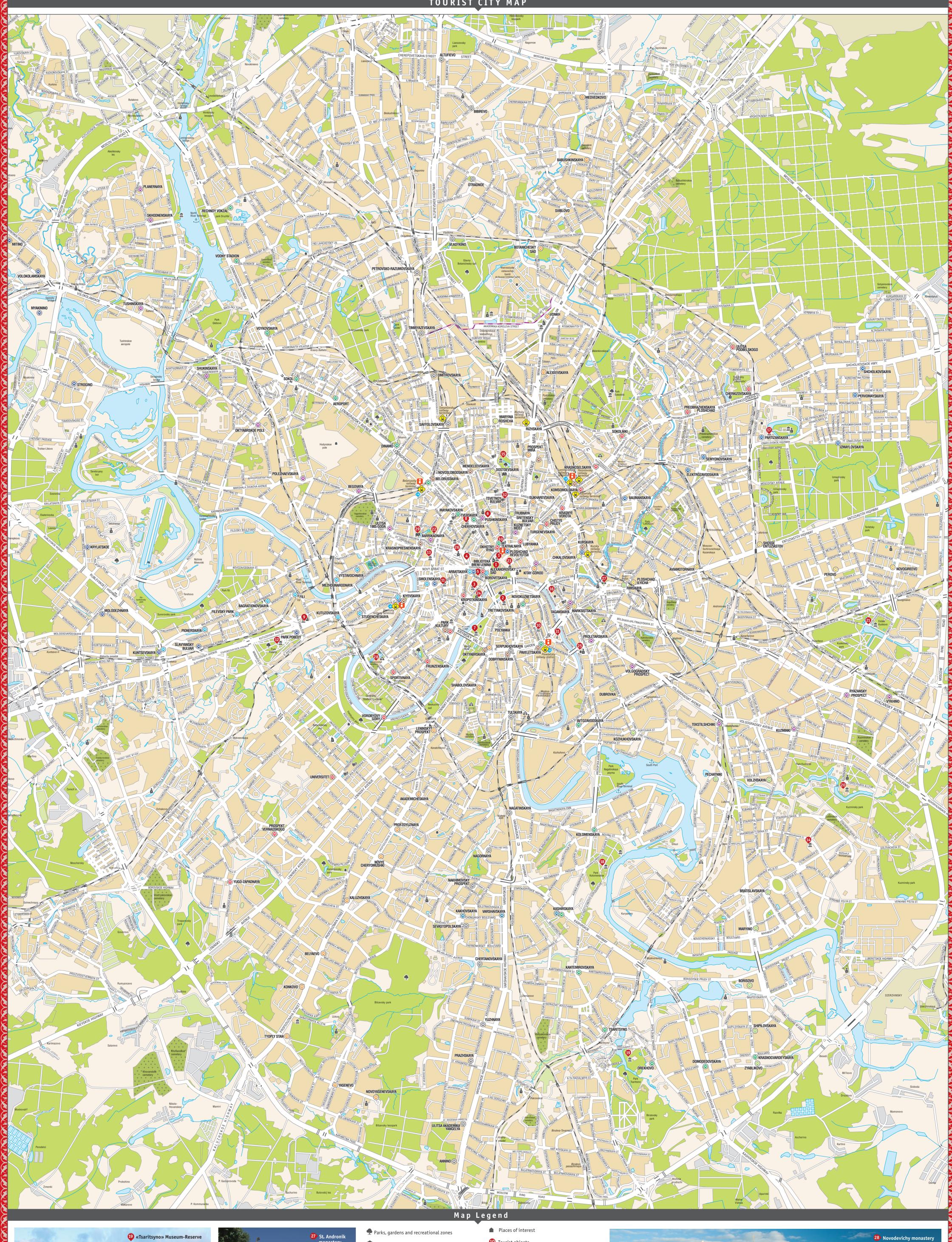


# 







museums and exhibition halls

Concert halls Monasteries

Churches

Theaters and circuses

Monuments

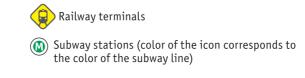
Tourist information centers

**R** Zoo and Animal theatre

Tourist objects (see details on the back of the map)

💃 Port, berth

Aeroexpress terminals (trains to airport)





### MOSCOW KREMLIN MUSEUMS AND ATTRACTIONS

• State Historical and Cultural Museum Re- ferent at that the time — not as tall as today. One

also a site of enormous importance. Profound construction work was been conducted in the Kremlin during the rule of Ivan III The

The Palace of the Facets built in 1487-1491 Dmitry Donskoy, Ivan III began calling himself ception hall of the Muscovite Tsars. ancient Russian cities. All buildings in the Krem- remained until today. They were built by Russian constructed by Italian masters under the guid- site of some older structures. Many of these buildings still remain today.

dreds of years, it was the main Orthodox cathe- of Christ the Savior ussian Orthodox metropolitans and patriarchs.

