

TO THE DELEGATES OF THE VI INTERNATIONAL  
THEOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

RUSSIA. **NIZHNY NOVGOROD**  
NOVEMBER **2022**





# NIZHNY NOVGOROD

The city was founded by Prince Yuri Vsevolodovich of Vladimir in 1221. The city became one of the most important fortresses in the south-east of Russia, its army defended the borders of the state from the raids of the Tatars. Wooden-earthen fortifications appeared here in the XIII century. The first stone fortress was built in the 1370s. The current stone Kremlin with 13 towers was erected by order of Vasily III in 1508. The construction was supervised by Italian architect Pietro Francesco. This fortress has never been captured in its entire history.



By the XVI century Nizhny Novgorod had become a major trading center. The first fair near the city appeared in the XVI century. Then it was located near the walls of the Makaryevsky Zheltovodsk monastery. Merchants came to it not only from all over Russia, but also from Europe and Asia. Siberian furs, Swedish weapons, Indian pearls and Chinese faience were sold here.



The fair was located near the Makaryevsky Monastery until the fire of 1816. After that, it was moved to Nizhny Novgorod, thanks to which the city became one of the richest in the Russian Empire. Numerous merchant dynasties appeared here

Throughout almost its entire history, the city has been one of the largest industrial centers in Russia. Already in the Middle Ages, ships that sailed along the Volga were repaired and built here. In the XIX century, grain processing was established in the city. More than 50% of Russian flour was produced in Nizhny Novgorod.

In 1896, the city hosted the XVI All-Russian Industrial and Art Exhibition, which became the largest in the Russian Empire. It was on it that the first Russian car was shown, electric trams and funiculars were launched for the first time.





# SIGHTS OF NIZHNY NOVGOROD





# NIZHNY NOVGOROD KREMLIN

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It is considered one of the most perfect medieval fortifications. In the whole history, no one has managed to capture the fortress. It was at the walls of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin in 1612 that Kuzma Minin gathered the people's militia to fight the interventionists. According to legend, somewhere deep in the dungeons of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin is hidden the famous library of Ivan the Terrible, which his grandmother brought from Byzantium.

Impregnable walls about two kilometers long connected 13 deaf towers, 12 survived to our time.



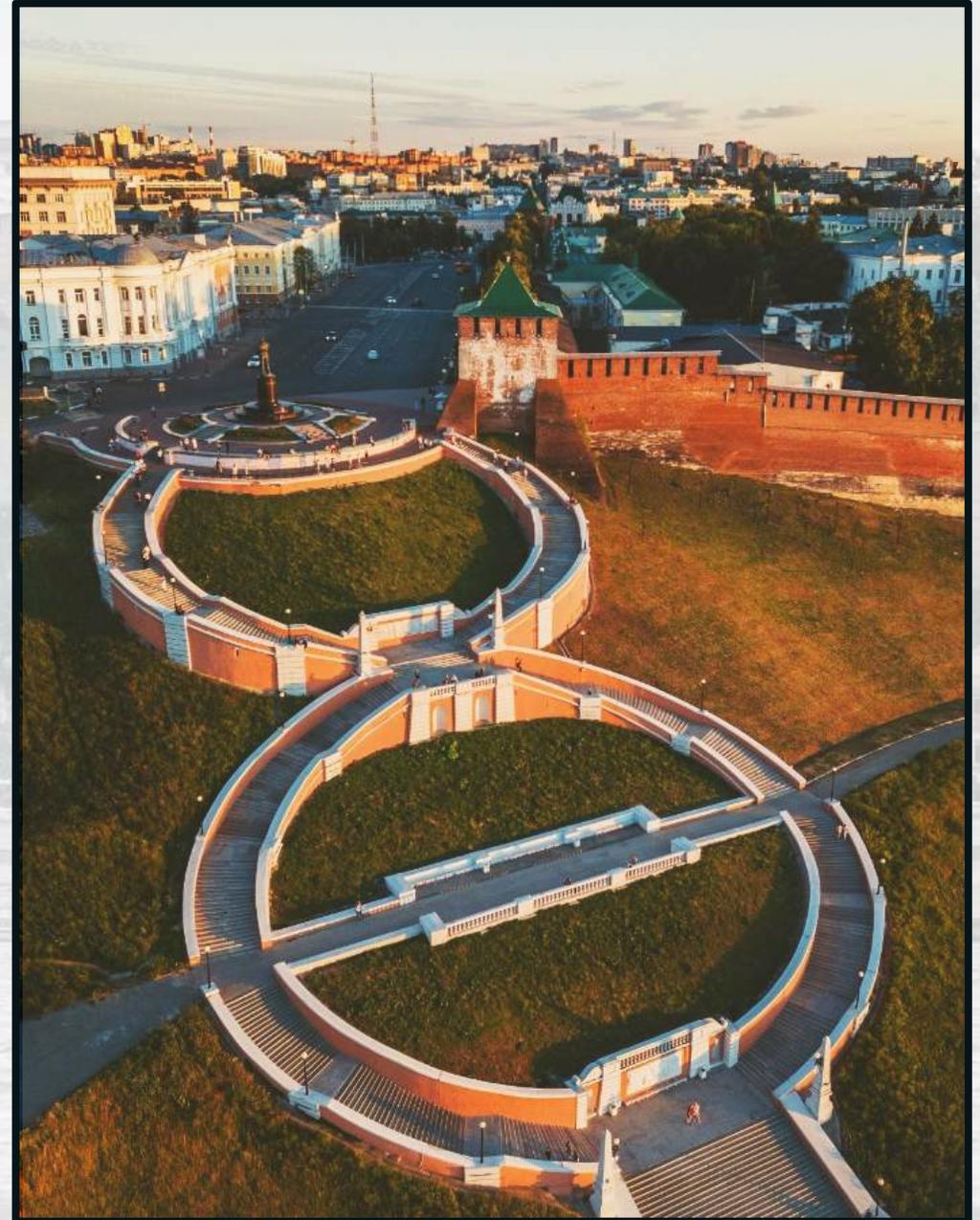
## DMITRIEVSKAYA TOWER

One of the towers of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin. It is considered one of the symbols of the city and the main fortress gate. It was built at the beginning of the XVI century. The modern look of the pseudo-Russian style was received in 1895. Now there is an exhibition hall in the tower, where historical exhibitions are held.

