

MOSCOW VISITORS GUIDE

莫斯科游览指南

Tourist Attractions and Shopping

Supplement to Perfect Flight Magazine

PERFECT FLIGHT

游览景点与购物

完美飞行杂志的补充

PERFECT FLIGHT



Fall-Winter 2023/2024 • 秋冬2023/2024



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Moscow is one of the largest megalopolises in the world. It is not easy for foreign visitors to navigate the city.

SK Press Publishing is an expert publisher of easy-to-use Moscow city and metro maps. We suggest that you take a walking tour of the streets of Moscow; we show you the historic buildings and major tourist attractions; we invite you to take a ride on the Moscow Metro and to go luxury shopping.

For your convenience the Guide is in English and Chinese.

莫斯科是国际大都市之一。对大部分游客来说，在莫斯科辨别方向或选择行进路线是一件很难的事情。

“SK Press”出版社在出版地图和地铁线路图方面很有经验。地图和线路图都很方便，很好用。建议您游览一下莫斯科最有名的道路，参观莫斯科的名胜古迹，坐一下莫斯科的地铁，逛逛莫斯科高级的专卖店。

为了您方便，我们把游览指南翻译成英语和汉语了。



Publisher
Grigory Shushurin

Editor
Dmitry Lipkin

Managing Editor
Olga Ojegova

Chief Designer
Viacheslav Komlev

Advertising Sales Director
Ivan Ivonyak

Corporate Sales Director
Michael Shebukov

Advertising managers
Irina Sadovaya
Marina Titkova

SK PRESS

Address: 109147, Moscow,
Marksistskaya str., 34, corp. 10.
Tel.: +7 (903) 197-04-73.
E-mail: ad@vpolet.ru

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出版者
Grigory Shushurin

编辑
Dmitry Lipkin

责任编辑
Olga Ojegova

主任设计师
Viacheslav Komlev

广告经理
Ivan Ivonyak

销售经理
Michael Shebukov

广告部工作人员
Irina Sadovaya
Marina Titkova

SK PRESS

出版社地址: 109147 莫斯科
马克思主义者路34号 10楼
电话/传真号码: +7(903)197-04-73.
E-mail: ad@vpolet.ru

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BALZI ROSSI
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BALZI ROSSI
restaurant

**THE LEGENDARY
RESTAURANT BALZI ROSSI
IS LOCATED IN ONE OF THE
SYMBOLS OF MOSCOW,
AN OBJECT OF CULTURAL
AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE -
THE HIGH-RISE BUILDING
ON KUDRINSKAYA SQUARE.**

PREVIOUSLY, THE PREMISES OF THE FORMER
GASTRONOME NO. 15 WERE LOCATED IN THIS
PLACE, AND NOW AN ITALIAN RESTAURANT.

THE BALZI ROSSI RESTAURANT IN ITALY
RECEIVED A MICHELIN STAR, AND SOME DISHES
BECAME HITS OF THE MOSCOW BALZI ROSSI.
FOR 8 YEARS, THE KITCHEN HAS BEEN HEADED
BY CHEF EMANUELE MONGILLO. HE BUILT A
STRONG MENU, IN WHICH THERE WAS A PLACE
FOR BOTH ITALIAN CLASSICS AND ASIAN MOTIFS,
AND EVERYTHING - IN THE AUTHOR'S
PRESENTATION. HITS OF BALZI ROSSI ARE: SEA
BASS CEVICHE, PINK SHRIMP BURATTA, RABBIT
RAVIOLI AND BEEF IN PEPPER SAUCE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DESERVES A COCKTAIL
AND WINE LIST WITH A WIDE RANGE OF ELITE
ALCOHOL FROM AROUND THE WORLD.

BALZI ROSSI PAYS SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO THE COMFORT OF GUESTS: ITS OWN PARKING,
LOYALTY SYSTEM AND TOP-LEVEL SERVICE.



ADVERTISING

大名鼎鼎的巴尔齐·罗西 (Balzi Rossi) 餐厅位于莫斯科象征之一的库德林斯基亚广场上，一座文化和历史遗产的高层建筑内。这里曾是前“美食家第15号” (Gastronome No.15) 的所在地，现在是一家意大利餐厅。意大利的巴尔齐·罗西 (Balzi Rossi) 餐厅获得了米其林一星认证，一些菜肴成为莫斯科巴尔齐·罗西 (Balzi Rossi) 餐厅的招牌菜。厨师埃马努埃莱·蒙吉洛 (Emanuele Mongillo) 在这里掌厨已有8年之久。他制定了一份超有力的菜单，其中占有一席之地的菜系既有意大利经典菜肴，也有亚洲特色菜肴，且所有菜肴都有其详细的介绍。巴尔齐·罗西 (Balzi Rossi) 餐厅的招牌菜有酸橘汁腌鲈鱼、粉虾巴拉塔、牛肉辣酱以及兔肉意大利方饺。特别值得关注的是，鸡尾酒和葡萄酒单上有来自世界各地的各种名酒。巴尔齐·罗西 (Balzi Rossi) 餐厅特别注重客人的舒适度：私人的停车场、会员系统和顶级服务。

Fedoskino miniature

Fedoskino miniature is a folk handicraft that emerged in the settlement of Fedoskino near Moscow in the late 18th century. Fedoskino miniature is a unique art renowned for its highly detailed and exquisite work. In the early 19th century, master painters began to create miniature pictures on lacquered surfaces. They used them to adorn caskets, smoking accessories, and a range of household objects. With time, Fedoskino handicraft gained popularity not only in Russia but also abroad. One of its clearly distinctive features is using a lacquer painting technique that translates into exquisite images. A variety of colors and shades are used to create true-to-life pictures. Still another distinctive feature is that the miniatures can be painted on different surfaces, like, lacquer, bone, or metal. Every artist boasts a style and technique of their own, which makes it possible to tell their work from that by any other painter. Today, among the Fedoskino products you can find not only traditional items, such as caskets and tobacco boxes, but also adornments and even big pictures.

费多斯基诺微型画

费多斯基诺微型画是一种民间工艺。起源于18世纪末，位于莫斯科地区的费多斯基诺村。费多斯基诺微型画是一种独特的艺术，其特点是工匠的深刻而精巧的作品。19世纪初，工匠们开始在漆器表面创作微型画，然后用来装饰日常用品，如小匣子和烟盒。随着时间的推移，费多斯基诺的微型画不仅在俄罗斯，而且在外国也变得有名。费多斯基诺微型画的主要特点之一是使用漆画技术，这使得创造精美的图像成为可能。工匠们使用不同的颜色和色调来创造逼真的图像。另一个特点是，微型画是在不同的表面上创作的，如漆器、骨和金属。每位工匠都有独特的风格和技术，使其作品有别于其他作品。今天，费多斯基诺的微型产品不仅包括传统物品，如小匣子和鼻烟盒，还包括珠宝以及绘画



Gzhel

This type of decorative painting is one of the best known and most popular varieties of Russian folk production. It originated in the late 18th century, after several ceramic workshops scattered over a vast territory of 27 villages united to set up what came to be known as ‘Gzhel Branch’ some 60 km from Moscow. Initially masters produced a limited number of ceramic articles, but gradually they began to attract the attention of customers from Moscow and other cities. The demand for ceramic products with highly original painting grew rapidly, and potters began to produce clay pots, pitchers, kettles, plates, and other tableware in large quantities. The traditional technology of manufacturing Gzhel ceramics consists of several steps. First, clay is kneaded with sand and water. Then it is given the required shape on the potter’s wheel. After that the product is dried and then fired in a kiln at a temperature of over 1,000° Celsius. After the firing, the object is covered with white glaze, over which an artist applies vivid blue designs, which make Gzhel products so familiar to everyone. At present, Gzhel ceramics are more than just attractive and functional products - they have become a true symbol of Russian culture and history. As ever, they fascinate people by their beauty and highly original style, and, thus, enjoy popularity both in Russia and abroad.

格热利陶器

这种类型的绘画是俄罗斯民间工艺中最著名和最受欢迎的一种。它出现在18世纪末，由27个村庄中大的几个陶瓷作坊联合起来的结果。这些村庄的联合体坐落在距离莫斯科60公里的《格热利联营社》。初期，工匠们制作的陶瓷数量有限，但逐渐吸引了来自莫斯科和其他城市买家的注意。具有独创的彩色花纹的陶瓷产品的需求迅速增长，工匠们开始大规模生产粘土罐、水壶、水壶、茶壶、盘子和其他物品。格热利陶瓷的传统生产工艺包括几个阶段。首先，用沙子和水对粘土进行揉捏，然后在陶轮上对产品进行塑形。之后产品被烘干并在超过1000度以上的窑中烧制。烧成后，它被涂上白色的釉，上面有大家熟悉的蓝色花纹。今天格热利陶瓷不仅是美丽实用的商品，而且是俄罗斯文化和历史的真正的标志。它们的美丽和原创性令人着迷，因此不仅在俄罗斯，而且在外国也很受欢迎。

Gusev Crystal

Gusev crystal is a handicraft that has existed for more than two hundred years. It originated in the town of Gus Khrustalny in the Vladimir region in the 17th century, when local craftsmen began to produce glass. At first, they used only glass to create objects decorated with various designs. Gradually, they began to add lead oxides to glass to make it more transparent and lustrous. As a result, even more beautiful and exquisite glass appeared and came to be known as crystal. The manufacture of Gusev crystalware goes through a complicated step-to-step process, requiring high mastery. First, glass is heated to a high temperature, and then cooled. After that the glassmaker begins working with the ready product using various tools to achieve the required shape and enrich the glass with specific decor. As a final step, the product is ground and polished to make its surface smooth and glossy. Gusev crystal goes into the making of a wide range of adornments and interior accessories, among them vases, wine glasses, plates, candleholders, and pitchers. These crystalware items will do honor to any home, and can serve as lovely gifts for close relatives and friends.



古谢夫水晶

古谢夫水晶是一种已经存在了二百多年的工艺。它起源于17世纪弗拉基米尔地区的古西（Гусь）水晶镇，当时那里的玻璃生产已经建立。玻璃制造商开始生产有各种图案和设计的装饰物品。渐渐地，工匠们开始在玻璃中添加铅氧化物，使其更加透明和有光泽。这使得制造更多美丽和精致的产品成为可能，这些产品被称为“水晶”。古谢夫水晶的制作过程非常复杂，需要极高的技术。玻璃首先被加热到高温，然后冷却，之后工匠开始在成品玻璃上加工，使用各种工具来创造作品的形状和上面的图案。最后阶段是对作品进行打磨和抛光，使其具有光滑和闪亮的表面。古谢夫水晶被用来制作各种装饰品和室内用品--花瓶、玻璃杯、盘子、烛台、水壶等等。这些产品可以装饰任何房屋，成为送给亲戚和朋友的美好礼物。



Khokhloma

Khokhloma, a Russian folk craft of decoratively painted woodenware, boasts a long history. Today it enjoys international recognition, and is regarded as a national treasure of Russia. The handicraft appeared in the 17th century in the settlement of Khokhloma on the Uzol River. At first, decorative patterns were painted only on wooden tableware, but later they were used to adorn walls, furniture, and other objects of home interiors. The Khokhloma painting technique is based on observing its strict compositional principles, colour harmony, and thin line. Painting is done by hand using a brush and acrylic paints. A painter makes a drawing, then draws a thin line around it, and then fills it with multicoloured designs. Every element of the design looks like a separate fragment, but together they make up a single whole. Khokhloma patterns often feature floral motifs, primarily flowers, branches, and leaves. They also use elements of folk costume, animals, and birds. Khokhloma painting is used to decorate a variety of interior accessories, like tableware items, boxes, and toys. Thanks to it, we can have one-of-a-kind works that do honour to our homes. If you are still unfamiliar with Khokhloma painting, do find some its images. You will surely be fascinated with the beauty of this Russian folk handicraft.

霍赫洛马装饰画

霍赫洛马装饰画是俄罗斯的一种民间工艺，历史悠久，闻名于世。这种有图案的画是在木制物品上手工完成的，是俄罗斯的瑰宝。霍赫洛马装饰画于17世纪在乌索尔河畔的霍赫洛马村。最初画在木制器皿上，后来被应用于墙壁、家具和其他室内物品。霍赫洛马装饰画的技术是基于构图原则、色彩和谐和精细线条的应用。绘画是用画笔和丙烯颜料手工完成的。在物体上画上图，然后用细线勾勒，再填上彩色图案。图案的每个元素看起来都是独立的，但它们共同创造了一个整体。霍赫洛马图案通常包括自然图案--鲜花、树枝和树叶。也可以在图案中看到民间服饰、动物和鸟类的元素。霍赫洛马装饰画经常被用来装饰室内物品--器皿、小盒子、玩具。这种装饰画可以创造出独特的物品，成为家庭装饰。如果您还不熟悉霍赫洛马装饰画，一定要找到这些图案的画。您肯定会被俄罗斯民间艺术之美所吸引。



Kaliningrad Amber Factory

Amber extraction and processing, a craft and an art, have for centuries existed in different parts of the world. Nowadays, the Kaliningrad Amber Factory is one of the leading manufacturers and exporters of amber artworks on the planet. The factory operates its own open-cast mines, located on the coast of the Baltic Sea. Amber ore is extracted from the mines and transported to the factory, where it goes through several stages of treatment: washing, sorting out, and cleaning. After that the raw material is processed by special tools, and amber patterns are created.

The Kaliningrad Amber Factory produces a wide range of amber artworks: bracelets, rings, earrings, necklaces, and other jewelry; also interior accessories like vases and candleholders, and a variety of souvenirs. The factory also creates exclusive handcrafted items bearing unique designs.

The amber works produced by the Kaliningrad Amber Factory are regarded as true examples of fine art. As such, they are highly popular among customers around the world. The factory exports its produce to different foreign countries, including Germany, Italy, France, the United States, and Japan.

