

ИМЦ Адмиралтейского района Санкт-Петербурга

ГБОУ СОШ № 263



# **СБОРНИК ТЕЗИСОВ**

**Первой Городской Конференции школьников**

**на иностранном языке**

**по истории и культуре Санкт-Петербурга**

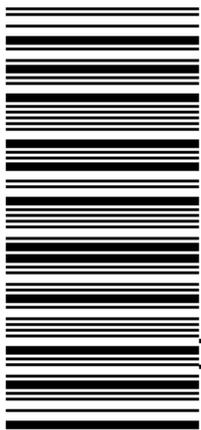
**«Ты всех прекрасней, Петербург!»**

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Автор-составитель: Гильманова Зинфира Мадияровна  
Редакторы: Клементьева Екатерина Викторовна  
Новицкая Мария Михайловна  
Тираж 65 экз.

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# Saint Petersburg

I'll never give it someone else  
I love the charm of rainy streets  
And drown in dark and cloudy mass  
My city's swimming in the mist.

Oh, Petersburg, my heart's in you  
My inspiration is your cold  
So awesome falling stars are blue  
The nights are long, the days are short.

Immortal beauty in its face  
Oh, Petersburg, the muse of mine  
My soul will never leave this place  
Forever, even when I die.

*Shakun Anastasia*

## **Saint Petersburg is the centre of magnificent Orthodox churches**

### **Санкт-Петербург-центр величественных православных храмов**

Saint-Petersburg is a magnificent city showing the eminence and prestige of Russian religion. St Petersburg's Orthodox Cathedrals include some of the most magnificent churches in Russia. Built at the height of the Russian Empire's wealth and power to show the eminence and prestige of Russia's rulers.

The Cathedral of St Peter and Paul is the oldest church in St Petersburg, and also is the tallest building in the city. It is intimately linked to both the history of the city and to the Romanovs' dynasty.

St Isaac's Cathedral was originally the city's main church and the largest cathedral in Russia. It was built by the French-born architect Auguste Montferrand, to be one of the most impressive landmarks of the Russian Imperial capital.

Church of the Savior of the Saviour on the Blood was built on the site where Emperor Alexander was assassinated and it was dedicated to his memory.

The Cathedral of Prince Vladimir is one of the oldest churches. An attractive, gleaming white, five-domed church, the design of which bridges the gap between the late Baroque and Neoclassicism.

St Nicholas' naval Cathedral. Just a few steps from the Mariinsky Theatre, this superb Baroque church, the spiritual home of the Russian Fleet, adorns one of the most picturesque and secluded areas of central St Petersburg with its golden domes and spires.

Alexander Nevsky (Monastery) Lavra was founded by Peter I in 1710.

The Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan is the cathedral of the Russian Orthodox Church on Nevsky Prospect in St Petersburg.

## **Circus - on – Fontanka**

### **Цирк на Фонтанке**

Saint-Petersburg is known as a cultural centre of Russia. When people are asked what it means, they always remember to say that it's because St Petersburg is rich in theatres, museums, architectural ensembles and places of interest. But they always forget to mention about the circus. The importance of circus art is long forgotten nowadays while in the 19 century it was one of the leading kinds of art. That's why I decided to look into the history and mystery of our Petersburg's circus and its building.

The first Russian stationary circus Turniera's Circus, was built in 1827 in about the same place the Circus-on-Fontanka is situated now.

More than 130 years ago, on the 26th of December 1877 there was the opening of the Circus-on-Fontanka, the first Russian building of stone specified for the circus. The initiator of its construction was the Italian head of a large circus family, circus equestrian and horse trainer Gaetano Ciniselli who made a big name in Europe at that time.

The building of the new circus was considered to be one of the most beautiful circus buildings in Europe. It impressed the contemporaries with perfect proportions and elegant decorations: the figures of muses in the arched window openings, the allegoric sculpture group in the centre of the cornice with theatre masks, the pediments with high relieves of horse heads. The interior of the circus was also well dressed: the hall was abundantly decorated with gilding, crimson velvet, mirrors, cut-glass chandeliers, and the plafond depicted some typical scenes of equestrian vaulting.

In 1919, Ciniselli's Circus was transferred to the State, and in 1924, W.J. Truzzi, being a talented producer, organiser, brilliant actor and horse trainer, was appointed the first Director of Leningrad Circus.

In the 1928 the circus was rebuilt. Partition on classes disappeared, the Emperor's box was turned into the orchestra pit, the interior lost its

splendor and people of all social layers could go to the buffet. The facade of circus changed too. Instead of the title 'Ciniselli Circus' the title of 'Gos Circus' appeared. And there were no muses in the arched windows and allegoric sculpture in the centre of the cornice any more.

The Great Patriotic War and the blockade of Leningrad interrupted the work of the circus. It was re-opened on the 28th of November 1944.

In the 21st century our circus doesn't lose its popularity and is loved by the citizens. It gives from 3 to 6 shows ever year. The government took measures to restore the historical look of the building. By the opening of the 2003-2004 seasons the works on restoration of the circus façade had been finished and the building regained its former architectural splendor. The best creative traditions keep living at Leningrad (St Petersburg) Circus in the latest decades as well. Not only does it give different shows to the public but also houses the Circus and Variety Art Museum (now called the Circus Art Museum) initiated by the teacher of the Theatre School V. Ya. Andreyev.

St Petersburg Circus is one of the leading spectacular circuses of the country. It is here that the pantomimes, topic performances and performances for children are created.

## **Xenia the Blessed**

### **Ксения Блаженная**

Histories of very impressive and interesting people devoted their lives to religion often aren't so well-known as they must be. Just two centuries before now people had only two meanings of life: worldly love and love for God. Saint Blessed Xenia, Xenia Blazhennaya in Russian is one of real existed people who was canonized and called saint for her big heart and strong faith. She is one of the saint patrons of our city and I want to share with you her story about the cleanest soul and strongest faith.

#### ***PERSONALITY***

Saint Xenia lived during the eighteenth century, but little is known of her life or her family. She passed most of her life in Petersburg during the reigns of the empresses Elizabeth and Catherine II.

Xenia Grigorievna Petrova was the wife of an army officer, Major Andrew Petrov. Xenia became a widow at the age of twenty-six when her husband suddenly died at a drinking party. She grieved for the loss of her husband, and especially because he died without Confession.

She gave away all her possessions to the poor, started wearing her husband's clothing, and insisted on being called "Andrew Feodorovich." She told people that it was she, and not her husband, who had died. In a certain sense, this was perfectly true. She abandoned her former way of life and experienced a spiritual rebirth.

#### ***THE LIFE OF THE SAINT***

At first, the people of the Borough thought that this strangely dressed, scarcely shod woman was merely a simple minded beggar, and evil people, especially the street urchins, would often persecute and laugh at her. With complete meekness, however, she kept before her the image of the guiltless Great Sufferer, Christ Jesus, who, without a murmur,

heard all accusations, bore all persecutions, suffered terrible torture and crucifixion.

Xenia wandered around the streets of Saint Petersburg for 45 years and people were noticing her great spiritual gifts. She foretold future events affecting the citizens of Petersburg, and even the royal family. People regarded her visits to their homes as a great blessing.

She is very famous for her good deeds, and the most arresting fact is that she helped in building the church in the Smolensk cemetery. There were also a lot of legends about her.