# CHKALOVSKAYA STAIRCASE

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One of the main symbols of Nizhny Novgorod, consists of 560 steps. The staircase was built in 1949 according to the project of architects Alexander Yakovlev, Lev Rudnev and Vladimir Munts. On the observation deck there is a monument to pilot Valery Chkalov, who made the first direct non-stop flight across the North Pole from the USSR to the USA.





# NIZHNEVOLZHSKAYA EMBANKMENT

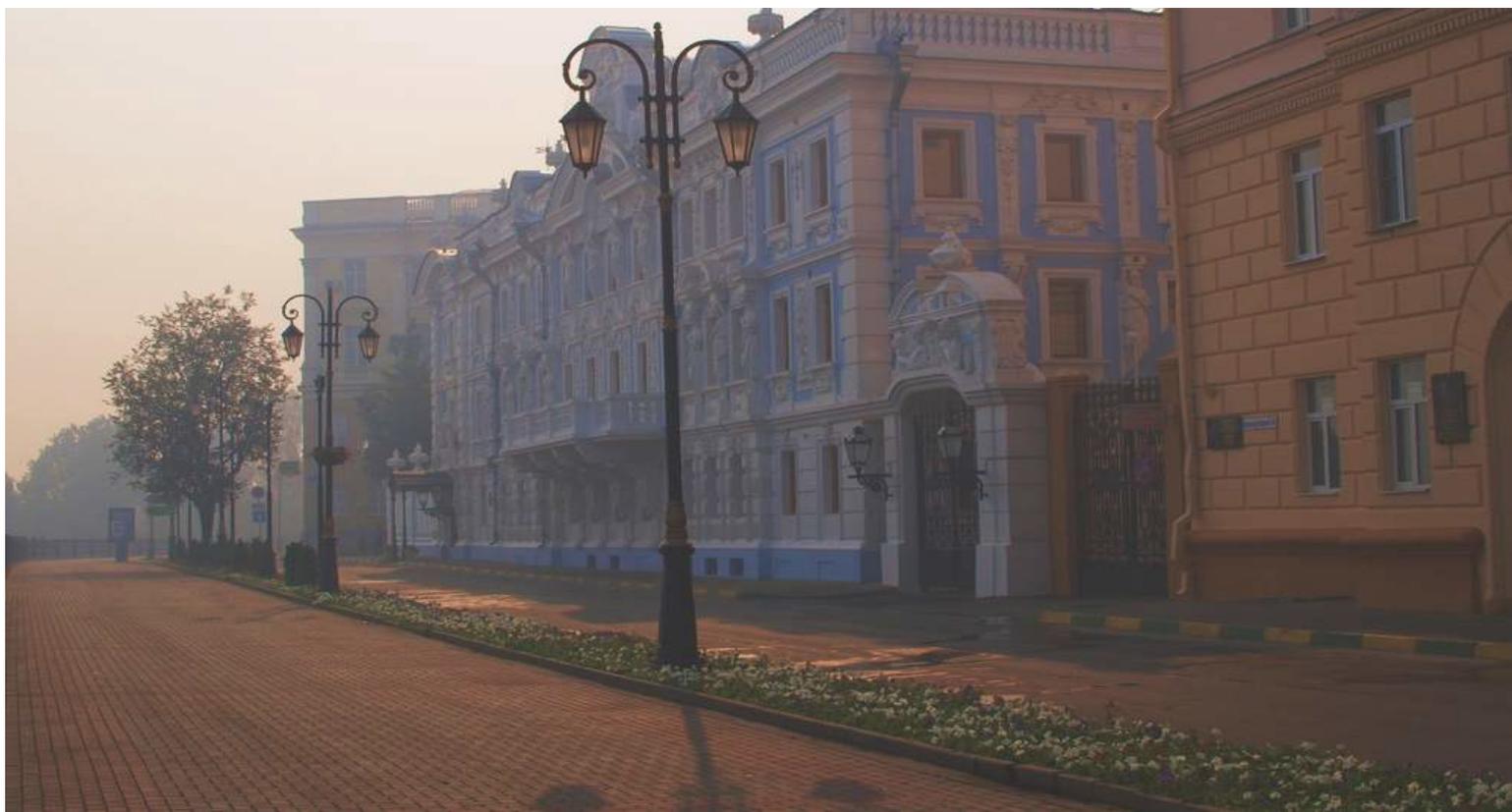
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A picturesque long street in the historical center of the city. One of the favorite places for walking among guests and residents of the city. Here you can enjoy the beauty of the famous Volga River and the place of its confluence with the Oka, as well as explore the iconic sights of the city – the boat "Hero", the symbol of the city - a silver deer, several dozen art figures. At the River Station you can buy vouchers for river cruises.

# VERKHNEVOLZHSKAYA EMBANKMENT

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A beautiful street on the bank of the Volga has a length of about 2 km. Its transformation began by order of Nicholas II. Alexander Garden, an English-style park area, has been arranged on the boulevard. Along the embankment there are many old mansions and manors, monumental buildings of Stalin's times, a model of the «Nieupon» aircraft.



# ESTATE OF S. M. RUKAVISHNIKOV

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The majestic mansion in the style of Italian palaces was built at the end of the XIX century on the Upper Volga embankment. Among other historical buildings of the city, Rukavishnikov manor stands out for its special refinement of design. Currently, it houses one of the branches of the Nizhny Novgorod Museum of History and Architecture.



