Emperor's sister.



Peter Zabolotsky. Portrait of Grand Duchess Alexandra Nikolaevna. From watercolours by Vladimir Hau, 1843. 1907. Oil on canvas. "Tsarskoye Selo"

From early childhood, in her character and behaviour, she was not like her sisters. Rare beauty, vividly reminiscent of both the facial features of the mother and of her late grandmother, the Prussian queen Louise, was combined in the Grand Duchess with extraordinary talent.

There was something in her that instantly conquered all hearts. "A beloved image, a lark of happiness, radiating only joy around him," wrote her sister Olga, who, as no one knew, "what kind of tenderness and beauty of the soul lurked in this lovely creature ... Everyone in the house loved her, children of her age at court they idolized her ... The charm of her being was reflected in everything, whatever she did. " Adini, as her relatives called her, had a special musical talent. She selflessly listened to Beethoven's sonatas and symphonies, and at the age of thirteen she performed his works with a rare understanding for her age. She had an amazingly beautiful voice that spanned a full three octaves, and experts frankly admired such a rare and bright gift. Empress Alexandra Feodorovna did her best to promote the development of her daughter's vocal talent and invited a teacher from Italy. However, after a year of studies, the Grand Duchess' voice began to change, something disturbed the rhythm of breathing. Doctors suspected a lung disease.

Easy and simple with everyone, with a subtle soul and a sense of humour, Adini at the age of eighteen was

irresistible. Not surprisingly, the twenty-two-year-old Prince of Hesse Friedrich Wilhelm (1820-1884) lost his head over her. The wedding took place on January 16, 1844. It was a love marriage, which delighted the parents immensely.

But the happiness was short. A few months after the wedding, Alexandra was diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis. The course of the disease was complicated by pregnancy. The body of the Grand Duchess was completely exhausted.

On April 30, the Grand Duchess was transported to Tsarskoye Selo in the hope of recovery - in the second half of May, the young couple were planning to leave for Hesse. But due to Alexandra's deteriorating condition, the trip did not take place.

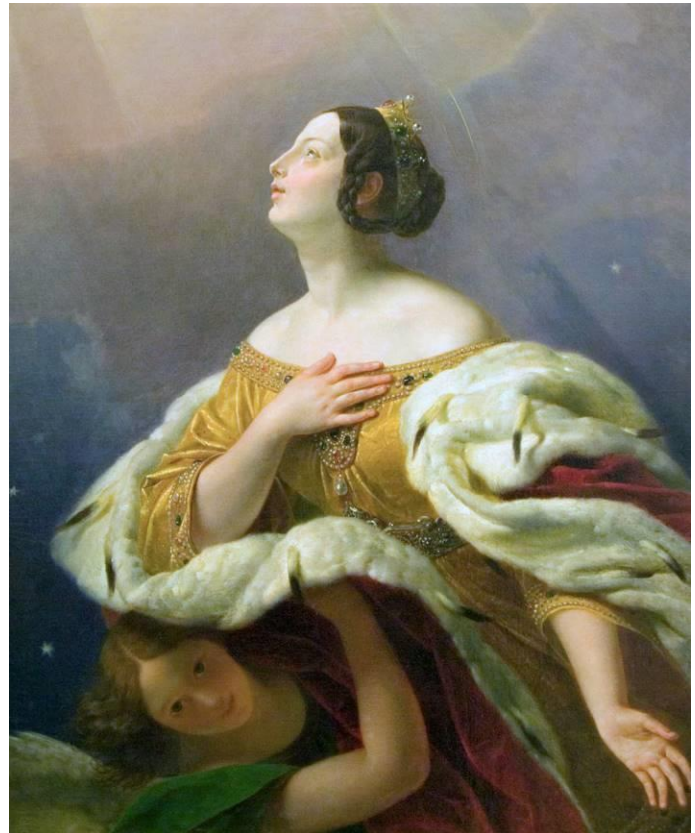
On the night of July 28-29, preterm labour began. "Between nine and ten o'clock, a boy was born to her. The child began to cry. This was her last joy on earth, a real miracle, the blessing of Heaven," Olga wrote.

