



Crimean MAGAZINE

*Visit Crimea
—health yourself!*

THE MYSTICAL CRIMEA
The places of power

**SEVEN LITTLE-KNOWN
FACTS FROM**
the life of the great Aivazovsky

BEACH FLASHBACK
The rest on Crimean
coast a hundred years ago



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*Discover the Russian pearl over again
together with the "Crimean magazine"!*

We create a unique and socially important project, which has no analogues in the media market of the Republic of Crimea – the "Crimean magazine". We are being read from Moscow to Kamchatka. Each issue of the magazine is presented to our foreign guests, who have repeatedly asked us to publish the English version.

The mission of "CM" is to bust the western myths about the Crimea and fairly tell about the peninsula to a vast audience, including foreign countries. Therefore we decided to publish an English version of the magazine so that people around the world could know what's the life like and where's the Crimea heading.

We are that so called Information Bridge which unites the peninsula and the world despite sanctions, blockades and information wars carried against the peninsula. We are open and ready for cooperation. So let them refuse us a visa and turn a deaf ear to us in the west. We are ready to get the truth out!

With the "Crimean magazine" you will find reliable information about the resort and economic potential of the peninsula, you will learn that the Crimea is not just a beach sun-soaked resort, but a year-round health center, a Mecca of historical and gastronomic tourism. You will read about the multinational culture of the peninsula and how the different nations of the Crimea live in peace and harmony. You will learn about the high potential of the republic and the profitable area for investing. And, most importantly, the way the ordinary Crimeans live.

We are being read by politicians, businessmen, high-level officials and ordinary people who are willing to know the truth about the Crimea that made its choice in 2014.

The "Crimean magazine" is a Crimean navigator for tourists, businessmen, politicians, investors and all those who want to contribute to the development of the new Russian pearl.

Yours faithfully
Head Editor Maria Volkonskaya
Editor-in-chief Marina Zavalnaya

*Vladimir
Vasotsky
Sergey
Aksyanov*

Mira Tsalist

Vladimir Putin Bon appetit! Crimean style

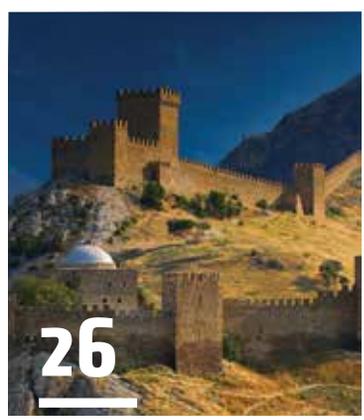


VISIT CRIMEA - HEALTH YOURSELF!

In the days of the Russian Empire and beyond since 1860, the Crimea has become a favorite place for the summer holidays of the emperors.



TOP 5 QUOTES OF VLADIMIR PUTIN



WORTH VISITING



CRIMEA AS A MECCA FOR BIRDWATCHERS

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Visit Crimea - Crimea - Silvia Berlusconi

THE PRESIDENT'S
speech



THE PRESIDENT'S speech

TOP 5 QUOTES OF

Vladimir Putin

THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

“

«The people have projected the future of Crimea. They voted for the reunification with Russia. That's it. Full stop».

«After complicated, long and exhausting cruise, the Crimea and Sevastopol are getting back to native harbor, to native shore, to the port of permanent registration – to Russia!»

«We hold in respect the representatives of all nationalities who live in Crimea. This is their common home, their small motherland and it'll be correct to have in Crimea – and I know that the Crimeans approve it – three state languages with equal rights: Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar».

«In Crimea you always have special feeling and emotions, not only because it's beautiful here and the nature is unique, but also because only here you understand completely the involvement to the All-Russian history, to that unique cultural and spiritual legacy».

«We don't oppose to the cooperation with NATO, but we definitely oppose to the fact that military organization run the show near our borders, near our historical territories. I just can't imagine us visiting the Sevastopol with NATO sailors staying there – they are nice guys, but it's better have them visit our own Sevastopol instead».

”



Crimean style

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Against the background of the official international organizations position, for which the “Crimean question” is a taboo in the best-case scenario, the foreign businessmen, cultural and socio-political figures actively visit the peninsula in private capacity. And this way of communication is public diplomacy which becomes even more popular year after year. In support of this the “Crimean magazine” will tell about the most iconic ones.

Text: Sergey SAPELNIK. Photo: Vladimir PROSHKIN

PUBLIC diplomacy

INFORMATION ARMAGEDDON

To begin with, we must pay tribute to the determination of our “well-wishers” in Washington. Thanks to a powerful anti-Crimean campaign stiffly kneaded with economic and military-political dependence, the “American partners” managed to create an atmosphere of selective informing about the events in the Crimea. Almost all the influential American and European mass media do not write about the Crimea or if they write then they do it in such a tone, that there is nothing to do but to make a helpless gesture of surprise. The result is quite predictable: the lack of alternative points of view leads to the acceptance of biased decisions even at the level of the most authoritative international institutions.

As for instance, in the case of the adoption on November 14, 2017 of the UN General Draft Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in the Crimea. The basis of this document (proceeding from which it's quite sad here on the peninsula) is the information of a special monitoring mission. Its representatives have honestly confessed: they were not personally in the Crimea, the conclusions were made remotely, based on information from open sources, including Ukrainian ones. What kind of objectiveness and fairness we can then talk about. And how can you believe the conclusions of such experts when they declare about abductions, torture and murder of people for the political reasons. Or else about creating conditions when it is impossible to study the Crimean-Tatar and Ukrainian languages. In short, it is necessary to “put an end to all violations and abuse of human rights against the inhabitants of the Crimea ... inhuman or degrading treatment”, – the draft resolution says.

Admit it, having such interpretations it is impossible to basically build a more or less constructive relationship. Moreover: the authorities of a number of influential countries emphatically ignore all attempts to reveal the Crimean point of view to their societies. They prefer to keep the atmosphere of the Information Armageddon. Ignorance is the basis of fear after all. And Russia, which “took over” the Crimea, must be feared.

«WINDOW ON THE CRIMEA»

But is there any way out of the situation when the Crimean news agenda is run through tiny information filters, and even then it is also diluted with bedtime stories? Of course there is always one there. Especially since the Crimeans had already coped with even lesser difficulties. Remember at least a blackout in November 2015. At the time when the “human rights activists” detonated the power lines pylons and left without electricity the inhabitants of the peninsula during winter.

If there is a problem – then it must be solved, and if standard approaches do not work – then the alternative ones must be found. For example if foreign journalists are not able to get to the Crimea, then they must be provided with unbiased information remotely. Actually that's how the project of organizing regular teleconference bridges Simferopol-Moscow “Window on the Crimea” has emerged.

The idea of the project has appeared when Maria Zakharova, the head of the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the peninsula. By invitation of the “Crimean magazine” she visited the Crimea and talked with representatives of the Crimean media.



Sergei Lavrov,
Russian Foreign Minister

(from an interview with the Italian newspaper "Liberio" dated 30.11.17).

At the meeting the journalists suggested that the foreign policy department would help to establish a dialogue with foreign colleagues; the press secretary liked this proposal. The first events, first teleconference bridges, etc. are already running. At the same time, such format of dialogue is hardly the only way to build new communication bridges.

CULTURAL OPINION LEADERS

Equally interesting events also happened in the Crimea as per the "cultural line". The festival of jazz performers "Koktebel Jazz Party" for instance. In 2017, the Crimean cultural Mecca – the village of Koktebel hosted musicians from all over the world for the 15th time. During this period the festival became so authoritative that the leading world jazzmen consider it an honor to appear on its stage. And when planning the schedules of their performances, they definitely do not consider the opinion of the international establishment.

That's the way how the cult filmmaker and musician Emir Kusturica did, who performed

a concert in Yalta in July together with his band "The No Smoking Orchestra". In fact, the Serbian "star" has never concealed his affection for the fact that the Crimea had returned to Russia, but now he decided to see with own eyes the way the Crimeans improve their peninsula after the "move". The seen here just confirmed the initial beliefs of the master. And by that extend that he is seriously thinking about shooting episodes or even a full-length film here. Fortunately, the maps and locations in the Crimea allow creating a film of any genre. And such "nuance", like the Kiev position, which automatically includes all foreigners visiting the peninsula to the list of non-entry to Ukraine, does not bother him.

By the way, Kusturica and his band are more "lucky", unlike the German musicians from Scooter. The criminal proceedings were opened against them by the Public Prosecution Office of Ukraine. They say that their August speech in Balaklava might influence the opinion of fans and thereby

«LET ME REMIND YOU THAT IT IS A FREE, DEMOCRATIC WILL OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE CRIMEA, WHO MADE A CONSCIOUS CHOICE IN FAVOR OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY. THIS FORM OF REALIZATION THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION WAS THE ONLY POSSIBLE WAY TO PROTECT THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE FACE OF THE NATIONAL-RADICAL ELEMENTS RAMPAGE IN UKRAINE, WHO CAME TO POWER AS A RESULT OF THE COUP D'ETAT STAGED IN FEBRUARY 2014. <...> TODAY IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE WILL OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PENINSULA, EXPRESSED DURING THE REFERENDUM, ALLOWED THEM TO AVOID THE HORRORS OF THE CIVIL WAR - ALL THAT THE KIEV AUTHORITIES ARE UP TO IN THE DONBAS FOR OVER THREE YEARS».

undermines Ukrainian national interests. However, as practice shows, the effect of all these "investigations" is nothing but information noise.

PENINSULA OF BUSINESS TREASURES

It is the businessmen who try to estimate all the risks and restrictions accurately. Their behavior is one of the most revealing markers of the particular territory attractiveness. If considering the assurances of American, West European and, especially, Ukrainian politicians, the Crimea basically has no conditions for the normal development of international business. But is it so?

The regular Yalta International Economic Forum was held in the Crimea in May 2017. Its results: more than 2,2 thousand participants came from 46 countries (twice as much as the previous year). They signed contracts, memoranda and other documents in the amount of over 100 billion rubles. It's quite

an impressive figure, which was provided by those who know the cost of their money. They can not be dangled by only persuasions and promises, even if their governments promise them all kinds of punishment for projects in the Crimea. They need such conditions as sustainable development of the region as well as state guarantees. Russia is ready to provide both. It is easy to demonstrate – just take a look at the large-scale construction sites throughout the peninsula: the Crimean bridge, the "Taurida" route, the new terminal of the "Simferopol" airport and a lot more. All these objects have federal status, which symbolize Moscow's special attention to the creation of a strategic infrastructure. As well as allocating huge funds for these construction projects is itself a guarantee of the most serious attitude to all proposals of foreign investors.

So the activity of foreign businessmen is quite natural: the earlier you indicate your presence, the more profits you can get here.

CRIMEA IN FIGURES

result



5 OBJECTS

THAT WILL ALTER THE LIFE IN CRIMEA

The Crimea gained a powerful impetus for development after becoming a part of the Russian Federation. The peninsula is executing projects, which were impossible even to dream of just five years ago. Billions of rubles are being spent to make the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol catch up and become developed Russian regions. The “Crimean magazine” chose five main objects that will alter the life on the peninsula for the better.

Text: Alexey GAYDUKOV

CRIMEA IN FIGURES

result



CRIMEAN BRIDGE - THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTURY

The talks about the construction of the bridge across the Kerch Strait have been held since the early 2000s. But then this grand project seemed to be unreal and was regarded as the fantastic class. Everything changed totally after Crimea came back to its native harbor.

The builders drove the first pile of the Crimean bridge in August 2015. This was preceded by a year of intense preliminary work: the project documentation development, archaeological excavations and environmental monitoring.

The project scale is impressive. More than

7 000 piles

support the automobile and railway parts of the bridge, having the length of almost 19 kilometers.

Transport passage across the Kerch Strait is so huge that can be seen even from outer space. Cosmonauts Oleg Novitsky and Sergei Ryazansky were mesmerized by the object and were repeatedly publishing pictures taken from the ISS.

The expenses of the Crimean bridge construction seem to be cosmic as well – it's almost

228 000 000 000 rubles

The significance of the object for the state and those expectations that the Crimeans themselves impose on the bridge are indisputable.

Therefore the Russian Federation government paid special attention to antiterrorist protection of the bridge. The Black Sea Fleet has already received six advanced counter-terror boats. The military swimmers are on guard of the bridge as well. It will be impossible to attack the Crimean bridge with a ram. For this case, the engineers provided special hydraulic structures – the pawls.

CRIMEA IN FIGURES

result

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW AIR TERMINAL COMPLEX STARTED IN MAY 2016. FUTURISTIC PROJECT OF THE SOUTH KOREAN ARCHITECT WAS CALLED THE «CRIMEAN WAVE» AND SURPRISED THE PUBLIC WITH BOLD ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS.

The opening of the bridge is round the corner. During 2017 the whole world was following the unique operation of transporting and installing of giant shipping arches in the Kerch Strait. It took a year to build them. The railway bridge arch with a weight over 6 thousand tons was raised to a 35 meters height and installed on the fairway pillars by bridge builders in August. While in October its twin sister appeared next to it.

As early as in December 2018, the first cars will rush along the broad, four-lane highway section of the bridge. A year later the first trains will rail across the Kerch Strait.

NEW «SIMFEROPOL» AIRPORT TERMINAL

The international airport "Simferopol" is the face of the Crimea, the first thing any tourist sees, descending the plane. Until recently, this face

was a bit "crumpled" and not much to look at. But in three years the main Crimean air haven has literally changed out of all recognition –getting prettier and increasing the passenger turnover.

If the "Simferopol" airport had
1 200 000 people in 2013
2 800 000 people in 2014

A year later the passenger turnover exceeded

5 000 000 people

The construction of a new air terminal complex started in May 2016. Futuristic project of the South Korean architect was called the "Crimean Wave" and surprised the public with bold architectural concepts.

"The general concept for the new terminal construction called the Crimean Wave, will be embodied not only in the curved facades of the airport terminal, but also in landscape design. The "Waves" will be created by steppe



shrubs, as well as flowers that brightly bloom during the spring and change their color by autumn”, – the airport press-office reported.

The area of the new complex equaled of 78 thousand square meters, and the working cost was estimated to be 32 billion rubles. It is worth noting that all this is the investors’ funds.

According to the plans, the new terminal will be able to process 6.5 million people a year and the capacity will be up to 3650 passengers per hour. The 55 check-in desks, 8 mobile boarding bridges and 8 exits to the apron buses will operate in the terminal. The 16 escalators and 28 elevators are prescribed to operate here.

The construction of this complex is planned to be completed by April 2018.

THE JAMI

For years and years the Muslims of the Crimea have been dreaming of a grand cathedral mosque, which will become a

jewel of the peninsula. The construction of an iconic object in Simferopol was going to be started back in 2011, but they managed to translate words into deeds only in 2015 when the Crimea became part of Russia.

over 3.500 000 000 rubles

were raised for the construction of the Jami – the Cathedral Mosque. The representatives of various denominations from various parts of Russia donated the money.

The shrine will be located in a picturesque place near the Simferopol water storage reservoir. The total building area is 2.7 hectares. The author of the project is the Crimean architect Idris Yunusov. That is why the mosque is created not in a strict Ottoman style, but with a great integration of the Crimean Tatar style in architecture.

The central decoration of the main building will be a huge 28-meter dome weighing 200 tons; four 50-meter minarets will be installed along the perimeter. The complex will also

CRIMEA IN FIGURES

result

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CRIMEAN MAIN ROAD STARTED IN MAY 2017. THE WORK COST IS OVER 140 000 000 000 RUBLES.

include an administrative building, a hotel, a parking lot and a courtyard with colonnades and shadirvan (a place for ablution before namaz praying).

The cathedral mosque can accommodate up to 10 thousand believers, and the prayer hall – about 1500 men and 900 women. In addition, it is planned to open an Islamic university for the skilled imams training. The Museum of Islamic Culture of the Crimea will be located under the main building of the mosque.

Now an international team of over 100 people is working on the construction site. The main mosque of Crimea is going to be opened on April 21, 2019, on the fifth anniversary of the signing by Russian President Vladimir Putin the decree on the rehabilitation of the repressed Crimean people.

“TAURIDA” ROUTE

Poorly developed transport infrastructure is one of the Crimean main problems during Ukrainian period. With the beginning of the Crimean bridge construction it became clear that the existing Kerch-Simferopol route is not able to cope with the transport flow that would flood the peninsula as early as December 2018.

That's why the entire load will cover the new four-lane road which will connect Kerch, Simferopol and Sevastopol. The “Taurida” route will pass by six Crimean cities and 43 villages, and its length will make more than 280 kilometers.

“Taurida” will meet all advanced standards. According to the project, the road center will have a concrete divider and the lighting poles will be installed there as well. The whole route will be fenced with a metal fence. It is promised that due to the use of modern technologies, the road will not need any repairs or reconstruction for the next 40 years.

This is hard to believe, but “Taurida” has made an invaluable contribution to world science and has become a catalyst for large-scale archaeological excavations on the peninsula. Rigorous archaeological research preceded the construction works. Scientists managed to discover more than

80 000
different artifacts

The real sensation was the discovered burial of the “alien”. That's how the public baptized the found remains of a boy with a deformed skull.

The construction of the Crimean main road started in May 2017. The work cost is over 140 billion rubles.

The route is planned to be opened by the launch of the Crimean bridge – at the end of 2018. By that time it will be only two-lane route, but by the end of 2020, the “Taurida” will be broadened to four lanes. It is assumed that the road-users will be able to drive along it at a speed of 120 kilometers per hour.

CRIMEA IN FIGURES

result

TPP IN SIMFEROPOL AND SEVASTOPOL

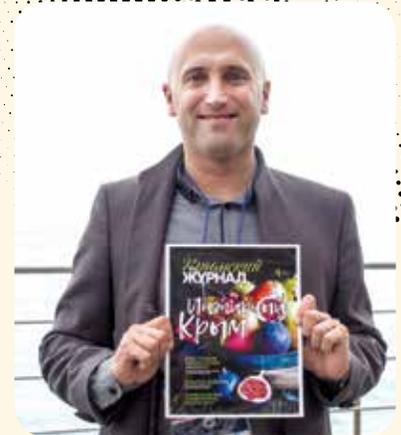
The Crimea plunged into darkness in November 2015. The terrorists controlled by Kiev detonated a high-voltage line on the Kherson region territory, through which the electricity was supplied to the peninsula. But the Crimeans survived. The energy bridge, launched from the Krasnodar Territory, was a great help.

But the problem was solved successfully and the necessary equipment was delivered to the peninsula. The peninsula still hasn't got enough own electricity generation. Two thermal power plants that are being built in Simferopol and Sevastopol will help in settling the issue. Each of them will generate 470 MW of electricity, which will make it possible to create a so-called energy "airbag". The cost of both facilities is about 49 billion rubles.

In 2016 the construction of TPP was on the edge – the German corporation Siemens due to the fear of sanctions, refused to supply the purchased gas turbines. But the problem turned out well and the necessary equipment was delivered to the peninsula.

The facilities completion deadline was shifted. Now the first TPP phase should be commissioned in May 2018, and the second one – a month later. The thermal power plants will operate at full performance in June 2018.

About 1700 people and about 120 pieces of equipment are working on the construction sites in order to make it on time and

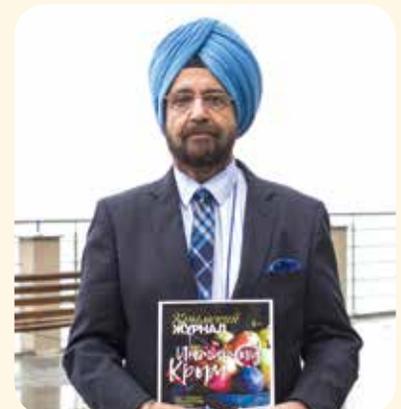


Graham Phillips
– British journalist

"The Crimea is surrounded by plenty of misinformation. It should be changed. And prove that the Crimea is developing in different spheres: touristic, economic and political. The changes happen so fast and the one of them is the Crimean bridge which will be seen with own eyes in the nearest future"

Dalbir Singh – National Secretary
All India Congress Committee

"The Crimea is astonishing place, before coming here I've been reading a lot about the history of the Crimea and it was very interesting. I would be pleased to come back here again to discover the Crimea even better"



TOP QUOTES OF Sergey Akseyanov

CHAIRMAN OF THE CRIMEAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

“

“What many people dreamed of happened in 2014. But they couldn't believe it might happen. The faster the western countries leaders understand that this decision is irreversible, the better our relationships become and the easier it will be to breathe and work. We're just growing angrier in an easy way, and the resistance grows too. In fact the sanctions give a development boost to the different directions of our economy”.

“Vladimir Putin named the organizers of energetic blockade the “extraordinary morons”. They expected to bring the Crimeans to their knees, to cause people's discontent. Their plans have crashed. Just like during the Crimean Spring days, the Crimeans responded with unity and calmness to the criminals and provocateurs. I'm much obliged to my compatriots for courage and patience!”

“The Crimea should become the location for all Russian Federation for filming and holding film festivals. It is this place where the art people traditionally used to come, to have a rest and to create, and that's why it is necessary to attract as many cultural events as possible”.

“The successes in economy, social area, in all spheres depend largely on cross-national peace and conciliation. Without all that – there will be no unity, and then you'll have nothing, no transformations, and no modernization”.

“We have the brand the “Polite men” – the symbol of the Crimean Spring. Let this year become the year of politeness, smiles, honest, diligent and decent attitude of the Crimeans to the peninsula's guests and to each other”.

”





THE WHOLE CRIMEAN LAND IS AWESOME!

Silvio Berlusconi

Ex-primeminister of Italy Silvio Berlusconi, having visited the Crimea, declared that the peninsula made a great impression on him. He's fascinated by the Crimean mountains, land and sea. Particularly he enjoyed the Museum-Preserve "Tauric Chersonese".

“

“IT TAKES MY BREATH AWAY WHEN I WATCH ALL THIS”, - THE EX-HEAD OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ADDED.

Let us recall that Berlusconi had a private visit to the Crimea in September 2015. He met the president of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin in Yalta. In the evening they had a walk at the city central embankment,

made small talks with holidaymakers and had their photos taken with children. During the daytime they visited the "headquarters" of the "Massandra" association, where they went down the main cellar with the biggest wine collection in the world and tasted the Crimean beverages. Putin and Berlusconi visited the Saint Vladimir's Cathedral in Chersonese as well.

As the Russian president spokesman Dmitry Peskov said, Putin and Berlusconi discussed mostly the international issues. Along with that, the Russia's head told ex-prime minister about the peninsula's history and the development plans of Crimea.

”



MARIA ZAKHAROVA TO THE CRIMEANS: «**HANG ON TOGETHER!**»

Talk with: Rina KOVAL
Photo: Vladimir PROSHKIN

“Sexy, smart and terrible wonder-weapon of putin’s propaganda”. That’s how Maria Zakharova is called in the foreign press. She became the first-ever woman in Russian diplomacy nominated for a post of press spokeswoman for Russia’s Foreign Ministry in August 2015. Today the spokeswoman of diplomatic administration is called the main media face of the MFA and one of the most frequently cited Russian diplomat. Outstanding communication style, with a touch of acridity and emotiveness, she can even dance “Kalinka-malinka” during the official reception being on the spike heels. The way how she reacts towards haters, how she sees the Crimea – all that you can find in the exclusive interview with the “Crimean Magazine”.

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the RF special for the “CM”



1998: Graduated from the International Information Faculty at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations under the Russian Foreign Ministry, specialising in international journalism. Speaks English and Chinese. Holds the diplomatic rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Second Class. After graduation, Ms Zakharova started working at the Russian Foreign Ministry. Worked as the editor of the Diplomatic Bulletin monthly publication. Also served as head of the department for media monitoring at the Information and Press Department.



