



Romanov News Новости Романовых

By Paul Kulikovsky

№88

July 2015



17 July 2015, St. Catherine Chapel - The tomb of the Holy Royal Martyr and their Loyal servants



In memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs and their Loyal servants

In St. Petersburg

On 17 July, at 14:00 was served Moleben (memorial service) for Emperor Nicholas II, his family and servants, in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, the necropolis of the Romanov family, in the Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg.

Before the service the great-grand-nephew of Emperor Nicholas II, Paul Kulikovsky and his wife Ludmila prayed at the tomb of the parents of Emperor Nicholas II - Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna.

In front of the iconostas was a rope fencing of an area for the service, as at the same time tourist were walking around in the Cathedral. An icon of the Holy Royal Martyrs was placed on a small "memorial table", with candelabras with lit candles on both sides of it.



Attending the service was also Ivan Artsishevsky, and helping to keep order (among the tourist) in the church were the Cossacks from the St. Petersburg Cossacks Society "Cossacks Guard" headed by Ataman Yuri Bugaev.

Father Mikhail started the service.

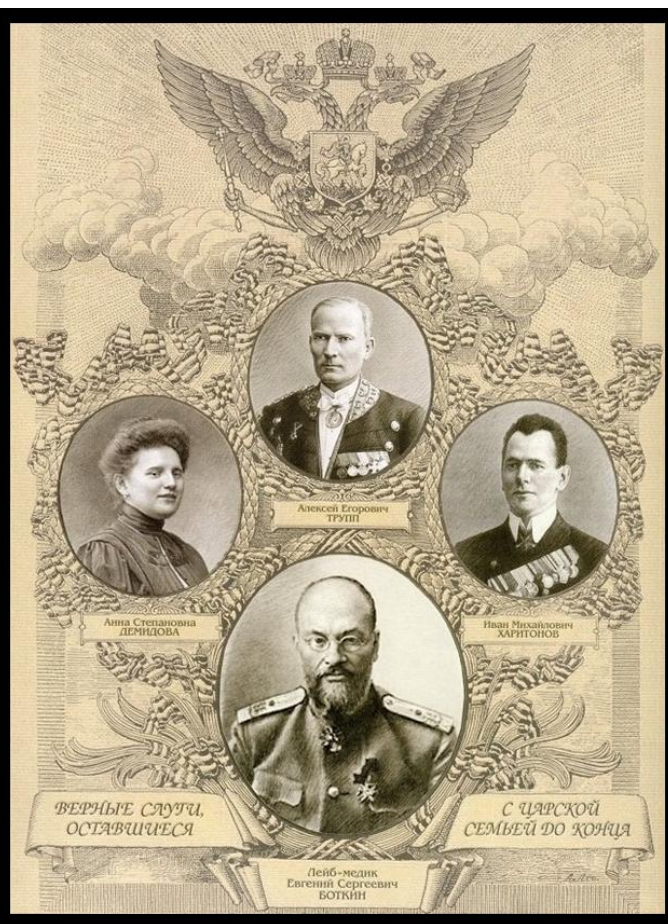
Blessed is our God always, now and ever, and unto the ages of ages. Amen.....Holy God, Holy Mighty, Holy Immortal, have mercy on us.....Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit, both now and ever, and unto the ages of ages. Amen.....

Holy Royal Martyrs pray to God for us!

In the end he addressed the faithful with some words on the occasion of the memory of those who died on this day.

After the service Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky laid flowers in St. Catherine Chapel at the tomb of the Imperial Family - Nicholas, Alexandra, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia and Alexei, and their loyal servants - court physician, Evgeny Botkin; their footman Alexei Trupp; their cook, Ivan Kharitonov; and Alexandra's maid, Anna Demidova.





Later in the afternoon was a prayer at the Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood, on the Griboyedov Canal Embankment. As usual the monarchists prayer was informal, so they chanted a prayer in memory of Nicholas II and his family not in the church, but on the street. Suddenly a heavy rain started, but the prayer continued.



Already on 12 July started the procession on "Tsars road"

The procession "Tsars Road" is dedicated to the New Martyrs of Russia. The participants goes to the places associated with the life of the royal family in St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, Peterhof, Strelna, Gatchina, and Tsarskoye Selo.

Organized by the Alexander Nevsky brotherhood under the spiritual leadership of hieromonk Seraphim (Rahunka) and coordinated by the deputy head of the program "Russian way" Vladimir Znahur. It started from the Peter and Paul Cathedral to Kronstadt. Next morning participants of the procession walked to Peterhof. Many parts of the path, participants made on foot. At the different locations was committed liturgy and worship.

The procession ended in Tsarskoye Selo on 16 July, with a prayer service at the St. Sophia Cathedral and at the memorable sign to the family Tsar Nicholas II at the Alexander Palace.

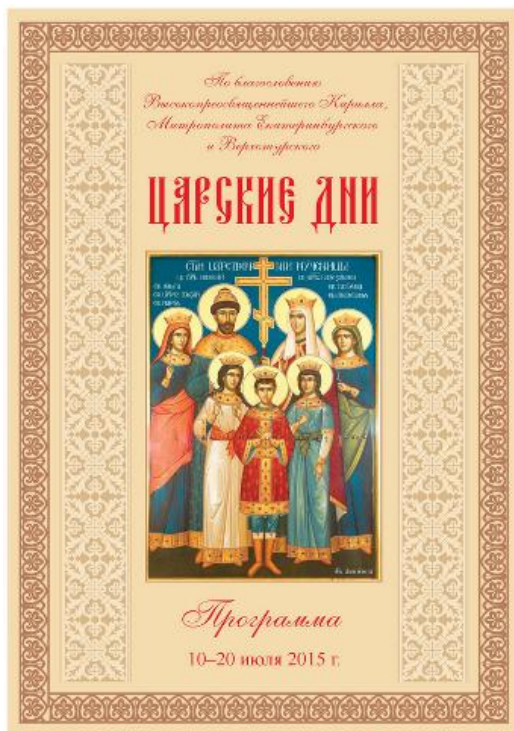
On the night of 16 July 17, the feast of the Holy Royal martyrs all-night vigil and Divine Liturgy was held at the Feodorsky Cathedral in Tsarskoye Selo, headed by Bishop Markell of Tsarskoye Selo.



Video - <http://topspb.tv/news/news78778/>



In Yekaterinburg was the traditional royal procession



In Yekaterinburg 60 thousand people paid tribute to the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II and his family, who were killed 97 years ago. The procession went from the Church-on-Blood, the place of execution, to Ganina Yama, where bodies were buried, and now there is a monastery.



On the eve of July 16 at the Church on Blood Divine Liturgy was held, headed by Metropolitan Kirill of Yekaterinburg and Verkhoturye, concelebrated by Metropolitan of Tashkent and Uzbekistani Vincent, Archbishop of Sebaste Theodosius (Jerusalem Patriarchate), Bishop of Tarski and Tyukalinsk Savvatii, bishop of Glazov Igra and Victor, Bishop of Nizhny Tagil Serov and Innocent, Bishop Alapayevsky, Kamensky and Methodius.



At 2.00 am. after the Divine Liturgy, the faithful began the prayer procession - on the route which in 1918 the slain members of the imperial family were driven - headed by Metropolitan Kirill of Yekaterinburg and Verkhoturye and the clergy. They were followed by the Cossacks, carrying icons and banners, and behind them - the rest of the Orthodox believers. The column stretched for about 2-3 km.

Among the Orthodox believers representatives of the Japanese delegation stood out in their national costumes. They came from the region of Satsuma, where their ancestors a hundred and ten years ago, received the future Emperor Nicholas II. The Japanese fulfilled a promise given to the Tsarevich by Prince Satsuma, and they came to honor the memory of the emperor.



The procession was accompanied by mobile teams consisting of priests, nurses, members of the Assumption brotherhood and charity volunteers. They were evenly distributed throughout the "body" of the column, and came to the aid of those in need. In the first treatment to all participants of procession volunteers Charitable Foundation "Nika" were given bottles of drinking water and nurses provided first aid.

Around 06.00 a.m. the cross procession led by the clergy reached the monastery of the Holy Royal Martyrs at Ganina pit.

Video - 1) <http://www.1tv.ru/news/social/288057>
 2) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=34&v=UU148ArX7RI>



"White Flower" in Alapaevsk

July 17-18 during Alapaevsk Days the charity event "White Flower" was held. For the first time it was a part of the "Royal Days" - which takes place in Yekaterinburg and Alapaevsk in memory of the Holy Royal Martyrs and Holy Martyr Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

In the central square of the city was a charity fair with handicrafts and food, workshops on handicrafts for children, a concert of sacred and chamber music, exhibition-competition of bouquets, exhibitions, guided tours, and documentary film dedicated to Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.



All funds collected in the charity "White Flower" goes to help families in need with many children living on the territory of Kamenka and Alapaevsk diocese.



Alapaevsk martyrs



"White Flower" in Alapaevsk is a joint project of the Fund of St. Basil the Great, Elisabeth Sergius Educational Society, the Association of Philanthropists "White Flower", with the support of the Diocese of Kamenka and Administration of Alapaevsk.

In memory of the Alapaevsk martyrs

On 18 July, 1918 at the mine at Lower Selimskaja, 18 km from the city Alapaevsk, was killed:

Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna
Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich
Prince Ioann Konstantinovich
Prince Konstantin Konstantinovich
Prince Igor Konstantinovich
Prince Vladimir Pavlovich Paley

Grand Duke Sergei's secretary, Feodor Remez
Varvara Yakovleva, a sister from the Grand Duchess's convent.



18 July in the morning, after the arrival of the religious procession from the Holy Trinity Cathedral to the Alapaevsk mine, at the chapel of the monastery New Martyrs Russian was held Divine Liturgy, headed by five bishops: Archbishop Theodosius of Sebaste, bishops and Glazov Igra Victor, Tarski and Tyukalinsk Savvaty, Nizhny Tagil Serov and Innocent and Alapaevsky Kamensky and Methodius.



Day of memory of the Romanovs in Livadia Palace

On July 17, the administration of the Sverdlovsk region in conjunction with the Livadia Palace Museum, celebrated the Day of memory of the Great Romanov dynasty.



Sverdlovsk regional museum have organized a traveling exhibition "Ipatiev Night", showing in the museum the composition of the sculptor Zurab Tsereteli. The sculpture is a bronze composition of the last minutes of the life of the imperial family. All family members closed their eyes, that according to the sculptor, "symbolizes the prayer before dying."

The exhibition at the Livadia was provided with a copy of the famous sculpture - the original is in Moscow and its height was more than 4 meters.

In addition to the architectural layout of the Ipatiev house, where was spent the last months of the royal family, guests of the exhibition had the opportunity to participate in an interactive tour of the house, "going" in the bedroom of the imperial family, their living room, and the room where the execution occurred. Online tour was presented at a large touch screen-panel and is an exact copy of the engineer Ipatiev house at the time of the arrival of the royal family.



After the exhibition, the visitors in the White Hall of Livadia Palace could hear the chamber orchestra of the Ural College of Music with a concert program "Music of the great dynasty." They played unknown until today musical works written by Emperor Alexander II, Grand Duchess Alexandra Iosifovna, Grand Duke Konstantin, as well as works by P. I. Tchaikovsky, which many associate with the imperial family.

"This music was restored not long ago by Russian and European archivists and musicians. And we are happy that the restored imperial music can be played in the Livadia Palace, where everything is literally "breathes "the memory of the Romanovs" - said the director of the CMO Elvira Arkhangelsk.



According to the conductor of an orchestra Wolf Usminsky, works of the Romanov dynasty needed only a small modern arrangement to profit more accessible to a modern audience.

"Surprisingly, not having a professional musical education, the Romanovs made magical music, which not only has historical value, but also an art," - said Usminsky.

The program included works by:

1. Emperor Alexander II - All-Russian Emperor of the Romanov dynasty. The eldest son of the imperial couple Nicholas I and Alexandra Feodorovna.
2. Grand Duchess Alexandra Iosifovna - the wife of General-Admiral Konstantin Nicholaievich, the second son of Emperor Nicholas I and Alexandra Feodorovna.
3. Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich - the second son of Grand Duke Konstantin Nicholaievich and Grand Duchess Alexandra Iosifovna, grandson of Nicholas I.

Also, the conductor said that the Livadia Palace musical program was slightly altered, as the scale of the room acoustics cannot afford to spend it in a full symphony concert of 60 musical instruments. In this regard, there was slightly less musicians in the orchestra

The concert presented in the hall, could be heard and seen directly by millions of Russians, as with the support of Russia's first telecommunications company in the Crimea - LLC "Miranda Media" - it was transmitted via its webcast.

The exhibition dedicated to the Imperial Romanov family "Ipatiev Night" will be held at the Livadia Palace from July 17 to 16 October.



In Samara was a religious procession on the feast day of the Holy Royal Martyrs



In Samara Repentance Procession took place on the feast day of the Holy Royal Martyrs killed by the Bolsheviks in 1918 in Yekaterinburg. About 700 persons with Icons of the Emperor Nicholas II and the Royal Family walked through the streets of the city, offering prayers to Christ the Savior, the Mother of God and the Holy Royal Martyrs.

Companions of the Samara provincial department of the Union of Russian People traditionally participated in organizing and conducting the Procession.

Orsk

A billboard with the image of the royal family of Nicholas II and the text "Forgive us, Sovereign!" appeared on the Novotroitsk highway in Orsk on July 14.

It was later found out that the billboard was placed there by Sergei Sibikin, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Orenburg Region, from the Communist Party.



In Novohopersk on the feast day of the Holy Royal Martyrs procession was held



In Novohopersk, Voronezh region, on the feast day of the Holy Royal Passion, Friday, July 17, was a procession held. Residents of Novokhopersk and surrounding villages headed by Dean of Novokhopersk Deanery Archpriest Andrei Pohvashev marched from Resurrection Church on the streets of the historic part of the city after the Divine Liturgy.

Among the icons carried by religious procession participants, highlights the image of the

Emperor-martyr Nicholas II "The King is coming." Most icon, dressed in a beautiful robe and crowned with a carved imperial crown, made on donations citizens Novohopersk. The second of its name - Khoperskaya. Inserted into the icon is a capsule with earth from Ganina Yama - the place of execution of the royal family, which occurred on the night of July 17, 1918. The icon "The King is coming" - was carried by representatives of Novokhopersk Cossacks, among whom Royal Passion especially revered.

A small icon of Tsarevich Alexei was also carried in the religious procession, as well as icons of his holy sisters Martyr - Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia.

First stop the procession made at Trinity Church, which was closed during the persecution of the Church, and was in ruins for a long time, but now there are restoration works. Participants prayed at the walls of the church, and then the procession went to Holy Cross Cathedral. This is another church in Novohopersk which begins to recover slowly. Here, Father Andrey held a prayer service before the icon of the Tsar-Martyr, Royal Passion, sprinkled the crowd with holy water and then blessed them all.



Procession in honor of Russian Emperor Nicholas II in Kiev



July 17, 2015 the procession, dedicated to the memory of the royal family started from the Dormition Cathedral of Kiev-Pechersk Lavra. Several thousand of Orthodox believers of all ages and social classes prayerfully commemorated the Royal Martyrs. During the procession they read hymns and prayers. The prayer march ended in St. Nicholas Cathedral of Pokrovsky monastery.

Unlike previous years, the participants did not use imperial flags, as this could provoke an attack of Ukrainian Nationalists, which has happened, and even a few years before euromaidan.

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=67&v=0ZUnyBBb9eY>

In Jerusalem

On the day of Grand Duchess Elizabeth and Nun Barbara's martyrdom, in the church of St. Mary Magdalene in Gethsemane (Jerusalem), Israel, was made Divine Liturgy and prayers memory of Martyrs headed by the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission (Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia), Archimandrite Roman (Krasovsky), joined by the treasurer of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in Jerusalem (Moscow Patriarchate), Archimandrite Sergius (Obyedkov) with other priests.