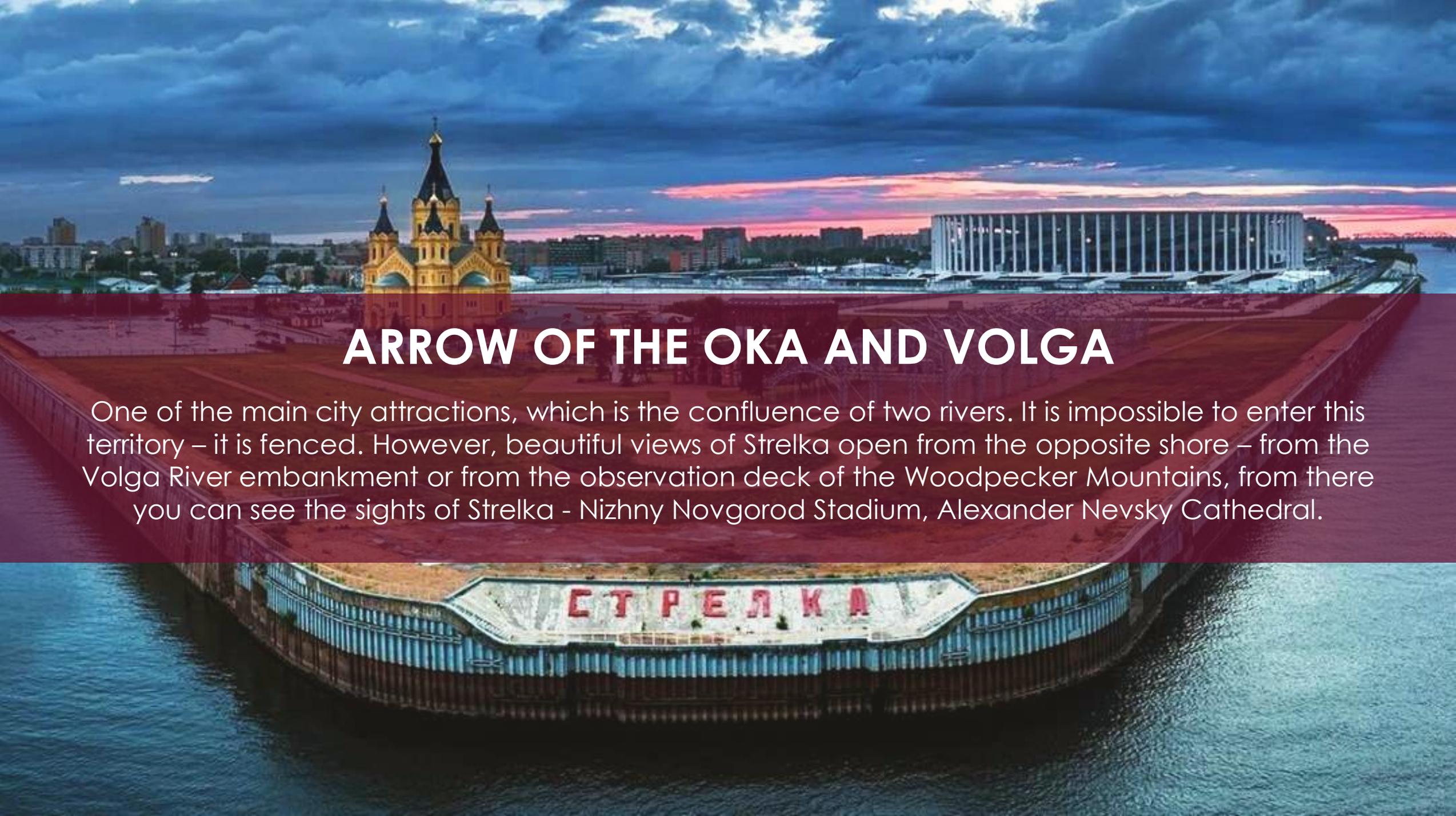


# FEDOROVSKY EMBANKMENT

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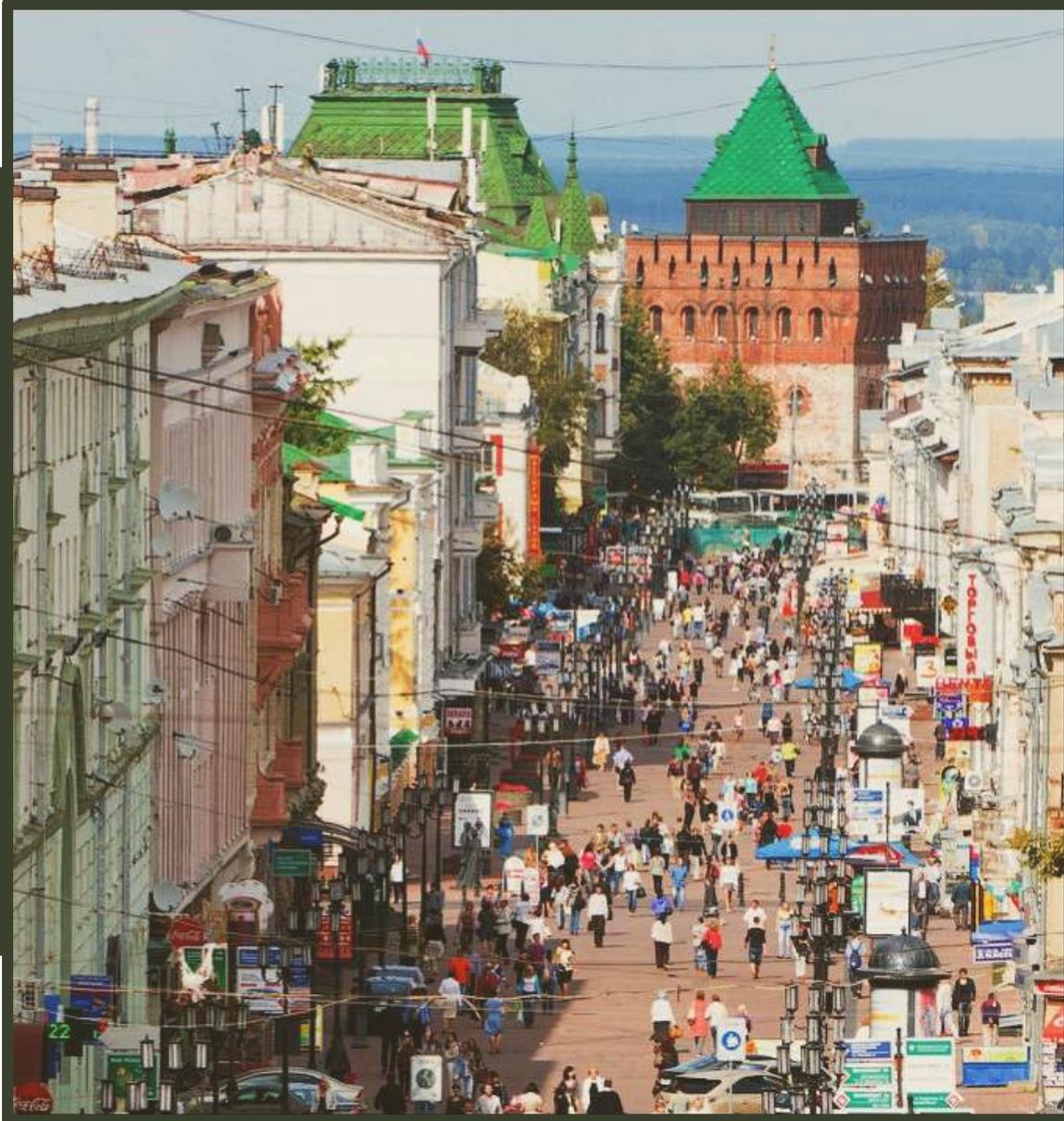
The Fedorovsky Embankment, or as it is also called "Verkhne-Okskaya", is considered the best viewing platform according to residents and guests of the city. Everything is perfectly visible from the embankment: the old town, the river station with a park, Kanavinsky Bridge — one of the oldest in the city and, of course, the opposite bank of the Oka River - Alexander Nevsky Cathedral, the arrow of the Oka and Volga. Many people come here to admire the sunset.



