

MOSCOW VISITORS GUIDE

莫斯科游览指南

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Supplement to Perfect Flight Magazine

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MOSCOW GUIDE • 莫斯科游览指南

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Fedoskino miniature

Fedoskino miniature is a folk handicraft that emerged in the settlement of Fedoskino near Moscow in the late 18th century. Fedoskino miniature is a unique art renowned for its highly detailed and exquisite work.

In the early 19th century, master painters began to create miniature pictures on lacquered surfaces. They used them to adorn caskets, smoking accessories, and a range of household objects. With time, Fedoskino handicraft gained popularity not only in Russia but also abroad.

One of its clearly distinctive features is using a lacquer painting technique that translates into exquisite images. A variety of colors and shades are used to create true-to-life pictures. Still another distinctive feature is that the miniatures can be painted on different surfaces, like, lacquer, bone, or metal. Every artist boasts a style and technique of their own, which makes it possible to tell their work from that by any other painter.

Today, among the Fedoskino products you can find not only traditional items, such as caskets and tobacco boxes, but also adornments and even big pictures.

费多斯基诺微型画

费多斯基诺微型画是一种民间工艺。起源于18世纪末，位于莫斯科地区的费多斯基诺村。费多斯基诺微型画是一种独特的艺术，其特点是工匠的深刻而精巧的作品。19世纪初，工匠们开始在漆器表面创作微型画，然后用来装饰日常用品，如小匣子和烟盒。随着时间的推移，费多斯基诺的微型画不仅在俄罗斯，而且在外国也变得有名。

费多斯基诺微型画的主要特点之一是使用漆画技术，这使得创造精美的图像成为可能。工匠们使用不同的颜色和色调来创造逼真的图像。另一个特点是，微型画是在不同的表面上创作的，如漆器、骨和金属。每位工匠都有独特的风格和技术，使其作品有别于其他作品。今天，费多斯基诺的微型产品不仅包括传统物品，如小匣子和鼻烟盒，还包括珠宝以及绘画。

**Gzhel**

This type of decorative painting is one of the best known and most popular varieties of Russian folk production. It originated in the late 18th century, after several ceramic workshops scattered over a vast territory of 27 villages united to set up what came to be known as 'Gzhel Branch' some 60 km from Moscow. Initially masters produced a limited number of ceramic articles, but gradually they began to attract the attention of customers from Moscow and other cities. The demand for ceramic products with highly original painting grew rapidly, and potters began to produce clay pots, pitchers, kettles, plates, and other tableware in large quantities.

The traditional technology of manufacturing Gzhel ceramics consists of several steps. First, clay is kneaded with sand and water. Then it is given the required shape on the potter's wheel. After that the product is dried and then fired in a kiln at a temperature of over 1,000° Celsius. After the firing, the object is covered with white glaze, over which an artist applies vivid blue designs, which make Gzhel products so familiar to everyone.

At present, Gzhel ceramics are more than just attractive and functional products - they have become a true symbol of Russian culture and history. As ever, they fascinate people by their beauty and highly original style, and, thus, enjoy popularity both in Russia and abroad.

格热利陶器

这种类型的绘画是俄罗斯民间工艺中最著名和最受欢迎的一种。它出现在18世纪末，由27个村庄中大的几个陶瓷作坊联合起来的结果。这些村庄的联合体坐落在距离莫斯科60公里的《格热利联营社》。初期，工匠们制作的陶瓷数量有限，但逐渐吸引了来自莫斯科和其他城市买家的注意。具有独创的彩色花纹的陶瓷产品的需求迅速增长，工匠们开始大规模生产粘土罐、水壶、水壶、茶壶、盘子和其他物品。

格热利陶瓷的传统生产工艺包括几个阶段。首先，用沙子和水对粘土进行揉捏，然后在陶轮上对产品进行塑形。之后产品被烘干并在超过1000度以上的窑中烧制。烧成后，它被涂上白色的釉，上面有大家熟悉的蓝色花纹。

今天格热利陶瓷不仅是美丽实用的商品，而且是俄罗斯文化和历史的真正的标志。它们的美丽和原创性令人着迷，因此不仅在俄罗斯，而且在外国也很受欢迎。

Gusev Crystal

Gusev crystal is a handicraft that has existed for more than two hundred years. It originated in the town of Gus Khrustalny in the Vladimir region in the 17th century, when local craftsmen began to produce glass. At first, they used only glass to create objects decorated with various designs. Gradually, they began to add lead oxides to glass to make it more transparent and lustrous. As a result, even more beautiful and exquisite glass appeared and came to be known as crystal.

The manufacture of Gusev crystalware goes through a complicated step-to-step process, requiring high mastery. First, glass is heated to a high temperature, and then cooled. After that the glassmaker begins working with the ready product using various tools to achieve the required shape and enrich the glass with specific decor. As a final step, the product is ground and polished to make its surface smooth and glossy. Gusev crystal goes into the making of a wide range of adornments and interior accessories, among them vases, wine glasses, plates, candleholders, and pitchers. These crystalware items will do honor to any home, and can serve as lovely gifts for close relatives and friends.

**古谢夫水晶**

古谢夫水晶是一种已经存在了二百多年的工艺。它起源于17世纪弗拉基米尔地区的古西（Гусь）水晶镇，当时那里的玻璃生产已经建立。玻璃制造商开始生产有各种图案和设计的装饰物品。渐渐地，工匠们开始在玻璃中添加铅氧化物，使其更加透明和有光泽。这使得制造更多美丽和精致的产品成为可能，这些产品被称为“水晶”。

古谢夫水晶的制作过程非常复杂，需要极高的技术。玻璃首先被加热到高温，然后冷却，之后工匠开始在成品玻璃上加工，使用各种工具来创造作品的形状和上面的图案。最后阶段是对作品进行打磨和抛光，使其具有光滑和闪亮的表面。

古谢夫水晶被用来制作各种装饰品和室内用品--花瓶、玻璃杯、盘子、烛台、水壶等等。这些产品可以装饰任何房屋，成为送给亲戚和朋友的美好礼物。

**Khokhloma**

Khokhloma, a Russian folk craft of decoratively painted woodenware, boasts a long history. Today it enjoys international recognition, and is regarded as a national treasure of Russia.

The handicraft appeared in the 17th century in the settlement of Khokhloma on the Uzol River. At first, decorative patterns were painted only on wooden tableware, but later they were used to adorn walls, furniture, and other objects of home interiors.

The Khokhloma painting technique is based on observing its strict compositional principles, colour harmony, and thin line. Painting is done by hand using a brush and acrylic paints. A painter makes a drawing, then draws a thin line around it, and then fills it with multicoloured designs. Every element of the design looks like a separate fragment, but together they make up a single whole.

Khokhloma patterns often feature floral motifs, primarily flowers, branches, and leaves. They also use elements of folk costume, animals, and birds. Khokhloma painting is used to decorate a variety of interior accessories, like tableware items, boxes, and toys. Thanks to it, we can have one-of-a-kind works that do honour to our homes.

If you are still unfamiliar with Khokhloma painting, do find some its images. You will surely be fascinated with the beauty of this Russian folk handicraft.