However, the miracle did not happen. The boy died after only one hour. On the same day, Adini died. Alexandra Nikolaevna, Grand Duchess, Princess of Hesse-Kassel, died on July 29, 1844 in Tsarskoye Selo, before reaching her twentieth birthday.

"Be happy" were her last words. Adini fell asleep and "at four o'clock in the afternoon passed into another life. In the evening she was already lying, drowning in a sea of flowers, with a child in her arms, in the chapel of the Alexander Palace. I sprinkled on her chest the petals of a rose that I had brought

her the day before from a bush that grew under her window. The priests and deacons who served at the tomb could not sing and serve because of the sobs that choked them," Olga Nikolaevna wrote with sorrow.

The Imperial family and close entourage grieved at the death of Adini. "The Sovereign and Empress were in despair and for many years could not recover from this grief," wrote Baroness Maria Petrovna Fredericks. In the room of the palace where Alexandra died, a prayer room was set up, in which the icon "The Holy Queen Alexandra", painted by Karl Bryullov, was installed. On the icon, the artist depicted Adini in the image of the great martyr and made the portrait of his own free will and without remuneration.



Karl Bryullov. Holy Empress Alexandra (portrait of Grand Duchess Alexandra Nikolaevna). 1845. Oil on canvas. "Tsarskoye Selo"

On the first anniversary of the death of Alexandra Nikolaevna, a bust of the Grand Duchess by Ivan Vitali was installed in the Small Chapel, now lost, and some time later - a marble statue made by the same master: "Her statue in full height, holding a baby in her arms, stands on the clouds and is going to fly away. " Work on the creation of the monument began with the removal of the death mask that was kept in Vitali's workshop. Now this statue is in the Chapelle pavilion in the Alexander Park. In memory of the Grand Duchess Alexander Nikolaevna, the Alexandrinskaya Women's Hospital (on Nadezhdinskaya Street) with a church attached to it was opened in St. Petersburg, and an exemplary orphanage for girls was set up.



The 2022-calendars are arriving - The Orthodox calendar "Passion-bearers Nicholas and Alexander. The story of great love" for 2022 has already been released for sale.

The marriage of Emperor Nicholas II and Alexandra Feodorovna is called Holy. The last Emperor and Empress in the history of Russia carried their feelings through all trials and tribulations. The story of their love appears on the pages of the calendar in the letters of the August Spouses, diary notes and memoirs of contemporaries.



"Relics and Treasures of the Trinity-Sergius Lavra" - a new exposition is opened within the walls of the Moscow Region monastery. It is housed in the recently restored sacristy.

The sacristy of the Holy Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius for centuries has kept the objects of church art created in the monastery or donated to it. 100 years ago, all the treasures passed from the monastery to the ownership of the museum organized here. The new exposition opens with a gallery of portraits - a mini-Tretyakov Gallery. Images of Emperors in turn adorned the chambers of the governors of the Lavra.

And then you can see the contributions made by the rulers of Russia in different periods. Here are the church vestments personally embroidered by Empress Anna Ioannovna. And this robe was sewn from the fabric of her coronation dress. And these are the covers for liturgical vessels presented by Catherine II. Elizaveta Petrovna, who, as you know, walked to the Lavra on a pilgrimage, did not deprive the monastery of attention. The Empress walked a couple of kilometers, and then returned to the palace in a carriage, the next day continuing her journey.

Metropolitan Platon Levshin was a reformer of the Lavra, which was assigned a whole hall of the renovated exposition.

Lyubov Shitova, leading researcher of the Sergiev Posad History and Art Museum-Reserve, the author of the exposition: "He completely rebuilt the Lavra. He laid the so-called prospectuses; he repaired all the cathedrals.