Cathedral built in 1489 was a private chapel of

more tier was added to it only one hundred years The Moscow Kremlin is not only a museum, it is later, during the rule of Boris Godunov. The old also a unique architectural ensemble, inducted in belfry and the Filaret Tower were blown up during the UNESCO World Heritage list. It is a museum the War of 1812, but restored in 1814-1815. These omplex reflecting the history of our country and  $\,\,\,$  are the only buildings that we can see today, although other significant structures existed here

Great (1440 - 1505) who was the Grand Prince is a monument of civic architecture of the time: of Moscow from 1462 to 1505. Great-grandson of it contains what used to be the main banquet re-"Sovereign of All Rus" after having successfully annexed successful annexation of a number of bers with the Church of the Twelve Apostles

lin, including the churches, were designed and masters for Patriarch Nikon in 1653-1655, on the ance of Pietro Antonio Solari. They chose fired Two more important structures were added to the body bricks as their main construction material. architectural ensemble of the Kremlin by towards the end of the first half of the 19th century: First of all, it is one of the oldest buildings in the Grand Kremlin Palace and the Moscow, the Uspensky (Assumption Dor- Armory Chamber. The author was K. A. Thon, mition) Cathedral built in 1475 – 1479. For hunthe famous architect who also built the Cathedral

dral of the whole country: here, Russian monarchs Armory Chamber is considered to be the first were crowned and the highest Russian Orthodox museum in Moscow, and its history as a museum starts with the Decree issued on March 10 of The Rizopolozheniva Church (Church of 1806 by Emperor Alexander I and was titled titled the Deposition of the Robe) built by masters "About Rules of Management and Preservation of from Pskov in 1484-1485 was a private chapel of Antiquities in Order and Integrity in the Workshop and the Armoury Chamber

The Blagoveshtchensky (Annunciation) Senate Palace, designed by the Russian architect Matvey Kazakov in the years 1776-1787. Arsenal — Administrative building of the The Archangelsky (Archangel) Cathedral Kremlin commandant's services. The construcwas built in 1505-1508 at the site of an old church tion of the Arsenal started in 1702 by order of founded by Ivan Kalita in 1333. This cathedral in- Peter I. In XVIII-XIX centuries, the building was corporates the royal necropolis with reliquaries restored several times and restores. After 1812 of the rulers of the Moscow state as well as their the Arsenal was supposed to arrange a museum of the Patriotic War, which in 1819 brought to him In 1505-1508, the bell tower of **W** Ivan the captured artillery pieces that were placed along Great was erected, and it looked somewhat difthe facade of the building.



### City services' telephone numbers:

Fire is on — 01 Theft or assault — 02

Somebody feels sick — 03 Gas is in the air — 04

Emergency call — 112

Free information service — 09 Paid information service — 009 To know the correct time — 100

Documents lost — 007 (499) 978-46-24 In case of accident — 007 (495) 688-22-52 Automobile accident — 007 (495) 623-49-09

Car evacuated — 007 (495) 531-25-55 Subway information service —

007 (495) 688-03-25

Railway stations' information service — 007 (495) 266-93-33

Speed trains to airports «Aeroexpress» —

007 (800) 700-33-77 «Domodedovo» airport — 007 (495) 933-66-66 «Sheremetyevo» airport — 007 (800) 100-65-65 «Vnukovo» airport — 007 (495) 937-55-55

Portal for tourists and city visitors

### www.travel2moscow.com





### Scheme of lines of high-speed transport in Moscow



Sokolnicheskava Zamoskvoretskaya Arbatsko-Pokrovskaya Filyovskaya Koltsevaya (circle line) Kalujsko-Rigskaya ■ Tagansko-Krasnopresnenskaya Serpukhovsko-Timirazevskava Lyublinskaya

