



**DISCOVER**



**TRAVEL AGENCY  
IN YAROSLAVL REGION**  
[www.yarregion.ru](http://www.yarregion.ru)



**YAROSLAVL  
REGION**



**Vologda Region**  
Вологодская область



**Moscow Region**  
Московская область

**Vladimir Region**  
Владимирская область

Yaroslavl – Moscow 270 km.  
Yaroslavl – St.Petersburg 805 km.



# THE VOLGA

Mother River  
of Russian Cities and Towns





# THE VOLGA

Mother River  
of Russian Cities and Towns

Since the dawn of time, people from around the World have used waterways as important highways and avenues for commerce. The Volga is one of the largest rivers in Europe, and since the 8th century, “Mother Volga” has become one of the major trading routes used to transfer goods from Europe to the countries of Caucasus, Central Asia, Persia and India.

Over the centuries, many towns and cities have been founded and grown at strategically important points on the river and the Yaroslavl Region has five important cities and towns situated on its banks: Uglich, Myshkin, Rybinsk, Tutaev as well as the city of Yaroslavl itself.

Over the years, the Volga has been the source of many songs and in the city of Rybinsk a monument was even built in its honour.



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# SEA

Created by Man





# SEA

Created by Man

The Rybinsk reservoir is also named “The Sea” as it is one of the greatest bodies of artificial water in the world. The water surface area of the reservoir is over 4.5 square kilometers and it has a depth as much as 26 meters. The waves on “The Sea” can reach up to a height of two to three meters.

“The Sea” originated following the 1935 decision to build the Uglitch and Rybinsk hydroelectric power plants on the Volga river. Many thousands of Stalin's prisoners were forced to work on the site. As a result of the “The Sea” being built the ancient city of Mologa, and more than 700 surrounding villages were totally submerged and around 130 thousand people were resettled. There is a museum in Rybinsk devoted to the Mologa land that was lost to the reservoir.

The environmental impact of the reservoir is currently studied by specialists from the Institute of the Inland Water Biology department of the Russian Academy of Sciences and also scientists from the Darwin Reserve.

The Rybinsk reservoir is a very popular fishing site, especially in winter and is inhabited by many types of fish such as the blue bream, carp, roach, pike, etc.



YAROSLAVL  
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How  
**YAROSLAVL**  
was founded





## How **YAROSLAVL** was founded

Legend has it that while sailing on boats on the Volga with his armed force, Rostov Prince Yaroslav, son of Prince Vladimir the Baptiser of Rus, saw the inhabitants of the Finno-Ugric village of Medvezhiy Ugol attacked merchant ships in order to rob them. The prince hurried to help the merchants. The inhabitants of the village unleashed on him their sacred animal: a huge bear. Yaroslav stood against the beast and killed it with his spear.

The prince ordered that the temple of Elijah and fortress town "in his own name" was built on the steep bank of the Volga. So in 1010 on the spit (Strelka), the confluence of the Volga and Kotorosl rivers, the city of Yaroslavl was founded, and its coat of arms depicts the defeated bear.

In 2010, the city celebrated its 1000th anniversary, which became a national event. On the anniversary, large-scale urban projects were implemented such as construction of Yaroslavl Zoo, construction of the Cultural and Educational centre and Tereshkova Planetarium, creation of the 1000th Anniversary Park, restoration of the Assumption Cathedral, reconstruction of the Volga Embankment and Strelka, and large-scale reconstruction of the city road network and housing renovation.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION





1000

БИЛЕТ БАНКА РОССИИ

ХС 2508550



ХС 2508550



1000

РУБЛЕЙ

ТЫСЯЧА

ПОДЕЛКА  
БИЛЕТОВ  
БАНКА РОССИИ  
ПРЕСЛЕДУЕТСЯ  
ПО ЗАКОНУ



## THE MOST POPULAR BANKNOTE

In 2000, the Bank of Russia issued a 1,000 ruble note which has become the most used banknote in the country. The note contains several images which are symbols of Yaroslavl.

The face side of the note shows the city founder Yaroslav the Wise, the Yaroslavl coat of arms, Transfiguration Monastery and the Chapel of the Virgin of Kazan. The chapel was built in memory of Volunteer Army that was completed in Yaroslavl and managed to liberate Moscow from Polish invaders in 1612.

The reverse side of the note shows a picture of the Church of John the Forerunner, a fine example of 17<sup>th</sup> century architecture and a monument of the global value. The fifteen-dome temple is extraordinarily beautiful and richly decorated with brickwork, tiles and dozens of frescoes.



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# THE FIRST RUSSIAN

Professional Public

# THEATRE





# THE FIRST RUSSIAN Professional Public THEATRE

At the age of 19, Fyodor Volkov (1729 – 1763), the adopted son of a Yaroslavl merchant Polushkin, created his own theatrical company. This company first performed in a barn that had previously been used for storage. After achieving great success with this venture, a one hundred seat wooden theatre was built on the bank of the Volga specially for performing dramas and comedies.