### *CANONIZATION*

St Xenia lived about forty-five years after the death of her husband, and departed to the Lord at the age of seventy-one. The exact date of her death is not known, but it probably took place at the end of the eighteenth century. She was buried in the Smolenskoe cemetery. By the 1820s, people flocked to her grave to pray for her soul, and to ask her to talk to God for them. Long after her death she was canonized and called saint. Her feast day is the 6th of February.

### *ICONOGRAPHY*

When the husband's military jacket has been worn out Xenia accepted old skirts and blouses but only if they were green or red, because it were the colors of military uniform. So in the most icons we can see her wearing red and green robe. In the background there is a Saint Xenia's chapel and Smolenskaya church.

### *CHAPEL*

Later, in a fond memory of saint Blessed Xenia the chapel was built over her grave.

The only record of "vital statistics" which has been left us concerning blessed Xenia is the epitaph on her gravestone: "In the name of the father, son and holy spirit. here rests the body of the servant of god, Xenia Grigorievna, wife of the imperial chorister, colonel Andrei Theodorovich Petrov. widowed at the age of 26, a pilgrim for 45 years, she lived a total of 71 years. She was known by the name Andrei Theodorovich. may whoever knew me pray for my soul that his own may be saved. amen."

## **My Saint Petersburg** **Мой Санкт-Петербург**

Saint Petersburg is something special for everybody, not only for me because it is a very versatile city. In bridges and broad avenues, in the gray sky and the rain, in the noise of the river and slowly throughout life, everyone sees something different. Someone sees it as a grey and nondescript town with dark rain, someone as a majestic and austere city, the city of emperors. We live in the city well known all over the world, but it seems that all people live in their own personal city.

My St Petersburg is a truly magnificent city. Though it is gloomy, it does not lose its charm. Wherever I go, I always find interesting houses, mysterious courtyards and friendly intelligent people. My Petersburg even in the rainy days is bright and kind.

All rivers and canals are worth speaking. Each river gives its own character with the rhythm of the waves and wind gusts. Oh, our Neva River! St Petersburg's Neva gives special power, a breadth of breath, a spatial scale and marine soul.

St Petersburg remains a city of romantics and art. After the first Russian Academy of Arts in St Petersburg had appeared, it began to play a progressive role in the education of future national artists. Later it became a centre of artistic life in Russia. It should be mentioned that St Petersburg has a wide variety of museums. From the very small and unknown to the State Hermitage museum with well known works of art.

I have lived in St Petersburg since my childhood, but once a month I like to go sightseeing. Monuments of our St Petersburg are characterized by their diversity, telling about the technique and the time of erection. The most famous of them are «The Bronze Horseman», «Rostra columns», «Cruiser Aurora», «Peter and Paul Fortress» and others. I like to walk along the streets and avenues of my native city with friends, speaking not only about our problems, but as well as the history of St Petersburg.

St Petersburg's squares and bridges are worth seeing, too. Palace Square is

the main square of the city. It is one of the finest architectural ensembles built in the Classical and Baroque style. The old part of the city is called a museum under the open sky. The main sights and historical monuments of St Petersburg have a world-wide fame. There are many reasons to love our gorgeous city.

Some years ago I couldn't help admiring the beauty and cultural depth of our magnificent and absolutely unique city. But time passed and a lot of things have changed. And nowadays I walk along the streets of St Petersburg with inspiration and desire to know its history better. It makes me feel proud of living in St Petersburg.

## **Egyptian Saint-Petersburg** **Египетский Санкт-Петербург**

Saint Petersburg is a cosmopolitan city. It inherited a lot of cultural things from a variety of civilizations.

One of the first and oldest civilizations was ancient Egypt. Best known symbols of Egypt are of course sphinxes, pyramids and obelisks. The aim of my work is to find out what and how many examples of ancient culture of Egypt can be found in our city because despite the fact that there are no ancient Egyptians, no Egyptian culture any more, there survived a lot of documents and fragments of the culture of this civilization in our city. These sphinxes are the only representatives of genuine sphinxes. But in Saint-Petersburg we can find a lot of other monuments of this kind which are just either copies of real sphinxes or just images reminding them.

### ***One of such examples is Egyptian Bridge***

Carrying Lermontovsky Prospect across the Fontanka River, Egyptian Bridge was St Petersburg's first metal bridge, and one of the eight chain suspension bridges erected in the city in the 1820s. The original bridge collapsed in 1905 and was not replaced until 1955. Fortunately, Pavel Sokolov's four fine cast iron sphinxes were unharmed, and still guard the approaches to the bridge. The Egyptian motif, a typical 19th Century conceit, was preserved in numerous charming details, including the hieroglyph-embossed obelisks at each corner of the bridge.

Another place where there are these Egyptian guards is the main entrance of Stroganovsky Palace built by Andrey Voronikhin for the count Stroganov in the 18th century.

You can also find Sphinxes in the yard of the Leningrad Mining Institute. In the middle of the courtyard there is a small ancient garden in the depths of which we can see two Sphinxes.

In 1807 Voronikhin constructed the fountain on the northern slope of the Pulkovsky hills. On the parapet there are two pairs of granite Sphinxes

with clearly visible profiles facing the opposite directions.

The youngest Sphinxes in St Petersburg were set on the promenade of Robespierre, as a memorial to the victims of political repression and political terror during the Soviet Times. In the work of Mikhail Shemyakin, the Sphinxes have two different profiles. From one side you can see the traditional female's profile, who turned to the houses on the waterfront. And, from the other side, instead of a person you see bare bones of the skull.

The smallest sphinx sits on a helmet of the goddess of wisdom Minerva which is on the main facade of the building.

The Kuzminsky Gate is the bright incarnation of the Egyptian theme. It caused the renaming of the Kuzminsky Gate in the second half of the 20th century. The Ancient Egyptian plots sculpture decorations of the cast iron coating of facades are harmonized with the pyramidal form of the three-storied stone pylons.

Egyptian style elements are found in the decoration of some houses. In particular, House 31 in St Zverinskaya and 65 House at Petrogradskaya side on Bolshoy Prospect, and Egyptian House in Zakharievskaya street.

### ***There also are pyramids in St Petersburg***

The most known is the tetrahedral granite pyramid which is situated near Palladiev bridge in Tsarskoe Selo. Initially the pyramid was intended as a burial place for favourite doggies of Empress Catherine II.

In conclusion, in the everyday hectic life few people can see true St Petersburg, a city whose space is filled with images and shadows of history. If you stop and look around, you can see and understand a lot of things. The connecting thread running through the history of generations, some special sense of time - that's what this city is so rich in.

## **Saint Petersburg is the marine capital of Russia and a center of shipbuilding**

### **Санкт- Петербург- морская столица и центр судостроения России**

Saint Petersburg is the largest marine capital of Russia. The port of Saint Petersburg is the European gateway of the country. Nowadays there are 3 marine shipyards in the city- the Baltic Shipyard, the Admiralteiskie Shipyard, the Severnaya Shipyard.

Baltiyskiy zavod ( the Baltic Shipyard) is situated in the South-Western part of Vassilievski Island on the Big Neva embankment in St Petersburg. Baltiyskiy is one of the oldest shipbuilding yards of Russia. Baltiyskiy zavod is one of the leading enterprises in the Russian shipbuilding industry. During this century-and-a-half period, the shipyard has delivered over 500 naval ships, submarines, and commercial vessels.