霍赫洛马装饰画

霍赫洛马装饰画是俄罗斯的一种民间工艺，历史悠久，闻名于世。这种有图案的画是在木制物品上手工完成的，是俄罗斯的瑰宝。

霍赫洛马装饰画于17世纪在乌索尔河畔的霍赫洛马村。最初画在木制器皿上，后来被应用于墙壁、家具和其他室内物品。

霍赫洛马装饰画的技术是基于构图原则、色彩和谐和精细线条的应用。绘画是用画笔和丙烯颜料手工完成的。在物体上画上图，然后用细线勾勒，再填上彩色图案。图案的每个元素看起来都是独立的，但它们共同创造了一个整体。

霍赫洛马图案通常包括自然图案--鲜花、树枝和树叶。也可以在图案中看到民间服饰、动物和鸟类的元素。霍赫洛马装饰画经常被用来装饰室内物品--器皿、小盒子、玩具。这种装饰画可以创造出独特的物品，成为家庭装饰。

如果您还不熟悉霍赫洛马装饰画，一定要找到这些图案的画。您肯定会被俄罗斯民间艺术之美所吸引。



Kaliningrad Amber Factory

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

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

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

加里宁格勒琥珀厂

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

Kaslinsky Cast Iron Plant

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

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

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

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

卡斯利诺铸件

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

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

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

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



Imperial Porcelain Factory

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

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

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

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

皇家瓷器厂

皇家瓷器厂是俄罗斯最著名的地方之一，这里创造了独特的瓷器艺术作品。该工厂由凯瑟琳二世于1774年在圣彼得堡建立，至今仍以其卓越的瓷器质量而闻名。它被用来制作各种室内摆设、陶器和纪念品。

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

Orenburg Shawls

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

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

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

奥伦堡绒毛披肩

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

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

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





Palekh Lacquer Miniature

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

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

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

帕列赫微型画

俄罗斯最著名的民间工艺之一是帕列赫微型画，这是一种独特的漆器绘画风格。它于17世纪在俄罗斯东北部的帕列赫村出现。工匠们使用了在中国和日本流行的漆器绘画技术。然而，帕列赫绘画有自己的特点，如明亮的色彩和精细的线条，这使它与其他风格不同。帕列赫绘画技术包括几个阶段。首先，工匠要准备好作品的表面，可以是木头、纸浆板或金属。然后在表面涂上几层清漆，让每层清漆干燥后再涂下一层。然后工匠用刷子和金漆画出图案。然后用鲜艳的颜色绘制图画，与黑漆的背景形成鲜明的对比。最后，该作品再上几遍清漆，以保护设计并使其具有特殊的光泽。帕列赫绘画是俄罗斯最独特和美丽的民间工艺之一。用帕列赫绘画技术创造的每件产品都成为历史的一部分，代代相传。



Yeletsk Lace

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

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

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

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

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

叶列茨花边

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

初期，叶列茨花边是由女性创作的，作为服装和家居装饰的装饰品。从那时起，花边在全世界流行起来，用于制作各种室内装饰品，如桌布、餐巾、窗帘和服装。叶列茨花边的制作工艺很复杂且要求极高的技术。花边采用了亚麻线、棉线等多种材料，以及丝线和金属性等，为产品增添了特别的美感和光泽。

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

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

Pavlovo Posad Shawls

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

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

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

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

印花披肩

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

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

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

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

**Zhostovo**

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

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

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

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

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

若斯托沃托盘

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

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

不可模仿的若斯托沃托盘风格主要形成于19世纪70年代至80年代。它的基础是在托盘上松散地抛出被新鲜树叶包围的大花朵。即使在今天，若斯托沃托盘也被认为是美丽的礼物，真正的艺术品。不同的博物馆每年也在举办大量的若斯托沃绘画展览。

AMBER GALLERY, jewellery from Baltic Amber.

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

CHEKOTIN, jewellery, 8 Novinsky boulevard, Lotte Plaza

shopping mall, 1st floor. M. Smolenskay, tel: +7(499) 677 50 77

BUCCELLATI. Jewellery, silverware and watches. TBC

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

BUCCELLATI JEWELLERY, silverware and watches

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

HENDERSON, Men. Accessories. Cosmetics. Parfume.

At Tverskaya, ul. Tverskaya 6, bld.1, 8 (495) 134-37-77, 10.00-22.00

TVRANDOT ANTIQUE GALLERY. Tverskoy

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

CHAMOVSKIKH JEWELLERY HOUSE, Turandot

Gallery, 26 Tverskoy Boulevard. Tel. +7 (800) 234 99 22

SUIT FACTORY (TAILOR MADE SUITS), +7 (985)

682 29 02, Daily, 11:00–20:00, ul. Malaya Dmitrovka, 8, str.1, metro Pushkinskaya/Chekhovskaya

LERIAN (PEARL JEWELLERY), Trade mall

Seasons, ul. Okhotny Ryad 2. +7 (901) 468-74-53. metro. Okhotny Ryad

Amber Gallery

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

Chekotin

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

Buccellati

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

Buccellati

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

HENDERSON

亨德森 男士服装、配饰，化妆品。香水。地址：特维尔大街6号楼1栋，电话：8 (495) 134-37-77, 营业时间：10:00-22:00

Tvrandot

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

Chamovskikh

恰索夫斯基赫古玩 地址：特维尔街心花园26号 电话+7 (800) 234 99 22

西服厂 (Suit Factory) (私人裁缝)

电话：+7 (985) 682 29 02 营业时间：每天11:00-20:00 地址：小德米特罗夫卡街8号1栋 地铁站：普希金站、契科夫站

勒里安 (Lerian)

(珍珠饰品) 地址：四季商业街 猎人商行2号 电话：+7 (901) 468-74-53. 地铁站：猎人商行地铁站



Chamovskikh jewellery house



Kuznetsky Most

It's one of the oldest streets in the center of Moscow famous for its luxury stores, fashion boutiques, and classy cafes. Here you can plunge into an atmosphere of beau monde, feast your eyes on the masterpieces in the art galleries, buy stylish clothes and accessories. For its fame as a style-setter the street owes a great deal to the All-Union House of Fashion Models, the Forge of Fashion. In former days 14 Kuznetsky Most street dressed up the entire Soviet elite. Today it is home to HENDERSON fashion group of exclusive clothing.

库兹涅茨基大桥

这是莫斯科市中心最古老的街道之一，以其奢华而闻名。

这里有商店、精品店和时尚咖啡馆。在这里，您可以沉浸在浓郁的上流社会生活的氛围中，在美术馆欣赏艺术，时尚购物。为库兹涅茨基大桥的时尚荣耀做出重要贡献的是库兹涅茨基时尚的全联盟服装模特之家：位于库兹涅茨基大桥14，曾为苏联精英阶层提供服装。如今，这里有一家奢侈品服装店。今天它的家是 HENDERSON 时尚集团专属服装。



Central Flagship HENDERSON store ul. Kuznetsky Most 9/10 bld.1 / 中央旗舰 亨德森 男士服装、配饰

HENDERSON.

Men. Accessories. Cosmetics. Parfume. Ul. Kuznetskiy most, 9/10 bld.1. Metro «Kuznetsky Most», Metro «Kuznetsky Most», Tel.: +7 (495) 744-03-00

MAAG.

Women. Men. Accessories. Ul. Neglinnaya 10. Metro «Kuznetsky Most», Tel.: +7 (800) 600-89-87

FALCONERI.

Women. Men. Accessories. Ul. Kuznetskiy most, 7. Metro «Kuznetsky Most» Tel.: +7 (925) 643-51-42

INTIMISSIMI.