- I JUST “ADORE” NETWORK TROLLS FROM THE UKRAINIAN MEDIA SPACE ... WHAT THEY HAVE MADE UP ABOUT RUSSIA, JUST TO PROVE THE THEORY OF «THE AGGRESSOR'S HAVING A HYBRID WAR WITH UKRAINE». THEIR LATEST KNOW-HOW IS THAT NOONE CONGRATULATED THEN RUSSIA PRESIDENT ON HIS BIRTHDAY. AND THAT'S ALL DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE KREMLIN WEBSITE PUBLISHED A LIST OF SOME NAMES OF WORLD LEADERS WHO SENT CONGRATULATIONS TO THEIR RUSSIAN COLLEAGUE. AND THE CRIMEA DOESN'T EXIST IN THE UKRAINIAN BLOGGERS SERVING AT ALL! THEY'RE TRYING THEIR BEST, THEY'RE LYING FURIOUSLY, ONLY TO FORM A MONSTROUS IMAGE OF OUR COUNTRY IN UKRAINE.

ABOUT CRIMEA

- Is the Crimea an all-Russian year-round health resort, a military base, a senior housing for the retired military men? A great number of alternatives they announce. What is yours?

- I will not speak for others — ask them yourself. I am ready to talk about what I feel myself. I can have a rest where I want, I mean I make the decision myself. I often go to the Crimea because I like it here. That's not a question of simulated patriotism. It's interesting, nice and comfortable for me here. On the one hand I earn money myself, on the other — I do not earn that much that I can experiment with my rest, which is extremely limited in time. I have great experience visiting different countries. And so I can say that the Crimea provides you not only with the rest — there are world class hotels with excellent service here now.

My colleagues are open-minded, they lived or worked abroad, and many of them even were born there, they are not limited in any way to travel round the world. And you know, they also come regularly to the Crimea. For me and many of my friends, a trip to the Crimea is a natural choice.

ABOUT SOCIAL NETWORKS AND HATERS

- You are the one of the most quoted Russian diplomats and an active social network's user. How do you react towards haters?

- I just “adore” network trolls from the Ukrainian media space ... What they have made up about Russia, just to prove the theory of «the aggressor's having a hybrid war with Ukraine”. Their latest know-how is that



noone congratulated then Russia president on his birthday. And that's all despite the fact that the Kremlin website published a list of some names of world leaders who sent congratulations to their Russian colleague. And the Crimea doesn't exist in the Ukrainian bloggers serving at all! They're trying their best, they're lying furiously, only to form a monstrous image of our country in Ukraine.

I try to qualify criticism as constructive and unconstructive. I understand that in the era of information aggression against our country, any methods are in play including misinformation and fakes.

ABOUT THE CRIMEAN STATUS AND POSSIBLE SCENARIOS

- "annexation", "deoccupation" and so on. Will such terminology regarding the Crimea last long? Is the force return possible?

- The issue of the Crimean status is over — this is part of the Russian Federation. The

discussion of some force options for a return is an instrument of psychological pressure. The world community in public space puts the legitimacy of the Crimean referendum in doubt (although it does not give references to the violation of specific international legal mechanisms), but it still understands that there will be no return path.

It's ridiculous to watch those local politicians who duck a direct question about the status of the Crimea when they play election cards. They look pathetic, trying to balance between the critical decision of the Crimeans supported by Moscow and the fear of the Western reaction. The decision made in 2014 has both legal, moral and ethical, and historical dimension.

ABOUT CIVILIAN RIOTS AND PRESSURE ON RUSSIA

- If they continue to gain international pressure on Russia because of the Crimea, then the people's riots are possible. At least the number of dissatisfied ones



2005–2008: Head of the Press Service of Russia's Permanent Mission to the UN in New York City.

2008–2011: Held various positions in the ministry's central office.

2011–2015 Deputy Director of the Information and Press Department of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2015-present time Director of the Information and Press Department of the Russian MFA. PhD in History. Member of the Russian Council on Foreign and Defence Policy.

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the RF special for the “CM”

will grow. There are such forecasts. What's your opinion?

- As for the discontent. People are all different. And for these 25 years different people in Russia have lived different lives. Someone took off in the wave of the 90's and felt fine as per material and financial point of view. By the way, a great number of the "big bucks" worried little about the fact that the overwhelming number of compatriots lived a miserable existence in the 90's.

But there are still others. Those who went through all the horror of the nineties and only in the 2000s started good living: took loans, mortgage and built up a business. Many of them faced huge problems because of sanctions and currency fluctuations. Only being a middle class, they began to lose everything again. But you have to understand: it's not just because of the Crimea. No. This is a great misconception. The Crimea was the culmination, that same point which has already recorded all the processes launched by Washington to contain Russia. This is the policy of the West which understood that there comes the recovery, the revival of our country in many ways and that it is necessary to activate isolation mechanisms. Just remember the "Magnitsky law" adopted before the Crimea. This is the sanction law. The cancellation of the Russian-American summit on the Obama initiative – it was also before the Crimea. The statements that the Russia is a potential threat emerged before the Crimea. Everything went gradually. They just needed a reason. And they found it after the events in Ukraine, the Crimean referendum and the reunification of the Crimea with Russia.

After all, the public in the West including many politicians does not even imagine the

history of Russia and Ukraine, all the depth of their relationship. The story with the Crimean referendum was presented to the world everyman as the beginning of some international aggression on the part of Russia as a challenge to democratic values. For Russia it wasn't a game, it was the only possible response in extraordinary circumstances stipulated by one thing – the safety of people and the desire to prevent the unleashing of bloodshed. And it was impossible to make a different choice. But a number of people in the West perceived this as a challenge. They cannot imagine neither the history of the Crimea nor the history of Russia, they do not know what happened to the Soviet Union. They see a simplified picture, they do not take into account the illegal change of power in Ukraine, part of the nationalist-minded population. They do not know all that.

ABOUT THE CRIMEANS

- What do you want to wish the Crimeans?

- I want to remember the famous phrase: "You hang on there!" And continue it like this: "Let's hang on together!" Just because the Crimeans have charged us with such colossal energy. And most importantly – they made us believe that we can do much. So much that we just couldn't imagine. The Crimea is not a matter of land acquisition. This is a matter of our inner self-identification. People who live in the Crimea and who committed the highest act of civil volition manifestation in 2014, in many ways showed that the REAL human rights exist, for which you could and you should fight at a critical moment. In those conditions, when a lot was put at stake: life, safety, freedom, and a sense of national

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the RF special for the “CM”

AND I SAW THE CRIMEA JUST LIKE IT WAS DURING UKRAINIAN TIMES. AND THEN I HAD AN IDEA: WHY DID UKRAINE HAVE SUCH ATTITUDE TO ITS MOST PRECIOUS REGION IN EVERY SENSE? IT WAS LIKE IN THOSE SAD TALES ABOUT THE ATTITUDE OF THE STEPMOTHER TO STEPDAUGHTER. IT SEEMS THAT THE CRIMEA HAS ALWAYS BEEN ADOPTED, NOT A FAVORITE CHILD. BECAUSE YOU DO NOT TREAT YOUR OWN CHILDREN LIKE THAT. NOW I VISIT THE CRIMEA THREE OR FOUR TIMES EVERY YEAR, IN OTHER WORDS IT TAKES SEVERAL MONTHS BETWEEN TRIPS AND EVERY TIME I SEE ANOTHER CHANGE FOR THE BETTER. THAT IS GOOD NEWS. THAT'S WHY I REPEAT: HANG ON TOGETHER!

pride. It was the desire to protect historical memory, the desire to change their own lives with their own hands.

You know, it was 2015 when I first came to the Crimea. I've never been there before. And of course, I was astonished that the Crimean pearl – which is a resort and climatic pearl – was in such condition. Abandoned. I couldn't believe it! Roads, infrastructure, lack of any basic road signs...

And I saw the Crimea just like it was during Ukrainian times.

And then I had an idea: why did Ukraine have such attitude to its most precious region in every sense? It was like in those sad tales about the attitude of the stepmother to stepdaughter. It seems that the Crimea has always been adopted, not a favorite child. Because you do not treat your own children like that. Now I visit the Crimea three or four times every year, in other words it takes several months between trips and every time I see another change for the better. That is good news. That's why I repeat: HANG ON TOGETHER!

NEWS.....NEWS

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY WILL HELP WESTERN SOCIETY TO LEARN THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CRIMEA, — MURADOV

Participation of the Crimeans in annual Warsaw conference in OSCE is a giant step since nowadays world and European societies are short of truth about the Crimea. That's what Georgiy Muradov stated, who is Vice Chairman of Ministers Council of the Republic of Crimea – Permanent Representative of the Republic of Crimea under the President of the Russian Federation

He highlighted that information war against the Crimea and Russia on the whole is going double down on. "All the big lie and hypocrisy as to violation of human rights on the peninsula come down to as if social organizations are prohibited and the Crimean Tatars are oppressed. Our representatives including ones from national societies were in Warsaw and made their point. However there they felt what a roll is done on this vector, that's why we have to restore the truth", — Muradov noted, laying emphasis on the vital role of the public-social diplomacy in this work.



NEWS.....NEWS

EVERYONE COME TO THE CRIMEA
there's an idea

WORTH VISITING!

Laspi Bay

Text: Maria USTINOVA



HOW TO GET THERE

The Laspi bay is located between Yalta and Sevastopol, near the village of Fors. If you are getting to the destination point by public transport along the Yalta-Sevastopol highway, you need to get off at the "Laspi" stop. From here you have to walk down a few kilometers down to the coast. On your transport you can shorten a walking section, turning off the road near the "Laspi" stop. But still you should be prepared for the fact that you have to get to the sea by foot from the parking

GPS-COORDINATES
N 44 25.098 E 33 42.260.

It is one of the picturesque bays of the Crimean Southern coast. It stretches from Cape Sarych to Cape Aya. It is believed that the cleanest water on the entire Black Sea coast is stored here.

People lived in these places from the times of yore. At the early last century, the archeologists discovered a primeval man's site and flint tools of our distant ancestors in this region. The entire city existed here in the Middle Ages. There is a reminiscent of it – the ruins of houses and churches.

The mellifluous toponym "Laspi" is translated as "dirt" from the Greek. The ancient Greeks gave this name to this amazing bay for a good reason – there are so many water sources that

washed the mineralized clay all along the coast. But in 1790 an earthquake happened – and all the fresh water left in the newly formed underground crack. Due to lack of potable water, the bay was depopulated for a long time.

The bay has surprisingly mild climate, hence the mountain belt protects it from the strong winds. Here the Mediterranean climate prevails and many endemics and red-book plants grow: the Greek strawberry tree, the Crimean peony, the Greek high juniper...

"It looks so much like a fairy tale "The Thousand and One Nights" that you do not know whether you are awake or asleep", – wrote Catherine II in her diary when she saw Laspi in 1787, while traveling to the Crimea.

EVERYONE COME TO THE CRIMEA

there's an idea

The "Ayudag" toponym is translated as "The Bear Mountain". This is an uncompleted volcano. It is located between Yalta and Alushta. Such name a mountain was given for a good reason. It really resembles a giant bear befallen to the waters of the Black Sea. His back crests over the coast for almost six hundred meters. It is remarkable that the place is called the Camel Mountain on medieval Italian maps.

The top commands a breathtaking view of the surroundings. It is this mountain that one of the most beautiful legends of the Crimea is connected with. It fables that once upon a time the giant bears settled on the peninsula, they harried the people of the plains and spared no one. One day a ship wrecked near the mountainous shores of the peninsula. Among the wreckage, the bears found a little girl, pitied and sheltered her. The little girl grew into a beautiful lady with a superb voice. The bears

long listened spellbound her singing. This foster daughter was an apple in their eyes.

One fine day the bears went hunting. And their foster daughter being left alone, walked along the sea coast. Here she saw a rook, and in it — a handsome young man. He broke from captivity. The sea carried him for a long time in its vast expanses, and then cast him exhausted on bear shore. The girl hid him and nursed to health. When he recovered, he offered her to run away together. One day the bears again went hunting. The girl and the boy embarked the boat and rushed to the sea. But before they could sail the giant beasts returned unexpectedly. They rushed to drink from the sea to have the boat nailed to the shore. Then the girl began to sing. The animals, being listened spellbound, raised their nebs. Only their old leader continued to drink salty water. That's how he petrified, not wishing to let his foster go.



HOW TO GET THERE

On public or private transport you need to get to the turning between the villages of Gurzuf and Partenit. From this turning the road leads to Ayudag. Alternatively, take a city bus from Gurzuf to the Osman tract, pass the Artek MDC along the mountainside, short of a few meters to the entrance check point, and turn to the well-trodden trail to the mountain top.

GPS- COORDINATES:
N 44. 557974, E 34. 336332.

Ayudag



EVERYONE COME TO THE CRIMEA
there's an idea

Panticapaeum on Mount Mithridates

The main Kerch attraction is Mount Mithridates. It is named in honor of the Bosphorus king Mithridates VI Eupator. Rumors about the teeming treasures, which according to legend the king kept in the palace dungeons at the top of the mountain, still excite the minds of scientists and treasure hunters.

In the first centuries of our era, the Panticapaeum suffered from the Huns invasion, but then the entire Bosphorus kingdom ceased to exist. But the time passed and the city of Kerch arose on the place of the ancient polis.

At the top of Mount Mithridates the Obelisk of Glory to the Immortal Heroes soars, to those who liberated the city from the Nazis during the Patriotic War. One can get up to the obelisk overpassing 400 steps. Mithridates staircase decorated with statues of mythical animals appeared here in the XIX century. In addition, one of the mountain slopes has ruins of Panticapaeum. Up to now, the walls of ancient houses, the colonnade of the ancient temple and the necropolis have survived.

A mineral, called mithridatite was first discovered on the mountain. It is an aqueous phosphate of iron and calcium.

And although the reign of the legendary Bosphorus king falls on the boundary of the I-II centuries BC., the city of Panticapaeus itself appeared here much earlier. In the VII century BC. the ancient Greeks founded the first polis here. Only in a long while the city became part of the Bosphorus kingdom and became its capital. From the ancient Iranian the "Panticapaeum" is translated as "fish way". The important trade routes that connected Europe, the Mediterranean and China ran through the city.



HOW TO GET THERE

We need to reach Kerch. Being in the city take public or private transport and get to the "Lenin Square" stop in the city center, along Teatralnaya Street, get to the Glory Park. From there, the Mithridates staircase starts. This attraction can be seen from almost all parts of the city.

GPS- COORDINATES:
N 45.3505, E 36.4688.

EVERYONE COME TO THE CRIMEA

there's an idea

Genoese fortress in Sudak



HOW TO GET THERE

The traveler attraction is located on the outskirts of Sudak — it is 2.5 kilometers from the city center to it. You can get to the fortress both by public and your own transport. The city bus will bring you directly to the gate of the fortress.

GPS- COORDINATES:
N 44 50.597 E 34 57.430.

This is one of the best monuments of medieval Western European fortification on the peninsula. The Sudak fortress belonged to the Genoese Republic just like many other fortresses on the Black Sea coast that were erected from Alushta to Foros.

The Genoese fortress in Sudak was being constructed for almost hundred years — from 1371 to 1469. But there is a legend that this fortress arose on the location of another, more ancient fortress of Sugdei, built in 212. Later in the Russian chronicles the city near the fortress is mentioned as Surozh, and eastern geographers and Arab merchants called this place Sudak.

The Genoese fortress covers an area of about 30 hectares. It consisted of two belts of walls and 14 crenellated towers, 12 of them have survived to this day. The ancient architects called these towers in honor of the consuls, who ruled Sudak then, and depending on the construction of the structure. The fortress itself, defending the city, arose on an ancient coral reef, which stood still directly above the water surface of the Black Sea.

Now the fortress territory is a reserve. It is better to visit it on a cool day, because almost the entire territory of the museum-reserve is located in the open air.

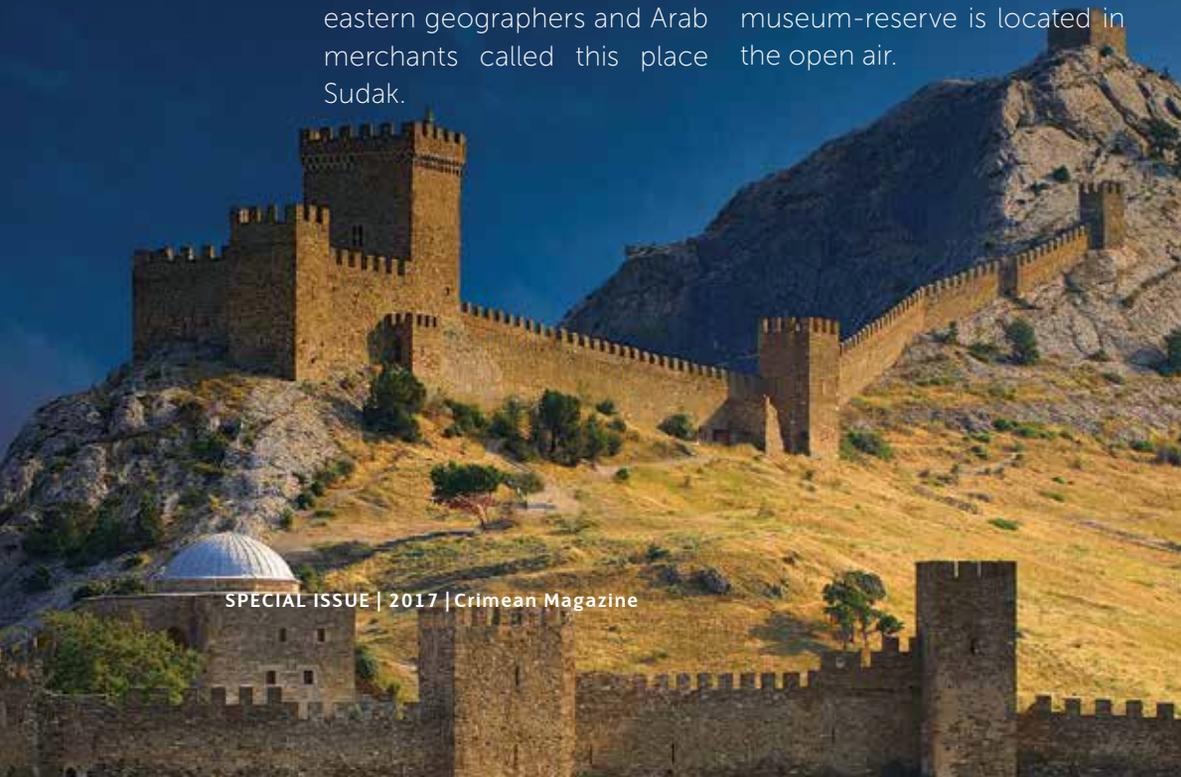
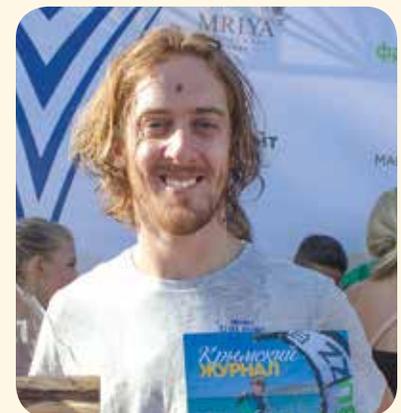


Stefano Valdegamberi
– parliamentary deputy
of Italian Veneto

«It's so sad that the world society waves aside the choice of the Crimeans at the referendum of 2014. It's ridiculous to experience the sanctions consequences which were imposed against people's will. That's why we do not hesitate to talk about it at all levels – at the level of Italian authority and at the level of European institutions»

Gary Hunt
(United Kingdom),
world champion in cliff diving,
ex-Olympic diver, winner
of Red Bull Cliff Diving World
Series and Freeright cliff
diving World cup in Simeiz.

«It was difficult for me at the competitions, just like at each and every new phase in a new place. But I liked it here in the Crimea. It's one of the best phases which I ever competed in during my career. Your fans are fabulous and the place itself is unique!»



Bon appetit!

“CM” RECIPE

BALAKLAVA STYLE SHKARA

There are two ways of cooking this legendary dish. The first way is to chargrill a sea fish on a thick grill (shkarnitsa). The second way is to simmer it in a frying pan.

IN THE FRYING PAN.

It is necessary to take the Black Sea near the Balaclava coasts and to fish, maybe a horse mackerel. The bluefish or striped mullet are also good enough. But the garfish is considered to be the ideal fish for the shkara. If you are too lazy – just visit the embankment and buy the fresh catch from local fishermen.

The fish should be scaled (leave the heads), seasoned with salt and sprinkle with freshly ground pepper, and then put in the cold place for 40-60 minutes.

While the freshly caught fish reaches the condition, slice ring onions (preferably Yalta onion) and chop the dill.

In a deep frying pan we pour a bit of seed oil (preferably olive oil) and add the butter. In melted oil we put a couple of laurel leaves for a minute, so that they would share the fragrance.

Onto the oil the first layer is the onion sprayed with lemon juice, and onto the onion we put the fish closely to each other. Then we lay out the large pitted olives, which we stuffed with lemon slices in advance. Then the fish is put again. We cover it all with onion.

In the end put a bit of chopped dill (or any other favorite herb). Some chefs add water, the others are fine with juice from onion and lemon. Tightly cover the lid, bring to a boil, and then put it on a low heat for about thirty minutes.



HISTORY

beaches





HISTORY
beaches

Beach FLASHBACK

THE REST ON CRIMEAN COAST A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The Crimean resort history did not start with an exotic South with its transparent bays, chiseled cliffs, cicadas and cypresses, but with the modest West with dusty steppes and mud lakes. After all, the first holiday-makers came to the peninsula not to sunbathe on the sea sand, but to bury in healing mud. But even when the resort accent shifted from the lake shores to the sea ones, the rest there still differed essentially from the current one.

Text by Anna ZIMINA

HISTORY

beaches



OVER HEAD AND EARS IN MUD ... HEALING ONE



Initially the patients were treated by almost complete burying in the mud. On the lake shoreline a pit was dug, the patient was placed there and then covered with a layer of dirt – «so that there would be no holes anywhere». The patient lay in the mud bath as long as he could, «as long as the forces and the disease conditions allowed». Most of patients had their forces for about forty minutes

At the end of XVIII century Pavel Sumarokov, a traveller and one of the path breakers of Crimean land, wrote in glowing terms in and full details about the mud therapy in Saki Lake. Having experienced himself the curating action of mud, he gave precise recommendations considering the best time of conducting the procedures: “A prime time for burying oneself into mud starts on July 20th and lasts till September the 1st”.

Initially the patients were treated by almost complete burying in the mud. On the lake shoreline a pit was dug, the patient was placed there and then covered with a layer of dirt – “so that there would be no holes anywhere”. The patient lay in the mud bath as long as he could, “as long as the forces and the disease conditions allowed”. Most of patients had their forces for about forty minutes and then they started to feel ringing in the ears, heartbeat and vertigo. Those brought up to the mark were took out of the pit at all

speed, washed the mud off them and put to bed for a good sweat.

Later baths were provided not in the lake itself, but on the special territory on the shore, where the mud was brought. In 1832 the hotel in Saki was built which encountered 20 rooms, and therefore the attractiveness of Crimea as a mud therapy resort began to grow. If in 1828 there were 28 patients officially registered who were treated with mud, then in 1832 – over a hundred, in 1850 – about 330. By the way, Nikolay Gogol was among first guests of the mud therapy resort. In July 1835, he wrote to Vasily Zhukovsky: “I was in the Crimea, where I soiled myself in mineral mud”. And, at the beginning of the 20th century, the resort acquired global fame – it was visited not only from remote Russian provinces (Arkhangelsk, Vyatka, Perm), but also from other countries: England, America, Austria, Bulgaria, France, Syria, Persia ... The fame of the Lake Saki healing mud contributed to the creation of mud therapy in the neighboring Evpatoria, on the Moinak Lake. The mud therapy clinic, capable of attracting the rich, appeared here in 1886, when on the lake was built a private



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“Bittern- and mud therapy institution”, which became the first resort institution in Evpatoria. Despite the fact that mud therapy was an expensive taste (the monthly fee was equal to the average annual salary of a worker), the number of people who wished to improve their health with the help of the Crimean lakes was growing. By the way, the Yevpatoria tram, appeared in 1914, owes much to its existence to the mud therapy clinic – this new transport mode was developed in order to make it easier for holidaymakers to get to Moinak Lake.

