



INFORMATION GUIDE
ARKHANGELSK



Dear guests!

Over the course of Russia's past and present, the City of Arkhangelsk has been a strategic focal point for the country in the Arctic. It is the center of development of the Northern Sea Route and the administrative center of the Arkhangelsk Region.

During the Great Patriotic War Arkhangelsk served as the main port for the Northern Allied convoys that ensured the delivery of more than 2 million tons of military supplies under the Lend-Lease program. By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, dated December 5, 2009, Arkhangelsk was awarded the title "City of Military Glory" for the courage, fortitude and mass heroism shown by defenders of the city in the struggle for freedom and independence.

Today, Arkhangelsk has huge economic and cultural potential. Our 21st century Arkhangelsk is changing for the better: new houses and children's playgrounds are being built, roads are being repaired, precincts are becoming cozier, hospitals, schools and kindergartens are being renovated, clubs and community centres – re-energized. Arkhangelsk residents justly take pride in their home city and are willing to share this feeling with guests of the Northern land.

What makes Arkhangelsk unique is not only the ancient Northern Russian traditions. The city's main asset is its residents. The capital of Pomorye is a native land of many dedicated, talented and hard-working people who have left a large footprint in the history of the city, the region and the country. The citizens of Arkhangelsk are justifiably proud of their native city and are happy to share this feeling with all guests of the Northern land.

The City of Arkhangelsk warmly welcomes you!

In Russia, there's a large number of cities worth close attention and studying as their past and present comprise the invaluable heritage of the great Russian history. Arkhangelsk, the centre of Arkhangelsk Region, has its unique ability to harmoniously combine the typical and the individual.

It distinguishes itself among other seaports and regional centres. With its larger part located on the right bank of the longest North European river the Northern Dvina, Arkhangelsk also stands out geographically. Although a typically estuary port (which explains the industry branch specialization and character and volume of foreign trade), Arkhangelsk preserves its individuality in a number of specific details.

Today's Arkhangelsk is the economic, social and cultural relations cluster, the region-level industry leader. Already back in the late 19th – early 20th century, the city transformed into a major timber processor and wood chemical industry centre. Most of the timber products are exported. Here operate several mechanical engineering and shipbuilding companies, as well as country's fishery leader JSC Arkhangelsk Trawler Fleet Ltd. The processing industry in Arkhangelsk is also contributed by JSC Arkhangelsk Trial Algae Factory, the only sea algae producing and processing enterprise in Russia and CIS countries. The city functions as an important base for the development of the Arctic and is a starting point for navigating the Northern Sea Route, which adds to the importance of Arkhangelsk in the country's economic development and enhances the potential of ecotourism development.

Arkhangelsk is 1234 km away from Moscow and is connected with it by federal highway. The railway connects Arkhangelsk with key Russian cities – Moscow (21-hour trip) and St. Petersburg (25-hour trip). On the way to these cities the train stops in such big cities as Vologda and Yaroslavl. The





international airport of Arkhangelsk operates daily flights to/from Moscow and St. Petersburg. There is regular connection with Murmansk, Naryan-Mar, the Solovetsky Islands, Norway and Finland. The local airline's charter flights deliver tourists to Turkey, Egypt and a number of other foreign countries.

Arkhangelsk is cultural and historical capital of the Pomor Land. It is here that North Russia's traditions and education originate from. Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after Mikhail Lomonosov and Northern State Medical University are situated here. Northern (Arctic) Federal University is a brand new ambitious university of distinctiveness and innovations designed to meet the needs of the Russian North and the Arctic. Russia lays high hopes on the Arctic and its resources. The Arctic region needs professionals for the Northern Sea Route development, experts in the Arctic tourism and Arctic logistics. The University creates conditions necessary to support the industrial projects being launched in the polar region with personnel and technologies. The NARFU mission is to meet the requirements of the region. That's why NARFU makes particular emphasis on training competitive top quality specialists flourishing in chosen fields of activities. Furthermore, Innovation Centers for the Arctic development forged on the basis of the University will attract to the North talented, creative, enthusiastic and highly skilled professionals from all around the world. Due to this fact Arkhangelsk has turned to the international educational centre.

There are three professional theatres in the city – Mikhail Lomonosov Drama Theatre, the Youth Theatre and Puppet Theatre, lots of museums, show-rooms, concert halls and cinemas. The international relations with Scandinavia, Western Europe and the USA enliven and intensify the cultural and social life in Pomor Land.

The Russian North has been considered sanctuary of Russian culture from time immemorial. Artists and poets adore the northern nature and the people able to preserve the purity and richness of their inward integrity.

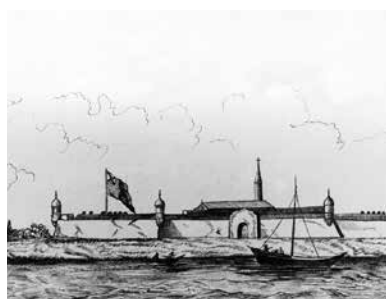
Arkhangelsk is a city with rich historical background. Historically, its favourable geographical position contributed to its becoming major sea and river port.

In the 14th century (or, according to other sources, in the 12th), Novgorodians built here Monastery of Archangel Michael. Surrounded by settlements and quays, it is considered to be founded by St. John, the archbishop of Novgorod. In 1419 the monastery was devastated by Swedes. It caught fire in 1636 to be rebuilt in a new place.

On 4 March 1583, Ivan the Terrible signed an edict authorizing the construction of the city on the right bank of the Northern Dvina, namely, on the cape of Pur-Navolok close to Monastery of Archangel Michael. It took the founders one year – 1584 – to execute the edict.

Since wood was then the main building material, the city was vulnerable to fires. After the most extensive one, in 1667, Arkhangelsk started, later in the 17th century, to be rebuilt in stone. One of the first stone structures to appear was Gostiny Dvory (medieval trading establishments) which functioned as a fortress, warehouses and trading area. The rebuilding process took 16 years and completed in 1684.

In the age of Peter the Great, Arkhangelsk became a cradle of the Russian naval and merchant shipping. During his first visit to Arkhangelsk in 1693, the Tsar founded a shipyard on the Solombala Island and laid the keel for the construction of the merchant vessel Saint Paul, which he personally participated in launching of the following year. Instructed by Peter I, the city established its Admiralty. Its importance growing, Arkhangelsk





attracted the attention of overseas conquerors. To protect it, in 1701 they erected the Novodvinsk Fortress which has survived to the present day. The fortress first proved its value as north Russia's border outpost during the Northern War, when it defeated Swedish navy. On 25 June 1701, guided by skilful navigator Ivan Ermolayev (also nicknamed Ryab), a group of Pomor fishermen managed to run aground enemy ships close to Novodvinsk Fortress. Ivan Ryabov's nickname has taken its place in history and brought him fame due to Yuri German's novel (and its screen version) "Young Russia". In 1721, Novodvinsk fortress was listed among Russia's most important fortresses. In 1854, during the Crimean War (1853 – 1856), it was placed under a state of martial law.

In 1712, Arkhangelsk was assigned its first emblem. It featured an Archangel attacking fiend – an image which was later copied into city's coat of arms officially approved in 1780 (1781, according to other sources).

In 1722, Peter I rerouted foreign trade from the Northern Dvina to the shores of the Neva in St. Petersburg. Although this put the city's economy into a recess, Arkhangelsk managed to retain its position of key trading centre in the Russian North due to rapidly expanding ship construction industry, fishery, timber logging and exports.

The city's first general development plan saw its approval during the reign of Ekaterina II. Its central part remains unchanged since 1794.

The 19th century was marked by overwhelming acculturation and rapid enlightenment. The city opened its first library, two theatres and museum, founded a newspaper and port orchestra. Interestingly, the first theatrical performance held in Arkhangelsk on 18 June 1703 was one of the very first in Russia.