Abbess Elizabeth distributed to all those present a memory card with the image of icons of the Saints Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and Nun Varvara.

Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=72&v=HWq5_KUez08



A monument to the Imperial Family opened in the village Alyauhovo

A monument to the Holy Royal Martyrs Nicholas II and his family erected in the village Alyauhovo, Odintsovo district. Hundreds of pilgrims arrived to the opening ceremony, which took place on the feast day of martyrs July 17.

Before the opening of the monument the faithful held religious procession. Rector Archpriest Alexy thanked all the participants and noted that the installation and opening of the monument of the Holy Royal Martyrs - a welcome event for all parishioners.





The sculptor Vladimir Lepeshev with his monument of the Imperial family.

A monument to the Sisters of Mercy and Grand Duchess Elizabeth in Chadyr-Lunga

The first stone for the construction of a monument and gazebo in memory of St. Martyr Grand Duchess Elizabeth and all nurses was laid in Chadyr-Lunga, in Moldavia.



After the death of her husband, Grand Duke Sergei, Grand Duchess Elizabeth always wore mourning and did not participate in social life, she kept a strict fast and prayed a lot. Part of her jewels was given to the treasury, part to relatives, and rest sent to build a Convent of Mercy, where she became a nun.

At night, July 18, 1918 Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the nun Varvara and other members of the Romanov family were taken to an abandoned mine, beaten and thrown down. Because from the mine was heard singing the Cherubic, were thrown grenades. Two of them did not explode. The martyrs died from hunger and wounds.

On the feast day of St. Martyr Grand Duchess Elizabeth, July 18 Chadyr-Lunga priests held a prayer service at the foundation stone for the construction of a monument to all the sisters of mercy and Princess Elizabeth. The idea of creating a monument and gazebo was the Chadyr-Lunga Sisterhood charity in the name of the Holy Great Martyr Demetrius, established at Holy Nativity Church.

"The Holy Martyr Elizabeth Feodorovna is the patroness of our activities. We pray for the recovery of the sick, pray for help to Elizabeth Feodorovna. And it should be noted there are already positive results.", - said the head of the community of Sisters of Mercy Sister Mary Guboglo.



It is hoped that the construction of the monument will be attended by citizens and with joint forces the job would be finished. "We hope to help the citizens, because it is necessary for all of us: family can stand up all night waiting for the help from the hospital, intensive care. And of course, as it happens, at this moment people are looking for help from God and the saints. The Church at this time of day is closed, so we had the idea - to equip the place where believers can come at any time of the day to light a candle and pray,"- explains Maria Guboglo.

"Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna in the mirror of Russian media. 1884-1905."



In Yekaterinburg, on 15 of July the exhibition "Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna in the mirror of Russian media. 1884-1905" was opened as part of the Tsar's days in Yekaterinburg. Metropolitan Kirill of Yekaterinburg and Verkhotursky opened in the archdiocese Patriarchal farmstead (now the center "Imperial") the exhibition" prepared by the Fund Elisabeth-Sergieus Educational Society.

The exhibition presents not only rare photos, but also original materials of the periodical press of the time, which reflect the bright events of private and public life of the august spouses. From archives there are presented personal correspondence and extracts from diaries, as well as photos, and there are excerpts from diaries and personal letters to other relatives of the Romanovs.

As told director of the Elisabeth-Sergieus Educational Society Ritta B. Butova: "This exhibition consists of two parts. In the first part, we show well-known and little-known photographs of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna. In the second - what the Russian and foreign press wrote about their activities in different areas: charity, education, exhibitions, construction, support of musical culture, and their pilgrimages to the Holy Land. All of this, we show by examples of the domestic press.

"Following the blessing of Patriarch, we have prepared an exhibition dedicated to the life and activities of St Elizabeth and Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich reflected in the Russian press. The very theme is new and interesting for us. Because at that time the Russian mass media was developing: newspapers replaced the simple thick magazines and demand increased and the tempo of social life changed", - said Anna Vitalevna Gromova, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Fund.

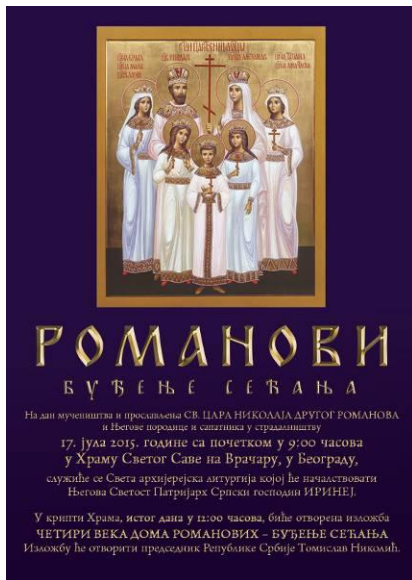
The exhibition will run until August 30, 2015.

Video - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9BNB18_DVml#t=112

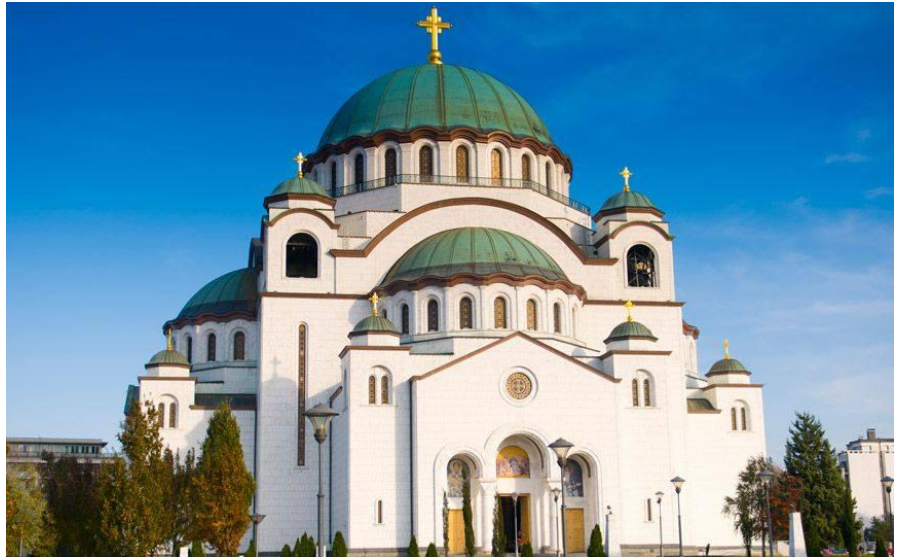




Exhibition about the Romanov dynasty in the St. Sava Cathedral in Belgrade



On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the ascent to the throne of Russia's Romanov dynasty, the exhibition "The History of the House of Romanov - awakening memories" was opened on 17 of July in the crypt of the St. Sava Cathedral in Belgrade



The exhibition is organized by the Society for the Construction of Saint Sava's Cathedral headed by Patriarch Irinej and President Nikolic and will run through July 30.

It showcases the period of the Romanovs' reign and is based on a large number of photographs and reproductions divided into four separate wholes, including Serbia-Russia ties, chronology and the tale of the continuation and defense of the Russian Empire, the reign of Nicholas II, and the suffering of the Imperial Family.

At the opening President Nikolic said - "Serbs know little about their protectors and friends," and added that it is Serbia's historical and human debt to remember and bless all the selfless assistance of the Romanov family bestowed on the country in the course of history.

The president noted that Serbs made "a heavy sacrifice at the altar of ideology of brotherhood and unity, the Yugoslav identity - the memory of everyone and everything, including the imperial family Romanov."



The exhibition is designed as a reminder and a set of visual notes which refer to the fact that the period of the reign of the Romanovs left a deep mark in the history not only of the Russian Empire, but worldwide. The Tsar and his family were introduced in the menology of the Russian Orthodox Church and represent the symbol of suffering and icon of human endurance.

His Holiness Serbian Patriarch Irinej said - "Today, for the first time in this sacred space, I have the opportunity to open a major exhibition of the Russian state and the Russian Orthodox Church, which is related to the Romanov dynasty. Today we remember the great dynasty that four hundred years led the Russian people, and I remember the great tragic event of the imperial family of Nicholas II, who on this

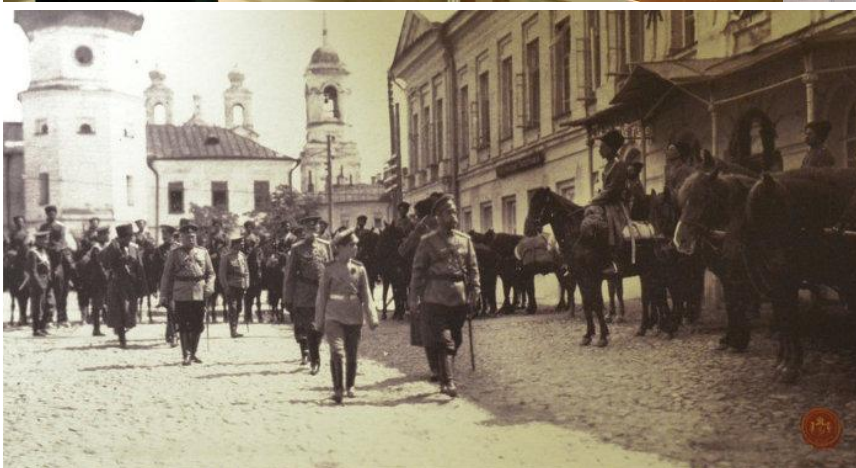


day 17 July 1918, was martyred for the faith. I am glad that the exhibition opens at the Cathedral of Saint Sava, the biggest pride of our Church and our nation, and I hope that in the future every major event have the opportunity to be in this space ...!"

The opening was also attended by Crown Prince Aleksandar Karadjordjevic, representatives of the Cabinet of the Republic, representatives of the Russian Duma Mikhail Vladimirovich Degtarjov and Nikolai Valuev (world champion in boxing) and prominent public culture figures.



The exhibition consists of blocks of historic photographs of Karl Bulla, who for a long time was the official photographer of the Imperial Court, but also original photographs, reproductions, copies of paintings, graphics and other illustrative material.



The reburial of Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria is one step closer

Prime Minister Dimitri Medvedev announced on July 9, 2015, on the Russian government's web site, that he has established a working group to look into the reburial.



The full announcement says;

"On the creation of an interagency working group on issues related to research and reburial Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria Romanov.

Signed a decree establishing an interagency working group on issues related to research and reburial of remains of Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria Romanov held in the State Archive of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the interdepartmental working group).

The composition of the interdepartmental working group includes managers, deputy heads of ministries and departments, senior officials of federal executive bodies and the Office of the Government of Russia, representatives of the St. Petersburg government, public and religious organizations.

The head of the interdepartmental working group - Deputy Prime Minister - Chief of Government of the Russian Federation Sergey Prikhodko.

The working group aims to preserve the historical heritage of the peoples of Russia and the formation of civic identity of the Russian nation."

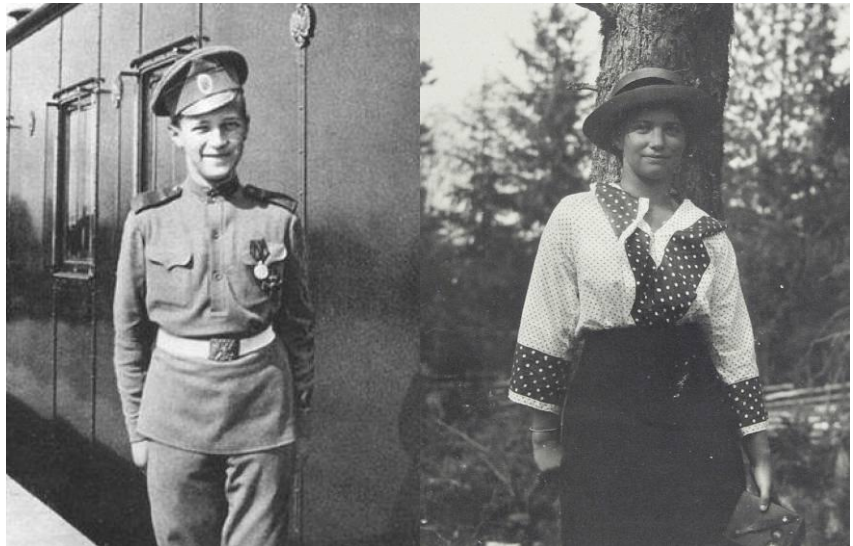
The church is considering it timely to establish a working group to study the remains of Nicholas II's children

09.07. Interfax-religion

The Russian Orthodox Church supported the decision to establish an interdepartmental working group on issues related to research and the reburial of the remains of Crown Prince Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria Romanov.

"I think the decision to establish the group consisting of experts and representatives of the society, is very timely. I am glad that the issue of investigation and the alleged burial of the remains of the royal family will be discussed at such a high, serious level"- said in a commentary the head of the Synodal Department for Church and Society, Archpriest Vsevolod Chaplin.

According to the priest, thus it is necessary to take into account the humanitarian aspect of the situation - the remains of which can be holy relics, are archived in a technical storage, "which can warp any person." At the same time, he said, do not forget about establishing historical truth, the withdrawal of all the issues that have the experts and the public. "If this will require new studies - why not? At least all is to listen to experts, including those who are skeptical of the conclusions about the authenticity of the remains and the reliability of the murder of the royal family set out by Yurovsky (Yakov Yurovsky, who supervised the execution of the family of Nicholas II)," - he said in a commentary.



The representative of the Church expressed the hope that the working group will help to answer all the difficult questions "in a spirit of openness and honesty."

In March 2015 the director of the State Archive of the Russian Federation Sergey Mironenko told about the need to bury the remains of Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria. However, he expressed confidence in the authenticity of the remains of the royal family, who are buried in the Peter and Paul Cathedral and the remains of Alexei and Maria. On the question of the need to exhume the remains of the royal family to new research, he said, "In this sense, I would have waited for the initiative of the Russian Orthodox Church, officially doubts the results of the investigation. It is not for me to decide. It's up to the Moscow Patriarchate, His Holiness Patriarch - enough convincing material are available for it."

ROC's questions to identify the putative remains of Nicholas II's children

10.07. Interfax-Religion

Head of the Synodal Department for Church and Society Relations Archpriest Vsevolod Chaplin said that there are still many unresolved issues in the identification of the remains of members of the family of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II.

"In this important humanitarian aspect of the issue. The remains are now in a technical package in the room of State Archive of the Russian Federation, of course, it may be buried. But in regard to the identification of the remains, there are a lot of outstanding issues," - he said Friday in an interview with "Interfax". The priest pointed out that many of the experts "do not recognize as the genuine the remains already buried in the Peter and Paul Fortress and the remains of which are now in question (the remains of Nicholas II's children Alexei and Maria). In particular, researchers from Japan, Germany, the center's director of DNA human identification Institute of General Genetics, RAMS Leo Zhivotovsky, and some historians.



The interlocutor of the agency said that while previously conducted genetic analysis compared the remains found in Ekaterinburg, with the genetic material of Britain's Prince Philip, and some experts complained that trace the authenticity of its genetic material is difficult, we are talking about quite distant relative of the Romanovs.

Representative of the Church pointed out that in the fortress is remains of the brother of Nicholas II - Grand Duke George Alexandrovich, and there are relics of the sister of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna - Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna in Martha and Mary Convent. Remains associated with the royal family, are also stored in the Russian church in Brussels.

"There is a serious question: what prevents to perform an examination of the remains found in Yekaterinburg? Moreover, a number of researchers carried out such examination, and the results do not match," - said Father Vsevolod.

According to him, there are other problematic issues: in particular, in the grave, which was taken from the remains of the current, as some experts have found coins of the 1930s, has also suggested posting inconsistent skeletons that were buried in the Peter and Paul Fortress.

