

Safe Injection Global Network Annual Meeting

13 -15 October 2008, Moscow, Russian Federation



EXCURSIONS IN MOSCOW GENERAL INFORMATION

To reserve the excursion please complete the Excursion Reservation Form and send it to Academservise before 12 October 2008. Committee by e-mail roxana@acase.ru or by fax +7 (495) 662-43-52

Tuesday, 14 October, evening - MOSCOW CITY TOUR



This day we will start with Moscow sightseeing tour. You will have a chance to get to know the history of the city and visit the main places of interest - the Red Square, the Moscow State University, the Bolshoj Theater, the Triumphal Arch and go along the main Moscow streets: Tverskaya, Novy Arbat Avenue, Kutuzovsky Avenue, Sadovoje and Bulvarnoje Rings.

Thursday, 16 October, morning – MOSCOW FAMOUS CATHEDRALS AND MONASTERIES, INCLUDING VISIT NOVODEVICHY MONASTERY, ST.BASIL’S CATHEDRAL, THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST THE SAVIOR



St.Basil’s cathedral, or the Cathedral of the Intercession, as it is called officially, was constructed in 1560 by the order of Ivan the Terrible to commemorate the liberation from the Tatar-Mongol domination. Its original design belongs to the two architects from Pskov – Barma and Postnik. The composition of the cathedral- 9 chapels placed on a single foundation – symbolizes Russia’s victory in the struggle against Tatar-Mongols. Its 10th chapel was added at the end of the 16th century. It was built over the grave of the well-known holy man named Basil; that name was finally given to the cathedral complex. Today cathedral is a museum containing an exhibition dedicated to the history of its construction. It contains the icon stand of the Trinity Church and the famous icon “Entry into Jerusalem”.

The ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent is situated in the most picturesque place in the southwest of Moscow, in a bend of the Moskva River. Founded in 1524 to mark the reunion of Smolensk and Moscow, the Novodevichy Convent is one of the finest examples of the 16th-17th –century architecture. Expressive complex of convent structures built in 12 turrets, Gate

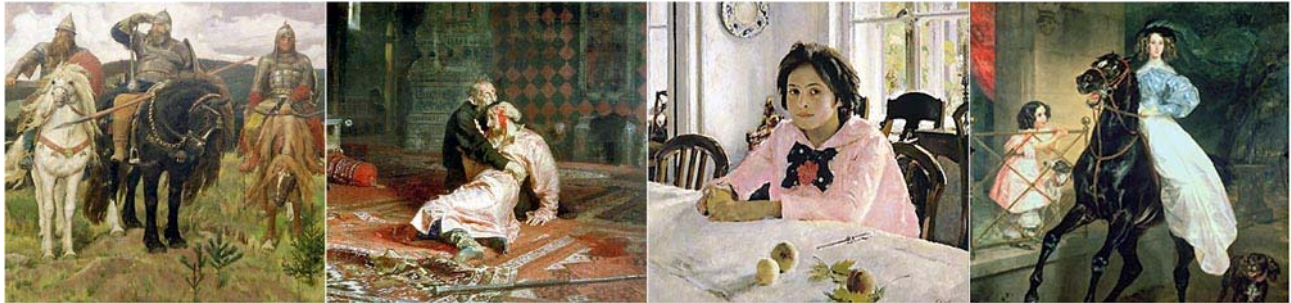
Transfiguration and Intercession Churches with adjacent Lopukhin's and Maria's Chambers, the bell tower, and the refectory with the Church of Assumption, and other structures built at the time. The convent is connected with the Church major events in the Russian history, such as the coronation of Boris Godunov, the fight over the Russian throne between Peter the Great and his troublesome sister Princess Sophia, and the events of the war of 1812. Smolensk Cathedral was the main church of the convent. It was built in 1524-25 to a design by the architect Aleviz Fryazin and dedicated to Our lady of Smolensk – an icon of the Virgin Mary brought to Smolensk from Greece. At present the icon is displayed at the Tretyakov Gallery.