Today Baltiyskiy zavod remains in the vanguard of the Russian shipbuilding industry integrating most modern, state-of-the-art technologies.

The Admiralteiskie Verfi is a key enterprise of shipbuilding, a centre of conventional submarine building of Russia. More than 2600 ships of various types and classes have been constructed at the shipyard including: steamships, battleships and cruisers, ice-breakers in the world, unique research and deep diving submersibles, tankers of various types.

The Severnaya Verf has a favorable geographical location on the shore of the Gulf of Finland at the sea channel that allows all year-round to send ships and vessels to the test.

The main product range includes plant surface warships and commercial vessels for various purposes. The shipyard has extensive experience in the construction of cruisers, destroyers, minesweepers and anti-submarine and patrol ships.

## **Green Islands of Saint Petersburg** **Зелёные островки Санкт-Петербурга**

Parks of Saint Petersburg, green islands on the map of a stone town, are necessary for any metropolis. Here weary travellers come after exhausting shopping trips. Here, in the fresh air and in the shade of the trees, it is a fun place to sit with friends discussing the recent events. That's why parks of St Petersburg are indispensable and very pleasant parts of the lives of guests and residents of the Northern capital of all ages.

Each Park, garden or square in Saint Petersburg, whether they are big or small, have their own history, their own peculiarity, their own style and atmosphere. Somewhere they host public events and festivals, somewhere cosy shaded benches hide couples from other eyes ...

Historically, Ekateringof truly occupies a significant place among the parks of St Petersburg. Its name is obliged to Peter I. 'Ekateringof' means "the court of Catherine."

Park "Alexandria" is one of the many parks in the northern capital. In St Petersburg this park is called "Romantic Peterhof". There are hundreds of hectares of the area with the most beautiful walking paths and millions of cubic meters of fresh air.

The park of the 300th anniversary of St Petersburg is the youngest city park. It was founded on the shores of the Gulf of Finland in 1995 in honour of the three hundred anniversary of the foundation of the Northern capital. The Aviators Park is located in the southern part of the city. It occupies a vast area. It was founded on the site of the Hull airfield, which was abandoned after the World War II 1941-1945.

Alexandrovsky Park stands out among the other parks. The Park was "posted" in 1703, but the construction of the Park started in the mid-19th century.

## **Bridges in the History of Saint Petersburg** **Мосты в Истории Санкт-Петербурга**

Petersburg is rightly called the city of rivers, canals and bridges. On the example of bridges in Saint Petersburg you can trace the history of bridge construction across Russia for the last 300 years.

The first bridge in the new city was a floating wooden bridge connecting the fortress on Zayachy Island with buildings on Petrogradsky Island. Then this bridge was called Petrovsky.

The Palace Bridge connects the Central part of the city-the Winter Palace and the Admiralty and the Spit of Vasilevsky Island, where there is the main Stock Exchange of the country. The Palace bridge has five spans. The middle one is adjustable, two-winged flies.

Troitsky Bridge is one of the most beautiful bridges across the Neva River in St Petersburg. The bridge connects Suvorovsky Square in front of the Field of Mars and Troitsky Square. This bridge is a creation of the famous architect Eiffel, who is also the author of the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris. The Big Obukhovsky Bridge, often referred to simply as "the suspension bridge", is a cable, non-draw bridge across the Neva River. It is situated on the border of the Nevsky district of St Petersburg and the Vsevolozhsk district of Leningrad region, connects Prospekt Obukhovskoy Oborony and Oktyabrskaya embankment.

The Blue bridge is not just a bridge. This bridge is a square. The blue bridge is the widest bridge in the city. In the mid-eighteenth century, the bridge was rebuilt. There is a common misconception that the width of the Blue Bridge is 99.9 meters. This legend arose almost immediately after the rebuilding of the structure in 1842.

## **Yelagin Island. Soul and colours**

### **Елагин остров. Душа и краски**

Yelagin Island is beautiful at any time of the year. This park has always been a favourite place for rest and walk for well-known personalities and just for citizens. It was renamed several times. The original Finnish name of the island was "Mistulansaari" and Russian "Mishin Island." At last it was named Yelagin Island after its fifth owner.

Yealgin Palace was built on the eastern part of the island and a large park with pavilions, canals and ponds crossed by numerous bridges was laid out on the rest of the territory. It is often called "the palace of doors", here you cannot find even a couple of identical ones. The Chief architect of the reconstruction was Carlo Rossi. The island contains remarkable sculptures. They are old and new, large and small, but each of them is significant in its own way.

The park has a cozy and warm atmosphere and it is a perfect place to relax. On the island you can enjoy the spectacular views all around, feed ducks, pigeons and even squirrels. The last ones are the pride of Yelagin Island.

In the park you can also visit the Museum of Art Glass. There is only one such museum in St Petersburg. In the core of the collection of the museum there is a collection of glass items belonging to Leningrad factory of art glass. Different cultural events are frequently organized in the park.

Due to its striking landscape and museum heritage Yelagin Island is one of the most wonderful places. And we should try and keep the park and its buildings in their present forms.

## **Improbable adventures of the Italian in Russia** **Невероятные приключения итальянца в России**

My creative work is devoted to the unique person - Fabio Mastrandgelo who is the Principal Conductor and Artistic Director of the St Petersburg Camerata State Hermitage orchestra, Artistic Director of the St Petersburg Music Hall, Principal Conductor of the Symphonica ARTica orchestra of the Yakutia (Sakha) Philharmonic, Artistic Director of the Novosibirsk Camerata, Principal Guest Conductor of the Novosibirsk Symphony Orchestra and a regular guest conductor at the Mariinsky Theatre and other theatres throughout Russia. From 2006-2013 he was the Artistic Consultant to the Teatro Petruzzelli in his native city of Bari in Italy.

But, what is the most important is that he is a very cheerful, open-minded, hardworking and easy-going person.

I had an opportunity to be convinced of it as he easily agreed to make an appointment with me and my classmates. It was an unforgettable meeting. Fabio told us about his career, his future intentions. We also discussed modern music.

Unfortunately, nowadays a lot of Russian famous people of art, for one reason or another, leave Russia. But not Fabio. He arrived in Russia more than 10 years ago and stayed here forever.

I admire his diligence and energy. He is in many aspects an example for me. He is the man who wants to make his own life, life of his relatives and friends and life of all of us, his admirers, saturated, interesting and multisided.

He ignited me to create and to paint life with bright colours.

## **Patron Saints of Saint Petersburg**

### **Небесные Покровители Санкт-Петербурга**

People always used to search for their patron saints because they believe that patron saints defend them and bring the luck. This theme became interesting for us and we decided to explore which patron saints guard our city, St Petersburg. So, we have found out that our city has 5 main patron saints:

1. Saint Blessed Ksenia who lived in St Petersburg and brought her exploit of behaving like a jurodivy for Christ. She was deeply shocked that her husband had died without needed Christian preparing. Ksenia decided that she would beg a forgiven of Andrew's sins by the exploit of life.
2. Saint Alexander Nevsky who gave Russia the entrance to the Baltic Sea. He fought against Swedes and Livonians and defended Russia and the Orthodox.
3. John of Kronstadt who was very honored in Russia, including St Petersburg. He lived in Kronstadt and all Russian Christians came to him for help. He could cure any disease and comfort anybody.
4. Apostles Peter and Paul. The name of the 1st disciple is related with the name of Peter the Great. Also the 1st cathedral of St Petersburg was dedicated to these disciples.