An aerial photograph of the Strelka area in Nizhny Novgorod, Russia. The image shows the confluence of the Oka and Volga rivers. In the foreground, a large concrete structure with the word "СТРЕЛКА" (Strelka) written in red Cyrillic letters is visible. In the background, the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral with its golden domes and the Nizhny Novgorod Stadium are prominent. The sky is a mix of blue and orange, suggesting a sunset or sunrise.

## ARROW OF THE OKA AND VOLGA

One of the main city attractions, which is the confluence of two rivers. It is impossible to enter this territory – it is fenced. However, beautiful views of Strelka open from the opposite shore – from the Volga River embankment or from the observation deck of the Woodpecker Mountains, from there you can see the sights of Strelka - Nizhny Novgorod Stadium, Alexander Nevsky Cathedral.



## BOLSHAYA POKROVSKAYA STREET

The main tourist street of the city, the pedestrian section of which is 1200 meters. Previously, this ancient street was considered noble. Currently, it is always crowded – tourists are attracted by old houses, many of which are architectural monuments, unusual sculptures and monuments. Here, as well as on the Moscow Arbat, street artists and musicians, artisans gather.



# NATIONAL UNITY SQUARE

This urban space has an important historical significance related to the events of the Time of Troubles. It was on the square near the Church of John the Baptist that Kuzma Minin called the people to the militia against the Polish invaders. In 2005, a monument to Minin and Pozharsky was erected here - a copy of the Moscow. Also, on the square there is the restored church of John the Baptist and the Bugrovs' lodging house, which became the image of the scene of the play "At the Bottom" by M. Gorky.