Thus in 1750 the first professional public theatre appeared in Russia. Its founder, an actor, production director, scenic designer and playwright, Fyodor Volkov later gained the Tsar's acknowledgement and was appointed “the first Russian actor”.

The drama theatre and the square outside it in Yaroslavl bear the name of Fyodor Volkov. Since 2001 the city has hosted the annual International Volkov Theatre Festival.



YAROSLAVL  
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# HOLLYWOOD

Was Founded by Immigrants  
from Rybinsk





# **HOLLYWOOD**

## **Was Founded by Immigrants from Rybinsk**



The hugely successful American film industry owes a massive debt of gratitude to two brothers, Joseph and Nicholas Schenck from Rybinsk. In the first half of the 20th century they founded the largest studios in Hollywood and promoted talents such as the outstanding actors Buster Keaton and Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Marilyn Monroe among a great many others.

Joseph Michael Schenck (1878 - 1961) and Nicholas Michael Schenck (1881 - 1969) were born and grew up in Rybinsk in the family of Chaim (Michael) Schencker, who was a manager in the office of the Volga Shipping Company. In 1893 the family moved to the USA. The brothers started their careers as newspaper boys but eventually ended up as major players in the American film industry. In the 1930s, the elder brother, Joseph, was the head of the largest Hollywood studio, 20th Century Fox, whilst the younger brother, Nicholas, was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Metro Goldwyn Mayer motion picture company for 30 years.



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# YAROSLAVL PUPILS

are the best mathematicians  
in the world





## YAROSLAVL PUPILS

are the best  
mathematicians  
in the world

Winning a medal at a top standard international competition is a national achievement. On average, there is only one gold medal per 200 million people in the world. Far from every civilized nation can be proud that it has this award.

Since 1995, Yaroslavl pupils have achieved phenomenal success at international competitions due to their abilities and unique training system. Talented Yaroslavl children have won eight gold medals for Russia, while during the same period, France has received only four medals, and Italy has two.



YAROSLAVL  
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# Triassic Park





# Triassic Park

Triassic outcrops dating back approximately 236 million years were found in the village Tikhvinskoe near Rybinsk. The outcrops contain the preserved remains of many ancient amphibian vertebrates and plants. The unique Tikhvinskoe geological site can be found in the UNESCO preliminary World Heritage list of geological objects. Only Australia houses the other comparable site in the World.

The first finding in Tikhvinskoe, a piece of the labyrinthodont skull, was made in 1946. Since then, over 300 relatively whole skulls of ancient vertebrates have been discovered at the site, including remains of *Bentosuchus*, skulls and body bones of *Toosuchus* as well as *Wetlugosaurus* bones. Near Rybinsk, *Phyllopora* carapaces and remains of dipnoan fishes and ancient plants have also been found.



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# SMIRNOFF VODKA

Was Invented by Myshkin Peasant





# SMIRNOFF VODKA

Was Invented  
by Myshkin Peasant

Smirnov is one of the best known brands of vodka in the World and is exported globally to over 130 countries. Smirnov vodka was created by Pyotr Smirnov (1831 – 1898) who was originally a serf peasant from the village of Kayurovo in the Myshkin District of Yaroslavl Province. After he got his freedom from serfdom, Pyotr and his father moved to Moscow where Pyotr developed and enhanced his family's wine trade business into the largest vodka production company in Russia, bearing the trade mark "P.A. Smirnov".

The ex-peasant was an outstanding expert in his trade, following national traditions and tastes. He was bold enough to invent new products and always followed the motto: "Value honour more than profit!". At the end of the 19th century his strong drinks were awarded gold medals at many European and American exhibitions and were marked with three Russian Empire national emblem stamps as the sign of high quality.



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# MYSHKIN:

a real Russian province





# MYSHKIN:

a real Russian  
province

In Myshkin, the atmosphere and traditional life of the Volga town is preserved with two-storey mansions, old wooden houses and stories of their inhabitants.

A legend of the town's foundation is etched in the symbols of Myshkin. According to this legend, Prince Miloslavsky lay down to rest on the banks of the Volga after hunting, but he was woken up by a mouse, which saved him from a snake. After this miracle, the prince ordered the construction of a chapel, around which the town was formed.

The mouse became the town's symbol. It has the only mouse museum in the world, and the three-storey Mice Chambers were built. The town has several interactive museums, including crafts, felt boots, peasant architecture, flax and pilot museums and the Pyotr Smirnoff Museum, dedicated to the creator of the famous vodka.