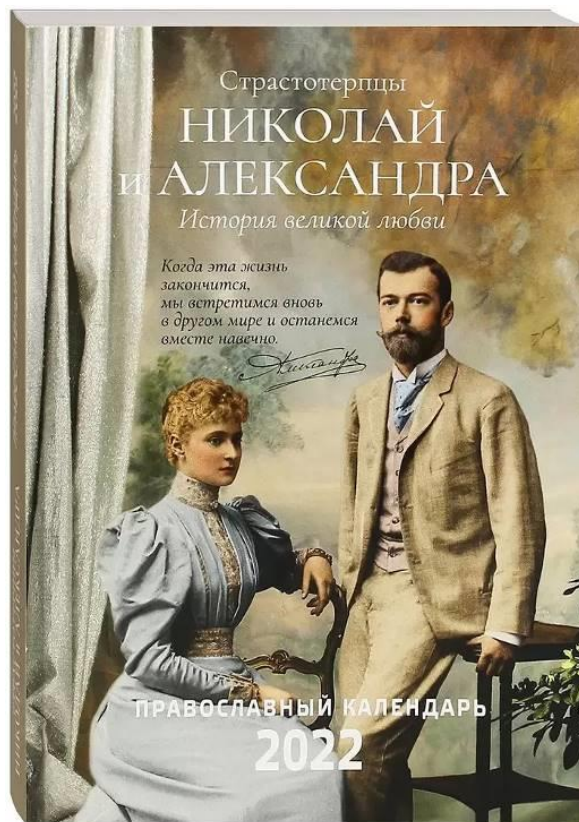
Metropolitan Platon, who was the teacher of the law of the heir to the Russian throne, the future Emperor Paul, was the author of the idea of many churches works of art.

"Behind the throne in the Trinity Cathedral there was this paradise tree. It was in the form of laurel leaves and flower buds, which were still lit with lamps. Imagine how beautiful it was," said Lyubov Shitova.

And this is Metropolitan Plato's favorite panagia made of landscape agate. If you look closely, you can see the miraculous image of the Calvary cross. Another gift from Metropolitan Platon is a modest, discreet, as they say in monasteries, lenten cover on a wooden coffin of St. Sergius of Radonezh. Only part of the collection of the monastery sacristy has survived to this day.

For example, objects of the early twentieth century 100 years ago, when the museum was formed, were not considered artistically valuable. Therefore, for example, one can only guess how the icon of St. Sergius, created with elements of the Art Nouveau style, looked like, donated to the monastery by the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II. Its description has survived, but the icon itself has not.

Video - <https://smotrim.ru/article/2580475>





Barracks of His Majesty's Life Guards Hussar Regiment in Pushkin recognized as a regional monument. Four barracks of the Life Guards of His Majesty's Hussar Regiment in Pushkin are included in the unified state register as an object of cultural heritage of regional significance. This order was signed by Sergey Makarov, Chairman of the Committee for State Control, Use and Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (KGIOP).

The monuments were "Barracks of the 1st squadron", "Barracks of the 2nd squadron" and "Barracks of the 3rd squadron" on Parkova Street. And also "Barracks of the 4th squadron" on Gusarskaya street.

We add that the barracks in Tsarskoye Selo (Pushkin), built in the end of the 19th century, have survived to our time without significant changes.

They are located in the historical part of Tsarskoye Selo, in the Sofia region. Since the 1810s and for more than 100 years, this territory has been associated with the history of the Life Guards Hussar Regiment, one of the most famous guard units of the Russian Imperial Army.

The Life Guards Hussar Regiment was considered one of the most privileged regiments of the Russian Imperial Guard. Only very wealthy representatives of the nobility could serve as officers in it, since not only uniforms and horses were expensive, but also the way of life that the guard hussars were obliged to lead. The life hussars also included the Emperors Alexander III and Nicholas II.

At the end of the 18th - beginning of the 20th century, the Life Guards Hussar Regiment took part in almost all major armed conflicts in which Russia took part.