Women. Men. Underwear. Ul. Kuznetskiy most, 7. Metro «Kuznetsky Most» Tel.: +7 (499) 390-26-75

亨德森 男士服装、配饰，化妆品。香水。地址：库兹涅茨基桥街9/10，1号楼
地铁站：库兹涅茨基桥地铁站，电话：+7 (495) 744-03-00

马格 男士服装、配饰，地址：涅格林纳亚街10号，地铁站：库兹涅茨基桥地铁站，电话：+7 (800) 600-89-87

法尔科内里，男士服装、配饰，地址：库兹涅茨基桥街7号，地铁站：库兹涅茨基桥地铁站，电话：+7 (925) 643-51-42

因特米思米，男士服装、衬衣，地址：库兹涅茨基桥街7号，地铁站：库兹涅茨基桥地铁站，电话：+7 (499) 390-26-75





THE ROAD FROM THE KREMLIN

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

从克里姆林宫的道路

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

ULYSSE NARDIN.
Watches. Ul. Petrovka 12 bld.1 Metro «Kuznetsky Most».
Tel.: +7 (499) 234-23-24

PHILIPP PLEIN.
Women. Men. Accessories.
Ul. Petrovka 12 bld.1 Metro «Kuznetsky Most».
Tel.: +7 (495) 252-10-11

WOLFORD.
Women. Accessories.
Ul. Petrovka 11. Moscow Marriott Royal Aurora Hotel.
Metro «Kuznetsky Most».
Tel.: +7 (495) 783-31-50

LOUVRE.
Watches & Jewelry
Ul. Petrovka 18. Metro «Kuznetsky Most».
Tel.: +7 (495) 951-91-76

RICH TIME.
Watches & Jewelry, Ul. Petrovka 18. Metro «Kuznetsky Most».
Tel.: +7 (495) 785-55-15

KORLOFF PARIS.
Watches & Jewelry, Ul. Petrovka 18. Metro «Kuznetsky Most».
Tel.: +7 (495) 785-55-15

HOGL.
Women. Accessories. Ul. Petrovka 18.
Metro «Kuznetsky Most».
Tel.: +7 (800) 600-97-76

PESERICO.
Women. Accessories. Ul. Petrovka 15, bld.1.
Metro «Kuznetsky Kuznetsky Most».
Tel.: +7 (499) 702 01 00

雅典表, 腕表? 地址: 佩特罗夫卡街12号1栋楼? 地铁站: 库兹涅茨基桥地铁站, 电话: +7 (499) 234-23-24

菲利普·普林. 男女服装、配饰, 地址: 佩特罗夫卡街12号1栋楼, 地铁站: 库兹涅茨基桥地铁站, 电话: +7 (495) 252-10-11

沃尔福德. 女士服装、配饰, 地址: 佩特罗夫卡街11号莫斯科奥罗拉酒店, 地铁站: 库兹涅茨基桥地铁站, 电话: +7 (495) 783-31-50

罗浮宫. 钟表及珠宝饰品, 地址: 佩特罗夫卡街18号, 地铁站: 库兹涅茨基桥地铁站, 电话: +7 (495) 951-91-76
尚美巴黎 (手表/珠宝)

富裕的时间. 钟表及珠宝首饰, 地址: 佩特罗夫卡街18号, 地铁站: 库兹涅茨基桥地铁站, 电话: +7 (495) 785-55-15

科洛弗·巴黎. 珠宝制品及钟表, 地址: 佩特罗夫卡街18号, 地铁站: 库兹涅茨基桥地铁站, 电话: +7 (495) 785-55-15

霍格尔. 女士服装及配饰, 地址: 佩特罗夫卡街18号, 地铁站: 库兹涅茨基桥地铁站, 电话: +7 (800) 600-97-76

女士服装及配饰, 地址: 佩特罗夫卡街15号1号楼, 地铁站: 库兹涅茨基桥地铁站, 电话: +7 (499) 702-01-00





THE SECOND MOST EXPENSIVE ...

Stolesnikov street runs between Tverskaya Square and Petrovka street. In the 17th century, a settlement of weavers, called Stoleshniki, lived there. The small street was then popular among aristocrats and rich high-ranking clerks. The street originally comprised wooden houses, but after the great fire of 1812 one- to two-storey stone buildings were built.

At the end of the 19th century, many drapers and mercers opened shops here. At this time, five- to six-storey buildings, housing well-furnished apartments, were built.

By the middle of the twentieth century Stoleshnikov street was famous for a shop selling confectionary and for book shops. There were also plenty of antique shops. Now, the ground floor of many buildings on the street are luxury boutiques for world-famous brands. Stoleshnikov Street is the most expensive street not only in Moscow but in the whole world - with only one exception! According to research by Jones Land LaSalle in 2007, it is second only to the Champs Elysees.

The closest metro stations to this famous street are: Tverskaya, Pushkinskaya, Okhotny Road, Teatralnaya and Kuznetsky Most, which are about 500 metres away.

斯托雷尼科夫小巷

斯托雷尼科夫小巷(Stoleshnikov lane)从特维尔广场 (Tverskaya square)延伸到彼得罗夫卡街道。17世纪这是织布工市郊“斯托雷尼科”(Stoleshniki)。18世纪莫斯科的贵族和富裕的官员也喜欢这个位于莫斯科中心的小巷。一开始这个小巷上的房子都是用木头做的，1812年的大火后，政府在那里建筑了一两层的石头房子。

以前俄罗斯著名的作家吉利亚洛夫斯基长时间住在斯托雷尼科夫小巷，并赞赏小巷的美丽：“斯托雷尼科夫小巷反映了整个城市的生活，仿佛太阳光映在水中”。在19世纪和20世纪的交汇时刻，小巷里建了很多商店和商铺，主要出售织物和小百货。同时，在斯托雷尼科夫小巷建了新的设备齐全房子，有五层高。

小巷不仅是莫斯科最昂贵的街道，而且全世界唯一的例外。20世纪中期斯托雷尼科夫小巷以它的糖果点心店和书店而著名。这里的古旧书店提供更广泛更优质的产品。当前著名品牌的专卖店位于斯托雷尼科夫小巷的房子的第一层。小巷作为莫斯科而全世界的最贵的商业街道之一。根据2007年Jones Lang LaSalle公司进行的研究，位于斯托雷尼科夫小巷商店的物价仅次于香榭丽大道上的商店。

离小巷最近的地铁站大概五百米。特维尔地铁站、普希金站、猎人商行站、剧院站、库兹涅茨克桥站都在斯托雷尼科夫小巷附近。

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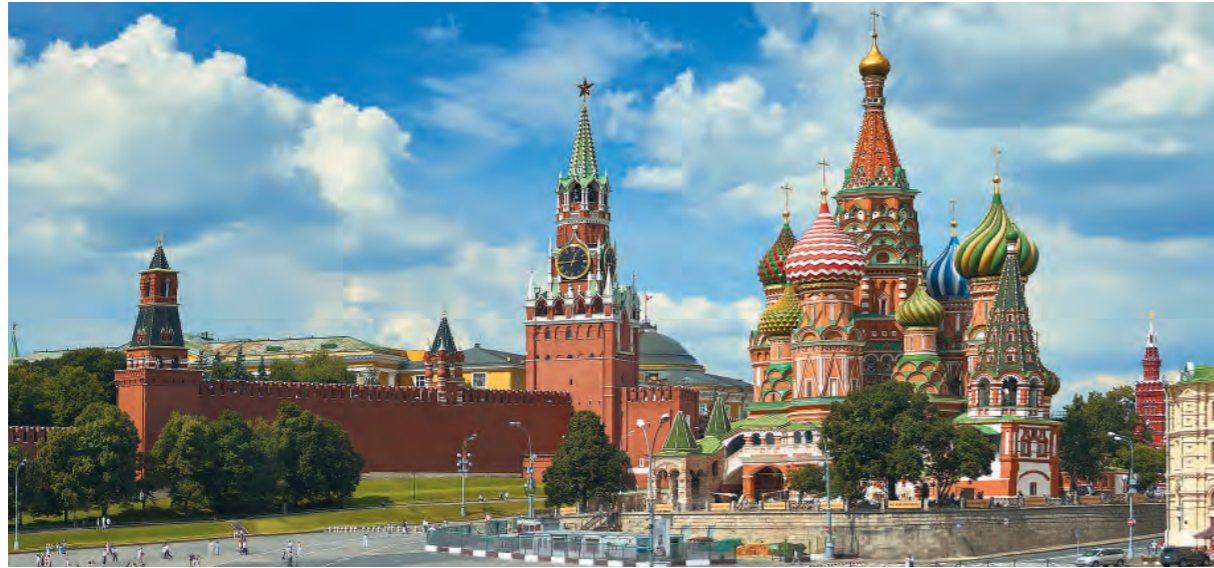
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The Moscow Kremlin