# NIZHNY NOVGOROD STATE ART MUSEUM

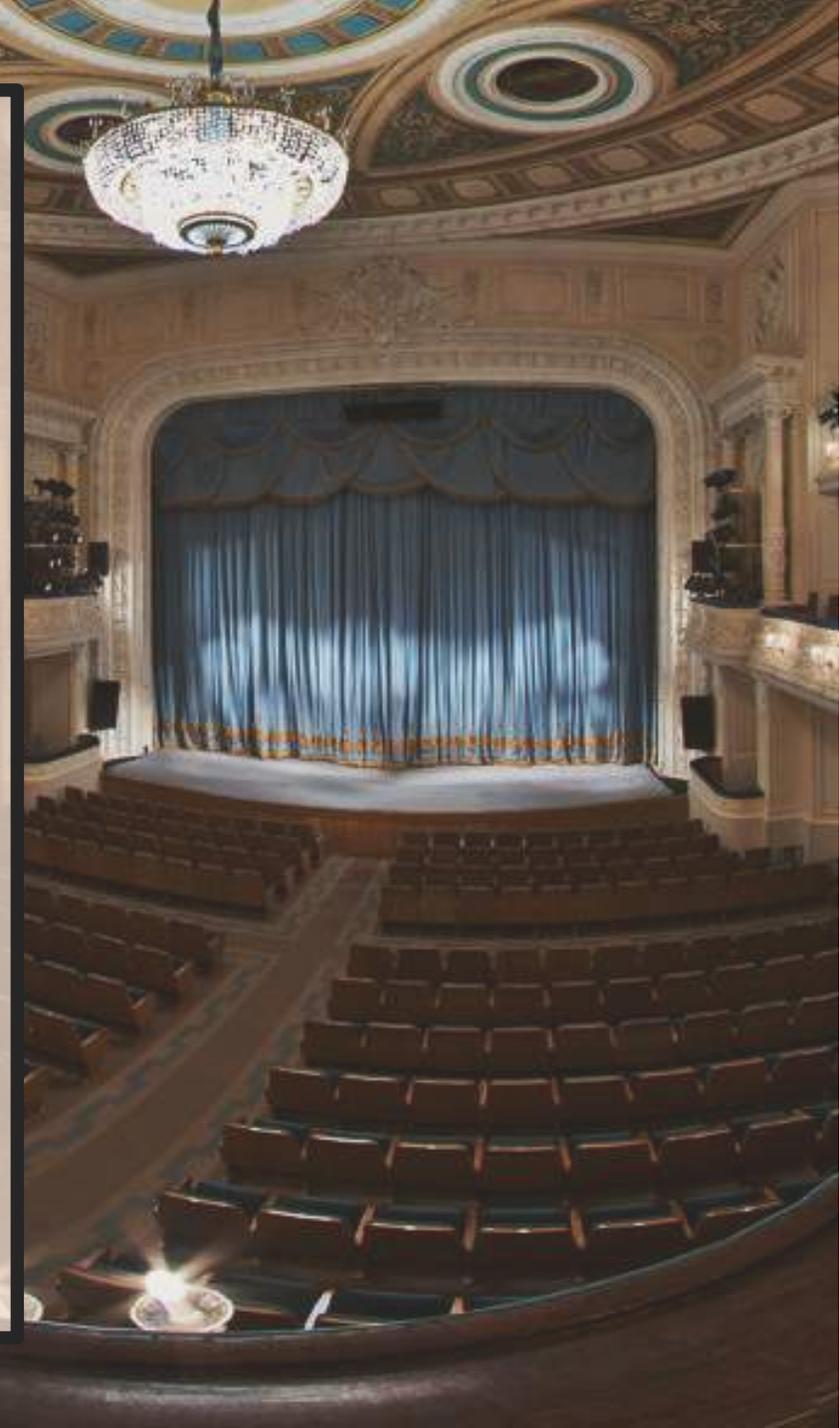


The main building is located on the territory of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin. Founded in 1896. During this time, an impressive collection of works of art has been collected in his funds. Paintings by artists such as Repin, Makovsky, Bogolyubov are exhibited. One of the permanent exhibitions is a collection of artistic silver.



# NIZHNY NOVGOROD DRAMA THEATER NAMED AFTER M. GORKY

One of the oldest in the country. Its history includes more than 200 theatrical seasons. During this time, he changed more than 10 names. Since 1901, all Maxim Gorky's plays have been staged on its stage, as well as several excerpts from prose have been staged. The theater troupe includes honored Artists of the Russian Federation. The theater successfully tours, participates in Russian and international major theater festivals.



The magnificent building impresses with the luxury of decoration and scope. This is the most recognizable and beautiful building of the Nizhny Novgorod Fair complex. It was built in 1890 in the Old Russian style, popular at that time among merchant houses. There were 70 shops on its first floor. Currently, it houses exhibition halls, and in the main room there is a multimedia exhibition «Russia – my history».



# NIZHNY NOVGOROD OPERA AND BALLET THEATER NAMED AFTER A. S. PUSHKIN

АКАДЕМИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕАТР ОПЕРЫ И БАЛЕТА ИМ. А.С. ПУШКИНА



It was founded in 1935. It is located in the building of the People's House of 1903 designed by Malinovsky. In 2016, the building underwent a large-scale reconstruction - the facades, interior, and auditorium were updated. The theater accommodates more than 1,000 spectators. Every year since 1996, the All-Russian Boldinskaya Autumn Festival has been held on the stage of the theater.

# NIZHNY NOVGOROD CABLE CAR

The suspended cable car was built in 2012 for crossing the Volga River between Nizhny Novgorod and the city of Bor on the opposite bank. The length of the road is 3661 meters, passengers are transported by 28 cabins. You can admire the Volga landscapes and panoramic views of the city and see the Pechersk Monastery In 12 minutes of crossing.



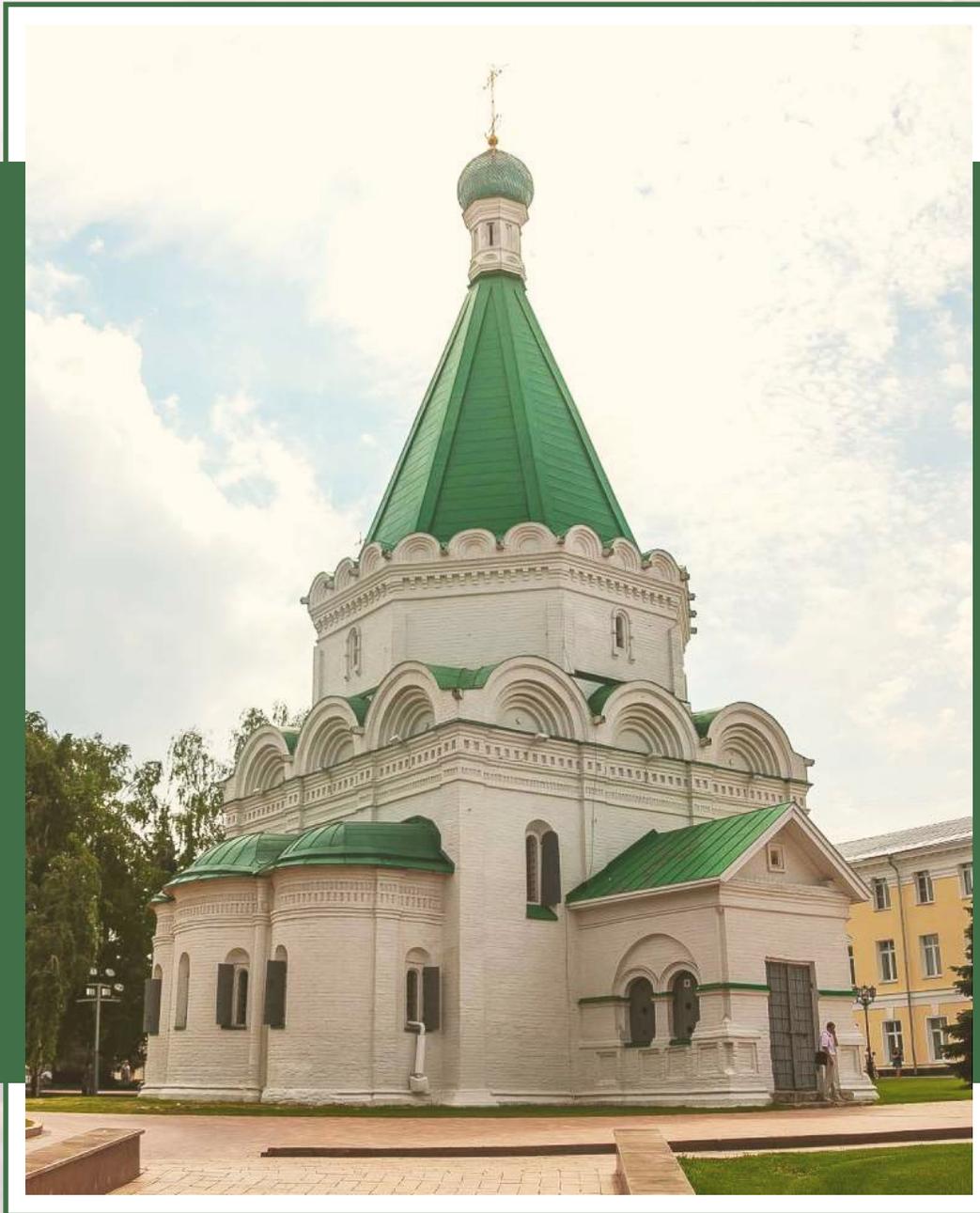
CABLE CAR



## STATE BANK BUILDING

It was built in 1911 and is one of the most recognizable buildings in Nizhny Novgorod. During its more than a century-old history, the building has never changed its appearance and purpose. Its appearance resembles an old Russian terem. The style of construction combines features of Romanesque architecture and Russian architecture of the XVII centuries.