The provincial town with a population of 6,000 has become one of the most attractive tourist destinations in the central part of Russia in the last decade. In 1995, Myshkin was visited by 6,500 tourists, and in 2011 by 160,000.



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# FYODOR USHAKOV

Invincible Russian Admiral





# FYODOR USHAKOV

Invincible  
Russian Admiral

The famous Russian Naval Fleet Commander Fyodor Ushakov (1745-1817) was born in the village of Burnakovo, situated on the bank of the Volga river in Yaroslavl province. He studied naval science in St.Petersburg. Ushakov was one of the Black Sea Fleet founders becoming its commander in 1790. He developed and implemented special maneuver tactics for his fleet which resulted in a series of great victories over the Turkish fleet and enabled him to capture the “unassailable” fortress of Corfu within just a few days. The Emperor honoured that victory by making Ushakov an Admiral. This is what the famous English Rear-Admiral Horatio Nelson wrote about Ushakov to his friends: “The Russian Admiral has a polished outside, but the bear is close to the skin...”

Throughout his entire naval career, Fyodor Ushakov remained undefeated in any of his sea battles, losing not even a single ship. His name is the pride of the Russian Fleet and the Ushakov order and medal are the symbols of glory, valour and honour of the marines. In 2001 Fyodor Ushakov was canonized.



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# VYATSKOE

- the story of a village  
that wanted to become a city





# VYATSKOE

- the story of a village  
that wanted  
to become a city

Vyatskoe is a village 38 km north-east of Yaroslavl. It was a rich trading village in Yaroslavl province in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Names of Vyatskoe peasant migrant workers were well-known throughout Russia: Petr Polushkin - the first Russian industrial climber, the Shirkin roofer dynasty, the Petryaev blacksmiths, and the Sakulin plasterers. Vyatskoe stucco work decorates the most beautiful buildings of Nevsky Prospekt in St. Petersburg and pavilions of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow.

Since the 18th century, Vyatskoe is known as the cucumber capital of North-West Russia. Up to 30 million cucumbers are harvested and processed using unique technology by local residents, receiving a large income.

Now the village is famous for the Vyatskoe historical and cultural complex, based on the very interesting collections of seven museums:

- Russian Entrepreneurial History Museum of a Village that Wanted to Become a City
- Black Banya museum
- Trading Peasant House museum
- Angels museum
- Russian Folk Art museum
- Russian Fun intangible culture museum
- Urlov Merchant Brothers Room interactive museum.



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**VALENTINA**  
**TERESHKOVA,**  
the first female cosmonaut





## **VALENTINA TERESHKOVA,** the first female cosmonaut

On 16 June 1963, resident of Yaroslavl Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman to make a space flight aboard Vostok 6. Tereshkova made 48 revolutions around the earth and spent almost three days in space, where she made entries in the logbook and took photographs of the horizon. Her call sign for the flight was "Chaika" [seagull], now famous all over the world.

Valentina Tereshkova has the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, honorary title of Greatest Woman of the 20th Century, and she is the only woman in Russia with the rank of Major General. Streets in many Russian cities are named after her, as is a school in Yaroslavl, a crater on the Moon and minor planet 1671 Chaika.

In her native Yaroslavl in 2010, the unique Tereshkova Cultural and Educational Centre opened. The multifunctional complex includes a modern planetarium with three-dimensional computer visualization, an observatory, the "History of Cosmonautics" exhibition hall and the "Trans-Force" cognitive-entertainment complex with an interactive class.



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# NIKOLAY NEKRASOV

a Great Russian Poet





# NIKOLAY NEKRASOV

a Great Russian Poet

Nikolay Nekrasov (1821 – 1877/1878) was a very famous author of literary compositions about Russian women and peasants' life. He moved to Yaroslavl at the age of three to live on the family estate located in the village of Greshnevo and he studied at school in Yaroslavl.

Later on Nikolay Nekrasov was actively engaged in literary work and became an editor and publisher of forward literary magazines in St. Petersburg.

In his Karabikha manor near Yaroslavl the poet took rest from the hustle and bustle of urban life, sought his inspiration and created his masterpieces. Here he created the most famous of his poems such as: “Jack Frost”, chapters of the poem “Who does live well in Russia?”, “Russian Women”, “Old Mazay and Hares”. Nekrasov's “Muse of Vengeance and Grief” was especially sensitive to injustice and human suffering.

Today Karabikha manor houses the reserve museum of the great Russian poet. Every year the All-Russian Poetry Festival is held here on the first Saturday of July.



YAROSLAVL  
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# **SAM 146 PROGRAMME**

(NPO Saturn, Rybinsk)





# **SAM 146 PROGRAMME**

**(NPO Saturn, Rybinsk)**

SaM146 is an innovative project of national importance. This is a programme to create the SaM-146 engine for the Sukhoi SuperJet 100 family of regional aircraft. It is the most significant project in civil engine building for NPO Saturn Rybinsk enterprise. The programme is implemented in cooperation with French company Snecma and allows Saturn to integrate as an equal participant into the world market for gas turbines.