Butovskava Timiryzevskaya-Ulitsa Sergeya Eizinshteina (monorail)

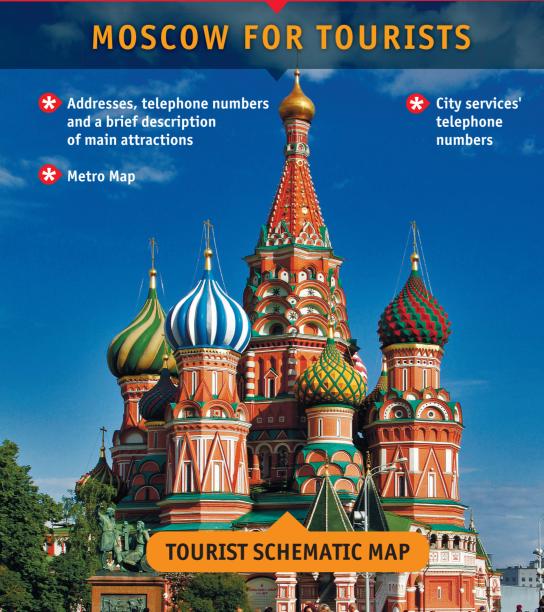
Call for Russian and foreign tourists center 8-800-220-00-01/02

#### www.multitouchlab.ru Tel.: 007 (495) 970-20-89 Distributed free of charge 125009, Moscow, Leontievsky Ln., 7, office 39 Circulation 30 000 Publisher: LLC «Multitouch Lab» Tourist schematic map of Moscow «Moscow for Tel.: 007 (4967) 69-97-42 Revolitionnij Prospekt 80/42 Drinting factory» JSC letoH bns mainuoT no eettimmoJ Published on demand of Moscow City Printed by «Printed by «Podolsky offset Счастливого пути! Have a nice trip! Shchastlivogo puti!

_	love you	Ya lyublyu tebya	кдэт олдол R
	bneiri	Drug	Друг
	gepeat, please	Povtorite, pozhaluysta	Бтойульжоп , этифота
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	understand	.uyaminoq sY	овминоп R
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	o you speak English?	Vy govorite po angliysky?	Вы говорите по-английски?
	'm years old	tet et	тэп энМ
	low old are you?	Skolko vam let?	Сколько вам лет?
	o you accept credit cards?	Vy prinimaete kreditnye karty?	Вы принимаете карты?
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	a restaurant?	restoran?	ресторан?
	Səsiffo əgnadəxə na	opmenny punkt?	?тхнүп йыннэмдо
	a bank?	··· pank?	банк?
	the subway?	metro?	метроз
	a pharmacy?	apteka?	аптека?
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	S Đ <sub>,</sub>	ьū	БД
1	уус	Рока	Пока
1	ił	Privet	Привет
Concise Dictionary for tourists			

# MOSCOV

Moscow City Committee on Tourism and Hotel Industry



### Museums

1 State Historical Museum

BURDENKO ST.

DEVICHYEGO POLYA PASS.

One of the best-known museums of Moscow, this is the largest national historical museum of Russia, and it has an incredible collection, unique both in its scope and its variety. It first opened its doors to the general public in June 1883. Its building was specially built to ac-

**FRUNZENSKAYA** 

commodate the museum The appearance of the museum rooms corresponds to specific historical periods and outstanding scientists worked on establishing historic accuracy. Items collected here provide an authentic insight into events of Russian history: by way of documents, everyday items, applied arts, weaponry and The museum provides guided tours, including historical role games and costume plays; subscrip-

tions and interesting programs are available. Tel.: +7 (495) 692-37-31 Moscow, Red Sq., 1

2 State Tretyakov Gallery In 1856 Pavel Mikhailovich Tretyakov made the first step on the long road of building up his legendary collection: he bought two paintings created by Russian painters. The collection started growing right away, so that as early as 1867 the Pavel and Sergei Tretyakov Moscow City Gallery opened its doors to visitors. The main event happened, however, in 1892 when Pavel Mikhailovich donated his arts gallery to the city of Moscow. By that time the following has already become a part of the collection: 1287 oil and 518 graphic works, 75 paintings and 8 drawings of the European school, 15 sculptures and an icon collection. Today this is one of the most popular Moscow museums and, at the same time, one of the largest collections of artworks by Russian painters. The Tretyakov Gallery collection encompasses icons, classical paintings, graphics artworks, sculptures as well as works of modern art.