# MIKHAILO-ARKHANGELSK CATHEDRAL

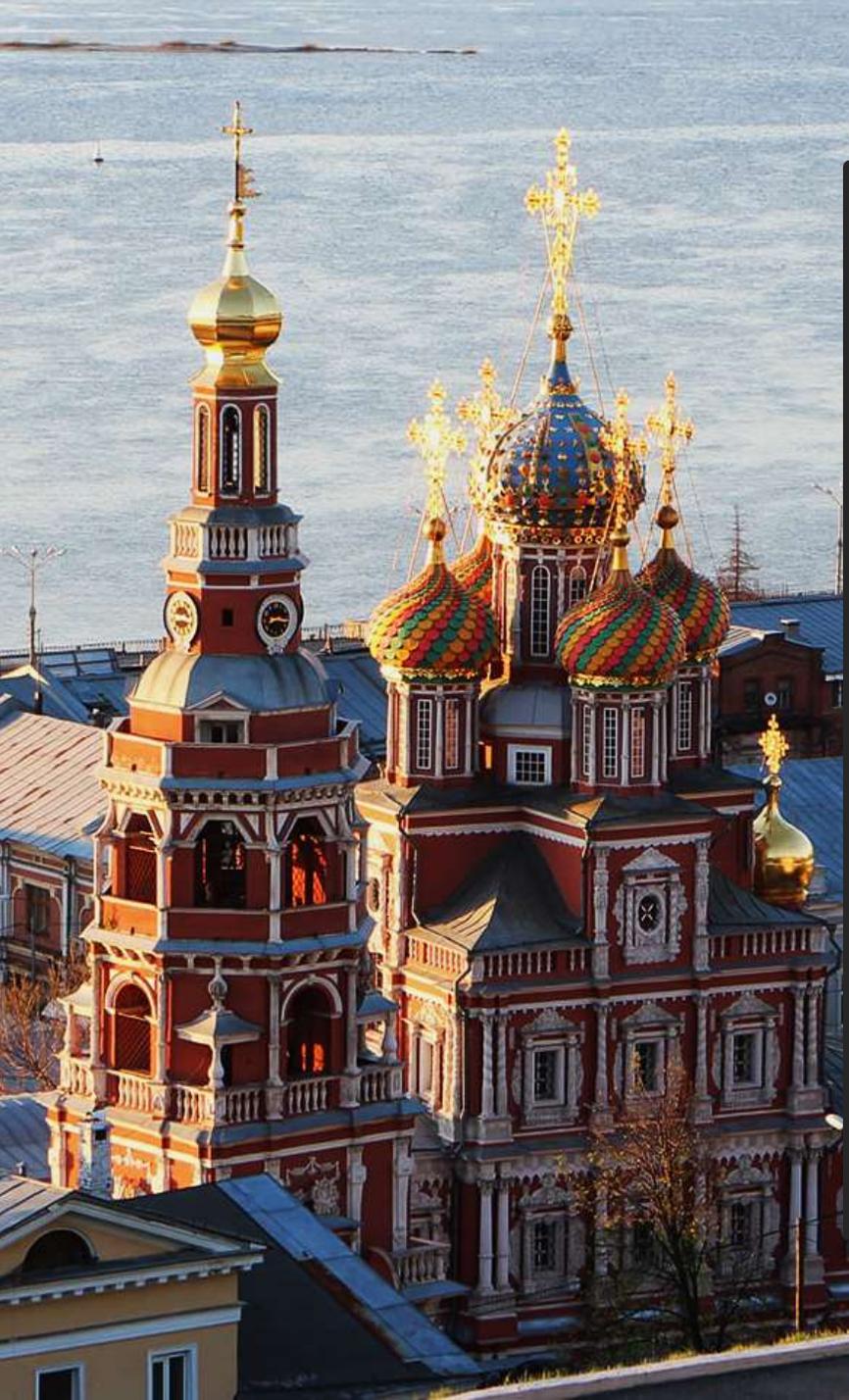
The oldest surviving stone temples of the city. The white Stone Cathedral is located on the territory of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin. Its history began at the beginning of the XIII century. The cathedral was rebuilt several times, it took on its modern appearance in 1631.

At the entrance to the cathedral there are monuments to Bishop Semyon of Suzdal and Yuri Vsevolodovich, the founder of Nizhny Novgorod.



# PECHERSK ASCENSION MONASTERY

**Pechersk Ascension Monastery** - one of the main architectural attractions of the city. The monastery was founded in 1328 in a beautiful place on the banks of the Volga. The basis of the architectural ensemble consists of churches erected in the XVI century. The central figure is the Ascension Cathedral and the bell tower. You can get acquainted with the history of the monastery's creation in the museum, the exposition of which consists of archival documents and ancient finds.



# CHRISTMAS (STROGANOV) CHURCH

Federal monument, which is an excellent example of Stroganov Baroque. The construction of the church began in 1696, but due to a severe fire it ended only in 1719. The five-domed temple is decorated with magnificent decor. White stone details – vines, fruits, fancy ornaments - make the church, according to many tourists, one of the most beautiful in the city.





## NIZHNY NOVGOROD CATHEDRAL MOSQUE

The main Muslim temple in the city. It has been operating since 1915. It is located on the Kazan embankment, next to the Nizhny Novgorod cable car station. The capacity of the mosque is 5,000 people, while it does not look like a powerful and monumental structure. The elegant and slender building harmoniously combines with the Dombrovsky mansion located nearby.



