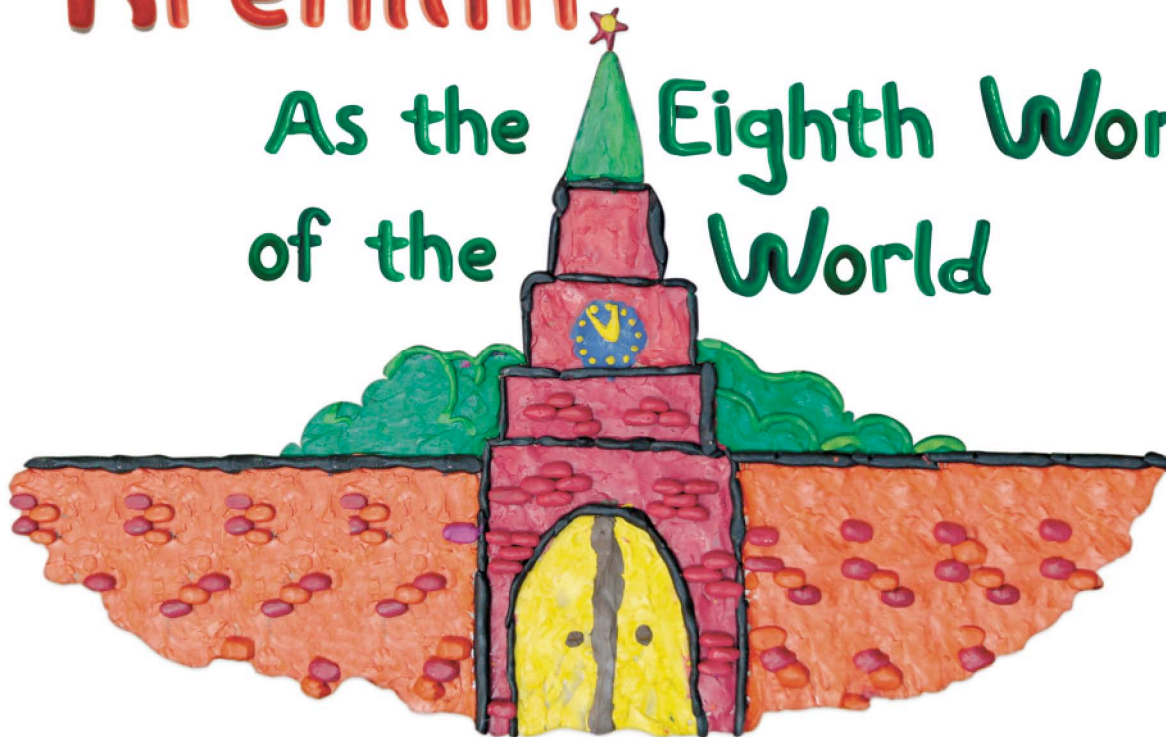


Kremlin

As the Eighth Wonder
of the World



Gallery «Baby glance»

MOSCOW



Liudmila Shvetsova

First deputy Moscow Mayor in the Moscow Government

Dear friends!

Here is the catalogue of the exhibition of children art works «Kremlin as the Eighth World Wonder». This exhibition took place in December 2006 in State Tretyakovskaya Gallery. This catalogue contains best works of young artists with disabilities.

Little Muscovites love their city, its streets and squares, feel comfortable there, that's why on children's pictures there are Moscow sights and its special pride – Moscow Kremlin.

Children's works are really talented, painted with big love, with bright and live colors.

All works represented in the catalogue are created by children trained in studios at «Baby glance» Art Gallery and supervised by experienced and talented pedagogues. Due to this unique gallery physically disabled children receive a wonderful chance to express their inner world in the language of creation, to apply their abilities and to demonstrate their talent.

I wish you a pleasant trip on pages of this catalogue and new creative achievements to young painters!



Dear ladies and gentlemen!

Moscow Kremlin is one of the main symbols of Russia. It is its pride and love. Lots of generations were proud of its architecture and exhibits of Kremlin museums in all the time. And today's young generation of Russian people is not an exception.

«Kremlin As the Eighth Wonder of the World» exhibition, which I am glad to introduce, opens one more important page in the history of «Baby glance» children's charity foundation. Children from all over Russia participated in a contest to show their work on this exhibition. Most of them are children with health disabilities.

In their works they tried to show what they most love and are proud of in this place, holy for every Russian. Because Kremlin is not just a topographic spot on the map of Moscow, it is the heart of our Motherland!

Some of us can start be afraid that only negative memories may stay from life of our generation.

In reality most of people do their life very ably, with commitment and groove of work. These children and teachers behave like this.

I wanted to thank everyone – little artists, their teachers, staff member of «Baby glance» exhibition, National Tretyakovskaya Gallery and the government of Moscow city for their involvement in this project.

Pleasant to observe that our combined commitment made this wonderful exhibition happen in the world famous «Tretyakovskaya Gallery» museum.

My best wishes to this project and once again I thank all it's participants for their effective cooperation.

Evgeni Krokin,

Chairman of board of directors of charity foundation «Baby glance».

10 centuries Moscow stands on Russian land, and it seems like it doesn't notice its old age, it is looking more in future than in past. But there is a place in Moscow where every period of its centuries-long history, each part of its hard fate left their unforgettable prints. This place is Kremlin.

It is spread out in the center of a huge city on a high hill above the Moscow-river. On the other side of the bank, walls and towers of Kremlin create an impression of a fence of grand architecture suit. Close by you can feel severe power of this old citadel. The height of its towers, narrow loopholes and fighting ground, cadency of towers – everything says that first of all it is a fortress.

At entrance to Kremlin the impression changes. Wide squares and cozy parks, parade palaces and gold-domed temples are spread out on its territory. Today everything here is true history – old canons and bells, old churches, which saved in memory so many events, so many names. Everything is nearby here imperial terems and palaces of New time, the residence of Russian President and world known museums.

So what is Moscow Kremlin – is it amazing embattled city in the center of Moscow? Is it a citadel of power, old spirit center of Moscow and Russia, treasury of its art and antiquity? Hardly can you find a fulfilling answer. It seems like behind it there would always be something not sad, some meaning. Taking inside the country's history, being a witness and participator of all its most important events, Kremlin became a national Russian treasury, became a symbol of Moscow and all Russia.

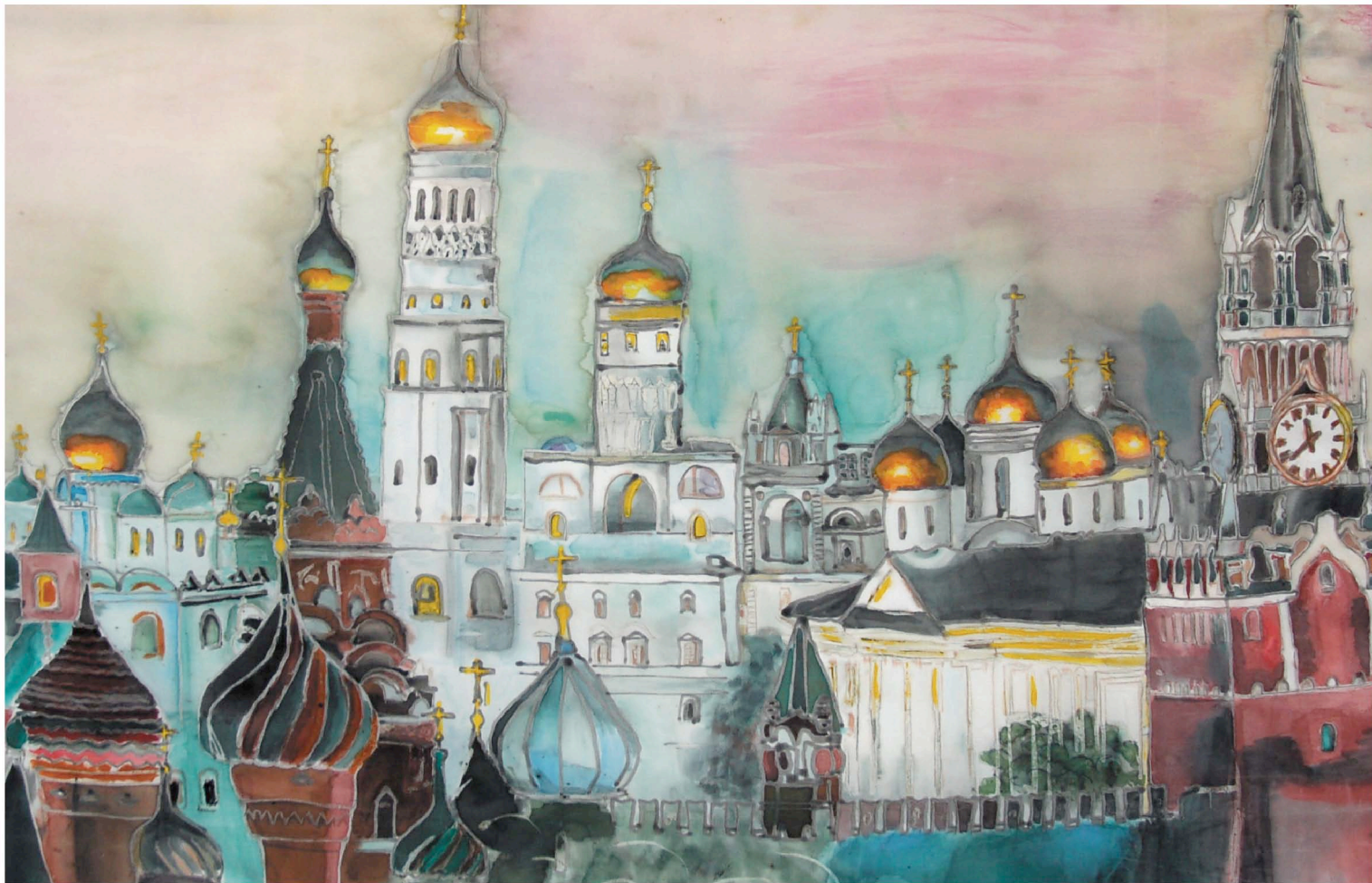
Moscow Kremlin is a symbol of Russian nationhood, one of the biggest ensembles in the world, richest treasury of worlds relics, monuments of culture and art. It is located on Borovitski Hill, where on the borders of XI-XII centuries Slavic colony appeared which gave a start to the city. At the end of XV century Kremlin became a residence of governmental and spiritual powers of the country. During XVII-XIX centuries when the capital was moved to Saint -Petersburg Moscow kept the meaning of first throne. In 1918 it became a capital again and Kremlin became a place for work for highest authorities. Today the residence of Russian President is in Moscow Kremlin. Architecture ensemble of Kremlin has been built for ages. At the end of XVII century Kremlin was a big city with a good developed planning, complex system of a square, streets, alleys, upper sea front, gardens. During XVIII-XIX centuries Kremlin was greatly rebuilt. In change of many midage architecture complexes came monumental palaces and administrative buildings. They greatly changed the view of old Kremlin, but it saved its identity and national texture. On territory of Moscow Kremlin there are monuments of XIV-XX century architecture, gardens and squares. They make up ensembles of Cathedral, Ivanovskaya, Senatskaya, Dvortsovaya (Palace) and