www.tretyakovgallery.ru Tel.: +7 (499) 230-77-88 Moscow, Lavrushinsky Ln., 10

3 Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts he Fine Arts Museum was opened in 1912, and its role was to provide a special great function of presenting to its visitors the panorama of the development of the arts starting from the Antiquity. Not only works of art represent different eras and countries, but also the design of the museum rooms. Tel.: +7 (495) 697-95-78 Moscow, Volkhonka St., 12

4 State Museum of Oriental Art

Oriental art, just as Oriental philosophy, always seems to be enigmatic and attractive. It is possible to learn the special features of the works of art that had been created in various countries while visiting the State Museum of Oriental Art which is located in downtown Moscow occupying a building featured by its Empire Classicism and built by Domenico Gilardi, one of the most famous Moscow architects. Exhibit pieces on the display feature the cultures and everyday life of the peoples of the Far East and Near East, Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Frans-Caucasian region, Kazakhstan, Buryatia, the Chukchi Peninsula, etc. Beside the permanent exnibition representing a museum collection of over 147500 pieces of art, the museum organizes temporary exhibits, special trips, lectures, publishes catalogs and conducts activities for children.

www.orientmuseum.ru Tel.: +7 (495) 691-96-14 Moscow, Nikitsky Blvd., 12-a

5 Shchusev State Museum of Architecture Architecture is certainly the most open and most discussed segment of art, because it shapes and creates our streets, dictating the style of life and the pattern of mindset. The first architecture museum in the world was established in Moscow n order to systematize and generalize existing material collected in this regard. The museum shows graphics, photographic images, 3D models and other exhibits showing the history of develop ment of architecture, both in Russia and beyond its boundaries. This museum totals over one million depository items.

www.muar.ru Tel.: +7 (495) 691-21-09 Moscow, Vozdvizhenka St., 5/25

6 Moscow Museum of Modern Art This museum was opened in 1999, and it became well-known over the course of its existence. Each of its buildings (at present, there are four of them) are united by the overall idea letting the visitor experience interesting works of art, that can help to make a deeper contact with modern art that is filled with symbolic meanings and

The basis for the museum's funds was established by the private collection of its founder and direccor, President of the Russian Academy of Arts, Mr. Zurab Tsereteli: it numbers over 2000 works of art by famous 20th-century artists. The museum's collections keep growing, and some of the new items are donations by its benefactors. www.mmoma.ru Tel.: +7 (495) 231-36-60

Central House of Artists (CHA) he Central House of Artists has got a special fame of one of the most progressive, alternative and event ful locations in Russia is capital. Exhibitions of legendary and beginning artists and photogra-phers are organized here, complemented by con-

Moscow, Petrovka St., 25

### certs and film demonstrations. A lot of attention is

Show, ART Moscow (arts show), ARCH Moscow (architectural show) and many more.

www.cha.ru Tel.: +7 (499) 238-96-34

CITY MAP OF MOSCOW. ROUTE MAP «CITY TOUR»

BELORUSSKAYA

BARRIKADNAYA:

BOLSHAYA NIKITSKAYA ST.

**NOVY ARBAT ST.** 

**KULTURY** 

Belorussky

BOLSHOY TISHINSKY LN

KRASNOPRESNENSKAYA

KIYEVSKAYA /

KLIMASHKINA

MENDELEYEVSKAYA

NOVOSLOBODSKAYA 5

MAYAKOVSKAYA

**TVERSKAYA** 

VOZDVIZHENKA ST

KROPOTKINSKAY

ALEXANDROVSKY SAD

PUSHKINSKAYA

OKHOTNÝ

CHEKHOVSKAYA

Moscow, Krymsky Val St., 10

History of Russia Modern history is not less interesting for us than ancient history. This is why a museum exists in Moscow that is dedicated to the development of Russian civilization from the second half of the 19th century until now. Each of the important stages of this development is shown separately, so that a visitor who may have a superficial knowl-

Museum panorama «The Battle of Borodino» This panorama was first opened for the general public in 1912, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the Patriotic War. Painter Franz Roubaud (under the participation of I. G. Myasoeagain, this time at a building on the Kutuzovsky Avenue The panorama make a great impression. www.1812panorama.ru Tel.: +7 (499) 148-19-67

10 A.A. Bakhrushin State Central Theater

Established in 1894 by the Moscow industrialist and philanthropist A.A. Bakhrushin, this theatrical museum presently keeps over 1.5 million items in its collections. Among these are costumes and backdrop sketches, programs and posters of performances, photographs, portraits, rare books on theater arts, and more.