# SPASSKY OLD FAIR CATHEDRAL

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It was founded in 1818. It is one of the oldest buildings belonging to the Nizhny Novgorod Fair. The style of construction is late classicism, the basis of the architectural appearance is strict straight lines. The white-stone majestic cathedral is 40 meters high and was the cathedral of the city until 2009.





**The Nativity of St. John the Baptist Temple** - located on the National Unity Square. Estimated date of construction - XV century. From the porch of this particular church, then still wooden, Kuzma Minin gathered the people's militia. Over the years, the church has been repeatedly redone, the last large-scale reconstruction took place in the 2000s. The church was built on a hill at the foot of the walls of the Novgorod Kremlin. The church is crowned with five gilded heads with crosses.



## MUSEUM-RESERVE «SHCHELOKOVSKY FARM»

Open-air Ethnographic Museum. Architectural masterpieces of wooden architecture of the period of the late XVII - early XX century are located on the vast territory. In a visual form, visitors are shown the way of life and the way of village life. There are 16 buildings in total. There are huts built without a single nail, barns, mills, houses of wealthy merchants. Inside, the atmosphere is recreated – cradles, furniture, oven, icons.

# MAXIM GORKY LITERARY MUSEUM

Maxim Gorky, one of the outstanding Russian and Soviet writers, was born in Nizhny Novgorod in 1868. The museum was created during the writer's lifetime in 1928 on the initiative of the local intelligentsia. The basis of the exhibition is dedicated to Gorky and tells about different periods in his life and creative searches, and among the exhibits there are many items that belonged to the writer personally.



# GAZ HISTORY MUSEUM

The formation of the museum's automobile collection began in the middle of the XX century. Some of the unique exhibits have no more analogues in the world. Every rare car has undergone a thorough restoration. Some cars participated in the filming of such cult films as «Three plus two», «Diamond Hand», «Beware of the car». Archival documents, drawings, objects of the Soviet era are also on display.

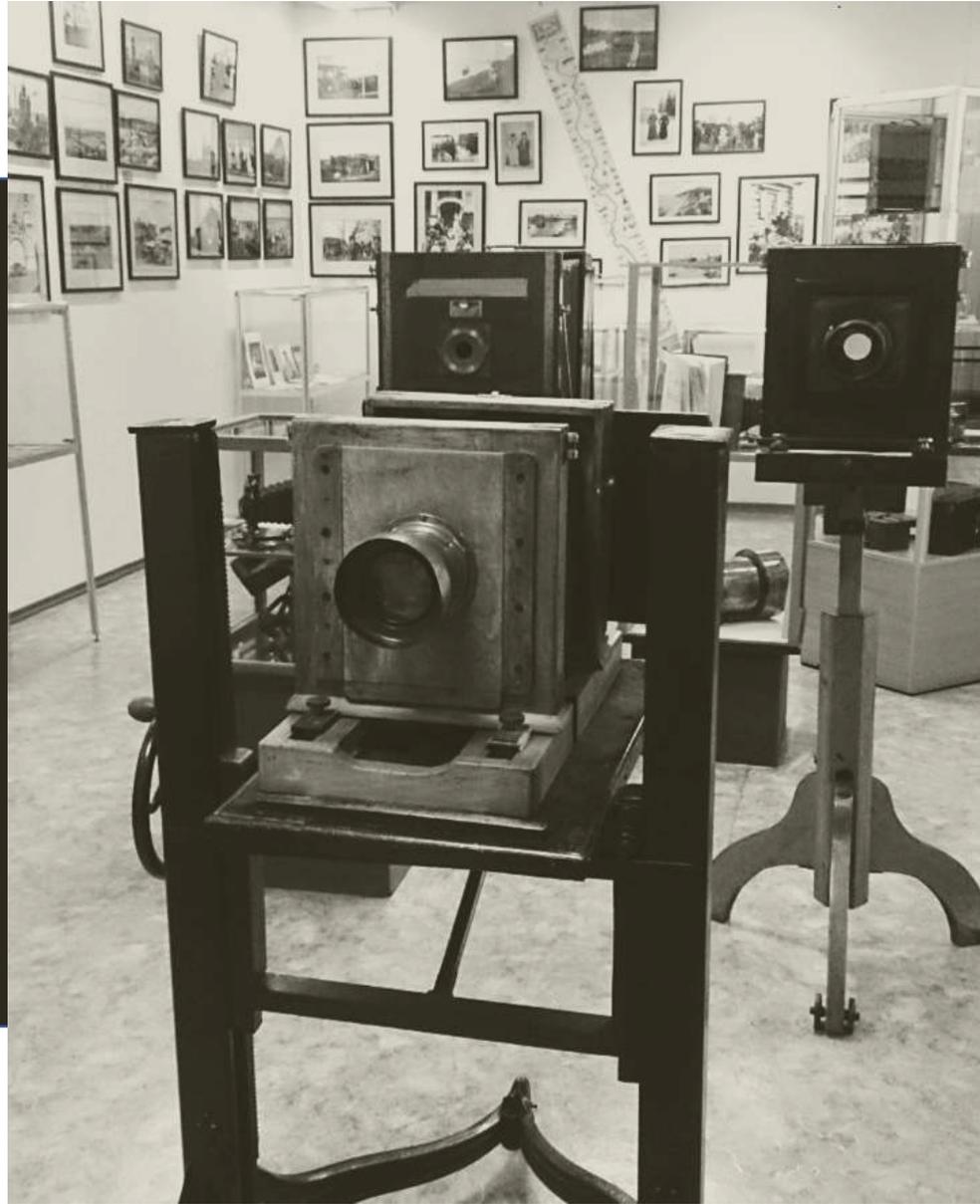
ОАО «ТАЗ»



# MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF ART CRAFTS



Located on Bolshaya Pokrovskaya Street.  
Its funds consist of 4,000 works of masters of decorative and applied art.  
The expositions are exhibited in interiors stylized as a merchant's house, a peasant's dwelling, a rural temple.