The early 19th century witnessed the Napoleonic Wars and continental blockade of England. Arkhangelsk, still the only open port in Russia, was given a new impetus. The growing sales turnover had literally transformed the city, by the end of the century,



into a major timber industrial centre. Often referred to as the 'gates into the Arctic', Arkhangelsk started to serve the purposes of Arctic development and Northern Sea Route navigation. From here, set sail over 200 polar research expeditions guided by V. Chichagov, F. Litke, V. Rusanov, P. Pakhtusov and G. Sedov. In 1915, Arkhangelsk Merchant Port Administration opened the icebreaker fleet bureau to operate 13 icebreakers and pilotage in winter season in the White Sea bay.

The 20th century wars and other events have undoubtedly left their mark in the city's history. On 2 August 1918, Arkhangelsk was occupied by interveners who declared martial law, introduced court martial and exported 2 686 two stones of cargoes costing over 950 million 'gold' rubles. Interveners had subdued the military, trading and fishing fleet. Over 50 thousand people were put in jail. About 8 thousand people were shot in Arkhangelsk gubernial prison alone, more than a thousand died from hunger, cold and epidemics.

During the World War II, Arkhangelsk played an important role in the life of the country. On 22 June 1941, Arkhangelsk Region was placed under martial law. 270 thousand people (every fourth resident) went to the front. 115 thousand never returned home from the fields of battle. On 2 August 1941, an edict was signed to establish the White Sea Military Fleet with headquarters in Arkhangelsk. The Northern Sea Route, major transportation artery, connected the front line with suppliers in the Polar region and Far East. A considerable part of cargoes from the USA and England arrived to Arkhangelsk via Northern Sea Route. Escorted in convoys, Arkhangelsk ships performed a total of over 2300 voyages for maintaining of regular patrols, minesweeping and assisting vessels in distress.

The city's history reflects the different stages of its life – decline and booming periods. At all times and no matter who's in power, Arkhangelsk has served the purposes of Russia and managed to retain its separate identity.





A city is not only the sum of its architecture. A city's image is largely formed by the famous names people associate it with. There are the northerners Russia will always remember.

Among the well-known Pomors is Mikhail Lomonosov, a great scientist-encyclopaedist and the founder of Russia's first university and science. The State Tretyakov Gallery (Moscow) and the Russian Museum (St. Petersburg) feature the works of great sculptor Fedot Shubin, Lomonosov's contemporary and our countryman. The works of Aleksandr Borisov, the first painter of the Arctic and polar researcher also born in Arkhangelsk Region, are exhibited in the State Tretyakov Gallery (Moscow) and Museum of Fine Arts (Arkhangelsk). Not many know that Boris Rosing, the great Russian scientist who invented the 20th century wonder electronic television, spent the last years of his life working in Arkhangelsk Forestry Engineering Institute. He was buried in the Vologodsky cemetery in Arkhangelsk. Among the graduates of the Arkhangelsk Medical Institute is the world well known scientist-surgeon Nikolai Amosov. The famous surgeon-ophthalmologist Svyatoslav Fedorov also started his career in Arkhangelsk.

North has always attracted the attention of writers and poets.

Such famous Russian writers as Arkady Gaidar, Aleksander Grin and Leonid Leonov lived and worked in Arkhangelsk at different times. Mikhail Prishvin used to visit the place as well. Arkhangelsk is famous as the motherland of a writer and collector of northern songs and folk tales Boris Shergin, a storyteller and an artist Stepan Pisakhov, children's writer Evgeniy Kokovin. Fedor Abramov, also a native of Arkhangelsk, used to work here. In his occasional visits to here, he would often meet with literary men and readers. Abramov's Readings and all-Russian Theatre Festival also bearing his name are annually hosted by Arkhangelsk. The image these people, well



known among the literary set, shaped of Arkhangelsk can be best seen in the local literary museum.

Arkhangelsk is associated with the names of Vladimir Tarasov, a virtuoso jazzman, and Vladimir Rezitskiy, a most talented jazz musician, composer and organizer of world-resounding jazz festivals. The Art Club Rezitskiy had set up in the Pomor Cultural Centre is now referred to as the 'domain of city's creative efflorescence'. The cultural events the Art Club offers enjoy great popularity among Arkhangelsk citizens and guests.

Today, Arkhangelsk is a major cultural attraction. Here work and create quite a number of region-level cultural institutions and creative teams. Some of them have gained fame both in Russia and abroad as the 'pearls' of Pomor and Russian culture.

Arkhangelsk Literary Museum

Opened on 3 March 1995, the museum offers permanent expositions devoted to the development of literature in the Russian North, biographies and creative activity of such writers as Ioann Sergiev, Boris Shergin, Fedor Abramov, Nikolai Rubtsov, Evgeniy Kokovin, Stepan Pisakhov and others. The museum fund contains unique exhibits – manuscripts, letters and personal things once owned by the well-known writers and poets whose works celebrate the glory of Arkhangelsk and Pomor Land.

Address:

10, Volodarsky Street

Tel.: +79214927438

Open: 12.00 - 16.00

Days off: Sunday, Monday.

E-mail: lepota@atnet.ru.





State Museum Association

«Artistic Culture of the Russian North»

Museum collections number over 30 thousand works of Russian art created since the 14th century. The museum exhibits the unique collections of the ancient northern icon painting and wooden sculpture of the 14th – 18th centuries, a rich collection of the Northern folk art (traditional garments, embroidery, weaving, wood carving and painting, decorative metal and ceramics). The collection of the Russian 18th – early 20th century art features works by famous Russian artists. The museum possesses the one-of-its-kind collection of Kholmogory bone-carvings (in production here in the North during more than four hundred years).

In addition of its main building, the museum association incorporates four branches – the architectural monuments in the historic area named Old City: the ancient mansion in Embankment Street, A. Borisov Museum of Artistic Portrayal of the Arctic, Plotnikova's mansion, Museum of the artist and storyteller Stepan Pisakhov.

Address:

2, Lenin Square

Tel.: +7 8182 653616

E-mail: artmus@atknet.ru

Open: 10.00 – 17.00

Day off: Tuesday



Arkhangelsk Regional Museum of Local Lore

One of the oldest museums in Russia, it offers visitors thematic exhibitions revealing the originality of Arkhangelsk Region's nature and history. The diverse expositions present the facts evidencing the importance of Arkhangelsk and Pomor Land in Russia's history. The museum occupies two buildings

– one in Lenin Square and the other in Gostiny Dvor, a unique 17th – 18th century architectural and historic monument.

Address:

2, Lenin Sq.; 86, Northern Dvina Embankment
[«Gostiny Dvor» museum complex].

Tel.: +7 8182 209215, +7 8182 653234

www.aokm.ru

Open: 10.00 – 18.00

Day off: Monday

Saturdays: jazz night 20.00 – 24.00

Museum of Northern Seafaring

The state cultural institution “State Museum of Northern Seafaring” is the only science- and technology-oriented state seafaring museum in Russia. A depository of material and intellectual values of the Russian North’s, Russia’s and Barents Euro-Arctic Region’s seafaring culture, it is a recognized cultural brand of Pomor Land.

The museum funds include the rich collections of historical, scientific and technical monuments reflecting a millennium long history of northern seafaring, Russian fleet formation, exploration of the World Ocean and development of Northern Sea Route.

The museum aims to reconstruct historical image of Arkhangelsk as Russia’s first seaport, cradle of domestic shipbuilding and ‘northern gates into the Arctic’, to enrich residents ‘sea-wise’, to instill the Pomor cultural traditions in younger generation.

Address:

80, Northern Dvina Embankment

Tel.: +7 8182 209344

E-mail: sevmor@atnet.ru

Open: 10.00 – 20.00

Day off: Monday





Artists' Union of Russian Arkhangelsk Exhibition Hall

Constructed in July 1977, this exhibition hall acquaints the residents and guests of the city with the works of remarkable artists of Arkhangelsk and its Region. Exhibitions here change monthly. It also offers guided tours, meetings with the artists, painting, graphics, applied art workshops.

