

Chapter 1 : Pushkin – Travel guide at Wikivoyage

Pushkin (Tsarskoye Selo) and Pavlovsk The town of Pushkin (formerly Tsarskoye Selo) lies just outside St. Petersburg and has a marvelous ensemble of palaces and parks. It is particularly famous for its impressive baroque Catherine Palace, where Empress Catherine the Great lived and died.

About Tsarskoye Selo source: Today Tsarskoye Selo is not indicated in maps; instead of it you will find the town of Pushkin. It is located twenty kilometers from St. The name Tsarskoye was not given to the place because of the affiliation of the imperial family. Long time ago these territories were a part of Sweden and were called Sarskaya manor. Then it became known as Sarskoye Selo and later - Tsarskoye. The beginning of the town dates from 1702. From that time the process of palaces and parks creation started. From 1762 there was Tsarskoselsky School where A. The current version of the palace appeared in the second half of the 18th century. The previous version was far more modest. The facade of the palace attracts attention with its bright expressive colors against which the white stucco decorations, figurines, and ornaments are clearly seen. However, the palace interior makes people wow with delight. Each room is decorated with authentic antiques. The collection includes the great variety of unique artifacts of decorative art, furniture, porcelain, statues, paintings and more including personal belongings of Russian emperors and their families. The history of its disappearance is one of the most mysterious puzzles of the last century. The futile quest of the masterpiece forced Russian artists to revive the room on the basis of photos and other documents. The work went on for 25 years. The Official opening ceremony of the restored Amber Room was held on 31 May and was timed to celebrate the 100th anniversary of St. The amber panels made from hand-polished pieces of different colors and sizes include frames, garlands, and coats of arms, wreathes, monograms and even entire scenes from the Bible. The palace is surrounded by magnificent picturesque Catherine Park. The famous Italian architect Giacomo Quarenghi constructed the beautiful palace building in the classical style in 1762. The Palace has only two floors but because of its big length it looks very monumental. The center of the main facade is decorated with magnificent colonnade of two rows of columns. The interiors of the palace are designed in the classical style. After the revolution of 1917, it became the permanent residence of the last Russian emperor Nicholas II. It was in this palace that 22 years of the last Russian emperor were spent. From there the royal family was sent into exile. An integral part of the museum-reserve Tsarskoye Selo is a number of parks. On the territory of 1000 hectares. In the parks of Pushkin there are more than 100 architectural monuments - the palaces, pavilions, bridges, marble monuments, imitating the Gothic, Turkish, and Chinese architecture. Small pavilions and bridges across the canals coexist with the solemn palaces.

Chapter 2 : Palaces and Parks

Pushkin, palaces and parks: The Lyceum, the Catherine Palace, the Cameron Thermae, the Catherine Park, the Alexander Palace and Park See my review. This is a great.

