



Romanov News Новости Романовых

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Emperor Nicholas II and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna at Easter service in Moscow Kremlin, 1900

Easter at the court of Emperor Nicholas II

30 April. State Hermitage Museum - Emperor Nicholas II's diary allows one to restore the Easter celebrations at the court of the last Russian Emperor. In the diary of 1894, we see Tsarevich and Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovich in one of the happiest of his Easter weeks when the Heir to the Russian throne with a brilliant retinue arrives in Coburg asking for the hand of Alice of Hesse:

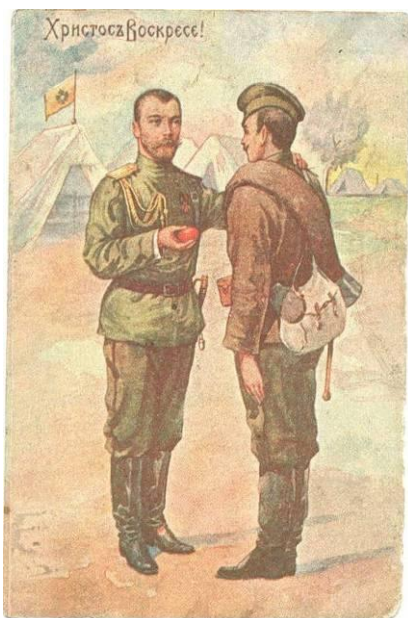
"On the eve of Easter on Holy Saturday went four of us Aunt Ella (Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna) Alix (Alice of Hesse), Sandro (Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich) and I to buy all sorts of trinkets to hide in the eggs. Although the rain did not cease to pour we had a lot of fun and laughed ... at 5 o'clock a courier arrived with the precious letters from home, with Order and with wonderful gifts for Alix from Dad and Mom and Easter eggs. A lot of joy they brought to both of us."



In the early years of the reign young Emperor with his wife according to established ceremonial traditions, at midnight on Easter headed a procession in a magnificent cortege through the state rooms of the Winter Palace to the Great Church, making all the required rituals and solemn service. He often personally participated in the removal of the shroud. At the dawn, after the liturgy, the Royal family gathered for the Passover meal with Easter cakes and colored eggs in the magnificent Malachite Room, adjacent to the Emperor's personal chambers. Nicholas wrote in his diary:

"We went to bed at about 4 am when the dawn had already arrived... At 11.30 hours began Easter greeting to all the people in the Malachite room, nearly 500 people were given eggs."

In the following days continued congratulations, Easter greeting, handing out gifts to relatives, court officials, the retinue, servants of the palace, whose number reached thousands of people.

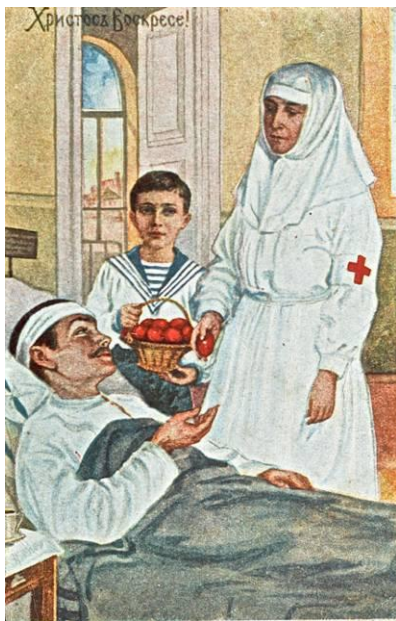


Years passed ... In 1913, to commemorate the tercentenary of the Romanov dynasty, the Royal couple and their five children celebrated Easter in the Alexander Palace at Tsarskoye Selo.

During the war, the Emperor celebrates Easter in separation from his family in the military headquarter in Mogilev, and with staff officers attends Easter service. On Good Saturday, he wrote in his diary: *"Got Easter eggs from dear Alix and the children In the close by regimental church in the birch grove I exchanged Easter greetings with the Cossacks and the lower ranks of all the company standing in Mogilev - only 860 people."*

Easter egg - this symbolic gift, painted in the color of the blood of the Savior - it was not mediated by the symbol, and acquires special significance at the front, where the blood of soldiers was flowing. And bright feast of the Resurrection, it gave rise to the hope of salvation and redemption personal feat of courage and self-sacrifice. The Royal family stays at the front and in hospitals, exchange greetings with soldiers and giving presents to them every Passover of the war years.

Strict wartime Easter eggs are simple and laconic finish. If in previous years 4000 - 5000 porcelain eggs were manufactured, for the Easter 1915 was made 10131 eggs. Most of them were decorated with the monogram of Empress Alexandra Feodorovna and Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich.



During the First World War, there were also eggs with monograms of the Emperor's daughters, and the sister of the Empress, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna. All of them were engaged in charitable activities, cared for the wounded, and of course, presented them gifts at Easter. At this time, the porcelain factory has a new address: delivery to the hospital.

During the war, they began to make a special white egg with a red cross and the date under it - for presentation to the wounded.

Easter 1917 the Imperial family met in captivity in the Alexander Palace in Tsarskoye Selo. Easter Sunday Alexandra - "gave them porcelain eggs, preserved from old stocks. A total of 135 people."

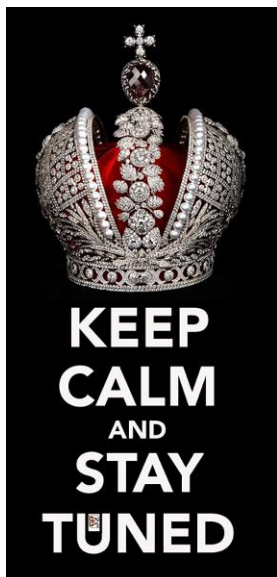
Most sad was the last Easter in the life of the Imperial family in the Ipatiev House in Yekaterinburg, where on the night of July 17, 1918, they were executed by the Bolsheviks. Emperor Nicholas II wrote on the frosty, overcast Easter 1918:

"At the request of Botkin (Romanov family doctor) to us was let the priest and deacon at 8 am. They have served well and soon matins. It was a great comfort to pray even in such a situation and to hear "Christ is Risen"... In the morning we exchanged Easter greetings to one another, and at tea ate cake and red eggs, we couldn't get paskha."

Patriarchal service on Christ's Easter holiday in the Christ the Savior Cathedral

On the night of April 30 to May 1, 2016 at the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Kirill made Easter services - Midnight, Procession, Easter Matins and the Divine Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom.





ROC: The current research of the Romanov remains will be more accurate

16 April. TASS. - Genetic research of putative remains of the family of the last Russian Emperor found near Yekaterinburg will be more precise than the previous, and the result will be more solid. This opinion was expressed on Saturday to journalists in St. Petersburg by the chairman of the Synodal Information Department of ROC Vladimir Legoyda.

"Research now taking place in the best laboratories would be better than it was done before, and will have more solid result" - he said.



Legoyda reminded that this is a complex analysis, which includes historical, genetic and anthropological studies. He did not tell on the completion date, stressing that the Russian Orthodox Church "is not going to adjust the results of examinations or ask someone to adjust the results for some time."

He also said that the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church approved "the list of events dedicated to the centennial of the murder of first Russian martyrs" (Nicholas II and his family were canonized by the church in 2000 as new martyrs) at Saturday's meeting in St. Petersburg.

In the case of the burial of the remains of the Imperial family: no news

27 April. Baltika.fm - Details of the burial of the remains of the Royal family were classified, according to the representative of "Romanov Family Association" Ivan Artsishevsky.

"I absolutely do not know anything. Everything is classified, no information is spread, and it is not clear at all what is going on. We can only speculate, but even that is not based on anything" - said Artsishevsky.

According to him, in particular, is hidden, where the remains of the Royal family are kept now.

Artsishevsky doubt that they are still in the Novospassky Monastery. The remains of the children of Nicholas II - Tsarevich Alexei and Grand Duchess Maria - were taken to the monastery at the end of last year.

In Moscow, they intend to keep up the completion of the examination of genetic materials, explained the head of the sector of communications Petersburg archdiocese Natalia Rodomanova. The remains were sent to a genetic examination at the initiative of the Russian Orthodox Church. The ROC is confident that the results of research will be the proof of the authenticity of the remains of Nicholas II and the Royal family. Later, the Tsarevich and Grand Duchesses are planned to be buried in the Peter and Paul Cathedral.



125 years since Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna converted to Orthodoxy



On April 23, Lazarus Saturday, in honor of the 125th anniversary of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna conversion to the Orthodox Church Bishop Panteleimon of Orekhovo-Zuevo celebrated a thanksgiving service in front of the relics of St. Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna in the Pokrovsky Church of Martha and Mary Convent of Mercy.



Bishop Panteleimon recalled the difficult choices faced by the Holy Martyr - "For Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna the adoption of Orthodoxy was an important, crucial and difficult step. She was brought up in other tradition, and arrived in Russia, retaining its former religion, corresponded with her family. We know that even loved ones, when one of the family changes belief, often refers to this step with prejudice. But the Holy Martyr, feeling the truth of Orthodoxy could not be hypocritical and cunning. She thought that if it remains outside the Orthodox faith, she will certainly be hypocritical, because in her heart she felt that here, in the Orthodox Church, there is a true faith. She felt that there is fullness of grace, and so converted to Orthodoxy".

April 23, 1891 in the Nativity Church in St. Sergius Palace in St. Petersburg, the sacrament of Anointing of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and her first Communion took place. Her godmother was Empress Maria Feodorovna. All the relatives were present at the sacrament, noted the special importance of the long-awaited moment.

"... I must admit, I was deeply imbued with the seriousness of the event and a landmark - wrote Emperor Alexander III to his son

Tsarevich Nicholas Alexandrovich - and feel the closeness and participation and the mysterious presence of the Lord!"

After the service, in the Blue room of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna house an evening in memory of the Holy Martyr was arranged. It was organized by the Memorial Fund of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and the Martha and Mary Convent of Mercy.

"We know that Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna was a Lutheran - said in his opening remarks Dmitry Grishin, Chairman of the Memorial Fund - and her family was very religious. It is worth noting that the Grand Duchess converted to Orthodoxy, although marriage to Grand Duke Sergei

Alexandrovich did not imply a transfer to Orthodoxy. However this conversion took place after a few years".

The head of the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society, Anna V. Gromova told about the exhibition "Moscow - The Holy Land of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna" and showed the newly issued catalogue.

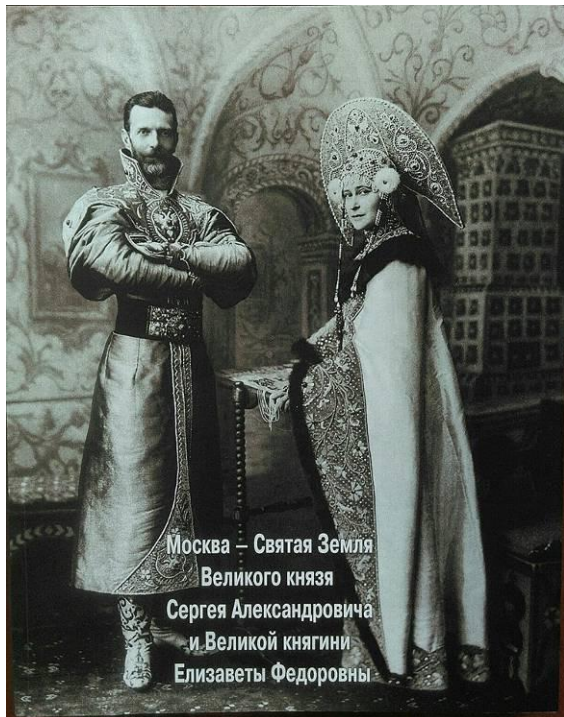


Paul Kulikovsky, a descendant of Emperor Alexander III greeted the audience and thanked those present for their sincere respect for the grand-ducal couple and shared his thoughts on the conversion to Orthodoxy of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna.

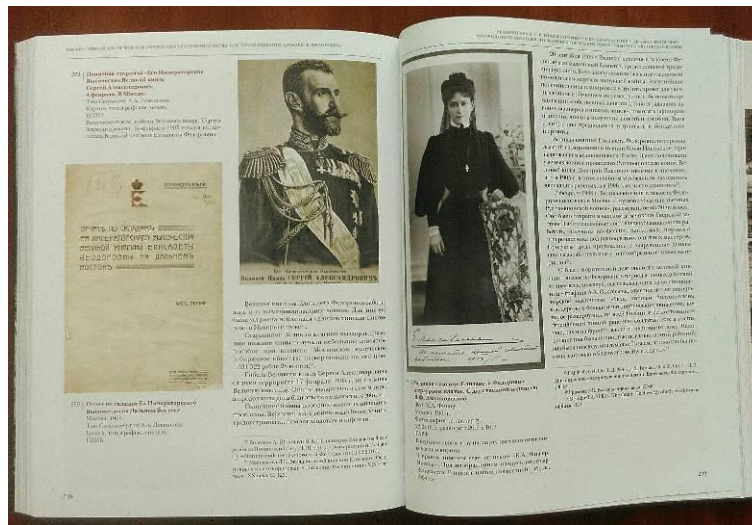
Monastery Abbess Elizabeth (Pozdnyakova) thanked the honored guests for their participation in the life of the Convent of Mercy, and talked about their educational projects which help many Christians to become stronger in their faith.