## **Saint Petersburg is my native city** **Петербург – мой родной город**

Saint Petersburg is my native city. It was founded to gain the access to the Baltic Sea, to explore new paths, to achieve new horizons. St Petersburg has always been one of the finest cities in the world. Our city has its special atmosphere, cold and colourless beauty. These grey sky and slender black trees in winter and the rain of vivid orange leaves in autumn sometimes look like a piece of art.

Saint Petersburg has always been the cultural centre of the our country, for that it was named “ The capital of Culture”, “ The Northern Venice”. And it proves every word of these nicknames. Over 70 theatres, 342 bridges, more than 200 museums. These are astonishing numbers for one city. Many of its cultural monuments are considered to be UNESCO World Heritage. Present-day St Petersburg is a centre of highly developed industry. The leading branches of the city industry are shipbuilding, machine-building, instrument-making. St.-Petersburg is the centre of Russian science.

If you go sightseeing, you will see its magnificent architectural ensembles, granite embankments, wonderful historical and cultural memorials. I'll name only some of the famous Petersburg monuments. On the left bank of the Neva one can see the majestic panorama of Palace Square, it's the central square of St Petersburg. Winter Palace was built by Rastrelli in the 18-th century. Now it is the part of the Hermitage, one of the world's biggest museums. It contains a large collection of European paintings, antique sculptures and many other articles.

Facing the Winter Palace there is the building of the former General Staff erected by Rossi. The Triumphal Arch (with the Chariot of Glory) symbolizes the victory of the Russian people in the Patriotic War of 1812. "The Bronze Horseman", representing Peter I, was created in 1782 by the eminent French sculptor Falconet. It was erected by the order of

of Catherine II to glorify Peter I. Its uniqueness is caused by the fact that the monument has only two points of support. This sculpture was a poem in stone glorifying the great Russian reform-maker. The horse is standing on a cliff facing the waves and crushing a snake. The statue gives a different impression from different sides.

Many poets, artists, musicians and other creative people have been inspired by St. Petersburg. Pushkin, Krylov, Gogol, Lermontov, Dostoevsky, Blok, Yesenin were among them. And it's only the beginning of the list. Petersburg is a very symbolic place. Dostoyevsky called it "The most abstract and intentional city in the world" emphasizing its artificiality. Some of the writers thought about our city like an inhuman, a mechanism. The grotesque and often nightmarish image of the city is featured in Pushkin's last poems and the verse of Alexander Blok.

And of course "white nights" (when the sky is never completely dark ) should be mentioned too. I am proud that I live in such a beautiful city! «I love you, citadel of Peter's. I love your elegant austerity of line...».

## **Famous and unusual monuments of Saint Petersburg**

### **Известные и необычные памятники Санкт Петербурга**

Saint Petersburg has always been one of the finest cities in the world. If you go sightseeing, you will see its magnificent architectural ensembles, granite embankments, wonderful historical and cultural memorials. St Petersburg was one of the first cities in the world to be built according to a deliberate plan. Peter the Great invited many famous foreign architects to carry out his plans together with eminent Russian masters. Domenico Trezzini, Mario Fontana, Jean Leblon, Mikhail Zemtsov, Ivan Korobov were among them.

By the middle of the 18th century the great palaces as well as the cathedrals and churches had been built by Rastrelly and his pupil Chevakinsky in the baroque style. In the 60s of the 18th century a neo-classical style was introduced by the architects Bazhenov, Stasov, Mikhailov, Rinaldi and others. Later styles in buildings became more varied. St. Peter and Paul's cathedral spire has become a famous landmark on the Neva skyline.

I like walking along the streets of our beautiful and majestic city and I'm proud when I have a chance to make my own sightseeing tour for my guests. St Petersburg is the city of bridges, so I try to show a lot of them. The bridges will fascinate everyone. My native city is called "The museum in the open air". I'm interested in the history of St Petersburg and like to share my knowledge about the construction of the monuments well known all over the world. But best of all I prefer to show unusual sights which are not much spoken about. There are a lot of unusual and mysterious things in St. Petersburg. I would like to name some interesting monuments in my work.

Sphinxes. Figures on the pier at the Academy of Fine Arts were brought from Egypt. These are the most ancient monuments (about 3.5 thousand

years). There are also two "young" sphinxes and a memorial erected in honor of victims of political repression by Shemyakin .

Monument to Alfred Nobel. This monument attracts attention for its unusual appearance like an explosion, the shapeless pieces. It is called "the tree of life."

Indian Gods are located in the courtyard of the Kunstskammer. These figures are considered to be real Indian idols of southern Colombia. It is believed that these sculptures have the magic power. You can make a wish and ask the Indian gods for help and understanding. Another legend is about Begemotihya Tonya. We can see a sculpture of Tony hippopotamus in the courtyard of the Philological Faculty of the Petersburg University. According to the legend, if you wanted to find real love, you should hold this monument by the ear.

The Petersburg's angel. The angel sits on the bench in the Izmailovo garden with the book in one hand and an open umbrella in the other. The famous puppet master Roman Shustrov showed his version of a certain image of the old St. Petersburg.

Major Kovalyov's nose. The fate of this person was similar to that of the character of Gogol's story "The Nose".

The Invisible Man is one of the strangest monuments of the city. There was a monument to Alexander II. After the events of the October Revolution the sculpture was thrown into the Neva and Lenin was put instead ( only for half of the century). So the bare pedestal became a monument.

Holes monument is also odd. Who would have thought that it is possible to make a monument to the hole? However, the sculptor, whose name is Eugene Spiritual managed to do it. Mysticism is somewhere nearby, if you put the hand into the hole, your wish will come true.

It's so pleasant to have a sightseeing walk, the bridges will fascinate everyone. During the White Nights exquisite beauty of St Petersburg and peaceful expanse of water create a sense of magic. You are welcome to our city.

## **The problems of the preservation of the historical centre of Saint Petersburg: modern conditions**

### **Проблемы сохранения исторического центра Санкт-Петербурга: современные вызовы**

The theme of my research is preservation of the historical centre of Saint Petersburg. The main goal of my work is to analyse the building of the skyscrapers and the erection of the modern monuments which destroy the classical style of our city.

The aim of this research is to prove the necessity of prevention of this building and the obstruction of the cultural capital with such doubtful monuments of modern art, discuss possible solutions of this problem.

Our research shows that this problem has not only economic, but social character. Firstly, I would like to remember the history of the foundation of Saint Petersburg. During all the history of our city, the main idea of the building was saved. The city was presented like a volume structure, there was even a prohibition to create buildings, which are higher than the Hermitage (if we remember the decree of Nicolas I in 1844). In such a way, the influence on perception and attitude to the world of the citizens was exerted.

The first part of my work is devoted to the modern threats to the architecture of Saint Petersburg. In my opinion, threats can come not only from the destruction of historical buildings, but from the new construction in the historical centre of the city.