Tel.: +7 (495) 953-44-70

you will see a most interesting exhibition called «Pushkin and Moscow», and you will learn many new facts about the poet. Interesting documents are on display here, they relate to the family of N.

12 Central Museum The Great Patriotic War This museum contains a military-historical exposi-

Tel.: +7 (495) 605-62-36 Moscow, Novinsky Blvd., 25

14 Lomakov Museum of Vintage Cars and With the goal of saving unique and rare cars, an enthusiastic Lomakov family gathers its amazing collection since 1959. All cars here are special, not just because of their release year, but because of stories associated with them. Many of them belonged to famous people, and some even changed several celebrity owners, some starred in movies. participated in combat, or adorned international exhibitions with their presence.

Tel.: +7 (495) 356-79-95 Moscow, Krasnodarskaya St., estate 58

Forces of our country in a chronological order: history of the Russian army and navy before 1917, the of the Russian Federation. Museum workers can of soldiers, officers and celebrated commanders,

### MUSEUMS AND ATTRACTIONS IN MOSCOW

usually given to annual events like Antique Dealers

8 State Central Museum of Contemporary

edge of some historical periods will figure out the

chronology of events. www.sovr.ru Tel.: +7 (495) 699-67-24. Moscow, Tverskaya St., 21

dov and with the consultations of B. M. Kolyubakin) created a panorama «Borodino Battle» following the commission offered by Tsar Nicholas II. The panorama was exhibited in a specially erected pavilion at the Chistye Ponds in Moscow. In 1918, however, this pavilion was demolished and the panorama put into storage. For the 150th anniversary of the event painter P. D. Korin restored it and it was exhibited Moscow, Kutuzovsky Ave., 38

Moscow, Bakhrushina St., 31/12

1 A. S. Pushkin Memorial Apartment on Arbat

You will visit the house where Pushkin used to live, N. Goncharova, to the marriage of A. S. Pushkin and N. N. Goncharova, to the friends of their family. Tel.: +7 (499) 241-92-95 Moscow, Arbat St., 53

tion «Heroism and Victory of the Great People», a diorama complex exhibiting all major battles of the Great Patriotic War as well as an exhibition of weapons, military technology and engineering installations. Guided tours are available, and special activities are conducted with children. Tel.: +7 (499) 148-71-73 Moscow, Bratyev Fonchenko St., 10

13 Fyodor Shalyapin House Museum The rooms exhibit furniture pieces, personal belongings, photographs, and works of outstanding artists, all helping to recreate not only the features of the famous singer's personality, but the traditions and history of his family. www.shalyapin-museum.org

www.lomakovka.ru

15 Central Museum of Armed Forces This museum explores the history of the Armed

creation of the Red Army, Soviet armed forces during the Great Patriotic War, the postwar historic development of the Soviet armed forces and finally the creation and the development of the armed forces reconstruct a multifaceted and all-encompassing story of Russian weapons because there are many documents available for them: photographs, documents, decorations, weapons, personal belongings various relics and trophys, banners and much more. Tel.: +7 (495) 681-18-80 Moscow, Sovetskoy Armiy St., 2

## 16 Cold War Museum «Bunker-42 on Taganka»

by an appointment or joining the group.

POLYANKA

KRYMSKY VAL ST.

Zoo and animal theatre

Places of interest

Tourist objects

**Berths** 

Tourist information centers

Map Legend

For thrill-seekers, Moscow has a really special museum. It is located at a depth of 65 meters, is fully autonomous, and can survive the aftermath of a nuclear attack. For almost 30 years, the bunker was ready to protect people in the event of nuclear attack. Today anyone can visit it with an excursion