Presentation of exhibition catalogue "Moscow - The Holy Land of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna"

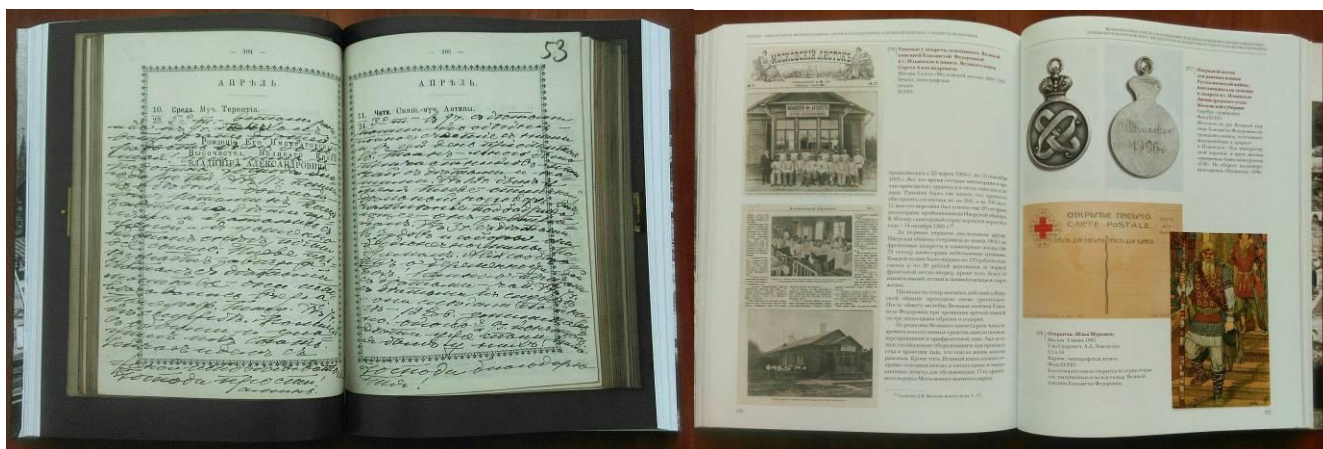


On April 7 State Historical Museum hosted a presentation of the long-awaited catalog to the exhibition "Moscow - The Holy Land of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna". The very successful exhibition was held from 2 November 2015 to 22 February 2016, and was organized by the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society together with the State Historical Museum, and with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.



There are more than 400 illustrations on the on 340 pages of the catalogue. In addition to the images of all the items from the exhibition there are some supplementing documents and articles, plus photos from the exhibition itself.

It also includes DVD with a 16:30 minutes long video about Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, which shows some rare film clips of them.



The unique exhibition opened to more than 50.000 visitors a page of Russian history and the multifaceted activities of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna. It featured more than 400 historical relics from various museums and private collections. Many of them were presented to the public for the first time.

More than 100 invited guests attended the presentation. People who have supported the exhibition and the catalogue made several speeches. Among the speakers were Bishop Savva, governor of Novospassky Monastery, Anna Gromova, head of the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian ambassador in Israel Peter Stegny,

Director of Historical and Documentary Department in Ministry of Foreign Affairs Alexander Kuznetsov, and Scientific director of the State Archive of the Russian Federation Sergei Mironenko.

Deputy Director of the State Historical Museum for Science Andrei Yanovsky said: "It is a lot of work to prepare and publish exhibition catalog, but it is respected even after the exhibition closed, as all information stays in the catalog."

"I believe that if the Mona Lisa can be transported around the world, why not show the materials of archival documents, especially the originals of those documents, which for decades were inaccessible to people, and that bear the truth about historical figures, the truth about our past, and make our past available to many, many of our compatriots" - said the Scientific director of the Russian State archive Sergey Mironenko.



Above - Guests at the catalogue presentation. Right - Anna Vitalievna Gromov, Head of the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society



Chairman of the Synodal Department for Church and Society, and the Media Vladimir Legoyda said - "It is believed that an exhibition, and the catalog related to the past, it is true, but when we come in contact with these people as they were.. Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, we come in contact with the center

of their life, where was the Gospel. And the Gospel is always directed to the future. The Gospel is not about the way in which the man was, and not about, who he is now. The Gospel is about whom, we can become."



Ludmila and Paul Kulikovsky. Photo by Ivan Podyapolsky

Paul E. Kulikovsky, a descendant of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich's brother Emperor Alexander III, said:

"Bishop, Brothers and sisters, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my gratitude to all who was involved in the organisation of the exhibition ""Moscow - the Holy Land of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna", here in State Historical Museum.

It is always with a little bit of apprehension that I visit exhibitions related to my family - the Romanovs.

Am I to see the same items and hear the same old stories being told again. But this

time there was no need to worry. It was an informative, beautiful and an emotional exhibition.

It was another step - a big step - in our way to the truth - away from the perception of these historical persons St. Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich being based on slander, myths, and lies. I saw what I think is the true image of the Grand ducal couple.

I was very pleased that the exhibition was about both of these amazing persons Elizabeth Feodorovna and Sergei Alexandrovich, and not just about one of them. Their story needs to be told together and this exhibition achieved it.

It told about their entire life, not just focusing on the later part - the assassination of Sergei Alexandrovich in Kremlin and the murder of Elisabeth Feodorovna in Alapaevsk.

It told about the grand ducal couple's work here in Moscow, Sergei Alexandrovich as governor-general of Moscow, later Elisabeth Feodorovna in Martha and Mary Convent of Mercy, their charity activities, their public and private life, and most interesting was the parts about their spiritual life.

The exhibition gave a really good impression of them as persons, showing them as full of devotion to do good.

We got information about their work in the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society and about their support of the State Historical Museum.

They both gave many objects to State Historical Museum. I think it is worth noting - that many objects in Russian museums - like here in the Historical museum - was donated by members of the Romanov family. Not all of it came to the museums after the revolution in 1917.

I really enjoyed the unique items in the exhibition. Many of them I had only seen in photos earlier - gifts to and from the Grand Ducal couple, very personal and touching "little things" revealing Sergei and Ella's relationship.

Exceptional items for me were Sergei Alexandrovich's wedding ring, his diary, the shroud that was on his tomb, the beautiful painting of Elizabeth Feodorovna from Orel, their personal icons.

The exhibition was an appropriate final on an entire year's celebration of the 150 year anniversary of the birth of Grand Duchess Elisabeth Feodorovna and commemoration of the 110 year anniversary of the death of Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich.

I am particular happy that I was able to participate in both the start in Darmstadt and in the end here in Moscow.

I am sure the catalog will be treasured as a beautiful memory of a enlightening exhibition.

I think the catalog will also allow people to research them further and learn more about their contributions to Moscow, to Russia and to the entire world. They deserve to be better known. They are great examples of selfless devotion and patriotism. May they be an inspiration to many people today and in the future.



Anna Vitalievna Gromova, Head of the Elizabeth-Sergei Educational Society. Photo by Ivan Podyapolsky

A big thank you to State Historical Museum for having hosted the exhibition, and a low bow to Anna Vitalievna Gromova - for your tremendous work making all of this happen."



Then followed a ceremony where the catalogues were presented to all those who helped to arrange the exhibition - and there were many people.

Lyudmila Shumskaya highlighted a few of the special objects from the exhibition, reminding us about the stories behind these objects.



Gregori Manevich. Photo by Ivan Podyapolsky

Gregory Manevich told about the planned virtual tour of the exhibition and went on to demonstrate how it will work. One can click on arrows in photos of the exhibition area and move around in it. Then on each exhibit it will be possible to click and the objects opens in a separate window, where one can see it in details and get more information. It is for those who, who was unable to see the exhibition - or of course for those who want to see it again. In the future, it will be possible to see it on the web site of the Elizabeth-Sergei Education society - <http://espo-fond.ru/> However there are still some items to improve before it can be released.



Lyudmila Shumskaya. Photo by Ivan Podyapolsky

- Videos - 1) <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=2740711>
2) <http://www.tvc.ru/news/show/id/90043/>
3) http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/150476

The Golden Company in the exhibition "Traditions of the Kremlin guard"

On 20 of April Museum of Military History of the Russian military-historical society "Strelitz Chamber" opened an exhibition devoted to presenting the formation of the traditions of the Kremlin guard from XVI to XX century.

The exhibition reveals to the audience the value of the honorable guard as a symbolic expression of respect and recognition.

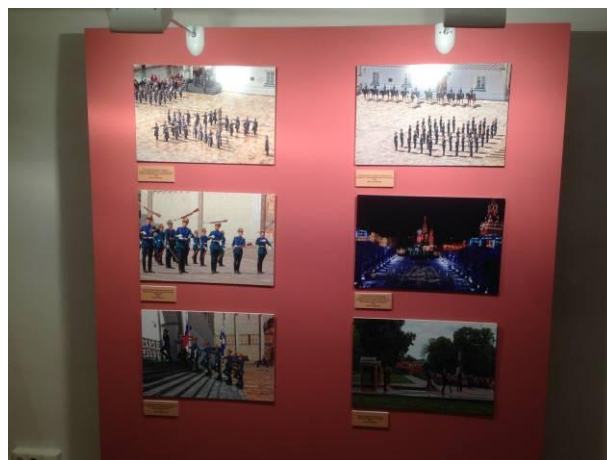


The opening ceremony started with a parade of the Kremlin guard and demonstrations of their weapon handling.



The exhibition consists of three sections. The first is dedicated to creating of the bright page of the "Golden Company", an elite unit of the Life Guards Palace Grenadier.

The second section describes the revival of the guard in 1918, followed the tradition of incurring the Kremlin guard cadets. The third section introduces the audience to the history of the emergence and development of the Office of Special Purpose Regiment of the Moscow Kremlin, later transformed into the Presidential Regiment of the Moscow Kremlin. Regiment's 80th anniversary is celebrated April 8, 2016.



The exhibition features samples of military uniform, documents from the collection of the history of the Presidential Regiment, the Moscow archives, College Museum of Kremlin cadets, paintings and graphic of artists' of Grekov studios and personal collection of M. Vetrov.

A triptych recreates images of the three periods of guard duty in the Moscow Kremlin.

There are a series of works by Peter Lyubaev, which extols the valor and bravery of soldiers who participated in glorious pages in the annals of the Kremlin guard.

The photos of Vadim Savitsky and Olga Balashova are of great interest. They created memorable images of the soldiers.

An active role in the reconstruction of Kremlin guards' images played members of Historical Reconstruction Club "The Shot" emerged in 2004. Thanks to them and the photographer Oleg Kolnoshenko, Oleg Sukhomlinov and Ekaterina Kruglova, a unique photo session was held in the Moscow Kremlin, embodying the historical reconstruction of the positions of the Kremlin cadets.

Exhibition is opened from 20 of April to 20 of June 2016.



Ludmila and Paul Kulikovskiy. Photo by Vadim Konev



The legendary Golden Company - The origins of traditions

"In order to commemorate the special ones, I am well pleased in the lower ranks of the Life Guards, which in Patriotic war had their courage and all continued their faithful service to the expiration, distinguished himself zealously, I found it best to establish one at the Court, my particular company called Grenadier of the palace..."

- From the Highest Decree of Emperor Nicholas I

They were living relics of the Moscow Kremlin in the beginning of the twentieth century. They were guards of the Moscow detachment of the legendary "Golden company" created in 1827 by the nominal decree number 1436 of Emperor Nicholas I from the ranks of the Life Guards, "who have been in the campaigns against the enemy" and showed courage and bravery on the battlefield, as well as "have insignia and medals. "

All the officers were to curry favor from the ranks and had insignia of the Military Order of St. George of the battle of Borodino. In the first part of company was entered "the color and pride of the Guards regiments" combat soldiers - 120 soldiers and non-commissioned officers, who, "in the powder smoke, under a hail of bullets and disastrous buckshot defending the honor and glory of their regimental flags."

69 of the palace grenadiers had the insignia of the Military Order of St. George, and 84 people the Order of St. Anne. The majority of Knights of St. George received this high distinction for the lower rank of exploits in the Battle of Borodino, some - for the battle of Leipzig and the battle of Kulm. A common requirement was to observe mustache and sideburns. They should be "handsome and tall fellows" not less than 2 yards, 9 and 5/8 inches (184 cm) in height.



In August, 1839 Moscow hosted the celebration of the opening of the monument in honor of the Battle of Borodino. Then, in the company there were 45 surviving companions of Kutuzov. On the day of opening of the monument honor guard of grenadiers ascended at the pedestal. 120,000th Russian army was accommodated around.... It became obvious desirability of a permanent stay of the Palace Grenadiers in Moscow to protect the Royal chambers and ceremonial halls in the Kremlin Palace.

The archives of the Golden Company did not survive. A full detailed description of the equipment and uniforms, pieces of information, notes, memories, pictures and paintings, have helped to accurately recreate the appearance of the palace grenadiers and create images of the brave, fearless, and experienced warriors.

Grenadiers' bear hats were granted to commemorate the victory over Napoleon's Imperial Guard. Scarlet collar, lapel and cuffs of the uniform are decorated with embroidered gold thread. On the trousers there were stripes of gold braid, with a little red gleam. Sash also lined with gold lace with a red gleam. The abundance of gold embroidery on the uniform, luster and shine of gold braid immediately attracted the attention of the public, aptly dubbed the new unit "Golden Company".



Soon, the Moscow company detachment of 30 grenadiers, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 non-commissioned officers, 1 drummer, 1 flutist began to do continuous service in the Kremlin. Captain Gregory Blinov was appointed as the commander of the detachment. Grenadiers took their places as the guards in the hall of the Holy Faceted Chamber, on the main staircase, in the St. George Hall, the Throne Hall and St. Andrew, in the Tsar's apartments and two were posted in the Armory.