For example, in 2006 they wanted to build a massive complex with a skyscraper “Okhta-centre” in Krasnogvardeysky district. But the public opinion of not indifferent citizens saved Saint-Petersburg from the distortion of the integrity its cultural and historical landscape.

But is it possible to repeat everything nowadays? – Yes, of course.

For example, the building of the living centre “Financier” (of 18 floors) and a new building of the goods-stock-exchange on Vasilievsky island

(the 27th line). It depends on activity of the citizens...

In the second part of my research I would like to talk about the problems of modern sculpture in Saint-Petersburg. I am sure that to serve the beauty and culture of our city, we must form indisputable criteria of the congruence between the innovation and the historical memory of Saint-Petersburg. We will discuss doubtful monuments such as:

- A monument to Trezzini near the Blagoveschensky bridge (in 2014)
- A sculpture of Ostap Bender on Italian street (in 2000)
- A mini-city near the metro-station "Gorkovskaya" (when works of art become an attraction).

However, we understand that XX and XXI centuries have changed our life. There are much more people, cars and new technology in the city, the ecology and the sanitation have changed, too. Of course, we understand that the changes were, are and will be; it is inevitable.

So, during researching for this work I understood that the culture of the city had been forming for centuries. Nowadays, not all the new buildings, monuments and sculptures match the level of Petersburg. But we must not forget that Saint-Petersburg is the first object of UNESCO World Heritage Sites of Russia and we must save our city, especially its historical centre.

As a result of my work, I can say that the citizens must not be indifferent. In my opinion, it is extremely important to understand the main problems of our city. It will help us to analyse, show and follow the right path of Russian's economic and social development.

## **Distinguished stations in Saint Petersburg** **Примечательные станции Петербургского** **метрополитена**

The Saint Petersburg Metro is the underground railway system in Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast, Russia. It has been open since 1955. The system exhibits many typical Soviet designs and features exquisite decorations and artwork making it one of the most attractive and elegant metros in the world. Moreover, Saint Petersburg Metro is one of the deepest metro systems in the world.

Many underground stations of the Petersburg metro represent peculiar monuments of architecture. The architects, artists, sculptors decorating underground constructions tried to pick up the artistic and ideological image of this or that station. In furniture of underground interiors it was widely applied, both stone, and modern finishing materials - artificial pitches, metals, ceramics, glass. Decorative panels from color smalts, sculptural and relief images from bronze plaster and metal supplement and strengthen beauty of natural stone.

The aim of the work is to find out which stations: the old or the new ones are considered being more beautiful by the citizens of Saint-Petersburg and why. To realize the aim we used to solve the following tasks:

- to highlight the history of our underground system
- to compare the underground structures
- to understand the significance of new stations
- to survey people of different age groups
- to slim up the results of our research

Our theme is actual as the tracks of Saint-Petersburg metro system stretch out a total of more than 114 kilometers. Metro is one of the most popular means of transportation and a lot of people use it every day. Besides, beautiful stations are places to visit for tourists coming to our city.

Our work consists of several parts which include the history of

underground in Saint Petersburg with the description of the most attractive stations. The second part contains the practical point of our research, where we conduct the survey among the citizens through the Internet. The third part has the final results of our survey. In conclusion we sum up the ideas of our research. In our work we have used a lot of books and web-sites, but the most helpful was the book "Leningrad" by Pavel Kann, in which we have found a lot of significant information on the theme of our research.

**Least we forget...**  
**It is devoted to the 70 anniversary of the victory**  
**over fascism and lifting the siege of Leningrad...**  
**Чтобы помнили.....**

I dedicated my study to our great victory over the enemy, to our struggle against fascism, to my native city, Saint Petersburg, former Leningrad and, of course, to its civilians.

While working on the project I referred to various sources of information like historical data, books, the Internet resources, documentaries, eyewitnesses' accounts.

Last year we celebrated 70 years from the date of liberation of Leningrad from the siege. Society needs the objective and full truth about itself, about everything that it is worried about and that was made. Therefore, into my research work I considered the issues mentioned below:

1) Time promptly goes forward. In post-war time some generations grew. Grandsons and great-grandsons of participants of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 were born in a peace time and never tested horror and sacrifices through which grandfathers and great-grandfathers had to pass. But who, at least once, heard from the family stories about the Siege of Leningrad and history of its lifting on January 27, 1944 and in many years will transfer memory of those events to the descendants.

2) The process of accumulation of factual information from eyewitnesses of the events has not yet passed away. It was the reason why I visited the Union of blockade survivors of Leningrad there I got the possibility to talk to participants of the events of those years. Moreover, I met a few civilians of the blockade city and included the information they had told me into my study.

I suppose that my task is to restore historical memory of the events connected with the Siege of Leningrad. Then we will be able to call future generation the real patriots of the country, the real Petersburgers.

## **The smithy of Young Talents** **Кузница юных талантов**

Saint Petersburg always inspires creative people (poets, musician, artists, writers, painters and others), who live in it and who are connected very close with this city. I as a creative person anxious pertain to our city. And its magic influenced on my life, activity and creativity. I found a great number of accomplices in the House of Youth Creativity, when I attended it. The palace of Creativity is really unique institution of further education of our city, which can named «The smithy of Young Talents». In my work I decided to devote to history of this institution and I explored different directions n creativity, which are interesting for young people (teenagers).

1) I figured the range of directions in creativity, which are offered in the House of Creativity.

2) I explore number of attend this groups. And I conclude about attendance these associations.

3) Talented teachers of the Palace of Creativity are the key to success.

4) Spirit of the city influence on development of creative potential. The proof of regular growth of spirituality new generations.

The House of Creativity is really «The Smithy of Young Talents». People, who studied in it, come in higher education institutions: Muhinskoe, the Institution of the Culture, Military engineering-technical university, State university of St Petersburg, university ITMO of St Petersburg. And they become very talented specialists in their speciality.

## **Mysteries of Obvodny Canal** **Тайны Обводного Канала**

We live in the beautiful city of Saint Petersburg. Our school is in the centre of St Petersburg not far from Obvodny Canal. We often go for a walk along the banks of Obvodny Canal, do shopping or use epy underground station. It is a gloomy and lonely place. Sometimes it seems dead. Our project is dedicated to the investigation of the mysteries of Obvodny Canal.

By the late 19th century with the Industrial Revolution it had effectively became a sewer collecting wastewater of adjacent industrial enterprise. Eventually the canal became shallow and no longer navigable. Nowadays the banks of the canal are lined with granite.

During our research we have found that Obvodny Canal has its mysterious story. It may be one of the reasons why Obvodny is neither a residential nor even a working area of the city.

Masses of stones and bricks have been absorbing all the negative energy of the city for many years. No wonder these places attract suicides. It is believed that several hundred people committed suicide here in the course of times. There is one of them. At the beginning of the last century, in 1923, Borovskoy Bridge on the Obvodny became the favourite place for the suicides. The following year it stopped but in 10 years everything came back. The number of suicides went over one hundred and seven. It often occurred that some evil fog overwhelmed people so that they would find themselves captured in deep depression leading to suicide.

We found a legend about an ancient pagan temple which had been located exactly where the canal bed lies. People worshiped their priests, because they always could help. Idols had special power. They were prayed by many generations of the Slavs for help. This place was loved and popular;

the worship of these idols was very common. However, during one of the Swedish attacks on the temple it was destroyed and its priests were brutally murdered, worshippers were forbidden. The people struggled as much as they could, but obviously couldn't confront the army and had to retreat.