To date, SaM-146 is the only engine with Russian participation that has an EASA certificate confirming its compliance with the most stringent western requirements, which opens the way for the engine and Sukhoi SuperJet 100 aircraft to the world aviation market.

Planned sales of SSJ100 aircraft with SaM146 engines are not less than 800 units, of which 70% will be in the world market, and only 30% in the markets of Russia and the CIS.

To implement the SaM146 programme, the plant was equipped with the most modern equipment, technologies and design methods, as well as a unique testing facility in Europe.



YAROSLAVL  
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# THE HISTORIC CENTER OF YAROSLAVL

a UNESCO World Heritage Site





# THE HISTORIC CENTER OF YAROSLAVL

a UNESCO World Heritage Site

In 2005 the UNESCO World Heritage Committee added the historic center of Yaroslavl (occupying 110 hectares) into its list of World Heritage Sites. The heart of the ancient Russian city was recognized to be a sample of continuity in a more than 500-year development of the city building, architecture and monumental art of urban landscapes. In the historic center there are over 140 monuments of architecture of federal importance including such world-known ones as the Transfiguration Monastery and the temples of Elijah the Prophet and the Epiphany.

The contemporary Yaroslavl historic center gained a clear radial-semicircular arrangement which happened after Empress Catherine the Great approved the project of the regular city re-planning in the second half of the 18th century. The center has been actively developed and improved over several centuries, nevertheless, it preserves harmony between the 17th century churches and new office buildings in the European style.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION

# ALEXANDER NEVSKY, the Guardian of Rus

ВѢСТЫЙ  
ГОВѢРНЫЙ  
ЯКѢЙ КНАЗЬ  
СѢЙСКІЙ

АЛЕЖАНА  
НЕВСКІЙ





# ALEXANDER NEVSKY, the Guardian of Rus

Prince Alexander Nevsky (1220 – 1263), a great Russian military commander, played an outstanding role in the Russian history when his country was attacked by the Catholic Western Europe and Mongol Tartars.

Alexander was born in Pereslavl-Zalessky. At the age of 14 the Prince made his first military campaign against the Livonian Germans, at the age of 20 he, along with a small force, defeated Swedish knights on the Neva and he gained his title of Nevsky. Two years later the famous Battle on Lake Peipus took place. The prince refused a demand from the pope to enter Catholicism and made the invaders sign a treaty of peace which helped to preserve the Russian land and religion.

Alexander Nevsky, never lost a battle in his life, however, he also proved his diplomatic talent as he submitted to the inevitable rule of the Golden Horde, thus preventing ruinous attacks of Mongol Tatars on Rus. The great Russian prince was canonized in 1547 by the Church among the Blessed.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION

# ROSTOV ENAMEL

– the art of enamel and fire





# ROSTOV ENAMEL

– the art of enamel  
and fire

Decorative hot enamel is one of the most ancient techniques of metal decoration. Miniature images are painted with transparent heat-resistant paint on copper articles covered with enamel. After thermal treatment a painting preserves its purity of color, glossiness and transparency forever.

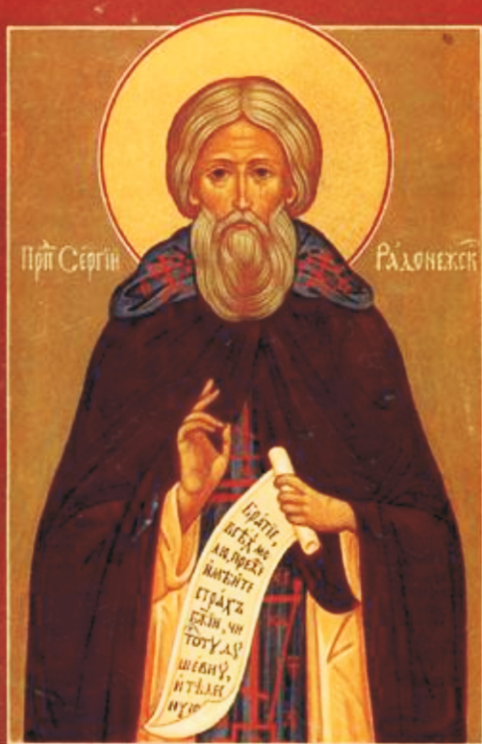
Centuries-old traditions of enamel painting were established in Rostov and as such, Rostov enamel is considered to be the best in Russia. In the 18th century local craftsmen received orders for making enamel icons from Rostov churches, as well as from many Russian monasteries and Bishop's Chambers. One skilled craftsman could paint between 500 to 800 plaques a day. The town of Rostov supplied icons to almost all the monasteries in Russia. Today Rostov enamel is among the best crafts of Russia. The local factory produces an assortment of around 400 unique products that include - brooches, ear-rings, pendants, bracelets and boxes.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION



# Motherland of **SAINT SERGIUS OF RADONEZH**





## Motherland of **SAINT SERGIUS OF RADONEZH**

Sergius of Radonezh (1314-1392) was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church and is recognized as the most venerated Russian saint. He was born into a religious family in the village of Varnitsy near Rostov. When his parents died, he retired to a monastery. Later he and his brother established a hermitage, constructing a wooden church in honor of the Holy Trinity. Soon he took the monastic vows and adopted the name of Sergius. Over time, more and more monks started coming to Sergius where they built their own cells, and eventually there appeared a shrine currently known as the Trinity Laura of St. Sergius.

Hegumen Sergius set an example of humbleness and industriousness to everyone around him and his fame attracted a lot of people to the monastery, among them peasants and Grand Dukes. The Hagiography states that Sergius of Radonezh was able to work wonders. Once he raised from the dead a boy who died in his father's hands when he was being carried to the saint to be healed. Before the Battle of Kulikovo, Sergius gave his blessing to the Moscow Prince and foretold his victory.

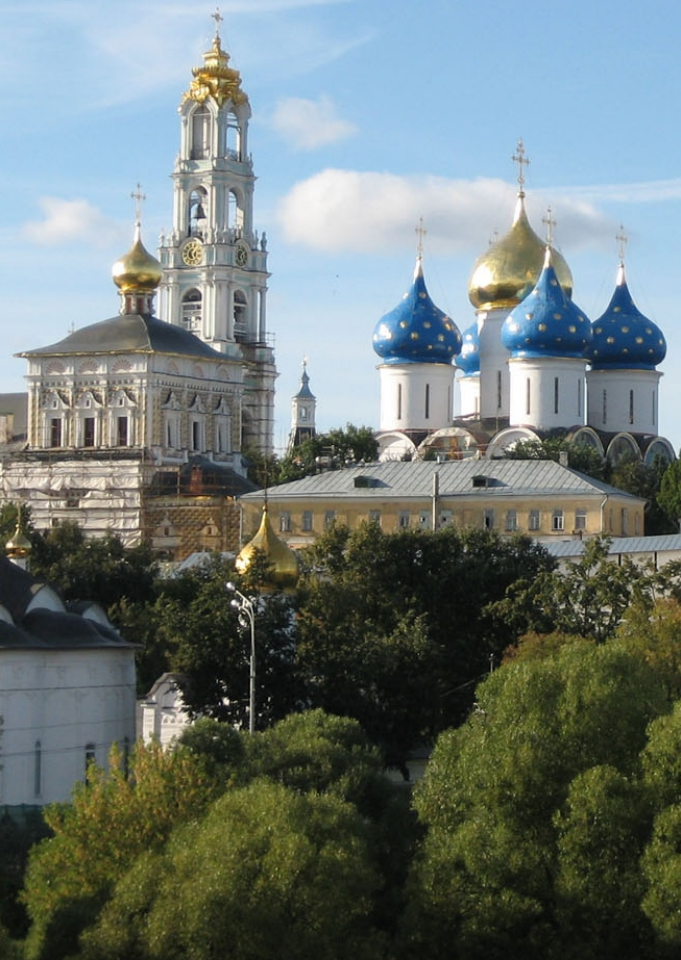
The Monastery of the Holy Trinity in Varnitsy was established in the native village of Sergius of Radonezh in 1427 and it has prospered to the current day.



YAROSLAVL  
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# ROSTOV:

the oldest city in Russia





# ROSTOV:

## the oldest city in Russia

The first mention of Rostov the Great is found in the "Story of Bygone Years" and dates back to 862. In August 2012, Rostov celebrated its 1150th anniversary, which coincided with the celebration of the 1150th anniversary of Russian Statehood.

The history of the ancient city is inextricably linked with the fate of Russia. Located on the picturesque shores of Lake Nero, Rostov became a stronghold of Orthodox Christianity in the north-eastern dominions of the Russian princes. Being the seat of the metropolitan and central city of the Rostov-Suzdal principedom, which was the basis for modern Russia, meant Rostov was destined to become one of the key locations where Russian statehood was created and strengthened.

Modern Rostov is the pearl of the Golden Ring of Russia. The rich history of the city and its vast cultural heritage defined its status as one of the great centres of Orthodox pilgrimage, weddings and baptisms. One of the main attractions, Rostov Cathedral of the Assumption, is the first Christian cathedral in north-eastern Rus.