Address:

178, Sovetskikh Kosmonavtov Str.

Tel: +7 8182 275235

Open: 11.00 - 17.00

Day off: Monday



Arkhangelsk Regional Drama Theatre named after M. Lomonosov

The history of dramatic art in Arkhangelsk is more than three centuries old. The first theatrical performance took place here in 1703. The Arkhangelsk Theatre named after M. Lomonosov (founded in 1932) continues the traditions of the classical Russian theatre. Throughout its history, the theatre has been paying special attention to plays by Russian and foreign classicists and those devoted to actual challenges of the present. Its repertoire numbers over 20 plays including A.Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard", A.Ostrovsky and N.Soloviev's "Belugin's Marriage", M.Lermontov's "A Hero of Our Time", H.Ibsen's "A Doll's House", Shakespeare's "Richard III", Molière's "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme", modern stage plays and several performances for children. The Arkhangelsk theatre has always been famous for its fine cast. People's artist of the Soviet Union and honoured citizen of Arkhangelsk S. Plotnikov was performing here during more than 50 years. Today the theatre may justly take pride in its professional company and participation in



the Russian and international festivals. To meet the modern stagecraft requirements, the building of the theater underwent a total renovation in 2001-2009.

Address:

1, Petrovsky Park

Tel: +7 8182 205497 (manager),

+7 8182 215669 (ticket-office)

E-mail: drama@atnet.ru www.arhdrama.ru

Ticket-office open 12.00 — 18.00 (daily)



Arkhangelsk Puppet Theatre

The two-time winner of the Golden Mask award (National Theater Award) and participant of many theatrical festivals in Russia and abroad, the theatre stages 25 performances for children and 11 for adults, which successfully combine theatrical traditions, new ideas and forms.

Address:

5, Troitskiy Ave.

Tel: +7 8182 204179, +7 8182 204887;

+7 8182 006

E-mail: arhkukla@yandex.ru

Booking office open 13.00 - 18.00 (week days),

10.00 — 16.00 (weekends)

Day off: Monday



Arkhangelsk Regional Youth Theatre

The professional company of this theater distinguishes itself by an offbeat and innovative rendition, preference of expressive artistic forms and desire to experiment. Its actors include an honoured arts worker and four distinguished artists of Russia. The theatre initiates and organizes the performances of “European Spring” international music and





theatrical festival and street theatres. Performances take place on chamber stage in an ancient mansion and the building of the Officers' Club.

Address:

9, Logionov Str.

Tel: +7 8182 656855, fax +7 8182 65 21 43

E-mail: ciepanov@atnet.ru, www.teatrpanova.ru

Tickets: 14.00 - 18.00 (daily)

Day off: Monday



Pomor State Philharmonic Hall

Founded 70 years ago, the Pomor State Philharmonic Society hosts concerts in the chamber hall (314 seats) and Grand Hall (486 seats). Located in the building of the former Lutheran Church, the chamber hall is one of the best in Russia in terms of both acoustic parameters and beauty of interior. This attracts famous musicians from Russia and other countries of the world. The performing artists of the Pomor Philharmonic Hall, who successfully tour Russia and Western Europe, are highly professional. In 1991, the chamber was installed with an organ by German company Alexander Schuke & Co. Organ concerts are extremely popular among people.

Chamber concert hall address:

3, Karl Marx Str.

Tel: +7 8182 208066 (ticket office)

Grand hall address:

1, Lenin Sq.

Tel: +7 8182 215669 (ticket office)

E-mail: pomorfil@atnet.ru, koncert@atnet.ru
www.pomorfil.ru



State Academic Northern Russian Folk Choir

Northern Russian Folk Choir is often referred to as the 'soul of Pomor Land', or the 'pearl of Russian culture'. During the 80 years of its creative activity, this team of professionals was awarded many sonorous titles and prizes. The winner of many folklore festivals in Russia and abroad (Tunisia, Germany, Belgium, Finland, Syria), the choir actively tours Russia, Europe, Asia, Africa and Middle East. The concerts of the chorus are very popular among the audience.



Magical House of the Snowman

New Year is the favorite holiday for children. Especially for New Year the Snowman and his helpers will teach a master class on making magical presents. A place where you can create miracles with your own hands is called the Magical House of the Snowman.

This is a "Scientific laboratory of the Snowman" where children and adults will take part in a scientific show and grasp the outside world laws. Visitors of the "Scientific laboratory of the Snowman" will be able to create fabulous winter and snow right in the room, paint frostings on the glass, turn a rose to crystal and decorate a fur-tree inside of it.

This is a "Magical workshop of a Snowman" where visitors can take part in master-class on making northern kozulyas and unusual presents of unconventional materials! In the "Magical workshop of a Snowman" his helpers will reveals secrets of making presents which had magical properties.

Address:

29 Nikolsky pr., Cultural Center Solombala-Art

Tel: +7 8182 225433

E-mail: dir_sa@bk.ru

www.solombala-art.ru





The branch of Arkhangelsk City Cultural Center The center of traditional northern culture «Arkhangelsk Fairy-tale»

The center of traditional northern culture “Arkhangelsk Fairy-tale” is a new unique socio-cultural space in Arkhangelsk that is interesting to the residents of all ages.

There are three interactive places in the house: the Cabinet of the Merchant, the master of the house, the room of the proprietress and the children’s room where the interior is typical for the life of a merchant family of the 19th century. The uniqueness of the project is in the combination of the historical part of the center, informational and cognitive as well as the developmental character of excursions and at the same time the fabulousness of the home and its unique cozy atmosphere. Special attention in the House is given to lifestyles of traditional northern merchant family in the late 19th – early 20th century. The house is a listed building, a part of a complex of the urban estate of merchant A.V. Ananin dated in 1872.

The center of traditional northern culture «Arkhangelsk Fairy-tale» offers its guests:

- excursions
- interactive activities and programs
- temporary and permanent exhibitions
- souvenirs

Working with different types of audience, we find an individual approach to each of our customers, we create and select the programs that will impress all of our guests!

Additionally, at your request, we can offer you a traditional northern tea-party with kozulyas or pastries, watching cartoons based on the fairy-tales of S. Pisakhov and B. Shergin and a fascinating walk, where you will find many pleasant surprises.



Address:

15, Chumbarov Luchinskiy Str.

Open: 10.00 - 20.00, break: 13.00 – 14.00

Tel: +7 9642988020

Days off: – Sunday, Monday.

Email for applications for the organization of arrangements: positivefeeling@mail.ru

The Kunitsyna Manor

The Kunitsyna Manor stands on its historic place. The owner of the house, Maria Timofeevna Kunitsyna, stemmed from a rich Pomor family and the house was built in the prestigious part of Arkhangelsk on her dowry money. A residential house, a carriage house, an ice cellar, a little garden and a fence were constructed on this place in 1909-1910. Until the 1980's the house was still residential, but then the museum "Malye Karely" bought the antique house. From the street side the house looks like one-story building, but from the side of the yard there is also a mezzanine level with a small balcony. Today they have redone the interior of the office to look like the beginning of the last century, characteristic of homes typical for the Arkhangelsk middle class.

Address:

21, Chumbarov-Luchinskiy Str.

Open: 09.00 - 18.00

Day off: Sunday





The deeply rooted Northern Russian folk craft traditions communicate a feeling of proximity to nature. Boundless fields and forests, rivers and seas find reflection in colour and material – in amazingly beautiful works made of wood, birch-bark, fur, leather, tissue and bone that all contain a part of northern nature. In Arkhangelsk, you will be treated with most delicious kulebyakas (fish pies), northern berry pies and famous Arkhangelsk kozulya (gingerbread). You can also enjoy the herbal liqueurs or stroll among the fish rows in the Central Market to taste the products you may like.