The famous Brussels sculpture "Manneken Pis", the most recognizable symbol of Brussels, was dressed in the historical uniform of the Russian Imperial Guard on the occasion of Russia Day celebrated on 12 June. The miniature costume was gifted to Brussels by Russian Ambassador Aleksandr Tokovin in during a ceremony at the Town Hall.

"This is not the first time the little man has been dressed in a Russian costume, as I recall he was already dressed in a cosmonaut's spacesuit. Now I am honoured to hand over a uniform of the Imperial Guard officer", the Russian diplomat said.

The tradition to dress the 60-centimeter-tall bronze fountain sculpture dates back to 1698 and the statue boasts the wardrobe of several hundred different costumes, which can be seen on display in the City Museum near the Town Hall.

The costume that the Manneken Pis is currently wearing is a replica of the historical costume of the Russian Imperial Guard — a tricorne hat, parade dress uniform, breeches and cuffs.



As soon as on Monday, however, the bronze boy will have to try on a new suit. This time he will be dressed in NATO colours in honour of the upcoming summit, which will be held at the headquarters in Brussels.

Russia Day is one of the country's youngest holidays. It is celebrated annually since 1992 to commemorate 12 June 1990, when a declaration on Russia's sovereignty was adopted.



An exhibition of wax figures will be held in Luninets, a city in the Brest region of Belarus. From 6 to 13 June near the stomatological clinic, those who wish can visit the exhibition of wax figures "Empire".

It is expected that Lunin residents will be able to see wax figures of Peter I, Catherine II, Nicholas II with his family, Lenin, Stalin, Churchill, Brezhnev, Gorbachev, as well as modern and unusual exhibits.



For the first time, the Museum of the Family of Emperor Nicholas II in Tobolsk will host performances in virtual reality glasses "I killed the Tsar", which will be held within the framework of the "Theater of nations fest".

The multimedia project of the Golden Mask laureate, director Mikhail Patlasov, will tell about one of the most mysterious tragedies in the annals of Russia. The main part of the VR performance is based on the memories of eyewitnesses of what happened.

Time of virtual performances: from 2 to 8 July at 13.00, 16.00 and 19.00. Location: Tobolsk, st. Mira, 10, Governor's house.

ТЕАТР НАЦИЙ СИБУР ФОРМУЛА



Я УБИЛ ЦАРЯ

2-8 июля
13:00, 16:00,
19:00

СПЕКТАКЛЬ ТЕАТРА НАЦИЙ
В ОЧКАХ ВИРТУАЛЬНОЙ РЕАЛЬНОСТИ
Губернаторский дом

18+



A monument in honor of the Royal Passion-Bearers will be installed in Khabarovsk. The bronze monument will be located near the Church on the territory of the Central City Cemetery. The composition has already been made, it is in the Peter and Paul Convent.

The monument was created by the Moscow sculptor Vladimir Lepeshov, a member of the Union of Artists of Moscow and Russia, combining seven busts of family members of Emperor Nicholas II. The cultural object will be able to take its place after the completion of the construction of the Church. Its active construction is now underway. The walls have already risen to the level of four and a half meters. During the warm season, the building is planned to be brought under the roof; finishing works will take place in winter. The builders will erect six domes on the roof, the frames of which have already been made and are now faced with nitrotitanium. There is a delivery of bronze doors, an iconostasis, the likes of which do not exist on the territory of the Far East.

Meanwhile, the main icon of the church will be the mosaic icon of the Imperial family of Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra Feodorovna. To make this icon and other images of the iconostasis, a lot of gold leaf is used. The floor in the church will be decorated with original Byzantine mosaics.

"The parish of the future Church of the Royal Passion-Bearers is already developing, Priest Vasily Morozov weekly gathers believers for services," the press service of the Khabarovsk diocese noted. - In cold weather, prayers were held in a construction trailer, and now - in the open air.