YAROSLAVL  
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# T-34, THE BEST TANK

of World War II





## T-34, THE BEST TANK of World War II

The Soviet Union and its allies would not have won World War II without the Soviet Army utilizing the formidable T-34 battle tank, the mainstay of the Soviet armored forces at the time. Nazi German anti-tank weaponry was virtually powerless against the T-34.

Chief designer of this fighting vehicle, Mikhail Koshkin (1898 – 1940), was born in the village of Brynchagi not far from Pereslavl-Zalessky. His creation, a fundamentally new track-type tank, was designed at the Kharkov Steam-Locomotive Plant. The development headed by Mikhail Koshkin lasted for two years and was approved by Stalin in the spring of 1940. On the way back to Kharkov, one of the tanks fell into water and while helping with its recovery, Koshkin got wet through and soon fell seriously ill. The designer died shortly after and never saw the large-scale production of his creation.

Today the T-34 is one of the most recognizable symbols of World War II. The latest modification of the T-34 (the T-34-85) – is still in use in some countries around the world. Hundreds of T-34s are installed as war memorials in many towns of Russia – in commemoration of fathers and grandfathers who participated in World War II.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION



# ORPHEUS

of the Russian stage





# ORPHEUS

## of the Russian stage

Yaroslavl is the Motherland of the famous Russian opera singer (lyric tenor) Leonid Sobinov (1872-1934). A lawyer by profession, he worked as a trainee to the renowned attorney Fyodor Plevako. Once at court, when it was the turn of attorney Sobinov to speak, the Judge made a remark: "Well, let us listen to what you are going to sing to us today". After this event Leonid Sobinov made up his mind to be a singer. Later he wrote that he was doomed "to be the best singer among lawyers and the best lawyer among singers".

At the age of 25 Leonid Sobinov became a soloist of the Bolshoi Theater where he worked for 36 seasons. He enjoyed tremendous popularity. He was a soloist of two theaters – the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow and the Mariinsky Theater in St. Petersburg. His repertoire also included primary arias at Italy's premier opera house, "La Scala". He was often referred to as "the first Russian tenor" by his contemporaries.

Yaroslavl music college is named after Sobinov, and there is a museum in the house where the singer was born and where he spent his early days. A monument to Leonid Sobinov was erected in Yaroslavl in 2007.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION

# PLESCHEEVO LAKE, the birth of the Russian Navy



# PLESCHEEVO LAKE, the birth of the Russian Navy



Plescheevo Lake is one of the biggest lakes in European Russia and there, in 1152, the Russian Prince Yuri the Long Arms founded the town of Pereslavl-Zalesskiy.

Russian Tsar Peter the Great chose this lake for building the shipyard that constructed the first “toy” fleet. Peter himself supervised all shipbuilding works; among them the construction of the shipyard itself, as well as studying the shipbuilding skills learnt from Dutch craftsmen. Peter even did the work of a basic carpenter.

In the summer of 1692 the 100 ship fleet was launched on the lake with each ship armed with artillery and manned with crew. The Pereslavl “toy” fleet was an important first step on the long journey towards the creation of the regular Russian Navy. Only two of the ships which witnessed how Russia came into being as a sea power, have survived. One of them is the boat of Peter the Great in St-Petersburg, and the other is the boat “Fortune” from the “toy” fleet in Pereslavl-Zalessky.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION

# Poshekhonsky CHEESE





## Poshekhonsky CHEESE

Yaroslavl Region can boast of its popular cheese brand – “Poshekhonsky” – with a delicate, slightly acid taste. Developed and introduced into production in Poshekhonye in 1960, it is now produced at many cheese-making plants of Russia.

By the 1870s, the district of Poshekhonye became one of the centers of domestic cheese-making in Russia. Eighty-five cheese-making and butter-making cartels of workmen were formed here, and they started to produce butter and “Dutch” cheese. Things went so far that people in Poshekhonye stopped drinking milk because it was more profitable for them to hand it over for cheese processing.

The Scientific and Research Institute for cheese-making and butter-making, the only one in Russia, has been working in Uglitch since 1944. Its developments form the basis for the production of more than 95% of butter, 85% of cheeses and bacterial preparations in Russia. There is an experimental bio-factory, which produces cheese for astronauts packed in tubes similar to those with toothpaste.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION



# DEMINO:

a leading ski centre in Russia





# DEMINO: a leading ski centre in Russia

The pride of Yaroslavl Region is Demino ski centre located near Rybinsk in a picturesque location on the banks of the Volga. Since 2007, has been home to the annual FIS Ski World Cup. The world's strongest skiing teams from 20 countries enter the competition, and it is visited by thousands of fans.

Today Demino is the world's only ski centre, which has 16 ski tracks certified according to the strict requirements of the International Ski Federation. Demino corresponds to the world standards in terms of organizing events.