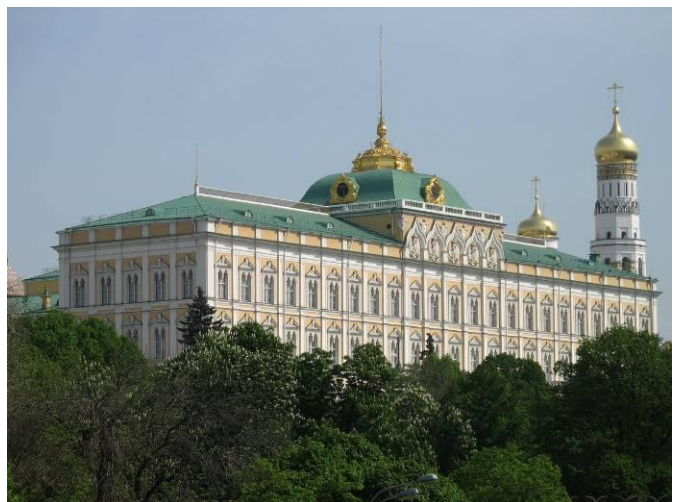
"I think all these questions it is time to give an answer in terms of maximum openness and access any qualified persons from Russia and from abroad to all available materials", - he concluded.

A descendant of the Romanovs asked for official status and to be provided a residence in Moscow.

13.07 M24

A descendant of the imperial Romanov dynasty intend to appeal to the Russian authorities to give official status to the "Imperial house" and provide them with residence in Moscow. This was told m24.ru by the director of the office of the "head of the House of Romanov", Alexander Zakatov. The members of the imperial house also ask to protect them from impostors and are ready to restore one of the buildings in the capital.

Experts believe that in Moscow there are many mansions, which could be transferred to the "imperial house". According to Zakatov, it is not a



privilege for the Romanovs. They want the state will officially recognize the existence of the Imperial House and protect it against impostors.

"It is a question of the moral act, which must be expressed in legal form. There are impostors who, under the guise of some titles, are symbols of the Romanovs. The historical heritage, copyright of Romanov could be protected by the state", - he explained.

The descendants of the royal family are also going to open a residence in Moscow. According to Zakatov, "head of the house of Romanov" "Grand Duchess" Maria Vladimirovna often happens to be in Russia, and several times a year visits the capital.

"A residence or apartment is needed. One cannot always live in hotels, especially if you move to a permanent residence permit. But we are not talking about the return of property that is now being used by other people. Only the construction of a new home, buying an apartment or restoration of an old building, which is in serious condition. The house of Romanov has a modest income, so the work can be carried out at the expense of investors," - said the director.

The press service of the Russian president noted that the administration is ready to consider the appeal of descendants of the imperial dynasty.

"After the treatment, they will receive an answer within the period specified by the law - 30 days", - said the press service.

In the department of Moscow city property they reported that they have not yet received a letter with a request for a building as Romanov residence.

The descendants of the Romanovs did not intend to ask for residence in Moscow

14.07. Finam

Earlier it was reported that the Romanovs asked the Russian authorities officially for residence for the imperial house and protect it from intruders.

Director of the Office of the "House of Romanov", Alexander Zakatov now denies reports that representatives of the dynasty asked the Russian authorities a formal request to grant them special status. He stressed that "the Russian imperial house has to no one requested the status or residence", reports "Interfax".

Previously, "Moscow 24" referring to Zakatov said that the descendants of the Romanov dynasty are going to appeal to the Russian authorities to recognize the existence of the "Imperial house", protect it from intruders and identify a Romanov residence in Moscow. Zakatov allegedly said that Romanovs asked not about privileges, but only the official recognition of the existence of the imperial house.

Now Zakatov stressed that it would be fair if the authorities on their own initiative makes in a special act a special status of the "Imperial house". He said that in this case the "Imperial House" immediately will move to Russia. He added that the residence of the Romanov dynasty in Moscow could be an unused object of cultural heritage, which is restored on donations.



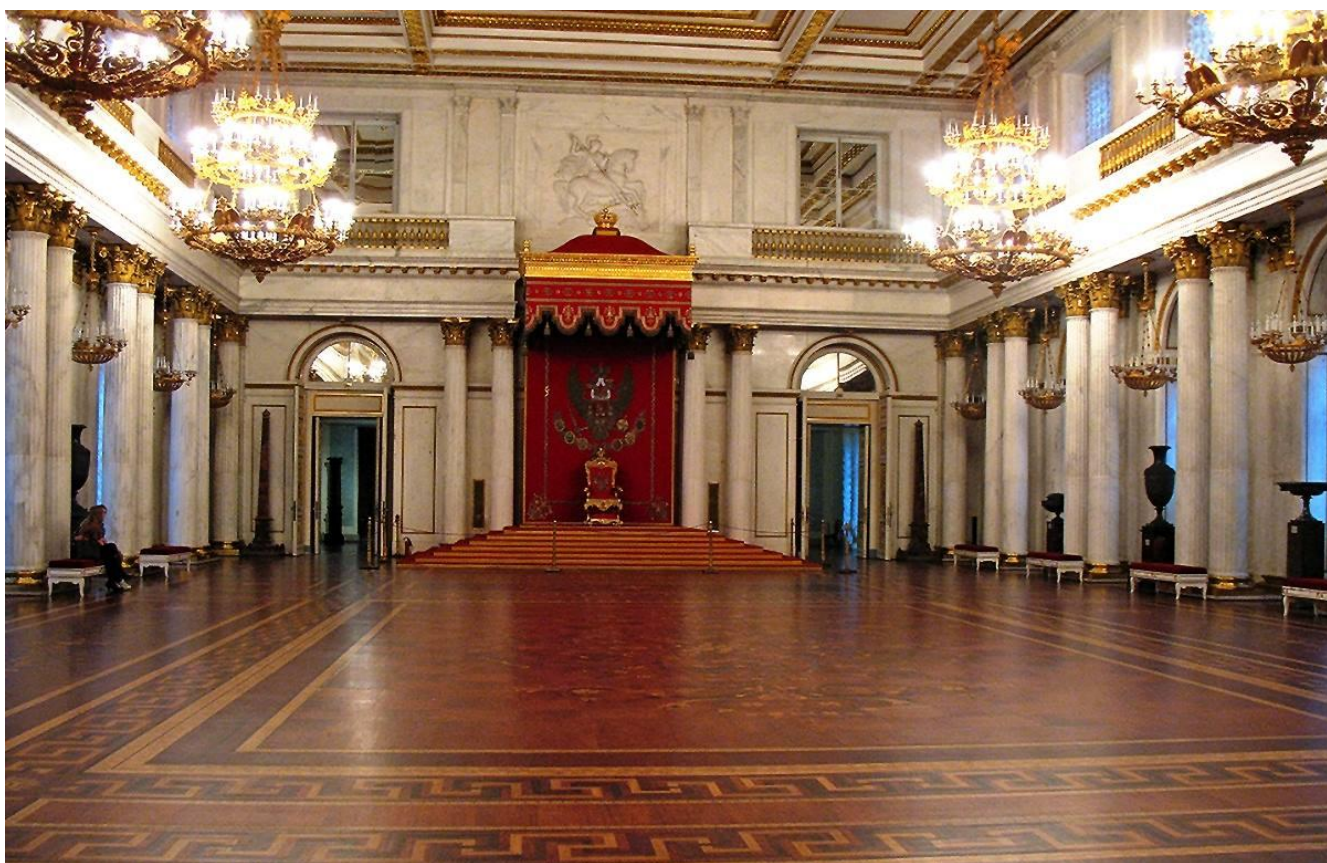
Representatives of Russian nobility reminded about connection of Romanovs with Nazis

24 July. Lenta.ru

The representatives of the Russian nobility wrote a letter to Russian President Vladimir Putin to prevent the granting of special status to Maria Romanova. The document is signed by Nikita Lobanov-Rostovsky, Alexander Troubetzkoy, Peter Sheremetev and Sergei Kapnist. A copy of the letter is sent to the Speaker of the State Duma Sergei Naryshkin.

The letter says in part, that the father of Maria Romanova had direct links with Hitler and the Nazis. "Vladimir Kirillovich Romanov, the father of Maria Vladimirovna, who openly supported the Nazis, was close to Adolf Hitler during the war, was at its headquarters, preparing himself for the puppet rule after the conquest of the Soviet Union. He publicly called on Russian emigration and nobles in exile to join the army of the Third Reich and to act against the Soviet troops in the name of the subsequent restoration of the monarchy. He publicly supported the call of the Finnish General Mannerheim to fight on the side of Nazi Germany," - said the letter to the president. Documentary evidence of this information is applied to the letter, say the authors of the letter.

The appeal stresses that Maria calls herself head of the house of Romanov, but actually is not. "She accepted honors which she doesn't deserve, she buys positive attitude of high ranking officials by giving them fake titles of nobility and the tsar's orders, while Maria Vladimirovna does not have any rights of succession, as well as the right to call herself the head of the Romanov House." - the authors write in the message. The only legitimate head of the house, as representatives of the nobility, is Dmitry Romanovich Romanov, who does not claim to restore the empire.



On 25 July, the Russian national TV channel Russia 24 told the story under the headline - Game with the throne: Russian nobles turned against "Romanov impostor".

Video - <http://www.vesti.ru/videos/show/vid/651858/>

Lyudmila Alexeyeva in solidarity with the Orthodox Church says that it is time to rename metro "Voikovskaya"

Head of the Moscow Helsinki Group Lyudmila Alexeyeva agrees with Archpriest Vsevolod Chaplin, who suggested the deletion of Peter Voikov name from the capital's toponymy - he is one of the organizers of the murder of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II and his family.

"This is a rare case where I agree with the ROC. Voikov - a very dubious person, and there is nothing in his honor to call the metro station his name and all area around"- said L. Alekseeva".

According to her, the issue of renaming the station "Voikovskaya" and the eponymous area is long overdue.

"I do not know why it is still not done. For many, it was named in honor of the murderers and it somehow stayed"- said L. Alekseeva.

"Kommersant" reported on July 17 that Alexander Zakondyrin, the deputy chairman of the Voikovsky district council of deputies send to the vice-mayor, the head of the Moscow City Hall administration Anastasia Rakova a letter, which raises the question of renaming the area and the subway station. It proposes to hold a vote in the framework of the "active citizen" and choose one of five other names.



Sobyanin did not rule out the renaming of "Voikovskaya"

Moscow authorities are ready to rename the metro station "Voikovskaya" according to Mayor Sergei Sobyanin. "Absolutely," - he replied to a question about the readiness to change the name "Voikovskoy" in an interview with radio "Moscow speaking".

"We need to think about "Voikovskoy "- said Sobyanin. According to him, only renaming the metro station" does not entail a change of addresses in the area.

Please support the restoration of Alexander Palace!

During a visit in Tsarskoye Selo, Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky had a meeting with General Director of Tsarskoye Selo Museum Olga V. Taratynova and Deputy Director Iraidia K. Bott, and discussed activities of Tsarskoye Selo and in particular the restoration project of Alexander Palace.



Several ideas were discussed, among them the possibility to attract sponsors to restoration of the interior of the Alexander Palace - either one sponsor could finance an entire room or one sponsor could finance an entire type of work, like the fabric on the walls.

"Romanov News" of course is happy to participate in activities to attract attention to the need for funds. There is a possibility of charity projects to raise funds - like a Romanov family event in support of the Alexander Palace. It could possibly be held in July 2016 and be repeated in July 2017.

It was agreed that the first action would be an official announcement from the management of Tsarskoye Selo about the need for funds:

"Dear friends!

July 17, 2018 marks 100 years since the death of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II and his family. Alexander Palace - an architectural masterpiece of Giacomo Quarenghi was beloved home of the imperial family. Since 1905, Nicholas II chose it as a place of permanent residence. Thanks to stay emperor in Tsarskoye Selo, at the beginning of the XX century Alexander Palace became the center of Russian statehood. Hence the Imperial Family went to Yekaterinburg to meet tragic end.

Of course, the forthcoming sad date could not be reflected in the plans for the museum-reserve "Tsarskoye Selo". We would like very much to complete fully the restoration of the Alexander Palace and open the updated rooms to mid-2018.

Three years ago we started large-scale restoration. Currently renovations of the basement completed. On September 1, 2015, we have to close the palace to visitors to start complex construction works, and then proceed to the restoration of unique interiors. Among them - Marble and Crimson Drawing Rooms, Mauritanian Dressing Room, Office of Nicholas II, the bedroom, Lilac cabinet, Maple and Rosewood Living Rooms of Alexandra Feodorovna.

The total estimated cost of the works - more than 2 billion rubles. Money allocated from the federal budget, museum also invests its own funds. But, unfortunately, this is not enough. At the moment, for the completion of the restoration required 700 million rubles.

We hope very much to receive help of patrons - people who cherish the history of Russia, House of Romanov, Imperial Residence Tsarskoye Selo. All those who are not indifferent to the fate of Nicholas II, his family and their beloved home.

In the near future we will determine the cost of restoration of each interior and inform about those numbers. For us invaluable financial assistance in any size - for the acquisition of built-in furniture, lighting, upholstery fabric on the walls, or something else. The names of the patrons will be immortalized in the interiors restored at the expense of their donations.

Thank you in advance for your help and support.

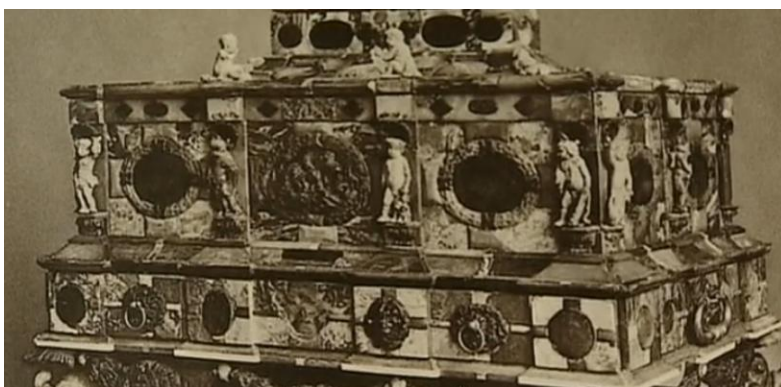
Director of the Museum "Tsarskoye Selo" Olga Taratynova"

In case of your interest in sponsoring the restoration project of Alexander Palace you should contact Deputy Director, Director of Education and Scientific Research Iraida K. Bott, at Tsarskoye Selo Museum, or of course Paul E. Kulikovsky, at "Romanov News".

Many activities in Tsarskoye Selo



In Tsarskoye Selo there is an amber casket being restored. More than ten years have passed since in the Catherine Palace the legendary Amber Room was re-opened. Its interiors was recreated by experts from the Tsarskoye Selo Amber Workshop and now the workshop is hard at work again: this time specialists are restoring the casket from the collection of Alfred Rhodes - the last guardian of the Amber Room. Scientific reconstruction of the casket from the collection of Dr. Rode is one of the most ambitious projects for the restorers. The original of this object disappeared in Königsberg in 1945.



The starting point for the restoration project has been only one black-and-white photograph from 1937.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/136570/



Tsarskoye Selo will sell "Catherine Park" perfume. A perfume series dedicated to St. Petersburg, will open with the "Tsarskoye Selo" composition - it will first become available to Russian and foreign tourists. In the near future a pilot batch of the perfume chord "Catherine Park. Tsarskoye Selo ", created by specialists of the Guild perfumers will go to the museum-reserve.

- Millions of tourists take away from Tsarskoye Selo amber products, photos, books as souvenirs. Perfume - this is an opportunity to take something more: the emotions, experiences, energy of Tsarskoye Selo. Or the ability to mentally travel back in time and be in the meadows on which just passed Catherine II. We are pleased that perfumers was inspired by Catherine Park - one of the most beautiful places on earth - says the director of the State Museum "Tsarskoye Selo" Olga Taratynova.

According to the perfumers, "The Catherine Park. Tsarskoye Selo" is dominated by notes of herbs and meadow flowers.