加里宁格勒琥珀厂

琥珀的开采和加工是一种古老的工艺和艺术，已经存在了几个世纪。加里宁格勒琥珀厂是世界上最著名的琥珀产品制造商和出口商之一。该厂有自己的采石场，位于波罗的海沿岸。矿石从地下开采出来，运到工厂。在那里经过几个加工步骤，包括清洗、分类和清洁。然后原材料被送到专门的机器上进行加工，形成琥珀的胚体。加里宁格勒琥珀厂生产各种琥珀制品---手镯、戒指、耳环和项链等珠宝首饰，以及花瓶、烛台和纪念品等室内用品。该厂还生产手工制作和独特设计的独家产品。加里宁格勒琥珀厂的产品是艺术典范，吸引了世界上许多买家的注意。该厂的产品出口到世界上许多国家，包括德国、意大利、法国、美国和日本。

Kaslinsky Cast Iron Plant

The culture and traditions of different peoples have always been admired for their beauty and unique character. A vivid proof of this is Kaslinsky iron casting, a craft that emerged in Russia in the 18th century. Handed down from generation to generation, this unique art continues to delight people with its beauty.

The Kaslinsky casting traditions originated in 1747, the year when a merchant from Tula, Yakov Korobkov, acquired 250,000 desyatins (land measure equivalent to 2,7 acres) of land in the Southern Urals, and founded a metallurgic and cast-iron plant. Later, thanks to the efforts of the plant's other owners, the Druzhinin family, Kaslinsky artistic casting became highly popular and acquired recognition not only in Russia but also beyond its borders.

The high artistic value of cast-iron works, top quality casting, virtuoso mechanical finish, and paints that give a deep black color with an even satin gloss - all unite to turn each and every casting into a true masterpiece, while the wide range of products executed in a variety of styles and themes raises Kaslinsky casting to a height inaccessible to competitors.

Kaslinsky casting is a unique art worthy of admiration. By today, the folk trade has developed into a major industrial manufacturer of a great variety of metalware products.

卡斯利诺铸件

各民族的文化传统总是让人惊叹于它们的美丽和独特。这其中之一就是卡斯利诺铸件---一种18世纪起源于俄罗斯的民间手工艺品。这种独特的艺术代代相传，至今仍以其美感而取悦着人们。

卡斯利诺铸件的传统起源于1747年，当时来自图拉的商人雅科夫·科罗布科夫在乌拉尔南部获得了25万俄顷的土地，并建立了卡斯利诺铁厂和铸铁熔炼厂。后来，由于厂主G.V.和V.G.德鲁日尼内赫的努力，卡斯利诺艺术铸件变得非常流行，不仅在俄罗斯，而且国外也获得了认可。

高度艺术化的模型，优秀的铸造质量，精湛的加工和喷漆，使深黑的颜色带有光滑的缎面光泽---所有这些特点使每一个铸铁件成为真正的杰作，而以多种风格和多种主题已完成的大量的产品，使卡斯利诺的铸件达到了竞争对手无法达到的高度。

卡斯利诺铸件是一种独特的艺术，值得钦佩。今天，卡斯利诺的铸件已经从民间工艺发展成为一个生产各种金属产品的产业集群。



Imperial Porcelain Factory

The Imperial Porcelain Factory is one of the best known Russian enterprises that manufactures unique porcelain works. The factory was set up in St.Petersburg by Catherine the Great in 1744. To this day it retains its fame as a producer of exclusive quality porcelain used to create a wide range of interior accessories, tableware items, and souvenirs.

It should be noted that in the 19th century the Imperial Porcelain Factory produced porcelain statues and sculptures after the designs by prominent artists of the day. One of the factory's most renowned artworks is the unique porcelain composition 'Swan Lake,' created in 1901.

The factory follows the traditional procedure of porcelain manufacturing, which starts with giving the required shape to a clay body. Then a potter transforms the clay body into a figure that is fired in a kiln at a high temperature, and, then, glazed, and fired for a second time. Finally, an artist decorates the figure using a variety of techniques, such as hand-painting or covering the surface with golden paint.

Today the Imperial Porcelain Factory continues to produce artworks that enjoy high demand both in Russia and far beyond its borders.

皇家瓷器厂

皇家瓷器厂是俄罗斯最著名的地方之一，这里创造了独特的瓷器艺术作品。该工厂由凯瑟琳二世于1744年在圣彼得堡建立，至今仍以其卓越的瓷器质量而闻名。它被用来制作各种室内摆设、陶器和纪念品。

值得注意的是，在19世纪，该工厂按照当时著名艺术家的设计生产瓷器雕像和雕塑。皇家瓷器厂最著名的作品之一是1901年创作的独特的瓷器作品《天鹅湖》。该工厂采取传统的瓷器生产过程，首先是为产品制作模具。然后陶艺家用粘土制作一个人物，在窑中高温烧制。然后给人物上釉并再次烧制。最后，艺术家使用各种技术对作品进行装饰，如手绘或者涂抹金漆。因此，皇家瓷器厂今天仍然创造出在俄罗斯以及国外都很受欢迎的艺术品。

Orenburg Shawls

For their exceptional thinness of hair and exquisite beauty Orenburg down-hair shawls are known far beyond the borders of Russia. Produced by master knitters in Orenburg Region, the shawls have gained worldwide recognition thanks to the amazing techniques of knitting and the fine transparent hem around the edges, which create an impression that these shawls have no weight at all.

The history of Orenburg shawls dates back to the 18th century, when the nomadic people who lived on the territory of what is now Orenburg Region engaged in cattle breeding and wool manufacturing. This wool was used as the basic material for hand-knitted shawls. Hand-knitting is a multistep, painstaking process requiring the mastery and experience inherited from master knitters of older generations.

Today Orenburg shawls are both made by hand and produced on special tools. However, true connoisseurs of this folk craft prefer handmade products. Master knitters continue using the traditional knitting techniques and materials, above all, the fine down-hair of goats and lambs. Orenburg shawls come in a variety of sizes and colors, and are appropriate to wear in everyday life and at ceremonial events.

奥伦堡绒毛披肩

奥伦堡绒毛披肩以其独特的薄度和美丽而闻名于世，远远超出俄罗斯的境界。它们是由奥伦堡地区的居民生产的。奥伦堡披肩之所以在世界范围内获得认可，是因为它采用了一种神奇的编织技术---在披肩的边缘有一个薄薄的透明边框，从而产生了极轻的效果。

奥伦堡披肩的历史开始于18世纪。在奥伦堡地区的土地上生活着游牧民族，他们从事养牛和羊毛生产。这种羊毛是奥伦堡披肩的主要材料。它们是由手工编织的。这是一个复杂而耗时的过程，需要技术和经验，而这些技术和经验是通过继承的方式传下来的。

今天，奥伦堡的披肩既可以手工制作，也可以用机制。然而，这种民间工艺的真正鉴赏家更喜欢手工制作。工匠们继续使用传统的编织技术和材料 - 山羊和羔羊的羊毛。奥伦堡披肩有不同的尺寸和颜色，适合在日常生活和节日活动中穿着。





KALININGRAD AMBER MUSEUM

位于莫斯科市中心的加里宁格勒琥珀陈列馆



位于莫斯科市中心的加里宁格勒琥珀陈列馆

"琥珀陈列馆"是首都唯一专门展示著名的波罗的海琥珀的旅游景点。世界上唯一的琥珀工业开采企业的代表处坐落于莫斯科市中心最著名的步行街上的一座历史悠久的建筑里。博物馆和商业区域的独特结合使您可以熟知工厂75年的历史，了解太阳石的玄妙和奥秘，用出自于最好的大师之手的纪念品和琥珀首饰取悦自己和您的亲人们。



Kaliningrad Amber Museum in the heart of Moscow

The Amber Gallery is the capital's only tourist site dedicated to the famous Baltic amber. Situated in the city center, in the most famed pedestrian street, this historical building houses the Representation Office of the world's only enterprise engaged in industrial amber mining. The unique combination of museum and trade spaces will allow you to get acquainted with the enterprise's 75-year long history, get an insight into the secrets and riddles of the sun stone, and make happy yourself and your nearest and dearest with amber souvenirs and adornments manufactured by the most renowned masters.

23 Arbat street, building 1, Moscow, Russia.
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Palekh Lacquer Miniature

One of the most renowned folk handicrafts in Russia is Palekh miniature, a unique style of decorative painting on lacquered objects. The style developed in the 17th century in the village of Palekh in the north-east of Russia. Master painters used the lacquer painting technique then popular in China and Japan. Palekh painting, however, has its own specific features, and its bright colors and thin line make it clearly distinct from any other style.

The Palekh technique consists of several stages. First, the surface of the object, which can be made from wood, papier-mache, or metal, is prepared. Then the surface is covered with several layers of varnish. Every layer must dry before a successive layer is applied over it. After that the painter draws a picture using a brush and golden paints. Then the drawing is covered with bright paints in vivid contrast to the black lacquered background. Finally, several more layers of varnish are applied to protect the design and provide a more intense shine to the object.

Palekh decorative painting is one of the most exceptional and beautiful folk crafts in Russia. Every item created in its technique becomes part of a history that is handed down from generation to generation.

帕列赫微型画

俄罗斯最著名的民间工艺之一是帕列赫微型画，这是一种独特的漆器绘画风格。它于17世纪在俄罗斯东北部的帕列赫村出现。工匠们使用了在中国和日本流行的漆器绘画技术。然而，帕列赫绘画有自己的特点，如明亮的色彩和精细的线条，这使它与其他风格不同。

帕列赫绘画技术包括几个阶段。首先，工匠要准备好作品的表面，可以是木头、纸浆板或金属。然后在表面涂上几层清漆，让每层清漆干燥后再涂下一层。然后工匠用刷子和金漆画出图案。然后用鲜艳的颜色绘制图画，与黑漆的背景形成鲜明的对比。最后，该作品再上几遍清漆，以保护设计并使其具有特殊的光泽。

帕列赫绘画是俄罗斯最独特和美丽的民间工艺之一。用帕列赫绘画技术创造的每件产品都成为历史的一部分，代代相传。



Yeletsk Lace

Yeletsk laces are handcrafted works that employ threads and lace patterns. They boast a rich history of over 200 years, and are regarded as a national treasure of Russia.

Primarily, laces were made by women as adornments for festive clothes and home interiors. Gradually, Yeletsk laces won popularity around the world, and began to appear in a wide range of home accessories, such as tablecloths, napkins, curtains, and also clothes.

The technique of manufacturing Yeletsk laces is very complicated and requires high skills. Different materials go into their creation, above all flax and cotton threads. To add a touch of special beauty and gloss to the fabric, the lacemakers introduced silk and metallic threads.

The traditions and unique character of this folk craft are preserved to this day, and, though it takes a lot of time and patience, Yeletsk laces are as ever made by hand. Today, they are among the most beautiful and exceptional handmade products that are available to customers.

You can feast your eyes on the beauty of Yeletsk laces, and learn more about the Russian cultural heritage, if you meet master lacemakers, and visit exhibitions and fairs with Yeletsk laces on display.

叶列茨花边

叶列茨花边是由线和蕾丝图案制成的手工艺品。它们是俄罗斯国宝，有着200多年的悠久历史。

初期，叶列茨花边是由女性创作的，作为服装和家居装饰的装饰品。从那时起，花边在全世界流行起来，用于制作各种室内装饰品，如桌布、餐巾、窗帘和服装。

叶列茨花边的制作工艺很复杂且要求极高的技术。花边采用了亚麻线、棉线等多种材料，以及丝线和金属性等，为产品增添了特别的美感和光泽。

今天这种民间工艺的传统和独特性得到了保留，叶列茨花边仍然是手工制作的，虽然需要大量的时间和耐心，但花边是可以买到的最漂亮、最独特的手工艺品之一。

您可以通过和花边制作大师交谈以及参观展示叶列茨花边的展览会和博览会来欣赏叶列茨花边的美丽，并了解更多关于俄罗斯文化遗产的信息。

Pavlovo Posad Shawls

The folk handicraft of printed shawls appeared in the town of Pavlovsky Posad in the late 18th century to become today one of the most prominent handicrafts of Russia. The shawls were made from flax or cotton and decorated with brightly-colored ornaments. Meant originally for ordinary townsfolk, in the 19th century they became highly popular among high society people, who used them as accessories for women's festive clothes.

It takes a lot of work and time to create a printed shawl. First, the fabric is soaked in a special solution to make it soft and easier to work with. Then a particular decorative pattern is outlined on the fabric using special paints and pencils. After that the pattern is hand-embroidered with silk or cotton threads. And finally, the shawl undergoes a special treatment that makes it soft and pleasant to the touch.

Pavlovo Posad shawls are more than just beautiful - they are highly versatile and can be used as headwear, scarves, kerchiefs, and in many other ways.

If one day you pay a visit to Russia, don't miss your chance to get a Pavlovo Posad shawl as a souvenir.

印花披肩

巴甫洛波萨德披肩是18世纪末起源于巴甫洛夫斯基波萨德的一种民间工艺。今天，这些披肩是俄罗斯最著名的民间工艺之一。

最初，巴甫洛波萨德斯基披肩是为普通城市居民制作的。披肩是用亚麻布或棉布制成的，并饰以鲜艳的装饰品。在19世纪，披肩在上流社会开始流行，它们被用作妇女服装的搭配。

制作披肩是一个劳动密集型的过程。首先，将布浸泡在一种特殊的溶液中，使其柔软并易于加工。然后用特殊的颜料或铅笔在布料上画出装饰的轮廓。之后，用丝线或棉线手工绣出图案。在这个过程结束时，披肩会被处理，以使其柔软、触感舒适。

巴甫洛波萨德斯基披肩不仅漂亮，而且实用。它们可以作为头饰、围巾、披肩和许多其他物品。如果你到俄罗斯旅游，不要错过购买巴甫洛波萨德斯基披肩的机会，作为纪念品。



Zhostovo

This art of handpainting on metal trays enjoys international acclaim thanks to its quality and beauty.

The origin of decorative lacquer painting as a craft is connected with the Russian merchant Pyotr Korobov, who borrowed the technology of production of papier-mache articles at the lacquerware factory of Johann Stobwasser in Braunschweig. In the 1790s, Pyotr Korobov set up his own manufacture in the settlement of Danilkovo, not far from Moscow.

The first Zhostovo trays were made from papier-mache, along with other products, like small travel bags, caskets, and tobacco boxes. Later, the Zhostovo craftsmen borrowed the experience of masters from the city of Nizhny Tagil in the Middle Urals, and began to use metal in the production of trays. The Zhostovo metal trays were first mentioned in 1839 in the catalogue of the All-Russia Industrial Exhibition, and, then, in 1843 in the catalogue of the Third Moscow Exhibition of Russian Manufactures.