In 2012, the traditional Demino ski marathon became a full member of WORLDLOPPET, the elite international series, which brings together the top 16 marathons in the world and nearly 135,000 athletes participating from 88 countries.

Today there are all prerequisites for Demino to become an international biathlon centre. A project to create a common winter sports centre in Yaroslavl Region has already been drafted.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION

# THE BIGGEST VALENOK

in Russia

Я не Валенок  
Я серый и пыльный  
Я снаружи розовый  
А внутри я чистый!



# THE BIGGEST VALENOK

(felt boot)  
in Russia

This two-meter wonder made of felt and weighing more than 300 kg was made by Yaroslavl craftsmen in 2008. The production of this exclusive model required more than 60 kg of wool and 80 kg of metal.

“Valenki” are the traditional Russian winter footwear, healthy, practical and cheap. Since the middle of the 18th century Yaroslavl Province has been one of the centers of the felting industry in Russia. Today one of the two major manufacturers of felted footwear (550-600 thousand pairs per year) is located in Yaroslavl. Some models of “valenki” manufactured in Yaroslavl are even decorated with embroidery and trimmed with fur. Recently “valenki” has begun to be exported – foreign consumers are also attracted by the environmental friendliness and convenience of these boots.

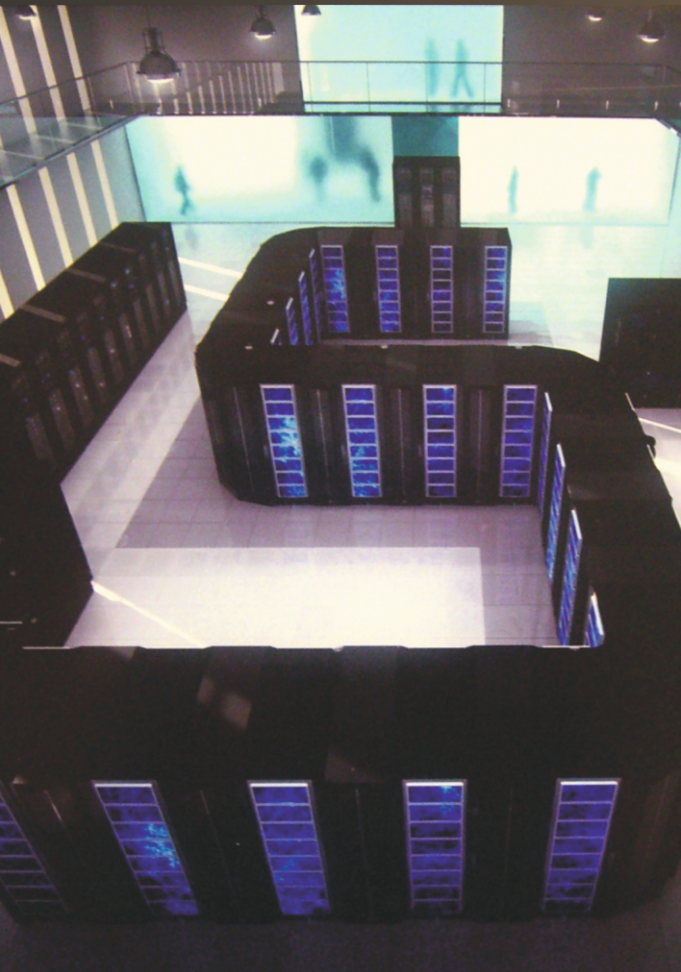
Visit the “Russian Valenki” Museum in Myshkin, where you will see the process of making the traditional Russian footwear as well as hear a story of how Russian people used “valenki” for treatment of hang-over (“bottle-ache”), cold and rheumatism and how “valenki” assisted in choosing a fiancé.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION

# SUPERCOMPUTERS

## «SKIF» from Pereslavl-Zalessky







# **SUPERCOMPUTERS** **«SKIF»** from Pereslavl-Zalessky

The high-performance supercomputer “SKIF-1000” was designed by the Program Systems Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Pereslavl-Zalessky. It was created as part of the program of the Union State of Russia and Belarus by researchers and IT companies of these two countries.

The supercomputer performs at least one trillion operations per second, being at the forefront of current processing capacity, it is the most powerful of all the computing systems installed on the territory of Russia, CIS and Eastern Europe. This state-of-the-art machine can be used for solving any tasks which require high-performance computing in industry, biotechnologies, medicine and geological surveys.

Founded in 1984, the Program Systems Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences today ranges among the leaders of Russian science in the sphere of modern Information Technologies.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION



**Animated painting of  
ALEXANDER PETROV  
comes alive**





## Animated painting of **ALEXANDER PETROV** comes alive

The artist and animator Alexander Petrov can work wonders with the tips of his fingers. During the course of an animation film, each individual frame will appear on screen for just 1/24th of a second. Every frame of the film must be painted with transparent oil paints on glass lit from below. Having photographed the completed image, the master animator introduces certain corrections into the painting – and this is how the next frame comes into being, replacing the previous one. One minute of an animation film requires the painting of more than 1400 pictures.