By 1926 the Convent had been transformed into a historic and art museum. Its collection includes old Russian paintings, works of decorative and applied art. The old cemetery within the convent walls is a burial place of eminent Russian artists, actors, scientists and politicians. Today the convent is the residence of Moscow Metropolitan.

The Cathedral of Christ the Savior

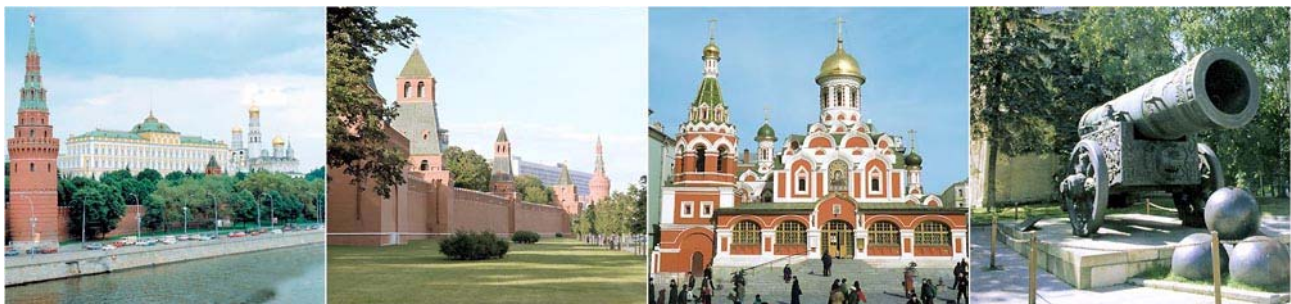
The main religious attraction of Moscow is the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. On December 25, 1812 Russian Emperor Alexander I signed an order to build a temple dedicated to Russia's victory over Napoleon in Moscow. The new temple was to symbolize the feat of Russian people.

Thursday, 16 October, afternoon -THE STATE TRETYAKOV GALLERY



Tretyakov Art gallery is the world's biggest museum of Russian fine arts. It was founded in 1856 when a young Moscow merchant Pyort Tretyakov bought the first paintings for his collection. In 1892 the owner gave the gallery to Moscow and now it is a national museum of the Russian Art. Its collection consists of 100 thousand exhibits and gives a clear idea of the history of Russian art. It includes 5000 works of ancient Russian art and world famous paintings by Russian and Soviet artists, sculptures and pieces of graphic art. The Gallery also demonstrates the multiethnic art of the 20th-century Russia

Friday, 17 October, morning - MOSCOW KREMLIN WITH CATHEDRALS



The Moscow Kremlin – former residence of the Russian tsars – is an architectural ensemble of unique beauty that took shape between the 15th and 20th centuries. At present the Kremlin includes six museums: the Armoury, 5 Cathedrals, one of them - Assumption Cathedral – being the main church of Russia. The famous Tsar Cannon of the 16th century and Tsar Bell of the 18th century are located on the Kremlin grounds too.

For centuries **The Assumption Cathedral** has been the main cathedral of the Russian State. The inaugurations of Princes, Tsars, Emperors and heads of the Russian Orthodox Church were held at the Assumption Cathedral. Besides, Metropolitans and Patriarchs were buried here.

Nowadays, at the Assumption Cathedral one can admire the magnificent iconostasis, the ensemble of monumental paintings and one of the largest Russian collections of icons of particular respect and artistic value. Ivan the Terrible's wooden carved praying-seat and the unique necropolis are also of special interest. **The Annunciation Cathedral** - the home church of Moscow Great Princes and Tsars.