According to the new duty schedule of palace grenadier "in the Grand Kremlin Palace and the Basilica of the gate on the day of the Holy Coronation of Emperor Alexander II", the company exhibited two inner guards at the St. Andrew Hall. One of them was with a banner and had 12 posts of pair sentries. Two grenadiers were in St. Seni at the door of the Red porch, in the Faceted Chamber, in Vladimir hall, at the door at St. Cenis, in the Catherine Hall, near the South door of the Cathedral of the Assumption. Also, two grenadiers were on display at the North Door of the Cathedral of the Assumption, in the Northern and Western door of the Cathedral of the Archangel, the north door of the Cathedral of the Annunciation. Grenadiers were standing at their posts during long ceremonies. "The foreign Princes and ambassadors, and numerous masses of the people", according to eyewitnesses, admired the "dashing lads."

An example of valor and courage was the commander of the Moscow Company: Colonel Alexander Rubinsky - a participant of the war with Turkey. When he captured an enemy detachment of twenty guards Rubinsky was wounded in the face by grapeshot of the enemy. For bravery and courage in battle, for the excellent service he was awarded the Order of St. Stanislaus 2 degree, St. Vladimir 4 degree with a bow, and St. Anne 2 degree. Also A.V. Rubinsky from the Persian Shah was awarded the Order of the Lion and Sun 4 degree and from the Emir of Bukhara the Order of the Rising Stars 2 degree.



The Golden Company presented at events of national importance, as the coronation of Alexander III (May 1883) and Nicholas II (May 1896), the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Patriotic War of 1812 in 1912, and the 300th anniversary of the reign of the Romanov dynasty in 1913. It laid the foundations and formed the tradition of the Kremlin guard.

Then the age-old tradition was ruthlessly discarded and forgotten. They were replaced by new, corresponding to the spirit of revolutionary change. Bolshevik P.D. Malkov, appointed in 1918 as the commandant of the Kremlin, found on the premises "a few tens of elderly people" - the former soldiers of the Golden Company - still caring out their duties.

In 2012, during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Borodino battle of, it was possible to see again the uniforms of the guard of honor of the palace grenadiers of the famous "Golden company". The spiritual descendants of heroic guardsmen in the movement of military and historical reconstruction club managed to create "Golden Company palace grenadiers."

Memory of the White movement

On April 14, the presentation of the Foundation for the Memory of the White Movement took place in the Chambers of Old English Court in Moscow. Foundation activity devoted to perpetuation of the memory of participants of the White movement under the Cloak of the Kursk Root Icon of the Mother of God.

The presentation was supported by the Moscow City Department of Culture, Moscow City Museum, the Union of descendants of Gallipoli and management of Novospassky monastery.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Moscow City Department of Culture A.V. Kibovsky, Director of the Museum Association "Moscow City Museum" Alina Saprykina, governor of Novospassk Monastery Bishop Savva, head of the Union of descendants of Gallipoli Alexei Grigoriev, Paul Edward Kulikovsky, a descendant of the Imperial House of Romanov, as well as members of Union of descendants of Gallipoli from Russia, France, Britain, Australia, the United states and other countries, and historians, journalists, and workers of culture and art.



The event was opened and ended with the Novospassky Monastery Choir, who performed the hymn "Our Father ", written by the composer N.N. Cedar in 1922 in exile, as well as the song of the Union of Descendants of Gallipoli - Marsh of Alekseevsky regiment and others.



Members of Union of descendants of Gallipoli presented the project of a Cultural Center "White Heritage", It will be opened in the North Tower of the Novospassky Monastery in 2017.

The main task of the Fund of the White Movement is to perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the White movement and promoting their ideals in modern Russia.

"The Ministry of culture of Moscow already has experience of cooperation with the Union of descendants of Gallipoli. It took place a year ago, at the solemn ceremony for the reburial of the remains of Grand Duke Nicholas (the Younger)" - said A. Kibovsky.

- It is symbolic that today's meeting is being held in the Chambers of the Old English Court, a unique architectural monument of great international importance. It was opened this year after restoration. We planned that it will become a platform for dialogue with abroad."

"We want to talk about the phenomenon of the White movement, explain and help to understand the exploits of its members, to talk about life in the Russian army at Gallipoli, on Lemnos, Bizerte and other places, as well as the life of Russians in exile," - said the head of the Union of descendants of Gallipoli Alexey Grigoriev.

- Our goal is to show the power of faith and moral ideals of white soldiers, as well as the role and importance of the Russian Orthodox Church in the preservation of the spirit and national consciousness of Russian communities abroad". "It is a great joy for us to welcome in the walls of Novospassky Monastery the Cultural Centre "White heritage" - said in his remarks the governor of the monastery Bishop Savva.

The Cultural Center is to become a multimedia platform for lectures, seminars, film screenings, as well as for live dialogue and discussions of the history of the White movement. The Cultural Center aims to tell about the contribution to national science, culture and military affairs, made by prominent figures of the White movement before the Civil War, as well as the fact that under the banner of the White Army fought the representatives of all classes of Russian society. To pay attention to the tragic Russian army exodus from Russia and forced stay of the Russian Army at Gallipoli, on Lemnos, Bizerte and other places, where the Russian army is not dispersed and turned into a crowd of refugees, but retained its own internal structure, found the strength to continue bear the high ideals of Russian culture. Another important theme of the exposition of the Cultural Center will be the life of the Russian community in a foreign country and work of the legendary Society of Gallipoli. Special attention will be paid to the return of the descendants of the white soldiers in Russia.



The trailer of movie "Hero" was shown. Film director Yuri Vasilyev mentioned among other things the background of the leading actor. The movie "Hero" is a love story in the time of First World War and the Civil War with participation of the pop-singer Dima Bilan. As the description tells - "At the beginning of the twentieth century, the young Princess Vera Chernysheva and Russian Imperial Army lieutenant Andrey Dolmatov (Dima Bilan) is acquainted under rather strange circumstances. Sympathy, love ... in front, seemed happy life. And

suddenly disaster struck. The First World War leads to the front, and she became a nurse at a hospital. Then civil war started in Russia. People are divided into two warring camps, they begin to judge each other, commit brutal massacres, destroy everything in its path, but love - it is immortal, it connects several generations and reminds itself a hundred years later.

The choice of Dima Bilan for the leading role is a surprise to many. It is his first movie role and then straight into the lead role as an Imperial Army/White Army officer. However his background might also surprise many, as he is a descendant of a Terek Cossack (the one shown in a photo next to the movie advertisement), who was serving in Emperor Nicholas II's Life Guard Convoy Cossacks.

See the movie trailer here - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQQTxK5BVfc>

The "Pavlovskis Balalaika Orchestra" celebrates its 80 year anniversary

On 9 of April one of the world oldest balalaika orchestras celebrated 80 year anniversary in the "Queen's Hall" - the concert hall in the Danish Royal Library - building also called the "Black Diamond".



The hall was completely full, despite the fact that additional rows have been added. The concert was a great success.

For 80 years the orchestra has of course a huge repertoire of over 350 musical pieces. Therefore anniversary concert included works of completely different genres, with Russian folk and gypsy songs, works by composers such as Andreev, Shostakovich, Sviridov, Shishakov, and Astor Piazzolla.



The first part of the concert was performed under the leadership of conductor Flemming Kejs, and Andy Sundstrøm conducted orchestra in the second part. Jurij Pavlovski, Nina Pavlovski and Guido Paevatalu pleased the audience with their vocals.

The orchestra opened the concert with "Oriental Festival March" by Carl Nielsen from the play "Aladdin", and why? Because it is one of the pieces of music by Danish origin, the orchestra will take with them the next time they have to perform in Russia. Then followed waltz: "Memories of Gatchina" and "Meteor", the last composed and named after the huge meteor that fell down in Siberia in 1906.

And then it continued with "hit" after "hit"; the 1st movement of Shisjakovs "Concert for balalaika and orchestra" from 1953, "Evening on the roads" - a monumental farewell song about soldiers going to war sung by Yuri Pavlovski and Guido Paevatalu - "Legend of Lake Baikal", "The lonely linden", and Sviridovs rousing "Troika".

As a musical interlude song "Svetit Mesjac" was presented by the Youth Orchestra, led by Igor Panitch and opera singer Valeri Likhatchev.

The concert's second part started with "Ivushka" - sung by Randi Pavlovski. Guido Paevatalu whooped it up with a Danish song "Bissekræmmerne", followed by accordionist Kirsten Stenkilde as soloist in Piazzolla's tango "Oblivion". Nina Pavlovski started very early to sing and play in the orchestra and was later at the Opera Academy. Later she was given lessons by the famous Russian soprano Galina Visnevskaja and has sung both in the Danish Royal Opera, as well as many opera stages in Russia and Europe. She sang two newly arranged songs, the cheerful "By no why?" and the romance "Wailing arrows dream".

The concert ended with a song from 1948 "So far, so far", a wistful sigh about the distance to the beloved and the homeland, sung by Yuri Pavlovski.

Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna played a small part in the history of orchestra' creation and this was as usually commemorated in their anniversary concerts, when the Grand Duchess' granddaughter Xenia Gurieva is greeted with a toast (vodka shot) by a balalaika fanfare.

The orchestra received musical congratulations on the anniversary - A balalaika duo from Berlin, came to congratulate the Pavlovski Orchestra. The director of "Russian House" Valery Likhachev made a speech.



Xenia Gurieva Kulikovsky Nielsen and Randi Pavlovski





The seductive sound of a balalaika

In the wake of the Russian Revolution of 1917 millions of Russians fled and migrated from their strife-torn homeland. In search of protection and new livelihoods they spread over most countries in Europe, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and the United States. One of the many was Evgeni Pavlovski (1912-1985), who after years of flight ended in Denmark, where in 1936 he founded his own balalaika orchestra.



Evgeni Pavlovski came from Troiskosavs-Kiakta, a medium-sized city in Siberia, not far from the border with Mongolia. His mother was a dance teacher and his father an officer in the army. The young Evgeni grew up close to the magnificent Siberian landscape, amid a period of violent domestic tensions.

At the outbreak of the revolution his father was lieutenant general in the Imperial army, and fought actively against the revolutionary Red Army. He never returned from his last military mission. After months of waiting, where conditions deteriorated day by day, the family fled, 18 people, including uncles, aunts, cousins across the border to Ulan Bator in Mongolia, where they found temporary asylum.

The mother of Evgeni Pavlovski married a Danish telegraphist and traveled with Evgeni's sister to Denmark, while Evgeni graduated at school in Harbin. At the right time his mother sent money from Denmark and he traveled all the way to Shanghai in China to board a ship for Denmark.

In Denmark in 1928, he worked on farms in the province, at the time the only work an immigrant could expect. Gradually he became involved with the Russian immigrant community. Growing up in a music-loving family, he learned to sing and recite a seemingly infinite number of folk songs and fairy tales. He was overwhelming musical, self-taught on the balalaika and gifted with a beautiful, expressive tenor, making him an interesting personality in his new country. He began playing in Tjufarins balalaika orchestra, the first in Denmark, until in 1936 he formed his own orchestra.

The original members were all Russian immigrants. Grand Duchess Olga, sister of Emperor Nicholas II, made a piece of land available at her farm near Ballerup, a Copenhagen suburb, where they grew vegetables for their own consumption and built a cabin, which they used for practice room. That same year, 1936, the orchestra appeared for the first time in "Danmarks Radio". (Danish National Radio)

In 1939 Evgeni Pavlovski also sang in the world-famous choir of Don Cossacks, but when the choir at the beginning of 2nd World War was granted asylum in the United States, he left it. During the years of occupation in Denmark, the orchestra obviously kept a very low profile. In the years following 1945 to 1964, he performed as a singer and balalaika virtuoso and worked during the summer months with 'The Riding Don Cossacks', a traveling Russian circus with horses, where he was responsible for the musical performances.

Pavlovski Balalaika Orchestra became a permanent part of the Copenhagen music scene with annual concerts at the Odd Fellow Palace main hall and appearances at the large Russian festivals, bazaars and secular celebrations.

Especially in the fifties and sixties the orchestra often appeared in the Danish Radio and Television. In Russia, the orchestra was "discovered" by the Russian musicologist Anatoly Ivanovich Peresada who later wrote a chapter on the orchestra in his book (1985) about the orchestras of Russian folk instruments outside Russia. He wrote among others: "I am impressed with how Pavlovski Balalaika Orchestra has been able to maintain the genuine popular in music - something like the Great Russian orchestras almost forgot."



In the mid-1950s as the original musicians grew older, Evgeni established a boy's orchestra, and later - a girl orchestra. They are the ones who now lead the orchestra on. Although the orchestra mainly appeared in Denmark, it has also been on several trips to Norway, Sweden, Finland and Germany.

In 1950 Evgeni Pavlovski married Randi Houmann, they had a daughter Nina and son Jurij Pavlovski.

Evgeni Pavlovski worked tirelessly to bring the orchestra new works and spreading the Russian and Ukrainian folk music. Through a network of visiting musician's connections to immigrant orchestras and a backdoor through Finland, he managed constantly to update the repertoire with music of high quality, with new numbers every season. At his death he left about 300 compositions for the orchestra's library - all in handwriting.



The orchestra came out in an existential crisis by Evgeni Pavlovski death in 1985. An abandonment of the orchestra was considered, but it was rejected by the then approximately 25 members. In the first difficult period the trio Nina Pavlovski, Guido Paevatalu and Jurij Pavlovski tried to keep the strings, but had to withdraw in order to pursue their own careers.

A longstanding band member, Alex Sundstrøm, undertook the task. His efforts probably saved the band from disintegration. He directed and conducted the orchestra and added new tracks - a task that at times required full-time attention.

Alex Sundstrøm stood in front of the orchestra for 20 years. In 2006 after its 50th anniversary, he gave the task on to his brother, Andy Sundstrøm, who joined the orchestra in 1955.