The inimitable Zhostovo style was largely formed in the 1870s through the 1880s. Its basic designs featured big flowers surrounded by green leaves as if carelessly thrown onto the tray.

Today, the Zhostovo trays are regarded as genuine works of art and also as attractive gifts. Every year, different museums hold a great variety of exhibitions devoted to Zhostovo decorative painting.

若斯托沃托盘

这种手绘的金属托盘艺术因其美丽和质量而闻名于世。艺术漆作为一种手工艺的诞生归功于彼得·伊万诺维奇·科罗博夫这个名字，他在布拉什什韦伊格的约翰·斯托布瓦谢尔的工厂里采用了用纸浆制作物品的技术，并在1790年代在马尔菲芬州的达尼尔科沃村开设了自己的漆器工厂。

最早的若斯托沃托盘是由纸浆制成的，与它们一起生产的小手袋、鼻烟盒、票匣子和（存放贵重物品）匣子也是这样。后来，若斯托沃的工匠们采用了下塔吉尔工匠的经验，开始用金属制作托盘。第一次提到若斯托沃金属托盘可以追溯到1839年全俄工业展览的索引中，以及1843年莫斯科第三届俄罗斯制成品展览的索引中。

不可模仿的若斯托沃托盘风格主要形成于19世纪70年代至80年代。它的基础是在托盘上松散地抛出被新鲜树叶包围的大花朵。

即使在今天，若斯托沃托盘也被认为是美丽的礼物，真正的艺术品。不同的博物馆每年也在举办大量的若斯托沃绘画展览。

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Ul. Arbat 23, Metro Arbatskaya, Smolenskaya, +7(909)
7851701, daily 10.00 a.m. – 8.00 p.m.

CHEKOTIN, jewellery, 8 Novinsky boulevard, Lotte Plaza
shopping mall, 1st floor. M. Smolenskay,
tel: +7(499) 677 50 77

BUCCELLATI. Jewellery, silverware and watches. TBC
«GUM», Red Square, 3, 10:00-22:00, M. Okhotny ryad,
Ploschad Revolutsii, Teatralnaya, tel: +7 (495) 620-34-96

BUCCELLATI JEWELLERY, silverware and watches
Tverskoy Boulevard, 26, 12:00-23:00. Metro Pushkinskaya,
Chehovskaya, Tverskaya, tel: +7 (495) 781-78-98

TVRANDOT ANTIQUE GALLERY. Tverskoy
boulevard, 26. Daily 12.00 a.m.-11.00 p.m. Metro
Pushkinskaya, Chehovskaya, Tverskaya. Tel: +7 (495) 225-
8338, +7 (985) 5333568

CHAMOVSKIKH JEWELLERY HOUSE, Turandot
Gallery, 26 Tverskoy Boulevard. Tel. + 7 (800) 234 99 22

BOVET. Jewellery and watches. TBC «Smolensky
Passage», 1st Level, Smolenskaya square 3,
Metro Smolenskaya, tel.: +7 (495) 937-8117.

ARTICOLI. Cosmetics & Perfumery, TBC «Smolensky
Passage», 1st Level, Smolenskaya square 3,
Metro Smolenskaya, tel.: +7 (495) 995-9637.

ICON SUIT. Men, Unique costume clothing, TBC
«Smolensky Passage», 3rd Level, Smolenskaya square 3,
Metro Smolenskaya, tel.: +7 (985) 154-0364.

FABIANA FILIPPI. Women, Accessories. TBC
«Smolensky Passage», 3rd Level, Smolenskaya square, 3,
Metro Smolenskaya, tel.: +7 (495) 785-0374.

MAX MARA. Women, Accessories.
TBC «Smolensky Passage», 1st Level,
Smolenskaya square 3, Metro Smolenskaya,
tel.: +7 (495) 915-8982.

MAX&CO. Women, Accessories. TBC «Smolensky
Passage», 1st Level, Smolenskaya square 3,
Metro Smolenskaya, tel.: +7 (495) 915-8981.

MARINA RINALDI. Women, Accessories. TBC
«Smolensky Passage», 1st Level, Smolenskaya square 3,
Metro Smolenskaya, tel.: +7 (495) 915-8984.

Amber Gallery
琥珀陈列馆” 经营 波罗的海的琥珀制品 地址: 阿尔巴
特大街 23号楼 地铁站: 阿尔巴特站、斯摩棱斯克站
营业时间: 每天10:00-20:00时

Chekotin
“切科金” 精品店 地址: 诺温斯基街心花园8号 乐天
购物中心1层 地铁站: 斯摩棱斯克站

Buccellati
布切拉蒂 主营珠宝首饰、餐具、钟表 地址: 红场3号
古姆购物中心 营业时间: 10:00-22:00 地铁站: 猎人商
行站、革命广场站、剧院站 电话: +7 (495) 620-34-96

Buccellati
布切拉蒂 主营珠宝首饰、餐具、钟表 地址: 特维尔街
心花园26号 地铁站: 普希金站、契科夫站、特维尔站
营业时间: 12:00=23:00 电话+7 (495) 781-78-98

Tvrandot
图兰朵 古玩店 地址: 特维尔街心花园26号 地铁站: 普
希金站、特维尔站 营业时间: 每天12:00-23:00
电话: +7 (495) 225-8338, +7 (985) 5333568

Chamovskikh
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电话 + 7 (800) 234 99 22

Bovet 饰品/手表
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斯摩棱斯克广场, 3号.
电话: +7 (495) 915-8981.

Marina Rinaldi (梅琳娜.丽娜蒂) 女士服装/男士服装/附
属品. 地址: 斯摩棱斯克商场, 1层. “斯摩棱斯克” 地铁
站, 斯摩棱斯克广场, 3号.
电话: +7 (495) 915-8984.



Реклама

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JEWELLERY



Moscow, 8 Novinsky boulevard, Lotte Plaza shopping mall, 1st floor
+7 499 677 50 77 www.chekotin.ru

Alexandra Rebenok wears a ring and a pendant from the Stone Age collection.
Yellow gold, green amethyst, diamonds.



THE ROAD FROM THE KREMLIN

Petrovka runs from the Kremlin’s Troitsky Gate towards the site of Vysokaya village, and is named after the village’s still-extant Vysoko-Petrovsky Monastery, founded at the end of the 14th Century. In the 19th Century, Petrovka street was one of the main trading streets in the city, selling expensive clothing and luxury items. At the beginning of the 20th century, two big department stores were built here: Petrovsky Passge and Muir and Mirrielees (now the TSUM department store). Today, you can see many historical buildings on Petrovka, including the Bolshoi Theatre. To appreciate the many attractions of Petrovka, you need several days. There are several museums, including the State Writers’ Museum, located in the Naryshkinsky Chambers in the Vysoko-Petrovsky Monastery. Other buildings of interest include the house of the French wine-trader, Despres, built in 1900; the former manor house of Vorontsov-Payevsky, built in the 18th century; the City Manor House of Mikhail Gubin, the owner of a factory in the Ural region designed by the famous Russian architect Kazakov; the Vysoko-Petrovsky Monastery; the manor house of Prince Gagarine - a majestic 18th century building with a twelve-columned portico; the building of the Moscow Ministry of the Interior (Petrovka 38).

从克里姆林宫的道路

彼得罗夫卡大街(Petrovka street)是莫斯科市中心最古老的街道之一，从剧场广场(Theatre square)延伸到中间的马车小巷(Average carriage lane)。从克里姆林宫延伸到高地农村和高地-彼得修道院(High-Petrovsky monastery)，这条街的名字是以这个彼得修道院命名的。高地-彼得修道院14世纪末期建立，保存至今。19世纪彼得罗夫卡大街是俄罗斯最重要的商业街道之一。当时这里可以买高级的服装和奢侈品。20世纪初期那边建筑了彼得罗夫商场和“米吴乐和米丽丽色”商店（现在是国立百货商店）。当前在彼得罗夫卡大街可以看到很多历史的建筑，包括国家模范大剧院(The Bolshoi Theatre)。在这条街还有几家博物馆，包括位于高地-彼得修道院纳雷什金陈列馆的国家文学博物馆。法国酒商迪普列的房子（1900年建筑）、以前的沃龙佐夫-拉耶夫斯基庄园（18世纪建筑）、乌拉尔厂主古兵的鹰廓（按俄罗斯建筑师卡萨诺夫的设计图建筑）、高地-彼得修道院、雄伟壮丽的加加林公爵的鹰廓（18世纪末期建筑）、俄罗斯内务部的建筑（每个俄罗斯人听说过“彼得罗夫卡38号”这个地址）等著名的古建筑位于彼得罗夫卡大街。旅客坐公共交通工具会到彼得罗夫卡。地铁库兹涅茨克桥站、剧院站、卢比扬卡站、猎人商行站、革命广场站都在彼得罗夫卡附近。

ALBERTA FERRETTI. Women, Accessories. Petrovsky Passage, Ul. Petrovka, 10. Metro «Kuznetsky Most». Tel.: + 7 (495) 623-6829.

BOUCHERON. Jewelry. Ul. Petrovka, 12, Metro «Kuznetsky Most». Tel.: + 7 (495) 363-6242.

DE BEERS. Jewelry. Ul. Petrovka, 11, Metro «Kuznetsky Most». Tel.: + 7 (926) 571-1118.

ERMANNO SCHERVINO. Women, Men, Accessories. Petrovsky Passage, Ul. Petrovka 10, Metro «Kuznetsky Most». Tel.: +7 (495) 624-2782.

MARINA RINALDI. Women, Accessories. Petrovsky Passage, Ul. Petrovka 10. Metro «Kuznetsky Most». Tel.: +7 (495) 623-2781.

MOSCHINO. Women. Petrovsky Passage, Ul. Petrovka, 10. Metro «Kuznetsky Most». Tel.: + 7 (495) 660-0550.

PAUL SMITH. Women, Men, Accessories, Petrovsky Passage, Ul. Petrovka, 10. Metro «Kuznetsky Most». Tel.: + 7 (495) 660-0550.

ROGER DUBUIS. Watches. Ul. Petrovka, 5. Metro «Kuznetsky Most», Tel.: + 7 (495) 258-2828.

CHAUMET. Watches & Jewelry. Red Square, 3, GUM, 1 line, 1 floor. Metro «Okhotny Ryad». Tel.: + 7 (495) 620-3022

FREYWILLE. Watches&Jewelry. Red Square, 3, GUM, 3 line, 1 floor. Metro «Okhotny Ryad». Tel.: + 7 (495) 620-3272

ALBERTA FERRETTI. Women, Accessories. Red Square, 3, GUM, 1-2 line, 1 floor. Metro «Okhotny Ryad». Tel.: + 7 (495) 620-3287

BALDININI. Footwear, Accessories. Red Square, 3, GUM, 1 line, 2 floor. Metro «Okhotny Ryad». Tel.: + 7 (495) 777-2386

ERMANNO SCERVINO. Women, Men, Accessories, Footwear. Red Square, 3, GUM, 1 line, 1 floor. Tel.: + 7 (495) 620-3294

ETRO. Women, Men, Accessories, Footwear. Red Square, 3, GUM, 1 line, 1-2 floor. Metro «Okhotny Ryad». + 7 (495) 620-3370

FRATELLI ROSSETTI. Footwear, Accessories. Red Square, 3, GUM, 1 line, 2 floor. Metro «Okhotny Ryad». Tel.: + 7 (495) 620-3219

Alberta Ferretti
地址：库兹涅茨克桥路10
电话号码：+ 7 (495) 623-6829.

Boucheron
地址：彼得罗夫卡街12
电话号码：+ 7 (495) 363-6242.

De Beers
地址：彼得罗夫卡街11
电话号码：+ 7 (926) 571-1118.

Ermanno Schervino
地址：库兹涅茨克桥路10
电话号码.: + 7 (495) 624-2782.

Marina Rinaldi
地址：库兹涅茨克桥路10
电话号码.: + 7 (495) 624-2782.

Moschino
地址：库兹涅茨克桥路10
电话号码.: + 7 (495) 660-0550.

Paul Smith
地址：库兹涅茨克桥路10
电话号码.: + 7 (495) 660-0550.

Roger Duduis
地址：彼得罗夫卡街5
电话号码: 7 (495) 258-2828.

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手表和珠宝
地址: 斯托莱什尼科夫小巷15
电话号码: + 7 (495) 933-3124
营业时间: 每天11: 00- 22: 00.

萨瓦托·菲拉格慕 (男女服装/配件)
地址: 斯托莱什尼科夫小巷18
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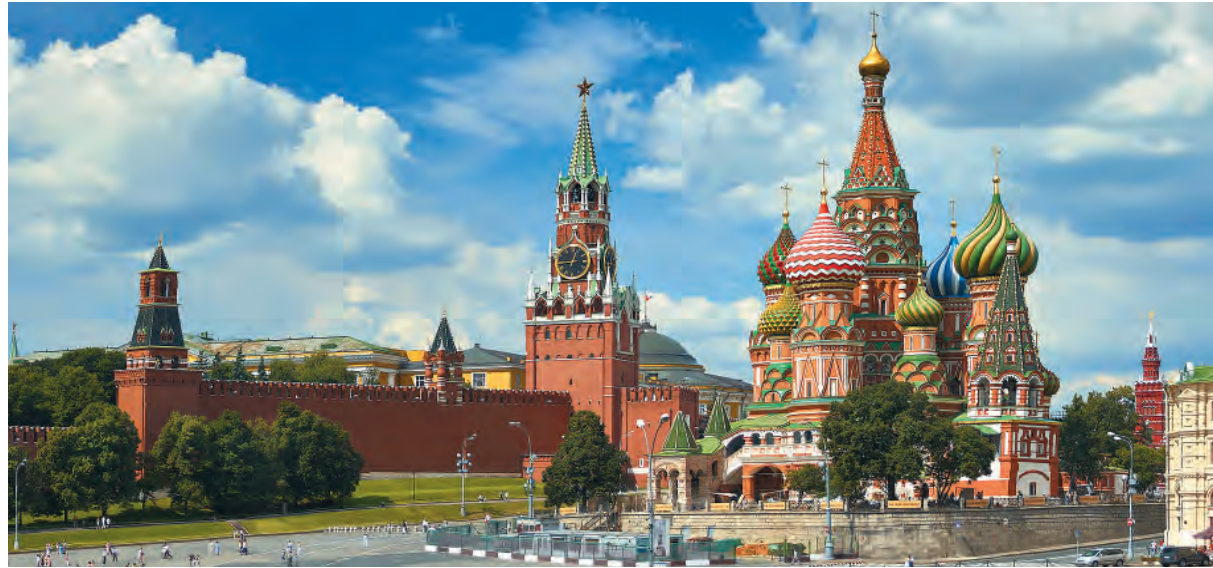
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The Moscow Kremlin

Is the main socio-political and historical-artistic complex of the city, and the official residence of the President of RF. The area was first settled in the Bronze Age (2nd millennium BC). In 1990 the Kremlin was included in the UNESCO List of the World Heritage sites.