Imperial Porcelain Manufactory presented museum-reserve "Tsarskoye Selo" a magnificent gift - a grand tea service

"Tsarskoye Selo" of the eight items. It was given at the traditional summer meeting of the Club of friends of the museum.

The shape of the service - "Youth" is created by the Honoured Artist of the RSFSR Anna Leporskaya. The author of the painting is the chief artist of the Imperial Porcelain Factory Nelly Petrova.

This gala dinner service was made in 2003 for the 300th anniversary of St. Petersburg - especially for the reception of heads of foreign countries in the Throne Room of the Catherine Palace, organized in the framework of EU - Russia summit.

- We are pleased that the existing relationship between the Tsarskoye Selo and the Imperial Porcelain Factory, have a fruitful continuation. The life of the imperial summer residence is inconceivable without state receptions and formal dinners - said the deputy director for scientific work of the State Museum "Tsarskoye Selo" Iraida Bott.

The decor of the service is gray-silver and gold, with "A" delicate painting inscribed thin turquoise line. At the center - a golden two-headed eagle, framed vignettes.

The service "Tsarskoye Selo" will be stored in the museum and participate in exhibition projects.



Alexander Palace is undergoing major reconstruction. For all works is required more than 2 billion rubles. July 31 is the last day, when the exhibition of the private apartments of the royal family will be still opened, and on September 1, will be closed the Ceremonial Hall. The first stage has already passed - underground cellars have been strengthened and deepened - the floor level was lowered with one meter. To do this, about 100 pillars was put in metal corsets - the building literally hung in the air while was removed excess land.

The ground floor is the entrance to the museum. Although there is still something on display - the workers made a sensational discovery. Behind a shield was hidden some communication facilities. But what exactly they are - is a mystery.

And another - a real secret passage! Behind a retaining wall was found a niche and steps that goes under the private apartments of Nicholas II! They are going up to his waiting room.

Behind the partition window is therefore likely a secret staircase located in the corner of the wood paneling. One of the few interior of this room left from the time of Nicholas, but still kept a secret.

After the revolution, the palace opened as a museum - pioneers, workers and peasants was demonstrated how the royal family lived. Then there was a vacation home for NKVD. During the war, Tsarskoye Selo was occupied, the German Gestapo headquarters settled in Alexander Palace and in its cellars - the prison.

According to archival pictures you can imagine the imperial apartments. For example, the bedroom of the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna - no royal decoration, no luxury. The room was all hung with icons.

It is expected that at this stage of the restoration will be carried out the following work:



- restoration of the interior decoration of preserved historical (front suite facilities, including a Corner Living Room, Lounge with a slide, Crimson Living Room and library; Reception and Gala (new) office of Nicholas II).
- the restoration of the historic design of six residential and working premises of the first floor of the east wing - Moorish restroom, office of Nicholas II, bedrooms, Lilac cabinet, Rosewood and Maple Living rooms. Architectural trim and built-in furniture items are recreated in the period of the late XIX - early XX century.
- part of the premises of the western wing, rebuilt in 1949 after the restoration will be used for temporary exhibitions and conferences.

Employees are hoping that the royal palace will be opened in 2018. In this case, the restored palace will be opened on the mournful date: July 17, 2018, which marks the 100 years since the death of Emperor Nicholas II and his family.

Video - 1) <http://www.1tv.ru/news/culture/288268>

2) <http://topspb.tv/news/news79448/>



In the pavilion "Arsenal" in Alexander Park at Tsarskoye Selo is completed an important stage of restoration. The pavilion "Arsenal" in Alexander Park of Tsarskoye Selo recently turned 180 years old, but the history of development of this area goes back to Elizabethan times. In the XVIII century on the site of Arsenal was a hunting lodge of the Empress "Monbijou". By order of Emperor Nicholas I architect Menelaws turned the Baroque the pavilion into an English castle. The interiors captured the atmosphere of the Middle Ages, and in it had one of the best collections of weapons in Europe. During the reign of Emperor Alexander the Third of the collection was transferred to the Imperial Hermitage.

Then came the events of the twentieth century, with the revolution, war and occupation, after which the pavilion was not restored, lost roofing, interior floors, doors and windows, and decorative elements.

Restorers started in 2012 with putting a temporary roof, but after six months after the start the funding stopped. After nearly two-years break - while was drying the building - started the second phase of restoration, where specialists are restoring masonry walls, stairs and floors, and are in full swing with plastering and stucco work.



By the spring of 2016 the pavilion will be ready to accommodate a museum exhibition. In the opinion of the management of the museum, it should be in the style of a castle of Knights, as at the time Emperor Nicholas I. The question is whether to return to Tsarskoye Selo the imperial collection of weapons?

"Now we are negotiating with the Hermitage, - says Director of Tsarskoye Selo Olga Taratynova - that at least some of the items in temporary storage could be transferred, that part which is not used in the exposure of the Hermitage. But beyond that, we will certainly talk about the destiny of this pavilion, it is very interesting."

As is often the case in restoration projects, the revival of an object pulls the recovery of an entire chain of related structures. Thus, according to a recent decision of the Russian Ministry of Culture after the Arsenal the restorers will take another romantic building in the Alexander Park, known as the neo-Gothic Chapelle. It is by the same architect Menelaws, with the same passion for knightly Middle Ages style, and ironically, the main attraction - statue of Christ - which has migrated to the Hermitage.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/137802/



Museum Tsarskoye Selo's collection of men's suit has been replenished with six authentic objects of the XIX century - beginning of the XX century. Swiss Eugene Mangin donated the objects that belonged to Ernst von Kotzebue. Among them - two of his civilian official uniforms, hat, and pants (Russian, 1890-1900-ies).

- Historically, our collection is for more than ninety percent made up of military costumes. We have little civil dresses. Therefore, such an addition for the museum is very valuable. For things more than a hundred years old, the degree of preservation is more than satisfactory. But, of course, the first thing we do is to give them for restoration, - says custodian of the "Men's suit" in Tsarskoe Selo Alex Rogatnev.



The uniforms of cloth is decorated with gilt and silvered embroidery yarns used in the finishing of metal stamping. Hat civilian official with silver braid (shop L. Bruno, Saint-Petersburg), too, has silver-plated sewing thread. Pants are made of cloth and cotton fabric.

These things belonged to Ernst von Kotzebue Karlovich (1838 - 1914). He was an attache, then a junior secretary of the Russian diplomatic mission in Frankfurt; junior and then a senior secretary to the embassy in Berlin, the counselor of the embassy in Paris; Russian envoy to the German duchies and then to Washington. The presenter Eugene Mangin was a close friend of the grandson of Ernest Karlovich - Rurik Kotzebue, who died in the 70'ties of the last century and bequeathed the uniforms of his grandfather to Mangin.

Video - <http://topspb.tv/news/news79826/>

The exhibition "Russia and Denmark. 1700 - 1900"

On 15 July 2015, Ludmila and Paul Kulikovskiy visited Tsarskoye Selo, mainly to see the newly opened exhibition in the Zubov wing of the Catherine Palace "Russia and Denmark. 1700-1900". There they were met by Iraida K. Bott, Deputy director of Tsarskoye Selo Museum, who gave them a tour of the exhibition.



The exhibition features many rare objects, both from Denmark and Russia. There are paintings, which for the first time are in Russia, among them the portrait of Catherine II by Vigilius Eriksen - the Dane who became a court painter to the Empress, and worked in Russia for 15 years, creating about 30 portraits of the Empress.

The service "Flora Danica" of the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory from the collection of the National History Museum at Frederiksborg Castle, was created in the 1790s, after the "eternal Danish-Russian alliance" and was intended to be present to Empress Catherine II.

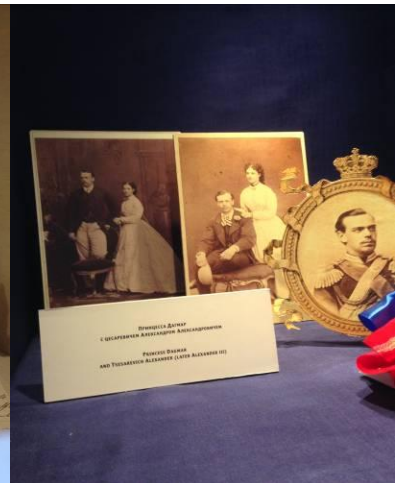
The exposition reveals the bright pages in the history of relations between the two countries, historical relations of the Russian Imperial Court and the royal court of Denmark. It tells about the arrival of Peter I in Denmark in 1716; the role played by Catherine II in the decision on the "Gottorp question"; the daily life of Empress Maria Feodorovna, who as a 19-year-old Danish princess came to Russia in 1866 to marry the heir to the Russian throne, and after the 1917 revolution, was forced to return home.



This exhibition opened to the public on June 21, 2015 and is timed to the 300th anniversary of Peter I visit Denmark in 1716.

A gem is the portrait of the Emperor with the Danish Order of the Elephant on the chest.





An very interesting exhibit is the model of the Yellow Mansion (where Princess Dagmar, later Empress Maria Feodorovna - wife of Emperor Alexander III was born). When looking in through the windows you can see photos and letters from the life of Princess Dagmar - growing up, with Tsarevich "Nixa" and then with Tsarevich Alexander.



Among the iconic exhibits is Mikhail Zichy watercolors from the collection of the State Museum "Tsarskoye Selo", depicting the journey of Emperor Alexander III and his wife Maria Feodorovna to the Caucasus in 1888. On one of them shows the Emperor and Empress on deck talking, at their feet sit two dogs (one of them is "Kamchatka", the favorite of Alexander III). The artist depicted with great sympathy the couple in a rare moment of rest.



The State Hermitage has provided for the exhibition dress for visits (sewn crepe and satin scarlet) and shoes of Empress Maria Feodorovna - French, leather shoes with butterfly, covered in red silk.



A central canvas is "Royal hunting trophies. 1889", painted by Hans Ole Brasen (1849 - 1930), showing Emperor Alexander III, Prince Edward, King Christian IX and Prince Valdemar (in 1889 the Russian Emperor and the heir to the British throne Prince Edward visited Denmark with their oldest sons and engaged in hunting in the royal forest). One of the rangers later recalled: "The tsar was a huge man, and he was constantly followed by two Cossacks with his guns. The tsar smoking a big cigar, anyone else in the forest was not allowed to smoke."



"The Royal family visiting Ny Carlsberg 1. June 1882" is painted by Laurits Tuxen. It shows the Beer-maker Carl Jacobsen showing the marble sculpture of Princess Alexandra of England to her and her parents, King and Queen of Denmark. To the right in the painting can be seen Emperor Alexander III and Empress Maria Feodorovna. The emperor is having almost the same pose as in the famous Royal family group painting, as he did not like to stand for a painting, and hence he was copied, but painted wearing different cloth.



Of Laurits Tuxen's sketches/copies for the painting Royal Family group in the garden hall in Fredensborg, are also shown a full length portrait of Emperor Alexander III, Empress Maria Feodorovna, and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, with two dogs; Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich; and a group of kids at a table, which includes Grand Duke George Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, and a sketch for the complete painting - a sketch now is in Pavlovsk Palace.



Also of interest are the sketches of scenery and costumes for productions of the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen, used by August Bournonville (1805-1879) - the Danish ballet master and choreographer. He is considered the founder of the Danish ballet style, called "Bournonville School". After a visit to St. Petersburg and Moscow in 1874, he created the ballet "From Siberia to Moscow". The story was that the daughter of nobleman Smirnov, who was exiled to Siberia, the beauty Natalia arrives in Moscow and dance to the delight of Emperor Paul I. As a result, the Emperor forgave her father. The premiere took place in 1876. The repertoire included another "Russian" - "Imperial celebration in the Kremlin." The sketches and costumes for these performances are stored in the Royal Danish Theatre.





A surprise in the exhibition was that there were even some objects related to Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna - a painting of a Russian church; A portrait photo of her in nurse uniform and with her Saint George medal; and some porcelain painted by her in Denmark.

In the end was a collection of porcelain, and among them a very cute "kitty" in grey, that was given to Empress Alexandra Feodorovna for Christmas 1903.



In the end was three sets of photos - one showing "Tsarskoye Selo in 1917 in the eyes of a Danish photographer"; second showing the "interior of Alexander Palace 1930"; and the last the "Reburial of Empress Maria Feodorovna in September 2006". Most interesting!

The exhibition runs to 20 of September.



"A Court Perfumer"

In the basement under the Cameron Gallery at the Catherine Palace, had just opened (13 July) a new exhibition called "A Court Perfumer". After visiting the "Russia and Denmark" exhibition, Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky had a tour of exhibition.

It tells the story of Russian perfumers and shows an attempt by modern Russian perfumers to revive the history, by restoring the old perfumes. They worked with archival materials, found the preserved and reconstructed the lost recipes of flavors from the times of Tsarist Russia.

The exhibited perfumes contain notes that was preferred by Emperor Nicholas II, his wife Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and other members of the imperial family.

Visitors can smell the flavors, see pictures of old bottles and brochures from the beginning of XX century.

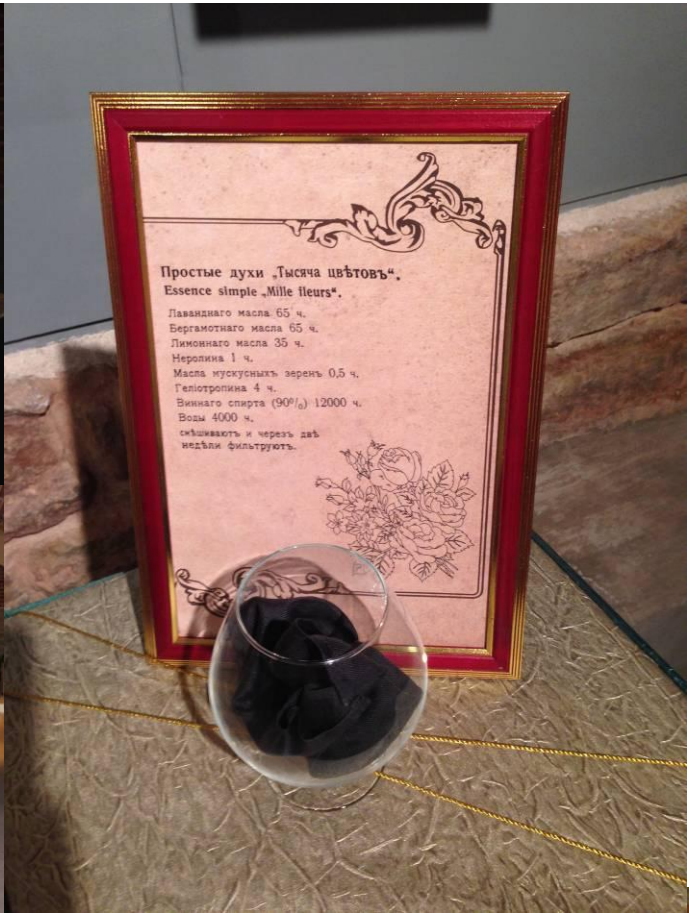
The flavors are reconstructions of Russian perfumers Elina Arsenyev, Irina Petrishcheva Nina Lewinsky Anastasia Kretova, Natalie Astakhov, Eugene Balitskaya and Faina

Glazyrina. The project was implemented with the support of the president of the Guild of perfumers Oksana Chernyshova.

Archival reproduction vintage bottles and archival materials are provided by Museum "Tsarskoye Selo" and the Museum of Perfume. There are video lectures in Russian, English and Chinese languages , which introduce the history of Russian perfumery XVIII, XIX and early XX century, of perfume etiquette, and reveals the secrets of creating fragrances.



French citizen Alphonse Antonovich Rally was one of the pioneers in the perfume business and he began to develop perfumes in Russia in the days of Emperor Nicholas I. His company was founded in 1843. In his Moscow factory, all raw materials for the production was brought from France and Italy, and in the development of recipes was engaged perfumers from abroad.