Before his death the chief priest cursed soldiers and the temple which had failed. By his curse this place shall never attract people and the people shall suffer and perish here, nothing good shall ever come here and whatever will be build here shall never bring joy or satisfaction to the people. According to the legend all the cursed soldiers never reached Sweden. They perished in the swamp not far from the temple. That was the first sacrifice of the old priest's curse.

An ancient pagan temple was discovered in the course of construction of the heating duct in 1923. The archaeologists tried to stop the construction but party authorities would not even listen to. Instead they ordered to use the ancient tomb stones for the pavement and the bones were packed in sacks and taken to the dump.

In conclusion we would like to say that it is really important not to forget our past. The history of our city helps us to understand where we live. It is impossible to have present and future without past.

## **The ghosts and phantoms of Peter and Paul fortress** **Призраки Петропавловской крепости**

Saint Petersburg is an amazing city, with more than a three-hundred mysterious story.

### *The drowned man*

During this large construction, those were needs to be done in the shortest time, in 18-th century, a lot of people died. One of the diggers drowned in deep and wide Kronverk channel. Right after that people started to see him at the place of construction which scared the watchers to death. The officer that didn't believe in this story soon could see the phantom himself. With ages, ghost became more powerful and started to scare the visitors. After some time, the torment of drowned man was over. One man when he saw the ghost threw Bible at it. After that, the spirit was never spotted by a human, now that is one of the most famous stories of Saint Petersburg.

### *The phantoms of five hanged men*

Right after the December riot, the Decembrists were placed in the fortress and then hanged. Their bodies were buried on the island Golodai, but somehow their souls continue to get back to the place where they were killed. They were seen complaining about the quality of rope and the cruelty the executioners. They never move on further than a place of their execution, and they appear very rarely. The Decembrists were seen right before the beginning of World War II. After that, they didn't appear for a long time, unless they were seen at the memorial place consecrated to the Decembrists and their tragic fate.

### *The ghost of Elizaveta Tarakanova*

It is natural that in the fortress which once was the main prison of the

city, there are also other ghosts that regularly get in our view. There is a tragic story about Elizaveta Tarakanova who was a fake daughter of Elizabeth the Second. She returned to Saint Petersburg to claim her rights to the throne. For that she was thrown into prison. She died in terrible conditions and her ghost is still walking in the corridors.

### *The ghost of Aleksey Petrovich*

The other one is the ghost of Aleksey Petrovich, the son of Peter I. The young man who decided to depose his father was arrested. People believe that Peter I who couldn't accept that his son is a traitor killed him right in his prison cell.

His ghost continues to roam in the fortress's prison, still complains about his death, however he died while regretting his sins and asking for a mercy.

### *In the conclusion*

Saint Petersburg is the amazing city, full of secrets and mysteries. It has its own ghosts and paranormal phenomena. Some of them are just tales, but the other have many confirmations and witnesses. Who knows what stories the old buildings and the bridges hold?

## **Not every tourist drops in at these places... Не каждый турист заглянет в эти места....**

The word "monument" in Russian dictionaries XI-XVII century was interpreted in only one meaning - "memorable note" or "evidence". By the end of the XVIII century, this word had changed its meaning and in the modern Russian dictionary you can see different interpretations of the word "monument" - a sculptural or architectural site, which is dedicated to any particular person, place or era.

When tourists come to St. Petersburg, they are often shown monuments to Peter I, Catherine II, Pushkin, Gogol, Kutuzov, Krylov. Tourists are shown a typical Petersburg known to all under the name "Venice of the North" and famous for its White Nights. However, why not look at our city from the other, unusual for the tourist's eye side? I want to tell you about unusual Petersburg. My research work was devoted to finding less-known monuments of St Petersburg and making the route on them.

Using different sources I've selected seven monuments to describe:

1. Monument to Chizhik-Pyzhik
2. Monument to Ostap Bender
3. Monument to photographer
4. Monument to Janitor of XIX century
5. Monument to the policeman
6. Monument to stray dog Gavryusha
7. The yard of the Emerald City

In my work, I prove that these monuments can be interesting for tourists and residents of our city. I describe monuments and after that I make a routing sheet. With the help of this research work I would like to say that these unusual monuments develop imagination and make us think and analyze and expend the boundaries of the familiar world. I think it is great that in our city there are so many interesting places to visit.

## **The Research of the Masonic Signs and Symbols on the Cultural and Public Buildings in Saint Petersburg**

### **Исследование масонских знаков и символов на культурных и общественных зданиях в Санкт- Петербурге**

St Petersburg is the city of the world cultural interests, it is reflected in its appearance.

St Petersburg is the many-sited city. We can't deny that the capital of Russian Empire must be a European city. This status of St Petersburg allowed it to become the city that combines many historical and cultural layers from the Egyptian civilization to the modern high-tech.

St Petersburg has always been the capital of European Russia. It is shown on the facades of the main architectural buildings.

The younger generation should know the history of their country and their homeland in order to evaluate some facts. One day I read a lot of statements on the forum about Masonic symbols and that's why I am interested in this topic now. I read that the Masonic symbols damage the urban scape and they are very harmful. I'd like to find out about this point. Also in my work I'd like to research the history of Freemasonry in Russia and to speak about some books about signs and symbols of Freemasonry. I'd like to determine if there are some Masonic signs on the buildings, if Masonic symbolism is the part of semiotic heritage of St Petersburg or maybe it brings only harm?

## **Influence of the policy on the architectural image of Saint Petersburg**

### **Влияние политики на архитектурный имидж Санкт-Петербурга**

It is well known that people who do not know the sources, the history of their country, have no future. The USSR became famous not only for the gains, but also for mistakes. Many churches were destroyed for the ideological reasons.

After the formation of the USSR in 1921, there were several problems, which needed a fast solution because they provoke a new war. These problems were economic problems, problems with industry, finance problems and problems with social policy.

The happening changes in the country did not affect political system of the society.

In the USSR no ideology was proclaimed state or dominating; but to the fact there was an ideology of CPSU — Marxism-leninism. The atheism was not formally proclaimed in the USSR, however, it was actively supported by the Communist Party and the government bodies.

The work is devoted to investigation of one of the most tragic pages in our history. Some of the lost churches in Saint Petersburg were described. Saviour – on - Sennaya Church (church for the sake of the Dormition of the Theotokos) is the lost church, which was in Sennaya Square in St Petersburg. The temple was a monument of late baroque. It was decorated by the high gilded iconostasis made in Baroque style.

In 20th century, all values from this church were withdrawn. In April 1938, the temple was closed and removed from protection. It was blown up together with the neighboring profitable house on 1st February 1961. In a vacant place, the lobby of a land exit of subway station the "Area of the World" (later renamed into "Sennaya Square") was built.

In 2011 active development of the project of restoration of the Saviour - on - Sennaya Church began. The chapel was established in its place.

Vvedensky Cathedral was built for the second in guard on a seniority of leyb-guard of the Semyonovsky regiment in 1839. It was the largest work of Konstantin Ton in the northern capital of Russia.

The main three-storied iconostasis and two lateral were built on the project of Ton.