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

克里姆林宫

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



Arbat street

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

阿尔巴特大街

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



The Cathedral of Christ the Savior

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

基督救世主大教堂

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



Zaryadye Park

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

扎里亚季耶公园

扎里亚季耶公园正式开办于2017年，它位于莫斯科的一个历史中心。面积为13公顷，在中国城街、瓦尔瓦里夫卡街、莫斯科沃列茨卡亚沿岸街之间。扎里亚季耶公园连接着中国城街的人行道和克里姆林宫。公园里有俄罗斯的四中地理环境：寒地、草原、森林、沼泽。这些景观以凉台形式从地段的高处下来到最底部，从东北下来到西南，相交、层层堆积。



Poklonnaya Hill

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

俯首山

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



Moscow Zoo

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

莫斯科动物园

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



Central Park of Culture and Recreation (Gorky Park)

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

莫斯科高尔基中央文化休闲公园

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



VDNKH

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

国经成就展

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



Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin Mary

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

圣母玛利亚圣灵大教堂

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



Kremlin at Izmailovo

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

伊兹麦洛娃克里姆林宫

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



Red Square

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

红场

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



Tsaritsyno

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

察里津

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



Vorobyovy Gory (Sparrow Hills)

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

沃罗比约夫山 (麻雀山)

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



Ostankino Tower

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

奥斯坦金诺塔

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



Kolomenskoye

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

卡洛明斯克庄园

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

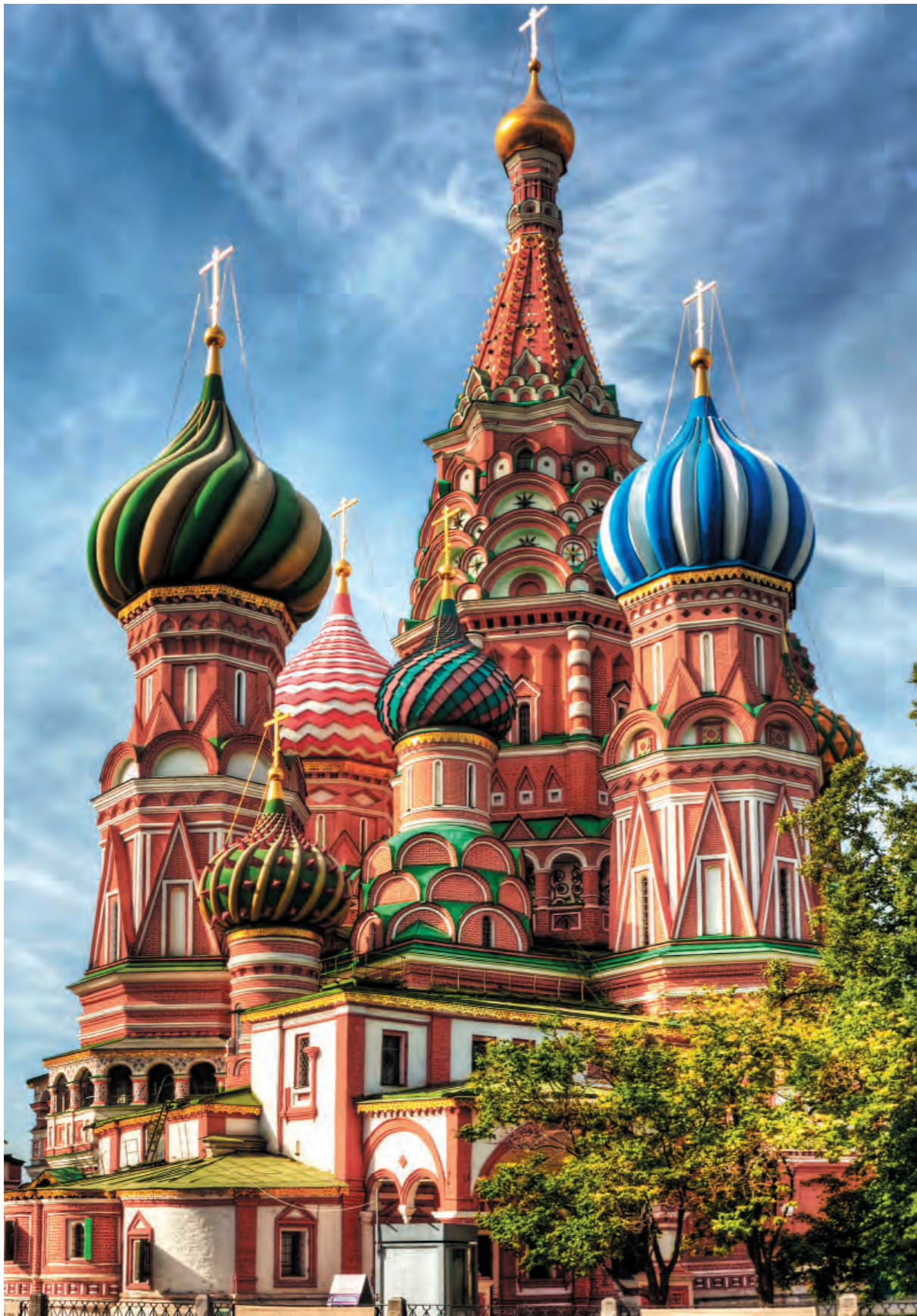


Novodevichiy Convent

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

新圣女修道院

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



Historical Museum

For nearly a century and a half the magnificent building of the State Historical Museum has been one of the most attractive sights of Moscow's Red Square. Built between 1875 and 1883 as a depository for national treasures, the museum now houses priceless artifacts of archeology, numismatics, and early booklore, also weapons, household objects, and works of fine and applied arts. In 1986, the museum was closed for reconstruction. In 1997, eleven halls on the first floor welcomed visitors, who could now see the expositions of artifacts dating from ancient times up to the 12th century. The latest exposition embraces exhibits dating to the beginning of the 20th century. Today the museum lives an eventful, exciting life with grand plans for further development as well as exhibition and educational activities.

历史博物馆

近一个半世纪以来，国家历史博物馆的宏伟建筑一直是莫斯科红场上最吸引人的景点之一。这座博物馆建于1875年至1883年间，是国家宝藏的储藏地，现在博物馆里收藏着许多文物，包括珍贵的考古、钱币、早期书籍、武器、家居用品以及美术和实用艺术作品。1986年，博物馆因重建而关闭。1997年，一楼的11个大厅向游客开放。参观者可以看到从古代12世纪以来的文物展览，最近的展览可以追溯到20世纪初。如今，这座博物馆焕发出了勃勃生机，不仅拥有进一步发展的宏伟计划，还开展了许多展览和教育活动。



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

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



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

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

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

Email / 电子邮件: zakaz@bunker42.com

Tretyakov Gallery

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

特列季亚科夫博物馆

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



Winter-Spring 2024 • 2024冬春季



Diamond Treasury

The Diamond Treasury Exhibition opened in 1967 on the grounds of the Moscow Kremlin. The exposition is a structural department of the Russian State Depository for Precious Metals.

The Diamond Treasury houses a collection of unique nuggets of precious metals and stones of high historical and artistic value, and also a collection of rare jewelry and other objects made from precious metals and stones. The Diamond Treasury boasts one of the world's most significant and largest collections, and is the most valuable part of the State Fund.

The Treasury's most remarkable exhibits include the gigantic spinel (398.72 carats), set in the Great Imperial Crown of Russia, the gigantic Ceylonese sapphire (258.18 carats), the gigantic olive-green chrysolite (192.6 carats), and the Orlov Diamond (some 189 carats), mounted in the Imperial Scepter.

Winter-Spring 2024 • 2024冬春季

钻石馆

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



Pushkin Museum

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

As of 2018, the museum's exposition features over 700,000 artifacts dating from various historical periods.