On July 17, 2021, in Kulebaki, the first equestrian monument to Emperor Nicholas II in Russia will be erected near the Church of the Holy Martyr Mikhail (Gusev city; Kaliningrad Region). A blessing was received for its construction from Bishop Barnabas of Vyksa and Pavlovsk. The initiator of the creation of the monument, Archpriest Nikolai Boldyrev. He draws parallels between the Emperor and Christ, believes that a curse hangs on Russia, and calls for repentance.



- Our goal is to return historical memory, to reveal the image of Emperor Nicholas II, so that the Russian people know who he was for us. He knew throughout his life that he would have to suffer. Three saints told him about this that he would be a martyr and that his family would perish, and all his nobles, military leaders would betray him. He went for us, for the Russian people, who betrayed him, to the Russian Golgotha. He forgave everyone who slandered him.

The erection of the monument is timed to the date of the murder of the Imperial family in Yekaterinburg by the decision of the Ural Soviet on the night of July 16-17, 1918. The opening will take place during a solemn service at 09:00 at the Church of the Holy Martyr Mikhail (Gusev). Deputies from the State Duma, the leader of the Nizhny Novgorod branch of the Russian Noble Assembly Olga Polyanskaya and other guests are invited to it.

Some argues that this is not the first monument, as there is one in Moscow with a figure looking like Emperor Nicholas II on a horse. However, the one in Moscow is dedicated to the First World War and the figure has never publicly been announced as the Emperor. So, the monument in Kulebaki is the first equestrian monument (dedicated) to Emperor Nicholas II in Russia.



Russian Educational Society in the name of Emperor Alexander III invites like-minded people to honour the memory of Emperor Nicholas I on 5th of July - To the 225th anniversary of Emperor Nicholas I.

Emperor Nicholas I was born 6 July [O.S. 25 June] 1796, and reigned as Emperor of Russia, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Finland from 1825 until 1855. He was the third son of Paul I and younger brother of his predecessor, Alexander I.



The exhibition "Relics of the Romanov Family" opened June 9 in the Stavropol State Museum. It presents photographs found in the city of Essentuki in August 2018, during the reconstruction of an old mansion, now occupied by the department of the Federal Treasury for the Stavropol Territory. Most of the photographs capture the children of Nicholas II and officers of the tsarist guard - His own Imperial Majesty's Convoy, which consisted exclusively of Terek and Kuban Cossacks. Almost all photographs have inscriptions made by the Grand Duchesses.

Also, visitors can see a number of items from the funds of the museum-reserve associated with the stay of members of the Romanov dynasty in the Caucasus: the uniform of Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich, a silver bow from the tombstone of the Stavropol heroine Rimma Ivanova, donated by the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich, souvenirs associated with the coronation of Nicholas II and the celebration 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty in 1913.



The railway station built during the time of Nicholas II was closed in Moscow. The Pokrovsky-Streshnevo Station of the Moscow-Vindavskaya railway, and now the second Moscow central diameter, or the Riga direction of the Moscow railway, has been closed.

It is specified that the station was built in early July 1901, during the reign of Nicholas II, and this year was supposed to celebrate the 120th anniversary. This is how one of the passengers described the station: "I remember a beautiful, large veranda (open, to the right of the brick building, if you look at the facade from the rail side). There is a cash register and a Dutch stove inside. I remember that I even added firewood with my father's permission. The passengers, in anticipation, watched the firebox. Cosy atmosphere".

In the 1990s, the station "turned into several tracks for storing wagons," and the station building fell into disrepair and was damaged by fire.

It is argued that the fate of Pokrovsky-Streshnevo was predetermined several years ago, when stopping points began to move to organize convenient transfers to the Moscow Central Circle (MCC).



The Yekaterinburg diocese will prepare a free mobile application for participants and guests of the Tsar's days. Now the program of traditional cultural, educational and liturgical events, which are held annually in July in the Ural capital and the Yekaterinburg Metropolis in memory of the spiritual feat of the Royal Passion-bearers, will be available to mobile users.