THE BEAST WITH THE TAUT CHINE

It’s now that it seems to us that on a hot summer day the best pastime is to sunbathe on the beach and to swim in the sea. But a short time ago, it wasn’t common to rest like that: the holidaymakers who came to the Crimea in the late XIX century, as a rule, were limited to walking along the sea in a full kit. Swimming was ventured only for a few – for those who had never seen the sea before, it seemed like a threatening and dangerous environment. “The sea is very surprising, very frightening when you see it for



FOR THOSE WHO OVERCAME THEIR FEAR, A CLOSE ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE SEA BECAME A REAL DISCOVERY. IN “CRIMEAN SKETCHES” BY EVGENY MARKOV WE CAN READ:

«The sea refreshes you nothing like the river water; diving into its taut brine, like flint-infused, you can feel that this is not a weak, warm embrace, to which we have got used to thanks to the summer ponds and rivers water. Some kind of masculine and daring force is seizing and lifting you, and all the heat of your tiny organism evaporates instantly in these immeasurable chill reserves. There is no wave, but you are swinging and moving by something alive, unyielding to you and unwilling to know you. With this beast moving under you, you have to get even with, though when it is calmly tolerant to you on its taut chine ... At the same time how easy and pleasant it is to swim! Extremely good feature of the sea is not to wake a feverish tremor. It is so free from all that marshy and rotten impurities, so mineral in its composition that it only strengthens and refreshes, not making you to feel the cold »



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More simple and cheap bathhouses were meant as cabins for changing and storing clothes. In the more expensive bathhouses, a wide range of the most diverse services was offered: a hairdressing salon, a buffet, a reading room with fresh newspapers and magazines, a shower, a massage, healing muds, a rest area on the roof. Some bathhouses had warm sea baths – for those who considered the sea water to be cold, it was heated.

the first time. As long as you get used to the sea, it seems like a subtle enemy for a long time, you are waiting for anything from it”, – the writer and traveller Evgeny Markov wrote in his “Crimean Sketches”. And yet, the so-called decent public, by and large, preferred to rest on the seashore as described in the novel “In front of the Mirror” by Veniamin Kaverin: “Men in boaters and tussah silk jackets are reading newspapers sitting on the benches, and ladies under the umbrellas are musing upon the distance scene. On the shore you can “catch a breath of the sea air”. The mothers and grandmothers are sitting in the rattan chairs, and neat children in sailor suits are playing in the sand”.

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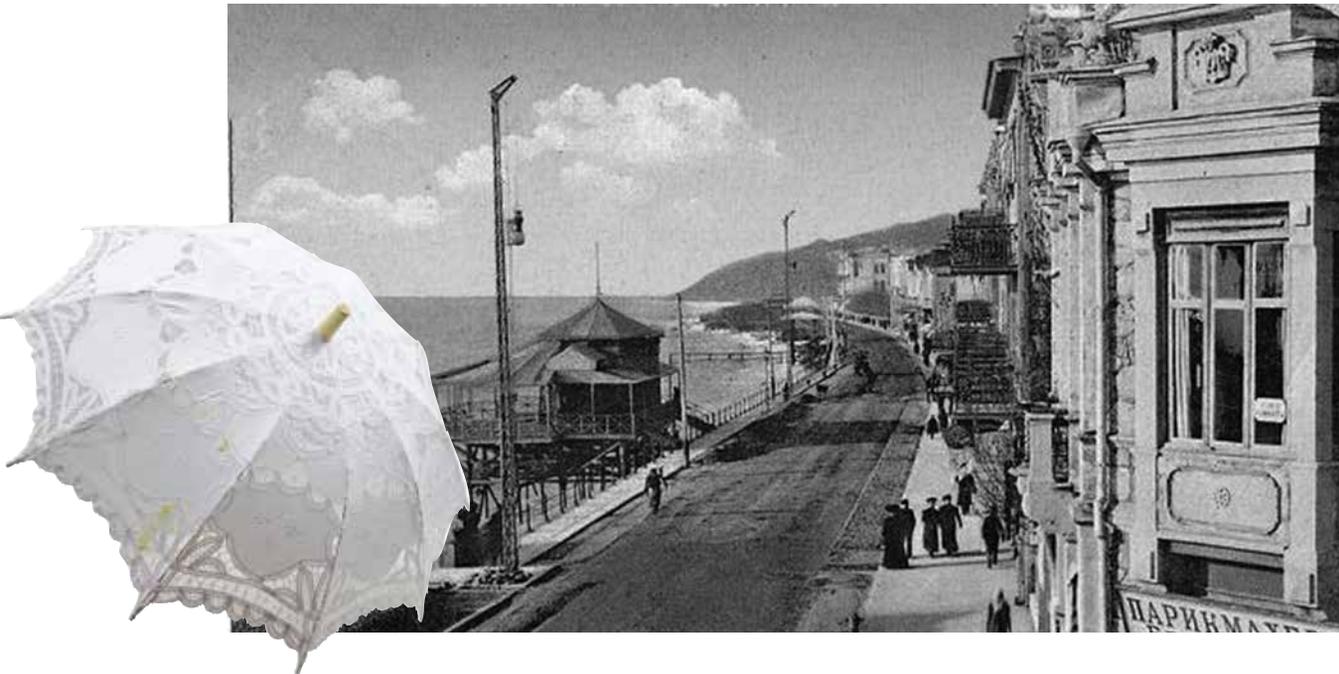
sea baths – for those who considered the sea water to be cold, it was heated.

CABINS ON PILES

The more brightly the Crimea blossomed as a resort, the more there were people who wanted not only to catch a breath of the sea air, but also to swim in it. The thing is that a hundred years ago the sea bathing was a serious procedure, requiring special equipment, let us say so. An indispensable attribute of any civilized beach were the bathhouses – light wooden pavilions, located in shallow water on piles. A thin bridge led to the bathhouses from the shore. Inside the pavilions were divided into cabins – in there one could change into a bathing suit and descend into the sea via ladder. At the beginning of the XX century, the Crimea was full with bathhouses. There were thirteen of them (both state-

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AN INDISPENSABLE ATTRIBUTE OF ANY CIVILIZED BEACH WERE THE BATHHOUSES - LIGHT WOODEN PAVILIONS LOCATED IN SHALLOW WATER ON PILES. A THIN BRIDGE LED TO THE BATHHOUSES FROM THE SHORE. INSIDE THE PAVILIONS WERE DIVIDED INTO CABINS - IN THERE ONE COULD CHANGE INTO A BATHING SUIT AND DESCEND INTO THE SEA VIA LADDER. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY, THE CRIMEA WAS FULL WITH BATHHOUSES.

owned and private) only in Feodosia. The largest bathhouses had their own names – for example, “Crystal Waters” in Sevastopol. By the way, these bathhouses also gave the name to Cape Khrustalniy – that’s where exactly they were located. A lot of large seaside hotels had their own bathhouses of the same name. For example, the Evpatoria hotel “Dulber” among other services offered its customers to use the bathhouse with the same name. More simple and cheap bathhouses were meant as cabins for changing and storing clothes. In the more expensive bathhouses, a wide range of the most diverse services was offered: a hairdressing salon, a buffet, a reading room with fresh newspapers and magazines, a shower, a massage, healing muds, a rest area on the roof. Some bathhouses had warm sea

baths – for those who considered the sea water to be cold, it was heated. On the part of the administration the only requirement was: “Bathing suits are obligatory for people of both sexes over 10 years old”. Swimsuits of those times were very cumbersome and inconvenient, and, apparently, many people wanted to neglect them.

“... ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT SWIMSUITS”

However, the world beach fashion canons at local level were far from always respected. The wealthy metropolitan public who came



On the part of the administration the only requirement was: “Bathing suits are obligatory for people of both sexes over 10 years old”. Swimsuits of those times were very cumbersome and inconvenient, and, apparently, many people wanted to neglect them.

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to the Crimea could afford to visit expensive bathhouses and special swimsuits (and they were of high cost). But, the ordinary folks swam, as they had been talking then, from the shore in their underwear or even naked. There were separate beaches for men and women (as well as places for bathing the horses), although such division existed far from everywhere. Thus, describing resort life of Simeiz, the newspaper noted the simplicity of the customs on the local beach: "Most men swim and take sun baths absolutely without swimsuits. This embarrasses the ladies who unwillingly have to watch such show". Ivan Sarkizov-Serazini in the "Memories of Feodosia" wrote about the artists of the Suvorin Theater, who spent the summer at the country house of their boss: "Women and men did not consider bathing suits, especially in the early morning hours. The actresses did not pay any attention to the curious Feodosia citizens who sat on the coastal heights, and dangled innocently in the water like ancient Greek sirens. Oh! If only these sirens knew what cynical exclamations were coming to their address, from the part of the enkindled by the naked female body fishers-spectators who gathered at the hill!" Max Voloshin and writers, poets and artists who visited him in Koktebel also preferred sunbathing and swimming



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naked, in order to achieve complete unification with the surrounding virgin nature. In 1914, Voloshin was accused of painting over the inscriptions on a pole installed by the authorities on the beach in front of his country house. These inscriptions denoted swimming places for men and women. In response, Voloshin announced that, firstly, the seaside foreland belongs to Mr. Junge, who did not give his permission to install such a pillar, and secondly, the inscriptions "for men" and "for women" are indecent – they have "definite and unambiguous meaning and are inscribed only in well-known places".

An indispensable attribute of any civilized beach were the bathhouses – light wooden pavilions, located in shallow water on piles. A thin bridge led to the bathhouses from the shore. Inside the pavilions were divided into cabins – in there one could change into a bathing suit and descend into the sea via ladder. At the beginning of the XX century, the Crimea was full with bathhouses.

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TAKE A THE GUIDE - GO ALONG THE SEA

Guidebooks on Crimea 100 years old described both the sights of the peninsula and its beaches. It is interesting to read that data and compare it with our times. The best publication of this kind was the guide by Grigory Moskvich. A native of Yalta, he, however, did not hold much account to the beaches of his native city: "Sea swimming in Yalta does not rank among the best in the Crimea. First of all,



Max Voloshin and writers, poets and artists who visited him in Koktebel also preferred sunbathing and swimming naked, in order to achieve complete unification with the surrounding virgin nature. In 1914, Voloshin was accused of painting over the inscriptions on a pole installed by the authorities on the beach in front of his country house. These inscriptions denoted swimming places for men and women.



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Yalta, considering its entire extensive coastline, had no place to swim: a significant part of the coast is a private property, where a city dweller cannot swim; the other part, although a city property, is occupied by the embankment and the dockyard neighboring the pier head, which extremely pollutes the sea water. Including the number of spontaneous reasons that make up the bathing faults in Yalta belong the same coastal currents, because of which the sea water temperature is extremely unstable: quite often the temperature from 18-20 degrees drops down to 8-10 degrees having no apparent reason. The sea floor is stony, so you cannot swim without shoes".

THE GUIDE OF GRIGORY MOSKVICH HIGHLIGHTS SEVERAL SOUTH COAST BEACHES WHERE IT IS MUCH MORE PLEASANT TO SWIM THAN IN YALTA

Alupka. "Bathhouses. The fee is 10 kopecks. The subscription is cheaper. A free bathing is allowed on the Bombor coast near the Black

Bugor, where special hours are appointed for men and for women, and on Ginken coast. The water is clean, but the sea floor is stony and deep. In addition to individual mobile cabins, there are new exemplary bathhouses with low fees and warm sea baths. The beach has a small coffee house which is a meeting point for summer residents".

Gurzuf. "The summer heat is eased by the sea proximity and a beautiful park with ancient trees. The flat beach is convenient for bathing. There are separate bathhouses for men and women".

Ai-Todor. "Since 1903, on the shore, near the swimming place, a shelter has been opened, where you can find samovars, milk, soft drinks and so on".

The currently famous **Koktebel** is mentioned as a "small Bulgarian village", where there are only 400 inhabitants. "The Koktebel coast is famous for its charming seashells, colorful stones and other, for the gathering of which many Feodosia citizens come in the summer".

HISTORY

beaches

Maximilian Voloshin and writers, poets and artists who visited him in Koktebel also preferred sunbathing and swimming naked, in order to achieve complete unification with the surrounding virgin nature. In 1914, Voloshin was accused of painting over the inscriptions on a pole installed by the authorities on the beach in front of his country house. These inscriptions denoted swimming places for men and women.

The best beaches not only of the Crimea, but of all Russia in the "Crimean Guide" G. Moskvich consider Evpatoria: "Evpatoria is famous for the best in Russia sea bathing. Smooth sand velvet sea floor, gradually deepening, the water temperature which slightly fluctuates during the bathing season, rare and insignificant roll of the sea make it possible to conduct systematic bathing in the sea, even for weak people and children. The coast is covered with fine sand for dozens of versts in the area of Evpatoria. For the correct application of solar, sand, air and warm sea baths in Evpatoria, the doctors arranged four seaside beaches with gymnastic halls and all facilities for the abovementioned baths and sea swimming. Pleasantly Evpatoria is also marked by the absence of mosquitoes and back flies".

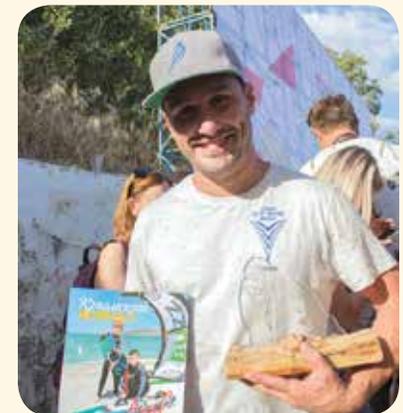


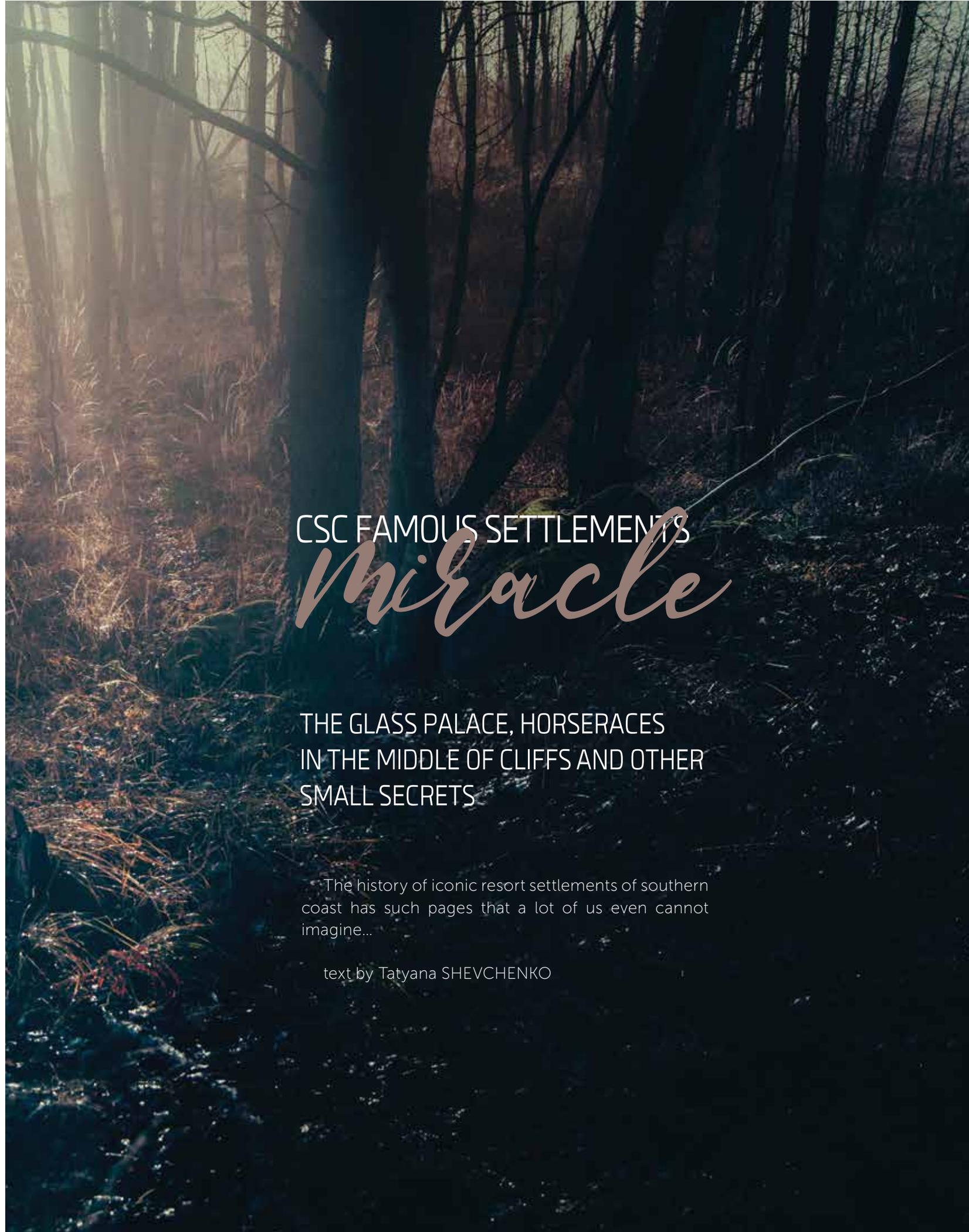
Andy Jones (USA), world's record breaker in cliff diving, second place in Freeright cliff diving World cup in Simeiz.

"It's my first time in the Crimea. Everyone who came to the Crimea in spite of everything pondered long and hard at first. But they made their choice having decided that sports and politics don't mix. The Crimea is a terrific place with awesome water, air and nature. I'm happy that I've visited it".

Blake Aldridge (United Kingdom), professional diver, third place in Freeright cliff diving World cup in Simeiz.

"It was impressive! Incredible emotions and adrenalin. We, the sportsmen, were given a very warm welcome here in Crimea. I didn't expect to see such a crowd of audience, that's really inspiring. The memory of Crimea is definitely the best that I've got".





CSC FAMOUS SETTLEMENTS

Miracle

THE GLASS PALACE, HORSERACES
IN THE MIDDLE OF CLIFFS AND OTHER
SMALL SECRETS

The history of iconic resort settlements of southern coast has such pages that a lot of us even cannot imagine...

text by Tatyana SHEVCHENKO

HISTORY

the past of resorts

SIMEIZ "SHED"

The word is that the famous Russian industrialist Ivan Maltsov (sometimes his name is written as "Maltsev") bought 30 acres of land in Simeiz in 1828 on the advice of the Griboyedov writer. According to legend, this buying was unwilling: while swimming in the sea, Maltsov had lost the wedding ring, and Griboyedov advised him to buy the land of that coast part where it had been lost.

The start of the resort business in the Simeiz bay was put by the son of Ivan Maltsov – Sergey. He established in Simeiz the two-story wooden hotel, as well



**Ivan Maltsov
(1774-1853)**

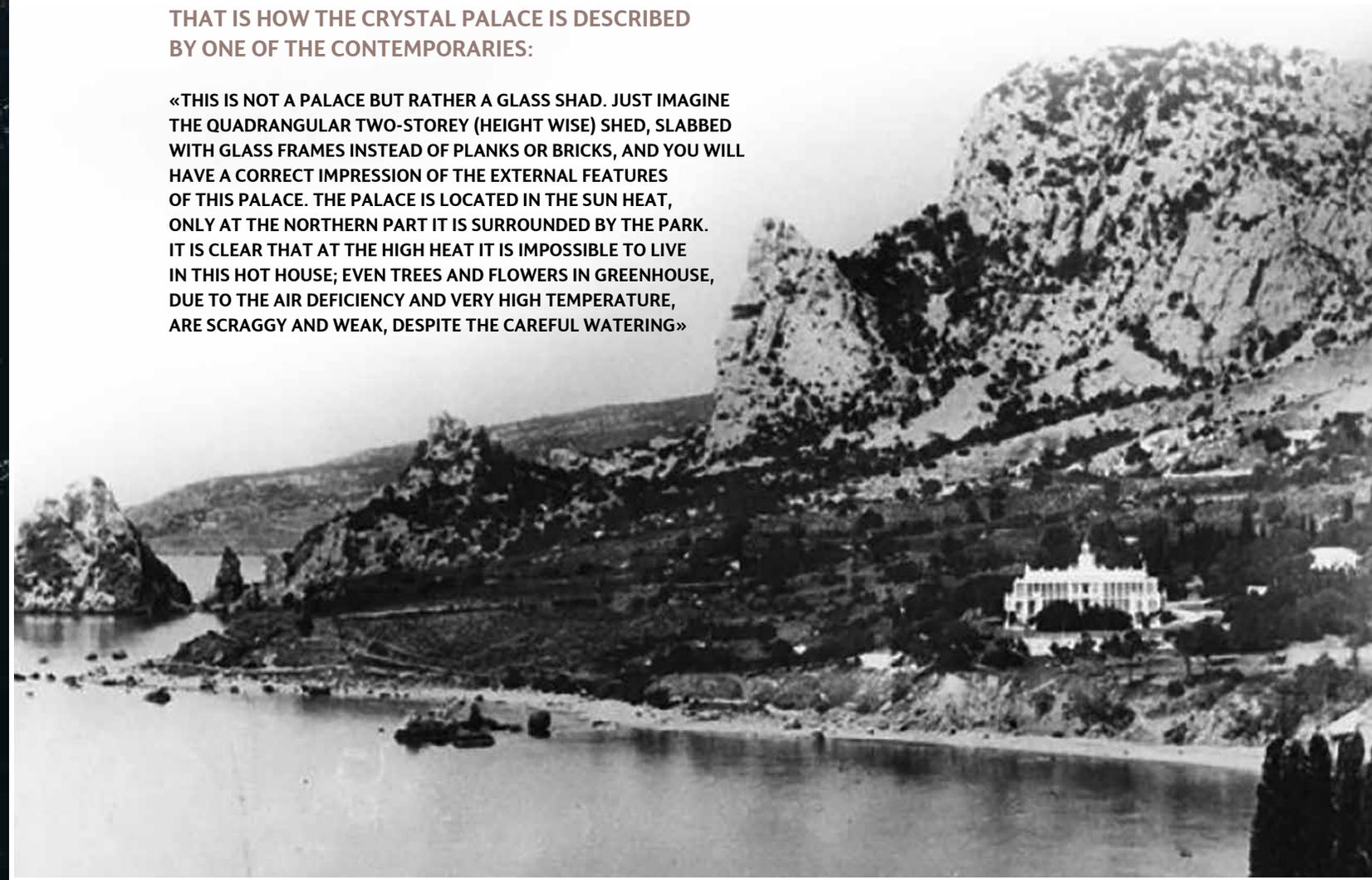
Major-General,
Honorary Member of
the Society for the
Promotion of Russian
Trade and Industry.
The largest landowner,
the owner of a huge
industrial area in the
center of the European
part of Russia.

as small (two or four rooms) wooden houses and began to lend them to the holidaymakers. As one of the contemporaries noted, the "railway wagons of the Bryansk plant, registered as bad order for their intended use. The furnishing of wagons is common for the ordinary Crimean summer cottages. All the wagons are surrounded by terraces, some of them having separate kitchens" were widely used. Those wagons were lent for 25 rubles per month, and there was no lack of those wishing to rent a room.