Troytskaya squares, and also Spasskaya, Borovtskaya and Dvortsovaya (Palace) streets. In 1990 architecture ensemble of Moscow Kremlin, its treasury Red Square and Alexandrovsky Garden were included in the list of most valuable objects in Russia, and also the list of world, cultural and nature legacy UNESCO. Museums on Kremlin's territory became national

historical-cultural museum-national park. Unique museum complex of Moscow Kremlin includes Armory and Uspenski, Arhangelski, Blagoveshtchenski cathedrals, Rizpolozheniya church, Patriarch chambers with church of 12 apostles, assembly of the bell tower of Ivan the Great, collection of artillery guns and bells.



Ekaterina Kritskaya
Kremlin sisters





Anastasia Vlasova.
I draw Moscow memorials

Builders of Kremlin

Building of the towers we have right now in Kremlin started in 1485th year. Architects and constructors have been invited from Italy: Aleviz New, Mark Ruffo, Petro Antonio Solari and Anton Fryazin. New walls have been built without taking down old ones and changing their direction. Only in north-western park the wall has been straightened up, and by that the territory has broaden up to 28 hectares.



Olga Shchernatykh.
Heritage.



Ekaterina Kritskaya.
Kremlin builders.



Oleg Yushkin.
Space wonders.



Ekaterina Kritskaya.
Our future in our history.

Cathedral square

Cathedral square is the main square of Kremlin. It is circled by old Russian outstanding monuments of architecture: Uspenski, Blagoveshtchenski and Arhangelski cathedrals, Rizopolozheniya church, bell tower of Ivan the Great, Granovitaya and Partiarshaya chambers. The cathedral square assembly has been built during XV-XVI centuries. Assembly area includes secular and cultic character. Architectural view of every building for most part is determined by its role in this assembly. Cathedral square is one of the oldest in Moscow, associated with a lot of historic events in life of Russia. In former times there were festive parades on a square because of church holidays. Here with unusual splendor were done matrimonies for tsars and coronation for emperors. In front of Red porch

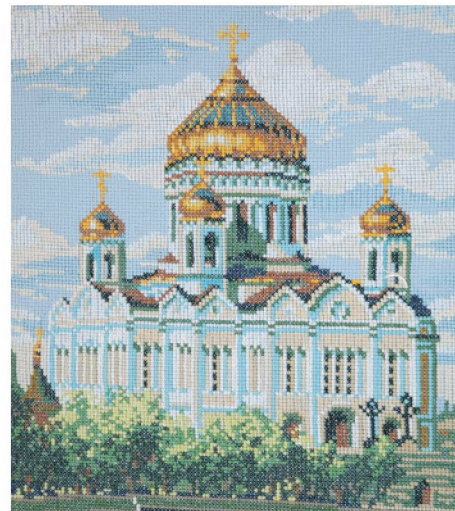
international ambassadors have been met. There were funerals held on Cathedral square also, directed to Arhangelski cathedral – shrine of Moscow's great princes and tsars, and Uspenski cathedral – shrine of metropolitans and patriarchs. In XVII and XIX centuries the square has been covered with sandstone. In the beginning of XX century it was freed from grown cultural layer and in 1930th it was covered with asphalt. In 1955 the asphalt was taken down and the old stone cover was placed instead of it. Old cathedrals located on Cathedral square, are museums nowadays where you can see ancient icon paintings and decorative applied art. In each cathedral has its own collection, which has been collected for ages.



Maria Ukolova, Nina Zhukova, Vasily Sheroukhov.
Autumn morning in Kremlin.



Nina Elisееva, Olga Blinova, Olesya Barulina.
Moscow Kremlin.



Yulia Surovkina.
Temple of Christ the Savior.



Timofey Bogdanov.
Cathedrals of Moscow Kremlin.

Uspenski cathedral

It has been build on Cathedral square on the place of same named cathedral in XIV, Vladimirski Uspenski cathedral has been used as an example but with added Italian Renaissance characteristics. On the walls human height relics of Moscow's saints have been placed – Peter, Kiprin, Fotiya, and Iona. On the outside the cathedral is grand and simple and looks like a right polygon of four sides. Height is 45 meters. Walls are build from white stone and domes and other parts from brick. Domes are held on four colons with thickness of about two meters. 22 huge chandeliers surround cathedral. Central chandelier in shape of corn sheaf with mass of 330 kg was made from silver, which was taken from napoleon army. Older chandelier had a mass of 1 ton,

but in 1812 French smelted it right inside of cathedral and took it away.

Uspenski cathedral was the main chamber of Old Russia. There were coronated successors, different festive ceremonies were held. Central part of the cathedral is separated from altar with five-stepped iconostasis with height of 16 meters, covered with embossed golden silver. Here there are icon paintings, which represent a huge art and historical treasury. Among them there are unique works like icon painting of «Vladimirskaya blagomater» (holy mother) of XIII century, «George» of XII century, «Trinity» XIII century, and also wonderful works of Russian artists of XIV–XVII centuries.



Marina Eroshenko.
In Uspenski cathedral of the Kremlin.



Antonina Pyatkova.
Uspenski cathedral in the Kremlin.



Tatiana Mamonova.
Moscow Kremlin cathedral.

Arhangelski cathedral

On the top of Borovitski hill, completing from north polygon of four sides old cathedral of Kremlin, raises five headed Arhangelski cathedral. According with legend in XIII century on there was a church in that place in name of archangel Michael, considered as godfather of Russian princes in battle works.

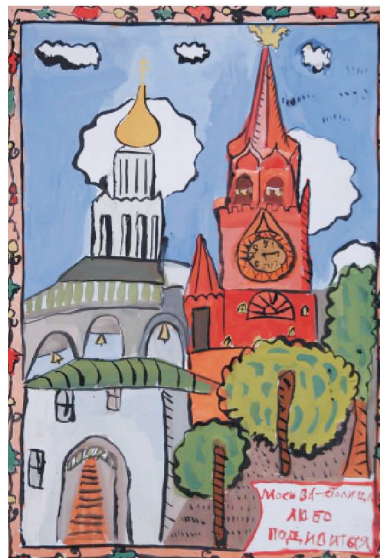
Great princes and tsars are buried in this cathedral – Ivan Kalita, Dmitri Donski, Ivan Grozni and before emperor Peter II. Nowadays there are 53 burials and 46 headstones from white stone. This way, today the cathedral is the biggest tsar necropolis in Russia and one of the biggest in the world. Temple is build in traditions of Russian architectonics, but rich finishings

tell us about Italian revival. The cathedral is noted for bravery and a number of decorating. Inside it is lighted by two circles of windows and nine golden chandeliers, interior of the cathedral decided religiously and simple, domes are built on six columns.

At first listing of walls has not been kept because in the middle of XVII century it was removed with plaster and repainted. With battle scenes, created by famous Russian artists, devoted for braveness of Russian people, and also domestic plots. On walls there are portraits of Moscow's great princes, made full height.



Alexander Khudov.
Kremlin patio.



Maria Golovacheva.
Popular prints about Moscow.



Anna Dmitrieva.
Church on a feast day.



Snezhana Dudalaeva.
Temple.