Sarishoff meaning "high place". This estate originated from an earlier settlement, which was mentioned in church inventories of and marked on maps drawn for Boris Godunov as Saritsa Russian: Later, by an official decree of 13 June [18] the whole area including 43 villages was assigned to Marfa Skavronskaya, wife of Peter who later became Empress Catherine I. This date of 13 June is considered as the founding date of the city. In 1717 the architect Johann Braunstein built here a two-storied stone palace surrounded by ancillary buildings, and Y. Roozen created a garden with two ponds at the palace. Around then the Sarskaya Mansion transformed into Tsarskoye Selo. Construction of the Znamenskaya Church, the oldest stone building in the city, started in 1717. In 1754 the modest palace of Catherine I was rebuilt into a luxurious summer residence, the Catherine Palace. Between 1754 and 1762 the reconstruction was led by Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli , [6] and the present look of the palace has not changed much since then. The gardens were extended and decorated with sculptures and pavilions. A canal was dug from Vittolovsky Springs 6 kilometres 4 miles from the Tsarskoye Selo to provide water for the park ponds, and several stone houses were built on the Perednyaya Street. By the decree of 1762 she established a town Sofia nearby with a separate administration. The town was divided into rectangular districts with a vast open place in the center. A wooden church of Saints Constantine and Helen and then the stone Sophia Cathedral were raised in the town center. It had a number of stone buildings, a church resembling Hagia Sophia of Constantinople , and a factory in the suburbs producing paper for state bank notes. The town prospered owing to the proximity of St. Petersburg and imperial attention. Heste compiled a master plan for Tsarskoye Selo, with division into quarters and associated gardens and orchards. Most residents moved from Sofia to Tsarskoye Selo and the former was converted to a residence of a military regiment. He also designed several buildings in classical style, namely the Manezh, Stable Building and Grand Orangery. Between 1762 and a wing of the Catherine Palace hosted the Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum where Aleksandr Pushkin studied between 1794 and 1796. The town was expanding and by 1796 had 44 streets, 10 churches, houses, 8 military barracks, 3 hospitals and a female seminary. In 1800 it became the first fully electrified town in Europe, and by the end of the 19th century had a telephone network. Here the royal family was held under house arrest after the February Revolution. In 1918, an Imperial garrison camp was established to the north of the Catherine Palace, on the border of Alexander Park and the city. It had a separate cathedral Fedorovski Cathedral , a dining hall, and two hospitals, one for officers and one for soldiers. The first bus route was opened in 1918, and in 1919 a powerful for the time kilowatt wireless telegraphy station was built in the city. On 7 November it was renamed to Detskoye Selo Russian: On 10 February 1918, on the occasion of the year anniversary of the death of Aleksandr Pushkin , the town was given his name. On 10 June 1918, the Catherine Cathedral was demolished by the Soviet authorities. Several buildings of the palace complex were destroyed or damaged [17] and many artworks were abducted, including the entire inner decoration of the Amber Room. Public access was gradually re-established to the parks , lyceum and six palace halls. The Amber Room was restored only by 1947. Notable festivals are conducted every year on the weekend after the City Day 24 June. The reconstruction of the Catherine Cathedral began on the place of the monument on 7 December 1995. It was however not the emblem of the city, but only of the imperial residence. In 1995, the coat of arms of was registered as the emblem of Museum "Tsarskoye Selo" and for this reason could not be approved as a symbol of the city. It featured an oval shield with the monogram of Catherine I on red background. The shield was topped with a golden crown and had golden laurel branches underneath. Two of its panels feature identical crowned monograms of Catherine I on red background, and the other two parts depict a black double-headed eagle of the Catherine II era on a purple background. The eagle has a red tongue, golden beaks and claws and three crowns. In its right paw the eagle holds a silver torch burning with gold flame and in the left paw it has a two-legged silver anchor without a cross bar. This 4-part coat is named as "extended" or "big" Russian: The number of children born in was 1000; this is more than in 1995, yet this about half of the value required for population replacement; children were born by

unmarried mothers. The average age of residents is 40 years and is increasing. During 11 months of , 19, foreign nationals were registered in Pushkin, that is 3, more than in

Chapter 3 : Pushkin, Saint Petersburg - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

History[edit] In the 17th century, the estate belonged to a Swedish noble. Its original Finnish name is usually translated as "a higher ground". Max Vasmer , on the other hand, derives this toponym from the Finnish word for island, "saari": She founded the Blagoveschensky Annunciation church there in , and changed the name of the settlement to Blagoveschenskoye, but this did not stand the test of time and quickly went out of use. It was Catherine I who started to develop the place as a royal country residence. Her daughter, Empress Elizabeth and her architect Bartolomeo Rastrelli were largely responsible for the building of the Catherine Palace. Currently, there are two imperial palaces: By the end of the 18th century, Tsarskoye Selo became a popular place of summer residence among the nobility. The five-domed neoclassical Ascension Cathedral , designed by Cameron, is the chief monument of that area. Among the first students of the Lyceum who graduated in were Aleksandr Pushkin and Alexander Gorchakov. Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin also graduated from the Lyceum. The literary traditions of Tsarskoye Selo were continued in the 20th century by such notable poets as Anna Akhmatova and Innokenty Annensky. The town escaped the 19th century industrialization , although it was between Tsarskoye Selo and St. Petersburg that the first Russian railway was built in , Tsarskoye Selo Railway. It was also known for its powerful government radio station that was set up here in After the war, reconstruction began on Tsarskoye Selo; many rooms in the Catherine Palace have been restored, but much work on the palatial church and the Alexander Palace is still under way. These stores were better stocked although they were still effected by the Soviet shortages. The buildings were better designed, constructed and maintained. The neighborhood west of Moscow contained less industry and more parks than any other neighborhood. The Catherine Palace, the Great Hall.