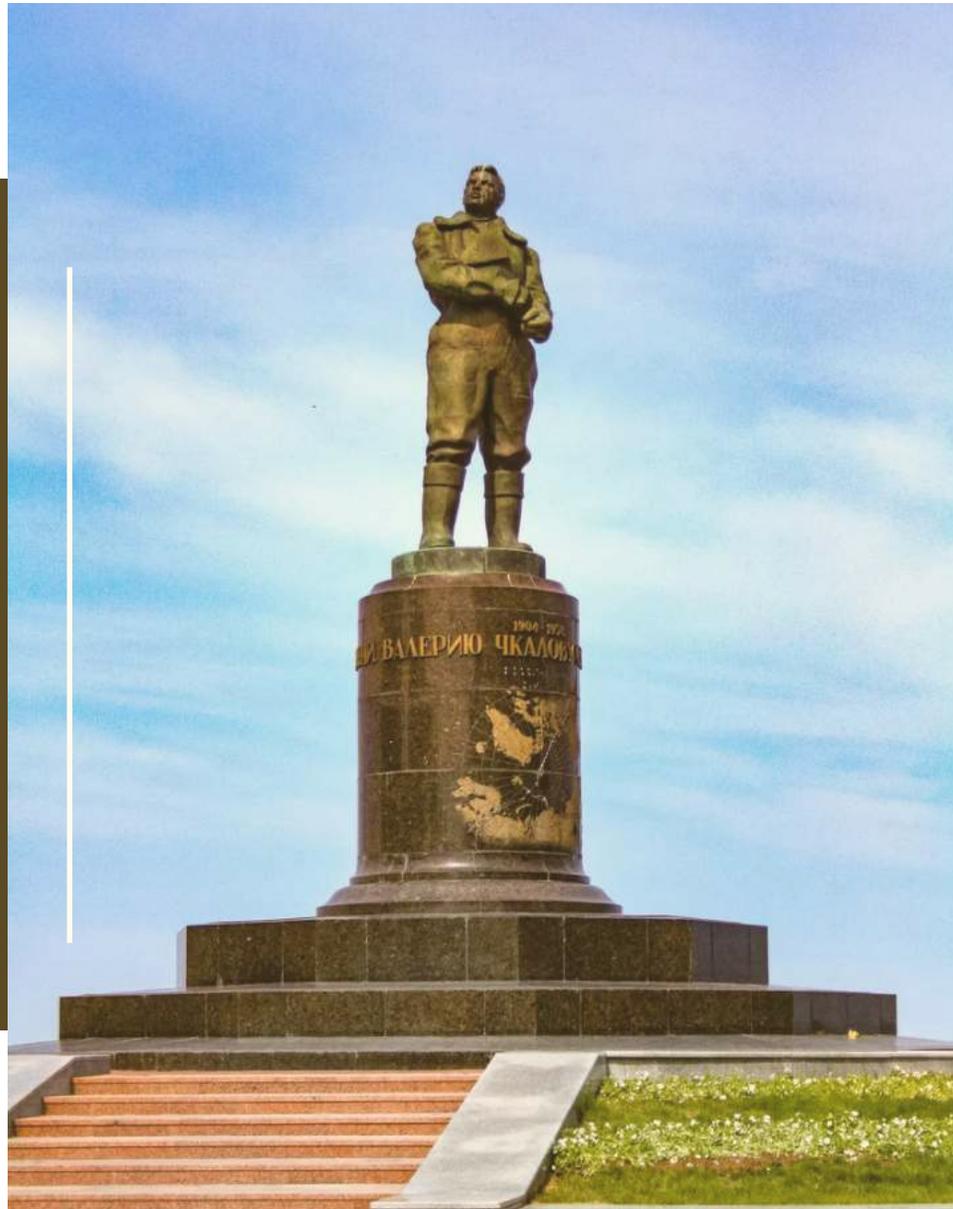
## RUSSIAN MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY

It contains a collection of photographic literature, photographic equipment, photographs of the period of the XIX - XX centuries. All-Russian and international photo festivals are held on the basis of the museum. About 175,000 exhibits have accumulated in the museum's funds over its 15-year history. Previously, a photo studio of world-famous photographers Dmitriev and Karelin was located in its premises.

# NIZHNY NOVGOROD PLANETARIUM



Planetarium opened in 1948. Like many other institutions of a similar profile in the USSR, it was placed in a former church. The new building appeared only in the early 2000s. On the ground floor there is a unique optical-mechanical projector of the starry sky, invented in 1923. On the second - one of the best digital planetariums in the country. And there is also the only simulator in Russia that simulates the docking of the Soyuz with the ISS.



## MONUMENT TO VALERY CHKALOV

Monument to the famous Soviet pilot. The author of the monument is Chkalov's friend, I.A. Mendelevich. Installed on the edge of the slope, at the Chkalovskaya stairs. On this Volga slope Chkalov and Mendelevich dreamed of erecting a monument to Maxim Gorky. On the pedestal of the monument there are maps of the North Pole, which symbolizes the feat of the legendary pilot - a non-stop flight from the USSR to the USA through the North Pole.

# MONUMENT TO MAXIM GORKY

It was opened in 1952 in public garden named after Gorky. The height of the monument is 7 meters. The sculptor is Vera Mukhina, the authors of the project are Shteller and Lebedev. The writer is depicted as a young man, during his life in Nizhny Novgorod, when he wrote the legendary «Song of the Petrel». The monument is an object of cultural heritage of both regional and federal significance.





## MONUMENT TO PETER I

It was installed on the Nizhnevolzhskaya Emb. in 2014. Located opposite the Zinovievskaya Tower of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin. The authors are sculptor Schitov and architect Shorokhov. The bronze figure of Peter the Great is 3.7 meters high. The tsar seems to be inspecting the Volga expanses spread out in front of him and holds in his hand a scroll with a decree on the foundation of the Nizhny Novgorod province.

# «SWITZERLAND» PARK

Founded in 1903. Located on the bank of the Oka. It got its name because of the wonderful view of the river and the forest expanses opening from the park. On holidays, folk festivals and entertainment events are held here.



It is definitely worth visiting «Switzerland», because it is here that you can break away from the hustle and bustle of the city for a while and feel unity with nature.



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