普希金博物馆

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



Museum of Modern Art

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

现代艺术博物馆

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



Bolshoi Theater

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

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

莫斯科大剧院

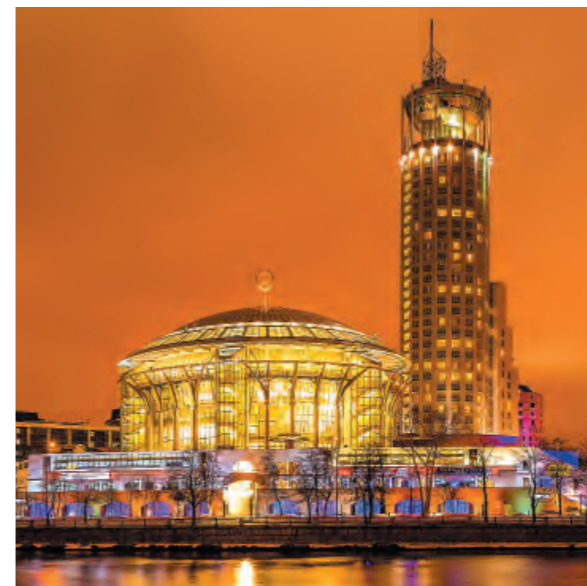
莫斯科大剧院是俄罗斯和世界上最大、最著名的歌剧和芭蕾舞剧院之一，建筑群位于剧院广场。剧院、博物馆和表演的舞台都是俄罗斯人民的文化遗产。剧院由芭蕾舞团和歌剧公司、莫斯科大剧院管弦乐队和舞台管乐团组成。2002年11月29日，里姆斯基-柯萨科夫歌剧《雪女》的首演拉开了大剧院新舞台演出的序幕。从2005年到2011年，在舞台重建期间，所有的歌剧和芭蕾舞演出都在新舞台上进行。如今，新舞台既有莫斯科大剧院的演出，也有俄罗斯和外国公司的客座演出。

House of Music (Moscow International Performing Arts Center)

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

音乐之家 (莫斯科国际艺术中心)

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



Tchaikovsky Concert Hall

The Tchaikovsky Concert Hall of the Moscow State Academic Philharmonic Society was opened in 1940. The inauguration was timed to coincide with the centenary of Tchaikovsky's birth. Today the Hall lends its stage to music festivals, academic music concerts, and various stage productions. It runs annually about 300 concerts, which are attended by over 350,000 spectators.

The auditorium incorporates stalls, three amphitheatres, and two balconies. The stage is half circled by 1,505 seats. The Tchaikovsky Concert Hall is home to the Academic Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic, the Igor Moiseev Ensemble of Popular Dance, the Pyatnitsky Russian Folk Chorus, the Nikolai Osipov Orchestra of Folk Instruments, and some other companies. The building also houses the Moscow Philharmonic Chamber Hall.

柴可夫斯基音乐厅

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

10 RUSSIAN DISHES • 10道俄罗斯菜肴



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

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



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

加腌黄瓜的肉汤是一种带有大麦和酸黄瓜的浓肉汤。它通常是用小牛肉肾脏做的。



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

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



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

(鲜)鱼汤是一种清澈的鱼汤，有时加入土豆、小米或其他谷物和胡萝卜。

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

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



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• Odintsovo district, Barvikha village, 114, building 2.
 Territory of the Barvikha Luxury village shopping center
 电话: +7 (495) 545-07-17, +7 (962) 996-43-31
 营业时间: 12.00 – 23.00 平均消费: 1500卢布



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

肉饼是用碎肉、鱼或蔬菜块，包裹面包屑炸制。一般是椭圆形或者圆形的。



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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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

MEAT&MORE, Russian, European, Bld.2, 40 Pokrovka Street, Tel. +7 495 229 57 78, Kurskaya, Krasnye Vorota, Chistye Prudy, Kitay-gorod, 24/7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Slavyanskaya square, 2
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rybamoya.ru

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Tel.: +7 (495) 795-00-25. Okhotny Ryad, Teatralnaya,
Ploshchad Revolutsii, Mon-Sun 12:00-00:00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

梅花 (Mume)
中餐
地址: 普列斯年斯卡亚沿岸街12号 90层东大厅
电话: +7 (925) 735-90-90



Atlantica Seafood is a restaurant on Kutuzovsky prospekt: premium seafood and fish at cost every day! One of the best fish restaurants of the city gives you an opportunity to get acquainted with a whole collection of inhabitants of the oceans, seas and rivers – from Karelian trout and Pacific squid to Cuban lobsters and Murmansk salmon. The main hits are: famous crab dog with 100 grams of Kamchatka crab (1190₽) and luxurious sea plateaus: for two or for a group of people. Every day of the week the restaurant offers one type of seafood or fish at cost. Monday is a salmon day, Tuesday – an octopus day, Wednesday – a day of Sakhalin scallop, Thursday – a sea urchin day, Friday is an oyster day, Saturday is a crab day and Sunday is a shrimp day. So, Tuesday is dedicated to octopus – for an impressive portion you need to pay only 1590₽, and on Saturday



you can become a proud owner of a large Kamchatka crab claw by spending 1390₽. In the morning luxurious breakfasts are served here. In addition to sea sets with the freshest seafood (790-990₽), you can order organic green buckwheat with grilled octopus (690₽) or toast with shrimp, guacamole and poached meat (590₽). On weekends, the whole Moscow tries to get there, so it's better to book a table in advance.

Moscow, Kutuzovsky prospekt., 36A
+7 (495) 780-0067
atlanticaseafood.ru
9:00-24:00

RESTAURANTS • 餐厅导游表

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

图兰朵 (Turandot) 泛亚洲菜系
地址: 特维尔街心花园26号
电话: +7 (495) 414-31-39 地铁站: 特维尔站

普希金咖啡馆 (Cafe Pushkin) 俄餐
地址: 特维尔街心花园26a号
电话: +7 (495) 739-00-33 地铁站: 特维尔站
营业时间: 周一至周三09:00-24:00
周四至周六00:00-24:00

创造者酒吧 (Aurora Lobby Bar) 各国的美食
地址: 别特罗夫卡街11号
电话: +7495-937-10-00 地铁站: 剧院站、普希金站
营业时间: 每天08:00-24:00

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

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

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

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

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



Wine&Crab is one of the most popular restaurants with seafood delicacies with a visit recommendation from the authoritative Michelin gastronomic guide. Starring a variety of crabs and a wine collection. From the very beginning and to this day crabs are the visiting card of the project – the menu includes Kamchatka crab, spiny crab and opilio crab. The a la carte menu includes an assortment of crab sweets and eclair with crab and champagne cream, scallop with yuzu snow and rapan beef stroganoff. Wine is a worthy pairing for the dishes – there are more than 1000 wines in the menu, 300 of which are champagne. You can study the labels under the vaults of the wine cellar in the company of a sommelier and you can rack your brain over the choice – it is not for nothing that the restaurant received a two-glass award from Wine Spectator for its wines.



ADVERTISING

Wine & Crab
Seafood restaurant
+7 (495) 621-53-29
12:00-00:00 Nikolskaya, 19-21/1 Lubyanka

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

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

RYBA MOYA, Tverskaya-Yamskaya, 21, , +7 495 229 31 77, 12:00 - 00:00.

RYBA MOYA, Slavyanskaya pl. 2, +7 (495) 784-68-58, 12:00 - 00:00

RYBA MOYA, Tsvetnoy blrd, 2, +7 495 120 88 53, 12:00 - 00:00.