Holidaymakers were also settling in the Crystal Palace, a strange construction built by Sergei

THAT IS HOW THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS DESCRIBED BY ONE OF THE CONTEMPORARIES:

«THIS IS NOT A PALACE BUT RATHER A GLASS SHAD. JUST IMAGINE THE QUADRANGULAR TWO-STOREY (HEIGHT WISE) SHED, SLABBED WITH GLASS FRAMES INSTEAD OF PLANKS OR BRICKS, AND YOU WILL HAVE A CORRECT IMPRESSION OF THE EXTERNAL FEATURES OF THIS PALACE. THE PALACE IS LOCATED IN THE SUN HEAT, ONLY AT THE NORTHERN PART IT IS SURROUNDED BY THE PARK. IT IS CLEAR THAT AT THE HIGH HEAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LIVE IN THIS HOT HOUSE; EVEN TREES AND FLOWERS IN GREENHOUSE, DUE TO THE AIR DEFICIENCY AND VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE, ARE SCRAGGY AND WEAK, DESPITE THE CAREFUL WATERING»





HISTORY

the past of resorts

IN 1880 THE OWNER OF THE GURSUF PROPERTY BECAME A MERCHANT AND RAILWAY MAGNATE PETER GUBONIN. IN LESS THAN TEN YEARS HE TURNED THE GURZUF INTO THE PLEASURE RESORT

Maltsov in Simeiz in 1849. Contrary to the beautiful name and impressive appearance, this building was poorly adapted for living.

Here is how the Crystal Palace was described by Dr. V.I. Chugin (at that time he investigated the therapeutic places of the Crimea): "This is not a palace, but rather a glass shed. Just imagine the quadrangular two-story (height wise) shed, slatted with glass frames instead of planks or bricks, and you will have a correct impression of the external features of this palace. The palace is located in the sun heat, only at the northern part it is surrounded by a park. It is clear that at the high heat it is impossible to live in this hothouse; even trees and flowers in greenhouse, due to the air deficiency and very high temperature, are scraggy and weak, despite the careful watering. It's strange that some lovers to boast loudly that they live in the famous Crystal Palace and survive for several weeks, bearing with the stoicism the torments of Tantalus. In my opinion, only the desperate necessity can make someone dive into this steamed bath and only for a few hours".

In April 1889, the Crystal Palace burned down from an accidentally dropped kerosene lamp, and six years later on its foundation a boarding house for 24 rooms was built – and it wasn't habitual, wasn't glassy one.

GURZUF CANNARIES

In 1808, a tiny village of Gurzuf was presented to the Governor of the Novorossiysk Area, the Duke of Armand Emmanuel de Richelieu. At this place the Duke began the construction of a two-story stone house – and it was the first mansion of the European type, which appeared on the South Coast. This house was later often called the house of Pushkin: in 1820 the poet lived there for three weeks. De Richelieu laid a park near the house – the first formal (that is, having a geometrically correct layout) park in the Crimea. In addition, it is believed that thanks to the layout of this park the white acacia had appeared on the peninsula, this specie had not grown here before – the Duke ordered the seedlings from Italy.

The next owner of the Gurzuf property was a public person, an archaeologist (and in the nearest future even a governor of Kiev) Ivan Fundukley. During Fundukley reign the Gurzuf Park made an appearance of unusual canary arbor, or canary, as it was sometimes called. The arbor from the outside looked like a cage and was inhabited by a great number of colorful canaries. The princess Gorchakova in her "Memoirs of the Crimea" described this marvel like this: "The nests are settled on sticks and thin perches;

HISTORY

the past of resorts

in the arbor itself, a coniferous tree is planted, and little birds bring out nestlings here and, using the air and the ghost of freedom, live here, singing their merry trills; during the winter they are taken into the room, especially if the frosts are quite intense”.

In 1880, the owner of the Gurzuf property became a merchant and railway magnate Peter Gubonin. In less than ten years he turned the Gurzuf into the pleasure resort. In that part Gubonin built seven hotels and a luxury restaurant, established five fountains (the “Rakhil” and the “Night” remain intact even now, the “Nymph”, the “Muse” and the “First Kiss” were destroyed). The Gubonin restaurant was considered to be the best on the entire Russian coast of the Black Sea. The menu



**Ivan Fundukley
(1804-1880)**

the son of the millionaire-tax farmer of Greek origin, I. Yu. Fundukley, who owned in the early 1820s one of the best houses in Odessa, Gurzuf place in the Crimea and food stores in Sevastopol.

had Black Sea oysters and Crimean quail, different kinds of sea fish. The restaurant had a bakery and a cake-shop; the ice-making machines were installed. The rest in Gubon Gurzuf cost ten times more expensive than in Yalta: up to 300 rubles a month for a room. The life in the resort was such that the word combination of “Guboninskaya luxury” came into common use.

FOROS HIPPODROME

The first real reformer of the Foros was Alekseiandr Kuznetsov – the major seller of tea. In 1887, he bought a huge territory and

LITTLE BIRDS BRING OUT NESTLINGS HERE AND, USING THE AIR AND THE GHOST OF FREEDOM, LIVE HERE, SINGING THEIR MERRY TRILLS; DURING THE WINTER THEY ARE TAKEN INTO THE ROOM, ESPECIALLY IF THE FROSTS ARE QUITE INTENSE





began to create a beautiful park: more than 200 species of trees and shrubs, including sequoia, pines, fir, viburnum, laurel and olives were planted here. After the death of Kuznetsov, the Foros proceeded to his nephew Gregory Ushkov. "It was an entrepreneur with a large scale, with a speculative adventurous spirit, an extravagant man who was trying to be eccentric. In order to obtain the plants for the park, for example, he himself went to America and Africa", – wrote one of the contemporaries about Ushkov.

New owner of the Foros had grandiose ideas about this place. For instance, he was going to build a large garage near the Baydarskie Gates for 20-30 cars, which had to run between Sevastopol and Baydarskiye Gates, also he wanted to construct a funicular from the



**Alexander Kuznetsov
(1856-1895)**

the patron of art, the owner of the largest tea trading company in the Russian Empire – the business association "Alexey Gubkin successor A. Kuznetsov and Co"

Baydarskie Gates to Foros. Yalta didn't have a proper hippodrome, and Ushkov decided to fill the vacuum. He brought race horses from Moscow to Foros, built a stable for them, a covered arena, and two racing sites. The horses were used both for horse racing and for housekeeping needs and horse riding. However, it was difficult to arrange a horserace in such a rocky terrain, and the horses were returned back to Moscow. Still Ushkov turned on the heat of the idea to build an electrical railway along all Crimean resorts, naturally, with the roadside station in Foros. Surveys were carried out (their results were of great use during in the construction of the Yalta-Sevastopol highway in 1972), but due to the First World War and the revolution this grandiose project failed to materialize.



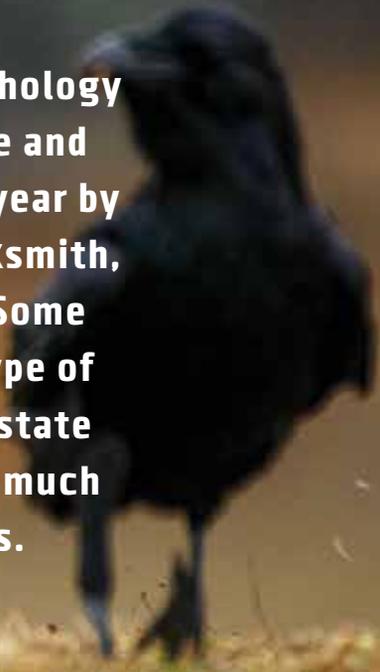


Not by hunting alone

CRIMEA AS A MECCA FOR BIRDWATCHERS

Text: Marina KOSAREVA
Photo: Tatyana and Dmitry ZHEREBTSOVY

Birdwatching, in other words, amateur ornithology is a passion, which steadily embraces more and more people in different parts of the world year by year. Birdwatcher can become a duke, a locksmith, a businessman, an actor - anyone at all... Some countries have already transformed this type of ecological tourism into profitable item of state income. The cost of ornithological tours is much higher than cost of regular resort tours.



BIRDWATCHING

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Ciconia nigra

Phoenicopterus



Coracias garrulus

NOT OUT IN THE COLD

For example, during the flying season, small Israel observes the pilgrimage of both birds and tourists. An ornithological loop route has been created here, each station is equipped with special shelters for birdwatchers and photo-animalists, from where they observe and take photos of birds at close range. Once, the Israeli farmers did not like the dances of cranes on seeds. But it was popular among tourists, and the government decided to compensate landowners for losses. The migration routes of birds also pass over the Crimea. And the peninsula, take it from me, at any time of the year may become a paradise for the fans of the avian world. Birdwatchers from the post-Soviet and far abroad countries come here, though not on a massive scale. For the present they are only private visits where the hobby-

companions find each other over social networks and travel together. By the way, a birdwatcher from Germany discovered the greater sand plover on the lake Ajigol that is near Feodosia, though this bird had never been met in the Crimea before.

On the salt lake Kyzyl-Yar, located on the western coast of Crimea, next to Evpatoria, before the hunting season there is a real paradise for birdwatchers – rookery of Red Book species: ibis, pond heron, ferruginous duck, sandpiper stilt, at times pelican and shelduck come here flying – but as soon as hunting starts, the lake becomes deserted.

FEATHERED PASSION

The term "birdwatching" appeared in 1901, after the publication of book "Bird

BIRDWATCHING

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ON THE SALT LAKE KYZYL-YAR, LOCATED ON THE WESTERN COAST OF CRIMEA, NEXT TO EVPATORIA, BEFORE THE HUNTING SEASON THERE IS A REAL PARADISE FOR BIRDWATCHERS – ROOKERY OF RED BOOK SPECIES: IBIS, POND HERON, FERRUGINOUS DUCK, SANDPIPER STILT, AT TIMES PELICAN AND SHELDUCK COME HERE FLYING – BUT AS SOON AS HUNTING STARTS, THE LAKE BECOMES DESERTED.

Watching” by Edmund Selous. “Birdwatcher” is not very euphonic word for the Russian language, sometimes they say “amateur ornithologist”. But this scarcely ever reflects the essence of the concept. After all, ornithology is a science, and birdwatching means mostly contemplation of birds and delight in birdsongs. And it’s close to a fanatic desire to meet as many different kinds as possible. Sometimes the birds-lovers really and truly serve science, discovering new facts of nesting, wintering, appearance of birds in a specific region or even new species for a given region. Birdwatching as a phenomenon has existed long before the name came to it. For example, the landowner Joseph Shatilov, whose estate was located in the Nizhnegorsky region of the Crimea, was a great amateur ornithologist and did a great deal for science. In Soviet times no one called himself a birdwatcher. But the birds were of course devotedly observed ...

especially by the boys. Thus, Professor of the Crimean Federal University, one of the Crimean Red Book editors-in-chief, Sergei Petrovich Ivanov, since childhood has been obsessed with watching birds. He admired the songs of blackcaps, they sure sing just as well as nightingales; he knew under which river pebble the kingfishers brood the offspring; he made a nest-box where the wryneck settled.

OUT OF A CLEAR BLUE SKY

A young black stork made the day for Simferopol birdwatchers in November 2016. Unexpectedly it landed on Salgir. It is well-known that in the early last century people were ruining the nests of these birds. Perhaps, they were led by hobgoblin

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terrors of black birds. From that moment on, even ornithologists have no idea where the black storks breed offspring in Crimea. It is assumed that they do it in the forests on the Crimean reserve territory. One day a stork, bearing in its beak twigs for building a nest was seen here. Young birds are regularly met in this place. And recently it was found that after all in the reserve one found a black stork nest, which was abandoned. Simferopol stork fattened with a small-fry on the river, and then vanished away as suddenly as it rushed it. But the Crimean photo-animalists Tatyana and Dmitry Zherebtsovy have made amazing shots portraying even half-tones of a bird each and every feather.

IN WAIT

Photo-animalier art is akin to bird-watching, but more fabulous, because this is art, coupled with tremendous labor. The photographer shoots from a hide – camouflaged hiding-place. He is waiting for hours for a good light

Hirundo rustica



and attractive angle, he is calculating the flight line. Tatyana and Dmitry have a secret cubbyhole up in the mountains, where they can watch the vultures and the griffons from a ten-meter distance at most. In front of them the mighty birds are bathing in natural rocks baths, getting into ruckus and even sleeping. In the parts of the planet with developed ornithological tourism, the special shelters are built for such purposes. In our region on Karabi-yaila for example, it is possible to get wants and needs met: to organize the feeding of vultures and other birds-scavengers and to equip the birdwatching lookout point.

Such points in Crimea can be created far and wide. The key point is to provide serenity for the feathered race: forbid hunting in such places. The Saki region holds a unique lake Kyzyl-Yar. Here the Zherebtsovy have recorded the appearance of a great blue tit and azure tit (white azure) hybrid. In our region such a little atom of a bird was noticed for the first time ever. On this lake before the hunting season there is a real paradise for birdwatchers – rookery of Red Book species: ibis, pond heron, ferruginous duck, sandpiper stilt, at times pelican and shelduck come here flying – but as soon as hunting starts, the lake becomes deserted. After all you shouldn't forget that after the shutoff of the North-Crimean canal first and foremost the limnetic and semiaquatic birds suffered, they lost their habitual feeding areas. Nevertheless, there would be enough ponds and lakes in Crimea. But from late August to January the hunting is allowed. A duck sometimes cannot even land on the water...

BIRDWATCHING

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PATHBREAKER

Striking fact. Even in the second half of the 20th century, the Crimean avifauna was considered to be very meager. Famous ornithologists visited the peninsula from time to time, but only in brief business trips or on holidays. But the actual study of the Crimean ornithofauna began only after the arrival of the ornithologist July Kostin in the Crimea in 1958. Nobody expected that we have such a variety of birds. To be honest, Crimea hasn't got any endemic species, but we have many subspecies, and these birds differ from their

brotherhood by both feathers and birdsong – to cut a long story short, by exclusive characteristics that are so appreciated by those who watch the birds. You can meet on the peninsula the subspecies of a firecrests, jays, long-tailed tits, robins, coal titmouse...

FEATHERED THEATER

Ornithological tours on the peninsula are organized once in a lifetime, but those who had an opportunity to be on such trips are



Athene noctua

still surprised by remarkable birds that live here! Just to name all three representatives of coraciiformes: kingfisher, common bee eater, roller – they will cut any parrot above the rest. And what about glossy ibis! It seems like these maroon-brown, iridescent satin green extravagant beauties with witch curled beaks come from other planet. At the edge of the Crimean yailas, the rufous-tailed rock thrushes build their nests, they also have fairy feathering: blue head and neck, orange chest and mottled white back. And how this rock thrush sings! It seems like someone is playing the flute.

In the steppe during the mating ritual, the mighty bustards fluff out their tails, also the little bustard nests here, that is one of the rarest birds on the peninsula. The great-crested grebes are synchronically dancing on the lakes. And in the sea, the loons, lying straight on their backs, clean their feathers – they are real equilibrist! Almost every Crimean city has a place for “hangouts” of urban residents and birds. In Sevastopol this place is the Omega

Bay. During the winter here myriads of swans, seagulls, bluebills, grebes... Also in this place you can meet birds that are very rare in our region – stifftail, bullhead and even the red-breasted goose. Simferopol residents come to the Salgir embankment and to parks with bread, because during the winter here are real duck “cafes”. And near Evpatoria the swans come ashore to take a treat right out of hand.

ROSY DREAM

The early winter of 2016 in Crimea was marked as the feast of the all birdwatching souls. Five flamingos arrived at once. For the third year in a row, they have been wintering on the salt lake of Yarylgach (Chermomorsk region), which is considered to be the fifth largest lake in the Tarkhankut peninsula. Before that they were met near the Feodosia. The ornithologists supposed that once in a while these birds could escape of the reserve “Askania-Nova” (Kherson region of

BIRDWATCHING

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Ukraine) or a private zoo. But the regularity of wintering can indicate that the flamingo is looking for new migration routes. In this same area, a flock of red-breasted geese landed on the seeds, and two ostriches were seen near the district center. These feathered giants have clearly escaped a local ostrich's farm. They stand almost no chances of surviving in the wild. Every Crimean birdwatcher or photo-animalists has a dream: to meet the Spanish sparrows, see with own eyes the cattle egret or a snowflake. And the epic dream – to meet the wallcreeper. Only one of its flight visits was registered in the Crimea. This bird looks like an exotic butterfly! Its nearest habitant places from the Crimean peninsula are the mountains of the Caucasus. But the bird gods move in mysterious ways. Let's hope that the wallcreeper will honor Crimea with its attention. In Crimea you've surely got someone to direct not rifle, but binoculars, a telescope and a camera. Ecological tourism is gaining all the more popularity in the world. And, undoubtedly, it is worth developing on the peninsula. The Crimea has all the opportunities to become a Mecca for birdwatchers and photo-animalists.

EXPERT OPINION

Mikhail Beskaraivny, Crimean Ornithologist, Candidate of Biological Sciences, and author of 150 research publications, including six monographs: –

Crimea is usually divided into two regions that oppose to each other according to the natural conditions: the lowland-steppe and mountain-forest. This explains the rich species composition of the avifauna in our region. Steppe, forest-steppe, forest, sea, rocks, various

fresh and salt water reservoirs and human settlements are the habitats of different species of the bird empire. Crimea is called "a world in miniature". And, if you take a look at the species composition of the Crimean avifauna, it will confirm this conception. On the peninsula, the offspring of birds that nest in Africa, Australia, North and South America, Eurasia, India ... and on all continents, except for Antarctica, are breeding. The Crimea has registered totally about 340 birds species, and these are hundreds of thousands of birds. Some reside here all year round, others appear only during summer or winter, or even met only during autumn or spring flights. Migration routes cross the Crimea, and birds flying from other countries make a stopover to rest, gain strength, and feed themselves before the long journey. Just imagine, 60% of all Europe species composition of birds is registered on a small area of the peninsula (26 thousand square kilometers)!



OUR CRIMEA
tsarist family



Tsarist Crimea

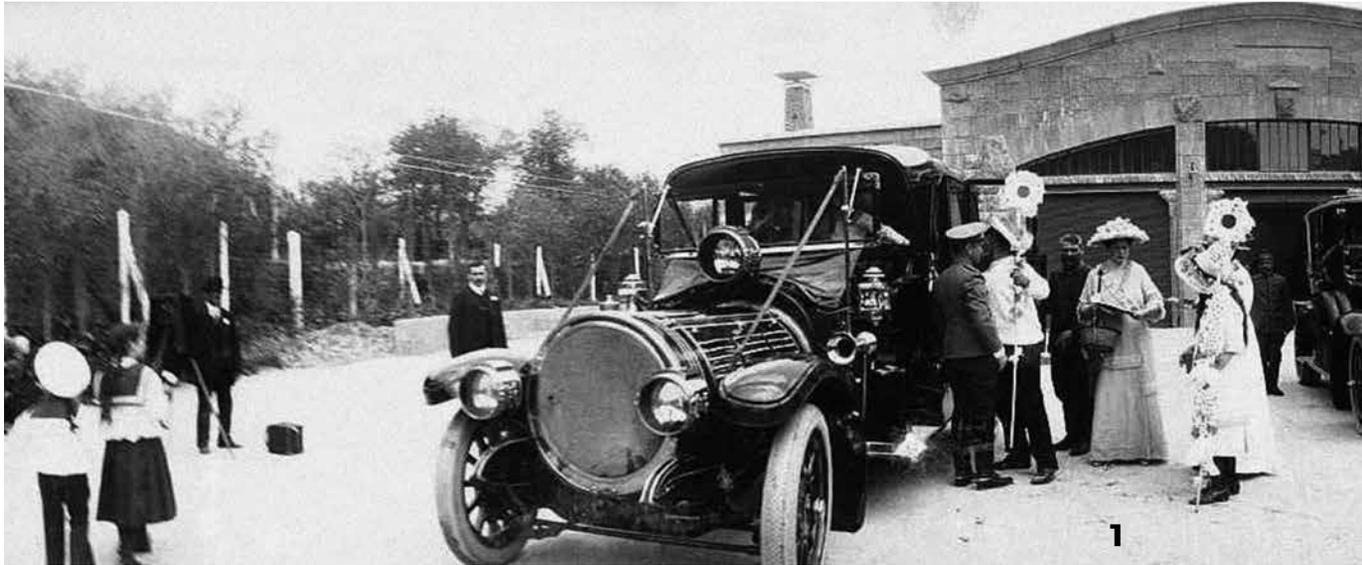
WITH THE «MOTOR» UP THE HILL, WITH THE RACKET ON THE COURT

Text: Anna ZIMINA

Everyone knows the fact that Livadia was the tsarist summer residence. But how exactly were the monarchs resting here, what were they doing in this magnificent palace and outside it? Do you suppose that the only thing they did was a dignified promenade in the park and ceremonious dining at huge tables? Far from it – the tsars are also human, therefore nothing human is alien to them. And the Crimea indeed will inspire anyone for an active rest – even «Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress with their August Children».

OUR CRIMEA

tsarist family



COASTWISE ON THE “STANDARD”

To get to Livadia, the tsarist family traveled to Sevastopol by train and from there sailed to the Yalta port on the “Standart” yacht – it was specially driven from the Baltic Sea to the Black one. In this regard the “Standard” sailed to Sevastopol from 1909 to 1914. After delivering Nicholas II with his family from Sevastopol to Yalta, the yacht was anchored at the Yalta mole before the emperor’s departure for St. Petersburg and then it returned to Kronstadt.

For long yacht tours on the “Standard” Nicholas II usually went along the Baltic, but in the Crimea the tsarist family also went for sailing sometimes. Thus, in 1912 the newspapers reported: “Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Alexandra Feodorovna with the August Children and the Grand Duke of Hesse with the family were pleased to have a two-day voyage

along the southern coast of the Crimea, to Feodosia and back, aboard the Imperial yacht “Standard”, and on 12th May they got back to Livadia”.

The yacht “Standart” was one of the most beautiful ships for its time, so that its sailing in the Black Sea was a spectacular show.

“Wherever the “Standard” moored – in the Baltics or at Crimean rocks – it was a piece of marine elegance. The three slender lacquered masts and two white chimneys towered above the deck. The white canvas tents were stretched above the polished decks, giving shade from the sun to wicker tables and chairs. The upper deck under itself placed the living rooms, parlors and saloons cased with mahogany, with parquet floor, crystal chandeliers, candelabras and velvet curtains. The premises meant for the tsarist family were draped with chintz. In addition to the ship’s church and spacious cabins for the imperial cortege, the yacht had facilities for officers, mechanics,

OUR CRIMEA

tsarist family



engine operators, deck crew, barkeepers, lackeys, maids and a whole platoon of the Naval Guards sailors. Furthermore, there was enough space on the lower decks to accommodate the brass band and balalaika players”, – the American writer Robert Massa described the Imperial yacht “Standard” in the book “Nikolai and Alexandra”.

THE BEST GARAGE IN EUROPE

In 1902 the Minister of the Imperial Court, Graf Fredericks applied with request to Nikolai II, who was resting in Livadia. Graf interceded for the cavalry guards’ officer, who brought a car to Yalta, and the police forbade using it – the tourists did not like the noise and smoke made by the car. The emperor, who did not have affection for motor transport, withheld the minister: “As long as I live in Livadia, the cars should not appear in the Crimea”. However, shortly Nicholas II radically switched sides – he himself became a keen car enthusiast.

Car garage and fuel storage were built in Oreanda

GERMANY CITIZENS WOULD LIKE TO READ “CRIMEAN MAGAZINE” IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE

The representatives of the German delegation, who came to peninsula on a working visit, were presented with the “Crimean magazine” which is published under the patronage of the Crimean Council of Ministers and is a part of media holding together with “Crimean newspaper” and KIA News Agency.

The representatives of the German delegation rated high the “Crimean magazine” and made a request to publish it in German-speaking release.

“Under the conditions of continuous information war it’s highly important for us to know what’s really happening in the Crimea, the process of peninsula’s development... Moreover we are interested in all area of republic’s life. And your edition provides the information just needed. I am anxious to develop good cooperation and see “Crimean magazine” in German”, – asserted the German politician Dimitri Rempel, the Chairman of Die Einheit party.