Manufactured perfumes included perfumes, colognes, toilet soap, lipstick and powder. In 1856, the factory was sold to companions Bodranu and Byuzhonu and was renamed "Rally & Co".

The high quality of products the company "Rally & Co." are evidenced by its rapid recognition of the Russian imperial court, and later as a supplier to the Persian shah and Montenegrin court. In the last list of court-suppliers from 1915, was mentioned only five perfumers, including "Rally & Co".

At the All-Russian industrial exhibition of products the company "Rally & Co." was awarded four national emblem of the Russian Empire for high quality products. At the Paris World Exhibition in 1878 was recognized its products and at the Paris Exposition in 1900, it received the highest award - "Grand Prix". Total production association "Rally and Co" for the years received 60 awards.

The books of the Imperial Court show that Nicholas II did not make separate spending on perfume. Apparently, most of the perfumes was bought by the emperor through his French barber Mollet, whose barbershop was on the Nevsky Prospect. For example, in 1896, at Mollet was bought 18 bottles of water cinchona. In 1904, was spent 446 rubles and 35 kopecks on "the work of kuafernye, toiletries and underwear". In January 1908 - "for hairdressers work and toiletries" - 770 rubles. Among the above-mentioned "toiletries" and the spirits were certainly some perfume poured into his "own bottle".

Kronstadt Navel Cathedral

The Naval cathedral of Saint Nicholas in Kronstadt is built in 1903-1913 as the main church of the Russian Navy and dedicated to all fallen seamen. The cathedral was closed in 1929, and used for various purposes. In 2013, the Patriarch of all Russia, with Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev and his spouse attending, conducted the ceremony of grand re-consecration in the now fully restored cathedral.



St. George ribbons were covering almost the entire gate to the doors in the main entrance. On the doors are St. Nicholas and St. Kronstadt.

In the afternoon on 15 July, Ludmila and Paul Kulikovskiy visited the Cathedral and while admiring the entrance to the cathedral, by coincidence, came Father Gennady - Archpriest Gennady (Belovolova), the abbot of Leushinsky monastery in St. Petersburg. Father Gennady started to tell the history of the cathedral and then took them for a tour of it.

The cathedral was modeled on St. Sophia in Constantinople, with some differences in size and of course with a more modern infrastructure - like 5000 electric lamps. The central dome span 26 meters and its inner height is 52 meter. 32 windows gives light to the Savior at its top. As a memorial to all ranks of the navy, who perished while during the service there are 130 black marble plaques all around the cathedral, starting with the those who died in Azov sea 25 September 1695 and up to our time. There are also a few objects exhibited, related to the history of the cathedral and to St. John of Kronstadt.



After seeing the ground floor they were allowed to go up into the gallery. From there one has a great view of the beautiful marble floor. Then could be seen an icon of the Holy Royal Martyrs appeared downstairs and service was about to start, so they went down.



The icon with the Holy Royal Martyrs was placed next to the icon of St. John of Kronstadt. During the service, when the gospel was carried out through the Royal doors appeared the sunlight and hit exactly the gilded cover of the gospel, creating an amazing reflection - a divine sight.

After the service Paul Kulikovsky was invited to the altar to see the relic of St. Andrew the First Called, which had arrived from the Vatican. There he met Father Pavel, who had lead the service. He was original from Yekaterinburg and very familiar with the Holy Royal Martyrs.

Next was shown the lower church - St. John of Rila Chapel - with its Baptismal bowl where one can walk all the way down stairs until one is covered by water.

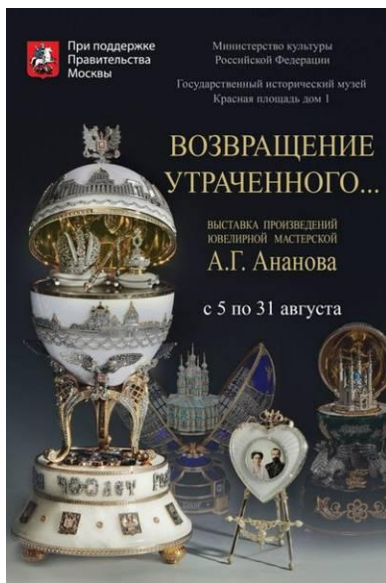


On 16 July, Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky visited the State Hermitage Museum, where they saw the objects related to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievich Jr; the newly restored Great Church of the Winter Palace; the Lieb-Guard exhibition in the General Staff building, including the gift from descendents of the guards regiments, and much more. About this in next issue of Romanov News.



On their visit to St. Petersburg they also saw the palace of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich - brother of Emperor Nicholas II; the palace of Grand Duke Alexander Michailovich and Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna - sister of Emperor Nicholas II; the palace of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievich Sr. and the palace of Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovich, brother of Alexander III. Also more about this in next issue.

The Easter egg "400 years of the Romanovs" on display in Moscow



On August 5, the State Historical Museum will open an exhibition dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the famous self-taught Russian jeweler Andrey G. Ananov.

The exhibition is titled "Returning lost ..." and the star of the show will be one of his Easter eggs, looking like the famous Faberge - a piece of jewelry on which the studio artists worked for almost a year. The egg "400 years of the Romanovs" is said to be a picture of the key moments of the Dynasty, for example, in the lower part of the outline is shown the Ipatiev Monastery in Kostroma (the place where the first tsar of the Romanov dynasty, Michael Feodorovich was told he was elected to reign), and it is crowned by a silhouette of St. Petersburg, the city in which came to an end the reign of the last of the Romanovs, Nicholas II.

The egg is a quarter of a meter in height, made of gold, silver and marble decorated with precious stones. Inside the egg is placed the traditional symbols of royal power - made of gold and diamonds - scepter, crown, orb. And there is a secret - it is a hidden gold frame with portraits of the last Russian emperor and his wife; to get to the folding frame one can only by turning the orb.



"I do not like products without drama, so each egg has its own history of creation" - says Ananov.

At the exhibition, besides Easter eggs will be presented interior decoration and the series "The great churches of Russia", where visitors can see "St. Basil's Cathedral", "Smolny Cathedral" and others.

Video - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nYglmvGVYiA>

In Stavropol opened a monument to Emperor Nicholas I

July 24 in Stavropol in the territory of the Kazan Cathedral was inaugurated a monument to Emperor Nicholas I. The ceremony was attended by the clergy of the diocese, headed by Metropolitan Kirill of Stavropol and Nevinnomyssk, representatives of the Duma and the Government of Stavropol Territory, the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society, the armed forces and the Cossacks.

The initiative to erect a monument in the city of Stavropol own Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society, and Metropolitan Kirill of Stavropol and Nevinnomyssk, who is a member of the above-mentioned Society. The event is timed to the 190th anniversary of his accession to the throne of Nicholas Romanov.

The author of the bronze monument - a famous Russian sculptor Alexander Apollo. Creation and installation of the monument was carried out with the assistance of the general director of LLC "Gazprom Transgaz Stavropol" A. Zavgorodnev.

A bronze bust of Emperor was inaugurated under the triple volley of small arms, and then Metropolitan Kirill of Stavropol and Nevinnomyssk performed the rite of consecration of the monument.

Bishop noted the enormity of the person of the Emperor Nicholas I, as a statesman, a man and a Christian, as well as its role in the strengthening of the Russian state.



On the pedestal of the monument engraved with the so-called. "Theory of official nationality", which was proclaimed by Count Sergei Semenovitch Uvarov during the reign of Emperor Nicholas I, - Orthodoxy, Autocracy, Nationality.

Emperor Nicholas I visited Stavropol, on his way from Tiflis to St. Petersburg. At the time such an honor was not for every city. This visit took place on 17 October 1837, and is reflected in the "Caucasian Calendar" for 1854.

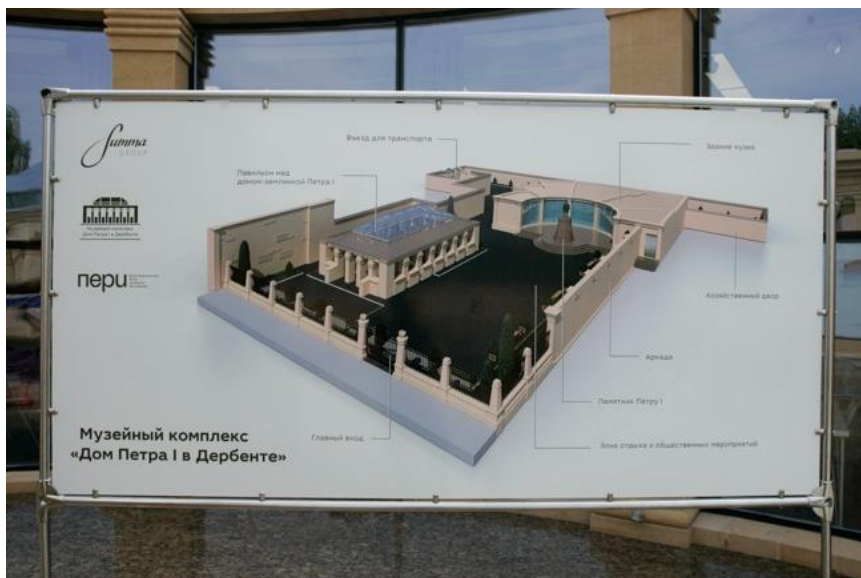
The opening of "Peter I's house" in Derbent

July 23 Derbent opened the museum complex "House of Peter I", timed to the anniversary of the city. The museum complex consists of the restored dugout of Peter I, erected above a pavilion, a monument to the first Russian emperor, a museum and recreational facilities.

Derbent is a city in the Republic of Dagestan, Russia, located on the Caspian Sea, north of the Azerbaijani border. It is the southernmost city in Russia.



In 2014 Summa Group and Foundation Ziyavudin Magomedov "Peri" developed the concept of a museum complex, attracted to the work archaeologists, historians, art historians, architects and builders. The result of this hard work, conducted in just one year, became the museum complex "House of Peter I in Derbent." The opening program included a press conference, a scientific round table, tour, and the grand opening with a concert of classical music.

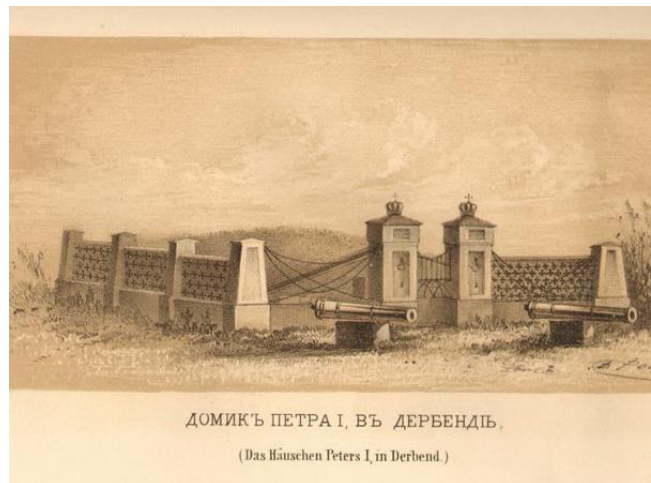
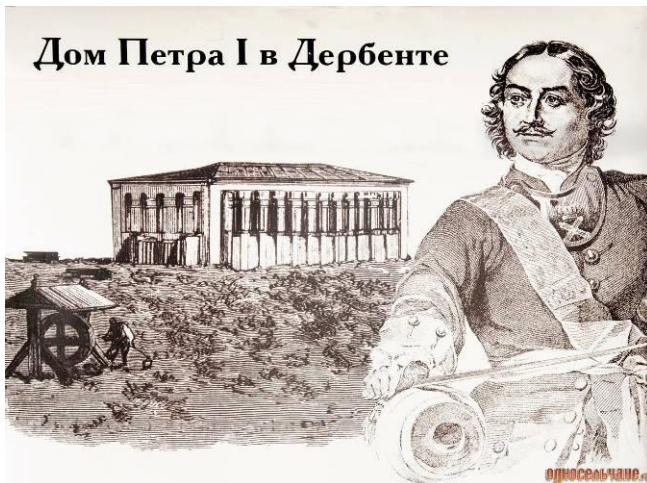


Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZAI0tiY2Kgc>



The monument of Emperor Peter I is the seventh copy of the world famous monument made by sculptor Mark Antokolsky. The sponsors of the museum complex chose this sculpture, since it shows the emperor, exactly at the age at which Peter I was when he visited Derbent in August 1722 during the campaign of the Caspian War.

During Peter's stay in Derbent a small house was built, named "dugout Peter I". The house consisted of two small rooms. Later around the dug was built a colonnade, but over time the house was forgotten and almost all traces was lost. As it turned out, on top of it was built an ordinary house. "Peter's house" was then found few years ago by archaeologists.



Derbent, in Dagestan, is one of the oldest cities in the Russian Federation. The precise date of its foundation is lost in history, as the saying goes. It was supposed to mark its 2000th birthday - or was it 5000th - this year, but bureaucratic wrangles and ineptitude have meant a postponement of the celebrations. What is sure is that Derbent has spent 5000 years at the crossroads of civilizations, and has suffered countless wars. But it has survived and preserved its ancient monuments and walls: not a single invader even considered destroying its crown jewel - the Naryn-Kala citadel, a magnificent stone complex built on a difficult site on a steep slope - on the contrary, each new ruler added to its strength and beauty.

Conference about Emperor Alexander I and Feodor Kuzmich

Russian Geographical society (Tomsk department) together with Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk administration held a 4 days Forum on the subject: "Alexander I and his spouse Elisabeth: peaceful death or holy feat as Elder Feodor and Vera Molchalniza".

The event started on 19 July, 2015 in Krasnoyarsk and ended 24 July 2015 in Tomsk.

The Agenda was:

July 20, 2015 - Forum in Krasnoyarsk: speeches of historians and journalists from Moscow, Novgorod, Taganrog, Belev and Paris.

July 21, 2015 - Participants will visit places in Krasnoyarsk region where the saint Feodor Tomsky lived and prayed.

Next 2 days the Forum will take place in Tomsk.

Feodor Kuzmich (Feodor Tomsk) 1776 - January 20 (February 1) in 1864, Tomsk) - An Elder, who lived in Siberia in the XIX century.



According to Romanov legend arose in the middle of the XIX century during the life of Russian Emperor Alexander I, he faked his own death and became a wanderer. Feodor Kuzmich arrived in Tomsk in 1837. He led an ascetic life, but his manner betrayed a well-bred and well-educated man. The source of his income was teaching children to read, the scriptures and history. As payment he took only food, refusing money. The Elder began to read for a righteous life, and many turned to him for advice on various everyday matters.

The question of the identity of Feodor Kuzmich with many historians are clearly not resolved.

Alexander I's wife Elizabeth Alexeievna, who he married when she was 14 and he a year older, passed away a few months after him. There is a separate theory that her death was also faked, and that she subsequently became a nun known as Silent Vera.

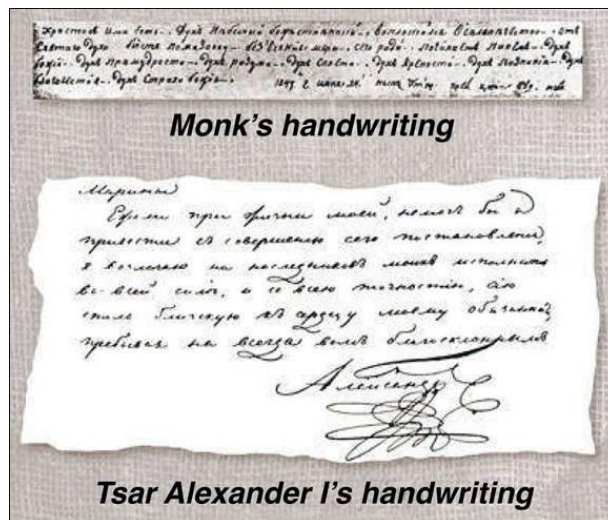
Feodor Kuzmich for his selfless in 1984 was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church as part of the Council of the Siberian Saints.