The Arkhangelsk region is amazingly rich in its culture and centuries-old traditions. Skillful craftsmen in Arkhangelsk produce a variety of souvenirs and are truly inventive handling simple natural materials. They specialize in wood-carving and **wood-painting, decorative embroidery, hand weaving, knitting and Kargopol clay toy making**. You will find old and new patterns and unique designs that are being developed by Arkhangelsk craftsmen with their golden hands. Each item they produce renders warmth and kindness to our lives and home spaces, enlivening the interior of modern apartments, village houses and summer cottages.



The only **seaweed** producing and processing enterprise in Russia and CIS countries is situated in Arkhangelsk. It has a long experience in the White Sea weed harvesting and processing to produce pharmaceutical solutions, remedies, food products, biologically active additives, perfume and cosmetic products.



Tourists will be offered a wide range of **unique kelp-containing products** that include biologically active additives, perfume and cosmetic products.

At all times **diamonds** have attracted people. The Arkhangelsk region is one of the two regions in Russia that mines and processes these fascinating and unique stones. Already in the 18th century, Mikhail

Lomonosov predicted the existence of diamonds in this northern region, but the fields were only discovered in 1980 and then named after him. These deposits are the largest in Europe among the indigenous deposits of diamonds. The Pomor diamonds will probably be a new brand in the world diamond market. You will have a chance to purchase stones and jewelry in shopping centers of Arkhangelsk!

Arkhangelsk residents take pleasure **buying products** in the Central Market as it sells them fresh. The **fish rows** are a tourist attraction and sell Arkhangelsk delicacies – freshly caught sterlet, cod, halibut, turbot, White Sea herring so beloved by local people, and, of course, sea ruff, a perfect beer snack. You will also be offered locally caught salmon which is considered to be tastier than the commonly eaten Norwegian one. Not only will hospitable Arkhangelsk sellers help you in choosing fish, but they will also salt it for you so that you might have it ready by the time of meal. Fish, however, is not the only tourist attraction here. The market also offers dried mushrooms, **famous northern berries** – ‘exotic’ cloudberry (also known as northern amber raspberry), cowberry, cranberry – and northern honey. All products are daily tested in the Central Market’s laboratory.

The nicely decorated baked reindeer, fawns and other animals are only available in Arkhangelsk shops! Originally a Christmas delight for Pomors, **kozulyas** (gingerbread) would be used by children as play toys. Kozulyas need a specially prepared pastry, whose multiple recipes are passed on from generation to generation, and ‘zzhyonka’ (hot punch), an amber brown coloured caramelized sugar syrup. Kozulyas are usually finished with naturally coloured egg white glaze. Kozulyas are believed to protect home from evil spirits. Don’t miss out on a chance to get one for your friends and family!





Being a regional centre with developed tourist and transport infrastructure, Arkhangelsk is a good starting point to travel to the ‘pearls’ of the Russian North - federal-level architectural and cultural monuments and historically important sites in Arkhangelsk Region. Nature and extreme tourism lovers would also start their trips to resting places from Arkhangelsk. Tour operators offer air, rail and motor transport.

The region’s map covers the following destinations:

1. Solovetsky Islands
2. Kiy-island, Onega Bay of the White Sea (Onega District)
3. Kenozero
4. Kargopol
5. Plesetsk
6. Malye Karely village, tourist complex and museum
7. Antonievo-Siysky Monastery
8. Lomonosovo village (Kholmogory District)
9. Mezen (fishing and hunting trips)
10. Golubino Tourist complex (Pinega District)
11. Karpogory
12. Krasnoborsk
13. Solonikha Health Resort
14. Kotlas
15. Solvychevodsk

Solovetsky Islands

A unique White Sea archipelago, the Solovetsky Islands are a very popular tourist attraction in the Russian North.

The Solovetsky Islands have everything it takes to annually attract thousands of tourists and pilgrims from all over the world – holy land, inimitable scenery, diverse landscapes, a microclimate untypical of





northern parts, historical, Old Russian architectural and engineering monuments... and the magnificent White Sea.

The archipelago includes over a hundred of isles. The central complex of the Solovetsky monastery, once North Russia's permanent fortress dating back to the middle of the 15th century, is located on the Big Solovetsky Island. Today, the complex is an important pilgrim and tourist attraction on UNESCO World Heritage List. The Solovetsky Kremlin is the main but not the only place where architectural monuments are concentrated. The 15th-century monastery road will take you to Sekiro-Voznesensky hermitage whose history is connected with the names of the first Solovetsky monks, defense of Belomorye and construction of the beacon church. The vistas of the man-made lake-connecting navigable canals from the top of the Sekirnaya Mountain are breathtaking. The Big Zayatsky Island will introduce you to the largest pagan sanctuary of the II-I millenium B.C., stone labyrinths, religious buildings, burial sites and Russia's first stone harbour. A beautiful gem of the islands is the northernmost botanical garden.

A lot of mysteries and legends evolve around the millennium-long history of the Solovetsky Islands. Come visit the Solovetsky Islands to try to unravel them and touch the history!

Kiy Island

The history of Kiy Island is closely connected to the name of Patriarch Nikon, the well-known 17th century religious figure and the Russian Orthodox Church reformer. Legend has it that in 1638 Nikon was caught up in heavy storm to find shelter on the Kiy Island. He did not forget about the island and, when they made him a patriarch in 1656, Nikon obtained tsar Alexey's permission to build here a monastery.

Kiy-island is located in the Onega Bay of the White

Sea 15 km away from the ancient Russian town of Onega. Although only 1.5 km long and 800 m wide, the beauty of this strip of land defies description. Tourists and holiday-makers are attracted by both the beauty of Kiy Island and its unique architectural monuments.

The architectural ensemble of Kiy Monastery of Cross comprises the 17th-19th century stone and wooden structures several, cult and civil monuments. Hundreds of tourists from Arkhangelsk, Moscow, St. Petersburg and other Russian regions, far- and near-abroad countries visit the place in summer and stay at Kiy holiday hotel. You are always welcome here. The guides will meet you at Onega station to drive to the seaport and further to the Kiy Island, by cutter.

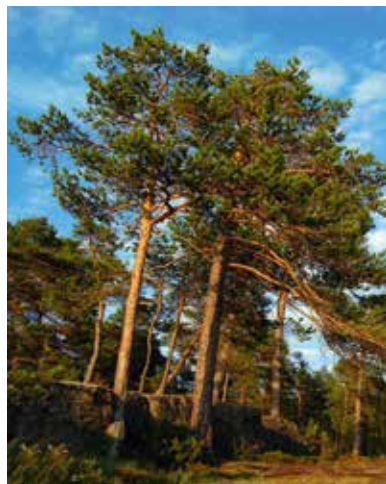
Come visit the unique natural monument of Kiy Island.

Kenozero National Park

There are not so many places in Russia where natural and cultural heritage has survived intact to the present day. Kenozero National Park is one of them.

An isle of traditional Russian way of life, culture and traditions, its natural and cultural heritage is truly unique. Here runs the border between the Baltic Shield and Russian platform, between the Baltic and the White Sea basins. Here contact several flora and fauna complexes. The endless forests, whose fragmentarity explains rich ecosystem and species diversity, occupy more than 106 thousand hectares of the Park's area.

But above all, Kenozero National Park is a living cultural and epic heritage of ancient Russia with numerous chapels and churches on the islands among lakes and forests, small villages and their hospitable residents, ancient monasteries deep in the forests, holy groves by heathen temples, obey crosses by the forest paths... This is a territory that managed to preserve in its monuments and way of life the organic interaction of pagan and Christian cultures. It is here





that centuries-long cultural traditions are carefully preserved by local people. The natural-cultural complex of Kenozero largely enriches the notion of Northern Russian culture.

It is beautiful in any season – in early white summer nights, in golden autumn, in frosty winter with its arctic lights!

Come tune your soul to the unique music of nature and ancient culture to keep you warm in hectic city and brighten the routine...

www.kenozero-park.ru

Kargopol

The old city of Kargopol, located in the Arkhangelsk Region and famous for its clay toys, is a real treasury of the 16th-18th century stone architecture monuments and Old Russian icon-painting masterpieces.