Blagoveshtchenski cathedral

This cathedral was rebuilt multiple times. First white-stone temple was painted by Andrei Rublev, Feofan Grek and Prohor from Gorodec. It was tree headed that time, but after the fire at 1545, in order of Ivan Grozni it was rebuilt and cathedral became nine headed, which symbolized nine angel ranks. Domes and roofing were gold-plated and because of this it got a name of Golden topped. There were a lot of holy relics in church – 107 parts of holy relics. Nowadays an arc with relics is located in sacristy of the cathedral. There are parts of relics of about fifty saints – John the Baptist, Apostle Andrei Pervozvanni, Georgy Pobedonosec (the Winner), John Chrysostom, Panteylemon the healer and others. There were six thrones, main and functional today is Blagoveshtchenski. Other five were changed to museum rooms. Service in cathe-

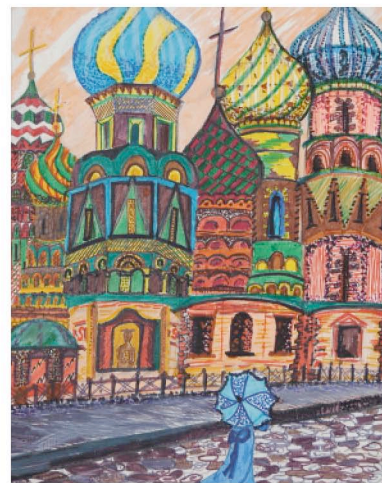
dral is held only once a year on Annunciation (7th of april). Of cause because of fires and rebuildings the paintings of Rublev time could not be saved, in 1508 temple was painted by other wonderful artists – Feodosi, very famous Dionisy «s bratiej» (and Co). Greatest art historical value represent iconic stat of cathedral – most ancient of saved Russian multi-layer iconostasis in classic form, general plan belongs to Feofan Grek. In two middle layers of iconic stat of cathedral it was a miracle that works of famous artists of old Russia were saved – Feofan Grek, Andrei Rublev and Prohor from Gorodec. They were painted in 1405. Lower layer of iconostasis is build from icons of different times. Most ancient among them – «Spas on the throne» – XIV century.



Anna Shekeeva.
How wonderful our Moscow is!



Matvey Okunevich.
Old Moscow.



Alya Lytkina.
A wonderful walk.



Anastasia Chernyakova.
A quiet morning.



Timur Denisov.
Salute over the Kremlin.

Rizopolozheniya church

Small one headed church of the Holy Lade Robe is located on Cathedral Square between Granovitaya chamber and Uspenski cathedral. It was a home temple for Russian metropolitans and patriarchies. Church was built in 1484 – 1486 years by masters from Pskov. Many fires and frustartions made a lot of rebuilds happen. Last time it was consecrated in 1813 after invading of French. In this building there are traditions of Russian architecture before XV century, but there are new methods also, which were developed in

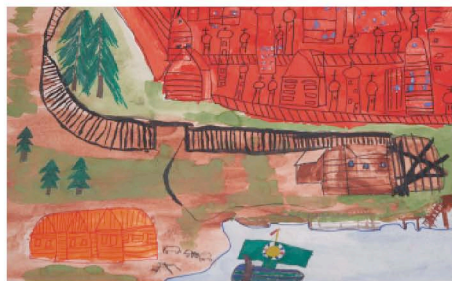
the next century. Good proportions make the building very slim, light and harmonic. Iconic paintings as the church itself are dedicated to Holy Mother. From four rows of paintings two top once tell us about life of Holy Mother, and bottom two are dedicated to Her solemn hymn – Great Akafist – in which she is held as patroness of humans and protectress in front of God. Services in this church are held once a year, in day of throne holiday, 15th of June.



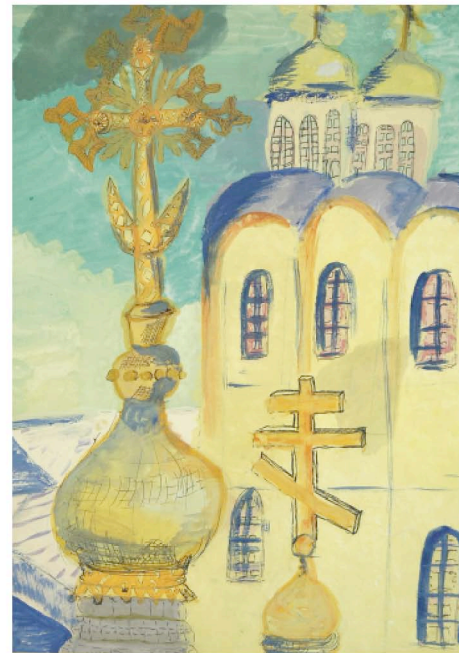
Anna Petrunina.
Vasily Blazhenny (the Blissful) Church .



Mikhail Postnikov.
Popular prints about Moscow.



Evgeni Polenov.
My beloved Kremlin.



Sima Tsverova.
Rizopolozhenia church.



Anastasia Petrunina.
Kremlin domes.

Bell-tower of Ivan the Great

Bell-tower of Ivan the Great 81 meters high is one of the wonders of architecture and one of the biggest in Moscow. But after there were build bell-towers Simonova and other monasteries, purposely higher than Kremlin. The bell-tower held on the ground after explosion in 1812, after which a legend was born that its foundation goes deep inside the earth and is reaching the level of the bottom of Moscow river. But in fact the deepness of foundation is only 5 meters. The cross on the tower is the biggest among those in Kremlin. There was a legend that it was made from pure gold. By the order of Napoleon it was taken down but it fell down and broke and it appeared that

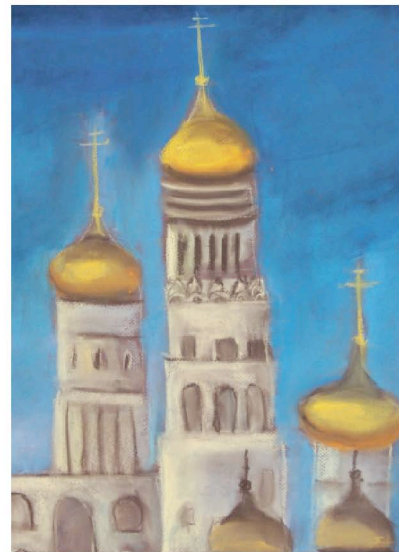
it was built from copper and covered with gold. To get on the top of the bell-tower you need to climb 329 steps. There are 3 belfries in a tower. On the lowest belfry there are old bells from XVI–XVII centuries. On second belfry there are six bells now (there were thirteen before) and on third, the top one, there usually were the best bells with best sound. From 1918 the bell-tower was silent and only in 1994 for Easter it rang again. Bell-tower of Ivan the Great is the bell-tower for all big Kremlin cathedrals, which don't have their own belfries (Uspenski, Arhangelski, Blagoveshtchenski). The bell sound in Moscow started from here.



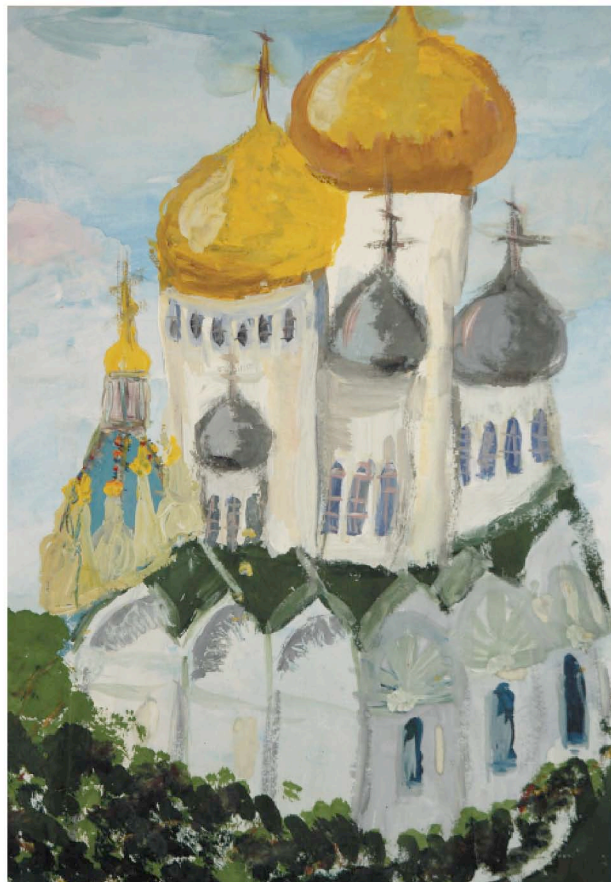
Maria Bahromkina.
The Christmas Kremlin.



Elvira Tadjibaeva.
Popular prints about Moscow.



Ilya Kirilyuk.
The bell-tower of Ivan the Great.



Anna Gorina.
Vivat, Golden-Headed!



Sofia Vdovina.
Kremlin view of the beginning of XIX century.

Tsar Bell

This monument of Russian casting art is the biggest bell in the world – it has got the mass of 200 tons, height of 6.14 meters and diameter of 6.6 meters. It is made from bronze in Kremlin by famous Russian master Ivan Motorin and his son Michael in 1733–1735 years (200 people were involved in work). It used to be said that people threw their gold and silver into molted metal, including crosses. In 1737 there was a Troitski fire which burned almost all Kremlin. Bell was still in a pit that time.

When scassold above the bell started to burn and people started to put out the fire, the water as falling on metal and there was a big piece 11 ton weight that cracked out off the bell. And only in 100 years the bell was taken out of the ground and put on a granite base. On its sides there are portraits of Aleksei Mihailovich, princess Anna Ivanovna and a row of hammered drawings. It is decorated with thin ornament and two writings tell us about its history of building.



Anjela Kolyadina.
New armories.



Vikenty Ekimov.
A trip about Kremlin.



Stanislav Balabanov.
Tsar Canon.



Polina Villevald.
Salute over the Kremlin.

Tsar Canon

This monument of old Russian artillery and casting art was built from bronze on a Canon yard in Moscow in 1586 by master Andrei Chohov and also has its own mysterious history. Mass of tube – 40 tons, length – 5.43 meters, caliber – 890mm and thickness of walls about 15 cm. And here is the mystery. With such caliber and length, the walls are too thin and canon probably would blow up with the first shot. Gun carriage (34,5 tons) and canon balls (1 ton each), which lie near it are decorative. Tsar Canon was intended for case shooting which gave it a name of «Drobovik Rossiski» (Russian Shotgun). In XVI-XVII it was placed in Kitay-gorod to protect Moscow river from crossing. But it has never been shot and it often changed places of standing. Right now Tsar Canon is placed on special stone platform on Senat-skaya square.