I LIKE WINE, ul. Pokrovka, 16, +7 (495) 928 8859, Mo-We, Su 12:00-00:00, Th-Sa: 12:00-02:00

I LIKE WINE 2.0, ul/ Timura Frunze, 11, bldg. 19, +7 (495) 627 7794, 10:00-00:00

I LIKE GRILL, ul. Lva Tolstova, 18B, +7 (903) 253 4141, 12:00-00:00

BEER&BRUT, ul. Pokrovka 26/1, +7 (965) 250 2626, 12:00-00:00

SAGE, 1-aya Tverskaya-Yamskaya, 21, +7 495 025-2225, 09:00 - 00:00

BLACK THAI, (Thai) , Kutuzovsky Pr. 2/1 str.1, 12:00-01:00

KITAYSKAYA GRAMOTA, (Cantonese cuisine), ul. Sretenka, 1 / Moscow Region, Barvika, «Барвиха Luxury village», 12.00-23.00

OPEN LOBBY AT EDGE SELIGERSKAYA, (European), Korovinskoe shosse 10, metro Seligerskaya, Daily: 7.00 am - 11.00 pm

ATRIUM AT EDGE VINOGRADOVO, (European), Dmitrovskoe Shosse 171, metro Fiztech, Daily: 7.00 am - 12.00 pm

MUMIY TROLL MUSIC BAR, (Pacific, Author, Asian drinks) live music, Open: 24/7, Novy Arbat, 15, m. Arbatskaya, +7 977 354-15-15

RFR ГРИЛЬ, (European and Russian eco, dishes on lava grill) Krasnopresnenskaya., 12, entr. 1 +7 (495) 258-16-72, 6:30-23:00 Daily, rfrgrill.ru

WINE & CRAB, Seafood restaurant +7 (495) 621-53-29, 12:00-00:00, ul. Nikolskaya, 19-21/1, metro Lubyanka

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

埃尔金 (Erti)
格鲁吉亚餐 地址: 斯特列米杨内伊道11号
电话: +7929-931-55-44

我的鱼. 地址: 第一特维尔驿站街21号,
电话: +7 495 229 31 77, 营业时间: 12:00-00:00.

我的鱼. 地址: 斯拉维扬斯卡亚广场2号,
电话: +7 (495) 784-68-58, 营业时间: 12:00-00:00

我的鱼. 地址: 彩色林荫路2号,
电话: +7 495 120 88 53, 营业时间: 12:00-00:00

我喜欢酒. 地址: 波克罗夫卡16号,
电话: +7 (495) 928 8859, 营业时间: 周一到周三,
周日12:00-00:00, 周四、周六12:00-02:00

我喜欢酒2.0. 地址: 帖木儿伏龙芝11号19栋,
电话: +7 (495) 627 7794 营业时间: 10:00-00:00

我喜欢烧烤. 地址: 列夫·托尔斯泰18B号,
电话: +7 (903) 253 4141 营业时间: 12:00-00:00

啤酒&布鲁特. 地址: 波克罗夫卡26/1号,
电话: +7 (965) 250 2626, 营业时间: 12:00-00:00

圣人. 地址: 第一特维尔驿站街21号,
电话: +7 495 025-2225,
营业时间: 09:00-00:00

黑色泰国 (泰语. 营业时间: 12:00-01:00,
地址: 库图佐夫斯基大街2/1号1栋

中国文化 (中餐) 地址: 斯列坚卡街1号/ 奥金措夫斯卡区、巴尔维哈村114号楼2栋 “巴尔维哈豪华村”
营业时间: 12:00-23:00

塞利格斯卡亚旁的开放大厅 (欧式), 地址: 科罗文斯基公路10号, 地铁站: 谢利格尔斯基地地铁站, 营业时间: 每天7:00-23:00, 网址: hiseligerskaya.ru

维诺格拉多沃旁中庭 (欧式, 地址: 德米特罗夫斯基公路171号, 地铁站: 菲兹捷赫地铁站, 营业时间: 每天7:00-24:00, 网址: himv.ru

舞梅鬼音乐酒吧, (太平洋的、自制的、亚洲的饮品), 现场音乐, 营业时间: 24/7, 地址: 新阿尔巴特大街15号, 地铁站: 阿尔巴特地铁站, 电话: +7 977 354-15-15

RFR 烧烤
(欧式及俄式生态厨房, 在熔岩式的烤箱中做菜)
地址: 克拉斯诺普列斯年斯卡亚沿岸街12号1号门
电话: +7 (495) 258-16-72
营业时间: 每天6:30-23:00
网址: rfrgrill.ru

葡萄酒&螃蟹 (Wine & Crab) 海产品
电话: +7 (495) 621-53-29, 营业时间: 12:00-00:00, 地址: 尼科利斯卡雅街 19-21/1, 地铁站: 卢比杨卡地铁

CHAIN OF GASTRONOMIC BEER RESTAURANTS

22 flavors of crayfish, seafood, Russian cuisine and more than 100 types of beer.

美食啤酒连锁餐厅有22种小龙虾、海鲜、俄罗斯美食以及上百种啤酒可供选择



ADDRESS:

Usacheva, 22
Krasnokholmskaya emb., 1 bldg. 3
Khodynsky Blvd., 20a
Bolshaya Sadovaya, 5 bldg. 1
Novocheremushkinskaya, 53a

Kostroma

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

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

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

The exposition justly prides itself on the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, built in 1552, the oldest monument of the church wooden architecture in all of Central Russia.

Legend has it that the church was built by two brothers, carpenters Karp and Papila, who were allegedly eventually buried under the church.

科斯特罗马

这座城市位于伏尔加河畔，距离莫斯科344公里，始建于12世纪，历史中心为采用18世纪至19世纪新古典主义风格并且保存完好的建筑群。

该市的历史建筑博物馆保护区是俄罗斯最古老的露天博物馆之一。博物馆保护区的大部分场馆位于伊帕切夫修道院的南墙后面，位于伏尔加河和科斯特罗马河的交汇处，另一个展览区位于修道院北墙的一侧。

展区以1552年建造的圣母玛利亚大教堂为中心，它是俄罗斯中部最古老的木制建筑教堂。传说它是由两个木匠兄弟卡普和帕皮拉建造的，他们死后被埋葬在教堂下面。





Yaroslavl

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

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

雅罗斯拉夫尔

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

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

Trinity Lavra of St. Sergius

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

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

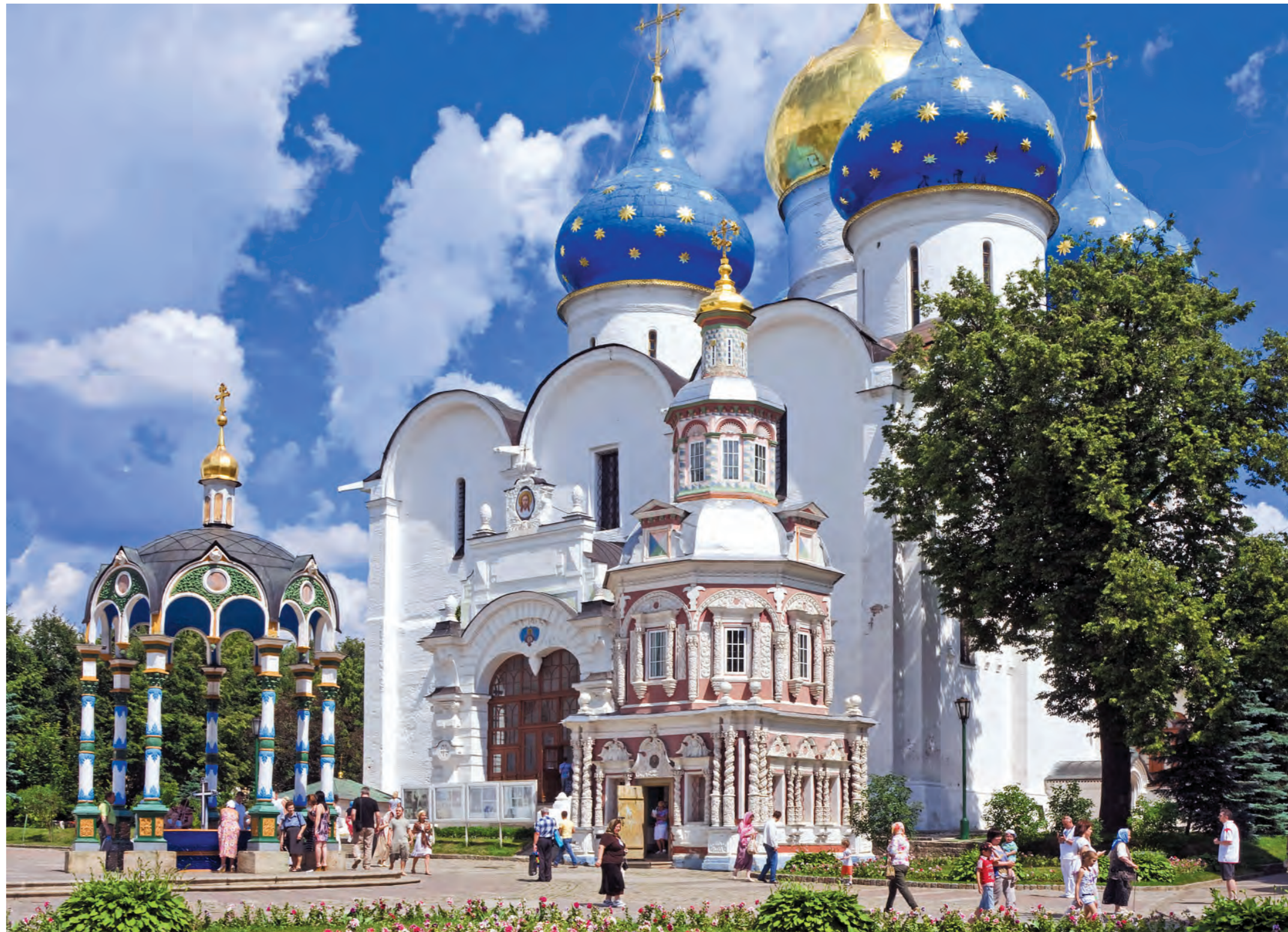
In 1992, by the order of the Russian President, the Sergiev-Posad State History and Art Museum Preserve was listed among the national cultural heritage sites of special value, belonging to the Russian Federation.