Lyadiny, Oshevsk and Krasnaya Lyaga are some of the neighbour villages with marvelous wooden churches and unique architectural decorations where every tourist may touch the history. The town's guests admire the talent of skilled Kargopol craftsmen able to model a clay toy or make a wood chip bird, or weave a birch bark souvenir.

Tours to Kargopol and neighboring settlements can be recommended to lovers of eco-, event and rural tourism.



Antonievo-Siysky Monastery

Antonievo-Siyskiy monastery is situated 160 km away from Arkhangelsk on the bank of the Mikhailovsky Lake flowing into the Siya River. In 1520, one of the peasants who used to hunt here showed his hunting grounds to the reverend Antony and his disciples who later settled on the bank of the Big Mikhailovsky Lake, installed a wooden cross and

built a hermitage and first wooden chapel, the future Life-Giving Trinity Monastery. Shortly after, Vasily II (grand prince of Moscow) authorized construction of Antonievo-Siysky monastery here.

One-day trips to Antonievo-Siysky Monastery introduce the tourists to the religious architecture of the Russian North and history of the religious holidays and traditions.

The Land of Lomonosov

Kholmogory, one of the oldest towns in the Russian North, is the motherland of great Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov and used to be the centre of the Dvina Region where Russia used to route its Middle Ages foreign trade for several centuries.

Kholmogory's tourist attractions include M.V. Lomonosov Museum and its valuable collection of 18th-century books and the picture gallery. Event tourism lovers might be interested in attending the traditional Lomonosov's readings in Kholmogory and Nikolai Rubtsov's literary readings in Yemetsk. Local bone-carving factory will introduce its visitors to the original culture and traditions of the Pomor land.

Golubino

A province of Arkhangelsk region, Pinega District is, indeed, far to reach from central Russia. Where else on earth can one find a place with villages like open-air museums or with same folk songs sung by generations, or with grandmothers' pinafores worn for their intended purpose?

Pinega District may justly take pride not only in its virgin nature, but also in the well-known tourist complex "Golubino", which consists of same name hotel in the forest and a hotel complex named Krasnaya Gorka (Red Hill). The Golubino Hotel is situated 188





km away from Arkhangelsk on a picturesque shore of the Pinega River close to karst caves. With karst rocks on its sides, the hotel faces the extensive sandy beach.

The Red Hill complex, with wonderful skiing premises and ski lift, is located 5 km away from Golubino close to Bogoroditsky Virgin Monastery (17th century) famous for its icons and the fact that the Russian Prince Golitsyn found there his last refuge.

Golubino offers guided routes in virgin forests, karst caves and forest waterfalls that attract people all the year round. Tourists can enjoy the whole range of services including rafting, boat trips and, of course, fishing and diving. Nonetheless interesting are the camp of Nenets reindeer breeders, the protected Sotka River with its amazingly beautiful rocky banks and boat trips to the Pinega-Kuloy river system which has always been attracting tourists.

Solvychegodsk

The museum town of Solvychegodsk is one of the old Russian towns with spiritual and material heritage – 16th-17th century white-stone monuments (Cathedral of the Annunciation, Spasoobydenny Church), collection of icons, silver articles, specimen of gold embroidery, etc. The city was once known as salt making centre and inherited estate of the Stroganovs, an influential industrial merchant dynasty.

Today's Solvychegodsk is a balneotherapeutic health resort with mineral springs and mud wells. Traditional Prokopievsky Fair and Kozma Prutkov Humor Festival it annually hosts attract both Russian and foreign event tourists and pilgrims from Central and Northern Europe.

Hunting and fishing trips into Arkhangelsk Region

There are many opportunities for amateur tourists wishing to have some rest in Arkhangelsk and the Arkhangelsk region. The unique nature and diverse wildlife of the north enable one to enjoy the fishing/hunting trips Arkhangelsk offers throughout the year.

When sitting with a fishing rod against the picturesque North Russian virgin taiga landscape it is possible to get away from civilization for a break. Cozy huts and tents, real Russian sauna and a number of other services will make your leisure comfortable and unique.

Hunting tours are especially exciting in spring and autumn, when northern nature shines the brightest and the wildlife is most diverse. Hunting in the beautiful and noiseless North Russian tundra and taiga will leave an unforgettable impression on every tourist's mind.

Snowmobiles safari has recently become an indispensable part of amateur tourism in Arkhangelsk Region. Northern winter, wildlife and extreme sport guarantee good mood and bright impressions in the coming year.

Once you have visited Arkhangelsk Region as an amateur tourist, you will always remember the feeling of joy experienced hunters and fishermen get from their trophies, the taste of the traditional Russian fish soup cooked on bonfire and the impressions from exciting tours to the picturesque places in Arkhangelsk Region.



Voyages along the Northern Dvina

We invite you to an exciting voyage on the N.V. Gogol paddle steamer.

Commissioned by the Northern Shipping Society, the N.V. Gogol paddle steamer was built by Nizhny Novgorod Sormovsky Factory in 1911 and was last overhauled in 1994-1996. Ship-builders carefully overhauled all mechanisms, installed the new equipment and completely changed the cabin interior to make the ship more comfortable. The thirty passenger cabins accommodate fifty-three passengers. Tourists and holidaymakers will be offered a lounge, a companion cabin, a sauna and a bar with music concerts and other leisure activities.

Not only will you make the most of your time on board the steamer, but you will also visit historical places of the Pomor Land – Verkhnyaya Toima village, Krasnoborsk village (with painter A. Borisov's mansion and the 19th-century church ensemble), Solonikha health resort ("Visiting Borisov's places" excursion), Kotlas (and its Folk Craft House), Veliky Ustug (and its Trinity-Gledensky Monastery, Dymkovsky Quarter, 17th-18th century architectural monuments, Father Frost's receiving office).

A trip on board the N.V. Gogol steamer will also introduce you to the beauty of the northern nature. The voyages along the Northern Dvina usually take place on holidays and festive occasions such as City Day or Navy Day. During the voyage, tourists will be offered an interesting cultural programme.



Meet Elena Dorofeyeva, a historian, regional ethnographer, journalist, teacher and person who sincerely loves the Russian North. She has been acquainting tourists with sights and environs of Arkhangelsk for almost 30 years. Today, she is running walking tour named “The City of Four Centuries”.

Travellers are recommended to get to know a city on foot, exploring the details of its past and present, its nooks and crannies at their own pace... This might, however, be difficult in a city like Arkhangelsk, as it spreads along the Northern Dvina River for more than 40 kilometers. I therefore invite you to explore the city's central part with its many sightseeing spots.

Guides usually start historical tours around this city from the cape of Pur-Navolok, whose mysterious name reveals the stages of Arkhangelsk history. The ancient particle 'Pur' means the area was once inhabited by 'tchoods', non Slavic origin Finno-Ugric tribes who settled here centuries ago. Scientists suggest several translations of it – 'brook-type', 'snow covered', 'foggy' or 'snow-drifting' cape. The second part of the word – Navolok – actually too means 'cape', which in the old days was referred to as 'navoloklo' meaning 'river drift'. Indeed, this part of the embankment is as if 'drifted' out into the Northern Dvina to form right-angled bent. **The memorial symbol to mark the 400th anniversary of Arkhangelsk** was erected on the ancient cape in 1984. Its steele symbolizes the fore of a moored boat and the memorial tablet reads that here, on the cape of Pur-Navolok, in 1584 was founded the first seaport of Russia, Arkhangelsk.