Sergey Skalsky.
Tsar Canon.



Mikhail Dementiev.
Tsar Canon.



Elizaveta Zhevnenko.
Tsar Canon.



Natalia Gorbunova.
Tsar Canon.

Granovitaya Chamber (Palace of Facets)

Granovitaya Chamber is located between Uspenski and Blagoveshtchenski cathedrals and connected with its west side to Big Kremlin palace. It is a parade throne room, international ambassadors were met here, solemnly announced Russian successors, there were Land Diets held there. The Chamber was built in 1487–1491 years. Its name is associated with the fact that the main front of the building, which looks on Sobornaya square in Kremlin, encased with basil stone slabs, it was also called National Golden palace because in XVII century its domes were painted with gold. Because of windows of wrong sizes located on

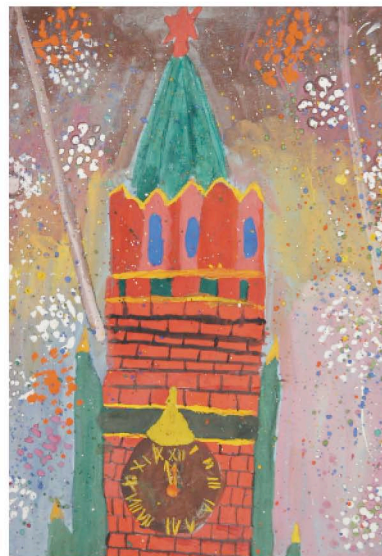
different levels, one stored building looks like three stored. Walls and domes of great building are painted from top to bottom with chapters from Russian and church history. In red corner (to the right of entrance) there is a carved tsar's throne made from dark oak under velvet canopy. Above the main room there was a secret room, window from which was located near the throne. From here princesses and tsaritzas were watching greetings and other ceremonies where they were not allowed to be. According to other version this cache was built by tsaritzas Sofya to watch her brothers Ivan and Peter.



Anastasia Egoshina.
Tsar Canon.



Egor Rychkov.
The Feast Salute.



Vladimir Rahmanov.
A Feast in Granovitaya Chamber.



Anna Ivanova.
The eighth Wonder of the World, 25th Century.

Big Kremlin Palace

In 1838 the building of Big imperial palace began. It is build by project of architect K.A. Tron on the place of old palace buildings. In plan it looks like Russian letter «П». Main front looks on Moscow river. From north it is connected to Teremni Palace, from east to Granovitaya Chamber. The palace space is more then 20 thousand square meters. Front has a length of 114 meters and height with the dome is 44 meters. Decoration of fronts is made in an Old Russian style. Arch windows of first floor with their rhythm create an impression of long arcade. Walls of two colored second floor disjoined by abutments, and window holes are surrounded with different wear plates with double arches and different plummets, which are copies of wear plates in Teremnoi palace. The Palace is made of 700 separated rooms. In new palace there are Front entrance hall, Front stairs, Entrance Hall and

suit of rooms of five show rooms, which got their names from Russian medals, and also Personal room on first floor and Front rooms on second floor.

Front halls of the palace are dedicated to Russian military medals. The biggest hall of the palace is Georgievski. All walls of the hall are made with marble slab, on which there are golden names of military departments, last names of officers and generals, which got medals of St. George. On each pier there are medals of George and on front walls there is a prominent picture of George the Winner made by P. Klodt. Vladimirski room – octal in chamber – overlapped by dome with lighting. In finishing of this room was widely used the motive of arch. Rooms, dedicated to medals of Alexander Nevski and Andrei Pervozvanni, built in 1930th years and didn't save their first finishing.



Vera Golub'.
Kremlin Embankment.



Natalia Yavrova.
Kremlin, 1957.



Mikhail Selivanov.
A view of the Kremlin.

Teremnoi palace

Teremnoi palace was built during 1635-1636 years for the tsar Michail Fedorovich Romanov by Russian masters – Bazhen Ogurcov, Lar' Ushakov, Trifon Sharutin and Antip Konstantinov. The final view the palace got in times of Aleksi Mikhailovich, son of Mikhail Fedorovich. This five stored palace was unreal huge for its times. In architecture of Teremnoi palace are shown not only traditional Russian features of wooden architecture but new for those times amphi-harmonic building of inside rooms. Painting of rooms in Teremnoi palace was done under control of S.F. Ushakova. First floor of Teremnoi palace is Sytni palace, which included more then thirty basements, second – Masterskie chambers. Two lowest floors of Teremnoi palace were used as domestic rooms. Third

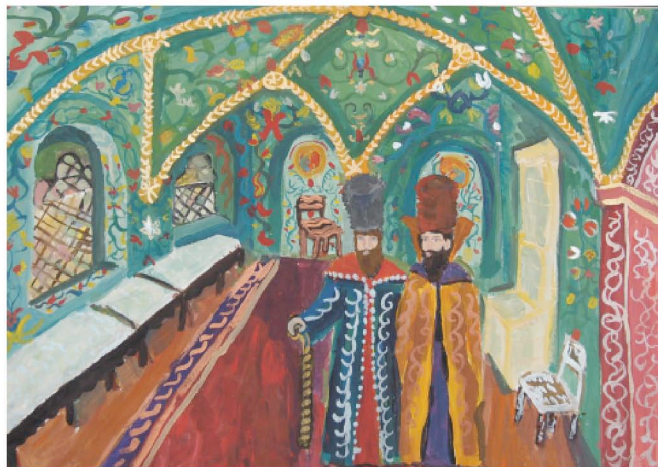
floor was used as home for tsar's family and close relatives. Part of it was office rooms, other – temporary chambers for tsar's family. On fourth floor of the Teremnoi palace there was a chamber for the tsar. In paintings of Teremnoi palace they spared no gold. According to chronicles even the roofs and old apertures were covered with gold. In Krestovaya, or Guest Chamber there were «meetings of tsar with boyars». It was also called Dumnaya or Sobornaya (Cathedral), and in XVI century – Front chamber. In there tsar and boyars were discussing affairs of state. All boyars, duma and close people had to come to palace every early morning and then go to evensong in the afternoon. Nowadays Teremnoi palace as part of Big Kremlin palace is a Residence of Russian President.



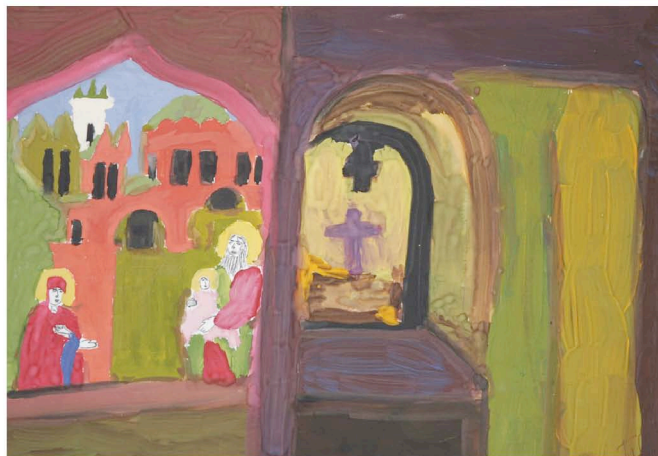
Maria Ilyina.
Popular Prints About Moscow.



Ksenia Argudaeva.
Boyars in Kremlin.



Sofia Guseva.
In the Chamber of Teremnoi Palace.



Anastasia Tabakova.
In Kremlin Chambers.

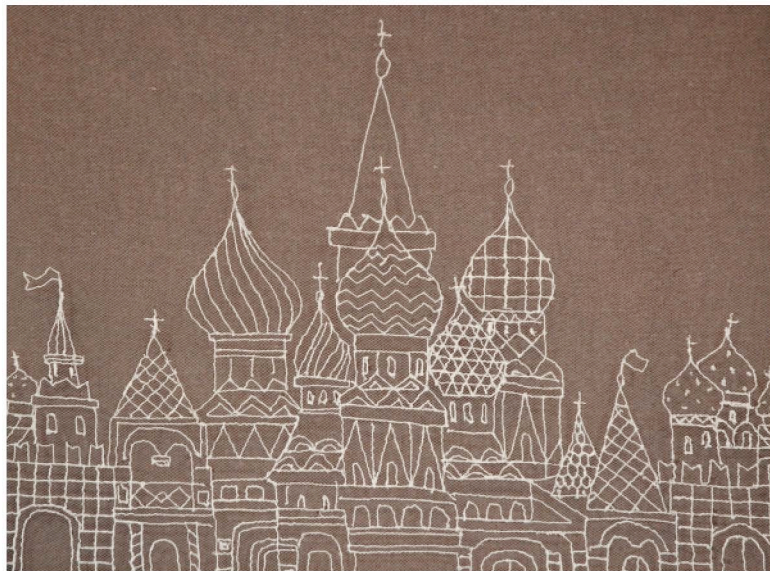


Maria Salapova.
A Feast in Moscow.