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

谢尔吉圣三位一体修道院

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

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





The Kazan Kremlin

Kazan is a city of a 1000-year history. Its main symbol and heart is the Kazan Kremlin, known throughout the world for its unique architectural sites, cultural monuments of the UNESCO World Heritage.

The Kazan Kremlin is the oldest part of Kazan, representing a complex of architectural, historical, and archaeological monuments. It is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Russia, visited by over 3 million people annually. In addition to the unique architectural sites, the Museum-Reserve complex is complemented by 9 museums and exhibition halls. In September 2023, the Museum dedicated to the fortification of the fortress and the Spasskaya Tower at different historical stages opened in the Kazan Kremlin. Furthermore, for over 18 years, the Kazan Kremlin has been home to the first representative office of the State Hermitage in Russia. It regularly hosts significant exhibition projects, making great works of world culture and art accessible. Restoration work in the Pristutstvenniye mesta building was also completed in 2021. It is now a multifunctional public space for tourists and residents, featuring exhibition halls, lecture halls, restaurants, and shops. The courtyard of the Pristutstvenniye mesta also serves as a venue for rest, film screenings, concerts, masterclasses, and lectures.

喀山是一座拥有上千年历史的城市。它的主要标志和核心是喀山克里姆林宫，因其独特的建筑风格而闻名世界，被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。喀山克里姆林宫是喀山最古老的一部分，是建筑、历史和考古遗迹的建筑物。它是俄罗斯最受欢迎的旅游景点之一，每年有300多万人前来参观。除了独特的建筑物之外，博物馆文物保护单位还设有9个博物馆和展览厅。2023年9月，在救世主塔楼内开设了一座博物馆，专门介绍不同历史阶段的要塞防御工事和塔楼本身。此外，国家冬宫博物馆在俄罗斯的第一个代表处已在喀山克里姆林宫设立。超过18年，在这里定期举办独特的展览项目，并提供世界文化和艺术的杰出作品。同时2021年，建筑内大堂的修复工作也已完成。现在，它是一个面向游客和市民的多功能公共空间。这里有展厅、讲座、餐厅和商店。而大堂的内院则是另一处休闲、影院、音乐会、工匠课堂和讲座的场所。

Rostov the Great

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

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

The third floor of the Samuilov Building now houses a picture gallery of 18th-20th -century Russian fine art, including masterpieces by Shishkin, Aivazovsky, Makovsky, Malevich, and Burlyuk. The second floor features an exposition of Old Russian art consisting of icons created from the 13th to the early 20th century.

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

大罗斯托夫

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

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

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

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





Suzdal-Vladimir

The Vladimir-Suzdal Historical, Architectural and Art Museum and Reserve, set up in 1958, unites today monuments of Russian residential, defense, and church architecture. The museum comprises architectural masterpieces located in three cities, Vladimir, Suzdal, and Gus-Khrustalny, and also in two settlements, Bogolyubovo and Kideksha. Of highest value are its monuments of 12th-13th-century white stone architecture. Archeological data suggest that the Suzdal Kremlin dates back to the 10th century. Located on its grounds, the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Theotokos is one of the most amazing monuments of Old Russian architecture. The Cathedral of the Nativity and three monuments in Vladimir - the Assumption Cathedral, the Cathedral of Saint Demetrius, and the Golden Gate - are in the group of the eight White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal, which is recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

弗拉基米尔和苏兹达尔历史遗迹

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

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

HIGHER SCHOOL • 高等学校

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

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



RUSSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY FOR THE HUMANITIES



HSE University



Russian University of Economics



PIROGOV RUSSIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Ostrovitianov str. 1, Moscow, 117997, Russia

俄罗斯国立皮罗戈夫研究医科大学（尼·伊·皮罗戈夫俄罗斯国立研究医科大学）

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Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University is a leading medical university of the Russian Federation that trains physicians, pharmacists, clinical psychologists, social workers and scientists. The foundation date is 1906.

Educational Programs of Specialty and Bachelor's Degree:

- General Medicine – study in Russian/English,
- Pediatrics – study in Russian,
- Dentistry – study in Russian/English,
- Pharmacy – study in Russian,
- Medical Biochemistry – study in Russian,
- Medical Biophysics – study in Russian,
- Medical Cybernetics – study in Russian,
- Clinical Psychology – study in Russian,
- Psychology of service activity – study in Russian,
- Fundamental and applied biology, profile «Biomedicine» – study in Russian,
- Biology (bachelor's degree) – study in Russian,
- Social Work (bachelor's degree) – study in Russian.

Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University trains students from foreign countries for further higher and postgraduate education.

The curriculum includes Russian language, physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology. In 2024 there are 75 state-funded places and 75 a contract basis (for a fee).

俄罗斯国立皮罗戈夫研究医科大学（尼·伊·皮罗戈夫）是为医生、药剂师、临床心理学家、社会工作者和科研人员提供培训的俄罗斯联邦一流医科大学。建校时间为 1906 年。

专家和学士学位课程：

- 全科医学 - 俄语/英语教学
- 儿科--俄语教学
- 牙科 - 俄语/英语教学
- 药剂学 - 俄语教学
- 医学生物化学 - 俄语教学
- 医学生物物理学--俄语教学
- 医学控制学 - 俄语教学
- 临床心理学--俄语教学
- 历史心理学--俄语教学
- 基础和应用生物学，”生物医学“专业 - 俄语教学
- 生物学（学士学位）--俄语教学、
- 社会工作（学士学位）--俄语教学

俄罗斯国立皮罗戈夫研究医科大学为外国学生在本校和俄罗斯联邦其他大学继续接受高等教育和研究教育提供培训。

学习课程包括俄语、物理、数学、化学和生物。2024 年有 75 个国家资助名额和 75 个合同名额（收费）。



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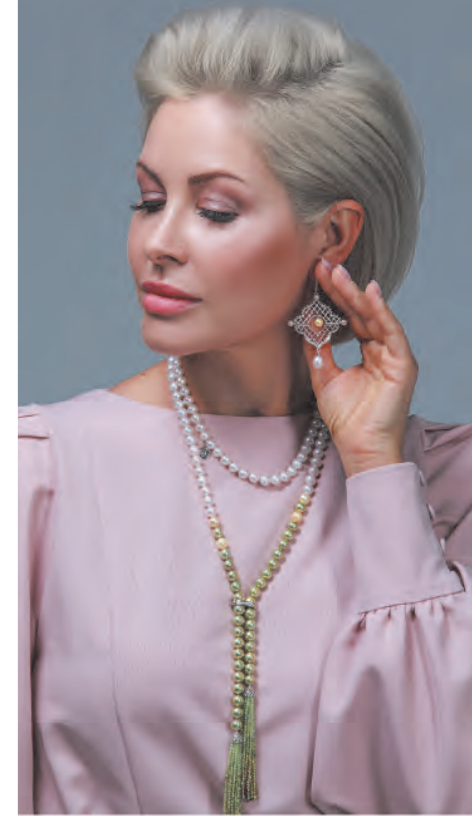