For almost one and half century Arkhangelsk was the main 'gate of the Russian state', its piers often moored by ships from London, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bremen, etc. Originally designed as an international port, the city, in addition to dwelling houses, needed numerous trading stalls and 'gostiny dvory' (trading establishments) for foreign merchants to bargain





and store their goods. Fragmentarily preserved, «**Gostiny Dvory**» (1668-1684) is one the few Russian architectural monuments dating back to the second half of the 17th century, whose beauty and solidity exceeded the contemporaries' expectations. What made it special was the ensemble of two dvors (Russian and German) and solid fortress. This huge structure was 1175 m on perimeter and had three-tier towers in its corners. Wall guns and cannon towers of the dvors (also known as the Stone City) ensured total defense. The design of inside gallery (an integral element of any gostiny dvor) enabled, in case of enemy attack, to transform the trading establishments into an unwinnable fortress. Gostiny Dvor is presently a federal-level architectural monument. In 1693 they prepared here rooms for Tsar Peter the Great, who visited our city three times and whose monument is erected nearby.

The **Monument to Peter the Great** was opened in Arkhangelsk in 1914. It miraculously escaped destruction in the Soviet time and was removed to square above the Red Quay. Sculptor Mark Antokolsky depicted the young tsar watching the progress of Poltava Battle. The sculpture was purchased by Tretyakov for his Gallery and in the early 20th several copies were made. One of them is still in the State Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, two others - in Arkhangelsk and Taganrog. As a result, Taganrog and Arkhangelsk have identical monuments but the one in Arkhangelsk is more famous, as its image is circulated on the Russian 500 rouble note.

Red Quay, so beloved by residents, is a place merchant and fishing ships used to moor at and high latitude expeditions set sail from – North Pole expedition guided by G. Sedov and the Northern Sea Route on the A. Sibiryakov icebreaker. Bust monument to polar researchers, huge anchors and the sailing schooner by the Northern Seafaring Museum remind visitors that there is every reason for Arkhangelsk to be called the 'gate to the Arctic'.

The section of embankment between K. Libknekht and Pomorskaya streets was once a vigorous trading centre. With mooring spaces and monastic guest houses, it was the place where peasants' boats and karbasses came to trade. Originally stone, this part of town stood out against the background of the then wooden Arkhangelsk. The late 18th - early 20th century buildings have survived to the present day.

The **ancient mansion on the Embankment** (branch of «Artistic Culture of the Russian North» Museum Association) is a fine specimen of provincial architecture of the second half of the 18th century. Close to it is the **Solovetsky Monastery guest house**. The Gate Church of Zosima, Savvatiy and Herman of Solovki is topped with three cupolas and crosses. The recently restored Nikolskaya Church stands near. It is not by chance that the Church of Nicholas the Wonder-Worker was built in the centre of the trading quarters: Saint Nicholas is patron of seafarers. The facade decor of the church has the so-called Maltese, or Anchor Cross. Another stone two-storey building — **Plotnikova's House** — stretches along the embankment to Pomorskaya Street. Its first floor used to house shops and pantries. The second, living, floor still has the glaze tile stoves, stucco ceilings and inlaid parquet.

Pomorskaya Street may justly be referred to as museum street. There are three museums in two of its blocks – Plotnikova's Mansion, A.Borisov Museum of Artistic Portrayal of the Arctic, Pisakhov Museum. Stepan Pisakhov, a painter and a storyteller, used to live not far from here and would refer to himself as a 'sight of Arkhangelsk', joking that 'tourists first go see the lions and then me'. His jesting remark became reality: Stepan Pisakhov, bronze now, appeared in his long coat and hat in Pomorskaya Street in the autumn of 2008. Arkhangelsk people love him. Not only is it possible to take a pic of a famous storyteller, but also to literally shake hands with his bronze statue aptly named by sculptor Sergey Sukhin "Nice to Meet You, Friends". The sculptor says he conceived this





monument as a bronze portrait featuring Pisakhov coming back from market with flat-fish, herring and, of course, cod in his mesh bag. Fish attracts sea-gulls... and here is one sitting right on his hat. To render the atmosphere of the old Arkhangelsk, the sculptor placed Pisakhov on the wooden planks.

What also adds to old-time atmosphere is the intersecting Chumbarov-Luchinsky Avenue, an open-air museum in itself. In the early 1980s, somebody came up with the idea of moving all the specimens of the early 20th century wooden houses to one place and have a street to remind us of how the old Arkhangelsk looked like a hundred years ago. The facades of one-, two-, rarely, three-storey houses used to stand right by the curb. The houses had two entrances. The stairs to the second floor would be located in an extension under the slightly curved roof – a typically northern architectural gimmick that gave houses a peculiar appearance.



The monument named “North”, in Lenin square, is the first one built in Soviet Arkhangelsk and attracts tourists’ attention. The sculptural group of a Pomor with a reindeer symbolizes man’s dominance over northern nature.



Another sight impressing visitors with its singularity is Russia's first **monument to great scientist Mikhail Lomonosov** [opened 1832]. An encyclopaedist from a peasant background and first Russian academician, the famous Pomor is depicted as an antique poet wearing a toga and standing on the Northern Hemisphere, with winged ‘genius of mind’ kneeling at his feet to give him a harp.

Military Glory Memorials in Arkhangelsk.

Civil War and Intervention period didn’t last long here in the North. White Guard coup was accomplished in the August of 1918. The ships from Allied Powers (Entente) brought English, American and French soldiers to the port of Arkhangelsk to deploy their

military units. In the late February of 1920, however, the Red Army managed to occupy the city again. Although Arkhangelsk never was a place of violent battles, the very presence of the foreign troops and civil war have so etched on the generation's memory that this period of history is eternalized in the majority of monuments in Arkhangelsk. Among them is the monument to **Victims of the Intervention** which stands on Northern Dvina Embankment on top of mass grave; the **monument to Pavlin Vinogradov**, one of the active fighters against intervention; the **English World War One Tank Mk V**. The tank survived the civil war and served the Red Army purposes for 10 years afterwards to finally become a monument placed in the downtown. The last erected is the monument to **Brave Defenders of the Soviet North 1918-1920** in front of Sports Palace in Trade Unions' Square. Four figures – a commissar, a Red Army soldier, a sailor and a partisan – make one, their rifles up to symbolize victory. Opened in 1985, this monument resurrects romantics of the civil war.

In Peace Square, Northern Dvina Embankment, stands the **Victory Monument**. Erected in memory of northerners who died in WWII, its pointed background symbolizes a banner bent in mournful silence. Bronze Woman-Warrior, a Soldier and a Sailor stand on the guard of honor by eternal flame. During wartime, Arkhangelsk was a strategically important transportation hub. A shortcut destination for the allies' convoys, it had a major naval base and five shipboys schools. The monument to Solovetsky Shipboys is erected on Northern Dvina Embankment – a figure of a young man dressed in sailors' uniform, his fists clenched, wind raising his duck blouse collar.

Northern Dvina Embankment is especially beloved by Arkhangelsk people. The city planners freed embankment from all port facilities and covered it with concrete. The promenade is separated from the shore by granite barrier and wrought iron fence. The stairs invite you to come closer to the water. During the whole history of Arkhangelsk, the embankment,





once the city's main thoroughfare, has been the facade of Arkhangelsk. Earlier, each street normally used to start with a church and bore its name – Uspenskaya (Assumption), Blagoveshenskaya (Annunciation), Voskresenskaya (Resurrection). Vertical lines of the churches and their bell towers contributed to the unique silhouette of the city observed from river side. Among surviving churches are the **Trinity Church, St. Ekaterina Lutheran Church** (now organ hall of Pomor Philharmonia). **Assumption Church** is newly built.



Marine Glory of Arkhangelsk.

Our walking tour covered only the central part of Arkhangelsk. A bus excursion would allow us to see remoter sights and architectural monuments in Malye Karely and Zaostrovie villages. Yet, the Novodvinsk fortress is only accessible by boat.

“Arkhangelsk city – a gateway to the entire world” – wrote Boris Shergin. Arkhangelsk stands on the high bank of Northern Dvina near where it flows into the White Sea facing out to the sea islands, and the life of the city has been connected with the sea for more than four centuries.