克里姆林宫

克里姆林宫是一组建筑群，是俄罗斯主要艺术和历史中心，也是总统府的所在地。：克里姆林宫组成的建筑物建于青铜时代(公元前二世纪)。1990年，克里姆林宫被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。



Arbat street

Extends from Arbat Gates Square to Smolensky Square. Located between Prechistenka Street and Novy Arbat Street. It was named after Orbat — the name of the area located to the west of the Kremlin. The Arbat was pedestrianised in 1986. You can find the Russian Alley of Stars here.

阿尔巴特大街

阿尔巴特街是莫斯科市中心的一条著名步行街，这条大街的起点是阿尔巴特大门广场，大街的末尾是斯摩棱斯克广场，大街位于Prechistinka路和新阿尔巴特大街的之间。关于这街名的由来，阿尔巴特是以前位于克里姆林宫西边的地区。把这个地区变成步行街的计划是1974-1986制定的。俄罗斯“明星林荫道”也位于阿尔巴特大街。



The Cathedral of Christ the Savior

Was built in the 1990s, and is a reconstruction of a 19th century cathedral. The cathedral is the collective cenotaph of the soldiers of the Russian Imperial Army, who died in the war with Napoleon. On the walls of the cathedral are inscribed the names of officers who fell in the Patriotic War of 1812 and the Overseas campaigns of 1797-1806 and 1814-1815.

基督救世主大教堂

苏联解体前夕，俄国东正教会接到许多要求重建救世主大教堂的请愿。1990年，在救世主大教堂原址举行了重建奠基仪式。大教堂是俄罗斯帝国陆军士兵的集体纪念碑，他们在与拿破仑的战争中牺牲了。教堂墙上刻着在1812年卫国战争和1797-1806年及1814-1815年海外战役中阵亡官兵的名字。



Zaryadye Park

Zaryadye Park is the just opened park in the historical centre of Moscow. It is located on the territory with an area of 13 hectares between Kitaygorodsky Proezd, Varvarka street, Moskvoretskaya embankment and connects the pedestrian part of Kitay-Gorod with the Kremlin. In the park there were reconstructed four landscape zones of Russia: tundra, steppe, forest and swamp. The zones go down as terraces from the upper level to the lower level from north-east to south-west, intersect and overlap. In the park there are Big Hall of Philharmony, a hotel, historical monuments and museums, including nine churches, and an archeological site museum.

扎里亚季耶公园

扎里亚季耶公园正式开办于2017年，它位于莫斯科的一个历史中心。面积为13公顷，在中国城街、瓦尔瓦里夫卡街、莫斯科沃列茨卡亚沿岸街之间。扎里亚季耶公园连接着中国城街的人行道和克里姆林宫。公园里有俄罗斯的四种植物环境：寒地、草原、森林、沼泽。这些景观以凉台形式从地段的高处下来到最底部，从东北下来到西南，相交、层层堆积。



Poklonnaya Hill

Poklonnaya hill (bow-down hill) is the razed hill in the Western part of Moscow, located between the rivers Setun and Filka. For the first time it was mentioned in chronicles describing the war between the Grand Duchy of Moscow and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. On May 9th, 1995, the Victory Park was opened here. It is one of the largest war memorials in Russia and in the world.

俯首山

俯首山位于莫斯科西边行政区，在谢通河和菲利卡河之间。第一次提到俯首山是在一本叫《贝霍韦茨的编年史》的书里（16世纪）。这本书描述了立陶宛大公国和莫斯科大公国之间的战事。1995年5月9号为了庆祝伟大胜利50周年，在俯首山开办了胜利公园。



Moscow Zoo

The Moscow Zoo was founded in 1864. It is one of the oldest zoos in Europe, the fourth by area in Russia. It is in the Top 10 by the number of visitors in the world. It has a collection of more than one thousand animal species with more than 5,000 animals. The Zoo is located close to the Garden Ring between Bolshaya Gruzinskaya and Zoological streets. The main entrance is located on the crossroad of Krasnaya Presnya and Bolshaya Gruzinskaya streets, close to the Barrikadnaya and Krasnopresnenskaya metro stations.

莫斯科动物园

莫斯科动物园建立于1864年，这是欧洲历史上最悠久的动物园之一。按照面积，在俄罗斯动物园中排名第四，仅次于雅罗斯拉夫尔动物园，顿河罗斯托夫动物园和新西伯利亚动物园之后。莫斯科动物园排名世界公园参观人数前十位。动物园有一千多种动物，5千多种植物。动物园位于莫斯科小环附近，在红普列斯尼亚街、大格鲁吉亚街、动物学街之间。入口在红普列斯尼亚街和大格鲁吉亚街的十字路口，离街垒地铁站和克拉斯诺普内斯卡亚地铁站很近。



Central Park of Culture and Recreation (Gorky Park)

Was founded on August 12th, 1928. In 1932 it was named after Maxim Gorky. The major architect was the famous Konstantin Melnikov, who created the lay-out of the park (from the entrance to Neskuchny Garden) in the 1920s.

莫斯科高尔基中央文化休闲公园

高尔基中央文化休闲公园，于1928年8月12日开业。1932年以高尔基名字命名。20世纪20年代，展览会重建，中央公园是由纳斯库赤尼花园和邻近的麻雀山两部分构成。俄罗斯著名的先锋派艺术家-康斯坦丁·梅尔尼科夫对其进行重建与修复。在中央公园的入口是凯旋门形状的大门，旁边就是科里亚半大街和列宁格勒大街。



VDNKH

Vystavka Dostizheniy Narodnogo Khozyaystva (VDNKh) (Exhibition of Achievements of National Economy), is a permanent general-purpose trade show and amusement park in Moscow. Between 1991 and 2014 it was also called the All-Russia Exhibition Centre. It is one of the 50 top large Exhibition centres in the world. The area of the park is 317 sq. m. The area of the pavilions is 134 000 sq.m. In 2015 it was chosen as the best congress and exhibition centre in Russia.

国经成就展

全称是国民经济成就展览馆。1992-2014 年是全俄展览中心。是世界五十个最大展览馆之一。占地面积317公顷，展馆总面积13万4千平方米。国经成就展有三个作用：博物馆，展览馆，康乐官。2015年国经成就展荣获了俄罗斯最好展览会称号。



Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin Mary

This major Roman Catholic church in Russia serves as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Moscow. The cathedral holds services in a variety of languages, as well as Tridentine Masses, and services based on an Armenian Rite. It also hosts youth events, catechetical courses, and fundraising concerts of organ, church, and classical music.

圣母玛利亚圣灵大教堂

这座位于俄罗斯的最重要的罗马天主教堂是莫斯科罗马天主教的代表建筑。大教堂为天主教徒群众提供各种语言服务，以及以亚美尼亚仪式为大众服务，还可承办青年活动，问答式课程以及风琴、教派和古典音乐慈善音乐会。



Kremlin at Izmailovo

The cultural and entertainment complex of wooden structures is styled after the Russian wooden architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. The complex was built between 1998 and 2007 on the premises of the Izmailovo Estate. Today it houses seven museums and exhibition venues, including the Museum of Russian Folk Toys and the Museum of the History of the Russian Fleet.

伊兹麦洛娃克里姆林宫

木制结构的文化和娱乐建筑群采用16和17世纪的俄罗斯木结构建筑风格，该建筑群于1998年至2007年间在伊兹麦洛娃玫瑰庄园建造。现在，它拥有七个博物馆和展览场地，包括俄罗斯民间玩具博物馆和俄罗斯舰队历史博物馆。



Red Square

The main square of Moscow extends along the Kremlin's north-eastern wall. It is home to the so-called Lobnoye Mesto, the Statue of Minin and Pozharsky, the Lenin Mausoleum, and the necropolis by the Kremlin wall. The square's northern side is occupied by the State Historical Museum and the Kazan Cathedral, on its southern side is the Pokrovsky Cathedral, commonly known as the Cathedral of Saint Basil.

红场

红场是莫斯科的主广场，位于克里姆林宫的东北方向。红场包括著名的罗波诺耶梅斯托、米宁和波扎尔斯基雕像、列宁陵墓以及克里姆林宫墓地。广场的北侧是国家历史博物馆和喀山大教堂，南侧是波克罗夫斯基大教堂，俗称圣巴西尔大教堂。



Tsaritsyno

The Tsaritsyno Palace Museum and Park Reserve, located in the south of Moscow, was founded by the order of Catherine the Great in 1776. Tsaritsyno is a major monument of the so-called Russian Gothic style. It is the largest pseudo-Gothic structure of the 18th century in all of Europe, and the only palace complex executed in this style.

察里津

察里津故宫博物馆和公园保护区位于莫斯科南部。1776年，由凯瑟琳大帝下令建立。察里津是俄罗斯风格建筑的主要遗址，是欧洲18世纪所有建筑物中最大的哥特式建筑，也是这种风格中唯一的宫殿建筑群。



Vorobyovy Gory (Sparrow Hills)

The Sparrow Hills is one of the most scenic areas in Moscow. Located on the high right bank of the Moskva River, the site affords a most picturesque view of the city and river, and often becomes a venue for spectacular shows. Along with Red Square and the Moscow Kremlin, the Sparrow Hills are regarded as one of the most important landmarks of the Russian capital.

沃罗比约夫山（麻雀山）

麻雀山是莫斯科风景最秀丽的地区之一，位于莫斯科河的右岸，在那可以欣赏到城市和河流最美丽的景色，并且那里经常举办盛大的演出，麻雀山与红场和莫斯科的克里姆林宫一起被认为是俄罗斯首都最重要的地标之一。



Ostankino Tower

This television and radio tower is located next to the Ostankino TV Center. Upon its completion in 1967, the 540.1-meter tower was the tallest tower in the world. It currently remains the tallest free-standing structure in Europe, and is the 11th tallest in the world. There is a restaurant at a height of 328-334 m, and two viewing platforms at heights of 337 and 340 m respectively.

奥斯坦金诺塔

这座电视塔和无线电塔位于奥斯坦金诺电视中心旁边，这座塔楼于1967年竣工，高达540.1米，是世界上最高的塔楼，目前它仍然是欧洲最高的独立建筑，也是世界上第十一高的建筑。塔上有一个餐厅，位于328至334米处，还有两个观景台，高度分别为337米和340米。



Kolomenskoye

The site of the former country residence and patrimonial estate of grand princes and czars is now part of the Moscow State United Art, Historical, Architectural, Landscape and Nature Museum and Reserve. Here, the Church of the Icon of Our Lady of Kazan houses the icon of the Mother of God, one of the most venerated icons in today's Russia, known as the Holy Protectress of Russia.

卡洛明斯克庄园

这里曾是前国家元首的府邸，也是王子、沙皇的遗产。现在是莫斯科国家艺术、历史、建筑、自然博物馆和保护区的一部分。在这里，喀山圣母教堂是上帝之母的象征，是现在俄罗斯最受尊敬的标志性建筑之一，被称为俄罗斯的神圣保护者。



Novodevichiy Convent

This Russian Orthodox Convent was founded in 1524 by Grand Prince Vasily III of Moscow. The convent's architectural ensemble took shape between the 16th and 17th centuries, and since then has remained intact. As an exceptional example of the Moscow Baroque style, it was proclaimed a property of all mankind and taken under UNESCO's protection.

新圣女修道院

这座俄罗斯东正教修道院于1524年由莫斯科的瓦西里三世大王子下令建立。修道院建于16到17世纪之间，之后一直保持完整。作为莫斯科巴洛克风格的一个典型建筑，它被认为是全人类的财产，并受到联合国教科文组织的保护。



Kremlin Museums

The Kremlin Museums are located on the most important museum site of Moscow, the Kremlin Hill. The history of their creation, evolution, and activities is almost three centuries long.

The Kremlin Museums, officially known as the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum and Heritage Site, comprise the Armory Chamber and the architectural ensemble of Cathedral Square, consisting of the Assumption, Archangel and Annunciation cathedrals, the Church of Laying Our Lady's Holy Robe, the Patriarch's Palace, the Ivan the Great Bell Tower, and also the exhibition halls in the Assumption Belfry and in the One-Pillar Chamber of the Patriarch's Palace.

As part of the world's historical and art heritage, the architectural ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square is on the UNESCO List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites.

克里姆林宫博物馆

克里姆林宫位于克里姆林宫山——是莫斯科最重要的博物馆遗址。克里姆林宫的建立、发展和修复的历史几乎长达三个世纪。

克里姆林宫，原名为莫斯科克里姆林宫国家历史文化博物馆遗址，由兵器库和教堂广场建筑群组成，包括圣母升天教堂、天使报喜教堂、圣母领报主教教堂、多棱宫和伊凡大帝钟楼，以及圣母升天钟楼和多棱宫里的展区。

作为世界历史和艺术遗产的一部分，莫斯科克里姆林宫和红场的建筑被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录中。



Historical Museum

For nearly a century and a half the magnificent building of the State Historical Museum has been one of the most attractive sights of Moscow's Red Square. Built between 1875 and 1883 as a depository for national treasures, the museum now houses priceless artifacts of archeology, numismatics, and early booklore, also weapons, household objects, and works of fine and applied arts.

In 1986, the museum was closed for reconstruction. In 1997, eleven halls on the first floor welcomed visitors, who could now see the expositions of artifacts dating from ancient times up to the 12th century. The latest exposition embraces exhibits dating to the beginning of the 20th century. Today the museum lives an eventful, exciting life with grand plans for further development as well as exhibition and educational activities.