Chapter 4 : Visit Catherine Palace and Park on your trip to Pushkin or Russia

Parks & Palaces City Break Tours offers tourists the imperial palaces of Saint Petersburg, which attract millions of tourists every year. Choose between the palaces and parks of Peterhof, Pushkin (Catherine's Palace), and Pavlovsk or visit all of them with our professional guides.

Two of those – the Catherine Palace in Pushkin also called Tsarskoe Selo and the Great Palace in nearby Pavlovsk can be easily combined in a self-guided, but long, day trip. A visit to the more demure but still gorgeous Great Palace, which gets just a fraction of the visitors, is a more relaxed experience. Burned down and restored The late 18th-century white and yellow neo-classicist palace was built as a summer residence for Prince Pavel who would later become Tsar Pavel I, the son of Catherine the Great. The original palace was largely burned down during WW II, but got completely restored to its former splendor. English landscaped gardens The palace itself is surrounded by a large English garden, one of the biggest landscaped parks in Europe, filled with rivers, ponds, classical statues and temples. Park first, than palace Catherine Palace, Pushkin Here we made the mistake of walking all the way to the main entrance to Catherine Park, which you have to buy a ticket for first before you can buy a ticket for the Catherine Palace later on. No lines there and you get into the park much quicker. Hermitage in Catherine Park Grotto Pavilion in Catherine Park Once inside the park another long line of waiting people greeted us to get access to the palace. Seeing the length of the line standing there in the burning sun it was early afternoon, around 2 PM we decided to explore the park first in the hope that at the end of the afternoon the line would have shrunken. The park extends around a big pond and has some beautiful pastel colored buildings like the picturesque Hermitage and Grotto Pavilion. Bring your own drinks into the park as they are expensive here. Boy, were we wrong. It only seemed shorter because people were standing closer together. At the same time there were several tour group guides in the waiting line letting their guests slip in as the entrance got closer. With only people through two separate entrances granted access per 15 minutes it took us two hours of waiting to get into the palace. It was 6 PM by then. Luckily opening hours had been extended. Beautifully kitsch Once inside it was extremely crowded and the tour was over in about 25 minutes. You only got to see a few some would say exquisite, others would say extremely kitsch rooms, including the world famous amber room. Although most of the rooms were beautifully kitsch, we felt a bit let down by the short duration we actually spent inside the palace after such a long wait, a sentiment shared by others. For this we had to leave the park. Regretfully the gates were closed at this side for visitors as preparations were being made for a function later on. Catherine Palace back gate After a quick dinner in a nearby restaurant we headed back to Saint Petersburg arriving back at our room around 10 PM. Wow, what a day! The sights in Pushkin and Pavlovsk were great, the crowds at Catherina Palace being a bit of an anticlimax. We think it would be better to visit at a more quiet time of the year. We visited Pushkin and Pavlovsk on a Monday in June About the author Roel Kerkhof Restless wanderer, retired cyclist and triathlete, geographer and writer. Man with a mission impossible:

Chapter 5 : Catherine Palace (Pushkin) & Pavlovsk Palace Tour, St Petersburg | City Break Tours