In Krasnoyarsk the conference was trying to unlock the mystery of Emperor Alexander I and righteous Feodor Kuzmich.

As a scientific discovery was presented by Svetlana Semenova a report "The results of analysis of handwriting Alexander I and Elizabeth Alexeievna", which claimed to prove that the person of the Emperor Alexander I was the holy righteous Feodor Kuzmich - as their handwriting was identical.

If so, it turns out that Emperor Alexander I, born in 1777 and died in 1825, then being 48 years old, lived another 39 years as a Elder, and died 87 years old (in 1864).

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/138182/



"Imperial bouquet" in Pavlovsk



The future Emperor Paul and his wife Maria Feodorovna visited Europe under the name of the Count and Countess of North, and it went down in history as the Grand Tour of Europe. It lasted 14 months, from spring 1781 to November 1782.

When traveling through the different countries, to Pavlovsk Park was brought flowers and trees, and the Pavlovsk park became the personification of love and taste of the future Empress.

That is why during the festival in Pavlovsk park a floral journey through European countries takes place.

18 July, Pavlovsk opened the festival "Imperial bouquet", with the best florists of Russia, expressing their emotions in arrangements and bouquets, and decorating the park in the tradition of the XVIII century. Studio Vladimir and Alexander Bermyakovyh once again, amaze everyone with their creativity. From the Netherlands was the master florist Case So, Officer of the Order of the Dutch Queen for achievements in the arts.

One immerse yourself in the atmosphere of the Enlightenment, with its balls, theater and costumes, music and poetry. The variety of cultures and traditions gives you a journey embodied in the Pavlovsk Park in the floral extravaganza. Guests of the festival can also enjoy Polonaise at the ball or theater performances.



In Tver opened the photo exhibition " The Emperor who didn't happen"

From 15 to 31 July in the gallery on the second floor of the library Gorky in Tver, the regional branch of the Russian Nobility Association presented an exhibition of photographs called "The Emperor who didn't happen", dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the memory of the Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich (1843-1865).

The eldest son of the future Emperor Alexander II was born on 8 (20) September 1843 in Tsarskoye Selo and was named after his grandfather Nicholas - Emperor Nicholas I. The boy grew up everyone's favorite, was good looking and had nice character. He was an extraordinary personality. However, on a journey to Italy the Tsarevich got ill all of a sudden. Treatment in Nice did not help. April 12, 1865 the Grand Duke died of tubercular meningitis.



The exhibition presents photographs in five sections: "Childhood", "In the Family", "Education", "Bride Dagmar", and "Death of the Tsarevich."

Three centuries of history of the Romanovs and Grimaldi

Prince Albert II of Monaco opened the "Romanov and Grimaldi" exhibition in Monaco.

The Romanovs and Grimaldi are both geographically remote dynasties, but whose links are yet close. Thomas Fouilleron, exhibition curator and historian at the Princely Palace, explains with passion about the friendship that dates back to the seventeenth century, as the first diplomatic relations were established in 1663, and the parallels between the two countries through art as Fabergé egg and vintage archives.

Video -

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YizggwITeaY>



July 9, 2015 was opened the exhibition "The Romanovs and the Grimaldi for special guest and for the general public it opened on 13 July. The Three Centuries of History Was opened in the premises of the library of the Prince's Palace of Monaco.

The exhibition features original archival documents from the State Archives of the Russian Federation and the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts concerning relations between the Romanov dynasty and Grimaldi.



The official opening ceremony was attended by the Prince of Monaco Albert II, the special representative of Russian President for International Cultural Cooperation Mikhail Shvydkoi, Russian Ambassador to France Alexander Orlov, and the head of Rosarkhiv Andrei Artizov and the director of the State Archives Sergei Mironenko.

The exhibition, organized in collaboration with the Archive of the Prince's Palace, is held within the Year of Russia in Monaco.

The aim of the Year of Russia in Monaco as Prince Albert II said in his address, "to emphasize the diversity of relations between Russia and Monaco, especially in cultural terms, but also in the historical, educational, scientific" ... The Government of Monaco has traditionally tries to keep a friendly attitude toward Russian by the Monegasques, give it a new meaning. "We will be closer to the Russian soul, and it becomes a source of inspiration for us," - said Prince Albert II.



A kind of a diplomatic report from the Russian Embassy in 1662 - 1663, contains a record of the April 3, 1663 about the visit to the Principality of Monaco and the reception at Prince Louis Grimaldi by clerk Nikiforov.

In his speech at the opening ceremony Andrei Artizov told about the embassy which was heading to Florence and Venice, but because of a storm, the ship was forced to enter the port of Monaco. On hearing this, Prince Louis Grimaldi I sent an invitation to the Embassy. If the messengers of the Russian sovereign was in a hurry, he offered to come to the ship. This marked the beginning of a friendly step towards fruitful relations between the two countries.



Speakers at the opening ceremony stressed the relevance of the exhibition. The history of almost three centuries of relations between Russia and Monaco is a good example of how, in spite of the different approaches to world order, at all times, you can successfully step over steep political thresholds, to build good neighborly relations and carefully preserve them for the benefit of the peoples.



The exhibition gives an opportunity to understand better the dynastic history of one of the oldest monarchies of Europe and the homes of its cooperation with the Russian royal family, revive the memory of their representatives, to assess their contribution to the development of ties between Russia and the Principality of Monaco. So, it is shown, for example, the diary of Nicholas II with a record of 8 June 1913 on the admission of Prince Albert King, who visited Russia during the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov House. Next - never before exhibited an album with unique amateur photos of Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna visiting Monte Carlo in 1898.



The exhibition "The Romanovs and the Grimaldi. Three Centuries of History (XVII - XIX centuries)" runs until September 6, 2015.

Emperor Nicholas I's emerald collection in Yekaterinburg

In Yekaterinburg, the Museum of History of stone-cutting and jewelry, opened a new permanent exhibition - Emerald room. Ural Mountains has the only emerald mine in Russia. The collection with rare exhibits, includes the first stones found in the 30-ies of the XIX century, they were the property of Emperor Nicholas I. In this room there is a minimum of artificial light. Natural radiance radiate Ural emeralds. There are more than 400 in total. Each stone is unique. The largest in the exhibits are



the emeralds called - "New Year" and "Zvezdara". Weight "New Year" is 7 carats. That's almost half a kilogram.

The exhibits were collected throughout the Sverdlovsk region. Precious stones quarried on Malyshevskoye field - Russia's only emerald mine. "Semi-precious capital of Russia - Ekaterinburg. Emerald was mined here from 1830, so this year it is already 185 years since it was extracted. It is necessary to raise its status at national and even international level. Our Ural emeralds are apple-sweet color and similar emeralds in the world there is not"- says the director of the Museum of the History of stone-cutting and jewelry Nadeshda Pakhomov.

Ural emeralds are known worldwide. They were used by the representatives of the royal dynasty, and rare copies were sent as a gift to heads of state. Aside from emeralds, the exhibition presents examples of beryl, aquamarine, phenacite, alexandrite, as well as stones from private collections.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/137025/

St. Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna was mentioned at the baptism of English Princess Charlotte

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Justin Welby, conducted the baptism of Princess Charlotte - daughter of Prince William and Catherine, the Duchess of Cambridge - at St Mary Magdalene Church, Sandringham, on Sunday 5th July 2015. In his "homily" was mentioned St. Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, but he somehow got the family relation a little bit incorrect, saying the Saint was an ancestor to the Princess, when she is "just" a relative.

Here is the entire "homily":

"It seems that different forms of ambition are hard-wired into almost all of us. At a baptism our ambitions are rightly turned into hopes and prayers for the child, today for Princess Charlotte. Everyone wants something for their children. At our best we seek beauty, not necessarily of form, but of life.

"In the reading from Matthew 18, Jesus is trying to turn one kind of ambition - an ambition for place and prestige - into an ambition for a beautiful life. To be great in the Kingdom of Heaven, he tells his very pushy disciples, is not about position but about beauty of life, a life that looks like his; and his example is someone unimportant in those days: a child.

"Amongst Princess Charlotte's own ancestors, now buried in the Holy Land, is a saint, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, whose life was one of transparent beauty and death one of beautiful courage and service. In her life she forgave the man who killed her husband. At her cruel murder she continued to care for those suffering with her. It is of such beauty that Jesus speaks when he talks of being great in the Kingdom of Heaven.

"Such beauty of character begins with baptism, and is established in the habits of following and loving Jesus Christ; habits to be learned from parents and godparents, and the whole community of the church.

"Beauty is the implied prayer of the baptism service, beauty of life which brings true and eternal greatness. In such times as ours, those who suffer - such as the wounded or bereaved in Tunisia and other places - need lives of beauty around them; lives that share healing and hope, offering to all around them, both in times of light and darkness, a vision of a Christ-filled future."



"Treasury of the Russian tsars" in Shanghai

The Kremlin Museums opened their exhibition on July 4th in the Shanghai Museum, China. It contains exhibits from their collection, 120 unique specimens from the Armory, showing the cultural richness of Russian weapons of 17-18 centuries: ceremonial, fighting, hunting, objects of exotic weapons and armor sets. One of the most expensive copies - a ceremonial ax of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich with a gold handle, encrusted with precious stones. There is a flintlock pistol from the collection of Empress Anna Ivanovna, jewelry and textiles of Catherine II. The exhibition will last till October 10. And for the visitors who wants to know the history of Russia, the Shanghai Museum holds a series of public lectures.

Elena Gagarina, director of the Moscow Kremlin Museums: "Some people want to see the precious items that are richly decorated with precious stones, someone interested in embroidery and those centuries there is a lot of fine textiles. Those who are interested in Russian history, can get acquainted with great personalities Russia and their biographies."

Yang Zhihai, Director of the Shanghai Museum: "For the Chinese people, weapons and armor from a museum-treasury Armory Chamber - still were not familiar with. We hope that the unique area will help my countrymen to learn more about Russian culture and court etiquette of 17-18 centuries".



The exhibition "The Romanovs in Saint-Briac" opened

The exhibition recounting the saga of the Romanovs was opened on 4th of July, at the convent of Wisdom in Saint-Briac. Five rooms are tracing chronologically the course of a part of the family.

In October 1917, the Bolsheviks took power in Russia. Nicolas II was assassinated. He will be the last tsar of the Empire. His cousin, Grand Duke Cyril Wladimirovitch found refuge in the small Breton village: Saint-Briac. He moved there in 1921 with his wife Victoria Feodorovna and three children.

The visit begins with a room devoted to Emperor Alexander II - there is Alexander II's desk clock. Portrait of Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna in her living room. The window below shows objects that can be recognized in the painting.

It is in the chapel, the last room of the exhibition, lies "the highlight" of the Romanovs in Saint-Briac - "We wanted to involve Briacins in the exhibition" it is told, some locals was asked to bring their pictures or shared memories. This room is dedicated to them.



A new missile submarine may be named in honor of the Tsar-Peacemaker Alexander III

04.07. Lenta

The seventh strategic submarine Project 955 "Borey-A" will be named in honor of the penultimate Russian Emperor Alexander III. Head of the Department of state defense orders United Shipbuilding Corporation Anatoly Chlemov informed.

"This year we can expect a seventh "Boreas", next year - the eighth, whose name is not selected," - said Anatoly Chlemov. "For the seventh the name is selected, it is the prerogative of the fleet, and official reports have not yet been, but, according to available information, there is a recommendation to use the names of tsars. It will be named in honor of Alexander III», - said Head of the Department.



The Navy in 2013-2014 received three submarines of Project 955 "Yury Dolgoruky", "Alexander Nevsky" and "Vladimir Monomakh". The modified 955A "Borey-A."- "Prince Vladimir" and "Prince Oleg" are already under construction. On December 26, 2014 was laid another boat of the series - "Generalissimo Suvorov".

In honor of the penultimate Russian emperor had previously been named two warships. First the Battleship "Emperor Alexander III", type "Borodino", built at the Baltic Shipyard in St. Petersburg in the years 1900-1903 (sunk in the Battle of Tsushima 27 May 1905). Second was the battleship "Dreadnought", built in Nikolaev at "Russud" in the years 1911-1917; it took part in the final battles on the Black Sea in 1917-1918, and then in the civil war on the side of the Whites.

In 1917, it first received the name "Will", and then as part of the White Guard fleet was renamed to "General Alexeyev." In 1920, the remains of Russian Black Sea Fleet, led by "General Alexeyev" left Sevastopol and went to the French port of Bizerte in North Africa.

In 1924 the ship was transferred to the Soviet Union, but due to poor technical condition did not return to Russia, and was scrapped in France. The flag of the battleship, which was kept in the community of Russian immigrants in Australia, had returned to Sevastopol in the fall of 2014, after the return of Crimea to Russia.

The opening of a monument to Emperor Nicholas I

On July 2, at St. Nicholas Berlyukovsky monastery of the Moscow diocese, east of Moscow a monument to Emperor Nicholas I in the "Romanov Alley of Fame", dedicated to the 160th anniversary of the death of the Russian ruler was opened. The ceremony was attended by Chairman of the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society S.V. Stepashin.



Under the solemn ringing of the bells of the monastery the brethren of the monastery and the congregation went to the Cathedral of Christ the Savior, for a memorial service for the repose of Emperor Nicholas I. The service was led by the abbot of the monastery Evmeny (Lagutin) in concelebration with hieromonk Timothy (Dyakonova).





The "Romanov walk of fame" - Emperors Nicholas I, Nicholas II, Alexander III, Alexander II, Alexander I and Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievich.

A portrait of Empress Maria Feodorovna in Belgorod

Belgorod State Art Museum within the project "Heritage Museums of Russia - Belgorod!" opened an exhibition of Russian painting of XVIII-XX centuries from the funds of the Kursk State Picture Gallery. The exhibition features 60 paintings of Russian artists XVIII-XX centuries, whose multifaceted work is well-known and popular in today's society. Among the exhibited works - landscapes, portraits and thematic paintings by such famous artists as I.E. Repin, I.N. Kramskoy, V.A. Tropinin, A.K. Savrasov, I.K. Aivazovsky, B.M. Kustodiev, P.P. Konchalovsky and many others.

As part of the exhibition, ascribed to the XVIII century, are portraits of the royal dynasty of unknown and famous artists. For example, "Portrait of Empress Elizabeth" by Alexei Antropov.

With the "Portrait of Empress Maria Feodorovna" by Nikolai Schilder is a special story. For a long time the picture was in the inventory book of the Kursk gallery listed at number 206 and as "Unknown artist Russian School of the mid XIX century. Portrait of a Woman." Discovered that the young woman was wife of Emperor Alexander III, nee Danish Princess Dagmar, in Orthodoxy - Maria Feodorovna, happened only after the similarity was seen in engravings and the name of the artist was found during the restoration in 2002 of the painting - "Schilder. 1887".





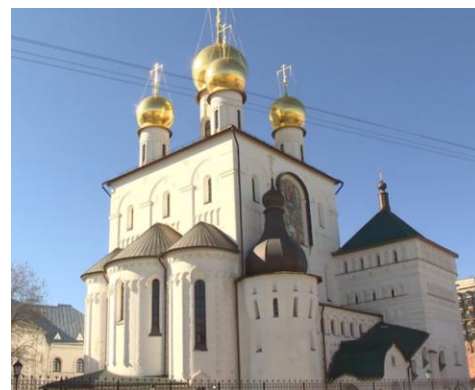
From July 2 to September 20, was an exhibition of miniature dolls "Small World" in Moscow by Irina Verhgradskoy, an artist from Kazakhstan. Her collection includes more than a thousand dolls, which she created since the 1980s. In the exhibition in Irkutsk was presented about three hundred works, among them Emperor Peter I and Empress Catherine II. Works by Irina always gives resonate in the soul of each person. This is not surprising, because her dolls and composition are all different subjects from the achingly nostalgic to humorous, from the sublime to the mundane. In her project "Small World" Irina tries as much to grasp the immensity: this literary characters and heroes of fairy tales, and celebrity portraits and sketches of life and the history of costume



The exhibition "Faces of War: Russia in World War I (1914-1918)" will be opened in The Museum Of Russian Art on September 26, 2015 and run until March 13, 2016. The multimedia exhibition Faces of War will present a documentary narrative of Russia in WW I drawing on the rich collections of Russia's state archives and museums. This major exhibition is organized by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, Federal Archive Agency, State Archives of the Russian Federation, and ROSIZO State Museum and Exhibition Center, in association with the Russian Historical Society and Russian Military History Society.