Using the mobile application will give access to basic information about ongoing events: all announcements of events and a program with the ability to select events by date and location; a detailed schedule of the main services and the Tsar's procession; actors of events; contact information required to attend the events of the "Tsar's Days"; memorial to the pilgrim of the Tsar's religious procession; cross procession card; hotline telephones, etc.

In the application, you will see an online broadcast of the main events, including the main night liturgy at the Church on the Blood on the night of July 16-17.

For pilgrims, sections of the routes dedicated to the memory of the Royal Passion-bearers will be open to places associated with the holy name of the Imperial Family: "The Holy (Blue) Line", "Yekaterinburg Tsar's Route" and "Yekaterinburg's Way of Sorrow".

Also, the application will set up a guide to the Church on the Blood, erected on the site of the martyrdom of the family of the Royal Passion-bearers and their loyal subjects.

To get acquainted with current events, the application will have a news feed.

The developers plan to launch this mobile project in the first decade of July, on the eve of the Tsar's Days-2021 festival.



Memorial project in memory of the Tsarevich in Tula.

"Dear Imperials, comrades-in-arms, our adherents, just not indifferent sons and daughters of Russia! The Russian Imperial Union-Order, through the efforts of the Tula department, is currently implementing a memorial project in memory of the Holy Martyr Tsarevich Alexei. This project is aimed at preserving the memory of the Tsarevich and familiarizing the younger generation with the best traditions of patriotic service historically inherent in our Fatherland.

For the implementation of this educational project, the territory adjacent to the Tsarevich-Alexeevsky church in the city of Alexin, Tula region, was selected.

At the moment, there is a prepared site for the installation of the memorial cross. It is required to install a cross, carry out lighting, landscaping of the adjacent territory.

Planned opening time: August 12, 2021, to the birthday of Tsarevich Alexei.

Funds can be transferred to the SB card 4817 7601 3822 4914 recipient Evgeny Vladimirovich B. or by phone number +79156851944.

Gentlemen, let us help with our feasible mite to this good undertaking!"



Under the Hammer...

Romanov related items in Auctions



Rare coins, Moscow, Russia, June 16

Medal of 1902. All-Russian handicraft-industrial exhibition in St. Petersburg "For useful labors".
Bronze. 118.11g. Diameter 64.5 mm. St. Petersburg Mint. Medalier M.A. Skudnov.
Start price: 18,000 Roubles



Medal of 1903. In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of St. Petersburg.
Bronze. 131.05g. Diameter 64 mm. St. Petersburg Mint. Medalier A.F. Vasyutinsky.
Start price: 20,000 Roubles



Badge Chapel of the Savior in the original palace of Peter I.

Silver. 6.40g. Diameter 21 mm. "84 AR" (St. Petersburg District Assay Office, 1904-1908. Assay Inspector A.V. Romanov) and branded "ES" in a round shield (presumably Schramm Edward Wilhelm; gold case master and jeweler, worked in St. Petersburg, completed many orders for the firm of K. Faberge, in 1898 he had a workshop).
Start price: 10,000 Roubles



Medal of 1911. In memory of the 100th anniversary of the Imperial Alexander Lyceum.

Bronze. 202.54g. Diameter 76.7 mm. St. Petersburg Mint. Medalist AF Vasyutinsky on modeling ML Dillon (obverse, on the right under the edge, and reverse, at the bottom right at the circle: "M. DILLON.").
Start price: 26.000 Roubles



Medal of 1911. In commemoration of the opening of the monument to Emperor Alexander II in Kiev. Bronze. 200.67g. Diameter 78 mm. Firm "S. Johnson", Italy, Milan, 1911 Medalier E. Ximenes (obverse: at the foot of the monument on the right: "E. Ximenes Sculpt". Reverse: on the edge of the left "E. Ximenes Scupt" and the name of the company on the right under trimmed in two lines: "S. Johnson / Milano").