In September 2010 plans to arrange a trip to Russia came into reality through cooperation with the Danish Cultural Institute in St. Petersburg and its leader, Rikke Helms. The orchestra played

concerts at schools and music academics, and a joint concert with the large Andreief Balalaika Orchestra, the world oldest. The reactions were overwhelming.

In May 2011, the Pavlovski Balalaika Orchestra was invited to a music festival in Yaroslavl on the Volga River as the only non-Russian ensemble and experienced the same strong reception from the Russian audience.

In June 2013 the orchestra again went to Saint Petersburg, where played two concerts - in Saint Petersburg and Pavlovsk.

The orchestra has been called the "Nation's Heroes" and been thanked for preservation of Old Russian culture.

Pavlovski Balalaika Orchestra has changed status from being an ensemble of Russian immigrants. Now it consists mostly of Danes, several have Russian ancestry, and even more with family related to the first Danish members. Although the approach over the years has been volatile, the orchestra at the big concerts is bigger than ever, with about 36 members.

The Pavlovski Balalaika Orchestra captures the strong attraction of the Russian folk music and Russian music in general, with its seductive sound of a balalaika, which calls for the adventure, humor and nostalgia.

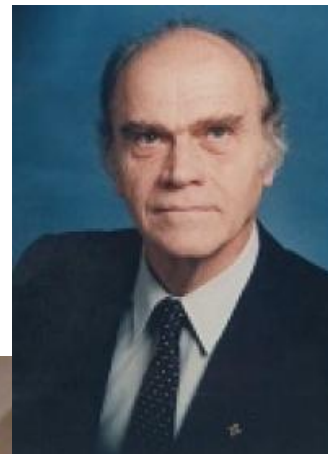


A standing ovation after the 80 years anniversary concert to the Pavlovski Balalaika Orchestra

Memorial service in Novospassky monastery for Tikhon Nikolayevich Kulikovsky, the nephew of St. Emperor Nicholas II

April 8, on the day of the repose of St. Tikhon, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, after the Divine Liturgy in the church of St. Roman Melodist Novospassky monastery - the ancestral tombs of the Romanov Boyars - a memorial service was held for Tikhon Nikolayevich Kulikovsky, grandson of Emperor Alexander III and nephew of Tsar-Martyr Nicholas.

The widow Olga Nikolaevna and parishioners of the monastery prayed at the panikhida. the service was led by the abbot of the monastery, Bishop Savva, Vicar of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia.



Activities in Tsarskoye Selo



"Tsaritsyno" will exhibit items from Alexander Palace

The exhibition "Tsarskoye Selo: Alexander Palace and Romanovs history with continuation", will open in the museum-reserve "Tsaritsyno" in Moscow in June. It will present exhibits from the Alexander Palace which is closed for restoration.

"In the halls of the Grand Palace the visitor can learn about the Alexander Palace and its inhabitants - the Romanovs, from Catherine II, who built the palace for her grandson to the absolutely emblematic point - the collapse of the dynasty".



"The exhibition will consist of two parts. The first part will be until the time of Nicholas II. Personal belongings of the ruling family will help to focus on the personal history of each of them. In "Tsaritsyno" paintings, furniture, porcelain items, toys, and costumes will be presented. On the eve of 2017 the second part of the exhibition "Alexander Palace. Year 1917" will be opened. The exposition will include, for example, a series of amazing photos, which was made immediately after the departure of the Royal family: even the flowers are not wilted."



Statues in Tsarskoye Selo were "liberated"

The parks of Tsarskoye Selo see spring finally setting in, as the outdoor sculptures on April 18th have been "liberated" from their winter covers. Over forty sculptures "wake up" each April. The ones in the Old Garden that slopes down from the Catherine Palace to the Hermitage Pavilion are uncovered first. They are followed by the sculptures of the Granite Terrace, the landscape area of the Catherine Park and the Large Chinese Bridge at the main entrance to the Alexander Park. Scruffy after their "winter hibernation", the works by different sculptors will wait for warm and dry weather when a special cleaning technology returns them to beauty.

'The Catherine Park statuary is a brand mark of the Museum', says Tsarskoye Selo outdoor sculpture conservator Ms. Nana Lanceray. 'The Girl with a Pitcher, for example, is a poetic symbol of Tsarskoye Selo. Uncovered, these marvelous sculptures change everything all around them.' Soon the park will start to open its other attractions.

The Cameron Gallery with the Hanging and Maids of Honour Gardens, the Tower Ruin and the Creaking Summer-House are expected to open for visiting from May 1st.



The Sisters of Mercy in the First World War"

On 5 of May museum "Russia in the Great War" in the Martial Chamber at Tsarskoye Selo will open the exhibition "The Sisters of Mercy in the First World War." The exposition will show greeting cards and postcards of 1914-1918 from the collection of a member of the St. Petersburg club Victor Palagnyuk. Also at the exhibition will be items from the collection of the State Museum "Tsarskoye Selo" and a sketch of a model of monument to sisters of mercy.



On 3 of May (old style), 1867 Alexander II approved the charter of the "Society for the care of wounded and sick soldiers." In 1879 the society was renamed the "Russian Red Cross". Its honorary members became the Emperor, the Grand Duchesses and Princesses, many high-ranking secular officials and representatives of the higher clergy. At the time of the creation the patron of the Society was Empress Maria Alexandrovna, and later it was under the patronage of Empress Maria Feodorovna. During the First World War, the image of nurses was actively used to raise the spirit of patriotism and making anti-German propaganda. In an atmosphere of patriotic enthusiasm there was no lack of Sisters of Mercy: according to information in the service of the Red Cross on January 1, 1917 were about 20 thousand nurses. For courage and selflessness in the rescue of the victims on the battlefields many nurses were awarded the St. George medal with the inscription "For Bravery" and the only woman to be awarded the Order of St. George, became Rimma Ivanova.

Postcards presented at the exhibition reflect the image of a nurse in a variety of circumstances of war - at the forefront providing first aid to the wounded, helping them out of the fire, nursing the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and in the hospital trains.

The postcards were made by famous artists Mikhail Nesterov, Sergei Yaguzhinsky, Peter Heller, Timothy Brain, Mstislav Dobuzhinsky and their contemporaries. On photographic cards are imprinted real scenes of activities of the medical service with the participation of nurses at the war fronts.



The exhibition presents cards of various charities, the texts of which called for compassion towards the sick and wounded soldiers. True rarities are photographic cards of Sisters of Mercy with dedications to the relatives and loved ones, as well as postcards sent by mail to the nurses themselves.

In June 2016 a monument to the First World War Sisters of Mercy will be opened in Moscow. The exhibition in the Martial Chamber shows two models of the monument, by sculptor Lev Beybutyan and Jan Neumann. The monument will be installed in the 3rd Central Military Clinical Hospital named after A. A. Vishnevsky. The grand opening will take place on 23 of June.



New permanent numismatic exhibition in the State Hermitage

"Money in the history of world culture" and "Russian art of medal in XVIII - XX centuries"



April 22, 2016 on the third floor of the Winter Palace permanent exhibition of the Numismatics Department of the State Hermitage Museum was opened. It presents over six thousand exhibits. The State Hermitage Museum has a numismatic collection, its quality of the selection and the number of things comparable to the collections of major museums in the world, and in some sections the best in the world. It was born in the reign of Empress Catherine the Great, along with

an art gallery. The collection of antiques numismatic of the Hermitage was formed for two and a half centuries. Currently the entire collection numbers nearly 1.150.000 items and includes the following main collections: numismatic monuments of the Orient, Asia and Africa (about 230,000); Antiquity (about 126,000); European and American countries (about 385,000); Russia (about 280,000); monuments medal art, and faleristics sphragistics (about 125,000).

Money in the history of world culture

The exhibition provides a general picture of the development of the global circulation of money from ancient to present time - from the primitive to the modern money as euro and plastic cards. Money as an universal means of trade exchange appeared long before the rise of the early states, having in its development a few historical stages.

The first coins of the round form, cast or embossed, appeared in the Eastern Mediterranean in Lydia, or near Aegina (Greece).

The reflection of a whole range of ideas and concepts in the pictures and inscriptions, names and dates that occur on the coins - all this makes them very rewarding material for versatile study of economic and political history of the people, material and spiritual culture of antiquity. Since its inception, the coins were not only monuments of the economy, but also art. Two basic principles - chronological and geographical – are at the heart of the construction of the new exhibition

One of the major sections of the exhibition is dedicated to coins in Russia. It opens with the first coins of ancient Rus - gold and silver coins of Vladimir Svyatoslavich (980-1015), Svyatopolk the Damned (1015-1019), and coins of Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054), affecting the composition of perfection and quality performance in comparison with the best examples of Byzantine and European coinage of the same time. Coinage of ancient Russia was short and faded somewhere in the first quarter of the XI century. The monuments, the so-called coinless period in the history of ancient Russia XII-XIV centuries are payment ingots. There are several types of silver bullion, known as the places of the first discoveries and distribution areas: Kiev, Chernigov, Novgorod, Lithuanian and Volga. The written sources of all kinds of payment ingots - regardless of the shape and weight - called silver hryvnya.



Coin (Zlatnik) of Grand Duke Vladimir Svyatoslavich

In the second half of the XIII century Novgorod bullion stuck was renamed ruble (from the verb to hack), which later became the name of the main Russian monetary unit. The Hermitage is rich in the variety and quality of the selection of a collection of silver and copper coins of the XIV - XVI century, minted in borrowed East technology. The princes of Moscow in the second half of the XV century occasionally minted gold coins, which are intended mainly for representational purposes: diplomatic gifts, awards for the service and court ceremonies. Of particular interest there are the monuments to a failed currency reform of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich (1645-1676), and the successful reforms of Peter I, which gave Russia a perfect money system for those times. Now it is possible get acquainted with the history of money circulation in Russia in the second half of the XVIII - beginning of the XX century at the exhibition "The Ministry of Finance of the Russian Empire" in the General Staff. There is represented the rarest Russian coin - the "Constantine ruble."



A 1654 Ruble with Tsar Alexei Michaelovich

Russian art of medal in XVIII - early XX centuries

The exhibition introduces the monuments, covering the period from XVIII to the beginning of XX century. Various medals, awards, memorials allow us to trace the stages of development of the Russian art of medal, which emergence in Russia was due to the monetary reform of Peter I in the beginning of the XVIII century.

The collection of Russian medals, in the Hermitage, has more than fifteen thousand copies. Its foundation is an exclusive selection of the completeness of medals dedicated to the events of the Russian history. It is also full of "Rossika" and a collection of medals in honor of Russian government officials and private individuals.

The emergence of domestic medals contributed to intensification of Russian and Western diplomatic and cultural contacts at the turn of XVII - XVIII centuries. In this regard, an important role played the first Grand Embassy in 1697-1698, which included the trip to Europe of young Tsar Peter Alekseevich. He became acquainted with the peculiarities of coinage of European countries, samples of the little-known in Russia medal art. In the Netherlands, Amsterdam medalist Yang Bosco produced and rapped several medals to commemorate the capture of Azov by Russian troops in 1696. After that trip abroad Peter engaged in the preparation of the monetary reform. In 1701 he started Kadashevsky Mint. It minted silver coin and the first award and a medal commemorating the victories of the Russian army and navy in the Northern War.

The shortage of skilled carvers in Russia forced to invite foreign medalists. At the beginning of the

eighteenth century in Moscow, along with carvers of Armory and cash households, among which the creativity of Fedor Alekseev (Podoruya) stands out also Frenchman Solomon Gouin and Saxon Gottfried Haupt worked. They created the main types of portraits of Peter I on the coins and medals of the first decade of the XVIII century. Talented and extremely employable carver Osip Kalashnikov was working in Moscow until the 1740s. The artistic traditions originated in the mints of Moscow have been creatively developed by medalist and carvers of St. Petersburg, where in 1724 repartition Mint was opened. Invited foreign masters - medalist Anton Schultz from Denmark and the Czech Republic-born Gottfried Reybisch, Dutch engravers Johann and Vilim Kupii and Russian students Medyntsev Fyodor, Ivan Zakharov and Lukyan Dmitriev – worked there. The first medal, performed at the St. Petersburg Mint, became a commemorative medal on the death of its founder - Emperor Peter I. After the accession to the throne of Peter II Capital mint was closed and all production for almost a decade was transferred to Moscow.

In 1738 Mint of Peter and Paul fortress was newly gained. In the second half of the XVIII century there was a practical school of the Russian carvers of coin and medal stamps. Head of mint J. Schlatter, the theorist and practitioner of mining and coinage strongly encouraged its creation. His heyday medal art in Russia reaches in the reign of Catherine II.



Coronation medal of Empress Catherine II, 1762

In the second half of the XVIII century St. Petersburg Mint coin becomes the leading, not only in terms of coinage, but also to a high artistic level of output. Talented foreign and Russian medalists worked there.

The outstanding figure at the turn of XVIII-XIX centuries was K.A. Leberecht, who arrived from Germany. He made a major contribution to the development of Russian medal art. He laid the foundation for a new direction in Russian medal art - classicism. In 1799 by the highest decree K.A. Leberecht was appointed chief medalist of Mint Department, and since 1800 has headed created on his initiative medal class of the Imperial Academy of Arts, where talented Russian medalists of the first half of the XIX century were trained.

The new flourishing of Russian medal art coincided with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in Russia. In 1805, in the fortress a new building for the mint was built by the architect A. Port. By this time the Chamber of medal was established as its special creative department.