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Legend for the Metro map:

- Синяя линия (Blue line)
- Зеленая линия (Green line)
- Красная линия (Red line)
- Фиолетовая линия (Purple line)
- Желтая линия (Yellow line)
- Оранжевая линия (Orange line)
- Светло-зеленая линия (Light green line)
- Светло-розовая линия (Light pink line)
- Светло-голубая линия (Light blue line)
- Светло-серая линия (Light grey line)
- Светло-коричневая линия (Light brown line)
- Светло-зеленая линия (Light green line)
- Светло-розовая линия (Light pink line)
- Светло-голубая линия (Light blue line)
- Светло-серая линия (Light grey line)
- Светло-коричневая линия (Light brown line)

Additional information:

- Аэропорт Внуково (Vnukovo Airport)
- Аэропорт Домодедово DME (Domodedovo Airport)
- Аэропорт Жуковский ZIA (Zhukovskiy Airport)
- Аэропорт Шереметьево SVO (Sheremetyevo Airport)
- Аэропорт Тимирязевский (Timiryazevskiy Airport)
- Аэропорт Южный (Yuzhnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Северный (Severnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Восточный (Vostochnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Западный (Zapadnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Юго-Восточный (Yugo-Vostochnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Юго-Западный (Yugo-Zapadnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Северно-Восточный (Severno-Vostochnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Северно-Западный (Severno-Zapadnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Центральный (Tsentralnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Западно-Северный (Zapadno-Severnoy Airport)
- Аэропорт Западно-Южный (Zapadno-Yuzhnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Юго-Северный (Yugo-Severnoy Airport)
- Аэропорт Юго-Южный (Yugo-Yuzhnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Северно-Южный (Severno-Yuzhnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Центрально-Северный (Tsentralno-Severnoy Airport)
- Аэропорт Центрально-Южный (Tsentralno-Yuzhnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Северо-Северный (Severno-Severnoy Airport)
- Аэропорт Северо-Южный (Severno-Yuzhnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Юго-Северный (Yugo-Severnoy Airport)
- Аэропорт Юго-Южный (Yugo-Yuzhnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Северо-Северный (Severno-Severnoy Airport)
- Аэропорт Северо-Южный (Severno-Yuzhnyy Airport)
- Аэропорт Юго-Северный (Yugo-Severnoy Airport)
- Аэропорт Юго-Южный (Yugo-Yuzhnyy Airport)



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TRANSPORT IN MOSCOW

Tickets

To use the Moscow city transport network (metro, monorail, MTsK or Moscow Central Circle, and MTsD or Moscow Central Diameters), as well as aboveground public transport (buses, electro-buses, trams) you can buy a one-trip ticket or a refillable Troika card (when buying a Troika card, make a deposit of 80 rubles). You can purchase a transport card at special automated machines for selling cards and topping up balances, and also at all metro, monorail, MTsK, or MTsD ticket offices.

The cost of one ride in the Central Zone is 50 rubles, but 56 rubles if you pay by your Troika card. Once a year the fare is adjusted by the carrier.

When paying by Troika card, you can use the 90 Minute Tariff, which allows you to make one trip by metro, monorail, MTsK or MTsD, and also an unlimited number of rides on all types of aboveground public transport.

Metro

The Moscow metro network, like all other types of public transport in Moscow, operates from 5:30 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. The first and the last trains arrive at different stations at different times (approximately 3-20 minutes after the metro starts operating). At 1:00 a.m. all metro stations and transfer corridors to other lines close their entrances. The shortest waiting time for the next train during the morning and evening peak hours is 90 seconds, at other times the average waiting time is 2.5-3 minutes.

Each metro line is identified by a specific colour and number. Every station is announced by a voice in Russian. It might be interesting to note that the male voice announces the next station when the train moves towards the city centre or clockwise on the ring line, while the female voice makes announcements when moving from the city centre or counterclockwise on the ring line.

Overground Public Transport (buses, electro-buses, trams)

There are some 11,000 overground public transport stops (for both boarding and disembarking) in Moscow. Many of these are equipped with USB ports to charge mobile devices, and also with electronic displays, which provide real-time information on the arrival of vehicles moving on a specific route. These stops also provide information on the numbers of the routes on which are the buses, electro-buses or trams that stop there. 16 late-night overground transport routes are operated in Moscow with an interval of 15 to 30 minutes. The numbers of late-night routes are designated with the Russian letter "H" which stands for 'nochnoy' (night). There are also two round-the-clock routes: one designated with the Russian letter 'Б' (with vehicles arriving every 15 minutes), and the other with 'M40' (with vehicles arriving every 30 minutes). For detailed information on the routes of the Moscow public transport, visit mosgorzrans.ru. To make your trips on Moscow public transport more comfortable, install the application 'Московский транспорт' on your smartphone (available for both iOS and Android). The application will offer you the cheapest and quickest route, calculate the approximate time, transfers on the route, and the cost of your trip. Using the application, you can keep track of vehicles moving on all routes.

MONEY AND SECURITY

Money

The official currency in Russia is the ruble. We recommend that you, if possible, change your currency for rubles in good time at Moscow's banks or their departments, since there are few round-the-clock currency exchange bureaus.

The information on the latest currency exchange rates, and the locations offering the best buying/selling rates is available at www.banki.ru

Security

Moscow is a safe city, with efficiently working police, while street crime is at a low level.

In case of any emergency call 112. You are sure to get the help you need!



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地铁

莫斯科地铁与莫斯科所有公共交通一样，运营时间为早上5:30至凌晨1:00。开往不同车站的首班车和末班车到达时间不同（大约在地铁开始运营后3-20分钟）。凌晨1:00时，所有车站都停止进站，所有通往其他线路的中转站也关闭。早晚高峰时段列车间隔最短为90秒，平均为2.5-3分钟。

地铁线路有特定的颜色和编号。每个车站都有俄语播报。有趣的是，当地铁向市中心或环线顺时针方向行驶时，由男声播报下一站；当地铁远离市中心或环线逆时针方向行驶时，由女声播报下一站。

公共交通（公共汽车、无轨电车、有轨电车）

莫斯科已建立了约11,000个现代化的站点（站台），安排乘坐地面公共交通的乘客上下车。其中许多站点都配备了为移动设备充电的USB端口，以及提供该路线上车辆到达时间信息的电子板。车站还提供该站停靠的公共汽车、无轨电车或有轨电车的线路编号信息。

莫斯科有16条夜间地面交通路线。其运行间隔为15至30分钟。夜间线路的编号以字母“H”开头。

此外，还有24小时线路“Б”（间隔时间是每15分钟一班）和24小时线路“M40”（间隔时间是每30分钟一班）。

有关莫斯科城市交通路线的详细信息，请访问网站 mosgorzrans.ru

为方便使用莫斯科公共交通，我们建议您在智能手机上安装莫斯科交通应用程序（iOS和Android设备均可使用）。该应用程序将为您推荐最便宜、最快捷的路线，并计算出大致的行程时间、路线上的换乘情况以及行程费用。在该应用程序中，您可以实时追踪所有路线的交通位置。

货币与安全

货币

俄罗斯的官方货币是卢布。由于很少有24小时营业的兑换处，建议尽可能提前在银行或其分支机构兑换货币。最新汇率以及买入/卖出汇率最优惠的地方，请访问 www.banki.ru。

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