*Pushkin, palaces and parks: The Lyceum, the Catherine Palace, the Cameron Thermae, the Catherine Park, the Alexander Palace and Park [V. V Lemus] on theinnatdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Links Palaces and Parks The Russian tsars and empresses spent winters in the Winter Palace now the main building of the State Hermitage Museum , while during summer they lived in their summer residences with magnificent palaces, surrounded by beautiful large parks. The Amber Room is, however, only one of the many highlights in the Catherine Palace and Park - no wonder that Tsarskoe Selo became the favourite summer residence of Catherine the Great. Masterpieces of different architects and architectural styles are combined in the ensemble of this marvellous summer residence of the Russian tsars. The hectare Catherine Park that includes many small pavilions, sculptures and picturesque ponds is also has two parts and consists of the regular French baroque garden and a shady English landscape park. Petersburg Pulkovo airport, as the Catherine Palace is just a short minute drive from the airport. The tour to the Catherine Palace goes particularly well with an excursion of the nearby Summer Residence of Tsar Paul I in Pavlovsk , as the two residences are only about 6 km apart. The combined trip takes about 7 hours. Back to the list of all offered tours Peterhof, the "Russian Versailles" Peterhof , the former Tsar residence, lies about 25 miles southwest of St. Petersburg and belongs the most beautiful palace and park ensembles in Europe. The Great Peterhof Palace sprays the golden glow of the era of the magnificent baroque style of the Empress Elisabeth, while hosting the elegance of classicism from the time of Catherine the Great and commemorating the simple beauty of the oak cabinet of Peter the Great that highlights the character of St. This is witnessed by the modesty of his Travel Palace, which can be visited on the way to Peterhof in the Town of Strelna. In the Upper Garden and the Lower Park that surround the Great Palace of Peterhof and cover over hectares, one will enjoy the view of nearly fountains and cascades, including the famous joking fountains, that are fun for children as well as adults. The tour to Peterhof takes about hours. The residence can be reached either by car or by hydrofoil from St. The Travel Palace of Peter I. Back to the list of all offered tours Pavlovsk, the Private Palace of the Tsar Paul I Paul I received the land for his Summer Residence in Pavlovsk from his mother Catherine the Great, near her favourite residence Tsarskoe Selo, on the occasion of the birth of his first son in Such architects as Cameron, Brenna, Quarengi, Woronochin and Rossi worked on the establishment of the Pavlovsk residence that resulted in an outstanding palace and park ensemble from th century. The Pavlovsk Park, with hectares, belongs to the largest landscape parks in Europe and is home to over 50 different attractions, such as numerous pavilions, monuments, bridges, ponds, streams and the river Slavyanka with its high banks where the Great Palace of Pavlovsk was built. These artefacts include porcelain, carpets, bronze and furniture, made by the best European masters. Originally intended as a private residence of Paul, his wife Mary and their 10 children, Pavlovsk becomes representative gala palace when Paul becomes the Russian Tsar, while also maintaining a very special private character, expressed in the special atmosphere of the pleasant cosiness, comfort and peace that fill the rooms of the palace. The tour to Pavlovsk takes about 4 hours to complete; this excursion goes particularly well with a visit to the Amber Room in the Catherine Palace nearby, as these two imperial residences are only about 6 km apart. It belonged to the extremely rich aristocratic family Yusupov who possessed several palaces in St. Petersburg and even more around Russia. The luxurious decoration of the gala rooms almost allows the Yusupov Palace to compete with the palaces of the Russian tsars. It also houses a "small" private theatre for nearly spectators. But the palace not only shows the visitors the life of one of the richest families in Russia, but also tells the fascinating and mysterious story of the murder of the monk Grigory Rasputin, the adviser of the last Russian tsar family of Nicolas II. The wax figure exhibition in the Yusupov Palace describes this event very vividly. The tour to the Yusupov Palace takes about 2.

Chapter 6 : Tsarskoye Selo - Wikipedia

Pushkin is a little town beyond St. Petersburg, which used to be one of imperial residences. A series of palaces and

DOWNLOAD PDF THE PALACES AND PARKS IN PUSHKIN

gardens in Pushkin and its' historical center are Unesco World Heritage, so you definitely don't want to miss this place while exploring the St. Petersburg area.

Chapter 7 : Peterhof: Palace and Parks. Private Tour with Transfer | St. Petersburg, Russia - GetYourGuide

pushkin (tsarskoye selo) and pavlovsk The town of Pushkin (formerly Tsarskoye Selo), just outside St Petersburg, has a marvelous ensemble of palaces and parks. It is particularly famous for its impressive baroque Catherine Palace where Catherine the Great lived and died.

Chapter 8 : Peterhof Palace and Parks 5-Hour Guided Tour | St. Petersburg, Russia - GetYourGuide

Catherine Park is a wonderful work of the Russian art of gardening from the 18th and 19th centuries, which combines the masterpieces of architecture with the beauty of the transforming nature of the north.

Chapter 9 : , , , Pushkin, Tsarskoe Selo, Tsarskoye Selo

Pushkin (Russian: Пушки́н•Село́) is a municipal town in Pushkinsky District of the federal city of St. Petersburg, Russia, located 24 kilometers (15 mi) south from the center of St. Petersburg proper, and its railway station, Tsarskoye Selo, is directly connected by railway to the Vitebsky Rail Terminal of the city.