Medalists of the second half of the XIX century reflected the development of technology, industry and transport. Works of this period demonstrate different variety of technical refinements. In 1893, the main medalist St. Petersburg Mint, became A.F. Vasyutinskiy - a gifted sculptor and medalist, trained in

Paris, where at that time Art Nouveau style was born and widespread. During Vasyutinskiy activity in St. Petersburg - Petrograd - Leningrad Mint more than 150 of the most significant works were executed.



Objects of arts and crafts complement the exhibition - jewelry boxes, bowls, foot, Western European paintings. Coins and medals, related to the exhibition theme have found their "second life" in its decoration.

For attention is also the showcases, 32 of them are historical and date back to the discovery of Münzkabinett in the New Hermitage. They have been restored, modernized and refurbished according to the latest

achievements in the field of storage especially for the new exhibition. Annotations to the exhibition sections, equipped with maps, as well as texts that precede the labeling for each showcase will help orient the development of monetary systems of individual regions.

Dismantling the ruins of the Lower Dacha starts in the end of April

According to chief architect Sergei Pavlov Museum-Reserve "Peterhof" plans to start dismantling the ruins of the Lower Dacha in Alexandria Park in the end of April. Restorers plan to dismantle the remaining structure and determine what remains of the building.



The museum proposed to recreate the building, blown up in 1961, in modern materials. At the same time the historical foundations and remains of the first floor will be preserved and maintained. In addition, the remaining of the building will be used as preserved wall structure, explained Sergei Pavlov.



Disposition of the house, he said, will not be reproduced, because fire regulations and accessibility standards for people with limited mobility is not possible to place in the historic layout of the museum. Building in Lower garden was constructed in 1880 by architect A.O. Tomishko for the future Emperor Nicholas II. During World War II the Lower Dacha was a firing position of the German troops. Nevertheless, part of the building structures remained after the war. In 1961 it was however detonated.

Vadim Znamenov, President of the State Museum "Peterhof"

- "I cannot agree with the statements that it is impossible to create a full-fledged museum in the Lower Dacha. The wooden palace of Peter I was created from zero, the Marley was recreated. It was blown up, and after the war there was just a hill.



As for memorial things, there are sufficient. In the funds there are about 25 pieces of furniture with inventory numbers from the Lower dacha, a lot of porcelain, art glass and bronze. Will it be interesting to see a fragment of the spiral staircase, one which Alexandra was rising accompanied by Vyubova, when she went into labor, and announced her intention to bring to the world the long-awaited heir?

Or inkwell, in which Emperor dipped the pen before he signed the abdication. Or the watch on his desk in the Winter Palace - the one made by Faberge, sounded the last moments of the reign of Nicholas Alexandrovich.

Elsewhere there are still a number of things from the Lower Dacha. For example, in the Hermitage there are seven items of upholstered furniture from the living room of the Grand Duchesses.

The museum is built on the "shock" the things that are



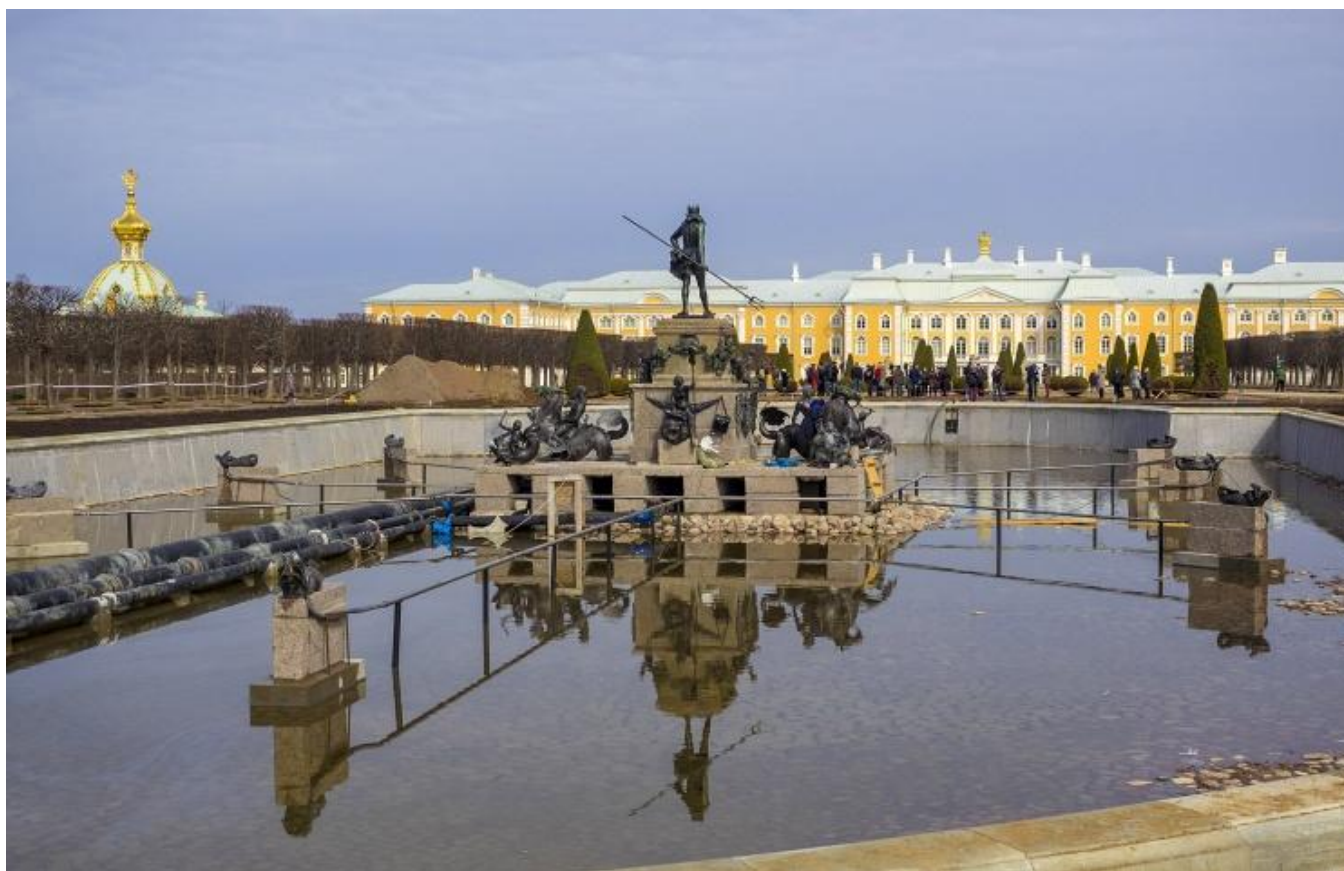
complemented by subjects of the period (which must, of course, look for and collect), - that the key to successful exposure.

I am convinced of the need for rebuilding the Lower Dacha as due to the Tomishko drawings, it can be done very accurately and truthfully. And use only as a full-fledged museum, namely, as a family museum of Nikolai Alexandrovich (and paying tribute to Christian values, its martyrs family), and dedicating separate rooms to the First World and other important historical events inseparable from the last Emperor of

Video - <http://topspb.tv/news/news102430/>

The fountain "Neptune" has returned to Peterhof after its first large-scale restoration

In May the famous fountain "Neptune", located in the Upper Garden in Peterhof will work again. Restoration of the sculptures lasted more than a year. Now the work on their installation is being completed.



The baroque monument of the XVII century is even older than the palace and park ensemble "Peterhof" - it includes more than thirty figures: apart from the Neptune, it is the riders on the hippocampus - a sea horse, boys on dolphins and dragons, river nymphs and babies and trumpeters in-shell horns.

The fountain has another name: "Peace Fountain". And it is not created for Peterhof, but for the German city of Nuremberg. Its inhabitants bought this fountain in 1648, but then the local authorities came to the conclusion that the fountain will cost them too much, and even called it "a sinfully expensive monument." Sculptures was disassembled and put in storage for over a hundred years. At the end of the XVIII century, the future Emperor Paul I, traveling to Europe incognito under the name of the Prince of the North, stopped in Nuremberg. He immediately liked the fountain, created by

German craftsmen. Later, after his coronation, he bought it and established in the Upper garden of Peterhof.

During the Great Patriotic War the fountain was dismantled and taken to Germany. In 1947, it returned - without the single rider and the Apollo figure. Sculptures were recreated in the Soviet years. Large-scale restoration of the entire fountain complex was done for the first time for more than two hundred years. Lost details on sculptures were restored, corrosion which caused an artificial patina was removed. Inauguration of the "Neptune" fountain will be held on 21 May.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/150392/

Fabergé collection is displayed at Palace Museum, Beijing

An exhibition featuring nearly 200 pieces of Fabergé artworks from the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA) is on display from April 15 to July 17 at the Palace Museum in Beijing's Forbidden City.

Russian jeweler Peter Carl Fabergé (1846-1920) was famous for making Easter eggs inlaid with gemstones and precious metals for the Russian Imperial family. His revolutionary jewelry designs led to the Fabergé name being equated with exquisite craftsmanship and luxury Russian jewelry.

A precious treasure trove, VMFA's Fabergé collection is the largest outside of Russia.



Highlights of the exhibition include the Fabergé eggs Nicholas II gave as gifts to his wife and to his mother.

Other luxury items such as pins, frames, tableware and umbrella handles are also be on display.

The Chinese curator of the exhibition, Song Haiyang, told that although the Palace Museum possesses a large amount of artworks from the West, most of these are mechanical clocks. As such, small handcraft items such as those seen as part of the Fabergé exhibition are a rare sight at the museum.

The exhibit marks one of the major cooperative events held between the two museums since they established a cooperative partnership in May of 2011.

"Days of Faberge" opened in Irkutsk regional art museum. At the exhibition, visitors can see a collection of products made at the factory of the famous jeweler: pincushion, powder box, tray of rings. Unique Faberge masterpieces were in the Regional Museum of Art in 1927. They were brought from the Leningrad museum fund. There is a legend that the first exhibits were treasures from the Yusupov family.

Initially, the Siberian department of art was in the home of Barbara Bazanova - granddaughter of the famous goldmine owner and philanthropist. Especially for the Irkutsk citizens the company Faberge produced seven eggs. It is an honor for a person who is not from the Russian Imperial House.

A close-up photograph of a small, turquoise-colored parakeet perched on a circular, light-colored ring, likely made of ivory or bone. The bird has a mottled pattern of brown and gold on its turquoise feathers and small red eyes. The ring is suspended by a chain and a decorative metal piece. The background is a soft, out-of-focus bokeh of various colors.

On April 19, the anniversary of the manifesto of Catherine II on accession of Crimea, a ceremony of putting memorial capsule into the foundation of the monument to the Russian Empress was held in Simferopol.

The monument will be installed on the donations of individuals. About 46 million rubles is collected in total.

The first monument to the Empress was built in 1890. However, in 1921 the monument was dismantled. Currently, the re-establishment of the monument from surviving descriptions and photographs is done by Moscow sculptors Kubyshev Konstantin and Igor Yavorsky.



Bust of Peter the Great in Kerch

In Kerch, there is a new landmark, which perpetuated a significant event in the city history - the visit of the Russian Emperor Peter the Great 317 years ago.

On August 18, 1699 the first Russian naval squadron "the Fortress" came in the Kerch Strait in order to ensure the smooth passage to Constantinople of embassy ship. Captain on "Open Gate" was the Emperor Peter. Peter stayed on the Kerch coast for eight days.



Bust of the Russian Emperor was presented to the city by Mikhail Serdyukov, head of the "Russian Alley of Glory" project. Monarchists of Kerch Union spent their own money and were ready to install it on the waterfront last year. However, the issue of allocation of land for the monument was delayed for a year. However, it was successfully resolved. Mikhail Serdyukov together with the chairman of the City Council Larisa Scherbuloy took the white veil from bust.

Video - <http://www.kerch.com.ru/articleview.aspx?id=56268>



Treasures of Georgian noble families is exhibited in Tbilisi

Tbilisi's Art Palace is hosting its first ever exhibition of historical items from collections of Georgian noble families. It will be opened for one month from 7 of April. There are a range of exhibits such as paintings, porcelain, silver and gold accessories from the Georgian aristocratic families Bagrationi, Dadiani, Amilakhvari, Eristavi and Mukhranbatoni.



One of the oldest paintings is of Spanish Baroque artist Bartolome Esteban Murillo (1617-1682). Another famed name featuring in the collections is Faberge, with precious accessories made from gold and silver. There are miniature portraits of Tsars Nicholas II and Alexander II, portraits on plates and on one Easter egg.

The exhibition was made possible after owners of the unique collections cooperated with the museum to select items for the display.





Palace of the Romanov dynasty in Georgia will become a museum

April 5th. News Georgia - The Palace of the Romanov dynasty in the resort town of Borjomi (southern Georgia) is to be converted into a museum after a restoration, told the minister of economy and sustainable development of the country Dmitry Kumsishvili.

The Palace (former governmental residence) and the surrounding area for 25 years, was transferred to the management Partnership Fund (State Fund). The restoration of the Palace of the Romanov is to be completed within three years.



"This is a unique monument and it needs considerable care ... The building will be equipped by the museum and, accordingly, it will be available for our citizens. It needs serious funding to preserve the object as a cultural heritage monument" - Kumsishvili said.

Earlier, the Palace of the Romanov Georgian authorities wanted to transfer to a private investor in a long-term use, but because of the high cost of maintenance and care, they changed their mind, the minister explained.

"It is an honor and a commitment to our foundation. Previously, there was talk about how to make a hotel on this site, but I personally was against this. The Romanov Palace should be a museum" - said the head of the Partnership Fund David Saganelidze.

In the near future Partnership Fund will present the concept of restoration and the future development of this historic monument, he told.



The Georgian authorities are hoping that the Romanov Palace will be an interesting tourist attraction for holidaymakers. After the restoration of the Romanov Palace it will go into a single tourist complex with the hotel "Rixos-Borjomi".