Hat of Monomah

Hat of Monomah — golden embossed peaked hat, admittedly of eastern work end of XIII — beginning of XIV centuries with sable edge, decorated with precious stones and cross. Regalia of Russian tsars and princes. Symbol of monarchy in Russia. «Hat of Monomah» is part of eldest regalia which are held in armory of Kremlin. Starting from Ivan Kalita in all spirit memories there are sayings about «golden hat». Possibly it was first mentioned in 1572 in Ivan Grozny will and was named «Hat of Monomah». According to official government theory, which appeared in XVI century (Saying about princes of Vladimir), this is a gift from Byzantine emperor Konstantin IX Monomah

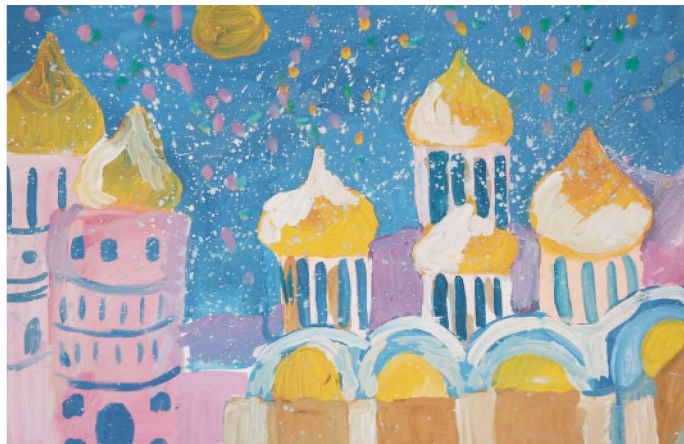
to his grandchild, Kiev prince Vladimir Vsevolodovich Monomah, should have symbolized succession of power between Russian tsars and Byzantine emperors. In fact this hat origin is very doubtful — because Konstantin died in 1055, when Vladimir was only 2 years old and the possibility that he will get Kiev was very small. It is also possible that it was a gift from Uzbek prince to Moscow princes (Yuri Danilovich and Ivan Kalita) or created by their order. Special status of wreath was saying about its use — till the end of XVII century it was used for coronation of all Russian tsars. Last tsar who was coronated with it was Ivan V, who's co-regent was Peter I.



Tamuna Toria.
Temple of Vasily Blazhenny



Anna Labutina.
Hat of Monomah.



Ekaterina Grigorieva.
Cathedral square.



Seregy Isahanyan.
My Moscow.



Daria Anisimova.
Hat of Monomah.

Walls and towers of Kremlin

There are 18 towers around Kremlin. From the point of view of construction they were divided into passing, blank and corner ones. Round towers because of their shape were really good against canon power. Passing towers were in places where there were strategic roads coming to Kremlin. Distance between towers was a shot interval. Each tower was a fortress itself; in deep basements of each there was ammunition. Above ground part of the tower was divided into floors. Top part had loopholes with machicolation, and also loopholes for ground, middle and top fights. Passing towers were closed with massive folds, and a pass near the gates – with metal grates – gers.

Each tower had a lifting bridge, which was going up in case of danger. For building of walls and towers of Kremlin a good burned red brick was used. But it was used only for coating. In the middle there is white stone. The length of Kremlin walls is 2235 meters. Height is between 5 to 19 meters and thickness – from 3.5 to 6.5 meters. Along the wall there is a warhead area, which you can't see from the outside between 2 and 4.5 meters. On it – 1045 bicorn jag-mirlons in form of swallows tail, with height of 2-2.5m and thickness 65-70cm. In depth of walls there was a through corridor.



Maria Skopintseva.
Pokrovsky cathedral.



Tatiana Perkun.
Kremlin towers.



Olga Prokofieva.
Spasskaya tower.



Svyatoslav Grishin.
Peace doves over Kremlin towers.

Borovitskaya tower 1490

Name of this tower comes from old burr, which covered seven hills, on which Moscow stands. Borovitskaya tower has a unique stairs-like form, and unlike other fire towers, the fire-side is not located in front but on the side. On second floor there are still holes, which held chains from lifting bridge above Neglynka river. Bridge had only practical destination: through it there was a pass to domestic buildings — Zhitni and Konyushni yards.



Veronica Protokovets.
Wooden Moscow.



Anna Vershinina.
Salute.



Ksenia Byakhova.
Leaf fall in Kremlin.

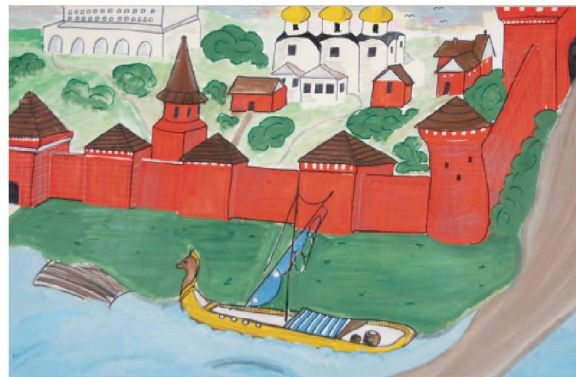
Vodovzvodskaya tower 1488

This is one of the most beautiful buildings of the whole assembly. Its name it got in 1633 after creation of water-lifting machine in it and creation of first water pipe in it for water transfer from Moscow river

into Kremlin. Contemporaries said that the building of this machine cost several barrels of gold. Water was coming through lead pipes; people didn't know its bad characteristics yet back then.



Lidya Matveeva.
Kremlin Tower.



Svetlana Vinogradova.
Kremlin.



Alexander Gudilin.
At Kremlin Feast.



Nikita Vasiliev.
Triptych «Heart of the Motherland».

Blagoveshtchenskaya tower 1488

Tower was built on old foundation from white limestone, which remained from white stoned Kremlin from XIV century. In Ivan Grozni times it used to be a prison, which was removed after appearance of icon of the Lady Day. In the beginning of XVIII century the church of Lady Day was connected to the tower (destroyed in 1932). Also there was a belfry in the tower where there were seven bells and vane was replaced with a cross.



Alexandra Semeova.
The wonder kingdom of Kremlin.



Anna Labutina.
Vasily Blazhennny Temple.



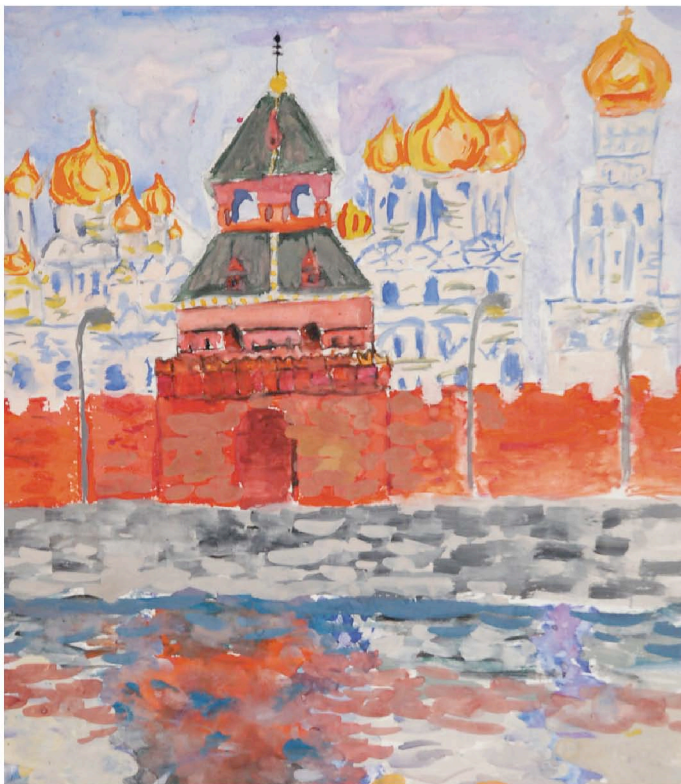
Ekaterina Kritskaya.
Kremlin Guardian.



Polina Villevald.
The Old Kremlin.

Tainickaya tower 1485

This is one of the eldest towers. For protection against Tatars there was a well made in front of the tower and a secret way to Moscow river was made, in case of attack to supply the fortress with water, where the name of the tower came.



Julia Korovyanskaya.
Kremlin view from the Moscow river.



Maria Kovalkina.
Grandeur of Kremlin.



Olga Mihalkinskaya.
Kremlin tower.



Alexander Grishtchenko.
So miracles are being born.



Alexey Chernikov.
My Kremlin.



Polina Kopylova.
Pokrovsky Cathedral.

Petrovskaya tower 1485

The tower has got its name from the church of metropolitan Peter, which was located near Ugreshski monastery in Kremlin near the tower. From 1818 after reconstruction Petrovskaya tower was used for domestic needs for Kremlin's gardeners.



Mikhail Gromov.
Parade near the Kremlin.



Dmitry Zhdanov.
Ivan the Builder.



Anna Brodyagina.
An autumn melody.

First Bezymyannaya tower 1480

This tower was made for defense only. During the creation of Kremlin palace the tower was taken down but after the ending of construction it was put back up again but closer to Tainickaya tower.

Second Bezymyannaya tower middle of XV century

It was also made for defense functions, and also was put down during construction and put back up after the ending of it.



Anastasia Kazakova, Shura Kazakova.
The heart of Moscow.



Alexey Ivanov.
Kremlin Towers.



Evgeni Kutentsev.
Kremlin's Past and Future.



Tatiana Zvereva.
Kremlin as World's Wonder.

**Beklemishevskaya
(or Moscvoretskaya) tower 1487**

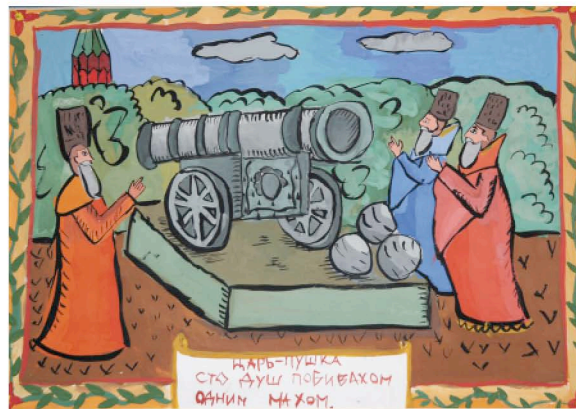
Tower got its name from boyar Beresen'-Beklemishev, who's yard was connected to the tower from the inside. The second name its got because of the close by Moscow Bridge. In defense of Kremlin Beklemishevskaya tower had a really responsible function. It was the first tower to take a hit. In a basement there was a secret hiding hearing place to prevent digging.