历史博物馆

近一个半世纪以来，国家历史博物馆的宏伟建筑一直是莫斯科红场上最吸引人的景点之一。这座博物馆建于1875年至1883年间，是国家宝藏的储藏地，现在博物馆里收藏着许多文物，包括珍贵的考古、钱币、早期书籍、武器、家居用品以及美术和实用艺术作品。

1986年，博物馆因重建而关闭。1997年，一楼的11个大厅向游客开放。参观者可以看到从古代12世纪以来的文物展览，最近的展览可以追溯到20世纪初。如今，这座博物馆焕发出了勃勃生机，不仅拥有进一步发展的宏伟计划，还开展了许多展览和教育活动。



Museum ‘Bunker-42’, an antinuclear shelter, available to visit, 5th Kotelnicheskyy Pereulok, 11, metro Taganskaya. Guidepost – a three-story yellow mansion, green gates with a red star. Available to visitors aged 8 and older; guided tours only. Open 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

42号地堡博物馆是一个反核地堡，面向大众开放，位于第五科捷利尼胡同，11栋楼，塔甘斯卡雅地铁站。地标是一个3层的黄色独栋建筑，绿色的大门上有一个红色的星星。8岁以上的人只能作为旅游团的成员可以参观。开放时间为10:00至21:00



We invite you to visit the museum and history complex ‘Bunker-42’, located in the very heart of Moscow, near the Taganskaya metro station. This unique site is the world’s only underground air-raid shelter sitting at a depth of 65 meters. Years ago it was home to a secret military headquarters. Today it houses a museum dedicated to the years of the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States, also an entertainment area and a restaurant of Soviet and European cuisines. Its huge underground floor-space and exceptional architecture make it possible to arrange individual and group excursions around one of the former top-secret Soviet military sites.

我们邀请您参观位于莫斯科市中心塔甘斯卡雅地铁站附近的历史性的建筑群即42号地堡博物馆。这是一个独特的工程 - 世界上唯一的地下掩体，位于地下65米。它曾经是一个秘密的军事总部。现在这里是一个专门介绍苏联和美国冷战时期的博物馆，有一个休闲娱乐区和一个提供苏联和欧洲美食的餐厅。巨大的地下空间和不寻常的建筑允许个人和团体可以参观的苏联曾经的秘密军事设施之一。

Phones / 电话:
+ 7(499) 703-44-55; + 7(985) 790-00-82

Email / 电子邮件: zakaz@bunker42.com

Tretyakov Gallery

This historical building once housed the collection belonging to Pavel Tretyakov. Tretyakov supported many artists financially by buying many of their paintings. In the late 1850s the collection was enriched with many outstanding works. In 1860, Pavel Tretyakov wrote a will: “I leave one hundred and fifty thousand silver rubles for creation of an art museum or public picture gallery in Moscow...” In 1881, the gallery was opened to the general public. Eleven years later Tretyakov presented it to the city of Moscow as a gift. Today the gallery boasts over 180,000 works of art from the 11th through the early 20th century. It includes such masterpieces of world significance as Andrey Rublyov’s *Trinity* and Alexander Ivanov’s *The Appearance of Christ Before the People*.

特列季亚科夫博物馆

这座历史建筑曾经收藏了帕维尔·特列季亚科夫的藏品。特列季亚科夫通过购买许多艺术家的画作为他们提供经济上的支持，在19世纪50年代后期，他收藏了许多杰出的作品。1860年，帕维尔·特列季亚科夫写了一份遗嘱：我将留下15万卢布，用于莫斯科艺术博物馆和公共画廊的建造。11年后，特列季亚科夫把所有藏品作为礼物送给了莫斯科市。如今，这家画廊拥有超过18万件从11世纪到20世纪初的艺术品，包括安德烈·鲁布列夫的《三位一体》和亚历山大·伊万诺夫的《基督在人民面前的显现》等具有世界意义的杰作。



Fall-Winter 2023/2024 • 秋冬2023/2024

MUSEUMS / 博物馆

Armory Chamber

The museum’s collection is based on the high-value artifacts that were preserved for centuries in the czar’s treasury and the Patriarch’s sacristy. Some of the objects were executed in the Kremlin workshops, others were donated as gifts by foreign embassies. The Armory contains ancient State regalia, including ceremonial royal garments and coronation attire, also vestments of the hierarchs of the Russian Orthodox Church, a major collection of gold- and silverware made by Russian craftsmen, West European decorative silverware, monuments of weapon craftsmanship, a collection of carriages, and items of the ceremonial horse harness. The museum also features some 4,000 monuments of decorative and applied arts of Russia and European and Eastern countries from the 4th to the early 20th century.

兵器馆

其主要藏品是几个世纪中沙皇国库和东正教牧首圣器室中保存的珍贵物品。这些珍品一部分有克里姆林宫的能工巧匠制作，另外一部分由外国使馆赠予。兵器库收藏有古代的国家权杖，其中有皇室节日服装和加冕礼服、俄罗斯东正教主教法衣，还有大量俄罗斯古代工匠打造的金银制品、西欧白银工艺品，以及武器精品、皇家车夫和庆典用马具。馆中陈列着约4千件公元4世纪到20世纪初的手工艺品，分别来自俄罗斯、欧洲和东方各国。



Diamond Treasury

The Diamond Treasury Exhibition opened in 1967 on the grounds of the Moscow Kremlin. The exposition is a structural department of the Russian State Depository for Precious Metals. The Diamond Treasury houses a collection of unique nuggets of precious metals and stones of high historical and artistic value, and also a collection of rare jewelry and other objects made from precious metals and stones. The Diamond Treasury boasts one of the world’s most significant and largest collections, and is the most valuable part of the State Fund. The Treasury’s most remarkable exhibits include the gigantic spinel (398.72 carats), set in the Great Imperial Crown of Russia, the gigantic Ceylonese sapphire (258.18 carats), the gigantic olive-green chrysolite (192.6 carats), and the Orlov Diamond (some 189 carats), mounted in the Imperial Scepter.

钻石馆

钻石馆展览会于1967年在克里姆林宫开放。这个展览是俄罗斯国家贵重物品保管局的一个组织机构。钻石馆---这里是具有历史和艺术价值的独特的贵金属和宝石的集合体，也是珍稀的贵金属和宝石的集合体。钻石馆的藏品是世界上最重要和最大的资源之一，是国家基金最著名宝库的组成部分。钻石馆最突出的展品之一是由镶嵌在王冠顶端的巨大的红色尖晶石(398.72克拉)、斯里兰卡蓝宝石(258.18克拉)、橄榄绿色的贵橄榄石、“奥尔洛夫”钻石(约189克拉)组成的皇帝权杖。



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Pushkin Museum

The Pushkin State Museum of the History of Arts in Moscow is the museum of foreign art founded in 1912 by Professor Ivan Tsvetaev of Moscow University. The museum's building was designed by Roman Klein after an ancient Greek temple in the neoclassical style. Initially the museum was meant to serve as an educational establishment but after the revolutionary events of 1917 it was transformed into the State Museum of Fine Arts. In 1937, the museum acquired the name of Alexander Pushkin in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the poet's death. In 1991, the Pushkin Museum was listed among the objects of special value in the cultural heritage of the Russian people. As of 2018, the museum's exposition features over 700,000 artifacts dating from various historical periods.

普希金博物馆

莫斯科普希金国家艺术博物馆是1912年由莫斯科大学的伊凡·茨维塔耶夫教授创办的外国艺术博物馆。博物馆的建筑是由罗马克莱因根据古希腊新古典主义风格的寺庙而设计的。最初，建这座博物馆的目的是将其作为一个教育机构，但在1917年的革命事件之后，它被改造成国家艺术馆。1937年，为了纪念诗人亚历山大普希金逝世100周年，博物馆就以他的名字命名。1991年，普希金博物馆被列入俄罗斯人民文化遗产中具有特殊价值的文物。截至2018年，博物馆展区展出了70多万件不同历史时期的文物。



Museum of Modern Art

This first state-run museum in Russia concentrates exclusively on the art of the 20th and 21st centuries. The museum was opened on December 15, 1999, with the support of the Moscow Government and Moscow's Cultural Department. Its founding director, Zurab Tsereteli, contributed his personal collection of over 2,000 works by prominent 20th-century artists, which laid the foundation of the museum. Today on display is one of the most representative collections of the national art of the 20th century, mostly works by Russian artists. The collection also includes works by outstanding foreign masters, among them Pablo Picasso, Giorgio de Chirico, Salvador Dali, Henri Rousseau and Francoise Gilot.

现代艺术博物馆

这是俄罗斯的第一家国家博物馆，专门展出20世纪和21世纪的艺术作品。该博物馆于1999年12月15日在莫斯科政府和莫斯科文化部的支持下向群众开放。博物馆的创始人祖拉布·塞雷特利贡献了他个人收藏的2000多件20世纪杰出艺术家的作品，为博物馆的馆藏奠定了基础。现在展出的都是20世纪最具代表性的国家艺术收藏品，大部分是俄罗斯艺术家的作品。这些藏品也包括一些杰出的外国大师的作品，例如巴勃罗毕加索、乔治德基里科、萨尔瓦多达利、亨利卢梭和弗朗索瓦吉乐的的作品。



Bolshoi Theater

The State Academic Bolshoi Theater is one of the biggest and most renowned opera and ballet theaters both in Russia and in the world. The complex of its buildings is located on Theater Square. The theater, its museum, and the building of its historical stage have the status of a cultural heritage site of the Russian people.

The theater comprises the ballet and opera companies, the Bolshoi Orchestra, and the Stage-Wind Orchestra. On November 29, 2002, the first night of Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Snow Maiden" inaugurated the Bolshoi New Stage. During the extensive restoration of the Main Stage, lasting from 2005 through 2011, all of the Bolshoi opera and ballet productions were held on the New Stage. Today, the New Stage hosts both Bolshoi productions and guest performances by Russian and foreign companies.

莫斯科大剧院

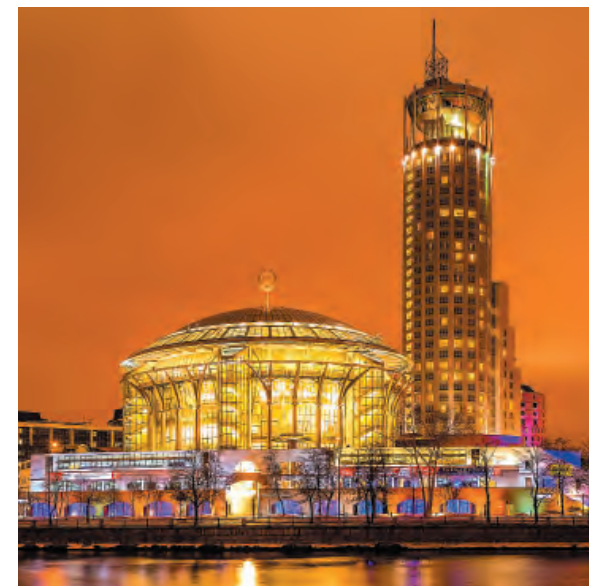
莫斯科大剧院是俄罗斯和世界上最大、最著名的歌剧和芭蕾舞剧院之一，建筑群位于剧院广场。剧院、博物馆和表演的舞台都是俄罗斯人民的文化遗产。剧院由芭蕾舞团和歌剧公司、莫斯科大剧院管弦乐队和舞台管乐团组成。2002年11月29日，里姆斯基-柯萨科夫歌剧《雪女》的首演拉开了大剧院新舞台演出的序幕。从2005年到2011年，在舞台重建期间，所有的歌剧和芭蕾舞演出都在新舞台上进行。如今，新舞台既有莫斯科大剧院的演出，也有俄罗斯和外国公司的客座演出。

House of Music (Moscow International Performing Arts Center)

The Moscow International House of Music (MMDM) is one of the major philharmonic complexes in both Russia and the world, and a multifunctional cultural center with the mission of promoting contemporary performing arts. The House's three halls, Svetlanov, Chamber, and Theater, and the stage of its summer patio (the Music Terrace) host daily performances by Russian and foreign symphony orchestras, chamber ensembles, solo instrumental performers, opera singers and ballet dancers, also theater, jazz, variety, and folk companies, international forums and festivals, meet-the-artist events and presentations, festive shows and conferences. The complex is located on the Kosmodamianskaya Embankment on the Moskva River, and is the principal element of the greater Krasnye Kholmy (Red Hills) architectural ensemble.

音乐之家 (莫斯科国际艺术中心)

莫斯科国际音乐之家(莫斯科国际音乐之家)是俄罗斯、也是世界上最重要的音乐综合场馆之一，也是一个多功能文化中心，它的使命是促进俄罗斯现代表演艺术的发展。音乐之家包括三个大厅：斯韦特拉诺夫、议院和剧院以及夏季露台（音乐露台）的舞台，主要承办俄罗斯和外国的交响乐团、室内乐团、独奏乐器演员、歌剧歌手和芭蕾舞演员日常的演出活动，包括戏剧、爵士乐、杂耍，国际论坛和节日，会见艺术家的活动和介绍，展览和会议等，该建筑群位于莫斯科河上的暗流地带，是红山建筑设计的主要元素。



Tchaikovsky Concert Hall

The Tchaikovsky Concert Hall of the Moscow State Academic Philharmonic Society was opened in 1940. The inauguration was timed to coincide with the centenary of Tchaikovsky's birth. Today the Hall lends its stage to music festivals, academic music concerts, and various stage productions. It runs annually about 300 concerts, which are attended by over 350,000 spectators. The auditorium incorporates stalls, three amphitheatres, and two balconies. The stage is half circled by 1,505 seats. The Tchaikovsky Concert Hall is home to the Academic Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic, the Igor Moiseev Ensemble of Popular Dance, the Pyatnitsky Russian Folk Chorus, the Nikolai Osipov Orchestra of Folk Instruments, and some other companies. The building also houses the Moscow Philharmonic Chamber Hall.