The Palace of the Romanov is a villa in Moorish style, built by decree of Emperor Alexander III for Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovich in 1892-1895 on the Kura River in Likani (Borjomi). The project's author is the well-known architect Leonty Benois.



The head of Russia's Islamic committee praised Lenin for the execution of Nicholas II's family

25 April, Jemal Heydar, head of the Islamic Committee of Russia, in an interview on ONLINETV said that he approved the murder of the Romanovs family and called the regicide a "great act".

In the interview Jemal Heydar also called Lenin a "great figure" who "could do everything from scratch - to carry out a revolution." Jamal admitted that one of the "great deeds of Lenin" for him is the shooting of the Royal Romanov family, who, in his opinion, were bloody tyrants and torturers, suppressing the Russian people.

Jemal previously spoke about Lenin. On the 90th anniversary of the leader's death, he called him the founder of the country with one of the most efficient economies in the world and encouraged to distance themselves from "liberal clichés" that exposed the Soviet Union only in a bad light.



Perm fraternity wants to establish a monument to Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna. During the press-conference devoted to the beginning of the nomination of candidates for the Stroganov Award, Executive Director of the NGO "Perm fraternity" Svetlana Levchenko said that in the coming year the fraternity plans at their own expense to install in Perm a monument to Elizabeth Feodorovna - Grand Duchess of the Romanov family, murdered by the Bolsheviks in 1918 in Alapaevsk and canonized by the Russian Orthodox church in 1992.

The monument, in agreement with the Perm diocese ROC, is planned to be installed in the park near the medical unit number 5, close to the nunnery.

According to representatives of the Perm fraternities it is still unknown whether it will be a monument in her full height or only a bust.



On 10 of April a documentary film "Coronation albums", dedicated to the history of the coronation of the Russian Emperors, was shown in in the Regional art museum of Murmansk.

Due to the active development of printing in the XVIII - XIX centuries there is a whole range of publications about coronations. Albums dedicated to the celebrations in honor of the accession to the throne of Anna Ivanovna, Elizabeth, Alexander I and Alexander II were real works of art book published in their time.

Northerners will also see the first part of the film "The Chosen Clio" from the series of the director of the State Russian Museum Vladimir Gusev "The Age of the Russian Museum".



Ekaterinburg branch of the Hermitage is scheduled to be opened in 2018, according to the general director of the State Hermitage Mikhail Piotrovsky. "Opening in 2018, if everything is normal," - said the head of the Hermitage.

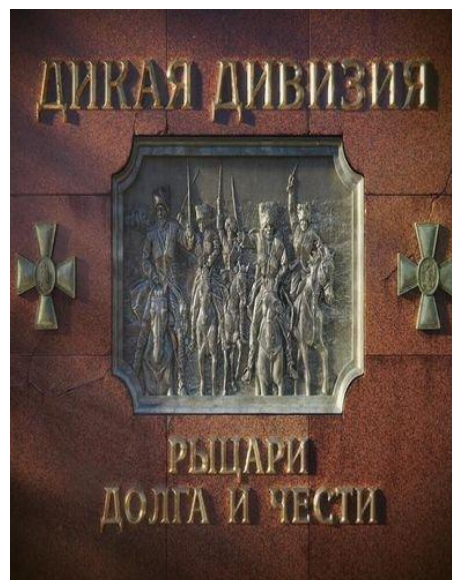
Head of administration department of culture Ekaterinburg Tatiana Yaroshevskaya noted that in early June it is planned to complete the state examination of the project. Thus, it will be ready for implementation. In 2016 it is planned to begin construction of the center, which will continue in 2017. According to her, costs of the construction will be about 600 million rubles. Minister of Culture of the Sverdlovsk region Paul Krekov said that the branch of the Hermitage will be a multi-faceted center - museum, educational and methodical. "Our challenge now - raise funds for its construction in difficult conditions ", - the minister said.



A new documentary has been made about the "Wild Division", which had Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich as its commander. "The Wild Division. Knights of duty and honor" was shown on "Russia 1" on April 4th.

August 23, 1914 Nicholas II signed a royal decree on the establishment of the Caucasian Native Cavalry Division. It consisted of six regiments: Kabardian, Daghestani, Chechen, Tatar, Circassian and Ingush. This military unit consisted solely of the mountaineers of the North Caucasus, has become one of the most outstanding and unique units of the Russian Imperial Army. Suffice to say that in the entire First World War in the history of "Wild Division" was not even a single case of a sole desertion! Every second soldier of this division was awarded the St. George award for bravery, courage and military heroism.

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



Icon of St. Prince Alexander Nevsky is restored in the Novgorod Museum Reserve. It is one of the most iconic names in Russian history. The brave commander and a skilled politician, the Prince was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church in the face of the miracle workers in 1547. Icons with the face of the prince received particularly popularity in the XIX century - under the reign of three Russian rulers - Alexander, who honored their patron saint prince. One of these images, created in 1885, during the reign of Alexander III, is now restored. This icon is from St. Catherine Church located in Rovnoe village of Borovichi district. Art restorers gently removed the varnish darkened by time, strengthened the trailer and the ground layer of paint - and now striking icon in classicism style looks as if made yesterday.

It is a monumental icon, its size - one meter and a half, is made on 5 boards. To keep the boards together was an issue. If you just stick them together, there can be cracks. As a result, the restorers have decided to make a wooden frame for this icon.

"A Clamping frame design has been developed. It is called a clamp, so that the icon placed in it, is fixed at six points to make up for all the emerging strain by pressing the screws", - says head of the restoration workshop Yuri Alexandrov.

It is expected that soon the restored the image of Alexander Nevsky will be seen in Ryazan. On 14 of April, the local historical and architectural reserve museum will host an exhibition dedicated to the holy Prince-Commander, where the icon will be presented. After closing of the exhibition in June, the icon will return to the funds of the Novgorod Museum Reserve.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/150413/



Citizens of Lipetsk would like to see in the center of the city a monument to Catherine II. According to them, the Empress has made great deal to the development of the city, and is worthy of being immortalized there.

Lipetsk lacks a monument to Catherine II. At least Sergey Bundes is sure about this. He posted on the "Portal indifferent" this statement. According to him, the Empress remained in the shadow of Peter I, who is considered the founder of Lipetsk. Meanwhile, it was under Catherine the Great, the city began to blossom.

"The name and the status of the city of Lipetsk were established in 1779 during the reign of Catherine II, and until that time it was only a large village famous for its ironworks. In the reign of the Great Empress Lipetsk received a significant development, and its contribution to the development of our city must be appreciated" - says Sergey Bundes.

The discussion of the initiative will last until mid-April. If the idea attains more than 400 positive comments, it will be considered by the city officials. However, the initiative is not pleasing all the townspeople. Some believe that to allocate funds for monuments is not the best idea. However, there are those who think differently. They say, Stalin's monument stands, so why not put one to Catherine II?

By the way, the city administration is already interested. In the mayor's office, officials launched vote on the monument on his page on the social network "VKontakte". About 70% of respondents support this idea.



"Ingosstrakh" Museum in Moscow opened an exhibition of pre-revolutionary Russian porcelain. It presented about 150 items of XIX - early XX century - all of them - about the life of Imperial Russia.

The lion's share of the exhibits is from the factory Kornilov brothers - one of the best in the Russian Empire. Video -

http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/150206/



Rector of the Baikalskiy State University (BSU), Alexander Sukhodolov offered Irkutsk administration to rename Karl Marx street in honor of Emperor Alexander III in preparation for the 355 anniversary of the city.

The rector said the Emperor's merit at the creation of the Great Siberian railway, which gave impetus to the economic and social development of the region, and the fact that at the intersection of Lenin and Karl Marx is the building of BSU constructed as an urban five-class school in honor of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of Alexander III and Maria Feodorovna.

According to Sukhodolov the fate of Lenin and Emperor Alexander III is connected. Lenin's brother Vladimir was executed for an attempt on the Emperor. Therefore, the rector of the Baikalskiy University considers it appropriate, that the streets, located next to each other, have the names of public figures. Karl Marx, according to the professor, has less to do with the city.



The Cabinet of Ministers of the Russian Federation announced its plans for the cemetery of Sainte-Genevieve-des-Bois, near Paris. As explained by the head of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev, "we will allocate the money to maintain the state of the Russian cemetery in Sainte-Genevieve-des-Bois in France. It's part of our history, as we know, one of the largest graves of our compatriots outside Russia".

Medvedev recalled that, many prominent Russian politicians, writers, philosophers, actors and artists are buried at this historic cemetery, so Russia from 2007 have transferred money to "save this heritage, to contain burials in fair condition."

The cemetery of Sainte-Genevieve-des-Bois, near Paris is a predominantly Orthodox, and about 15 thousand Russian immigrants are buried there. The Orthodox Church of the Assumption of the Mother of God is also located on the territory of Sainte-Genevieve-des-Bois .



The New Holland Island in St. Petersburg will be opened for free entrance in August 2016. Investor "Millhouse" gave up the idea of construction of a new building on the island. Instead it will be a public park. Islands improvement plan includes the smithy buildings, house of the former Commandant of the Marine, and the prison "Bottle". Also in New Holland will be improved the Admiralty embankments channel and internal waters. Children's playground, which is planned for the island, will be recreated in the image of the historic frigate "Peter and Paul".

The project also includes an information center, a stage and stalls. Putting in order of the New Holland area has been going on for two years. The second phase of the restoration work will be completed in 2019, and renovation scheduled to be completed only in 2025.



A monument in memory of the 100 year anniversary of the Expeditionary Corps of the Imperial Russian army is planned in France. French authorities have allocated the land for the monument. It will be installed on a historic site where the brigade of the expeditionary force fought, protecting the Champagne region - Arden, near Reims. Famous Fort Pompelo is located there.



On 16 of April restored interiors of the Pavlovsk Palace were shown to the public on the international day for monuments and UNESCO sites. The restoration of the palace began in the summer of 2014. Experts managed to restore the White dining room, Billiard room, Ballroom, Old French, Corner living room, Raspberry room and New cabinets. Restorers have cleaned the marble elements of the interior, upgraded ceiling and chandeliers, put in order the doors and fireplaces, which are several hundred years. Now the interior of the first floor of the

Pavlovsk Palace is decorated with unique pieces of culture, reflecting the aesthetic preferences of the Romanov dynasty. On an ongoing basis the museum opens only on May 1.



From Ipatiev house to the Church on the Blood in Ekaterinburg. Photos showing the view from the bell tower of the Ascension Church. To the right of the church is visible the front of the estate Kharitonov-Rastorguev, the richest merchants of Yekaterinburg. On the left is the infamous house of engineer Ipatiev, where Emperor Nicholas II with family were kept in captivity and were killed on the night of 16/17 July, 1918. In 1927-1932 museum of the revolution was in the house. In 1975 it was decided to demolish Ipatiev house. In 2003 the Church on the Blood was built on this place.



Historical Library of Romanov House in Kostroma held the traditional Romanov Readings on April 15. The Youth cultural and educational conference - Romanov readings - has been held in the library since 2006. The bulk of the report, as a rule, has local lore orientation.



Petersburger returned the wrought-iron gates to the imperial family dacha in Peterhof. However, before they can be installed, they need a lot of restoration work and the foundation at the dacha has to be prepared. But the main thing - on a positive - is the transfer of the once imperial property. Several years ago, a man accidentally discovered the gates in a barn at his cottage. He says he cleaned it and put it up for sale on the free classified ads website. It attracted the attention of the Interior Ministry, but the legal basis was not for a withdrawal. And then was raised the price tag up to half a million rubles. Leonid Menshikov : "At first, I turned to the deputy director of the State Museum "Peterhof ", and got an official paper, that these gates are of no value. I did not have time to go to the archives and learn the history of the gate. So I just put them up for sale." In the meantime, experts studied the gate, literally every centimeter, and compared with historical pictures. In a photo of the 1920s was the last time it was seen. The Imperial dacha is being restored and now it can be with the original gate.

Video - <http://www.ntv.ru/video/1279018/>



House №54 on Lermontov Prospekt in St. Petersburg soon will be included in the tourist routes. Until recently, there was a factory of radio equipment, now the production has moved and released the house to become a cultural monument. Once it was the famous Nikolayev Cavalry School - a school of military and cultural elite of Tsarist Russia.

Among its graduates were Grand Dukes, Princes, prominent military leaders, great poets, scientists and musicians. One hundred years ago the monument to Lermontov made by sculptor Mikeschin was opened in front of the facade. Nearby there are the busts of three



other famous alumni: Mussorgsky, Semenov-Tyan-Shan and General Sleptsova. In May 1916 the opening of the monument was accompanied by a prayer service in the church of the Descent of the Holy Spirit (was consecrated in 1826) of the school.

Video - http://tvkultura.ru/article/show/article_id/151151/



A documentary film on the history of Crimea "Romanov: Fate of Russian Crimea" will be shown on TV channel "Russia 1" on 4 and 5 May 23:55. The history of the Crimea after its annexation to Russia during the reign of Catherine the Great is in the center of the study. Personalities and business representatives of the Romanov dynasty are milestones, linking parts of the series. The Crimean peninsula is a real interweaving of the world's cultures and religions. Throughout its thousand-year history it has been the scene of countless wars, being ruled by the Greeks and Romans, Goths and Huns, Khazars and the Golden Horde and in the XV century there was the Crimean Khanate.



The viewer learns how it became a peninsula of "bandits and a slave trade center" and later the "jewel in the crown of the Russian Empire." The peculiarity of the project is the participation of experts, Crimean historians and experts from Simferopol, Sevastopol, Yalta, and other cities.