Photo 1
The Imperial family in front of the Imperial garage in Livadia. 1913
On the left – Delaunay-Belleville, the most luxurious car of the early XX century. On the right – Rolls-Royce “Silver Ghost”, one of the tsar’s two personal rolls in Livadia. tsarselo.ru

Photo 2
In the autumn of 1909 some interesting photos appeared in the newspapers: the colonel of the Russian army N.A. Romanov, in the full soldier ammunition of the 16th Rifle Corps and the Foot Guards. The emperor decided to test personally a new army outfit weighing more than two poods during the forced-march in the Crimean Mountains. The pictures were taken near the Horizontal path. krimoved-library.ru



OUR CRIMEA

tsarist family



Photo 3 Emperor Nicholas II in tennis uniform. Livadia. 1914. tennis-uskp.ru

Photo 5 On the tennis court in Livadia. 1914. tennis-uskp.ru

Photo 4 Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolaevna with a maid of honor on a tennis court in Livadia. 1914. tennis-uskp.ru

FOR THE FIRST TIME NICHOLAS II WALKED ONTO THE TENNIS COURT IN LIVADIA IN THE SUMMER OF 1909 AND SINCE THEN BEING HERE HE PLAYED TENNIS EVERY DAY. AS REMEMBERED BY ANNA VYRUBOVA, THE MAID OF HONOR OF THE EMPRESS — THE EMPEROR “TOOK THE GAME VERY SERIOUSLY, EXCLUDING ANY TALKS ...”



before the arrival of the tsarist family to Crimea in 1909. But their location was bad and in 1911 another garage for 25 cars appeared in Livadia. It was created, just like the garage in Oreanda, by specific architect engineer Guschin. Nicholas II was extremely pleased with the garage and he personally thanked Guschin and presented him a gold cigarette case decorated with diamonds, saying: “Everyone tells me a word that my garage in Livadia is the best one in Europe. It’s flattering to hear and pleasing to realize. Thank you for the work held recently in my possessions!”

“Nicholas II traveled by car not only across the Crimea (to his possessions Massandra and Ai-Danil, to relatives in Dyulber, Harax, Ai-Todor, Chair, Kichkine, in Alupka to the Vorontsov, in Koreiz and Kokkoz to the Yusupovs, in Gurzuf to the Gubonins, to Georgievsky and Kosmo-Damianovsky monasteries), but also beyond its borders. Thus, in April 1914 the emperor went from Livadia to Askaniya-Nova and back. “Early morning I went with a motor through Simferopol and Perekop to Askaniya-Nova, where I arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. ... I made 587 miles in two days, almost the same as from Petersburg to Moscow”, – described this journey Nikolay II.

OUR CRIMEA

tsarist family

Photo 6
Nicholas II explores the
ruins of Chufut-Kale
blogspot.com

Photo 8
Nicholas II with his
daughters during hiking
in the Crimea. skipetr.
blogspot.com

Photo 7
Grand Duchess Maria
Nikolaevna with personal
chauffeur of Emperor
Nicholas II, Prince Vladimir
Nikolayevich Orlov.
Livadia. 1914.
Kabinet-auktion.com

“... HE PLAYED EXCELLENTLY AND COULDN'T STAND LOSING”. SPORTS UNIFORM OF NICHOLAS II FOR THE TENNIS GAMES COMPRISED OF WHITE TROUSERS AND SHIRT, THE CHEST POCKET WAS EMBROIDERED WITH THE IMPERIAL TWO-HEADED EAGLE. THE OFFICERS OF SECURITY FORCES WERE TENNIS PARTNERS OF NICHOLAS II.

SHORE TENT

An integral element of the imperial family resting in Livadia was of course sea bathing. Nicholas II himself was constantly swimming in the sea. Especially for him a shore bathing-place was created, a changing tent was pitched, a rope mate was rolled out from the tent to the sea, so that the pebbles would not sting the legs; the rope was stretching to the sea, holding which it was possible to stand on the feet during heavy waves. Alexandra Fedorovna, on the contrary, did not bathe in the Black Sea – the Empress with her younger daughters took sea-water baths in the pool in front of the house. In Livadia the tsar's daughters used their bathing-place left since the time of Empress Maria Alexandrovna. The canvas screens were built on from all sides to the wooden bridges stretching to the sea. The staircase with wide wooden steps descended into the fenced ropes-covered space. Sailor Dereven'ko looked after the bathing girls.

However, the bathing-places were used by the tsarist family only in bad weather; unless it stormed



OUR CRIMEA

tsarist family

they bathed in the open sea. Both Nicholas II and his daughters could swim well; moreover the emperor bathed until late autumn, when the sea water temperature became quite low.

«PLAYING TENNIS, HANDS FREEZING»

Tennis came to Russia in the 1860-70s. Nicholas II was fascinated by tennis in the homeland of this sport, in England, in the mid-1890s. And for the first time he walked onto the court in the Ilyinskoe village near Moscow. "After tea I went to play with others in lawn-tennis, for the first time", – the emperor wrote in his diary on June 2nd, 1896. After that, Nicholas II kept hold of the racket for two weeks – and since then tennis had become his favorite entertainment.

Tennis courts were available in all summer residences of the tsarist family, including Livadia. The courts were sand-covered, surrounded by a high net, the benches were close, where the players and spectators often took photos. A Tea house was built near the tennis courts: after the game, everyone went there to drink tea.

For the first time Nicholas II walked onto the tennis court in Livadia in the summer of 1909 and since then being here he played tennis every day. As remembered by Anna Vurybova, the maid of honor of the empress – the emperor "took the game very seriously, excluding any talks... he played excellently and could not stand losing".

Sports uniform of Nicholas II for the tennis games comprised of white trousers and shirt, the chest pocket was embroidered with the imperial two-headed eagle. Tennis partners of Nicholas II were the officers of security forces or officers of the Imperial yacht "Standart". At

times the company for him was made up of the imperial family members – young grand dukes. The daughters of the emperor also played tennis.

In 1913 the tsarist family was living in Livadia for unusually long time. Tennis was played before the frosts. "During the day we played tennis, our hands were freezing", – wrote Nicholas II in his diary. During one of the games the emperor was seriously injured. "During the game, the ball hit me in the right calf so hard that I began to limp. In the evening I was put a bandage on. For a couple of days I was forced to stay in bed, and then I walked resting on a stick", – the emperor writes.

A GLIMPSE OF ARCHEOLOGY

Nicholas II, who loved the movement and any activity connected with physical exertion, was also happy to participate in archaeological excavations in the Crimea. To be honest, he himself could not really find anything. "They discover interesting things when I'm not there", – he wrote to his mother, referring to his sister Xenia and her husband – Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich, on the territory of their possessions Ai-Todor the remains of the ancient Roman fortress Kharaks were located. But archeology was not just an entertainment for the tsar – he supported and personally coordinated all initiatives aimed at exploring the past of the Crimea and preserving its historical and cultural monuments, which had quite large allocated funds as per that time. For example, he personally coordinated the work of the "By Imperial consolidation the scientific and artistic commission for projects planning for the restoration of the former Khan's palace in Bakhchisarai".

OUR CRIMEA

tsarist family

«**MERE DREAMS ...**»

The childhood of Nicholas II passed in Livadia. Perhaps that's why he himself and the entire imperial family adored the Southern coast of the Crimea so reverently and tenderly and strove for it so much. The daily routine of the tsarist family in Livadia was ordinary. Nicholas II described it as follows: "We usually spend the day in the following way: we get up at 8 1/2, we drink coffee on the balcony and from 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 we have a walk, I usually bathe at this time when the water is not very cold; Alix draws and I read until one o'clock. We have lunch listening to music. Around 3 we go for a long walk and we return home at 6 or 6 1/2 at the earliest. I work till 8 o'clock. At this time Alix bathes the children, feeds them and puts them to bed. After lunch the bezique (a kind of card game – A.Z.) flourishes, at 11 1/2 we part and go to bed at 12".

All these simple concerns and joys – so worldly, so non-tsarists – summed up into the real human happiness. As one of the tsar's daughters wrote in her diary: "The Crimea offered a life, and St. Petersburg – a service".

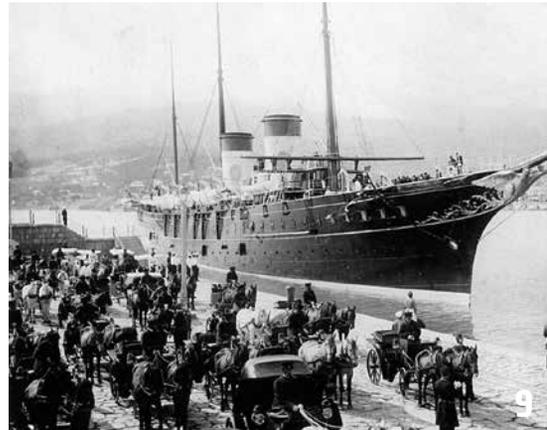
Nicholas II confessed that he wouldn't like to leave Livadia. Half in earnest, half in jest he even let it slip, that he often thought of moving the capital to Livadia. However, he immediately added: "Of course, this is impossible. And besides, if it was the capital, I would probably stop loving this place. Mere dreams ..."

After abdication, Nicholas II asked the Provisional Government to give him the opportunity to settle with his family in Livadia and live here as a private citizen. Kerensky turned this request down.

Photo 9
Yacht "Standard" in Yalta.
navsource.narod.ru

Photo 10
Nicholas II with his family
in the suburbs of Kosmo-
Damiansky Monastery.
skipetr.blogspot.com

Photo 11
Emperor Nicholas II
with his sister Olga
Alexandrovna on the
beach. Livadia. 1913.
olga74ru.livejournal.com



PERSONALITH
an epoch idol



PERSONALITY
an epoch idol

Crimean story of

Vladimir
Vysotsky

Text: Larysa MERKYSHEVA

**VISITING YALTA, VYSOTSKY USUALLY STAYED
IN THE ANTIQUE OREANDA HOTEL AND THEN IN THE NEW
“YALTA-INTURIST”**



PERSONALITH

an epoch idol

VLADIMIR VYSOTSKY ARRIVED TO THE CRIMEA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1961, STARRING IN A SMALL ROLE AS A SAILOR IN THE “SHORE-LEAVE” FILM.

INCLUDED IN THE GOLD FUND

Vladimir Vysotsky arrived in the Crimea for the first time in 1961, starring in a small role as a sailor in the “Shore-leave” film. The researchers of his work argue that Vysotsky’s first tape record was made in Sevastopol in July 1961. It was in the hotel room where the second film director Levon Kocharyan and his wife Inna stayed.

Three “Crimean” films were included in the gold fund of the national cinema.

The Crimeans easily recognize Sevastopol, the Arabat Fortress, Dzhankoy, Perekop and Ishun in the film “Two Comrades were serving”.

“The Bad good man” movie based on Chekhov’s novel “The Duel” was halfway filmed in the Crimea. The seaside tavern was built in Yevpatoria. Vysotsky then wrote the

song “The Black Pea-Jackets”, dedicated to the Yevpatoria landing forces. The sea shore near Ai-Todor and Gurzuf is recognized in the film.

“The White explosion” about the feat of soldier-mountaineers in the Caucasus was filmed in the mountains of the Crimea, in Alushta and Yalta. Vysotsky played the episodic role of the captain.

A MAN WITHOUT BLUFF

The festival “Vladimir Vysotsky. Through time ... the Crimea. Sevastopol” started several years ago in the city-hero. Now the geography has expanded. By this time the festival which became international under such name was held in Simferopol, Alushta, Yalta and Sevastopol in January 2016.

PERSONALITY

an epoch idol

Spending the night offshore, the ship docks in the port in the morning and here the excursions are waiting for tourists. The Yalta port veteran Nikolai Smirnov told that in his time Vysotsky sailed on "Adzharia", "Shota Rustaveli" and "Georgia". Everyone in Yalta already knew that Vysotsky would arrive, that was behind the scenes, but everyone tried to come closer. He was, as they then said, without bluff. However, when he came ashore with Marina Vladi —his wife by that time already — he was more closed. By the way Marina was filmed in Yalta in 1969 in the film "The plot for a short story" — about the relationships between Chekhov and Lika Mizinova.

A FEAR TO INVITE

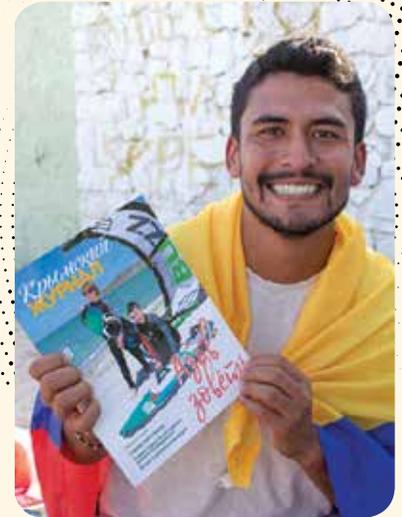
However the Vysotsky concert activity in the Crimea (as well as in the Union) had no life. After the devastating press campaign in 1968, they simply feared to invite the disgraced bard of the Philharmonic.

The chairman of the public organization "Yalta Cinematograph" Vadim Fyodorov-Moskvitin said that the Yalta held one official concert by the Philharmonic line — with a full sell-out. It was 50 years ago, in the summer of 1966. Vysotsky then sang to accompaniment of someone else's guitar — first and the only time.



VLADIMIR VYSOTSKY FREQUENTLY VISITED THE CRIMEA. NOT ONLY DURING FILMINGS, BUT ALSO DURING REST. AND WHAT IS MORE ASOUNDED THE SONGS TO THE FILM "WIND OF HOPE" AT THE YALTA FILM STUDIO.

MOST COMMONLY HE CAME TO YALTA WITH MARINA VLADI.

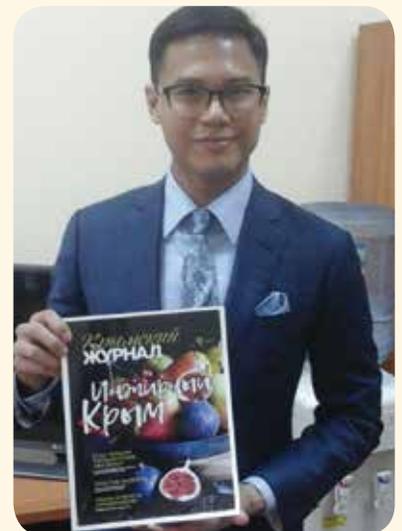


Miguel Garcia (Columbia), professional diver, competitor in Freeright cliff diving World cup in Simeiz.

"The Crimea is amazing place. I had a very rough flight but that's worth it. They supported, cried and applauded me here. It's very important when you are supported — it adds wings. So thank you, Crimea, for such a warm welcome. The atmosphere was unforgettable".

Kevin Lapellia — producer and correspondent of Travelife magazine (Philippines)

"Visit Crimea. It's got inerasable landscapes, clear air and very special atmosphere".







A SPOT ON THE MAP

the attractions

THE MAGNIFICENT *Seven* OF THE CRIMEAN TWINS

FRANCE, GREECE, MEXICO, AMERICA,
AUSTRALIA: THE WORLD'S ATTRACTIONS
ON THE SMALL PENINSULA

Text: Anna ZIMINA

T

Traveling over the Crimea one may not only enjoy its unique natural and architectural beauties, but basically also visit several famous parts of the world at one sweep – the peninsula has at least seven places very similar to objects popular with tourists from around the globe.

A SPOT ON THE MAP

the attractions



THE PINK LAKE - LIKE IN AUSTRALIA

Lake Hillier located on one of the Recherche archipelago islands in Western Australia, is extremely popular with tourists due to its unusual bright pink color. Hillier is stretched along the ocean line by 600 meters (and its width is 250 meters). From the ocean water it is separated by a narrow strip of sand dunes. And around the lake the white salt layers lie and a wall of eucalyptus trees stands.

One would seem that such a wonder of nature should be totally unique. But that's not the case – the Crimea also has a pink lake with salty shores. It is the Lake Koyash located on the

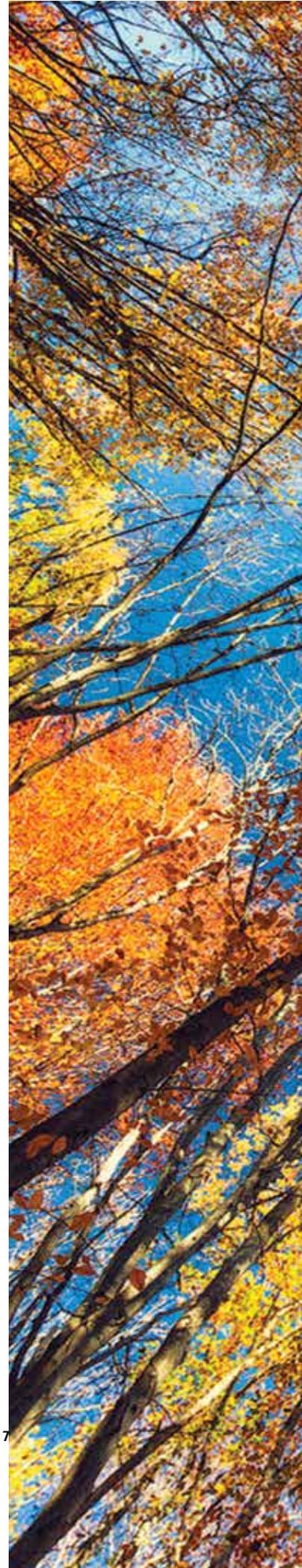
Kerch Peninsula on the territory of the Opuk Nature Reserve. At the same time the Crimean lake size is much bigger than that of its Australian twin: the length of the Koyash Lake is 3.8 kilometers, the maximum width is 2.8 kilometers.

Hillier is separated from the ocean by a sandy strip, and the Koyash Lake – from the sea. A narrow land strip between the lake and the sea is called the Koyash tombolo. Its maximum width is 100 meters, the length is about three kilometers. Two thousand years ago the Koyash Lake was a part of the sea but gradually it got separated from it.

IF THE HILLIER LAKE HAS NEAR IT THE EQUALIPT FRAGRANCE THEN THE KOYASH HAS A FRAGRANCE OF... THE VIOLET. SUCH AN UNUSUAL FRAGRANCE HAS THE LOCAL SOLT.

THE WATER COLOR OF THE CRIMEAN LAKE IS AS AMAZING AS THE AUSTRALIAN ONE: FROM THE PASTEL-PINK IN THE SPRING TO RED IN THE SUMMER.

THE BRIGHTEST COLOR THE LAKE HAS WHEN IT "BLOOMS" IN THE HOTTEST MONTHS. AT THIS TIME IT BECOMES EXTREMELY SALTY, THEREBY THE SPECIFIC SEAWEED ACTIVELY REPRODUCES COLORING THE WATER IN PINK.



THE MOUNTAINS – LIKE IN AMERICA

The fact that the Crimean landscapes are a bit similar to the North American ones, Mark Twain had noticed.

“The place vividly reminded me of Sierra Nevada (the mountain chain in California. — Ed.). The high severe mountains close the bay, their slopes are bristled with pine trees, trenched by canyons, here and there a gray cliff shoots up to the sky, long straight scatterings steeply descend from the peaks to the sea, marking the path of ancient avalanches and landslides, — everything is like in the Sierra Nevada, its faithful portrait”, —Mark Twain wrote about Yalta and its surroundings.

And finally the main Crimean twin of America is our Great Canyon. Of course the size of it is not up to its overseas namesake, so we will consider it a half-size replica (according to the Crimean scale) of the world famous attraction. The American Grand Canyon is in the state of Arizona on the Colorado plateau. Its length is 446 kilometers, width — from 6 to 29 kilometers, depth — up to 1.8 kilometers. The Great Crimean canyon is located on the northern slope of the Ai-Petry massif, five kilometers away from the Sokolinoe village. Its depth is 320 meters, its length is 3.5 kilometers, and the width in some points is only 180 centimeters, in others it is up to 10 meters. Unlike its American namesake, the slopes of the Crimean canyon are covered with forests, ferns and 67 (!) species of orchids grow here.

“CRIMEAN MAGAZINE” WAS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN COMPANY

The president of the Italian company E-Platform Giovanni Scacciaferro was presented with the “Crimean magazine”.

The head of the company, who came to peninsula with an aim to establish business cooperation with Crimean business organizations, gave a high value on edition. “I am delighted to be in the Crimea. Unfortunately I have no knowledge of Russian and I can only appraise the design and illustrations of the magazine. But still I see that this is the top-class edition. I have at my company the Russian-speaking employee and she will translate the “Crimean magazine” for me”, — he said.

GERMAN DEPUTY: “CRIMEAN MAGAZINE” IS NEEDED AS THE KEY CRIMEAN NAVIGATOR

“Crimean magazine” was presented to the deputies delegation, business representatives and public figures from FRG and Norway who came to the Crimea with a friendly visit.

During the meeting in the State Council of the Republic of Crimea the head of delegation Andreas Maurer, who is the deputy from Osnabruck region and chairman of left-wing fraction, cordially spoke of Crimea, adding that “here we are among friends”. Furthermore Maurer highly advised Crimean referendum opponents to “step aboard, fly to Crimea and see what’s happening here with own eyes”. On behalf of all German business leaders he also stated that sanctions against Russia damage Germany more than Russia.

Andreas Maurer added that “Crimean magazine” is needed as the key Crimean navigator: “Your magazine will definitely be of a great use when I come to the Crimea the next time. And it’ll happen at the earliest possible”.

A SPOT ON THE MAP

the attractions

THE SCULPTURES ON THE SEA BED – LIKE IN MEXICO



The Mexican city of Cancun has a museum where all exhibits are located under water. At the bottom of the Caribbean Sea at 10 meters depth, there are more than 400 human figures made of concrete. The museum exposition displays the history of mankind: from the ancient Maya civilization to nowadays. Each sculpture is made full-sized. The sculptor worked for a year and a half spending 120 tons of cement while creating these exhibits. All the sculptures are placed on a thick fixed base weighing almost two tons (this allows the figures to stand still under the pressure of waves and currents).

Underwater museum in Cancun is often called unique, but it is also not the case – it is not so unique in the world. And even not the first one. If the sculptures fell to the bottom of the Caribbean Sea in 2009, then to the

bottom of the Black Sea, to 12-13 meters depth – in 1992. The Crimean underwater museum is located on Cape Tarkhankut and is called "The Alley of Leaders" – the first exhibit in its collection was the bust of Lenin, which was soon joined by other Bolsheviks (in the 1990s, a big number of them were "exiled" from Russian cities and found shelter on the sea bottom). The museum has two underwater halls separated one from the other by an arch. The first one has gathered the politicians (Voroshilov, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Dzerzhinsky, Stalin, Kirov and Krupskaya keep the company for Lenin), the other summons the people of art: the first one to fell to the bottom was Beethoven's bust, followed by Tchaikovsky, Yesenin, Mayakovsky and Blok. In addition, there is the Eiffel Tower and other copies of world famous buildings and structures on the sea bottom. Altogether the underwater museum in Tarkhankut estimates about 50 exhibits. Close to the "The Alley of Leaders" there is also the "The Alley of Anchors": an underwater collection of 18 anchors of various sizes, types and periods.





THE ANCIENT THEATER – LIKE IN GREECE

The theater in the Greek town of Epidaurus has gained the worldwide fame as the one of the best state of preservation out of the ancient Greek theaters, furthermore operating and remarkable for exceptional acoustics: the whispering from the stage is audible even in the very top 55th row.

This theater was built between 340 and 330 years BC. It accommodated more than 15 thousand spectators and was divided into two parts: 21 rows with places for ordinary people and 34 lower rows for priests and regents. The ancient theater was discovered after the excavations of 1870-1926, and in 1938 the first play took the place there after the archaeological works.

Since 1955 the town of Epidaurus holds a theater festival every summer, displaying the performances at the stage of the ancient

theater. This festival engaged some of the greatest Greek and foreign artists, including the famous Greek opera singer Maria Callas.

The ancient theater in Crimean Chersonese is of no less unique construction. This is the only antique theater of such size in the CIS. Built in the IV-III centuries B.C. it could accommodate up to 2,000 spectators. The theater plays, the performances of musicians, national meetings and festivities took the place there. During the Roman rule the theater served as an arena for the gladiators' games. Today the theater territory is used by the Sevastopol Academic Russian Drama Theater named after Lunacharsky for performing its antique program. Theater plays following the works of Aristophanes, Euripides, Gumilev are set in the open air in natural stage scenery in the summer. In other words, the Sevastopol Ancient Theater as well as the theater in Epidaurus, still operates in its intended purpose: the plays that had started on the stage before Christ still run up to now.