Anastasia Eremkina.
The Moscow Kremlin.



Anastasia Shubina, Vera Marchenkova, Ekaterina Zesenina.
The Moscow Kremlin.



Alexander Kovalenok.
Popular prints about Moscow.



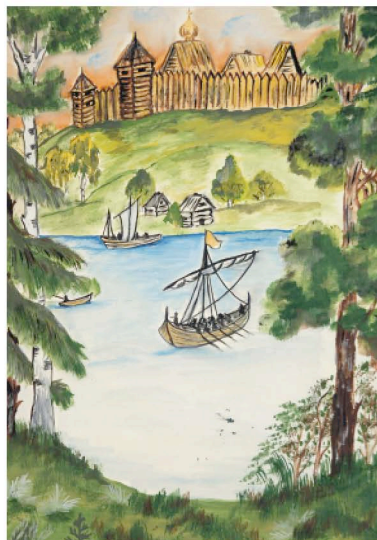
Ivan Chernyavskiy.
Popular prints about Moscow.

Konstanino-Eleninskaya tower 1490

This tower was built in place of Timofeevski gates, from which a great street started, by which, according to the legend Dmitri Donskoi was taking his army to Kulikovskaya fight. In the beginning of XVII century passing gates were piled and a well known Konstantinovsky torture chamber or Razboynichi prikaz was opened.



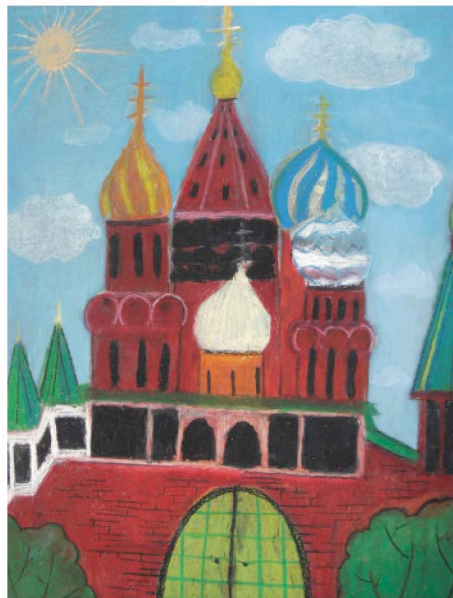
Natalia Shibaeva.
Autumn in Kremlin.



Andrey Zakharov.
Wooden Moscow.



Denis Oreshkov.
Stages of Moscow development.



Vasily Blazhenny Cathedral.



Masha Mikhailova.
A Walk in Kremlin.

Nabatnaya tower 1495

One day there was a bell in this tower, which sounded in case of fires or danger. After suppression of plague revolt, Elizabeth II who couldn't figure out who rang the bell to bring people for revolt, ordered to take the bat of the bell down. And after 30 years the bell itself was taken down and transferred into Armory.



Diana Vapaeva.
My Regards and Respects by the wonderful Kremlin.



Nina Anisimova.
Kremlin, Azure.



Gusev Ilya.
Here will be Moscow.



Maria Ivanova.
Gala Suite.

Tsarskaya tower 1680

This tower stands out among others; it looks like a fairy-tail tower. According to the legend it was made for the tsar, so he had a view of what was going on the Red square. From here Moscow's tsaritzas and princesses who were not allowed to be in the crowd could watch gorgeous religion procession.



Olga Mihalkinskaya.
Kremlin Tower.



Anna Labutina.
Spasskaya Tower.



Maria Vatel.
The Heart of Russia.



Anastasia Grebenkina.
Spring in Kremlin.

Spasskaya tower 1491

Spasskaya tower is standing above main gates of Kremlin. It has changed lots of names, until in 1514 by order of Vasili III there was a painting of Most Merciful Savior made on top of it. Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich ordered to come inside Kremlin through this tower only without any hat on and archers have been placed there to watch if the orders were correctly followed. Through Spasskaya tower all tsars and emperors were coming for coronation. After the building of a bulkhead in the bottom of a tower there were stone statues placed there, which Peter I ordered to put into English caftans in order to introduce the European fashion.



Polina Kuhtina.
Doves of Peace.



Anna Lutavinova.
I'm here speaking – I'm a Miracle.



Anna Safronova.
Salute Over the Kremlin.



Ekaterina Durnova.
We know the Planet Starts from the Kremlin.

Senat tower 1491

This tower is standing above the mausoleum. Tower had only defense purposes and for long time didn't have any name. It got its name after 1787 when a building of senate was built behind it.

Nikolskaya tower 1491

Got its name after icon of St. Nikolai. This tower, same as Spasskaya, was a passway. And during regency of Anna Ivanovna it was the main passway to Kremlin.



Natalia Alexeevna.
I Get to Know the World.



Anna Shabalina.
Salute.



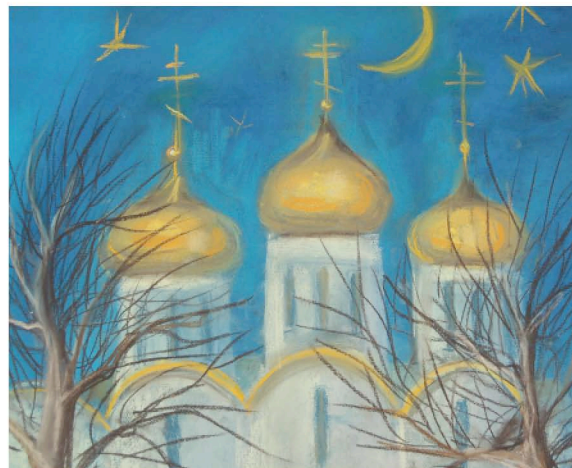
Dmitry Shlychkov.
Extraterrestrials on the Red Square.



Ekaterina Melnikova.
Night Moscow.

Corner Arsenal (Sobakina) tower 1492

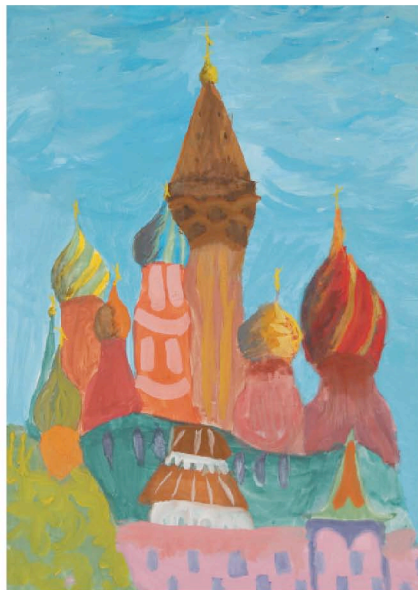
Its nowadays name the tower got in XVIII century after the creation of Arsenal (Armory). The tower has 16 edges, which are cut for loopholes. Below Arsenal tower there was a secret underpass to Neglennaya river, which was taken down after. It was investigated a lot of times to find a mysterious library of Ivan Grozni.



Victoria Mitina.
Domes.



Irina Milioti.
Kremlin Towers.



Ekaterina Borisova.
Vasily Blazhenny Temple.



Alexandra Lipilina.
The Wonderful and Ancient City.



Mikhail Dementiev.
Kremlin – the Moscow Heart.

Troitskaya tower 1495–1499

In this tower there was main gates, which served the main entrance to Kremlin nowadays. But from architectural point of view Troitskaya tower is only a copy of Spasskaya tower. Before revolution there was a Palace archive held in there, and now there a room for rehearsal for Kremlin military band.



Alexandra Evstigneeva, Olga Lohmaneva, Lidia Sorokina.
The Moscow Kremlin.

Middle Arsenal tower 1493–1595

Before the creation of Arsenal this tower had a name of Granernaya – because of split front. It is on a place of corner tower of Dmitri Donskoi times.



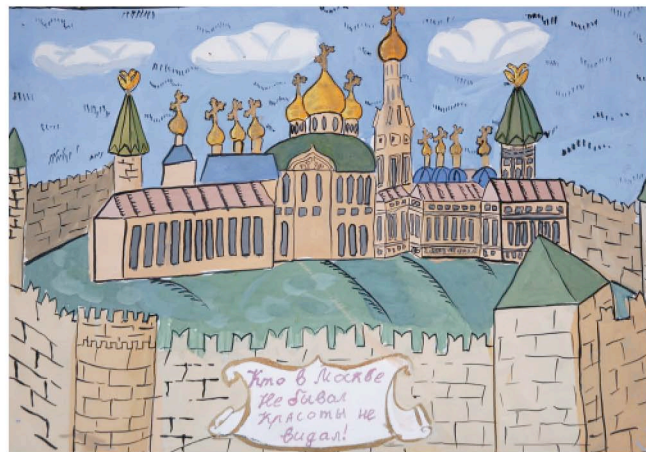
Dmitry Zavgorodnev.
Popular prints about Moscow.



Asia Shepelevtseva.
Popular prints about Moscow.



Ruslan Sibgatov.
Golden Headed Moscow.



Ekaterina Chumovitskaya.
Poplar prints about Moscow.



Anastasia Vasilieva.
Brightness and Antiquity of Moscow Antiquity.

Komendantskaya tower 1493–1495

Before this tower had a name of Kalymazhnaya, after the name of close Kalymazhnyi yard, where tsar's carriages have been held. In XIX near the commandant of Moscow settled near the tower in Poteshnyi palace, that's why it got its today's name.



Anastasia Klueva.
Russian rhapsody.

Kutafiya tower 1516

Stone bridge with squat tower has been built above river Neglinka. Possibly it was a first stone bridge in Moscow.