OKTYABRSKAYA

Parks, gardens and recreational zones

museums and exhibition halls

**6** Concert halls

Theaters and circuses

Churches

www.bunker42.com Tel.: +7 (495) 500-05-54 Moscow, 5th Kotelnichesky Ln., 11 17 Vodka History Museum It contains recipes and labels, measuring reservoirs for «watering holes», decrees of rulers from different times conserning to vodka, and even works of art on the topic. The exposition is arranged chronologically: ancient Russia, the

modern Russia. www.vodkamuseum.ru

Tel.: +7 (499) 166-50-97 Moscow, Izmaylovskoe Hwy., 73-Zh

**Museums-Estates** 18 «Kolomenskoye» Museum-Reserve Fairly extensive natural area hosting this museumreserve is related to a large number of historical events. This place is known as a royal residence since the XIVth century. And it is no wonder: Kolomenskoye charms, enchants and attracts, becoming the fabric of many legends, some based on real events, and some too fantastic to be true.

Tel.: +7 (495) 780-79-67 Moscow, Andropova Ave., 39

(19) «Tsaritsvno» Museum-Reserve State Historical, Architectural, Art and Landscape Museum-Reserve «Tsaritsyno» is very popular among Muscovites and city guests. This picturesque and romantic place was used as a «backstage» for many books of I.A. Bunin and I.S.Turgenev. Some movies were filmed here as well. For instance, at the beginning of the film adaptation of the «Woman in White» novel by Wilkie Collins, Tsaritsyno landscapes are easily recognizable. Overall, the style of Russian Gothic (the Pseudogothic), is perceived as a romantic one, and this is why this place is usually brimming with

www.tsaritsyno.net Tel.: +7 (495) 321-63-66 Moscow, Dolskaya St., 1

wedding parties.

www.kuzpark.ru

Tel.: +7 (495) 258-45-60

Tel.: +7 (495) 375-31-31

20 «Kuzminki» Estate The legendary «Russian Versailles» in all its glory has come to us only on pictures. Nowadays, Kuzmin ki is a great park for recreation and unity with nature, with some museums located there as well. Among them is the Museum of Russian Estate Culture, «Manor of Golitsyn Princes» Vlakhernskoye-Kuzminki. The museum exists here since 1999, and is hanny to host visitors interested in the Russian way of life, different aspects of which are represented in its exhibitions and programs. In servant wing of the exposition «Meet the Golitsyn» is located. It tells about the estate owners, about their ways of life, receptions they offered as entertainment, how they spend their time, what did they wear, etc. The exhibition «The Stable Yard of a Suburban Manor» is located precisely in the stables, inside the building which is a monument of architecture of the XIXth century, built by design of Domenico Gilardi. Here you will learn about some old means of transportation, horses and coachmen. In the museum, there is a variety of programs, chil-

Moscow, Kuzminskaya St., 10 21 State Museum of Ceramics and «Kuskovo 18th Century Estate» Kuskovo was in Sheremetiev's possession, and it

dren's clubs are being conducted here as well.

was under their ownership that it became a real piece of garden art. This summer country residence was intended for receptions, including the royal visits, for conducting well-attended festivals and theater performances. It is particularly important that the estate is well preserved; over twenty architectural masterpieces have survived until our time, while regular park with ponds and pavilions provides additional pleasure for visitors. www.kuskovo.ru

Moscow, Yunosti St., 2 22 Moscow Planetarium

Visitors, above all, are interested in the Big Star Hall with its largest in Europe dome-screen, where you can see the sky, the stars and the entire universe, taking a journey into outer space. The exposition also includes an astronomic observatory, museum areas, 4-D cinema and other fascinating things. www.planetarium-moscow.ru Tel.: +7 (495) 221-76-90

Moscow, Sadovo-Kudrinskaya St., 5, building 1 Beautiful temples and places:

23 Cathedral of the Protection of the Theotokos on the Moat (St.Basil's Cathedral) The church complex consists of nine churches erected on the same foundation. In 1558, one more church was added to them: it was built over the burial place of the famous Moscow «holy fool of Christ», Vasily (Basil) the Blessed, formally canonized at that time Since the cathedral of the Protection of Most Holy Theotokos had a special status, parishioners came for worship to the smaller St. Basil's church. This

name was referred to very often and eventually it replaced the title of the whole church complex. The cathedral of the Protection of Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat is not just one of the most beautiful buildings in Moscow, it is also a most interesting museum with a very rich collection. Museum guides will help you learn more about its exhibits.

Cathedral of Christ the Savior

GROHOLSKY LN

**CHISTYE PRUDY** 

SUKHAREVSKAYA

SHOY SERGIEVSKY LN.