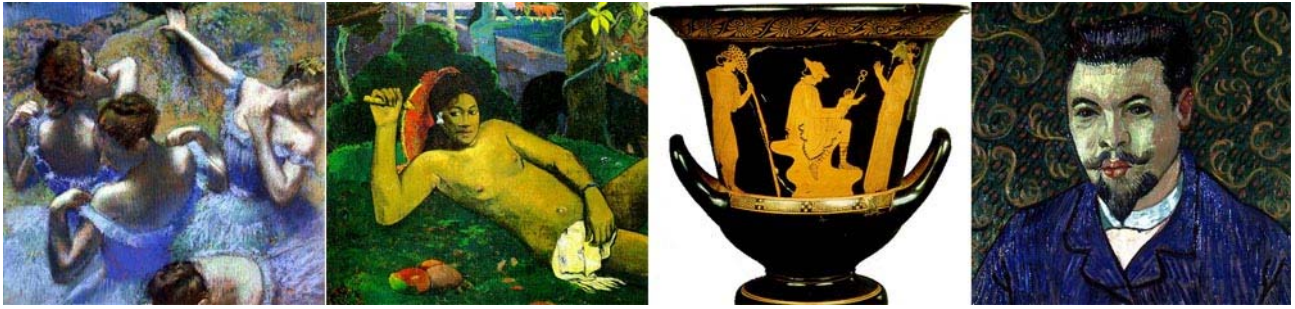
The ensemble of monumental painting of the cathedral of Ivan the Terrible's epoch and the ancient iconostasis are of great value. Many researches consider the icons of deesis to be painted by famous icon-painter Theofan the Greek and a part of the icons of the festival row to be created by the greatest Russian medieval icon-painter Andrei Rublev. **The Archangel's Cathedral** - the dynastic necropolis of Moscow Great Princes and Tsars. Great Princes Ivan Kalita, Dmitriy Donskoi, Ivan III, Ivan the Terrible, tsarevich Dmitriy, Tsars Mikhail and Alexey Romanov were buried here. There are 47 tombstones and 2 reliquaries in the dynastic necropolis. The cathedral's pillars and walls are covered with portraits of Moscow leaders and their glorious ancestors. In the local row of the iconostasis one can see the ancient image of "Archangel Michael with glorious works", created in the time of the Battle on the Kulikovo Field. **The Church of Laying Our Lady's Holy Robe**-he home church of Russian Metropolitans and Patriarchs. The iconostasis and wall-paintings of the cozy small church form the magnificent architectural ensemble. There is a permanent exhibition of Russian wooden sculpture situated in the church's gallery. Only few exhibits of this kind have been preserved. Each of them is of great interest and value. **The Patriarch's Palace and the Twelve Apostles' Church**-One of the rare examples of civil architecture of the Patriarch Nikon's times. Nowadays, the Cross Chamber, the Front Anteroom, the refectory and the Twelve Apostles' Church house the museum. It presents valuable items of history and culture of the XVII century- personals of patriarchs, precious tablewares, pocket-watches and table-clocks, unique examples of ecclesiastical embroidery and interiors, manuscripts and printed books, icons painted by famous tsar's isografts (icon-painters).

ARMOURY CHAMBER.



Moscow Kremlin Armoury Chamber - is one of the oldest museums on the Kremlin grounds. It houses unique collections of Russian, West-European and Oriental applied art dating back to the 5th–early 20th centuries: golden and silver tableware, artifacts decorated with enamel, niello and engraving, gold and pearl needlework, Russian arms and armour, coronation dresses and crowns of the 16th-19th centuries, as well as ambassadorial gifts of the 16th-19th centuries.

Friday, 17 October, afternoon – PUSHKIN FINE ART MUSEUM



The Museum was founded in 1898 by the Moscow University professor Tsvetaev and opened to the public in 1912. It has a fine collection of foreign works of art from ancient times and up to this day. Ancient Greece and Rome are well represented though mostly by copies. The pride of the museum is the collection of ancient Egyptian art as well as famous collection of portraits dating back to the 1st-4th centuries AD. The French art of the 18th-20th centuries is fully represented and illustrates different schools and trends, such as “barbison” school, impressionism, postimpressionism, cubism, etc. Invaluable paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Monet, Renoir, Matisse, Picasso and other outstanding masters are on display at the museum.