Born in 1957 in the village of Prechistoye of Yaroslavl Region, Alexander Petrov is the only Russian animation artist, producer and artistic director whose works have been nominated for the World renowned American Academy of Motion Picture Arts “Oscar” Award four times.

In 2000 Alexander Petrov won the “Oscar” in the “best short animation film” category for his film “The Old Man and the Sea”. As a token of appreciation of his excellence, Alexander Petrov was offered many opportunities to live and continue his work abroad, but he chose to remain in Russia and in his native town of Yaroslavl where he continues to work to the present day.



YAROSLAVL  
REGION

# YAROSLAVL

– temporary capital  
of the Russian State





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The end of the 16th century is known as the Time of Trouble in Russia. When the last member of the Rurik dynasty died, representatives of boyar families started fighting for the Russian throne. Moscow was captured by impostors and Polish invaders. Home guards and volunteer army were formed in the Volga Region of Russia aimed at liberating Moscow from the invaders and restoring the rightful legal authorities.

A 25,000 strong Volunteer Army arrived in Yaroslavl from Nizhny Novgorod in 1612. The army was headed by Kuzma Minin and Prince Dmitry Pozharsky. For a short time during this period, Yaroslavl became the capital of the state of Rus. The Provisional Government of Rus– “The Council of the Russian Land” – had its seat in Yaroslavl and it was here that the national treasury was set up, coins were minted and orders were issued. On July 28, 1612, after being blessed in the Monastery of Our Savior, the Army set off for Moscow from Yaroslavl.

The invaders were finally ousted from Russia, and the 16-year-old Mikhail Romanov, son of the former Metropolitan of Rostov Filaret, was elected as the new Russian Tsar.



YAROSLAVL  
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# BELLS

«cast well in toll»





# BELLS

«cast well in toll»

In the 19th century the merchants Olovyanishnikovs established a bell-founding factory, which by the end of the century had become the biggest and the best in the Volga Region. The sound of bells cast at the Olovyanishnikovs' factory could be heard in almost every province of Russia. Many of the bells made in Yaroslavl still toll in the temples of St-Petersburg, Moscow, Greece, Jerusalem, Serbia, Montenegro and a number of other countries.

Today the Olovyanishnikovs' traditions are revived in the bell-making factory of Nikolay Shuvalov in Tutaev, the only factory of Russia where the old Russian technology of bell-founding "in clay" is completely restored. The fine tuning of the bell is due to natural materials that are used for the production of bells and to manual post-casting, this means it does not require any additional lathing work. Bells manufactured here range in weight from 2.5 to 12 tons.

Since 1991, the annual international bell-ringing festival "Transfiguration" has been held in Yaroslavl each August. This festival was the first in Russia to restore the tradition of Russian bell ringing and the culture of choral singing.



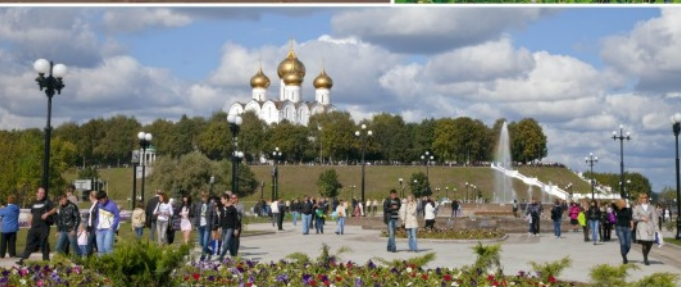
YAROSLAVL  
REGION



# YAROSLAVL REGION

the pearl of the “Golden Ring”  
of Russia





# RYBINSK

the Town of Barge Haulers





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the Town  
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In the first half of the 19th century two waterway systems which linked the Volga with St. Petersburg were put into operation near the city of Rybinsk. Almost all grain cargo shipped to the Baltic Sea was transferred through the city and merchants from all over Russia came to Rybinsk. Tons of grain as well as linen, iron, salt, fish and timber were shipped and sold here. By the end of the 19th century, owing to the large amount of trade activity in the city, the Rybinsk Exchange was set up. This became the first commodity exchange in the Russian provinces and its members numbered 1,200 persons.

In the 18th and 19th centuries the main driving force of the river fleet were the barge haulers, the people who pulled vessels using their own physical power. The government set load norms per hauler which ranged from 3 to 5 tons per person. By the middle of the 19th century during navigation season over 130 thousand barge haulers worked in Rybinsk, while total population of Rybinsk numbered 7 thousand. This is why Rybinsk was called the town of barge haulers.



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