A film from the series "Living Church of St. Petersburg" about the Feodorovsky Cathedral built in 1911-1913 for the 300th anniversary of the reign of the Romanov House (Arch. S. Krichinsky). The lower church was dedicated to the famous representative of the Rurik dynasty St. Alexander Nevsky, the upper church - Feodore Icon of the Mother of God, a generic icon of the House of Romanov, with which was blessed to the kingdom Boyar Mikhail Romanov. January 15, 1914 in the presence of Emperor Nicholas II and members of the Imperial family, the church was consecrated. In 1932 it closed and rebuilt to a dairy. In 2005 the church building was transferred to the permanent use of the Diocese for future recovery and on 28 August, 2005 was made first Divine Liturgy in the re-opened church. In 2013 the restoration of the cathedral was completed.



Video - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZaUrR_9Cu7I



The royal family was imprisoned again. The penal colony №2 (Prison in Talitsy Yuzhsky district of the Ivanovo region) opened 17 July the "Days the House of Romanov". The event began with a service in the church of the colony in memory of Royal Passion Bearer, which was attended by 35 prisoners. Then, in the library of the institution, where an



exhibition of photographs and books on the royal family, and convicts held historical talks. The result was a documentary about the last Russian emperor and his family.



In Yekaterinburg, on the eve of the anniversary of the execution of the Romanov family at the grave was broken the cross. The Vandals not only broke the cross, but threw it into the woods.

At this point in the investigation is involved the police from Sverdlovsk region. The cross was erected on the site of discovery of the last of the younger children, Alexei and Maria, of the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II. Commemoration begin in Yekaterinburg on 16 July. Employees from the Historical Museum are angry at the behavior of unknown people, and told the press about their opinions.

"For the third time vandals arrange a pogrom at the grave of the imperial family. Previously, the cross we managed to recover, but now it is broken, so to dig it into the earth is not possible. So we tied it to a tree and nailed it with strong nails "- said Nikolay Neuimin from the museum.

Video - <http://lifenews.ru/news/157046>



A few days later, after an investigation it was reported that "As part of the various examinations, experts have concluded that the construction of a memorial had fallen on its own, due to completely rotten wood of the cross".



A very rare picture of the Imperial yacht Standart, wintering on the Neva River in St. Petersburg. Early XX century. Oil on canvas. Size: 81 X 117 cm. Artist: A. Prokofiev(?).



An interesting video showing the developments of the facade of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

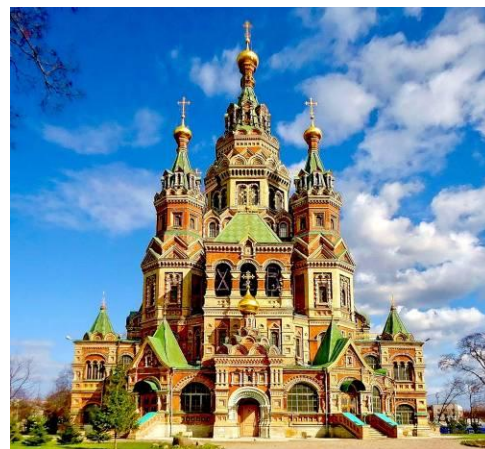
Video -

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S-1FLBSZZoQ>



The film is about the 110th anniversary of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in Peterhof, made by the municipal of the town of Peterhof. Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in Peterhof was consecrated 12 (25) June 1905 by Protopresbyter John Yanysheva in the presence of the family of Emperor Nicholas II.

Video - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hy1W3IIU7uQ#t=29>





In the Volgograd region there is an unique avenue of historical figures. To promote the history of the country as a whole is in the village of Pyatimorskoy Kalachevsky District a History Park.

- To the right - Matvei Platov, famous Cossack commander, to the left - Mikhail Kutuzov Illarionovich. On ten acres of land there are located 28 malls and 30 busts and monuments of historical figures - Alexander Nevsky, Dmitry Donskoy, Mikhail Lomonosov and Catherine II.

The idea of creating such a historic park on the banks of the Volga-Don Canal was born two years ago. The main task of the Park history - to awaken the interest of the people to the past. Alley leading to the river pier. This daily moor boats with tourists. Park may be one of the points of the route of travel.

Video - <http://www.volgograd-trv.ru/flashN.aspx?id=31392>



A series of videos created for the exhibition "Romanov" (2013).

Commissioned by the Foundation of Humanitarian Projects. Author narration and creative producer Olesya Eliseev.

* "Expanding borders in the era of the Romanovs" - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T1QWOqTGAd4>

* "Army and navy in the era of the Romanovs" - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_FBiHgllck

* "Culture and education in the era of the Romanovs" - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zyp-JZyusE>



"A Saint-Petersbourg, les trésors du Musée Fabergé" - a nice little video report about the Faberge Museum in St. Petersburg.

Video -

<http://www.dailymotion.com/video/k33oGNIhgKGJK2bNwc4>



The film "Elizabeth Tsarskoye Selo" was created in 2010 for the 300th anniversary of Tsarskoye Selo. Here for the first time is presented the renovations of the palace of Catherine I by architects I.F. Braunstein and Princess Elizabeth Petrovna's Palace by A.V. Kvasova and subsequently rebuilt by F.B. Rastrelli.

Video -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=440&v=44dQWlc8LFY>



This icon (shown to the right) is painted on a brick from the destroyed Ipatiev House (Yekaterinburg), where ended in Martyrdom the Royal Family. It is now a part of the Church of the Resurrection in Kadashi (Moscow).





July 15, at the Zvenigorod History, Architecture and Art Museum opened "The Romanovs. Tsarskoye pilgrimage". The exhibition "The Romanovs. Tsar pilgrimage" offers the visitors the paintings and graphic portraits of the royal house of the Romanovs, publications devoted to Russian monarchs. The exhibition presents a variety of materials related to the history of the kings of devout outputs to the Holy Trinity monastery and Sawin. The exhibition will be located in the halls of the Tsarina's chambers, until May 15, 2016.

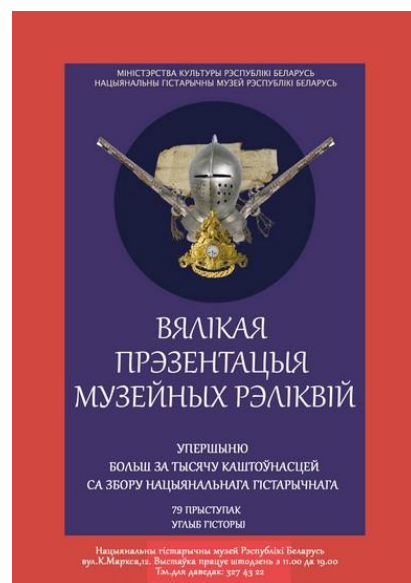


July 16 in the Museum of Faberge in St. Petersburg was a lecture about "Nicholas II and his epoch". Last Emperor of the Russian Empire, Nicholas II was an important customer of Faberge. His tastes, attitude, attitude to their relatives and friends, to their surroundings asking the main trends in the style and performance of the precious gifts. His personality, as well as close members of his family, their relationships and the impact on national and world history was discussed in a lecture of the candidate of historical sciences, senior lecturer of the Faculty of St. Petersburg State University History Denis Gennadievich Yanchenko.



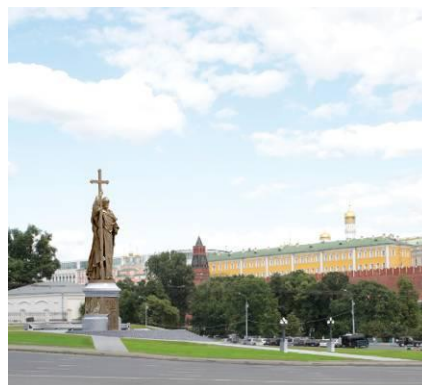
July 28 at the National History Museum of Belarus starts the exhibition "79 steps back in history", featuring more than 2 thousand exhibits from 20 collections. The exposition is held in the framework of events dedicated to the publication of an illustrated album "The National Museum of History of the Republic of Belarus". Individual pages of domestic stories are illustrated with ancient maps "Minsk province with 10 districts" (1800), "Travel map of Her Imperial Majesty in Belarusian governorship in 1780", a patent for confirmation of noble dignity, and certificate of completion of the teachers' seminary. Also represented is a desktop mirror, made in the late XIX - early XX century by "K. Faberge", and Russian kokoshniki end of XVIII-XIX centuries. These and many other items are exhibited for the first time and allow you to track width and thematic diversity of the museum's collection.

The exhibition also presents a collection of watches, fine art, medals, furniture, metal, incunabula, icons Belarusian school of icon painting. For the first time in its entirety on display a collection of Slutsk belts and their fragments.



Of the 10 sites that were considered for the monument of St. Prince Vladimir the Great in Moscow, numerous experts, among them - historians, architects, sculptors, art critics, have selected three: at the 1) Zarajade, 2) Borovitskaya and 3) Lubyanka Square. You are invited to express your opinion by voting for one of the options. Voting takes place from 20 July to 20 August. The monument designed by the People's Artist of Russia Salavat Scherbakov will be opened in Moscow on National Unity Day on November 4.

See more here <http://vladimir.histrf.ru/>





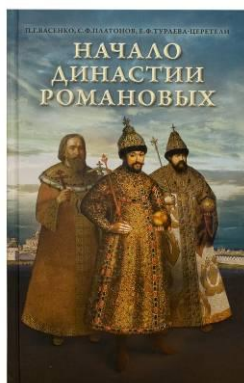
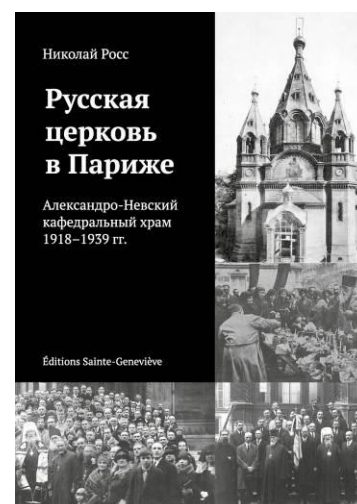
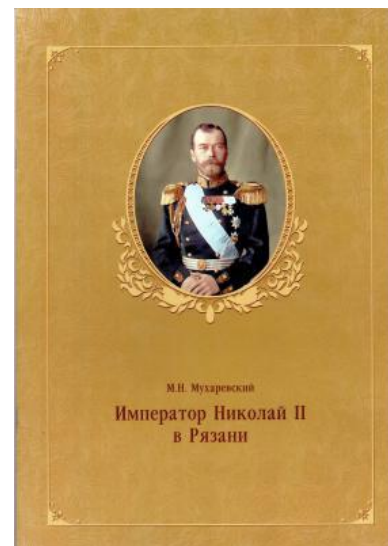
In June 2015 in Ryazan, was presented the book "Emperor Nicholas II in Ryazan", by the Ryazan regional specialist historian Mark Muharevskogo, The small-volume edition focuses on all the visits of Emperor Nicholas II in the Ryazan province - both official and less known. It was the result of long research work of the author. The book was published by the historical library named after Archbishop Theodoret of Ryazan with the assistance of "Polytech." The book will be distributed free of charge in libraries in all major cities and regions.



The Orthodox Seminary in France published a book of Nicholas Ross "The Russian Church in Paris: Alexander Nevsky cathedral of 1918-1939".

"It is not just the story of the main church of the Russian emigration in Paris, but also a story about the people for whom it meant something, about all those who visited the cathedral, participated in church services, baptized children, married, buried loved ones and it is also a story about the relationship of the Russian emigration to the French media," - was said in a statement. The construction of St. Alexander Nevsky Cathedral in Paris ended in 1861. The main source of funding for the construction in steel was donations of all European Christians, including Catholics and Protestants. The Russian Emperor Alexander II made a contribution of 150,000 gold francs. In the church was wed Pablo Picasso, and there were funerals of Ivan Turgenev, Ivan Bunin, Andrei Tarkovsky, Bulat Okudzhava and other famous Russians. Today, the church belongs to the Exarchate of Russian Orthodox Churches in Western Europe and is in the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Constantinople.

Nicholas Ross was born in 1945 in Paris of a Russian family. He graduated from the University of Paris (Sorbonne). In 1973 he defended his thesis on "The vision of the world, man and nature in Russia in the era of Andrei Rublev." He taught at the University of Strasbourg and the Institute of Oriental Languages in Paris. He participated in the publication of a series of "Inri" (Studies in modern Russian history) led by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and published in a number of Russian and French periodicals.



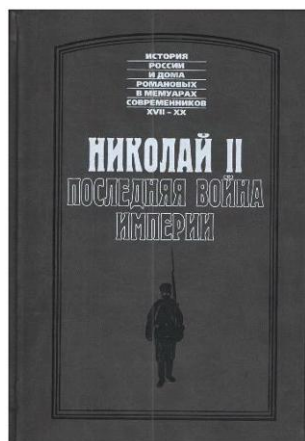
Start the Romanov dynasty. Historical descriptions with 12 portraits and drawings

The book recreates the picture that preceded the coronation of the first sovereign of the Romanovs - Mikhail Fedorovich.

Authors, considered at the time the best experts in Russian history of the beginning of the XVII century, wrote relying mainly on documentary material, which gives them a high scientific research authority.

*Publisher: Sretensky Monastery, Moscow. Hard cover, size 130 x 200 mm, 351 pages.
Isbn No. 978-5-7533-0999-0*

Nicholas II. The last war of the Empire

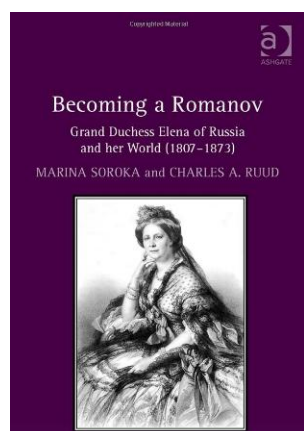


This volume includes memories of War Minister V. Suhomlinov, whose identity has received from his contemporaries very mixed reviews. His notes cover a significant period of Russian history and convey the state of the country on the eve of the First World War, as well as at its beginning. P.K. Kondzerovsky, the general duty of the Supreme Commander, is a look at the events of the Bids. A significant place is given to the organization of military life, the characteristics of the imperial family, the last days of the reign of Nicholas II. Rear Admiral S.S. Fabritsky in his memoirs shares his impressions about the state of his wife and children, he tells the story of the tragic state of the front. Diary of a doctor, I.A. Aryamov rare in strength to the document - testimony of a man who was in the First World War on the front and saw the horrors of war.

The book has an afterword by historian and an extended index of names.

Publisher: Foundation Sergei Dubov, Moscow. Hard cover, size 145 x 215 mm, 656 pages. Isbn no. 978-5-94177-024-3

Becoming a Romanov. Grand Duchess Elena of Russia and her World (1807–1873)



The Russian Great Reforms of the 1860s were the last major modernizing effort by the Romanov dynasty. From 1855 to 1861, Grand Duchess Elena, born Princess Charlotte of Württemberg (1807-1873), acted as the spokeswoman for the reform-minded circles of Russian society, bringing before her nephew Emperor Alexander II a group of civic-minded experts who formed the core of the committee that prepared the greatest and most complex of the reforms, the abolition of serfdom in Russia. The Grand Duchess's involvement in these crucial events in Russian history highlights the considerable influence of aristocratic women in Russian society, quite unlike women of the same class and status in Western Europe.