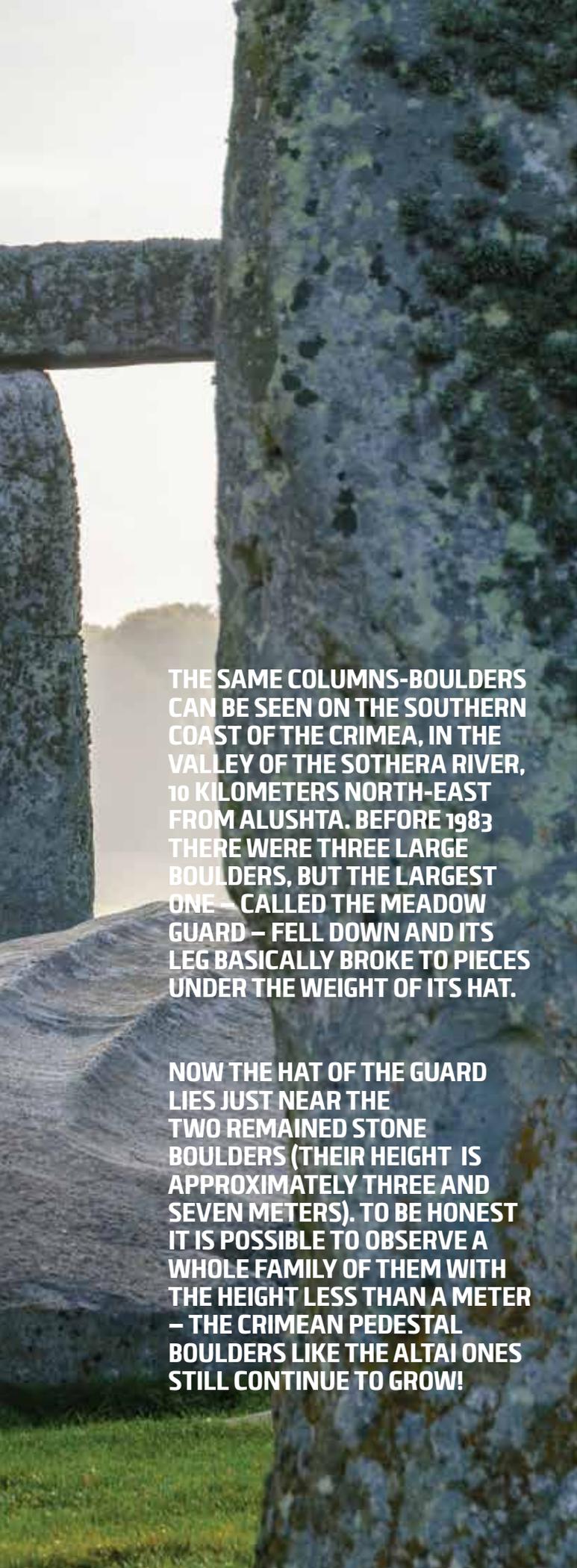


MENHIRS – LIKE IN ENGLAND

The ancient stone structure Stonehenge in England is undoubtedly one of the most famous archeological monuments in the world. It consists of vertical oblong stones – menhirs – placed in full-circle. The center has the Altar Stone – a multi-ton monolith made of sandstone. The mission of Stonehenge still remains a mystery. Various explanations are proposed, the most frequent are that it is a sanctuary and a burial place; there is also a hypothesis that the Stonehenge was used as an observatory – it is quite precisely oriented on the Sun and the Moon.

There Crimea has its own menhirs. The term “menhirs” refers to the long stone monuments that are vertically buried into the earth; also they are the cult monuments of the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The Crimean Skelskie menhirs are the largest known in South-Eastern Europe. They were discovered near Skelya village (now the Rodnikovskoe village of Bakhchisaray district). It is quite possible that the ancient inhabitants of these places who established them, just like the creators of the famous English Stonehenge, being the same four thousand years old, were practicing the astronomical observations. Skelskie menhirs stand high on a level platform near the rural club building. One of them – the Big one – has an elevated height of about 2.6 meters, the other – the Small one – has a height of 0.85 meters. In the 1960s the third menhir (fragment) was excavated in Rodnikovskoye, and in 1989 the fourth, fallen menhir with a height of about 2.4 meters was discovered.





THE SAME COLUMNS-BOULDERS CAN BE SEEN ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THE CRIMEA, IN THE VALLEY OF THE SOTHERA RIVER, 10 KILOMETERS NORTH-EAST FROM ALUSHTA. BEFORE 1983 THERE WERE THREE LARGE BOULDERS, BUT THE LARGEST ONE – CALLED THE MEADOW GUARD – FELL DOWN AND ITS LEG BASICALLY BROKE TO PIECES UNDER THE WEIGHT OF ITS HAT.

NOW THE HAT OF THE GUARD LIES JUST NEAR THE TWO REMAINED STONE BOULDERS (THEIR HEIGHT IS APPROXIMATELY THREE AND SEVEN METERS). TO BE HONEST IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBSERVE A WHOLE FAMILY OF THEM WITH THE HEIGHT LESS THAN A METER – THE CRIMEAN PEDESTAL BOULDERS LIKE THE ALTAI ONES STILL CONTINUE TO GROW!



THE PEDESTAL BOULDERS – LIKE IN ALTAI

The Akkurum tract is considered one of the most important sights of Altai and for decades has been attracting crowds of tourists from all over the globe. Here there are mysterious huge (up to seven meters in height) statues – the so-called stone mushrooms or pedestal boulders. Standing on a thin leg, these strange natural structures are stacked creating a fantastic landscape. Years and years the wind and water have carved the soft rock under specifically large stones – and as a result, the high pillars crowned with stone hats were formed. To be honest during every season the rains and melt water carry the soft formation away, carve the legs out. And after the earthquake that happened here in 2003, several mushrooms or boulders fell short of their hats. But here and there it is possible to distinguish on the walls of the chasm the work material for a new stone growth – “the youth” comes up to take the “old folks” place.

By the way, the valley of the Sothera River is known not only for amazing pedestal boulders – it is also a paleontological monument: the mammoth bones were discovered here at the end of the 19th century.

The Crimea is unique, and native and different. One can find everything here: the inspiration, the peace of mind, the strength ... Come down, it's nice here!

EVERYONE
to Crimea



EVERYONE
to Crimea

Sheiks

PREFER THE CRIMEA

THE CHINESE WILL FLY TO THE PENINSULA
BY CHARTERS, AND THE AUSTRALIANS
ARE OFFERED THE TOURS WITH A FLAIR

Text: Rina KOVAL

T

The 2015 doubled the number of foreigners coming to the Crimea to hunt for a woodcock. The tours offer is placed on the operator's website. In particular, the Australians will be able to visit the Crimea from May to October, and the tour cost ranges from one thousand to five thousand dollars depending on the number of people and services package. There is also a special flair - a master class for cooking rice pilaf.



By the way

The 2015 doubled the number of foreigners coming to the peninsula for cocking.

— It is very important for us to have more Europeans visiting the Crimea and so then they could describe how the matters stand here when coming back to their homeland. Such tours are very important for us, — emphasized the vice-president of the Republic of Crimea government Nikolai Yanaki, following the results of the meeting with the Italian hunters group. Such tours for foreigners play an important role not only from the economic point of view, but also from the politics side.

— People come to the Crimea over a period of twenty years, and not a one adversity had affected their choice, — noted the Deputy Prime Minister.

SHEIKS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES ARE INTERESTED IN HUNTING IN THE CRIMEA

China, Europe and the Middle East are increasingly interested in having a rest in the Crimea, especially in its specific directions which include hunting, told us **Deputy Prime Minister of the Crimean government, responsible for international relations, Georgiy Muradov.**

— I bear in mind several sheiks who forward us a request for hunting, — he added and noted that at present it is necessary to arrange the news materials publication in foreign languages talking about the resting possibility in the Crimea.

In return **the head of the republic Sergei Aksyonov** charged a mission to prepare more actively for the foreign tourists arrival in the Crimea.

THE AUSTRALIAN TOUR OPERATOR OFFERS TOURS TO THE CRIMEA WITH A FLAIR

The Gateway Travel Company from Sydney offers its customers the tours around the Crimea, despite the Australian government warnings about the undesirable travelling to this region. Traditionally, the Ukrainian community opposed it.

The head of the tourist company Antonina Kislyakova announced that the decision to offer trips to the Crimea is “non-political”, writes The Guardian. — If people want to go to the Crimea, and we can make a Russian visa for them, they can get there, — she explained.

According to the Gateway Travel head, it is absolutely normal if people want to visit the Crimea despite the Ukrainian government protests:

— Right now it belongs to Russia. If later it will get back to Ukraine, what I truly doubt, then it will become Ukrainian again.

EVERYONE to Crimea

THIS YEAR CHINA WILL REGULATE CHARTER FLIGHTS FOR TOURISTS TO THE CRIMEA

In 2016 China intends to organize charter flights for Chinese tourists to the Republic of Crimea.

– We have negotiations in progress with the Chinese side. At the moment the negotiations are under way directly about the pricing policy, tourist routes and the desires of the Chinese side. At least two charters a month are planned to be performed to the Crimea.

We have the preliminary agreements, – told us Alexey Chernyak, the head of the State Council Committee on sanatorium and resort complex and tourism and added that Simferopol International Airport is ready to accept these flights: – We've got the location for this, it will be necessary to start the operation of the customs, the border guard service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Only three days at most are needed to meet such a charter.

And the Ministry of resorts and tourism in the Crimea has already opened the election of Crimean tour operators who will work with tourists from China on a visa-free operation mode.

WHO AND WHEN YOU CAN HUNT TO *in the Crimea*

Hunting for **waterfowl, marsh and meadow, upland fowl, steppe and field fowl** (except for gray partridge and pheasant) will start on the third Saturday of August and last until December, the 31st

Hunting for a **gray partridge and pheasant** – from October, the 1st to December, the 31st
Hunting for wild boar – from October, the 1st to January, the 31st (for all classes of animals)

For **adult males** from an ambush or from a hunting tower – from June, the 1st to September, the 30th and from February, the 1st to February, the 28th (29th)

Hunting for **European roe deer** – from October, the 1st to December, the 31st (for

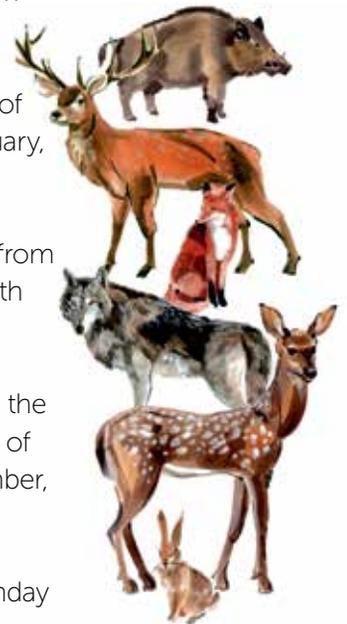
all classes of animals); for adult males – from May, the 20th to June, the 20th and from July, the 15th to August, the 15th

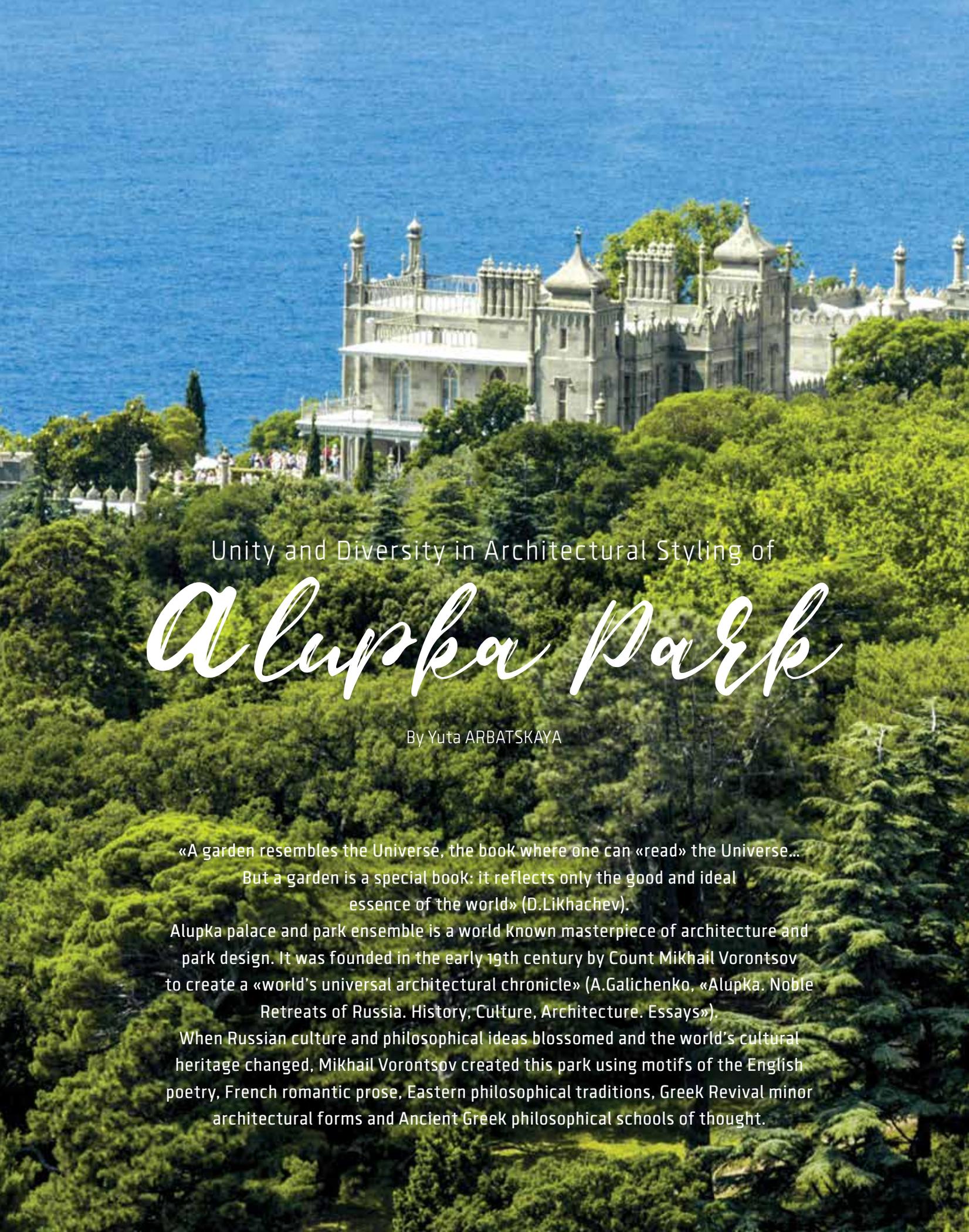
Hunting for the **mouflon** of all classes of animals – from October, the 1st to January, the 15th

Hunting for **wolf and fox** is carried out from September, the 15th to February, the 28th (29th)

Hunting for a **red deer** – from October, the 1st to December, the 31st (for all classes of animals); for adult males – from September, the 1st to September, the 30th

Hunting for a **brown hare** – the last Sunday in November – the last Sunday in January





Unity and Diversity in Architectural Styling of

Alupka Park

By Yuta ARBATSKAYA

«A garden resembles the Universe, the book where one can «read» the Universe...
But a garden is a special book: it reflects only the good and ideal
essence of the world» (D.Likhachev).

Alupka palace and park ensemble is a world known masterpiece of architecture and park design. It was founded in the early 19th century by Count Mikhail Vorontsov to create a «world's universal architectural chronicle» (A.Galichenko, «Alupka. Noble Retreats of Russia. History, Culture, Architecture. Essays»).

When Russian culture and philosophical ideas blossomed and the world's cultural heritage changed, Mikhail Vorontsov created this park using motifs of the English poetry, French romantic prose, Eastern philosophical traditions, Greek Revival minor architectural forms and Ancient Greek philosophical schools of thought.



Alupka Park was created in the Historical Romanticism style. Anna Galichenko described it: "Characteristic trait is the combination of styles: Classical, Gothic, English landscape, French formal gardens. It incorporated an American garden, Renaissance-era flower bed, English lawn and Chinese landscape, but never deemed eclecticism and violated the synthesis rules" (A.Galichenko, "Alupka. Palace and Park").

Let's enter the park. There are five terraces on the plan made by architect William Hunt. Adding coastline terraces it totally equals seven.

The wall fountains symbolize the epochs of the human culture. They either lead to fountains, or stretch away. Observers watch the mankind history by moving from one fountain to another, from one epoch to another.

After entering the northern forecourt, visitors are struck by the picturesque view of Mount Ai-Petri jags, repeating the outlines of the diabase "Potemkin cliff" or the "Lunar stone".

Alupka wildness with its chaotic lumps of cliffs, dark grottos and rough winter sea stays as if created for Ossian's characters to come alive here. Smaller chaos is especially poetic with its mysteriousness and time patina.

Finally, there are romantically piled diabase boulders of the Greater chaos.

So you understand delight of poets who first saw wonderful cliffs and stones lumps. The gaze moves along the line "Lake Moeris" – Greater chaos – Ai-Petri peak – the sky and wanders into the boundless space.

The plant composition of Alupka Park was created despite the difference in climate zones by merging precious exotic cultivars into the biocenosis of the natural tree flora to undergo landscape design.

In 2016 Alupka palace-park museum-reserve has entered National Association "Revival of historical gardens and parks" (St. Petersburg).

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Worontsovsky palace in Alupka was built in 1828-1848 upon the project of Edward Blore, one of the best English architects, for Count M.S. Worontsov, the Governor-General of Novorossiysk Province. The main construction material was toadstone, natural reserves of which were located at the place of the future construction.

The palace is surrounded by the park that spreads of the area of more than 30 hectares. It combines the traits characteristic of major landscape parks of Europe, especially the mountainous terrain of Alupka.

<http://worontsovpalace.org/>

In spite of different periods of existence, Massandra palace, built by M.E. Mesmaher, has perfectly remained until present days. It still wins its visitors with its exquisite architecture, subtly beautiful decoration, and complete harmony with the surrounding nature.

The Western facade of the palace, overlooking Yalta, is really impressive – with its open galleries, terraces, balustrades, exquisitely wrought winding staircases. The architect designed the Eastern facade to look like a small French castle.

THE GREAT IN CRIMEA

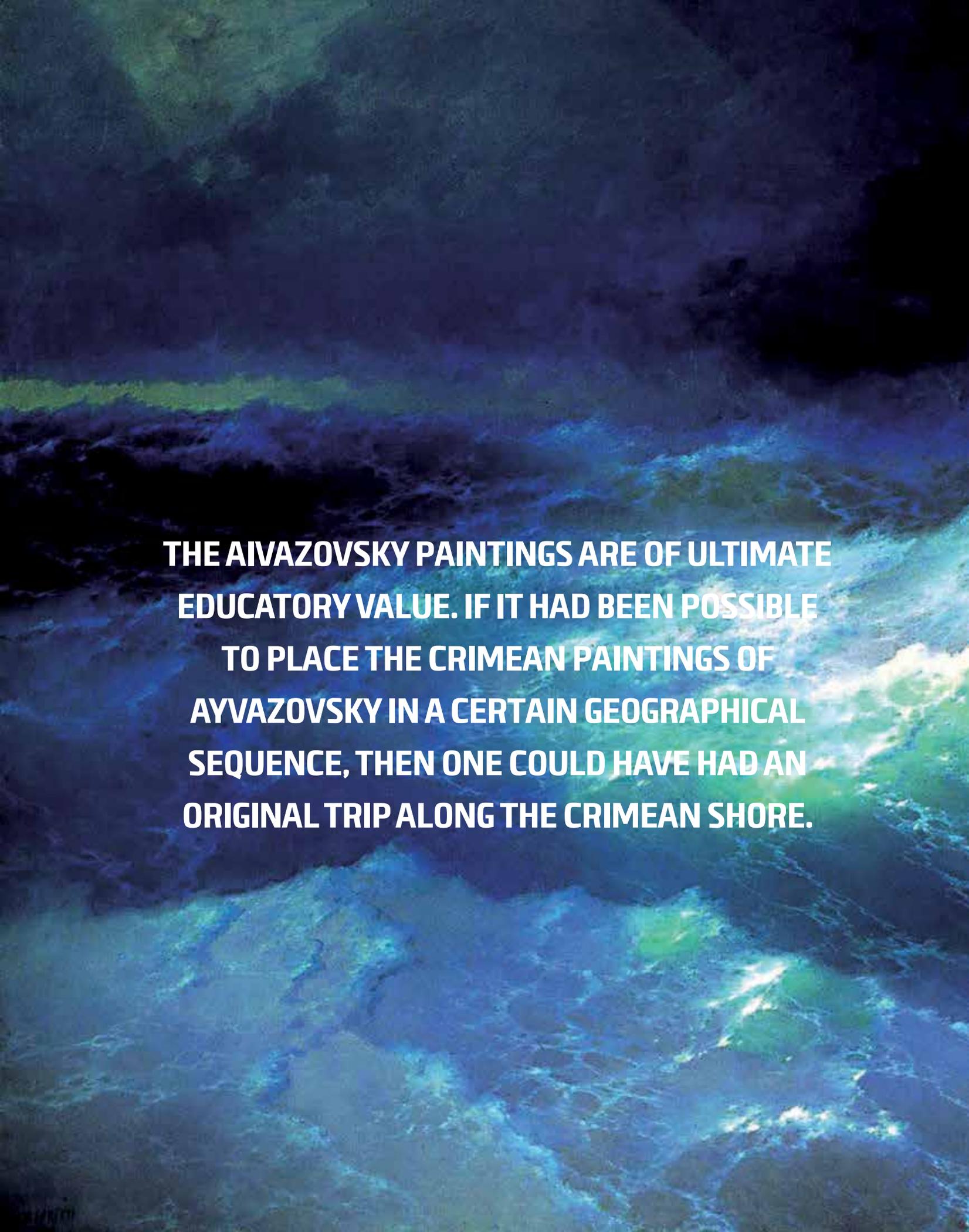
On the occasion of bicentenary of the Aivazovsky birth

Text: Rina KOVAL

SEVEN LITTLE-KNOWN FACTS
FROM THE LIFE OF THE GREAT

Aivazovsky

200 YEARS AGO, ON JULY 17 (29), 1817, THE MAN CAME TO THIS WORLD,
AND 83 YEARS LATER ON HIS GRAVESTONE THEY CUT THE INSCRIPTION:
"BORN MORTAL - REMAINED IMMORTAL".



**THE AIVAZOVSKY PAINTINGS ARE OF ULTIMATE
EDUCATORY VALUE. IF IT HAD BEEN POSSIBLE
TO PLACE THE CRIMEAN PAINTINGS OF
AYVAZOVSKY IN A CERTAIN GEOGRAPHICAL
SEQUENCE, THEN ONE COULD HAVE HAD AN
ORIGINAL TRIP ALONG THE CRIMEAN SHORE.**

THE GREAT IN CRIMEA

On the occasion of bicentenary of the Aivazovsky birth

FOR 63 YEARS HE HAD BEEN BY THE EASEL – AND FOR THOSE SIX DECADES HE HAD PRODUCED ABOUT 600 PAINTINGS. THE NATIVE AND BELOVED FEODOSIA GOT A GIFT FROM HIM – HIS OWN HOUSE, WHICH HE TRANSFORMED INTO THE WORLD-FAMOUS ART GALLERY. HE GAVE PRECIOUS WATER TO THE FEODOSIA RESIDENTS, HELPED TO GET THE RAILWAY INTO THE TOWN, BUILT ONE OF THE EARLIEST LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM IN EUROPE. HE WAS WELL-KNOWN AND RESPECTED BY ALL MEN – BETWEEN SIMPLE WORKERS AND THE HIGHEST RANKING OFFICIALS. AND TODAY “THE CRIMEAN MAGAZINE” IS WRITING ABOUT HIM – ABOUT IVAN KONSTANTINOVICH AIVAZOVSKY: SEVEN LITTLE-KNOWN FACTS FROM THE LIFE OF THIS GREAT ARTIST.