柴可夫斯基音乐厅

柴可夫斯基音乐厅 莫斯科国立爱乐协会的柴可夫斯基音乐厅于1940年对外开放，揭幕仪式恰逢柴可夫斯基诞辰一百周年。现在，音乐厅为音乐节、专业的音乐会和各种舞台制作提供了舞台，每年都举办约300场音乐会，有超过350,000名观众观看演出。礼堂包括正厅的前排座位，三个露天剧场和两个包厢，舞台被1,505个座位以半圆的形式围绕在中间。柴可夫斯基音乐厅可为莫斯科爱乐学术交响乐团、流行舞蹈的亚历山德罗维奇乐团、俄罗斯民间合唱团、民间乐器管弦乐团以及一些其他公司的演出提供舞台，此外还设有莫斯科爱乐音乐厅。



Tchaikovsky Conservatory

The Moscow State Tchaikovsky Conservatory, one of the leading higher education music institutions in Russia and the world, was founded in 1866. The project was initiated by the prominent Russian pianist and composer Nikolai Rubinstein and his cofounder, Prince Nikolai Trubetskoy.

The Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory is one of the largest and most renowned concert venues in both Russia and the world. The hall can accommodate 1,737 guests.

柴可夫斯基音乐学院

莫斯科国立柴可夫斯基音乐学院成立于1866年，是俄罗斯乃至世界领先的高等教育音乐学院之一，由俄罗斯著名钢琴家兼作曲家尼古拉·鲁宾斯坦和联合创始人尼古拉·特鲁贝茨科伊王子创立而成。莫斯科音乐学院的大厅是俄罗斯也是世界上最大、最著名的音乐场馆之一，该大厅可容纳1737名客人。

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theater

The Moscow Academic Music Theater named after Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko has a history dating from December, 1918.

In the early days of the theater, the stage directors Konstantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko encouraged singers and dancers of the Bolshoi Theater to contribute to their productions. Stanislavsky even ran classes in the Bolshoi Opera Studio on a regular basis until, in 1920, the Studio split from the Bolshoi.

The theater that we see today took shape in 1941, after it had merged with the Music Studio of the Moscow Art Theater run by Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko. The Theater became a “laboratory” for creating new operas and ballets, and a venue for collaboration with contemporary composers.

斯坦尼斯拉夫斯基和涅米罗维奇-丹青柯音乐剧院

以斯坦尼斯拉夫斯基和涅米罗维奇-丹青柯命名的莫斯科学术音乐剧院的历史可以追溯到1918年12月。剧院的早期阶段，舞台导演康斯坦丁·斯坦尼斯拉夫斯基和弗拉基米尔·涅米罗维奇-丹青柯鼓励莫斯科大剧院的歌手和舞者为他们作品做出贡献，斯坦尼斯拉夫斯基甚至还定期在歌剧院开办讲习班，直到1920年演播室从莫斯科大剧院中分离出来。

我们今天看到的剧院是与弗拉基米尔·内米罗维奇-丹琴科经营的莫斯科艺术剧院音乐工作室合并后于1941年成立的，剧院成为创作新歌剧和芭蕾舞剧的“实验室”，也是当代作曲家进行合作的场所。



10 RUSSIAN DISHES • 10道俄罗斯菜肴



Borsch — a meat soup with vegetables, including beetroot as an indispensable ingredient, the juice of which gives the soup its red color. Served with sour cream.

罗宋汤是一种带有蔬菜的肉汤，其中甜菜是必须的，它的汁液使汤呈现红色。与酸奶油一起食用。



Rassolnik — a thick meat soup with the addition of barley and salted cucumbers. Often cooked from calf's kidneys.

加腌黄瓜的肉汤是一种带有大麦和酸黄瓜的浓肉汤。它通常是用小牛肉肾脏做的。



Schi — a cabbage soup, often based on meat stock. The wide variety of schi soups includes green schi with sorrel or nettle instead of cabbage, and sour schi with sauerkraut.

白菜汤是一种用圆白菜制成的汤，通常以肉汤为基础。有许多种类，包括用野菠菜或荨麻代替卷心菜做的青菜汤，以及用酸菜做的酸菜汤。



Uha — a clear fish soup, sometimes with the addition of potatoes, carrots, millet or other grains.

(鲜) 鱼汤是一种清澈的鱼汤，有时加入土豆、小米或其他谷物和胡萝卜。

Vareniki — boiled dough dumplings with fillings. Fillings include potatoes, pumpkin, cottage cheese, sour cherries. Vareniki stuffed with meat or fish are known as pelmeni.

煮饺是带馅的面团，在水中煮熟。馅料可以是土豆、南瓜、奶渣或樱桃。有肉或鱼的也叫饺子。



18+



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10 RUSSIAN DISHES • 10道俄罗斯菜肴



Kotleti — products made from ground meat, fish, or vegetables, usually shaped into round or oval patties, and fried in a coating of breadcrumbs.

肉饼是用碎肉、鱼或蔬菜块，包裹面包屑炸制。一般是椭圆形或者圆形的。



Kasha — liquid, thick, or crumbly porridge made with different grains and boiled in water or milk. Cooked buckwheat is very popular as a side dish.

粥是由不同的谷物在水或牛奶中煮成的流质的、粘稠或松散的菜肴。荞麦粥是一道受欢迎的配菜。



Blini — Russian pancakes made from leavened wheat batter and panfried. Served hot with sour cream or melted butter, also with caviar, salted (smoked) fish, and any topping as desired.

薄饼 — 俄罗斯煎饼是用流质的小麦酵母面团在煎锅中烘烤而成。热的时候配上溶化的黄油或酸奶油。也可以与鱼子酱、盐渍（熏制）鱼和其他你喜欢的配菜一起食用。

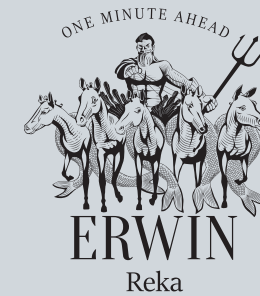


Pirozhok — a medium-sized patty made from yeast-leavened, unfermented, or laminated dough with a filling. Patties are baked or deep-fried. They can be round, oval, or triangular. The most popular fillings include meat, mushrooms, fish, cabbage, potatoes, rice, egg with green onions.

馅饼是一小块酵母的、死面的或酥皮的面团，里面有馅。饼是在烤箱中烘烤或油炸的。饼可以是圆形、椭圆形或三角形的。常用的配料包括肉、蘑菇、鱼、卷心菜、土豆、米、鸡蛋和葱。

Pechatny pryanik — the “printed” gingerbread cookie is baked using a special gingerbread dough with the addition of honey and spices. Nuts, candied fruit, resins, and fruit or berry jam are also often added to enrich the flavor of the product. The gingerbread cookie most often looks like a square, round, or oval plate slightly convex in the middle. On the upper part there is usually an inscription or a simple drawing, and often a coat of confectionery sugar glaze is on the top.

状元饼是一种用特殊的姜饼面团加上蜂蜜和香料烤制而成的糕点。通常会加入坚果、蜜饯、葡萄干、水果或浆果果酱以增加风味。通常看起来像一个中间略微凸起的盘子，呈长方形、圆形或椭圆形，通常上面有题词或简单的图画，通常在上面有一层甜甜的糖衣。



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SHAGAL, Author's, European, Avant-garde, 70, Zemlyanoy Val, Tel. +7 495 777 13 51, Taganskaya, Every day from 6:30 till 23:00

P-SQUARE BAR, European and Russian cuisine, Tverskaya street, 22, Tel. +7 495 787-88-87, Tverskaya, Pushkinskaya, Chekhovskaya, Mayakovskaya, Mon-Fri 08:00 - 23:00, Sat-Sun 10:00 - 23:00

MAFFEO, LOBBY BAR, Russian, European, Asian cuisine, 16 Vilgelma Pika Str., Tel. +7 495 139 18 18, Metro Botanicheskiy Sad, Daily, 08.00-23.00

FILINI, Italian and international cuisine, Moscow, 3rd Yamskogo polya street, 26A, +7 495 660 49 00, Belorusskaya metro station. Open daily from 6:30 am to 11 pm

STEAK HOUSE, European and American cuisine, ul. Novy Arbat 32, Tel. +7 (495) 734-70-00, Smolenskaya, Arbatskaya, Barrikadnaya, 12 p.m. - 23 p.m.

MOZART, European cuisine and mediterranean cuisine, Voznesenskiy per. 7, Tel. +7 (495) 981-33-00, Arbatskaya, 12 p.m. - 23 p.m.

CONSERVATORY LOUNGE & BAR, International, Japanese, Armenian, 4 Neglinnaya str., 10 floor, Tel. +7 495 783 1298, Kuznetskiy Most, Lubyanka, Teatrnaya, Okhotniy Ryad, Ploschad Revolyutsii, daily 12 p.m. — 12 a.m.

CAFE ARARAT, Armenian, 4 Neglinnaya str., 1th floor, Tel. +7 495 783 1299, Kuznetskiy Most, Lubyanka, Teatrnaya, Okhotniy Ryad, Ploschad Revolyutsii, Daily, 1 p.m. - 11 p.m.

肉及肉制品 (Meat&more)
俄罗斯的、欧洲的产品
地址: 40波克罗夫卡街 2号
电话: +7 495 229 57 78
地铁站: 库尔斯克站、红门站、清塘站、中国城站24/7

夏卡尔 (Shagal)
特制的、欧洲的、前卫的美食
地址: 土围子70号 地铁站: 塔甘卡站
电话: +7 495 777 13 51
营业时间: 每天6:30-23:00

P-方形酒吧 (P-Square Bar)
欧洲和俄罗斯菜系
地址: 特维斯卡亚街22号 电话: +7 495 787-88-87
地铁站: 特维斯卡亚站、普希金站、契科夫站、马雅科夫斯卡娅站
营业时间: 周一-周五08:00-23:00 周六日10:00-23:00

马菲奥 (Maffeo) 霍尔酒吧
俄罗斯、欧洲和亚洲菜系
地址: 维利格利马皮卡街16号
电话: +7 495 139 18 18
地铁站: 植物园站 营业时间: 每天08:00-23:00

菲力尼 (Filini)
意大利及各国的菜系
地址: 莫斯科 第三驿站街26A
电话: +7 495 660 49 00
地铁站: 白俄罗斯站 营业时间: 上午6:30-下午11:00

牛排馆 (Steak House)
欧洲和美式菜系
地址: 新阿尔巴特大街32号
电话: +7 (495) 734-70-00
地铁站: 斯摩棱斯克站、阿尔巴特斯卡亚站、巴里卡德纳亚站 营业时间: 下午12:00-23:00

莫扎特 (Mozart)
欧洲菜系和地中海菜系
地址: 沃兹涅辛斯基大街7号
电话: +7 (495) 981-33-00
地铁站: 阿尔巴特站 营业时间: 下午12:00-23:00

温室酒吧 (Conservatory Lounge & Bar)
各国、日餐及美餐
地址: 涅格林纳雅街4号10楼 电话: +7 495 783 1298
地铁站: 库兹涅斯克桥站、卢比扬卡站、剧院站、猎人商行站、革命广场站
营业时间: 每天下午12:00—12:00上午

阿拉拉特咖啡馆 (Café Ararat)
美式菜系
地址: 涅格林纳雅街4号1楼
电话: +7 495 783 1299
地铁站: 库兹涅斯克桥站、卢比扬卡站、剧院站、猎人商行站、革命广场站
营业时间: 每天下午01:00—下午11:00

CIHAN TURKISH STEAK & KEBAB
21 NOVIY ARBAT ST.
TEL.: +7 (495) 226 21 21
WA: +7 985 226-21-21

HTTPS://CIHAN.MOSCOW

CIHAN TURKISH STEAK & KEBAB
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ADVERTISING



THE CHOICE OF MEAT IS THE PREROGATIVE OF THE CHEF HIMSELF. CIHAN CUISINE WILL IMPRESS EVEN THOSE, WHO NEVER FELT LIKE A BIG MEAT FAN. BEVERAGES ARE ALSO REFLECTING THE CONCEPT OF THE PROJECT'S AUTHENTICITY: THE BAR MENU INCLUDES BOTH TURKISH COFFEE AND TRADITIONAL LEMONADES.

THE MOSCOW PUBLIC HAS ALREADY FALLEN IN LOVE WITH THE RESTAURANT AT 21 NOVIY ARBAT AND IN SEPTEMBER OF 2022 RESTAURATEUR ARKADY NOVIKOV AND CHEF CIHAN DENIZ OPENED THE SECOND LOCATION AT 21/10 KOMSOMOLSKIY AVENUE WITH ITS CAPACITY FOR 155 GUESTS. DURING SUMMER THE RESTAURANT ALSO HAS A TERRACE FOR 80 GUESTS.

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Stremyanny pereulok, 11

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CAFE KRANZLER, Russian, Asian, European,
ul.Balchug 1, Tel. +7 495 287 2008, Novokuznetskaya,
Mon - Sun 10:00 - 23:00

HERITAGE RESTAURANT, Russian contemporary
cuisine, Leningradsky Ave, 36, Bldg 33, Moscow, 1st floor, Tel.
+7 495 479 1230, Dinamo, Everyday 12:30 p.m. — 11 p.m.

ORIENTAL COCKTAIL BAR, Pan-Asian cuisine,
Leningradsky Ave, 36, Bldg 33, Moscow, 14th floor, Tel.
+7 495 479 1231, Dinamo, Everyday 5 p.m. — 2 a.m.