Maria Kuchimbaeva. Popular prints about Moscow.



Anastasia Martovitskaya.
Popular prints about Moscow.



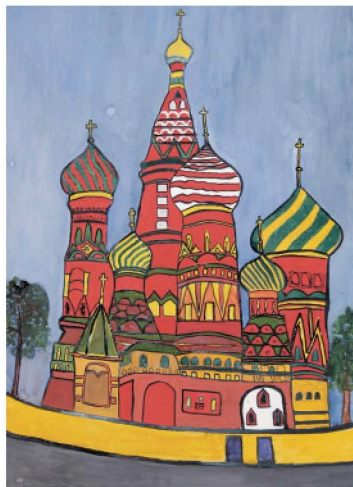
Maria Ostanina.
Russian rhapsody.



Ilya Kirilenko.
The Mountain of Seven World's Wonders.



Svetlana Komarova.
Cathedral.



Armory tower 1495

Before 1851 this tower had a name of Konyushennaya (Stable), because there was a tsar's stable nearby. Its nowadays name it got after the creation of Armory near it.

Elena Neff.
Vasily Blazhenny Cathedral.



66

Anastasia Leonidova.
Moscow burnt by fire.



Olga Lobanova.
The Ancient Kremlin, 14th century.

5.

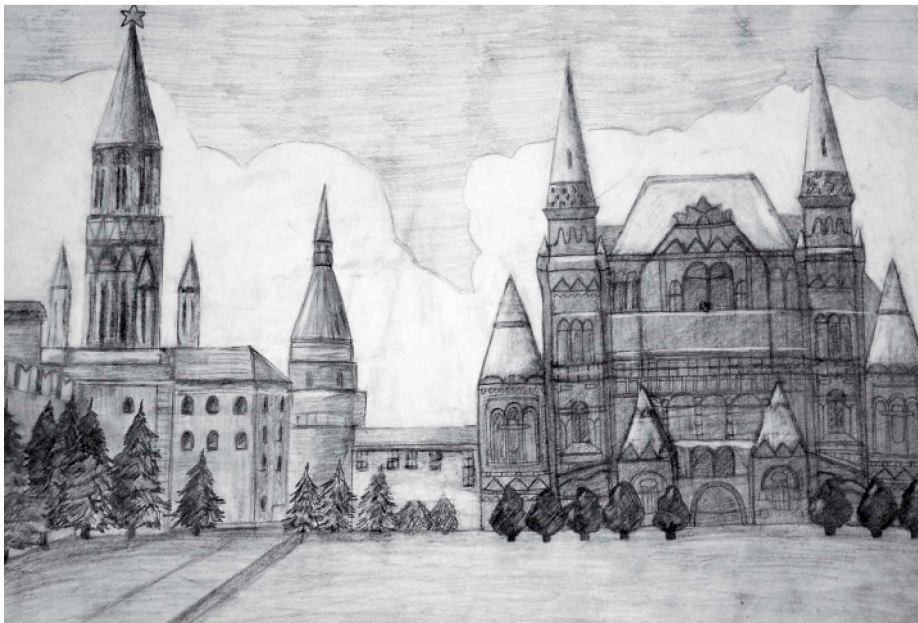


Victoria Shmeleva.
Popular prints about Moscow.

The Red square

The Red square is the central and main square in Moscow, which is connected to Kremlin from the east. It appeared at the end of XV century and is called Red (beautiful) after the second half of XVII century. At first it was a trading place and from XVI century it became a place for festive ceremonies. From east the Red square is confined with Kremlin wall with towers, in 1508–1516 years separated with ditch. In 1534 a Lobnoe place (a place for execution) was made. In 1555–1561 there was a Pokrovski cathedral made on the square. After the fire of 1812 the composition of the Red square has been changed (ditch was taken down, market places

were rebuilt). In 1818 there was a monument in name of Minin and Pozharski built. In the end of XIX a Historical museum was built, also Upper market places were built. In 1924–1930 the red square was covered by sett. Near the Kremlin wall there are a graves and in the wall – urns with ash of famous governmental and social figures of USSR, and also some foreign people. There are festivals and parades happening on the Red square. All roads in Moscow have their length start from it.



Nino Pipia, Anastasia Maroshan.
Look at our square.



Polina Yuzefovich.
The Festive Moscow.



Nikita Kuligin.
A Sportive Parade.



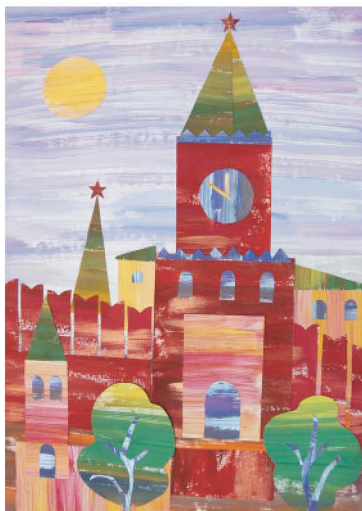
Julia Kraynova.
Kremlin from my Window.

Monument to Minin and Pozharski

Monument to Minin and Pozharski is the first monumental sculpture, which was placed in Moscow. Height is almost 4 meters, height of statute is 4.90m. It took 20 tons of bronze to build it. Cast product was delivered into Moscow through St. Petersburg on water. Three and a half months the monument was going from St. Petersburg into Moscow. This monument has been built on people's money, which was 150 thousand rubles. In history of Moscow it is famous because it is the first monumental sculpture in our capital. At first it was located in the center of the Red square, but in 1930 it was moved to the cathedral of Vasili Blazhenny, because it was on the way of military parades.



Ivan Sadovnikov.
Spasskaya Tower.



Taisia Ustenko.
Kremlin.



Anastasia Belous.
Near Minin and Pozharski Monument.

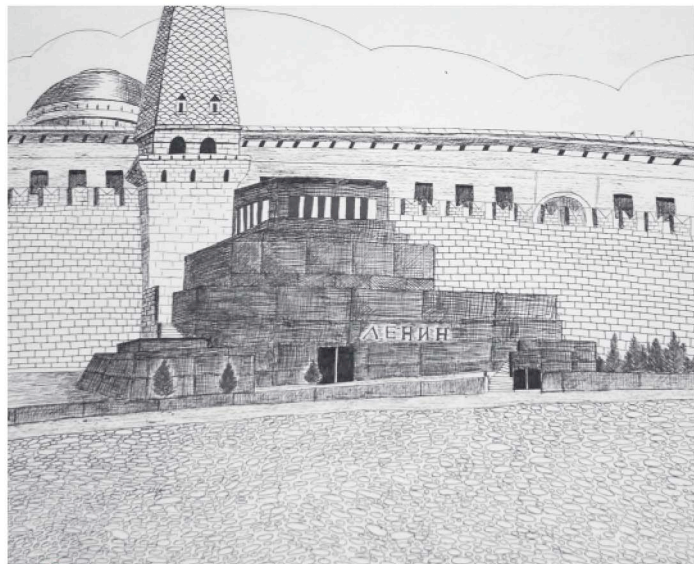


Andrey Shirkin.
Feast.

Mausoleum

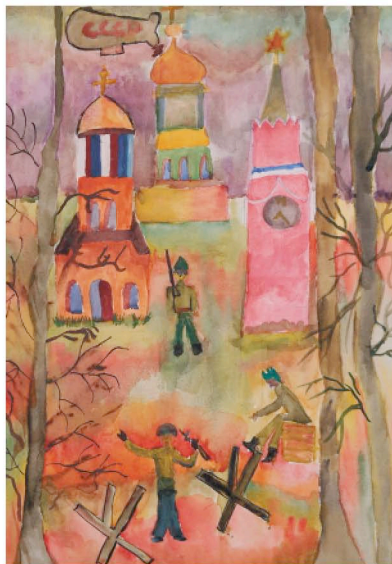
Composition center of the Red square — Mausoleum — monument-shrine, in a mournful room of which there is a crystal sarcophagus with body of V.I. Lenin. Modern stone mausoleum was built in 1930, project of Shtuseva, before that it was wooden. This monumental structure is covered with dark red granite, greenstone and with black labradorite. Red-black covering give Mausoleum sad strictness. On the entrance there is a name made from red granite: LENIN. At the same time on both sides of Kremlin walls there

were guest tribunes made for 10 thousand people. On the place of Mausoleum in 1703–1705 there was a «Komedinaya hramina» — a building of a first Russian public theater. There were different performances done here. And sometimes plays took several weeks to finish. And in times of Lent there were biblical plays. Payments to actors were always delayed, matchmaker with all the money ran away and they closed down the theater. And in 1737 everything burned down.



72

Margarita Popova.
Red Square. Mausoleum.



Oleg Aroutov.
1941.



Tatiana Fazulianova.
At source.



Anna Burkova.
Mausoleum.