A study of the Grand Duchess Elena of Russia offers a new understanding of Russian and international events of the time, the Romanovs' role in them, the degree of autonomy enjoyed by high-born women in Russia and the ways in which new ideas gained ground in the nineteenth-century Russian empire. Based on abundant and largely unused archival sources, published documents and literature of the period in French, Russian, German, Italian and English, this is the first book about Grand Duchess Elena and it expertly interweaves the story of a woman's life with that of Imperial Russian high politics.

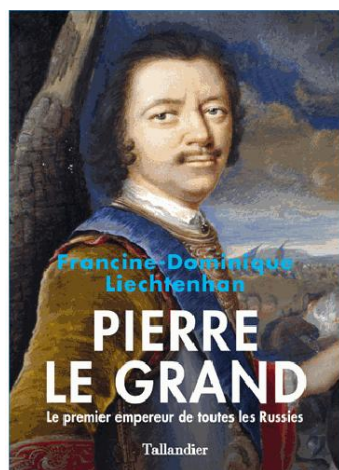
Contents: Preface; The education of a German princess: 1807-1823; The Romanovs and the Grand Duke Mikhail of Russia: 1798-1823; Exit Charlotte, enter Elena Pavlovna; 'An unfinished piece of work'; Representing the dynasty; Elena Pavlovna's red cabinet; Romanov weddings and funerals; Elena Pavlovna's community of nurses in the Crimean War; 'Serving all good and holy causes'; The era of reforms; The closing years; Conclusion; Select list of persons; Bibliography; Index.

Author Marina Soroka has a PhD in history from the University of Western Ontario and published "Britain, Russia and the Road to the First World War" and "The Fateful Embassy of Count Alexander Benckendorff (1903-16)".

Charles A. Ruud is Professor Emeritus of Russian history at the University of Western Ontario.

Publisher: Ashgate. Format: 234 x 156 mm; 352 pages; Binding: ebook/PDF and in Hardback. ISBN: 978-1-4724-6405-7

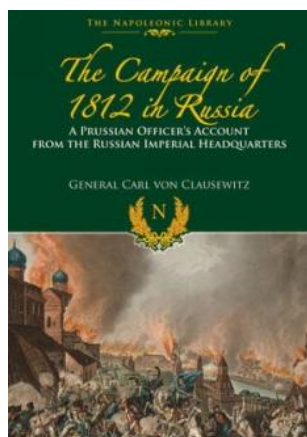
Pierre le Grand. Le premier empereur de toutes les Russies.



It is not unfair to say that Pierre Alexeivitch is the true founder of Russia. Born in 1672, when Louis XIV reigned in France, he was the first ruler of this country to receive education to Western with Swiss and Scottish masters and later all its action has tended to be closer Western powers: he even, which was unusual then visited Germany, Holland, England, France to understand the secret of their prosperity and their manners more "peaceful". It's forced march and without regard for his people and for his nobility he led the empire to modernization. This masterpiece This capital prevails, some effects are felt even today is not well known in francophone countries, and many historians have shrunk the amount of work counting archives and documentation one can carry out only by long stays in Russia and a real intimacy with the history of this country. It is the feat achieved by Francine-Dominique Liechtenhan. Mixing in his account the "great story" and the picturesque episodes that give its salt to the evocation of a world so far away in space and time, it shows us a man out of the ordinary.

In French. 688 pages. Price 27,50 €. ISBN: 9791021007130

The Campaigns of 1812 in Russia: A Prussian Officer's Account from the Russian Imperial Headquarters



On 23 June 1812 the French Grande Armee, over 600,000 strong and composed of men from the many nations that had become part of Napoleon's empire, poured over the Russian border. In defence of Russia, an army of approximately the same number faced them. The campaign was disastrous for Napoleon, and it marked the beginning of his decline in power. Amongst those who participated in the campaign was von Clausewitz. This renowned Prussian military strategist and historian defected from the French Army and joined the Russian Imperial headquarters where he spent the campaign close to the senior Russian officers who made the critical decisions. The campaign raised many questions which continue to be debated to this day and Clausewitz's considered account has long been regarded as a highly valuable source. His expert analysis of the Battle of Borodino indicates that he was heavily involved in the engagement as a staff officer, whose duties would have entailed his constant travelling round the battlefield. He was present at the secret Convention of Tauroggen, and his account of this important treaty and its effect in bringing about the defection of the Prussian corps from the French is unique.

Carl Philipp Gottfried (or Gottlieb) von Clausewitz was born on 1 June 1780. Having joined the Prussian Army at the age of twelve, von Clausewitz is mostly remembered for his examination of the philosophical aspects of war which resulted in his great treatise *On War* published after his death in 1832.

Publisher: Frontline Books. Hardback, 256 pages. Isbn No. 9781848328297

Under the hammer...

Romanov related items in Auctions



Auction house Osenat, Paris, France, on 5 July;



A gift from Emperor Nicholas II? A rifle adorned with the monogram of Emperor Nicholas II. However there is no provenance or story why this German made rifle, that looks Russian, has ended up in France.

Description: RIFLE Carpath, BLOW 8X57JR Canon striped round. Band referred, engraved gold "Geyger ° C and Berlin", marked thunder "1.5 gr Tr BP - 15 g Bl." Switches cut, engraved and signed. Double trigger Stecher. Pistol grip stock with cheek 35 cm gridded area with door for housing three balls. Mounted with a Zeiss Ziewier bezel.

Pontet blued marked with the double eagle and the Great Russian Imperial Arms. Key adorned with "N II" under crown.

Estimate 20,000 - € 25,000



International Autograph Auctions, Nottingham, UK, on July 18;

Nicholas II (1868-1918), Emperor of Russia 1894-1917. Vintage unsigned cabinet photograph by G.V. Trunov of Moscow.

The image depicting the Tsar, wearing his white military jacket and cap, seated in a full length pose on horseback. Photographer's imprint to the lower mount and verso and with some contemporary ink annotations in Cyrillic to the verso, 1905.

Estimated Price: £150 - £200

Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra. Vintage unsigned photograph, the sepia image by an unidentified photographer.

Estimated Price: £100 - £150



Hôtel des Ventes, Monte-Carlo, Monaco, on July 23;



Equestrian statue of Peter the Great (1672-1725). Made in bronze with brown patina, based on a large base of malachite. Copy of the monument of Peter the Great made by Etienne Falconet in Saint Petersburg. The base bears the inscription in gilded bronze in Cyrillic: "Peter the First, Catherine second in 1782". Peterhof lapidary workshops, circa 1840/1850. H. 41 cm - L. 37 cm. 3000 / € 5000

Portrait of Empress Catherine I of Russia (1684-1727). Oil on canvas. Preserved in its original frame of beautiful gilded wood. Attributed to Ivan Maximovich Nikitin (1688-1741). H. 82 cm - L. 62 cm. Setting: H. 128 cm - L. 104 cm. 40,000 / € 50,000



Portrait of Emperor Alexander I of Russia (1777-1825). Miniature on parchment, stored in a gilt wood frame. Signed lower left with the initials of the artist, attributed to Eugene Lami (1800-1890). H. 17 cm - L: 12, 5 cm. 800/1 000 €

Portrait of Empress Maria Alexandrovna of Russia (1824-1880).
From the workshop of Franz-Xaver Winterhalter (1805-1873). Oil on canvas, oval, preserved in its original carved gilt wood frame. H. 82 cm - L. 65 cm. Estimate 40,000 / € 50,000

Portrait of Emperor Alexander II of Russia (1818-1881), circa 1858.
Oil on canvas, oval, preserved in its beautiful carved gilt wood frame surmounted by the imperial crown. On the frame at the bottom an identification of artist name, Nikanor Leontevitch Tjutrumoff (1821-1877). H. 80 cm - L. 69 cm. Setting: H. 127 cm - L 100 cm. Estimate 40,000 / € 50,000



A commemorative plaque with profile of Emperor Alexander III
In gilded bronze, chiseled, resting on a base of malachite.
H. 35 cm - L: 27, 5 cm.
Estimate 8000 / € 8500



A wedding silver cup
Wedding gift for the alliance of families Rimsky-Korsakoff and Droutzkoy-Sokolinsky. Cup resting on a circular base with four ball feet, decorated with 54 pieces of coins and commemorative silver coins, and a gold coin of two rubles dating from 1720 with Peter the Great's profile. Each piece features the portrait or number of Russian rulers, dating from 1721 to 1844. The lid is decorated with a larger medal adorned with the profile of Empress Catherine II, dating from 1774 and commemorating the Treaty of Peace "Kouchouk-Kindjersky". On the cup is engraved the inscription in Cyrillic: "Cup made in the month of March 1852 in the village of Alexandrine, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary celebrated July 28, 1837, between the Princess Marie Rimsky-Korsakov, who died May 10, 1836 and Prince Droutzkoy-Sokolinsky". On the lid are inscribed the names and dates of birth of their children - Larissa, 20 October 1832, Piotr 26 October 1838, Victoria 1 February 1839, and Veniamin 27 May 1834". Without apparent punches. H.: 25 cm - Diam.: 13 cm. Weight: 1 kg. Estimate 65,000 / € 70,000

***New Orleans Auction Galleries,
New Orleans, USA, on 25 July;***

A bronze bust of Emperor Nicholas II. "Patinated Bronze Bust of Tsar Nicholas II in Military Regalia", first quarter 20th century, h. 28", w. 24", d. 12". Estimated Price: \$1,000 - \$1,500



Auctionata AG, Berlin, Germany, on July 29;

Plate with a portrait of Emperor Alexander III, late 20th C. White glazed porcelain, décor foil. Presumably Russia, late 20th century. In the center the depiction of the Russian Emperor Alexander III; according to a portrait of the painter Mihaly von Zichy. Contrasted with marbled vignettes, stylized ornaments and revolving borders. Height: 1.6 cm; diameter: 20.4 cm. Estimated Price: €1,000 - €1,300



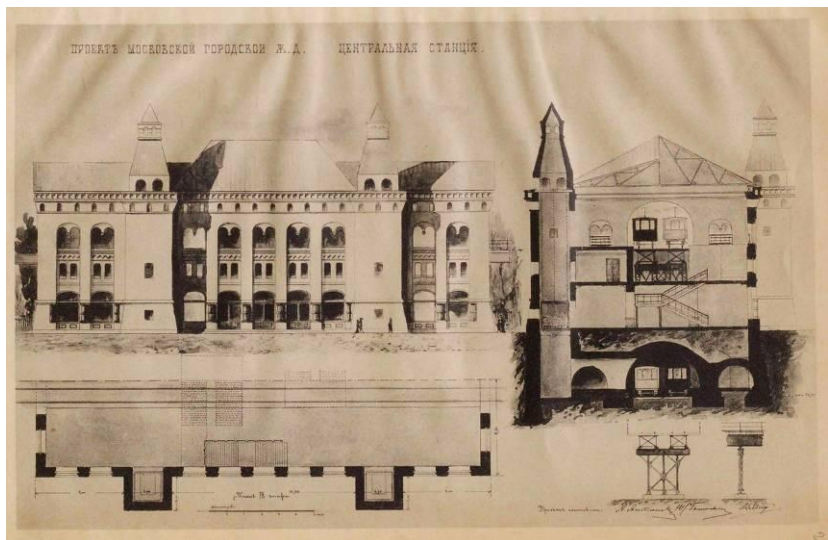
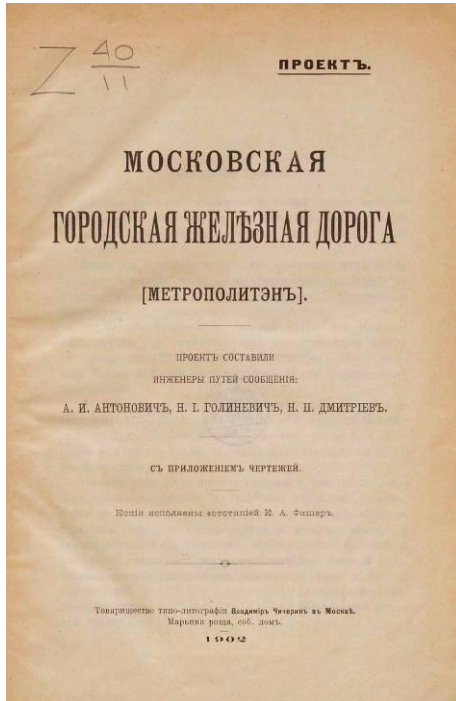
Did you know....



... That Moscow Metro celebrated its 80 years anniversary this year (15 May), but it could have been 140 years! There was a project for a Moscow Metro already in the time of Emperor Alexander II created in 1875, when there was an idea to build a line from the Kursk railway station through Lubyanka and Trubnaya Square to Mar'ina Grove. But the project was never realized.

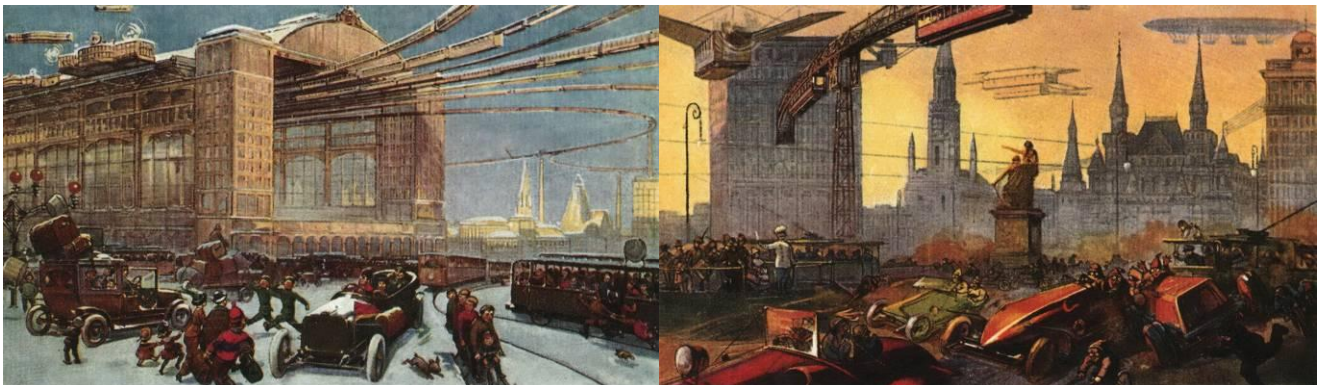
The second project came in the time of Emperor Nicholas II. The plans was drawn up in 1902 by Railways engineers A.I. Antonovich, N.I. Golinevichem and N.P. Dmitriyev.

There were to be trains both over and under-ground, and station able to cope with both lines at the same time. Drawing for the stations were also made.



However, the City Council rejected it. As there was a strong the tram lobby and trams then brought a significant portion of profits to the city treasury.

The project however inspired many artist who made futuristic pictures of the metro in Moscow.



In 1913 the Moscow city government developed its own underground railway project, consisting of three undergrounds; Tagansko-Tverskaya (from Tverskaya Zastava to Kalitnikov); Arbat-butcher's (from Kalanchevskaya area to Bryansk (Kiev) Station) and Vindavsky-Zamoskvoreche (from Vindavsky (Riga) station to the current platform ZIL). The construction project, scheduled for 1914-1920 years was

approved by the city council. However the start of the construction was prevented by the start of the First World War.



The Moscow Metro was eventually opened on 15 May 1935. It included 11.2 km track and 13 stations. From the station "Sokol" to the station "Park Kulture", with the station "Smolenskaya".

As of today, the Moscow Metro consists of 12 lines with a total length of 327.5 km, 196 stations - 44 of which are recognized as sites of cultural heritage. By 2020, according to the plans of the government of Moscow will be built 78 more stations and length of the subway will increase by more than 160 km.