FACT № 1 THREE MELODIES FOR GLINKA

From being boy Aivazovsky adored music, he used to play folk songs on the violin. Recalling this, he drew himself with a violin, what is more the artist-boy sits on the floor, and keeps the violin on his knees – that’s how they keep the bow instruments in the East.

Aivazovsky played at Glinka's evening parties time after time. Three melodies heard from Aivazovsky, were included by Glinka in the opera “Ruslan and Lyudmila”. In Glinka's “Memoirs” we read: “Aivazovsky let me hear three Tatar tunes, two of them I used later for lezghinka and the third one for Andante of Ratmir's scene in the third act of the “Ruslan and Lyudmila” opera.

The landed property of Aivazovsky in Sudak was located near the dacha of the composer Spendiarov. And these two great men used to sit up often deep into the night: Aivazovsky played the violin, Spendiarov accompanied on the piano.

FACT № 2 “I GOT MARRIED AS A REAL ARTIST”

Aivazovsky was married twice. The circumstances of his first marriage in 1848 were very unusual. During one of his visits to Petersburg he was introduced to a grand widow who had two marriageable daughters. The girls wished to study painting from the famous artist. And after a while the widow started to notice that the artist stayed for too long at her house from time to time, aside from giving her girls painting lessons, he also arranges musical evenings, playing the violin to the accompaniment of her daughters' governess. The widow was already guessing which of the daughters the artist would prefer (secretly hoping that it would be her to catch a proposal of marriage). However the imminent finale turned out to be in defiance of all expectations: Aivazovsky soon married a governess – Julia Grevs. Aivazovsky wrote in one of

I.K. Aivazovsky. In the waves. 1898. muzei-mira.com

This large scale painting (its area is 12 sqm.) was completed by 81-year-old artist in just 10 days. The coloration of this amazing painting varies in dependence on the lighting, and the waves can be either silvery, or blue, or emerald. When the painting was completed, Aivazovsky invited all the households to see his new creation. “Addressing my father who was the naval constructor, “the poet of naval forms”, as he was sometimes called, Ivan Konstantinovich asked his opinion. Expressing his admiration for the sea, father added: “It's beyond me why this shell filled with people is still keeping afloat?” Aivazovsky was very mad with my father's remark, turned around and came out. But in the morning, walking around the hall to the “big house”, we saw that there wasn't any boat in the waves in the painting. Having in mind the remarks of the specialist engineer, the artist wrote it down”, – recalled the artist's grandson, Konstantin Artseulov.

THE GREAT IN CRIMEA

On the occasion of bicentenary of the Aivazovsky birth



Photo 1. Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky constructed the Museum of Antiquities close to the house where he was born. On the photo-postcard, on the top of the hill, there is the building of museum, and on the right, on the hillside, there is the house where the artist was born. Source of the photo: humus.livejournal.com

Photo 2. Aivazovsky in the circle of relatives. From the left to the right: Konstantin Artseulov (sitting on the hands of his father, Aivazovsky's son-in-law, K.N. Artseulov), I.K. Aivazovsky, grandson Mikhail Latri (sitting), grandsons Alexander Latri and Nikolai Arceulov (standing in sailor's outfit). Source of the photo: aivazovskia.blogspot.com

the letters: "Truly speaking, I married like a real artist, that is I lost my heart as never before. In two weeks everything was over. The best of my paintings are those created by inspiration, that's how I got married. If and when necessary we spend the summer here, and only on 10 or 5 of August we are leaving for the Crimea for permanent residence". Alas, it is the reluctance of Aivazovsky to live in the capital that led to the fact that Yulia Yakovlevna left him 12 years later, having however managed to deliver him four daughters during that time.

With his second wife the beautiful Anna Sarkisova-Burnazyan, Aivazovsky got acquainted at the funeral of her husband, a famous Feodosian merchant, in 1882. A year later they got married. Anna Nikitichna was 40 years younger than her husband and outlived him for 44 years – she died in Simferopol during the German occupation of the Crimea.



FACT № 3 THE GIFT OF THE ROBBER

Aivazovsky was adored by both the rich and the poor, and occasionally this love showed itself quite surprisingly. Once, when Aivazovsky was working at a workshop in his Shah-Mamay place, he was visited ... by the legendary Crimean robber Alim. This elusive local Robin Hood (all the loot from the moneybags he hanged round to the helpless) allegedly told Aivazovsky: "You are known and praised by everyone. I have long wanted to see you. They say you create paintings. Can I watch?" Aivazovsky showed his paintings to Alim and invited an exceptional guest for a coffee. Alim sincerely thanked Aivazovsky, promising to definitely visit his wedding (the artist mentioned that he was about to marry). And he kept his promise: when the bride couple was approaching the Shah-Mamai, they were crossed by a rider

THE GREAT IN CRIMEA

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Photo 3. Aivazovsky's house that became an art gallery after his death. Source of the photo: humus.livejournal.com

– it was Alim. He congratulated the groom and bride, presenting her an expensive silk Turkish handkerchief, wished happiness – and speeded off.

FACT № 4 80 MOUNDS

Aivazovsky was seriously interested in archeology. In 1853 he officially submitted a letter of application to the Ministry of Domains for permission to begin archaeological excavations in Feodosia. After obtaining this permission, Aivazovsky together with the archaeologist Sibirsky started to work. The excavations of the first four mounds came to nothing, but the fifth Kurgan, at Cape Ilya, struck the explorers with their findings. They discovered the women's burial of IV century B.C. As the artist wrote: "This finding gives

Do you know that...

... the famous memorial to Aivazovsky near the art gallery, "posing" on all the picture postcards of Feodosia, appeared there on May 1, 1930. This was the first memorial to the artist in Russia, created thanks to folk remedies raised by the All-Russian subscription. The unveiling of the memorial was supposed to be timed to 1917 – the centenary of Aivazovsky birth – and by that date it was ready. But the revolution forced to take some time off, during that time a memorial had been stored in Leningrad for 13 years, in the basement of the Academy of Arts.

THE GREAT IN CRIMEA

On the occasion of bicentenary of the Aivazovsky birth

THE CEREMONIAL UNVEILING OF THE ART GALLERY WAS TIMED TO THE BIRTHDAY OF AYVAZOVSKY AND HAPPENED ON JULY 17, 1880. IN THE EXHIBITION HALL DECORATED WITH STATE AND NAVAL FLAGS OF RUSSIA, THE 23 PAINTINGS WERE ALLOCATED.

us hope that the ancient Feodosia was at this same place. I'm lost in admiration of Feodosia!" Aivazovsky sent the precious findings to St. Petersburg, and now they are in the collection of the State Hermitage.

Altogether during the summer of 1853 Aivazovsky excavated 80 mounds. Gold earrings found by Aivazovsky during excavations in 1853, dated 330-300 B.C. and made in so-called microtechnics: each one has a multi-figure composition. The well-known jewelers of Petersburg and Paris tried to make a copy of the wally, but for nothing. Even the famous Karl Faberge, who tried to replicate "the Feodosia Earrings" had failed.

In 1871 with funds collected from the exhibition of his paintings in St. Petersburg, Aivazovsky constructed a building on the hill Mithridat for the Museum of Antiquities near the house where he was born (before

that the museum's collection was located in a small Turkish mosque). The name of Aivazovsky is also connected with the fate of the museum in the 20th century. In 1925 it was relocated to the former house of the artist (where the museum was located until 1988), connecting the art gallery in one institution. The building on the hill Mitridat was destroyed during the Great Patriotic War – supposedly from ship's shell hit.

FACT № 5 THIRD IN THE COUNTRY

The Feodosia Art Gallery became the third one in the country. Before its unveiling, only two art museums in Russia were accessible for visiting: the Hermitage in St. Petersburg and the Rumyantsev Museum in Moscow. Both the Tretyakov Gallery and

I.K. Aivazovsky. Portrait of Anna Sarkisova-Burnazyan. 1882. [wikimedia.org](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Aivazovsky_-_Anna_Sarkisova-Burnazyan.jpg)



Samy Naceri – French actor

"I'm in the Crimea for the first time. I didn't know about this region. I liked your region very much. The south of the Crimea looks just like our French resorts: Saint-Tropez, Monaco, Cannes. This won't be my last visit here. I'd like to come here with my family and rest over here"

Murad Buravi – French singer

"The first time when I saw the Crimea my heart was touched with a feeling much like of a first love to a girl. I want to create a song about the Crimea and to shoot the next music video here"



THE GREAT IN CRIMEA

On the occasion of bicentenary of the Aivazovsky birth

the Russian Museum were open for people about a dozen years later.

The ceremonial unveiling of the art gallery was timed to the birthday of Aivazovsky and happened on July 17, 1880. In the exhibition hall decorated with state and naval flags of Russia, the 23 paintings were allocated. And also copies of antique sculptures and busts of Pushkin and Glinka – poet and composer adored by Aivazovsky. The balconies of the gallery were decorated with models of famed ships of the Russian military naval fleet and stuffed sea birds.

Now the Art Gallery of Aivazovsky is located in the very center of Feodosia. But in 1845 when Ivan Konstantinovich was just starting to construct it (actually, the artist was building a house for himself, and only later it became a gallery), for this purpose he chose a deserted place on the city outskirts, on the seashore.

FACT № 6 GEOGRAPHICAL PERSONALITY

The nature of Russia was depicted by outstanding Russian poets, writers and artists. For many years the Crimea has been little-known outskirts of the country – and Aivazovsky's artwork introduced this midday region to the Russian society. No wonder that during the meeting of the Academy of Arts dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Aivazovsky artwork, the explorer and traveler, the vice-chairman of the Russian Geographical Society Semenov-Tyan-Shansky said addressing the artist: "The Russian Geographical Society has long declared You as an outstanding geographical

personality, the first Russian original artist of the sea which is called "the Russian Sea" in Russian chronicles (that's how the Black Sea was called in the X-XII centuries. – Ed.)". And indeed, besides the enormous artistic significance, the Aivazovsky's paintings are of ultimate educatory value. If it had been possible to place the Crimean paintings of Aivazovsky in a certain geographical sequence, then one could have had an original trip along the Crimean shore.

FACT № 7 THE FAVORITE GRANDSON

Aivazovsky presented to his native city and the world not only values of a material nature let's say. Konstantin Artseulov, the legendary Crimean pilot, was the first one in Russia who overcame the tailspin (in 1916 he learned to pull the plane out of such disastrous state) was the youngest, favorite grandson of Aivazovsky, the son of one of the artist's daughters, Zhanna Ivanovna. Kostya early began to paint in oil and in ten years age already painted seascapes with sailboats and people. Grandfather willingly corrected his works, and sometimes even signed them. Buyers sometimes did not notice the substitution, which gave great delight to Aivazovsky.

Arceulov's parents split up when he was very young and Kostya spent his childhood in his grandfather's house, where he lived until the death of Aivazovsky. Kostya was the only one who was allowed by Ivan Konstantinovich to enter his workshop while working, – the rest of household were strictly forbidden to do that. But to follow in

THE GREAT IN CRIMEA

On the occasion of bicentenary of the Aivazovsky birth



Gold earrings found by Aivazovsky during excavations in 1853. Dated 330-300 B.C. and made in so-called microtechnics: each one has a multi-figure composition. The well-known jewelers of Petersburg and Paris tried to make a copy of the wally, but for nothing. Even the famous Karl Faberge, who tried to replicate "the Feodosia Earrings" had failed. Source of the photo: www.hermitagemuseum.org

his grandfather footsteps Konstantin was still not destined — the love for the sky scored a victory (Artzeulov built his first glider being 13 years old), and he preferred the flying academy to the Academy of Arts.

In 1933 the famous pilot was subjected to repression and exiled to Arkhangelsk. He was rehabilitated in 1937. He did not return to aviation, but returned to painting, he became an illustrator. Artseulov designed more than 50 books, performed illustrations for such magazines as "Technics for Youth", "Wings

of the Motherland", "Young Technician", "Modeler-Designer". Late in life, Artseulov wrote: "In my opinion, the profession of the artist and the pilot are close to each other, because in many respects they require from the man the innate or acquired features and qualities: a sense of space, movement in it, its pace and rhythm, a good eye and fine sense of color, power of observation, analytical attitude to the circumstances in the work, romanticism and entrepreneurial spirit, emotional sensitivity and thorough knowledge of his craft".

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Text: Rina KOVAL

The mystical Crimea

t h e p l a c e s o f p o w e r

THE STRONGEST THIRTEEN IN THE CRIMEA:
TO FALL IN LOVE FROM THE FIRST SIGHT WHILE
SEARCHING FOR HARMONY

In the sky – the shrilly and deep one.

In the wild beaches – where you are on the cloud seven.

In architectural monuments – being unimaginable beautiful.

In sunsets – as though being intra-dimensional.

In the mountains – unconquered and great ones.

In castles and temples – garish and native.

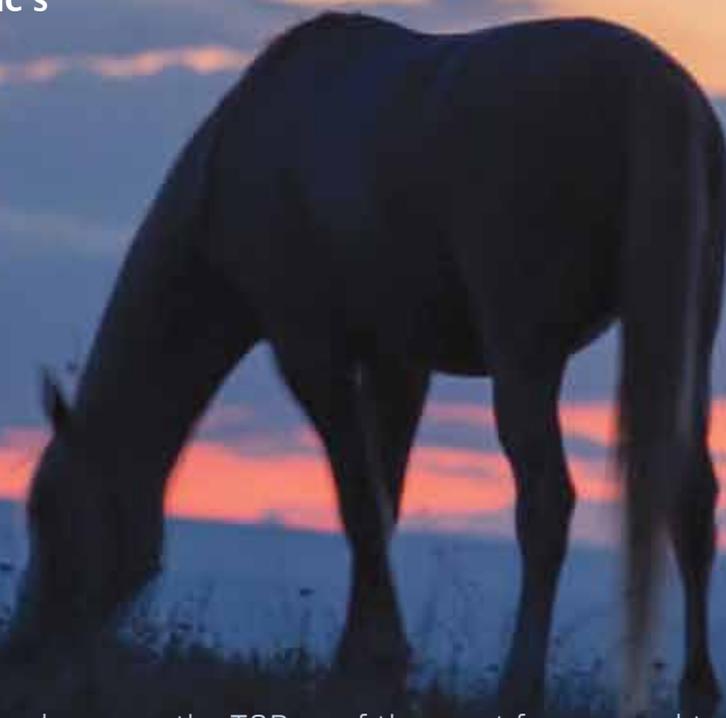
In the air – piercing and tasty, like champagne from Noviy Svet.

In the cuisine – with chebureks and mussels on the beach.

Text: Anna Zimina-Photo: Alexei Chugui

PROPERTY

republic's



We have drawn up the TOP-13 of the most famous and top-requested places of power in the peninsula among esoteric tourists

The different Crimea exists. Without the stereotypes.

The Crimea – the place which has only the sunbeaten deserted steppes and for miles and miles – not a soul to meet. Where blows a piercing wind, scorching your face. The Crimea is a holiday, and the Crimea is a solitude. Crowded, being careless in a resort place style – and lonely, abandoned.

1. CAPE MEGANOM

One of the beloved places of occultists and esotericists. It is located in the south-east of the Crimea. The cape name is translated from Greek as a "big house", but none of the ancient settlements were found here. The deserted rocks with a minimum of vegetation barely invite to it. But they say that UFOs like to visit the Meganom. The ghosts set their hearts to this place: they say that at

night you can see a boy here who is calling after him and can lure the credulous people into the sea. Another ghostlike inhabitant of Meganom is bleating lamb at the edge of the cliff. (By the way, the real pets avoid these places.) Another strangeness of Meganom is the yellowish rings on the grass, visible from the height. From time to time they fade, and then people who happen to be in their radius become sick as a dog. But then the rings gain the color again (sometimes

Mangup

The powerful energetics of this place, which served for such a long time as a refuge for the generation after generation

they can even shine at night) and during this time period become available again, they are followed by those seeking force and energy. Those who practice meditation say that it is the Meganom where you can make transitions to the past or to the future, to travel to parallel universes.

2. MANGUP

The largest cave town in the Crimea. It is located in the south of Bakhchisaray district. People used to live here from the III to the XV century. Right now there are only few stones left and the powerful energetics of this place, which served for such a long time as a refuge for the generation after generation. They say that during the winter on the Mangup it is possible to observe luminous neon balls. They hang in the air at a height of one and a half meters for about ten minutes, and then just dissolve and disappear. Mangup has its own ghosts. The legend has it that on the eve of the Turkish invasion in 1475, a boy lived on Mangup. His

family died while defending the city. The boy escaping from the enemies found himself on the razor edge. The Turks rushed to him but the rock parted and swallowed the baby. And now in the quiet moonlit nights you can hear the children's crying and see a white figure among the trees: this boy wanders around the ruins of his native city and looks for his parents. They say that if you hold your eye on him you will look up from the boy – you will go after him and step into the abyss.

3. THE SUN TEMPLE

That's how they call an unusual stone ensemble on the Ilyas-Kaya Mountail (close to the Laspi bay), reminiscent of a giant opened flower. The stones are arranged in such a way that the first sun ray falls exactly into the core of the "flower". At first glance it seems that the Temple is not in too inaccessible place, but only those who are really ready to visit it and who are allowed by the supreme powers will be able to get to it. If you happen to be among those

lucky ones, try to find the central stone of the "flower" – this where the main place of power is. Having climbed on it, ask a question or make a wish in your thought. It is said that the answer will come right away and the wish will be realized immediately. In return you can leave in the Sun Temple any souvenir or maybe a small gift.

4. SKELSKY MENHIRS

The Rodnikovskoe village (Sevastopol), next to which they are located, used to be called Skelya hence there comes the name. These are vertically standing stone blocks covered with moss and age-old cracks. At their roots the people performed the rituals two or three thousand years ago. Now there are two menhirs: 2.8 m and 1.2 m height. It is believed that these stones have a healing

power: they stand at the points of negative energy accumulation and transform it into a positive one. This energy can be felt by hands in the truest sense of the world: when you touch the menhir, you will feel a slight tingling in your fingers, and a warmth wave will pass through your body.

5. KARADAG (THE BLACK MOUNTAIN)

This massif mass near Feodosia is considered to be the most powerful place of power. A sleeping volcano throws waves of both positive and negative energy into space. At the foot of the Karadag, people have long been settling and for centuries its mysterious soul has been attracting artists, poets and musicians who have fine appreciation to the world. There are strong

The Crimea is a unique energetics

magnetic anomalies on Karadag – there are places where the compass needle begins to gallop like crazy one. One of the massif mass ridges is called Magnetic. To some people it plays a healing effect and they come year after year to Karadag to “recharge the batteries”.

shape. Close to the cave there is the Su-Uchkhan waterfall – the bathing in its icy water helps to preserve the youth and strength. Above the waterfall there is a meadow where the view for the mountains opens taking your breath away. This is a place of special harmony, suitable for meditation.

6. KIZIL-KOBA (THE RED CAVE)

The only cave in the Crimea through which an underground river flows. It is located in Simferopol district. The valley near the Red Cave is considered to be a very strong place by energetics. At night you can see lights shining in the air. And four times a year when one season replaces another, some people manage to see the “the fire-bird” near the cave – a cloud of luminous energy resembling a winged beauty by its

7. DOLMENS ON KOSHKKA MOUNT

The Dolmens are called the ancient structures generally composed of four stone slabs placed on the arris and covered with a fifth slab. Our ancestors used to build the dolmens at the point of positive energy exit and concentration. In the Crimea such structures are found near cave towns, but the biggest number of them is on the Koshka Mount near Simeiz. They say that dolmens are a kind of gateway to other

The strong magnetic
anomalies are
evidenced on
Karadag

worlds. Being next to these huge stone cubes (1.5 x 2.0 x 2.0 m on the average) a person feels peace, receives answers to the questions tormenting him and finally can even understand his life mission.

8. THE GHOSTS VALLEY ON THE DEMERDZHI MOUNTAIN

It is believed that here (10 km from Alushta) the energy flows intersection is located. People who are unprepared better not to go here – it is possible to observe the terrifying images. To be honest the skeptics

claim that it's just freakish rocks that take on the strange shapes in the fog. Another special Demerdzhi feature is that the time sensing is lost on its slopes: it seems to a person that he has been here for only five to ten minutes, but in fact a half an hour had already passed.

9. THE AK-KAYA ROCK (THE WHITE ROCK)

It rises above the valley of the Biyuk-Karasu River in the Belogorsky district, reaching at its highest point 325 meters. In these places the centuries-old history of the

PROPERTY republic's

Crimea is concentrated, and of course such places have a special energetics. People used to settle here even when their prey encountered mammoths, cave bears and urus; and hunters forced them to a high cliff. At the foot of the White Rock the Sarmatians used to live, and the big number of Scythian mounds are located on the plateau. There is a legend that once the sea was nearby, and Ak-Kaya was a cliffy shore to which the ships touched the land, and that the vertical rock walls even have kept the iron rings for berthing. The ancient legends are associated with the Altyn-Teshik cave (translated as the "golden hole") located in the White Rock. According to one of it, the cave was the lie of the werewolf snake that brought here the beautiful women kidnapped in the district.

10. THE MOUNT CHATYRDAG

Located in the Great Alushta region. Although it is the second highest (after Roman-Kosh) but it is still considered the main one for the Crimea – this explains why before the revolution it was depicted on the peninsula capital coat of arms. At the highest point of Chatyrdag, at the top of Eklisi-Burun (1527 m height), the Greek Panagia temple admitted to the Holy Mother up to the 18th century. The Orthodox from the surrounding villages still ascend here year after year on the Easter eve and serve a prayer. In this place the people feel pacification and get filled with power. And some people say that the Holy Mother manifested herself to them here. They also say that you can make a wish on Eklisi: if it is earthy then it is necessary to appeal to the Holy Mother; if the desire is for the spiritual sphere, then appeal to God.

11. THE AY-PETRI MOUNTAIN

Protects the Southern coast of the Crimea from cold northern and western winds. And Ay-Petri shares the energetic zones of Southshore and Bakhchisaray region, that's why there are plenty of abnormal areas. For example, in the rift near the Yuchan-Su waterfall a lot of people feel intense dizziness. And the so-called Drunken Grove (the trees are bizarrely bent here) is a geopathic zone itself, it is advised not to go here. But at the very top of Ay-Petri you can stand for a bit longer and make a wish turning your face to the sea.

12. STONE MUSHROOMS OF THE SOTERA VALLEY

These are huge bizarre blocks with a height of three to seven meters. If common tourists come here to photograph the stone sculptures, then the followers of esoteric doctrines visit this place to energize and to find inner harmony.

13. BUCKLA

The northernmost of the Crimean cave cities. Located near the Skalistayy village, Bakhchisaray district. Its exact creation time is still unknown, but not later than the IV century. Bakla is a silence and seclusion place. Man-made caves and natural grottos of this ancient city fit the best for prayers and meditations. Earlier the Buckla was guarded by a stone sphinx (a rock that resembled this mythical creature very much), but in the late 20th century it ruined and now only the Serpent rock guards the peace of this place – its huge stone head rises above the surroundings.

THE SACRED RULES

The Places of Power are not to be visited in an angry or irritated state – they have a fine appreciation of the mood and after such a visit there will be more harm than good. Also in places of power you mustn't raise your voice, make jokes and laugh – it is better to be silent and hold both external and internal peace

MAIN TOPIC
health philosophy

Text: Rina KOVAL, photo: Alexei CHUGUI, Vladimir BOCHKOVSKIY

Visit Crimea – health yourself!

In the days of the Russian Empire and beyond since 1860, the Crimea has become a favorite place for the summer holidays of the emperors. At that time the resort infrastructure of a luxurious class began to develop. Livadia became the main royal residence. Government officials from different countries went to the Crimea. Ten years later the peninsula began to enjoy great popularity among the nobility and rich people of the empire. The construction of luxurious residences has begun. Wealthy people went to the Crimea not only for rest, but also for health. Then the Crimea caught the status of the «healthiest place» of the Russian Empire.