Eternal light, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

In the year of 25th anniversary of fight near Moscow there was a memorial «Eternal light» made in Aleksandrovski garden in memory of the Unknown Soldier. Torch of it was brought from the Marsov field in St. Petersburg, and it started the Eternal light, which enlightens the five-pointed star. «Your name is Un-

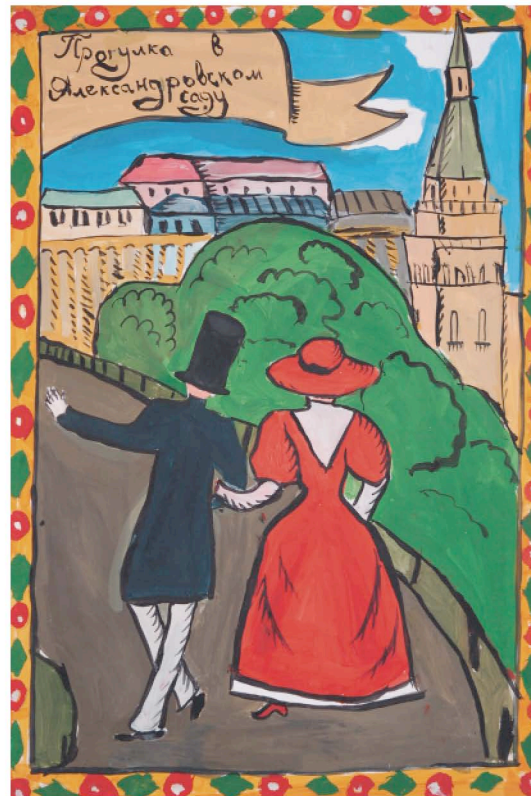
known, your exploit is immortal» – those are the words on the tomb. Near the Eternal light there are guards, to the right – granite blocks with earth from city-heroes. Tomb plate of the monument has a bronze emblem – soldier's cask, battle banner and laurel branch. There are blue fir-trees around the monument.



Maginella Leonova.
Live up to memory
of killed in action.



Dinara Halikova.
Popular prints about Moscow.



Ivan Sadovnikov.
Kremlin Chime.



Olga Zippunnikova.
My city.

Chime

Chime (French courant– running) – an old name for tower of big home clocks, with a number of sated bells, which give a sound in a melodically order. Usually the chime makes a stroke every hour, half an hour and fifteen minutes, sometimes in first quarter the melody is made only once, in second – twice, in third – three times. The Kremlin Chime is the striking clock on Spasskaya tower in Moscow Kremlin. In 1621 English master Golovei made a clock for which in 1625 on Spasskaya tower there was made a stone covered top. In 1706 a

new clock was placed there, bought by Peter I in Holland. Brothers Butenop in Moscow made the modern Kremlin Chime in 1851. Diameter is 6.12m, height of numbers is 0.72m, length of hour pointer is 2.97m, and minute – 3.27m. During October fights in 1917 a penetrator damaged Spasskaya tower, and the clock was crippled. It was repaired and revolution melodies were put on the playing shaft and in August 1918 the clock on Spasskaya Tower started playing «International» and «You felt a sacrifice».



Elena Neff.
The sun paints walls of ancient Kremlin with tender colors.



Anna Adzhavenko.
Safeguarding Peace.



Ekaterina Kritskaya.
Artisans on Spasskaya Tower.

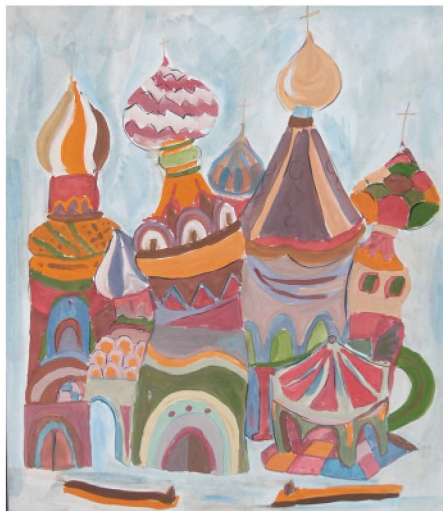


Alexandra Lipilina.
Moscow, Kremlin, Feast.

Vasily Blazhenny Temple, Pokrovsky Cathedral

In order to celebrate the victory against Tatars and taking over Kazan, in 1553 there was a wooden temple built on the Red square in the name of Pokrov. In a year there were seven more churches built near the temple as a number of most important fights in Kazan. In 1555 in order of Ivan Grozni there was a reconstruction of wooden churches, they got replaced with a big stone Pokrov cathedral, which became one of the best compositions of Russian national art, unrepeatable monument of world's architecture. It was built by architects Barma and Posnik. Builders used old motives in white stone and combined in one whole nine different column form churches. In the center there is the biggest column with a height of 57meters with a hip roof. Around it there are four smaller columns with «onion» roofs. And between them there are four more columns with a lower height.

All churches are connected with a whole base, gallery and inside pass ways. In 1588 there was a Temple of Vasily Blazhenny build near it, which gave the whole composition its second name. In about hundred years there was another temple built nearby on top of grave of Ivan the Great. Covering of each of the churches is not repeatable; cathedral is surprising with unusual composition, different architecture forms. In 1929 the temple was closed, also the bells were taken down. Today the Temple of Vasily Blazhenny is the branch of National Historical museum. In 1990 museum started to collect bells. In total there are 19 bells in the museum, created between 1547 and 1996 years, made in Ural, Yaroslavl, Moscow, France, Holland, Germany, Belarus. This collection – one of the biggest collections not just in Moscow, but also in whole Russia.



Anna Timoshtchuk.
Cathedral of Vasily Blazhenny.



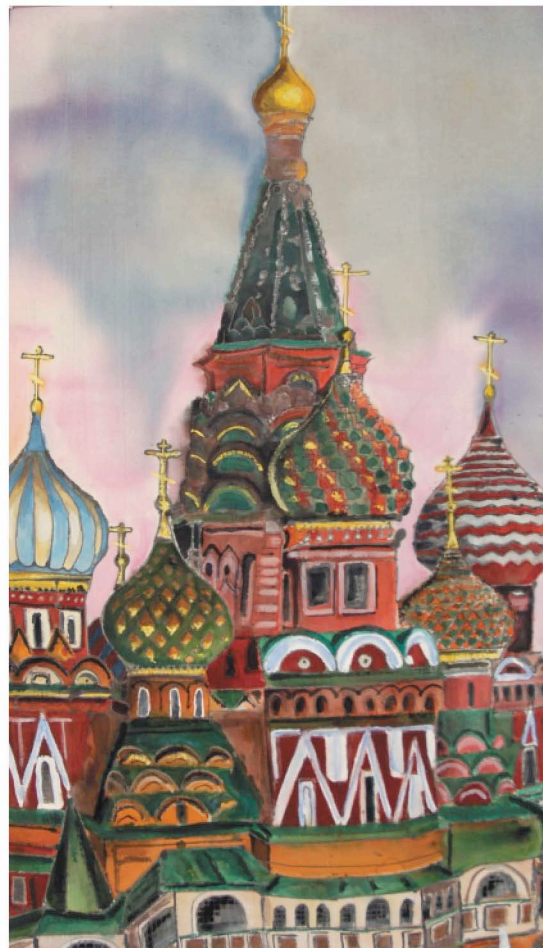
Yan Gavrikov.
Cathedral of Vasily Blazhenny.



Andrey Hovansky.
Salute.



Salomeya Latsuzhba.
Cathedral of Vasily Blazhenny.



Ludmila Kuznetsova.
Temple of Vasily Blazhenny.

Artists of «Baby glance» gallery represented in the catalog.

Natalia Alexeevna
Daria Anisimova
Nina Anisimova
Ksenia Argudaeva
Oleg Arouyutov
Stanislav Balabanov
Olesya Barulina
Maria Bahromkina
Anna Belkina
Anastasia Belous
Olga Blinova
Timofey Bogdanov
Ekaterina Borisova
Anna Brodyagina
Anna Burkova
Ksenia Byakhova
Diana Vapaeva
Nikita Vasiliev
Anastasia Vasilieva
Maria Vatel
Sofia Vdovina
Anna Vershinina
Polina Villevald
Svetlana Vinogradova
Anastasia Vlasova
Yan Gavrikov
Maria Golovacheva
Vera Golub
Natalia Gorbunova
Anna Gorina
Anastasia Grebenkina
Ekaterina Grigorieva
Svyatoslav Grishin
Alexander Grishtchenko
Mikhail Gromov
Alexander Gudilin
Ilya Gusev
Sofia Guseva

Timur Denisov
Anna Dmitrieva
Snezhana Dudalaeva
Ekaterina Durnova
Alexandra Evstigneeva
Anastasia Egoshina
Vikenti Ekimov
Nina Eliseeva
Marina Eroshenko
Dmitry Zhdanov
Elizaveta Zhevnenko
Dmitry Zavgorodnev
Andrey Zakharov
Tatiana Zvereva
Ekaterina Zeonina
Olga Zipunnikova
Alexey Ivanov
Anna Ivanova
Maria Ivanova
Maria Ilyina
Sergey Isahanyan
Anastasia Kazakova
Alexandra Kazakova
Matvey Okunevich
Ilya Kirilenko
Ilya Kirilyuk
Anastasia Klueva
Alexander Kovalenko
Maria Kovalkina
Anzhela Kolyadina
Svetlana Komarova
Polina Kopylova
Yulia Korovyanskaya
Veronika Protokovets
Ekaterina Kritskaya
Liudmila Kuznetsova
Nikita Kuligin
Evgeni Kutentsev

Maria Kouchoumbaeva
Anna Labutina
Salomeya Latzujba
Anastasia Leonidova
Magainella Leonova
Alexandra Lipilina
Olga Lobanova
Olga Lohmaneava
Anna Lutavinova
Alya Lytkina
Tatiana Mamonova
Anastasia Martovitskaya
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Vera Marchenkova
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Roman Novgorodov
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Maria Ostanina
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Evgeni Polenov
Margarita Popova
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Olga Prokofieva
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Elvira Tadjibaeva
Anna Timoshtchuk
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Anna Shabalina
Anna Shekeeva
Asya Shepelevtseva
Natalia Shibaeva
Andrey Shirkin
Dmitry Shlychov
Victoria Shmeleva
Yulia Kraynova
Olga Scherbatykh
Polina Yuzefovich
Oleg Yushkin
Natalia Yavrova

In the covering decoration were used works of:

Alexandra Karnaukhova – **Spasskaya tower**, Roman Novgorodov – **Salute**

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e-mail: info@vzglyad.org
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