On board a cruiser you will see the panoramic view of Arkhangelsk – a city spreading along the river banks and situated on twelve islands in the river delta. One of them is named Solombala, most famous island also known as the ‘ship-yards’. It is a district where marine spirit is still felt: the Solombalka River, formerly a proving ground ditch is now filled with cutters and boats of island inhabitants in summertime. Solombala’s rafting grounds finished ‘kochi’ – small fishery boats the Pomors used to sail to Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen. This circumstance had defined Peter the Great’s decision to establish here an Admiralty. The shipping quarters were gradually expanding, to turn Solombala, by the late 18th century, into the place of origin of merchant sailing shipbuilding.

The marine character of Arkhangelsk can be felt



also in monuments devoted to the victory of the Great Patriotic War – a monument to the Victory, to sea cadets from the Solovetskiye Islands, to the Admiral of Soviet Fleet N.G. Kuznetsov and to the seal. In a composition on Stella “City of Military Glory”, the authors express the unique destiny our city has had, emphasizing that Arkhangelsk is a city of naval glory.

On one of the numerous islands in the delta of the Dvina River stands **Novodvinsk Fortress**. Since Arkhangelsk port was Russia’s ‘main gate’, Peter I ordered ‘it be protected with a stone fortress’. In the late June of 1701, the enemy ships disguised as English and Dutch merchant vessels reached the Dvina mouth. The 13-hour battle ended in the capture of two Swedish warship, frigate and yacht. The event was the first naval victory of Russia and Tsar Peter was very proud of it. Today, Russia’s first permanent bastion and prototype of Peter-and-Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg is a part of funds of the museum of local lore.

In sum, Arkhangelsk does have something to show its visitors, something to surprise with – white nights (whiter than in St.Petersburg!), ice stream crossings, famous wooden pavements. However, the image of the ancient northern city young in heart is made up not only by its architectural and historical monuments, but also by the simple residential houses, the streets and, of course, people. Each of the past four centuries has left its trace and page in the history of Arkhangelsk. Sometimes these pages don’t tell much to unaware tourists, but with the help of guide they will be able to interpret more. The city will itself unveil its history, and I am sure will take a part of you. One cannot but agree with famous writer Yury Kazakov’s account of his first visit to Arkhangelsk: “Beware of north! Don’t go there, have mercy on yourself! You are destined to be captured by it and be longing for it all your life. The image of a spacious city will be haunting you... a threshold of so many roads. Heh! Why did Peter choose the Neva? It’s here on the Dvina that his paradise must lie!”





Arkhangelsk is 1234 km away from Moscow and is connected with it by the federal highway. The railway connects Arkhangelsk with key Russian cities – Moscow (21-hour trip) and St. Petersburg (25-hour trip). The international airport of Arkhangelsk operates daily flights to/from Moscow and St. Petersburg. There is regular connection with Murmansk, Naryan-Mar, and the Solovetsky Islands.



Local tourist companies offer visitors a variety of throughout the year excursion programmes, heritage and architecture trips, nature tours, hunting and fishing trips for lovers of extreme and water tourism.

A Tours Ltd.

Address:

99, Voskresenskaya Street

Tel.: +7 8182 646408

www.arh-tours.ru



Veter Peremen Ltd.

Address:

39, Troitsky Avenue, office 9

Tel.: +7 8182 205530

www.vptour.ru/



Visit Travel Agency Ltd.

Address:

99, Voskresenskaya Street

Tel/fax: +7 8182 202099

www.tavisit.ru

Intourist – Arkhangelsk Ltd.

Address:

7, Pomorskaya Street, office 325A

Tel/fax: +7 8182 201820

www.intarh.ru**Travel Agency Krugozor Ltd.**

Address:

14/1, Sadovaya Street, office 1

Tel/fax: +7 8182 641037

www.bpkrugozor.com**Nord Stream Ltd.**

Address:

52, Troitsky Avenue, office 1011

Tel/fax: +7 8182 210601

www.nordstream.ru**Victoria Bulatova's Pomor Tourist Centre Ltd.**

Address:

7, Voskresenskaya Street, 2nd floor

Tel/fax: +7 8182 649364

www.bulatova.com**Pegas Arkhangelsk Ltd.**

Address:

17/1, K. Libnikhta Street, 2nd floor

Tel/fax: +7 8182 210999

www.pegast.ru



Tourist and excursion company Pomor-Tour Ltd.

Address:

99, Voskresenskaya Street

Tel/fax: +7 8182 203320

Address: 49, Chumbarov-Luchinskiy Street,
office 4

Tel/fax: +7 8182 653310

www.pomor-tur.ru



Piligrim-Plus Ltd.

Address:

4, Lenin Square, ground floor

Tel.: +7 8182 210505

www.piligrim29.com



Smena Ltd.

Address:

47, Uritskiy Street, office 322

Tel.: +7 8182 443335

www.smenatour.ru

Seven Continents Ltd.

Address:

39, Chumbarov-Luchinskiy Street, office 28

Tel.: +7 8182 208010

www.semcont.ru

Skazka Stranstviy Ltd.

Address:

14, Popov Street, ground floor

Tel.: +7 8182 200900

www.vk.com/skazkas**Travel Club Ltd.**

Address:

52, Troitsky Avenue, office 1117, 1119

Tel.: +7 8182 205926

www.trcl.ru**Klassniy Otdykh (Cool Holidays)**

Address:

67, Troitsky Avenue, 4th floor

Tel.: +7 8182 639640

классныйотдых.рф**Solovki Company Ltd.**

Address:

37, Troitsky Avenue, 5th floor

Tel.: +7 8182 655008

www.solovkibp.ru



To accommodate large numbers of tourists and large-scale events attendees, Arkhangelsk offers a number of hotels that meet the European standards and are regularly certified.

Hotel Artelekom

Address:

32 Shubin Street

Tel: + 7 (8182) 65 46 06

<http://www.arhotel.ru>

Hotel Airport Arkhangelsk

Address:

8 Talagi Airport Street

Tel: + 7 (8182) 65 46 06

<http://www.arhaero.ru>

Hotel Belomorskaya

Address:

3 Timme Street

Tel.: +7 (8182) 66 16 00

<http://www.belhotel.ru>



Hotel Dvina

Address:

52 Troitskiy Avenue

Tel: + 7 (8182) 65 77 77, 28 88 88

<http://www.hoteldvina.ru>



Guest House Five Keys

Address:

9/1 Serafimovitch Street

Tel: + 7 (8182) 20 47 55

<http://www.vk.com/anna5kluchei>

Hostel at the stadium "Trud"

Address:

179 Sovetskikh Kosmonavtov Avenue

Tel: + 7 (8182) 24 04 94

Hostel Lomonosov

Address:

84 Lomonosov Avenue

Tel.: +7 952 254 44 45

<http://www.hostellomonosov.com/>

Hotel Meridian

Address:

5 Sovetskaya Street

Tel.: + 7 (8182) 22 33 17, 22 32 43

<http://www.meridianhotel.ru>

Hotel Pur-Navolok

Address:

88 Northern Dvina Embankment

Tel.: +7 (8182) 21 72 07

<http://www.alrosa-hotels.ru>

Business-class hotel "Stolitsa Pomorya"

Address:

88 Northern Dvina Embankment

Tel.: +7 (8182) 42-35-75

<http://www.hotelarh.ru>,

<http://www.столицапоморья.рф/>





CUISINE OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH

The cuisine of the Russian North is a happy blend of East and West, undoubtedly it has its roots in country peasant cooking. Influenced by natural, historic and socioeconomic events, the much-refined versions of these early Slavic dishes often graced the tables of later aristocrats. And in Russia today it is this so-called peasant cuisine that provides some of the most delightful meals.

The North has always depended on fish, as the long, bitter winters prevented farmers from developing large herds of animals. Root vegetables could be kept nearly all winter, and salting, pickling, drying, and preserving were ways to have fruits, berries, mushrooms, and vegetables all year round. Mushroom and berry gathering were, and still are, important features of life in the Russian North. Grains for bread-making, cereals, beans, lentils, and peas were important food items. Kvas, a fermented bread drink, was an early beer-like beverage. Other drinks were made from herbs and honey.