MAIN TOPIC
health philosophy



MAIN TOPIC

health philosophy

During the times of USSR the peninsula was also considered to be the main place for rest and health care of the top officials. The secretary generals acquired their own residences on the south coast. The state created and developed a powerful network of departmental health resorts and large sanatoriums with a high service level. The same popularity gained the Crimea among the Soviet intellectuals and others. It was then when the peninsula became the main health resort of the country. Preventative health care enjoyed strong state support. Climatotherapy, sport tourism and mud therapy has developed.

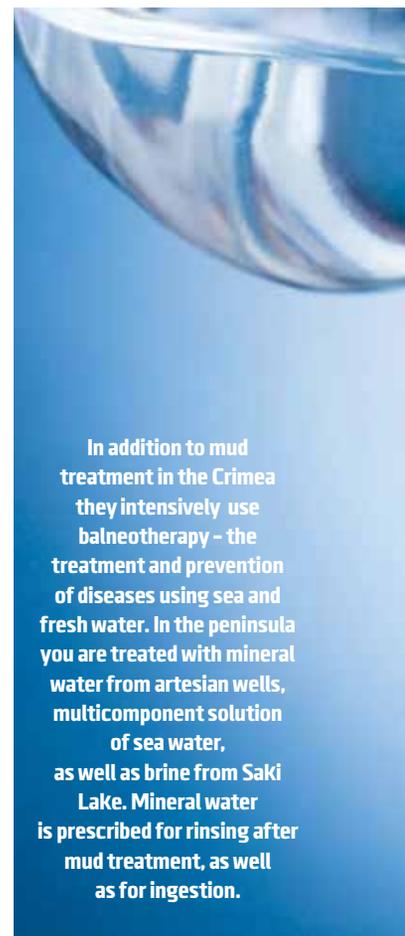
SUCH A DIFFERENT CRIMEA

Various climatic zones are compactly located in a small area of the peninsula. Here it's got the arid steppe, majestic mountains and a unique Mediterranean oasis on the south coast. And every corner heals you in its own way. The abundance of mineral springs with different chemical composition, Crimean herbage and priceless curative mud – all this makes

the peninsula a unique health resort. The Crimea encounters at least three types of resort zones – balneological, mud and climate ones, which differ in resources and in profile of the health resorts located there.

Today the development of the Crimean recreational and tourist complex is one of the priority directions of the region's economy. The Crimean health resorts are being reconstructed; the funds are being invested in the modernization of the sanatorium complex. There are plans to revive the once famous "Moinaki" mud baths.

By the way, people began to use the riches of the Crimean nature for healing back in ancient times. There are versions that the first healing properties of the Crimean mud were discovered by the ancient nomads – the Cimmerians and Scythians. The ancient Greek historian Herodotus mentioned that in Tavrika people were able to treat themselves with the help of mud. And in the early XIX century, the French chemist Desserre first conducted an analysis of Saki mud and discovered that



In addition to mud treatment in the Crimea they intensively use balneotherapy – the treatment and prevention of diseases using sea and fresh water. In the peninsula you are treated with mineral water from artesian wells, multicomponent solution of sea water, as well as brine from Saki Lake. Mineral water is prescribed for rinsing after mud treatment, as well as for ingestion.



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CRITERIA FOR MINERAL WATER INGESTION:

Chronic cholangitis and cholecystitis, biliary dyskinesia, chronic hepatitis, colitis, cholecystitis.

Therapeutic showers are indicated in case of functional disorders of the nervous system, including depressive states, as well as with excessive weight, traumatic joints disease.

Baths (contrast, vortex, pearl, aromatic, iodide-bromine, etc.) – diseases of the nervous system, chronic rheumatic diseases, upper respiratory tract diseases, asthma, chronic gynecological diseases, hypertonia, insomnia, cardiovascular diseases.

CRITERIA FOR MUD THERAPY:

Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, residual effects of injuries and intoxications of the central nervous system, diseases of the peripheral nervous system, neuralgia, radiculitis, gynecological diseases, ENT diseases, as well as paradontosis, gingivitis, paradontitis.

And that is not the entire list. As one respected surgeon once said: "I used to believe in knife and now, except for the knife, I believe in Saki mud". After all you shouldn't forget that the contraindications still exist. Thus, you cannot use mud if you have acute inflammatory processes, tuberculosis, malignant tumors or serious problems with the heart and blood vessels. Therefore it is not recommended to do the mud therapy by yourself. The procedures should be performed under the specialists' supervision and preferably in specialized health resorts. There is quite a number of them on this coast. For example, the federal "Saki military clinical sanatorium named after N.I. Pirogov", "Saki" and "Poltava" sanatoriums and many others.



it contained a huge amount of healthful substances for the human body. And in 1828 at the expense of zemstvo the first Crimean and world's first mud baths resort was opened in Saki. During the Crimean War the wounded were treated here, including those with spine trauma.

- We've got completely different mud, our Crimean one has unique medical and rehabilitation properties. Moreover, it is more effective to have a mud treatment course during off-season, since the summer heat is one of the contraindications.

- The fact is that the procedures are performed at a temperature higher than the body temperature. For example, mud baths require 40 degrees. In other words, we put stress on the body. And if there is more stress from the outside, because of the air

temperature, this is no longer useful, - stressed Galizdra. - Heat is a stress on the cardiovascular and nervous system, the respiratory tract. In addition, the swimming in the sea is not recommended during mud treatment.

According to his version, the best period for mud treatment in the Crimea is from November to May.

In addition to mud treatment in the Crimea they intensively use balneotherapy – the treatment and prevention of diseases using sea and fresh water. In the peninsula you are treated with mineral water from artesian wells, multicomponent solution of sea water, as well as brine from Saki Lake. Mineral water is prescribed for rinsing after mud treatment, as well as for ingestion.



As the chief freelance rehabilitation therapist of the Crimean Ministry of Health Sergey Galizdra told the "Crimean magazine", there are twice as many amino acids and lipids in Saki lake which is almost 7 times more the amount of vitamins than in the Dead Sea.

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WEST COAST FAST FACTS

The average monthly air temperature in winter is about 0° C at these resorts. Here the summer is not only three classic months, but it lasts from May to October, when the average air temperature is + 23° C, and the maximum temperature reaches 40° C. The west coast encounters more than 2500 solar hours per year and the swimming season continues from early June to early October.

Evpatoria has won the fame of the main children's health resort of the country as far back as being in the Soviet Union. The city had everything perfect for that: mild Mediterranean climate with dry steppe air, wide sandy beaches and shallow sea, which is perfectly heated by the sun. Evpatoria also offers its guests the possibilities of thermal mineral springs, brine and mud of salt lakes.

By the way, the healing mud produced in the Saki city is delivered to the sanatoriums throughout the peninsula. But doctors say that its miracle properties come out best when the mud is fresh. So it is the Saki health resorts where its' worth coming for mud treatment.

Also the west coast is ideal for psammotherapy (sand treatment). It has been long-known that warm sand baths are effective in joints diseases, nervous system diseases and many others. Perhaps, this is one of the most pleasant methods of rehabilitation medicine, available to anyone.



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In the meantime

SAKI MUDS ARE USED NOT ONLY IN MEDICINE BUT ALSO IN COSMETOLOGY. COME TO THE WEST COAST FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY. MOREOVER THE REST AND TREATMENT ON THE WEST COAST OF CRIMEA WILL COST WAY LESS THAN ON THE SOUTH COAST.

“I'M SO SORRY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN TO YEVPATORIA”, - SYMPATHIZED VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY, THE ONE WHO HAD AN EYE FOR THE RESORTS. ITS SECOND TO NONE BALNEOTHERAPEUTIC RESORT IN THE CIS COUNTRIES, YET PERHAPS THE WORLD CAN COUNT THOSE ON FINGERS.”



Scientists from Bristol University

“I’m eager to have our collaborative studies about the Crimean war published in the “Crimean magazine” in the foreseeable future. We ourselves, our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren should know our history. I’m looking forward to fruitful cooperation”, – Neil Faulkner said

Andreas Maurer – deputy from Osnabruck region in Germany

“We are among friends here. Let the Crimean referendum opponents step aboard, fly to Crimea and see what’s happening here with own eyes. The sanctions hurt Germany more than Russia”



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THE AZURE SOUTH COAST

According to research of the Sechenov Research Institute, the recreational power of the Crimea is higher than that of most foreign resorts. As per set of climatic factors, the South coast resorts are close to the classical resorts of the Riviera and the Cote d'Azur. At the same time by many resort and climatic factors, the Crimea surpasses the resorts of Greece, Turkey and Egypt in many respects.

The illimitable sea, exotic landscapes, shady evergreen ancient parks, juniper groves, mountain pine forests make the South Coast an irreplaceable resort for the therapy of the nervous system, diseases of heart, kidneys and, most importantly, respiratory organs. Here you can do it even without doctors. The main “doctor” is a dry subtropical climate. By the way, it is the low humidity that makes the South Coast the best health resort. For example, people with asthma or other respiratory diseases are much more comfortable on the South Coast than in regions with a humid subtropical climate, as in Sochi or the Caucasus.

At the same time, climatotherapy is possible on the south coast during all seasons. And the most favorable for that are the “velvet” season and the off-season. The thing is that the cool air has high oxygen concentration and there is no solar overstress. Another catch is that the price at this time is much more acceptable than during the so-called “peak” season.

A number of south coast sanatoriums practice therapy using Crimean essential oils – aromatherapy. Guests are offered to take the massage with essential oils, aromatic baths, inhalations and other procedures. It helps to deal with stress and skin diseases. Both adults and children can undergo treatment course.

Ampelotherapy is also becoming more popular (from the Greek “ampelos” – grapes and “therapeia” – treatment). Grapes treatment activates metabolic processes and is also effective at diseases of the heart, liver and lungs. This method becomes more and more popular in aesthetic medicine and cosmetology.



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Interestingly

THE TERM "MELLOW SEASON" WAS BORN AT THE LATE XIX CENTURY ON THE SOUTH COAST.

AT THAT TIME, DURING LATE SUMMER AND EARLY AUTUMN, THE EMPLOYEES (ENGINEERS, TEACHERS, OFFICIALS, ETC.) WERE LEAVING THE COAST, AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF LIBERAL PROFESSIONS (ARTISTS, WRITERS) CAME TO THE RESORT. THE FIRST ONES WERE CALLED "CHINTZ CROWD" ACCORDING TO THEIR CLOTHING, AND THE SECOND ONES - "VELVET". THEREFORE, NOW THE VELVET SEASON IS VIEWED AS COMPARISON OF SOFTNESS AND PLEASANT TENDERNESS OF AUTUMN WARMTH WITH THE QUALITY OF EXPENSIVE EXQUISITE FABRIC

(From the book of N.I. Sheiko and N.V. Manshina
«The Crimea. A Trip for health»)



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Foros, Simeiz, Alupka, Koreiz, Miskhor, Gaspra, Livadia, Massandra, Gurzuf, Alushta, Yalta, immersed in greenery, can offer rehabilitation and relaxation for every need and budget. They are all different and good in their own right. For example, the Alupka has its beauty in peace and silence, and the pride of the city is the famous Vorontsov Palace. In Simeiz if you climb the Diva cliff you can have an unforgettable view. And being at the cozy Massandra it's worth coming round the winery of the same name and best known to the whole world, visiting the Massandra Palace and strolling around the park. Nobody will stay untouched by the temples and aristocratic estates of Yalta, the Chaliapin rock and Pushkin grotto in Gurzuf, the magnificent palace and the Cross Exaltation Church in Livadia, the endless hills slopes strewn with vineyards, the mountain peaks of the majestic Ai-Petri.... Impressions will be unforgettable, and emotions will be only the good ones. What's not to sanity?

“ IN SIMEIZ IF YOU CLIMB THE DIVA CLIFF YOU CAN HAVE AN UNFORGETTABLE VIEW. AND BEING AT THE COZY MASSANDRA IT'S WORTH COMING ROUND THE WINERY OF THE SAME NAME AND BEST KNOWN TO THE WHOLE WORLD, VISITING THE MASSANDRA PALACE AND STROLLING AROUND THE PARK. ”



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fast facts

The Crimean Mountains protect the south coast from winds. Here it has the average annual air temperature at + 13° C, moderate humidity and plenty of sunny days. The swimming season lasts approximately from the mid-June to the end of October. Winter is mostly mild with warm weather having an average January daily temperature at + 5° C. The coldest month is usually February. But during the summer the average temperature is + 24° C and rises maximum up to 40° C.

what to treat

Respiratory organs, cardiovascular and nervous systems.

in the meantime

Numerous palace and park ensembles, archaeological monuments, museums, cathedrals and monasteries, cave cities and necropolises and a lot more expect the tourists on the south coast.

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THE RIDDLES OF THE EAST COAST

The east coast attracts by unusual steppe landscapes, mysterious grottoes and cozy blue bays. Sudak, Noviy Svet, Koktebel, Feodosia and Kerch are shrouded in legends and are famous for their ancient history. Here you will find sandy beaches of many kilometers long, where there is no south coast hustle.

The east waits for tourists with its coastal steppe climate and comforting landscapes, wide open valleys and Crimean motley grass. The east coast contrasts sharply with the flashy and bright south and is very suitable for people who value freedom, silence and seclusion. There is less greenery; there are more brown clay scarp slopes by the sea and freckled soft folds of hills afar.

By the way, the relaxation and recreation in this part of the Crimea will be cheaper than on the south coast.

Fast facts

The climate here is deprived of even a hint for subtropics, it is drier and resembles the climate of the Evpatoria region, the air is saturated with the aromas of steppe grasses here. Winter in this region is often mild, with an average temperature in January-February around 0° C. In the summer it has an average of + 25° C with a maximum temperature of up to 40° C. The swimming season starts in late May-June and lasts until early October.

In Feodosia the tourists will be offered sulphate-chloride mineral waters, and in Kerch – the Chokrak and Bulganak muds and mineral springs.

What to treat?

Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, respiratory organs, blood circulation, cardiovascular and nervous system, digestive organs.

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IN THE MEANTIME

The history of the East Crimea is rich. For example, the Aivazovsky museum in Feodosia, and the Genoese fortress in Sudak where you can wander around are definitely worth visiting. In Koktebel it is impossible to walk past the house-museum of Voloshin and set no store by the threatening beauty of the “dormant” volcano Karadag. And of course, you need to visit the Noviy Svet, where the world famous champagne “lives” which is as great as the French one. The Noviy Svet is called a small country with special landscapes and its microclimate, thickets of cypress, laurel and juniper...

Near the Koktebel village there is Klementyeva Mountain – a mecca for paragliding and parachuting enthusiasts, and Kerch is extremely rich in historical monuments. It is one of the oldest cities in the world with more than 26 centuries of history. This city flourished when no Paris, no Kiev and no Moscow existed.

“THE EAST COAST ATTRACTS BY UNUSUAL STEPPE LANDSCAPES, MYSTERIOUS GROTTOES AND COZY BLUE BAYS. SUDAK, NOVIY SVET, KOKTEBEL, FEODOSIA AND KERCH ARE SHROUDED IN LEGENDS AND ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR ANCIENT HISTORY. HERE YOU WILL FIND SANDY BEACHES OF MANY KILOMETERS LONG, WHERE THERE IS NO SOUTH COAST HUSTLE.”

Also the dolphin therapy, halotherapy (treatment in salt rooms, halochambers) and even wine therapy are practiced in the Crimea... For health and beauty it is worth visiting the peninsula during off-season. And not only for medical reasons, but also because prices will drop by 20 or even 50 percent, and you can afford to rest and rehabilitate of a higher class. And you won't get back home with overweight and quite ruined health (after all inclusive) just like after Turkey or Egypt. From the Crimea you will definitely carry away a fund of health and energy for the whole year. Have you already decided to take a vacation in the off-season? Visit us, it's great over here!



COMMUNICATIONS FOR LIFE

WATER, GAS, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The viticulture and horticulture were popular in the Crimea from time immemorial. But no imported fruit will ever replace the natural, fragrant apples and grapes grown under the blessed Crimean sun. We want to revive the horticulture and viticulture, the “gold” industries in the Crimean economy.

THREE STEPS ON THE REVIVAL WAY:

THE FIRST STEP.

Completed by the state. Today any investor who invests in agriculture gets a strong state

support. About 80% of the resources invested in gardens and vineyards are reimbursed.

THE SECOND STEP.

To apply modern technologies. And definitely to revive the nurseries that the Crimea used to have. Why do we need to buy seedlings abroad?!

THE THIRD STEP.

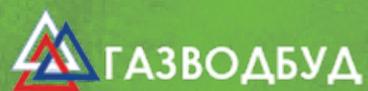
Today the water is more expensive than gasoline. The Crimea has enough water. But we must learn to value and preserve the water resources. After all, there are all opportunities for rational use of the Crimean water potential.



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Breaking

THE INFORMATION BARRIERS

The "TV and radio company "Crimea" release a great number of information, entertainment, sports and educational special projects both in Russian and in English. Our goal is to tell the truth about the Crimea to the widest possible audience from all over the world. After all, the information war against the peninsula is still going on. We provide only the unbiased information. All the projects can be found on the website <http://1tvcrimea.ru>

THE DOCUMENTARY FILM «LANDING FORCES»

Dedicated to the Kerch-Feodosia landing operation of 1941. It was the first coastal landing in the history of wars and

the largest in the history of the Great Patriotic War. 40 thousand people were sent to the operation, the Red Army losses amounted to 32 thousand people according to official data. Therefore until recently it was not common to talk much about it.

The reason for the creation of the English version was the fact that great many people confuse the 1941-1942 coastal landing with the Eltigen coastal landing in 1943.

While working on this project, the creative group set a mission to tell about the unknown episodes of those days, about the selflessness of Soviet soldiers and sailors. Life-witnesses, the participants of the Kerch and Feodosiya operation stages will tell us about it.

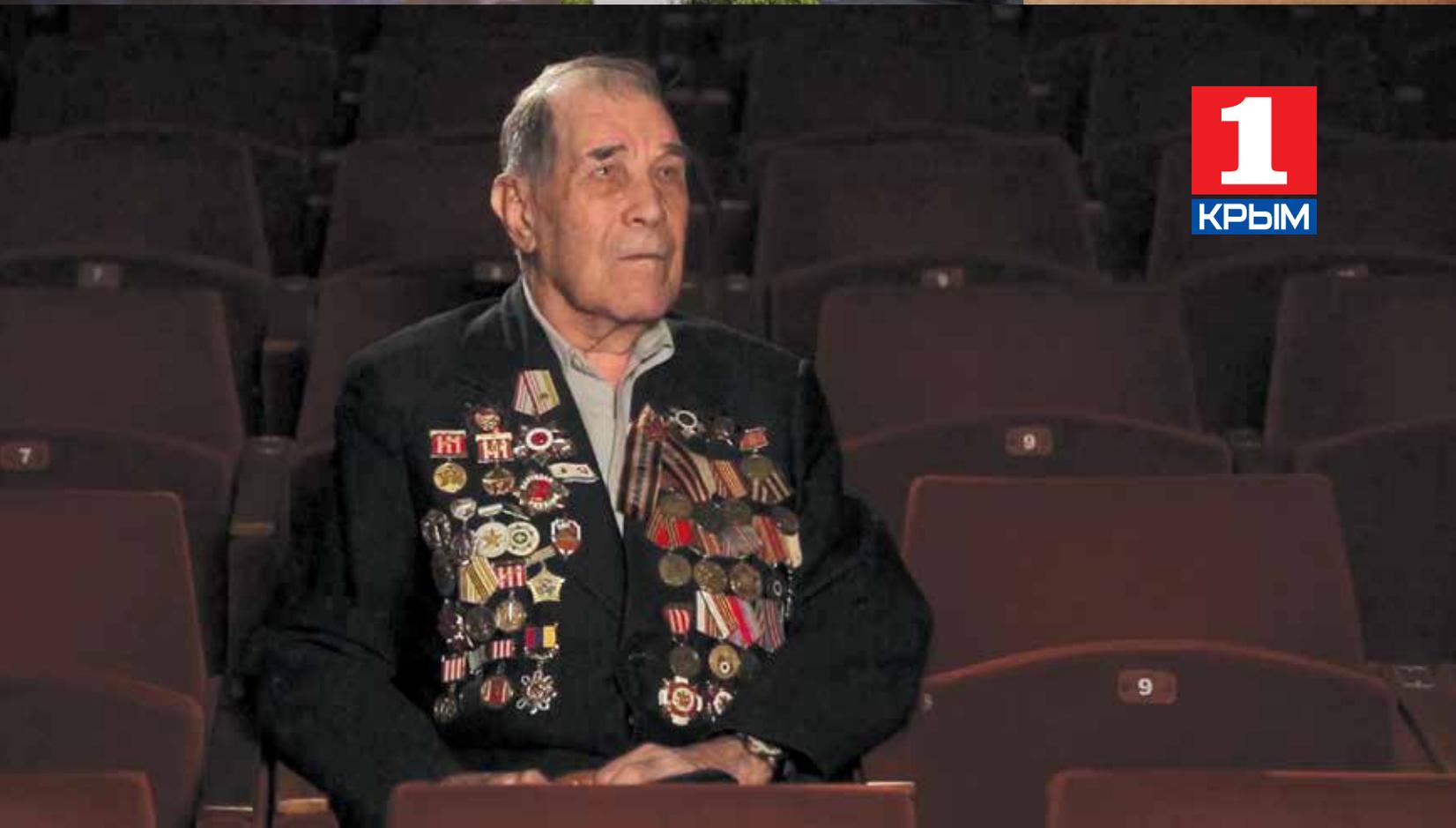
SPECIAL PROJECT «ARTIST, WEDDED TO THE SEA»

– documentary dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the I.K. Aivazovsky birth

Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky is known and admired all over the world. The Crimeans pronounce his name with special pride and gratitude. The film about the life story of a brilliant artist, patron of arts and teacher. The audience will learn about the fateful meetings in the artist's life, about family, first marriage to Julia Grevs, about good deeds for the benefit of Feodosia and the Crimea, and of course, about his creative work.

SPECIAL PROJECT «THE ELIZAROV'S. DANCING NOVEL»

The film is dedicated to the memory of Vadim Elizarov, the outstanding choreographer and the creator of the Sevastopol Academic Dance Theater. Artists, relatives and friends of Vadim Elizarov will tell about the creative career of the artist, the formation of ballroom dances in the Soviet Union and about the current life of the world-famous Dance Theater. The documentary series use unique footages from the family archive of the Elizarovs.





THE “CRIMEAN MAGAZINE” IS A SOCIALLY SIGNIFICANT EDITION, WHICH HAS NO EQUALS IN THE MEDIA MARKET OF THE REPUBLIC. IT WAS CREATED UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CRIMEA

The content is not limited to economic, political or tourist topics: this is the fundamental diversity and advantage of the edition. This ensures the widest possible audience coverage. The “CM” is a navigator for the Crimea for tourists, businessmen, politicians and all those who want to contribute to the development of a new Russian pearl.



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THE CRIMEA CAN RETRIEVE THE ROLE OF AN ATTRACTION CENTER OF THE GLOBAL POLICY

This is the fact that Georgiy Muradov, who is Vice Chairman of Ministers Council of the Republic of Crimea – Permanent Representative of the Republic of Crimea under the President of the Russian Federation, feels sure about.

The Crimea – is one of the most important territories for the history of the Russian diplomacy. Moreover, the republic is able and definitely should retrieve the role of diplomatic attraction center of the global powers, he professed on the air of radio “Russia Today”:

“The Crimea must retrieve the role that it has played for the last two centuries. It has always been and definitely should always be the center of the international meetings and conferences. It is a place of world leaders meetings and world problems discussing. Above all it is the Yalta conference. It was the most important event which has predestined the post-World War Two order for decades”.

In this regard the Crimea is “the magnet, the tipping point of the global policy”. “Today, when all this world order is changing, we’ve got a good reason to talk in the diplomatic quarters about holding “Yalta+” or “Yalta 2”. For the world leaders should meet again in the Crimea and open a dialog about new world order” – Muradov emphasized.





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