May 4 broadcast the first film dedicated to the history of the Crimea to Russia. The audience will learn about the beginning of everything on the Peninsula by Potemkin, the basis of new towns and the construction of the Black Sea Fleet base in Sevastopol. The brightest event after the annexation of Crimea has become an unprecedented and covered with legends the "Taurian voyage" - a journey of Catherine II and her court to the peninsula in 1787 through Perekop, Karasubazar, Bakhchisarai, Feodosia, Balaclava and Sevastopol. At Sevastopol she saw the Russian Black Sea Fleet, created by Potemkin in just four years.

Second film will tell about the Crimea in the XIX century - during the reign of Alexander I, Nicholas I, Alexander II and Alexander III, when the Russian government consistently took up the development of the peninsula. On May 5, the third film in the air - tells about the period of greatest prosperity of the peninsula during the reign of Nicholas II.

Video trailer - http://russia.tv/brand/show/brand_id/59973/



Empress Catherine II was in the spotlight at the festival of light. April 29, on Ostrovsky Square in St. Petersburg, was held the first show of this year's festival of light. With unique audiovisual technologies-and 3D-mapping effects presented the creators literally a revived monument to Catherine II and facade of the Alexandrinsky Theatre. Along the way they were transformed, destroyed and rebuilt again. The unique spectacle gathered thousands of citizen, they filled the whole area, and those who do not fit, lined up on the Nevsky Prospekt.

"Such a decision is inspired by herself Catherine II, in fact it embodied the light of the Russian society of the XVIII century, when its board of Russia became one of the great cultural nations", - said one of the organizers of the action.

Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRr7mdtko_s





Moscow has allocated 300 million rubles for the restoration of the churches. This year the amount of subsidies for the restoration of the city of churches, increased from 200 to 300 million rubles. This makes it possible to recover more objects of cultural heritage. In many buildings, the work is already in full swing. During these times of capital repairs are made unexpected archaeological discoveries.

Famous Novospassky Monastery - Tomb of the Romanov family and one of the most beautiful architectural ensembles of the capital. Recently, a discovery was made in the basement of the Intercession Church. When restorers began to explore the room, they found a curious detail - walled recesses in the walls. Previously, in such openings were put icons, thus, more likely, it was not a cellar, but a tomb.

The most interesting found by restorers were in the next room of the basement. When they began to clear the far wall, under it were tombstones dating back to the XVIII century.

"It's 1782, there the inscription says - here is buried a child aged 7 years and 5 month" - says the restorer.

Novospassky Monastery was among 14 religious facilities, to which for restoration this year the city has allocated 300 million rubles. Others include the famous Moscow monastery - High Petrovsky - to build the lost Holy Gates and blessing of water chapel, the bell tower of the church of Pachomius, the Church of Holy Frola and Lavra on Dubininskaya street, the Old Believer church in Turchaninova lane and the Bahmetevsky where is now the Jewish Museum and Tolerance Center.

Video - <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=2748320>



In Evpatoria, Crimea, a gallery of Russian glory was opened. The event was attended by representatives of the city administration, the department of culture, social activists, residents and visitors.

The head and founder of the museum Leonid Zakharov, said the gallery presents sculpted busts of distinguished sons of Russia. It is Dmitry Donskoy, Alexander Nevsky, Mikhail Kutuzov and Alexander Suvorov, Peter I, Catherine II, and Nicholas II, Alexander Pushkin and Mikhail Lermontov, Sergei Korolev and Yuri Gagarin and others. The works are executed in a classical style and most of them are presented to the museum.

Now 27 busts exhibited in the gallery, but in the future there will be more. "Russian history is rich with unique people to be proud of, and they should be commemorated" said Leonid Zakharov.

The opening of the gallery was accompanied by a cultural program, which was attended by a chamber orchestra of teachers of children's art school, drummer ensemble "Young Guard" and artists of Evpatoriya center of culture and leisure.

Evpatoriya "Museum of World Sculpture and Applied Art" was opened in August 2007. Today its funds have more than 300 exhibits: monumental sculpture, sculptural and decorative portraits. The topics are different: ancient Greek legend, the history of Crimea, portraits and sculptures of great people, and fantasy characters.



27 of April, a procession was held to commemorate the arrival in Yekaterinburg of the Royal family from the exile in Tobolsk. The procession started from Shartash station - the place where the Romanovs got off the train, and ended at the Church on the Blood, built on the site of Ipatiev house, where they were killed.

The procession route ran along the street Kuibyshev, Eastern, Chelyuskintsev, Sverdlov, Karl Liebknecht and Tolmachev. On the way believers made stop at the Church in honor of the Mother of God icon "Port Arthur" at the crossroads of the East-Shevchenko, as well as in a Church in honor of the Mother of God "Reigning" near the old train station.



Russian Tsar and Tsarina on the worship at the holy places of Moscow



The book is reprinted the publication "Russian Tsar and Tsarina on the worship of holy places of Moscow", released in St. Petersburg in 1909 in the publishing partnership "R. Golike and A. Vilborg "(1902-1918).

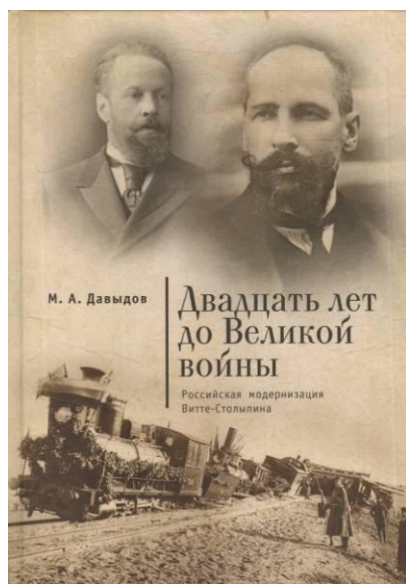
It tells about the Moscow shrines and residence of Emperor Nicholas II and his family in Moscow in the period from March 29 to April 16, 1903: during Holy Week and Easter celebration.

The book contains information about the history and the spiritual life of that time, a lot of pictures with the views of the cathedrals, churches, monasteries and the First Throne of the Kremlin, including those which are lost; Photos of Emperor Nicholas II, the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia, Tsarevich Alexei, Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna and other participants.

The arrival of the Emperor to Moscow to Moscow shrines worship was connected with the forthcoming appearance on the throne heir - Tsarevich Alexei, who was born in 1904.

Publisher: OSLN, Moscow. Hard cover, format 120 x 165 mm. 192 page. Isbn 978-5-902484-75-2

Twenty years before the Great War: Russian modernization of Witte-Stolypin



The monograph of M. A. Davydov on the basis of a wide range of sources, primarily statistics, refutes a number of postulates of traditional historiography, widely used in the mass consciousness - such as "hungry" expert bread, "back-breaking fees" peasantry, "impoverishment of the masses," "the failure of the Stolypin agrarian reform" and etc.

The book also discusses the development of the state system of food aid to the population affected by poor harvests, the dynamics of people's savings, railway transport of the vast majority of economic goods and passenger transport in the pre-war 20th anniversary. The author makes a fundamental conclusion about the successful course of "modernization of Witte-Stolypin" in the late XIX - early XX century.

Publisher: Aetheia, Spb. Hard cover, format 170 x 240 mm, 784 pages. ISBN 978-5-90670-504-4.

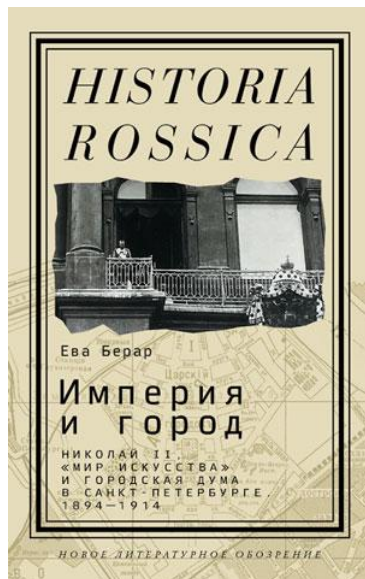
Collapse of the Great Empire. The Secret meaning of the biggest geopolitical catastrophe



The death of the Russian Empire in 1917 was not an accident. The February Revolution was carefully planned by political elites. Members of the State Council initiated the disintegration of the country, using the beautiful promise of universal freedom and the victorious end of the First World War. The history of the largest geopolitical catastrophe is still mysterious in many respects, and the problem has more questions than answers. It is used to blame Germany for everything that happened, but this country was the victim of revolutionary upheavals. The inability of the Provisional Government to solve issues facing the country naturally led to radical political power. Military tried to confront them, but it was too late. Russia entered into a time of troubles. From the book you will learn who and how prepared the overthrow of Nicholas II. How was stolen Russia's victory in World War I? Why the German General Staff did not know about their agent Lenin? Who paid for the return of Bolsheviks from exile to Russia? Why were they doomed to a victory in the Russian revolution? Who were the first Leninist commissars? Was there a chance for the military to stop the collapse of historical Russia? And most importantly: you will understand why the revolution must never happen in Russia!

Publisher: E, Moscow. Hardcover + jacket, Format 130 x 200 mm, 320 pages. Isbn 978-5-699-87367-8

Empire and the City. Nicholas II, "The World of Art" and City Council in St. Petersburg. 1894-1914



The book is dedicated to the development of urban culture in Russia in the late XIX - early XX century. The focus of the narrative is St. Petersburg and three protagonists of the drama: the Emperor, the reformer and artist. Autocracy unwillingly makes modernization and at the same time resisting it as alien and destructive principle. Tasks as reformer was hampered by the underdevelopment of civil rights. The artist, the creator of the myth of St. Petersburg, the designer of the city and the urban interior, called for the resumption of the great tradition of Emperors-builders, but also for the emancipation of the artist's profession. He - the keeper of the past grandeur of the city of Peter, but he was the creator of the modern metropolis. The role assigned to the artist Alexandre Benois. As far as the Imperial capital was opened to the bourgeois society and the free exchange of opinions about the fate of the citizens and the citizens? How to change the concept of "city" and "urban culture" as the withdrawal from the nobility of the world scene? These questions are answered in the book of French researcher Eva Berard.

Publisher: New Literary Review, Moscow. Hard cover, size 145 x 215 mm, 344 pages. ISBN 978-5-4448-0513-8

Under the hammer...

Romanov related items in Auctions



**Antique Reader, Flushing, NY,
USA, on April 17**

A pair of 19th century exported
Chinese lidded urns with Imperial
Russian Double Headed Eagle.
Hand painted.

Dimension: 7 inches – diameter,
10 inches - height.

Estimated Price: \$2,000 - \$2,500



A pair of Chinese exported vases, with
double bulbous shape vases, each
with Russian Imperial eagle on each
side.

Overall measures: 12 1/4" (31 cm)
height , 9 1/2" (24 cm) wide, 5" (12,5
cm) deep.

Estimated Price: \$2,500 - \$3,000



Leclere - Auction House, Paris, Ile de France, France, on 22 of April



Portrait of Emperor Alexander I (?). Russian School, 1810, after Gerhard von Kügelchen (1772-1820).
Pastel on paper; 39.5 x 31.5 cm.
Estimated Price: €7,000 - €7,500



Portrait of Emperor Alexander I (?). First quarter of the 19th century. By Leonhard Posch (1750-1831).
White marble, gilt bronze and translucent glass.
Diameter: 14 cm.
Estimated Price: €3,200 - €3,400

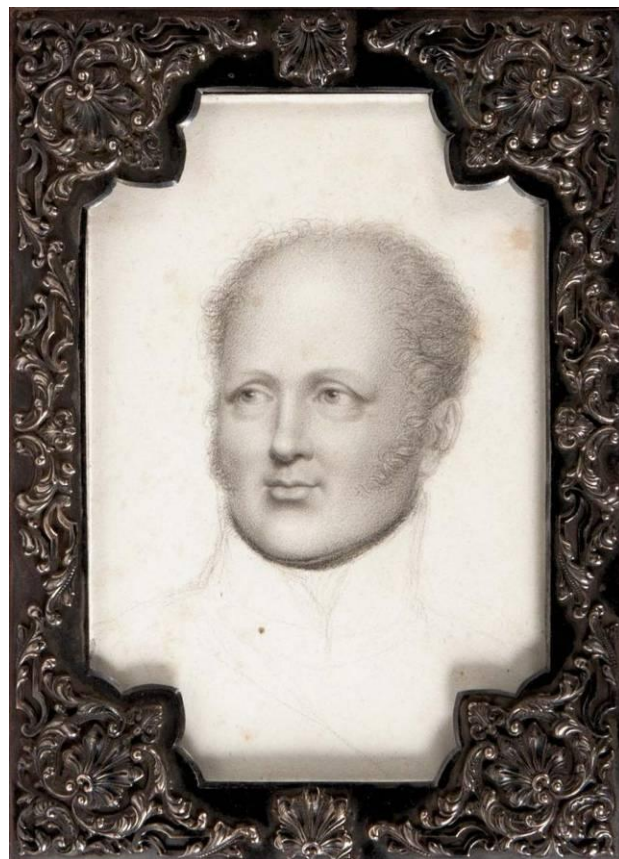


Portrait of Emperor Alexander I (?). Russian School, early 19th century. Miniature painted with enamel on ivory (?).
Size: 5,5 x 4,5 cm.
Estimated Price: €4,000 - €5,000

Portrait of Emperor Alexander I. François Gérard Pascal (1770-1837).
Oil on canvas, 1820.
63 x 49 cm.
Estimated Price: €18,000 - €20,000



Portrait of Emperor Alexander I, 1814. By John Godfrey (1771-1839).
Pencil on paper; 12.5 x 8.5 cm.
Estimated Price: €4,200 - €4,500



Bust of Emperor Alexander I, 1808.
Bronze with brown patina on a pedestal.
Height - 25 cm.
Estimated Price: €6,000 - €7,000



Portrait of Empress Elizabeth Alexeievna. Russian School, 1828, after George Dawe (1786-1858). Miniature on ivory painted in gouache. 9,0 x 6,0 cm. Estimated Price: €5,200 - €5,500



Russian Imperial porcelain collection of the Kings of Württemberg. Porcelain service in shades gold on white, decorated with foliage frieze of leaves acanthus, leaves in background of Ivy and grapes. Service presented in 1846 by Emperor Nicolas I of Russia to his daughter Grand Duchess Olga Nicolaievna (1822-1892) to her marriage to the Crown Prince Charles I of Württemberg (1823-1891). There are in the set: 24 dinner plates (diameter: 24 cm), 36 soup plates (diameter: 23 cm), 64 dessert plates (diameter: 22 cm), 18 cups shaped leaves with a handle (length: 13 cm), 4 bottles buckets (height: 18 cm), 2 glasses buckets crenellated (width: 33 cm), 12 oval salts (width: 9 cm), 2 bowls broth covered with adjoining plateau, 3 large covered round dishes, 3 round vegetable dishes covered, 6 covered oval platters, 8 dishes round, 12 oval platters, and 2 oval dishes to fish. Imperial Porcelain Manufactures, St. Petersburg, 1840. Some parts replenishment by Edouard Schinkel and Stuttgart Maercklin. Provenance: Charles I. Royal Collection Württemberg and offspring of the Dukes at Castle Monrepos. Estimated Price: €60,000 - €70,000

Auction House Russian enamel, Moscow, Russia, on 23 of April, 2016

Easter Egg with the monogram of Empress Alexandra Fedorovna under the Imperial crown and the date 1915. Russian Imperial Porcelain Factory, 1915. Porcelain, gilding. Height - 10 cm.
Estimate 60 000 - 95 000 Rubles.