Today Arkhangelsk offers a lot of restaurants and cafes where you can enjoy a cup of all different kinds of delicious coffee, and cozy restaurants serving both traditional Russian dishes as well as European cuisine. Foreign cuisines can be tried in Italian, Japanese, Caucasian, Czech, Argentinean, Irish and German restaurants. Among most popular traditional Northern dishes are the ukha - fish soup, the Pomor salmomi or venison with locally raised potatoes, blini - pancakes with caviar, cloudberry pastries and, of course, mors - the cranberry drink. Come taste the Russian North!

NEW YEAR'S DAY

New Year holidays are the most favourite time in the capital of the Russian North. To mark the celebration of the opening of central Christmas tree and Arkhangelsk Snowman's birthday, they decorate the city with ice and snow sculptures. The Snowman's birthday is a unique festivity celebrated since the Snowman officially gained a status of the Pomor brand. On the eve of his birthday, a lot of citizens come to the main square to build hundreds of snowmen. At Father Frost's request, the mayor has 'registered Snowman as a permanent resident of Arkhangelsk', with residence located in "Solombala-Art" centre of city celebrations. Hundreds of guests annually visit Snowman. Excursions and games take place in Snowman's residence all through the winter season.

The brightest New Year festivity is the traditional night festival. Often full of surprises, it may include Father Frost's unusual appearance on the roof of a 24-storey skyscraper in the city's main square, or a procession of snowmobiles, or a performance by popular Russian celebrities, or high-rise fireworks.

The international festival "Christmas Chimes in Arkhangelsk"

This festival is held annually and is one of the most exciting cultural events in the live of Arkhangelsk. It consists of theatrical performances, interactive programs for children and adults, ice sculptures competition, concerts of brass bands, classical and folk music.

Each year crew organizing the festival makes special presents and surprises to the residents of Arkhangelsk. Among those remarkable events are building of ice objects, performance of the Scandinavian music band playing the instruments made of ice, building Northern village with the





traditional Pomor house, Kozulyas' ice town. The festival attracts a lot of people, events within are held both outdoors and indoors.

Street Theatre Festival

Every summer, Arkhangelsk traditionally holds the International Street Theatre Festival, the oldest in Russia. Dozens of theatres from different countries of the world come here every year. Since 1990, the 14 festivals were participated by more than 150 theatres from France, Italy, Spain, Israel, Poland, England, Germany, India, Georgia, Ukraine, even Ivory Coast and Japan. The festival turns the streets of Arkhangelsk into a stage with the fanciest actors ever. The traditional carnival procession will be joined not only by the festival participants, but also by the local people. Every night offers to attend the actors' club or various master classes in acting, clowning, stilt walking and flamboyant street performances. Absorbing the whole city into itself, the festival would end in a joint performance in the central square on the City Day.



City Day

On the last weekend of June, Arkhangelsk celebrates the City Day, its brand holiday. In demonstrating old northern traditions the city uses modern technologies and special effects. The unique atmosphere in the streets attracts thousands of residents and the city's guests. The program of the holiday includes performances by such folk groups as the "Pearl of the North" (international festivals participants), exhibitions, fairs, competitions, pop star concerts, theatrical processions, performances by annual international street theatre festival participants.



Russian Navy Day

Arkhangelsk, Russia's first port and 'tsar-authorized' shipyard with unique seafaring history, is a centuries-old centre of the Russian seafaring culture. The celebration of the Russian Navy Day is, therefore, observed specially. The fact that the city's whole life is connected with the sea is clearly visible on Navy Day. Submarines and naval ships will be traditionally anchored in the Northern Dvina close to the city centre. The day is marked by naval parade, performances by region's best creative teams and spectator-attracting motor boat show.



Pomor New Year and Margaritinsky Fair

Arkhangelsk is the only Russian city to celebrate New Year several times a year. Not only does the city observe the New Year's Day and Russian Old New Year (a specifically Russian phenomenon), but it also celebrates the Pomor New Year, which traditionally falls on the opening of the Margaritinsky Fair in September. This centuries-old fair has gained great popularity since its revival in 1999. Applications for participation are filed not only by the local businesses but also by participants from other regions and countries. The Margaritinsky Fair is both a selling exhibition and a bright festivity attended by citizens and tourists. The business side of it is accompanied by a rich cultural program organizers will prepare to introduce spectators to the original cultures of different districts in Arkhangelsk Region.





Events Calendar

January:

- New Year and Christmas Celebrations (City Night New Year's Festival: entertaining programs near Arkhangelsk's central Christmas tree; New Year's city competition of carnival costumes: "The Calendar Masquerade")
- International Festival "Christmas Blagovest (Annunciation) in Arkhangelsk" (game entertainment in the ice town, theater and laser show, concert programs)
- Tradition of celebrating Christmas and Yule at the Museum "Malye Korely" with carols, ceremonies and Christmas bonfire, fortune telling and pranks of mummers.

February:

- Festival of arts "Winter"
- Festival of creative youth of Russia's cities of military glory "We Remember. We are Proud of. We Believe in."

March:

- A festival "Wide Maslenitsa" (held on the Northern Dvina Embankment, Chumbarov-Luchinskiy ave., in the mansion of M. Kunitsyna and the museum "Malye Korely")

April:

- International Musical Theatre Festival "European Spring"
- Festivals on Palm Sunday and Easter in the Museum of Wooden Architecture, "Malye Korely" (traditional ceremonies with the spring games, creative workshops)

May:

- Victory Day Celebration
- International Jazz Festival

- All-Russia Theatre Festival named after F. Abramov
- «Petrushka's miracles» — a holiday of game and toy with performances and a fair on Chumbarov-Luchinskiy ave.

June:

- Arkhangelsk City Day (holiday pageant, sports programs, performances of creative groups and individual performers of the capital of Pomorye and its guests)
- International Festival of Folklore "The Pearl of the North"
- SolomBall (festivities with theatrical and concert programs in Solombala, one of the districts of Arkhangelsk)
- Trinity festivities with traditional rituals and divination, songs, games and round dances (the museum "Malye Korely")
- Festival of Chamber Music: "White Nights"
- International Marathon: "Gandvik"
- The International Festival of Street Theatres
- Art-festival "White night in the museum"

July:

- Navy Fleet Day (Naval parade, a solemn meeting, entertainment and concert programs)
- Holiday of brass music "Direction-NORD"
- Day of Family, Love and Fidelity (honoring the young couples and families who celebrate anniversaries of cohabitation, concert programs)

August:

- The Holiday of Senya Malina, a legendary character of Stepan Pisakhov's stories

September:

- "Gifted and talented": the city youth holiday devoted to the beginning of the academic year
- Margaritinskaya Market





- Pomor's New Year (with traditional rituals and performances of folk groups)
- Day of saints Florus and Laurus. The holiday of Horse (equestrian competitions and demonstrations, entertainment and decoration of horses, the main characters of the holiday)
- The holiday of Bread with a market, games, competitions and workshops on grain grinding and threshing
- International festival of amateur circus "Merry Arena"

October:

- City Festival of Students Art: "Art – Vivat!"
- Cover Day in ancient peasants' houses with songs, games, dances and choice of brides (the museum "Malye Korely")
- Rock Festival: "Belomor-Bugi"



November:

- Opening of the First Christmas tree in Arkhangelsk
- Festival of Traditional Folk Culture "Welcome to Arkhangelsk" (parades, concerts, fair of folk crafts masters)
- The festival "Jazz Days in Arkhangelsk"
- International Festival: "The Praise to the Organ"



December:

- Opening of the Home of the Snowman (tours in the residence of the Snowman, theatrical entertainment programs)
- Open Championship on dance sport on Mayor's cup "Snow rumba"
- "Christmas yard" in the mansion of M. Kunitsina on 15, Chumbarov-Luchinskiy ave.