The monument to Emperor Alexander II in Kiev was erected on the square at the beginning of Khreshchatyk. It was the largest monument to the Tsar-Liberator in the Russian Empire. The author of the project is the Italian sculptor Ettore Ximenez (1855-1926).

Start price: 25.000 Roubles



Litfund, Moscow, Russia, July 15

Coronation goblet of Emperor Nicholas I. 1826 (?)

11 × 10 × 6.8 cm. Bronze, silvering. The cup reproduces the medal profiles of Emperor Nicholas I, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and Tsarevich Alexander Nikolaevich. The stamp of the manufacturer "I.F.K." is affixed to the cup stand.

Start price: 75,000 Roubles



Casket presented for the coronation of Emperor Alexander III by the German Kaiser Wilhelm I.
Munich: workshop of Fritz von Müller, 1883. Silver, bronze, gilding. enamels, rock crystal, quartz, jasper, leather, moiré; engraving, casting, stamping, gilding, embossing. 50 x 42 x 25 cm. Total weight - 21,000 g.

Inside the casket, according to the plan of its creators, there was to be a valuable Bible, which has not survived to this day. What kind of Bible it was remains a mystery. Maybe Gutenberg's most valuable Bible, maybe Ivan Fyodorov's Ostrog Bible ... When you open the casket, you can see a moiré tray with four beetles - a stand for a book, inside the casket is also lined with moiré. On one of the enamels inlays, is written the coronation date is May 15, 1883.

Start price: 8.000.000 Roubles





Везенбергъ и К^о.



С. Петербургъ.

Heir Tsarevich Nikolai Alexandrovich in the uniform of the Regiment of the Ataman Regiment

Photo by. Wesenberg and Co. CDV, SPb., 1881 (?).

Start price: 8.000 Roubles

Grand Duke Georgy Alexandrovich in the uniform (frock coat) of a warrant officer of the Constantine Naval Crew

Photo Levitsky (?). SPb., 1894 (?). 6 x 4 cm

Provenance: from the collection of the Nice antique dealer Fontana; earlier the photograph belonged to Empress Maria Feodorovna.

Start price: 15.000 Roubles



Photo of the cabinet format "Queen of the Hellenes, Grand Duchess Olga Konstantinovna with her youngest daughter Maria Georgievna.

Photo A. Pasetti. [St. Petersburg, 1880s].

Start price: 15.000 Roubles

From the collection of Grand Duke Pavel Alexandrovich, the youngest son of Emperor Alexander II - Officer ceremonial cap of His Majesty's Life Guards Cuirassier Regiment (Tsarskoye Selo or "Yellow" cuirassiers).

1880s]. 24.5 x 23.3 x 4 cm. The presented lot was exhibited at the Tsarskoye Selo State Museum-Reserve in 2013 at the exhibition "The Romanovs. Tsarskoe Selo - Cincinnati "; also published in D. Klochkov's album "Guards Heavy Cavalry". M., 2015, p. 308.

Start price: 480.000 Roubles



From the collection of the granddaughter of Alexander II, Grand Duchess Elena Vladimirovna - Chef's shako of the 3rd Novorossiysk Dragoon regiment, which belonged to Her Imperial Highness.

Start price: 1.600.000 Roubles





Ceremonial Cossack officer's cap of the Life Guards of the Ataman Heir to the Tsarevich regiment, sample of 1912

1910s. 22.2 x 17.5 x 14.3 cm. The presented lot is complete: with a plume, silver decals and kutases, with a leather chin strap; with an officer's badge, a silver St. Andrew's star and a ribbon for Warsaw.

Life Guards Ataman Regiment (in 1891-1917 - Life Guards Ataman Regiment of His Imperial Highness Sovereign Heir Tsarevich Regiment; colloquial name Ataman Regiment; the nickname of servicemen - Ataman) - Life Guards formation, formed as part of the Don Army on April 20, 1775 in 1859 the regiment became a guard regiment; received the last name in 1878; was considered exemplary among the Cossack regiments.