On 8th March 1932 the cathedral was closed. In 1933, it was destroyed.

On June 1, 2003 on a place of church, the memorable sign was established.

Znamensky church (Church for the sake of the Lord's Entrance to Jerusalem) is the lost church. It was located on Vosstaniya (Znamenskaya Square) Square in St Petersburg.

It was built by the project of the architect Demertsov in 1768.

The church was sorted at the beginning of 1941. In 1955 on a place of church, the land lobby of Vosstaniya Square metro station was open.

In 2007 on the station lobby wall, the memorial plaque in memory of Znamensky church was established.

During the Great Patriotic war 1941-1945 the political management of the USSR finally cancelled the plans of the fastest destruction of religion and church and passed to policy of partial revival of religious life in the country under rigid state control.

During the Perestroyka period there was a gradual revision of policy of the state in relation to the church.

I think, the policy of the USSR negatively affected on the architectural shape of the city.

However, this topic is at initial stage of the investigation that allows to continue working in the given direction with the aim of future investigation in this issue. Not all the questions have been solved completely, so in the future the influence of the policy on the architectural shape of Saint-Petersburg can be revealed even more brightly, studying the bigger number of churches and, perhaps, other buildings damaged and destroyed during the policy of the USSR and its ideology.

## **Disastrous floods of Saint Petersburg** **Катастрофические наводнения** **Санкт – Петербурга**

«There by the billows desolate,  
He stood with mighty thoughts elate,  
And gazed, but in the distance only  
A sorry skiff on the broad spate  
On Neva drifted seaward, lonely...»  
“The Bronze Horseman”  
A.S.Pushkin

All of us love our city and since our childhood we have heard and remembered the verses written by A.S.Pushkin. Saint Petersburg is my home city and I can't help admiring it. However, was it always prosperous and magnificent?

In my work I turned to the floods, one of the most important events in the history of Saint Petersburg. I have interviewed my classmates to find out if they know anything about floods in this city and learned that they did not know a lot.

The purpose of my work is to study the most disastrous floods happened in the city and their influence on it. I've been also interested in the ways of preventing our city from such natural catastrophes.

Peter I decided to build the city near the Neva River because of its good position, despite the possibility of floods. Floods have always been a “characteristic feature” of Saint-Petersburg since its foundation.

There were more than 300 floods that damaged our city badly and influenced the life of people, the architecture and atmosphere. Citizens of Saint Petersburg restored the city after terrible floods. A lot of scientists and architects designed different projects and constructions to predict and reduce destructions caused by floods.

Strong emotions caused by floods are reflected in many famous poems, compositions, paintings and movies that express tragic atmosphere, mood and despair of people.

My work consists of three parts. Introduction will tell about the history of Saint Petersburg and reasons for my research. The main part of my work is dedicated to the reasons of floods, citizens' attempts to resist them. In the last part of my research work I analysed and compared the most disastrous floods.

Having studied information about floods I have found out that the most disastrous ones happen periodically every 100 years. Thanks to the efforts of people, our city has survived and considered to be one of the most magnificent cities despite having been flooded and ruined a lot.

## **The suburbs of Saint Petersburg and famous people** **Пригороды Петербурга и знаменитые люди**

Saint Petersburg is famous for its magnificent architectural ensembles of the 18th and 19th centuries. There are a lot of parks and gardens in our city, citizens like to spend their free time there. Some attractive sights and magnificent palaces can be found in the suburbs. Peterhof, Pavlovsk, Tsarskoe selo are among much spoken about. Citizens and tourists enjoy visiting the suburbs of St Petersburg. All these places have once served as the official residences for Russian tsars. It goes without saying that these suburbs are known by a lot of Russian and foreign tourists. But the aim of my work was to find out the material about another suburb which is not so well known.

There is a memorial estate "Priyutino" not far from St Petersburg, it is situated in the picturesque town Vsevolozhsk. The owner was a president of Academy of Arts, the director of Public library Alexey Nikolaevich Olenin. The special historical and architectural value of the estate is that it is one of the few estates built in the beginning of the 19th century which has reached our time.

In the central building of the estate there is the exhibition devoted to the everyday life of inhabitants of the estate. The documents, personal belongings, sketches, books with autographs are among the exhibits.

All rooms are decorated with the magnificent works of the outstanding artists. Many of them were friends of this house. (Orest Kiprensky, Alexander and Karl Bryullov, Fedor Tolstoy, Alexander Orlovsky). Close friends of A.N. Olenin stayed in the Estate. They were artists, poets, writers. In the beginning of the 19th century these people were called "an oleninsky circle", there was the special atmosphere, "farmstead culture" (the joint pastime connected with intellectual occupations). M. Glinka, A. Pushkin, O. Kiprensky, A. Griboyedov, P. Vyazemsky, V. Zhukovsky,

K. Bryullov, A. Mickiewicz, N.Gnedich spent time there. There was a special way to communicate with always hospitable owners Elizabeth Markovna and Alexey Nikolaevich, a spirit of warehouse people.

The plots of fables "Plotichka", "Divers", "Peasant and Sheep" arose after I.A. Krylov had visited the estate and from time to time lived there for a long time. The

dramatized representations in which both owners and guests participated were very frequent.

Olenin's children having become adults also glorified the surname in a field of service to art. P. Olenin became a painter, and the name of the daughter Anna was connected with a name of A.S. Pushkin who loved her. Feelings inspired the poet to create a lyrical cycle which began with "Don't sing, the beauty, at me ...", "You and you", "Her eyes", "The city magnificent, the city poor ...". Pushkin wrote to Anna's album the well-known lines "I Loved You".

The poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila" reminded that atmosphere. It isn't casual that the first edition of this work was carried out by N. Gnedich, and the project of registration was made by A.N. Olenin.

The Priyutinsky park with lakes and ponds, ancient oaks is worth seeing, too. There is also the memorial stone for the heroes of the First World War, 1812 put by Nikolay Olenin. The estate and the park are under the reconstruction and restoration now.

## **Petersburg of Marina Tsvetaeva** **Петербург Марины Цветаевой**

There are a lot of outstanding people who were born or lived in Saint Petersburg. They are the representatives of different spheres of life of our society. Every person played a great role in St Petersburg`s history and one of them was Marina Tsvetaeva. As 2015 was declared the Year of Culture it is high time to remember all our prominent Russian writes.

Saperny Lane is the only place closely connected with Marina Tsvetaeva. She lived at her friends` in house #21 and celebrated new 1916 with her friend Sofia Parnok. On the 20th of January 1916 Tsvetaeva left Petersburg forever.

In her book Tsvetaeva described her trip to our city: “There was a snowstorm over Petersburg. It was really like a spinning top or a spinning child or a fire. White power was taking you away. It took away from my memory a street and a house but it took me, put down and left just in the center of the hall as big as halls of railway stations or museums.”

Here she met Osip Mandelstam who inspired her to write verses about Moscow and rise herself at the level of Anna Ahmatova who was the cult figure for Tsvetaeva.

Without any doubt the trip to Petersburg was very important for Marina Tsvetaeva. At last Petersburg recognized her as a poetess, her meeting with Mandelstam helped her to look at her life from different points of view an inspired her to create new series of poems.