Easter Egg with the monogram of Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich under the Imperial crown.
Russian Imperial Porcelain Factory, 1904-1917.
Porcelain, gilding. Height - 6.5 cm.
Estimated Price: 65 000 - 75 000 Rubles



Sloans & Kenyon, Chevy Chase, MD, USA, on May 1

(Right) Nicholas II and Alexandra coronation cup, Russian, late 19th Century. Ocre-glazed ceramic cup having raised shields and text.
H: 4 3/4 in. x D: 2 7/8 in. at rim.
Estimated Price: \$300 - \$400



Historical & Collectable, Near Reading, United Kingdom, on May 21

(Below left) 1896 Tsar Nicolas II Coronation: a mauve glazed pottery beaker the tapering body moulded with monograms, inscription and coat of arms of Moscow.
Estimated Price: £80 - £120



(Above right) Alexander III 1883 coronation pottery mug and a plate with a portrait oval, the reverse inscribed 'Le Tsar Alexandre III 1845 - 1894'.
Estimated Price: £50 - £100





Alexander II of Russia: a pottery plate printed in dark blue with a seated portrait, circa 1870. Born in 1818, he married in 1841, became Tsar in 1855 and was assassinated in 1881.
Estimated Price: £40 - £80

Nicholas II of Russia: a turquoise glazed pottery plate moulded with named superimposed profiles and a pair of brown printed pottery plates with central portrait ovals in grey, all circa 1896.
Estimated Price: £50 - £100



(Right) 1896 Tsar Nicholas II Coronation: a buff pottery jug and matching beaker each banded in brown and moulded with entwined monograms and date, the jug so inscribed in Cyrillic Russian.

Estimated Price: £100 - £200

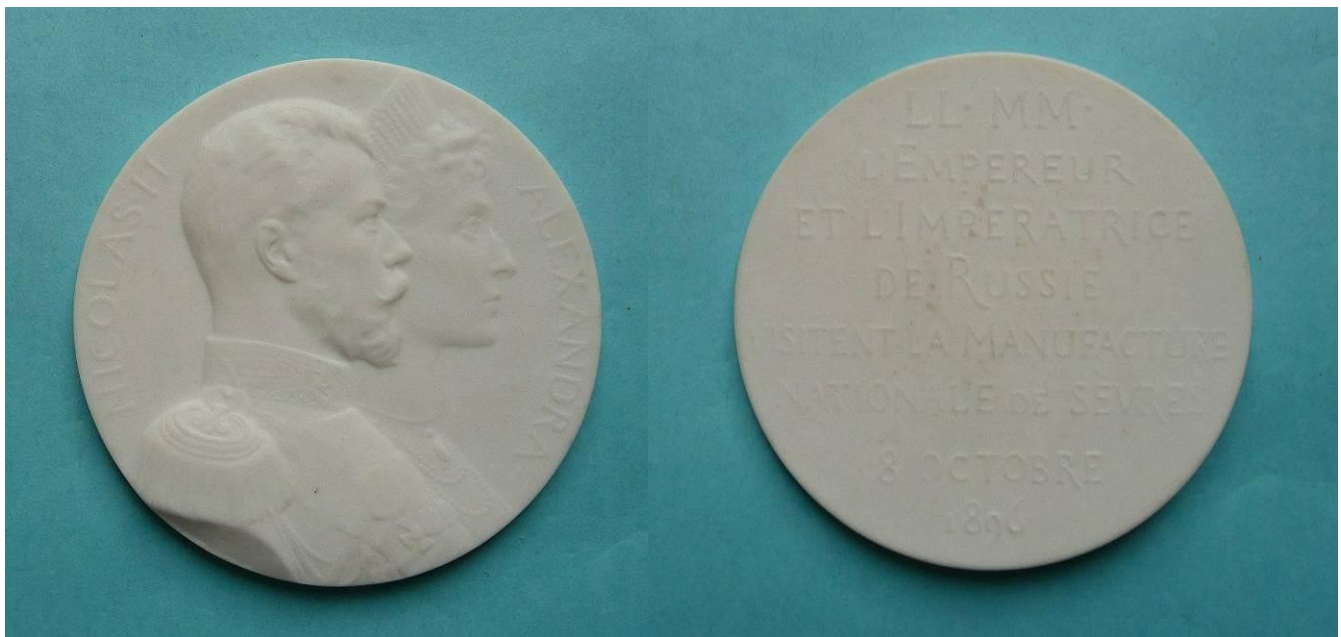
(Below) 1896 Tsar Nicolas II Visit to Paris: a French porcelain plate with moulded border decorated in fading pink and gilt and printed in colours with portraits of the Tsar, Tsarina and the President of France beneath ribboned inscription ,

Estimated Price: £60 - £100



(Below) 1896 Tsar Nicholas II visit to Sevres Factory: a Sevres white bisque porcelain medallion moulded with named superimposed heads in profile and on the reverse inscription, 89mm.

Estimated Price: £70 - £100





1912 Centenary of the Battle of Borodino: a porcelain beaker by the Kornilovs factory with portrait ovals of Alexandra I and Nicholas II inscribed and dated on the reverse. The Battle of Borodino on 7th September 1812 was the decisive victory for the Russians over the invading French army.
Estimated Price: £100 - £200

1913 Romanov Tercentenary: a small opalene glass beaker printed in colours with portraits of the two Tsars and inscribed, 93mm.
Estimated Price: £40 - £60



1913 Romanov Tercentenary: a Russian bisque porcelain circular plaque moulded with portraits and dates.
Diameter - 175 mm.
Estimated Price: £80 - £120



1913 Romanov Tercentenary: a pair of Russian white bisque porcelain plaques moulded with profiles of Nicolas II and Alexandra, diameter – 95 mm, framed.
Estimated Price: £80 - £120



Tsar Nicholas II of Russia: a brown glazed pottery plate finely moulded with a named portrait encircled by vignettes of scenes including warships, circa 1914.
Estimated Price: £50 - £100

Lempertz, Cologne, Germany, on May 21

Portrait of Tsar Alexander III of Russia, signed lower right in Cyrillic. Russian School of the 19th century. Oil on canvas (relined). Dimensions: 129 x 92.5 cm.
Estimated Price: €25,000 - €30,000



Did you know....



The Imperial Russian coat-of-arms appeared on the heart stone atop the monument in these old photographs, where "N II" stands for Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia.

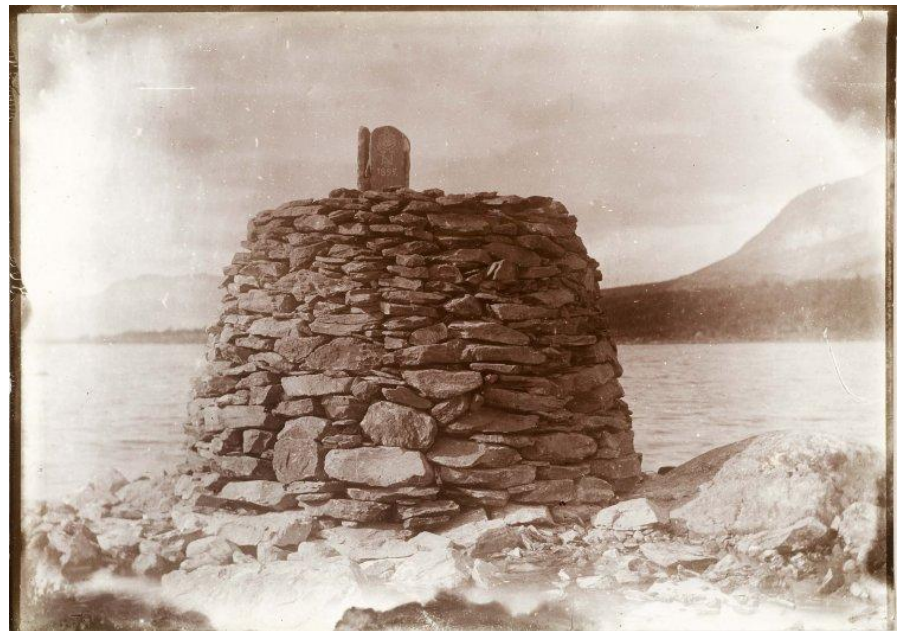
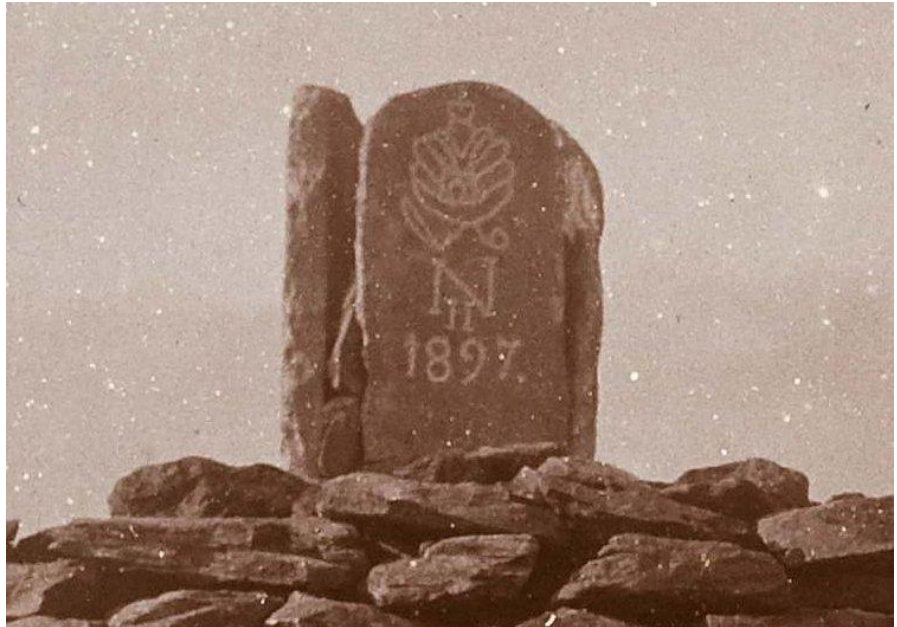


The Swedish side with King Oscar II's monogram and the Swedish national emblem – the Three Crowns.

The Finns changed the arms on the heart stone after Finland became an independent country.

... That on the border of Russia, Norway and Sweden there was raised a monument with the monogram of Emperor Nicholas II?

The monument - "Three-Country Cairn" - was built in 1897 at the border marker 348, south-southeast of Polmak (at 69°53' N 28°21' E). Finland was in those days a part of the Russian Empire.



The first photo of the border cairn at Golddajávri, taken in 1897, when it marked the tripoint between Norway, Russia and Sweden.

Sweden ceded Finland to Russia in 1809. Five years later, in 1814, the Dano-Norwegian Union ended and by the end of the same year Norway and Sweden came under one King.

The last part of the Norwegian-Russian boundary, the leg from about Polmak to Jakobselv River, was demarcated in 1826. The boundary was again demarcated in 1920, both times without change of the boundary cairn location.

A minor modification of the trifinium cairn occurred in 1926, as "1926" was engraved on the top stone ("heart stone") on the Finnish side. On the Norwegian and Swedish side it says 1901, which is the year when the heart stone was erected. In 1926 the cairn was brushed down, and later the upper part was painted yellow.

Today, the tripoint monument itself is a beige conical frustum made of concrete, located about 10 metres (33 ft) out in Lake Goldajärvi (also known as Lake Koltajauri). It is located at 489 metres (1,604 ft) above sea level. The size is about 14 square metres (150 sq ft) with diameter of about 4 metres (13 ft). As an artificial island, it is sometimes mentioned as the world's smallest island divided by a border.



Photo of the official border commission at the new-erected tripoint cairn (1897).