SAVVA, Modern Russian Cuisine. 2, Teatralniy Proezd,
+7 (499) 501-78-00. Teatralnaya, Ploshad Revolyutsii,
Okhotniy Ryad, 24h / 7 days

O2 LOUNGE, European, 3, Tverskaya St., 12th
floor, Tel.: +7 (495) 225 8181, Okhotny Ryad, Teatralnaya,
Ploshchad Revolyutsii, Sun-Wed: 12:00-0:00,
Thu-Sat: 12:00-02:00

克兰兹勒咖啡馆 (Café Kranzler)
日餐、亚洲菜系、欧洲菜系
地址: 巴尔丘克街1号
电话: +7 495 287 2008 地铁站: 新库兹涅斯克站
营业时间: 周一至周日 10:00-23:00

文物餐厅 (Heritage Restaurant)
日餐及现代菜系
地址: 莫斯科列宁格拉斯基大街36号 33栋1楼
电话: +7 495 479 1230 地铁站: 季纳莫站
营业时间: 每天下午05:00—02:00凌晨

东方鸡尾酒吧 (Oriental Cocktail Bar)
泛亚洲菜系
地址: 莫斯科列宁格拉斯基大街36号 33栋14楼
电话: +7 495 479 1231 地铁站: 季纳莫站
营业时间: 每天下午05:00—02:00凌晨

萨瓦 (Savva)
现代俄餐
地址: 捷阿特阿里纳巷2号
电话: +7 (499) 501-78-00
地铁站: 剧院站、革命广场站、猎人商行站
营业时间: 24小时/7天

O2休息室 (O2 Lounge)
欧餐
地址: 特维斯卡亚街3号12楼
电话: +7 (495) 225 8181
地铁站: 猎人商行站、剧院站、革命广场站
营业时间: 周日-周三12:00-00:00周四-周六12:00-02:00

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CHAMPAGNE BAR, European, 3 Tverskaya St., Tel:
+7 (495) 225 8888, Okhotny Ryad, Teatralnaya, Ploshchad
Revolutsii, Sun-Thu 07:00-23:00, Fri-Sat 16:00-01:00

SARTORIA LAMBERTI, Italian, 3, Tverskaya St., Tel.:
+ 7 (495) 795-00-25, Okhotny Ryad, Teatralnaya,
Ploshchad Revolutsii, Mon-Sun 12:00-00:00

NOVIKOV RESTAURANT & BAR, Pan-Asian, 3,
Tverskaya St., Tel: + 7 (495) 797-57-20, Okhotny Ryad,
Teatralnaya, Ploshchad Revolutsii, Mon-Sun 12:00-00:00

RUSKI, Russian, Moscow-city, 1st Krasnogvardeyski
pr. 21 str. 1, OKO Tower, 85th floor. 354 Exclusive height.
Mo-Thu, Su. 12:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Fri-Sat: 12:00 a.m. -
2:00 a.m. +7(495) 7777 111

BIRDS, Pan-Asian, author's cuisine. Moscow-city, 1st
Krasnogvardeyski pr. 21 str. 1, OKO Tower, 85th floor. 354
Exclusive height. Mo-Thu, Su. 12:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
Fri-Sat: 12:00 a.m. - 5:00 a.m. +7(495) 7777 111

香槟酒吧 (Champagne Bar)
欧洲菜系
地址: 特维斯卡亚街3号 电话: +7 (495) 225 8888
地铁站: 猎人商行站、剧院站、革命广场站
营业时间: 周日-周四 07:00-23:00
周五-周六 16:00-01:00

萨多利娅*兰伯蒂 (Sartoria Lamberti)
意大利餐
地址: 特维斯卡亚街3号 电话: +7 (495) 795-00-25
地铁站: 猎人商行站、剧院站、革命广场站
营业时间: 周一至周日 12:00-00:00

诺维科夫餐厅及酒吧 (Novikov Restaurant & Bar)
泛亚洲餐
地址: 特维斯卡亚街3号 电话: +7 (495) 797-57-20
地铁站: 猎人商行站、剧院站、革命广场站
营业时间: 周一至周日 12:00-00:00

拉斯金 (Ruski)
俄餐
地址: 莫斯科-城市 克拉斯纳戈瓦尔杰伊斯基第一大街
21街1号、OKCO塔第85层 专属高度354米
电话: +7(495) 7777 111
营业时间: 周一至周四、周日上午12:00-下午12:00
周五、周六上午12:00-凌晨02:00

鸟餐厅 (Birds)
泛亚洲餐 专属菜系
地址: 莫斯科-城市 克拉斯纳戈瓦尔杰伊斯基第一大街
21街1号、OKCO塔第85层 专属高度354米
电话: +7(495) 7777 111
营业时间: 周一至周四、周日上午12:00-下午12:00
周五、周六上午12:00-凌晨05:00

Fall-Winter 2023/2024 • 秋冬2023/2024

RESTAURANTS • 餐厅导游表

CIHAN STEAK & KEBAB, Turkish. 3. Ul. Novy
Arbat. Daily: 12:00 - 00:00. Tel.: +7 495 7877588,
+7 495 226 21 21 / Komsomolsky pr., 21/10, Mon.-
Fri.: 12:00 - 00:00. Sat-Sun: 10:00 - 00:00 Tel.: +7 495
2012110, +7 985 2012110

BALZI ROSSI, Mediterranean cuisine.
Kudrinskaya pl. 1 12.00 - 0-00. A.m. Barrikadnaya
+7 (495) 144-74-14

(KU:) Ramen, Japanese cuisine
Smolenskaya str., 8, B. Gruzinskaya Str., 69,
kuramen.ru | @kuramen_moscow

KROMBACHER, German cuisine: 1st Tverskaya-
Yamskaya str., 19. beerkitchen.moscow@

煎牛排和烤肉串 (Cihan steak & kebab)
土耳其餐
地址: 新阿尔巴特大街3号
电话: +7 495 7877588, +7 495 226 21 21
营业时间: 每天12:00-00:00 /
地址: 共青团大街3号 21/10
电话: +7 495 2012110, +7 985 2012110
营业时间: 周一至周五12:00-00:00
周六、日10:00-00:00

红色赛马 (Balzi rossi)
地中海美食
地址: 库德林斯卡娅大街1号
电话: +7 (495) 144-74-14
地铁站: 路障站 营业时间: 下午12:00-00:00

拉面居 ((KU:) Ramen)
日餐
地址: 斯摩棱斯克街8号、B.格鲁津斯卡娅街69号
网址: kuramen.ru @kuramen_moscow

克龙巴赫 (Krombacher) 德餐
地址: 第1特维斯卡亚至亚姆斯卡亚街19号
网址: beerkitchen.moscow@



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ADVERTISING

MUME, Chinese cuisine. Presnenskaya nab 12 East lobby
- 90 floor, +7 (925) 735-90-90

TURANDOT, pan-asian cuisine. Tverskoy blv 26, 12.00-0.00, Metro Tverskaya, +7 (495) 414-31-39

CAFE PUSHKIN, Russian cuisine. Tverskoy blv 26a, Metro Tverskaya. Mon-Wed: 9:00-24:00, Th-Sat: 0:00-24:00, +7 (495) 739-00-33

AURORA LOBBY BAR, International. Petrovka str., 11, tel. +74959371000, metro Teatralnaya, Pushkinskaya. Daily: 8.00 - 24.00

RED&WHITE, International. Lesnaya str., 15. Metro Belorusskaya/ Daily: 7.00 - 23.00, +74957836500

GRAND LOBBY BAR, International. Tverskaya, 26/1. Metro Mayakovskaya, Pushkinskaya. Daily: 10.00 - 23.00. Tel.: +74959370000

ALEXANDROVSKY BAR, International. 15/1, str. 1, Mokhovaya str., Metro Okhotny Ryad/ Tel. +74952587000/ Daily 10.00-23.00

THE PIANO BAR, International. 1st Tverskaya-Yamskaya, 19/ Metro Belorusskaya. Daily 9.00 - 24.00. Tel. +74959319700

THE FLEUR CAFE RESTAURANT, International. Sushchevsky Val str., 74, Metro Rizhskaya. Daily 7.00 - 23.00. Tel. +74952258282

LOBBY BAR, International. 34, 1st Tverskaya-Yamskaya Street, Metro Mayakovskaya, Pushkinskaya, Belorusskaya. Daily 11.00 - 23.00. Tel. +74952583000

ERTI, Georgian. Stremyanny per. 11. Metro Serpukhovskaya. Daily 11.00 a.m. — 11.00 p.m. Tel. +79299315544

梅花 (Mume)
中餐
地址: 普列斯年斯卡亚沿岸街12号 90层东大厅
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图兰朵 (Turandot) 泛亚洲菜系
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普希金咖啡馆 (Cafe Pushkin) 俄餐
地址: 特维尔街心花园26a号
电话: +7 (495) 739-00-33 地铁站: 特维尔站
营业时间: 周一至周三09:00-24:00
周四至周六00:00-24:00

创造者酒吧 (Aurora Lobby Bar)
各国的美食
地址: 别特罗夫卡街11号
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营业时间: 每天08:00-24:00

红白餐厅 (Red&White) 各国美食
地址: 列斯纳亚街15号
电话: +7495-783-65-00 地铁站: 白俄罗斯站
营业时间: 每天07:00-23:00

大堂酒吧 (Grand Lobby Bar) 各国美食
地址: 特维斯卡亚街26/1
电话: +7495-937-00-00
地铁站: 马雅可夫斯卡娅站、普希金站
营业时间: 每天10:00-23:00

亚历山德罗夫斯基酒吧 (Alexandrovsky bar)
各国美食
地址: 15/1 莫霍瓦亚街
电话: +7495-258-70-00 地铁站: 猎人商行站
营业时间: 每天10:00-23:00

钢琴酒吧 (The Piano bar) 各国美食
地址: 第1特维斯卡亚至亚姆斯卡亚街19号
电话: +7495-931-97-00 地铁站: 白俄罗斯站
营业时间: 每天09:00-24:00

菲力咖啡餐厅 (The Fleur Café Restaurant) 各国美食
地址: 苏切夫斯基土堤街74号
电话: +7495-225-82-82
地铁站: 里斯卡娅站
营业时间: 每天07:00-23:00

大堂酒吧 (Lobby Bar) 各国美食
地址: 第1特维斯卡亚至亚姆斯卡亚街34号
地铁站: 马雅可夫斯卡娅站、普希金站、白俄罗斯站
电话: +7495-258-30-00 营业时间: 每天11:00-23:00

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食轩阁
китайская грамота

В основе меню кантонская кухня — самая распространенная китайская кухня за пределами Китая. Её особенностью является достижение феноменальных вкусовых результатов при минимальной тепловой обработке и очень ограниченном использовании соусов. Особое внимание придается полезности продуктов и их совместимости, причем значение имеют любые, казалось бы, мелочи, такие как последовательность закладки продуктов и их правильная сочетаемость, включая цветовую. Шеф-повар «Китайской грамоты» Чжан Сяньчэн (Zhang Xianchen) — представитель одной из самых известных кантонских школ — гуанчжонской, придал классическим шедеврам современное звучание. В интерьере ресторана сочетается, казалось бы, несочетаемое — классический английский паб со скульптурами династий Хань и Тан, арт-объектами времен культурной революции и современным китайским искусством.

菜单以粤菜为主，这是中国境外最常见的中餐。其特点是通过少量的热处理和有限的酱料使用来得到惊人的口味效果。特别注意产品的实用性及其兼容性，以及任何看似琐事，例如铺设产品的顺序及其正确的兼容性，包括颜色、材质。食轩阁主厨张显臣，为古典名著赋予了现代的声音。餐厅的内部装饰结合了看似不协调的元素——经典的英式酒吧，里面有汉唐时期的雕塑、文革时期的艺术品和中国当代艺术。



ADVERTISING



The menu is based on Cantonese cuisine, the most common Chinese cuisine outside of China. Its feature is the achievement of phenomenal taste results with minimal heat treatment and very limited use of sauces. Particular attention is paid to the nutrition of products and their compatibility, and any seemingly trifles, such as the sequence of laying products and their correct compatibility, including shape and color. Zhang Xianchen, the Chef of the "Kitrayskaya Gramota", is the representative of one of the most famous Cantonese schools — Guangzhong, gave the classical masterpieces a modern sound. The interior of the restaurant combines the seemingly incongruous - a classic English pub with sculptures from the Han and Tang dynasties, art objects from the Cultural Revolution and contemporary Chinese art.

食轩阁. 酒吧和美食
一家时尚现代的中餐厅

平均支票: 1500卢布
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+7 (967) 126-42-40



Kostroma

This city, located on the Volga River, 344 km from Moscow, was founded in the 12th century. Its historical center boasts a well-preserved architectural ensemble in the neoclassical style of the late 18th-19th centuries.

The city's Historical, Architectural, Ethnographic and Landscape Museum and Reserve "Kostromskaya Sloboda" is one of the oldest Russian open-air museums.

The larger part of the museum-reserve is located behind the southern wall of the Ipatiev Monastery, at the confluence of the Volga and Kostroma Rivers. The other exposition area is on the side of the monastery's northern wall.

The exposition justly prides itself on the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, built in 1552, the oldest monument of the church wooden architecture in all of Central Russia. Legend has it that the church was built by two brothers, carpenters Karp and Papila, who were allegedly eventually buried under the church.

科斯特罗马

这座城市位于伏尔加河畔，距离莫斯科344公里，始建于12世纪，历史中心为采用18世纪至19世纪新古典主义风格并且保存完好的建筑群。该市的历史建筑博物馆保护区是俄罗斯最古老的露天博物馆之一。博物馆保护区的大部分场馆位于伊帕切夫修道院的南墙后面，位于伏尔加河和科斯特罗马河的交汇处，另一个展览区位于修道院北墙的一侧。展区以1552年建造的圣母玛利亚大教堂为中心，它是俄罗斯中部最古老的木制建筑教堂。传说它是由两个木匠兄弟卡普和帕皮拉建造的，他们死后被埋葬在教堂下面。





Yaroslavl

This historic Russian city on the Volga River, founded in 1010, offers an opportunity to explore 140 unique monuments of Russian architecture, and get an idea of the grandiose results of the town-planning reform carried out by Catherine the Great between 1763 and 1830.

The Yaroslavl State Historical, Architectural, and Art Museum and Reserve is one of Russia's major cultural institutions. The museum-preserve houses the oldest of the city's surviving structures - the Spaso-Preobrazhensky (Transfiguration of the Savior) Cathedral, built in the early 16th century. The museum-reserve is also home to six 17th-century churches.

雅罗斯拉夫尔

这座历史悠久的俄罗斯城市建于1010年，位于伏尔加河畔，有140个独特的俄罗斯建筑古迹。据考证，这里是凯瑟琳大帝在1763年至1830年期间进行的城镇规划改革的宏伟结果。

雅罗斯拉夫尔国家历史艺术博物馆保护区是俄罗斯的主要文化机构之一。博物馆保护区拥有该城市最古老的建筑——基督变容大教堂，其建于16世纪初，六座17世纪的教堂也位于博物馆保护区内。

Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius

Sergiev Posad, the only Golden Ring city located in Moscow Region, is home to the Sergiev-Posad State History and Art Museum Preserve.