## **Der berühmte Eherne Reiter**

Die Stadt beginnt mit ihren Wahrzeichen? Und dieses Denkmal ist eines der Symbole der Stadt an der Newa. Wasiljew beherrscht gute Kenntnisse über den berühmten Ehernen Reiter. Seinen Bericht beginnt er mit der Geschichte der Errichtung des Denkmals. Sehr ausführlich beschreibt Wasiljew das Gewand der Reiterfigur, der von Falconets, Schulerin 19-jährigen Marie – Anne Collo geformt wurde, und das Pferd. Der Referent benutzt viel Zeit beim Beschreiben des Tages im Jahre 1782, wann das Denkmal enthüllt wurde.

Анна Ермишкина, 8 класс, ГБОУ СОШ № 263  
Учитель-консультант: Иванова Татьяна Фёдоровна

## **Die Peter-Pauls-Kathedrale ist ein Symbol der grossen Ruslands**

Im vorliegenden Referat sind die Etappen der Errichtung der Kirche. Das Gebäude der Kathedrale und der orthodoxen russischen Tempel unterscheiden sich durch ihre Architektur.

Der Referent bezeichnet diese Unterschiede ausführlich.

Es ist bekannt, dass die Kathedrale im neuen Still, im Still des Petersbarocks gebaut wurde.

Man kann sich den Innenraum der Kathedrale vorstellen. Leider wenig informiert uns der Redner über die Peter-Pauls-Kathedrale als eine Begrabnisstätte der russischen Zaren.

Ich schlage dem Referenten vor diesem Teil der Arbeit weiter zu erforschen.

## **Little-known green islands in Saint Petersburg** **Неизвестные зелёные островки** **Санкт-Петербурга**

Saint Petersburg is famous for not only its palaces, theatres, bridges, monuments, sculptures or other sights. There are also many famous gardens or parks in our city. For example, the Summer Garden attracts tourists with its amazing statues and popular Summer Palace. The Field of Mars is rich with its history and situated not far from the Summer Garden. The Mikhailovsky Garden has sheltered on the Garden Street. Tavrichesky Garden has many wonderful lakes, picturesque landscape, famous Tavrichesky Palace and vast territory to walk around. However, not so many tourists visit some less-known green places. If you come to Saint-Petersburg, you should also visit some less-known gardens and squares. They full the beauty of image of our city and enrich it with their green plants and trees. These unknown green islands can become attractive sights for both citizens and tourists. This hypothesis I tried to prove in my research work. In addition, I have made up a guide for such places.

Firstly, I learnt about green zones of our city. Then, I distinguished in city's landscape less-known parks, gardens and squares. Finally, I worked out a guide. For my research work, I have chosen the following green islands:

1. The Garden of Andrei Petrov
2. The Garden Ironworks tycoon (The Sangalsky garden)
3. The Ekateringofsky park
4. The Lopukhinsky garden

The Garden of Andrei Petrov is situated on the Kamennoostrovsky prospect, between houses 26/28 and 32, subway station «Petrogradskaja, near the Museum of gramophones. It was named after the outstanding Saint-Petersburg composer Andrei Petrov (1930 – 2006). This place has a «living» monument – tree surrounded with a decorative fence and

sculptor group «First Violin», which include eight sculptures – violins. The Garden of Ironworks tycoon (The Sangalsky garden) is situated on the Ligovsky Avenue, between buildings 64 and 66, near the subway station «Ligovsky Avenue». It was founded by German Franz San Galli, a king of iron cast. The garden has a beautiful railway on gate overlooking this green place, which was also casted on the foundry plant of Franz Karlovich. Now Sangalsky garden is an object of cultural heritage and a favorite destination of tourists and residents of St. Petersburg.

Park Ekateringof (Catherine's court) is situated on Perekopskaya street. This place is very rich in its history. The Ekateringovsky park was founded by Peter I in 1711 in the memory of the first naval victory in 1703 and was a wedding gift from Peter I to his wife Catherine I. Sometimes it got empty, but sometimes it became the center of major entertainment. During the Great Patriotic War, firing positions and kitchen gardens were placed in the park. The sculpture dedicated to the heroes of the Young Guard of Krasnodon was set at the entrance.

The Lopukhinsky garden is situated between Big Nevka, Street of Akademik Pavlov and Kamennosostrovsky Avenue. Since 1705 here has situated Russian strengthen where their fights with Sweds took place. It had many owners, but the most famous were Prince Matvei Petrovich Gagarin, Admiral Kushelev-Bezborodko, Prince Peter Vasilievich Lopukhin, Victor Pavlovich Kochubey and Vasily Fedulovich Gromov. Also this place was named after Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky, but took back the name of «Lopukhinsky» in 1991 again.

Finally, I can say that these green pieces of Saint Petersburg really influence its overall landscape and decorate its appearance. They are attractive, rich in their history and must be visited by both tourists and citizens. I think this topic has not been completely investigated, not all unknown gardens, squares and parks have been represented in my work, so in the future it may be possible to make up some more guides of green places in our city for people.

## **Die Isaak-Kathedrale ist die Hauptkathedrale der Hauptstadt und im Imperium**

Die Vortragende verfolgt den Weg der Entwicklung von der holzernen Kirche, die 1710 nicht weit von der Admeralitat errichtet wurde, bis zur Hauptkathedrale und Museum zugleich.

1818 begann der Bau einer neuen Kathedrale nach dem Proekt von Auguste Montferrand. Man baute die Kathedrale im Laufe von 40 Jahren. Sie wurde 1858 eröffnet.

Fatkulina erklart, warum diese viermal umgebaut wurde, und warum man sie seit 1818 im Laufe von 40 Jahren gebaut wurde.

1931 wurde die Isaak - Kathedrale ein Museum. Man kann das Stadtpanorama von ihrem oberen Platz bewundern.

Das Thema der Forschung ist auch in unserer Zeit relevant.

1991 fasste man den Beschluss uber die gemuhsame Nutzung der Kathedrale von den Glaubigen und dem Museum.

Die goldene Kuppel der kathedrale ist bei sonnigen Tagen bis zu einigen 10 Kilometer sichtbar.

Ich meine, der Referent kann die gemeinsame Nutzung der Kathedrale von Glaubigen und dem Museum weiter erforschen. Gottesdienste finden hier viermal pro Jahr statt.

## **Das Haus des Buches ist eine der ersten Stadterrichtungen im Still der Moderne**

Die Geschichte des Hauses began 1870 als Privathaus, bis die deutsche Nahmaschinenfirma dieses Grundstück kaufte, um ein Gebäude hier zu bauen.

1902 kaufte die deutsche Nahmaschinenfirma Singer dieses Grundstück , um ein Gebäude hier zu bauen. Es wurde 1902-1904 nach dem Projekt von Pawel Suzor errichtet.

Das ist eine der ersten Stadteerrichtungen im Still der Moderne.

Katjas Arbeit hat einen logischen Aufbau. Sie zeigte eine gute Fahigkeit Schlussfolgerungen zu sehen. Die Zukunft des Gebäudes ist bis jetzt unklar.

Heute sind die zwei ersten Etagen für die Handejssale des Hauses des Buches angewiesen. Die Verlage verliessen das Haus des Buches. Die Obergeschosse sind schon einige Jahre leer.

Man kann also dem Schicksal des Hauses folgen und das Thema fortsetzen.

