

## Moscow Sightseeing Excursion Highlights

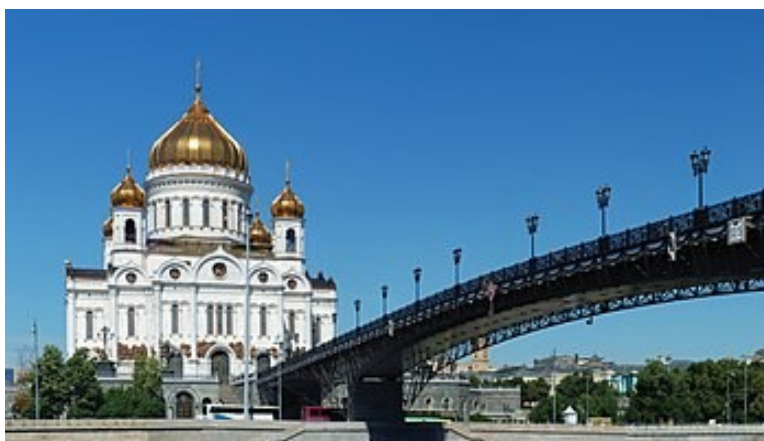
The apartment house of Y. N. Filatov or, as it is also called, "the house with a glass" is a building located in Moscow on Ostozhenka Street 3/14. Its construction was carried out in the period from 1904 to 1909. The building stands out among other structures with an unusual architectural element in the form of an inverted vodka glass on the roof. To date, the original appearance of the house has been partially preserved. The building is recognized as an architectural monument. Nevertheless, the house is unique not only by an unusual element of architecture. In appearance, it does not look like any building in the capital, the structure resembles a castle. Its facade is made in the Art Nouveau style, stands out with a mysterious stucco decor. If you look closely, in the convex patterns you can distinguish images of mollusks, shells, fish, underwater sea monsters. In addition to marine life, on the walls you can see something resembling the loose tails of peacocks. Yakov Filatov was a successful man, and a secure life allowed him to walk "on a grand scale" in drinking establishments. As a result, he almost went bankrupt. But then he came to his senses, gave up the addiction and even increased his capital. As a sign of victory over drunkenness, the merchant built a house with an overturned cup. According to the following version, the building was built by order of the mother of the young merchant Filatov. The woman was worried about her son's addiction to alcohol, so she decided to consult with a clergyman about this. He recommended building a house with apartments available even for people with different financial capabilities. Oddly enough, it helped her son get rid of his addiction to alcoholic beverages. For the edification of the descendants, the mother of the young merchant ordered to install a figure in the form of an inverted glass on the roof of the building.



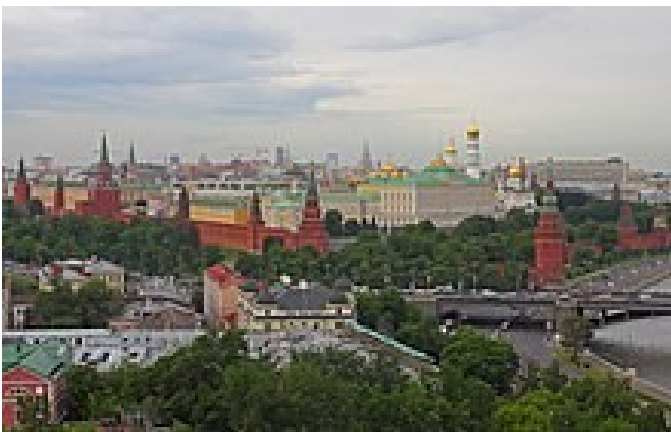
In February 1990, the Russian Orthodox Church received permission from the Soviet government to rebuild the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour. A temporary cornerstone was laid by the end of the year. The architect Aleksey Denisov was called upon to design a replica, but was soon fired from the project because of disagreements with the Mayor's office. A construction fund was initiated in 1992 and funds began to pour in from citizens in the autumn of 1994, and about one million Muscovites donated money for the project. In this year the Moskva Pool was demolished and the cathedral reconstruction commenced. The lower church was consecrated to the Saviour's Transfiguration in 1997, and the completed Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was consecrated on the Transfiguration Day, 19 August 2000.

Below the new church is a large hall for church assemblies. The cathedral square is graced by several chapels, designed in the same style as the cathedral. A footbridge across the river from Bersenevskaya embankment was constructed between 21 June 2003 and 3 September 2004 (photo). On the slope of the hill to the right of the cathedral are the monumental statues of Alexander II and Nicholas II.

[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathedral\\_of\\_Christ\\_the\\_Saviour](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathedral_of_Christ_the_Saviour)



The Kremlin is a fortified complex in the centre of Moscow founded by the Rurikids ruling dynasty. It is the best known of the kremlins (Russian citadels), and includes five palaces, four cathedrals, and the enclosing Kremlin Wall with Kremlin towers. In addition, within this complex is the Grand Kremlin Palace that was formerly the Tsar's Moscow residence. The complex now serves as the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation and as a museum with almost 3 million visitors in 2017. The Kremlin overlooks the Moskva River to the south, Saint Basil's Cathedral and Red Square to the east, and the Alexander Garden to the west. The name "Kremlin" means "fortress inside a city", and is often also used metonymically to refer to the government of the Russian Federation. It previously referred to the government of the Soviet Union (1922–1991) and its highest members (such as general secretaries, premiers, presidents, ministers, and commissars). The term "Kremlinology" refers to the study of Soviet and Russian politics. The Kremlin is open to the public and offers individual and group guided tours. Visible are the Armoury Chamber, Tsar Cannon, Tsar Bell, artillery pieces, and the exposition of Russian wooden sculpture and carvings.  
<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kremlin>



Pushkin State Museum

<https://youtu.be/q7GnT4xXWDI>

1980 Moscow Olympiad

Opening:

<https://youtu.be/F5QvGawX1Us>

Closing:

[https://vk.com/video-19342584\\_456244845](https://vk.com/video-19342584_456244845)