The museum comprises: *the Sacristy, the Treasury Building, and Hospital Chambers with the Church of Blessed Zosimas and Sabbatius of Solovki. The Treasury Building* invites visitors to a system of expositions, among them *The History of the Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius, Necropolis of the Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius, The Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius and Methods for its Restoration, The Old Russian Painting of the 14th-17th Centuries, The Old Russian Applied Arts of the 14th-17th Centuries, The Russian Art of the 18th-early 20th centuries, The Russian Folk Art of the 18th-early 20th Centuries, and Contemporary Decorative and Applied Arts.*

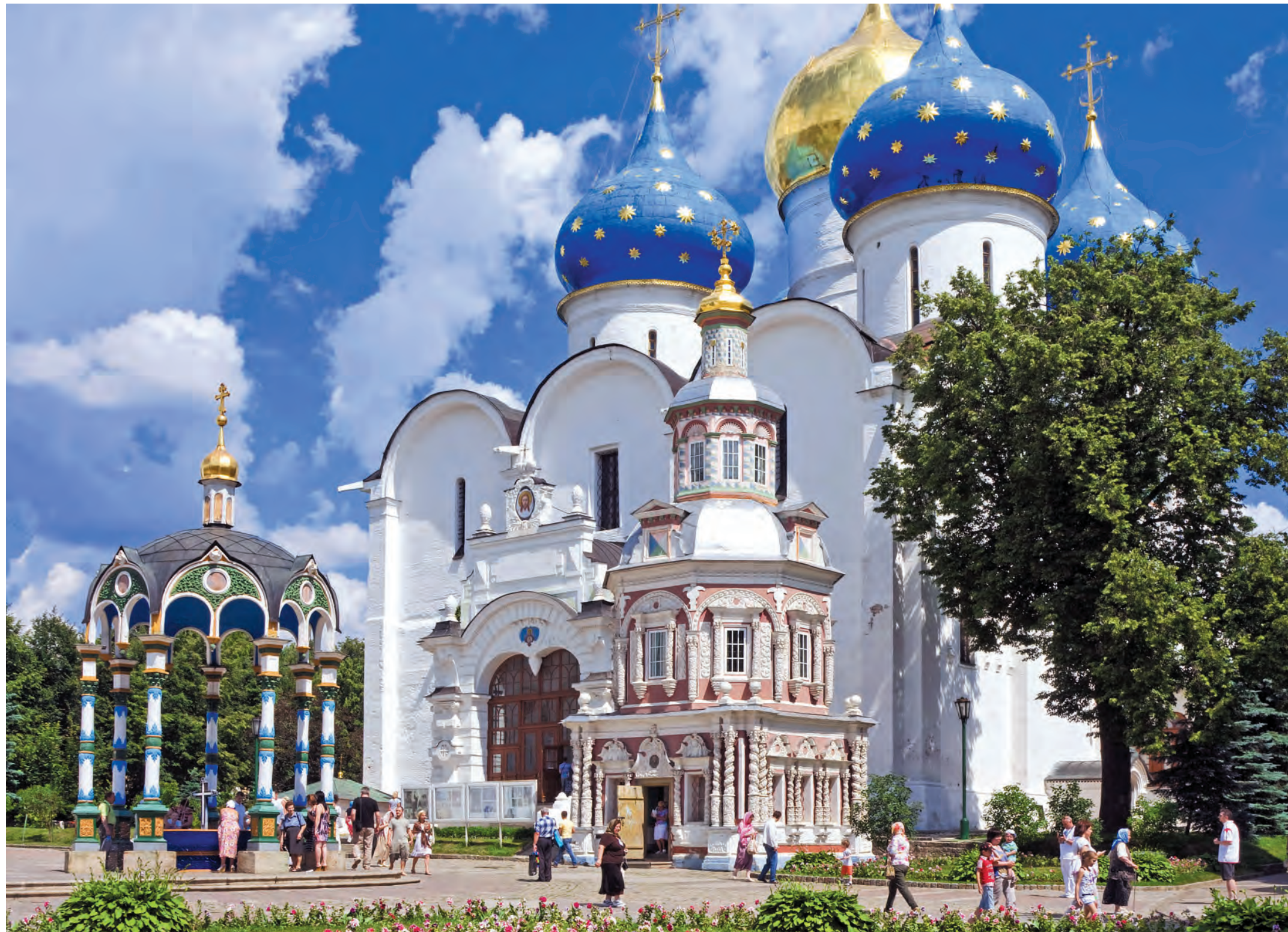
In 1992, by the order of the Russian President, the Sergiev-Posad State History and Art Museum Preserve was listed among the national cultural heritage sites of special value, belonging to the Russian Federation.

Today the museum's collection consists of over 110,000 exhibits.

谢尔吉圣三位一体修道院

谢尔吉耶夫·波沙德是莫斯科地区唯一的金环城市，也是谢尔吉耶夫-波萨德州立历史博物馆和艺术博物馆保护区的所在地。

该博物馆包括：圣器收藏室、财政部大楼以及带有佐西玛和萨瓦季四坡顶教堂的医馆。财政部大楼配有允许参观者参观博览会的系统，其中包括谢尔吉圣三位一体修道院的历史、墓地、建筑合奏及其修复方法，14至17世纪的古俄罗斯绘画和古俄罗斯应用艺术，18世纪至20世纪初的俄罗斯艺术和俄罗斯民间艺术，以及现代装饰与实用艺术。1992年，按照俄罗斯总统的命令，谢尔吉耶夫-波萨德国家历史艺术博物馆保护区被列为具有特殊价值的国家文化遗产，属于俄罗斯联邦。现在，博物馆收藏了超过十一万件展品。





Plyos

One of the most popular tourist destinations of Ivanovo Region occupies the hills on the right bank of the Volga River. Many prominent 19th-early 20th-century artists, among them Ilya Repin, Alexey Savrasov, and Isaak Levitan, frequented Plyos, where they could recreate and work. In 1910, the celebrated Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin came to Plyos for the first time, and was so impressed with its scenic beauty that bought the wasteland of Khmel'nitsy to build a country house there. In 2010, Plyos was listed among the historical settlements of federal importance. Today the town is home to the Plyos State Historical, Architectural and Art Museum and Preserve, which currently unites four expositions: Isaak Levitan's Memorial Home, the Landscape Museum, Arts and Crafts of Ivanovo Land, also the Museum and Exhibition Complex Public Offices.

普廖斯

伊万诺沃地区是最受欢迎的旅游目的地之一，位于伏尔加河右岸的山丘上。许多著名的19世纪至20世纪早期的艺术家经常光顾普廖斯，因为在那里他们既可以疗养又可以工作，其中包括伊利亚·列宾、阿列克谢·萨夫拉索夫和伊萨克·列维坦。1910年，著名的俄罗斯歌唱家费奥多·恰利亚平第一次来到普廖斯，这里美丽的风景给他留下了深刻的印象，于是他购买了赫梅利尼茨的荒地并在那里建造了一座乡间别墅。2010年，普廖斯被列为具有联邦重要性的历史遗迹。现在，这座城市是普廖斯历史艺术博物馆保护区的所在地，目前共有四个展区：艾萨克·列维坦纪念馆、景观博物馆、伊万诺沃艺术工艺品以及博物馆和展览中心公共办公室。

Rostov the Great

Rostov the Great, one of the oldest Russian cities, dating from 862, boasts 326 historical monuments. The Rostov Kremlin Museum and Preserve is on the list of the Russian cultural heritage sites of higher value.

The museum was opened in 1883 in the White and Otdatochnaya Chambers of the Rostov Kremlin. In 1921, it was extended by two affiliates, one in the Spaso-Yakovlevsky Monastery (Monastery of St. Jacob Savior) on the city's outskirts, the other in the Borisoglebsky Monastery, 20 km northeast of Rostov. By that time the museum had amassed an imposing collection of valuables, and set up an archive. One year later the exposition was enriched with a collection of Russian avant-garde paintings.

The third floor of the Samuilov Building now houses a picture gallery of 18th-20th -century Russian fine art, including masterpieces by Shishkin, Aivazovsky, Makovsky, Malevich, and Burlyuk.

The second floor features an exposition of Old Russian art consisting of icons created from the 13th to the early 20th century.

The building known as the Judicial Prikaz boasts a unique collection of enamels on metal, known as finift.

大罗斯托夫

大罗斯托夫是俄罗斯最古老的城市之一，其历史可追溯至公元862年，拥有326座历史古迹。罗斯托夫克里姆林宫博物馆自然保护区被列入俄罗斯文化遗产名录中。

该博物馆于1883年在罗斯托夫克里姆林宫的白厅和奥塔托什纳亚展厅对外开放。1921年，它发展成立了两个附属机构，一个是城郊的雅科夫列夫斯基修道院（圣雅各布救世主修道院），另一个是距离罗斯托夫东北方20公里的鲍里索格列布斯基修道院。当时，博物馆已经收藏了大量的珍贵物品，并建立了档案馆。一年后，博览会上展出了一系列俄罗斯先锋派画家的画作。

萨穆伊洛夫大厦的三楼有一个俄罗斯美术画廊，主要展出18世纪至20世纪的作品，包括希什金、艾伊瓦佐夫斯基、马可夫斯基、马列维奇和勃留克的杰作。

二楼展示的是古老的俄罗斯艺术，其中包括从13世纪到20世纪初的圣像画。这座名为传票的建筑因为拥有独特的金属特色，被称为铜饰珐琅。





Suzdal-Vladimir

The Vladimir-Suzdal Historical, Architectural and Art Museum and Reserve, set up in 1958, unites today monuments of Russian residential, defense, and church architecture. The museum comprises architectural masterpieces located in three cities, Vladimir, Suzdal, and Gus-Khrustalny, and also in two settlements, Bogolyubovo and Kideksha. Of highest value are its monuments of 12th-13th-century white stone architecture.

Archeological data suggest that the Suzdal Kremlin dates back to the 10th century. Located on its grounds, the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Theotokos is one of the most amazing monuments of Old Russian architecture. The Cathedral of the Nativity and three monuments in Vladimir - the Assumption Cathedral, the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius, and the Golden Gate - are in the group of the eight White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal, which is recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

弗拉基米尔和苏兹达尔历史遗迹

弗拉基米尔和苏兹达尔历史艺术博物馆保护区建于1958年。它融合了俄罗斯的住宅、国防和教堂的建筑特点。该博物馆包括位于弗拉基米尔、苏兹达尔和古斯赫鲁塔尼三个城市以及两个遗产点，博戈柳博沃和基蒂可沙的建筑杰作，其中最珍贵的是12至13世纪的白石建筑。

考古数据表明，苏兹达尔克里姆林宫的历史可以追溯到10世纪。圣母大教堂被认为是古俄罗斯建筑文化真正的建筑精品，圣母大教堂和弗拉基米尔的三座古迹 - 圣母升天大教堂，圣德姆特里亚斯大教堂和金门都是弗拉基米尔和苏兹达尔的八座白色古迹之一，它们都被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产。

HIGHER SCHOOL • 高等学校

Higher education in Russia is a valuable government resource that opens up a great variety of opportunities for personal and professional development of students, including those from foreign countries. The 'Higher School' section is devoted to higher educational establishments in the Russian Federation.

俄罗斯的高等教育是宝贵的国家资源，为学生（包括来自国外的学生）的个人和职业发展提供了许多机会。“高等学校”栏目专门介绍俄罗斯联邦的高等教育机构。



The Moscow State University 莫斯科国立大学



The Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology
莫斯科物理技术学院



The Moscow Institute of Architecture
莫斯科建筑学院



PIROGOV RUSSIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH MEDICAL UNIVERSITY IS THE LEADING MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION THAT TRAINS PHYSICIANS, PHARMACISTS, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND SCIENTISTS.

俄罗斯国立皮罗戈夫研究医科大学是俄罗斯联邦的主要医科大学，培养医生、药剂师、临床心理学家、社会工作者和科学家。

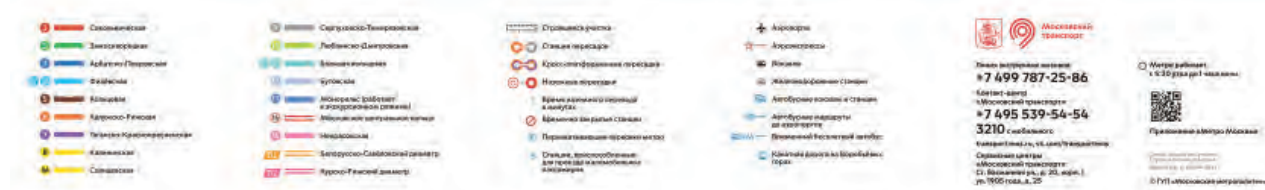
The foundation date is 1906. The infrastructure includes a complex of teaching and laboratory, research, such as: Research Institute of Translational Medicine, Research Institute of Clinical Surgery, Research Center of Ophthalmology, Russian Gerontological Research and Clinical Center, Research Clinical Institute of Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery named after Academician E. Veltischev, Engineering Center, Scientific and Test Center; student campus, sports complex, canteen, student sports and health camp "Konakovo" on the Volga, fundamental scientific library, clinical bases in city hospitals, clinics and other medical and prophylactic institutions.

The scientific and practical base of the University allows to carry out the whole complex of researches in the field of pedagogy, medicine and biomedicine, including implementation of fundamental and applied projects, experimental and clinical approbation of new developments, implementation of the results of scientific activity into medical practice and educational process. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University was included in the group of leaders of the federal program "Priority 2030" within the basic and special part "Research Leadership".



创立日期是1906年。基础设施包括一个教学实验室、研究和开发设施的综合体，如：转化医学研究所、临床外科研究所、眼科研究中心、俄罗斯老年学研究和临床中心、以IO. E.韦利季谢夫院士名义命名的儿科临床研究开发以及儿童外科研究所、工程中心、研究和测试中心、大学生城、体育场、食堂、伏尔加河上“科纳科夫”学生体育和健康基地、基础科学图书馆、城市医院的临床基地、综合诊所和其他医疗和预防机构。该大学的科学实践基地允许在教育、医学和生物医学方面进行全方位的研究，包括基础和应用项目、新发展的实验和临床认证，以及在医学实践和教育过程的学术活动成果进行推广。俄罗斯国立皮罗戈夫研究医科大学被列入“研究领先”基础和专业部分的“2030优先”联邦计划领导小组。





С H A M O V S K I K H

*Ювелирный дом Чамовских.



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