ROZHDESTVENSKY BLVD. SR

LUBYANKA

MOSKVORETSKAYA EMR

RAUSHSKAYA EMB.

**TRETYAKOVSKAYA** 

(M) NOVOKUZNETSKAYA

**PAVELETSKAYA** 

🐎 Aeroexpress terminals (trains to airports

M Subway stations (color of the icon cor-

responds to the color of the subway line)

Railway terminals

1st City Tour route and stops

2nd City Tour route and stops

3rd City Tour route and stops

**C** GARDEN

SERPUKHOVSKAYA

KITAY-GOROD

KUZNETSK

PLOSHCHAD REVOLYUTSII

BULVAR

TRUBNAYA

(M) TEATRALNAYA

Is the largest church in Russia. In 1831, the construction was assigned to Konstantin Andreyevich Ton. The cathedral of his design was erected on the shore of the Moskva River and consecrated in 1883. Its construction took almost fifty years to complete, and in about fifty more years, in 1931, the cathedral was demolished. There was a plan to erect in its place the legendary Palace of the Soviets, a gigantic 100-floor-high building with a Russian Empire, World War II, the Soviet Union, and huge Lenin statue at the top. However, this project never came into existence, and the excavated pit that was prepared for the construction was eventually used for a large swimming pool. When a decision was made to reconstruct the cathedral at its original site, the existing space beneath the ground level was used for creating one

more church called the Transfiguration church of

the Cathedral of Christ the Savior reminding us of

the Alekseyevsky Monastery that existed earlier at

Moscow, Volkhonka St., 15

Moscow, Red Sq., 2

25 Krutitsky Patriarch Compound It is rightly classified as an outstanding phenomenon of the Old Russian architecture. The Krutisty Metochion is perhaps the oldest of the Moscow metochion sites. Once you arrive there, you are immediately transported from the busy 21st to the unhurried 17th century, being surrounded by ancient architectural monuments. Among them are the Dormition Cathedral at Krutitsy built in 1700, the Metropolitan's Chamber (1655–1670), the Krutitsy Little Palace and the Metropolitan's Gallery which connects the Chamber and the cathedral. Of special interest to the fans of relics of the past may be glazed tiles Moscow, Krutitskaya St., 11-13

26 Church of the Our Lord's Ascension at Built in early 19th century, it is a favorite with Muscovites. A. S. Pushkin and N. N. Goncharova were wed at this church.

Moscow, B. Nikitskaya St., 36

27 St. Andronik monastery It was founded around 1360 and is one of the oldest in Moscow. Abolished in 1918. The main building of the monastery is the Savior Cathedral, built in the years 1420-1425. According to experts, this cathedral is the oldest temple of the capital.

Moscow, Andronyevskaya Sq., 10 28 Novodevichy monastery This monastery is without exaggeration the most picturesque monastery in Moscow, one of its symbols. In 2004, the architectural ensemble was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Novodevichy Convent was founded in 1524 on a vow given by Vasily III (father of Ivan the Terrible). Moscow, Novodevichy Pass., 1 Leisure and entertainment:

29 Moscow Zoo www.moscowzoo.ru Tel.: +7 (499) 252-35-80

Moscow, Bol. Gruzinskaya St., 1

The State Academic Bolshoi Theater Bolshoi Theater has become one of our capital's symbols long ago. Bolshoi Theater's repertory consists of classical pieces: operas and bal lets. Only highest-level professional performers continue appearing on its

www.bolshoi.ru Tel.: +7 (495) 455-55-55

Moscow, Theatre Sq., 1 31 The Moscow International House of Music Tel.: +7 (495) 730 10 11 Moscow, Kosmodamianovskaya Emb., 52, Building 8

32 The Old Moscow Circus on Tsvetnoy

www.circusnikulin.ru Tel.: +7 (495) 621-14-03 Moscow, Tsvetnoy Blvd., 13

Boulevard

The Tourist **Information Centers:** 

Museum the Patriotic War of 1812

Moscow, Revolutsii Sq., 2/3 Leningradsky Railway Terminal Moscow, Komsomolskaya Sq., 1

Kiyevsky Railway Terminal
Moscow, Kiyevskogo Vokzala Sq., 2

Belorussky Railway Terminal Moscow, Tverskaya Zastava Sq., 7

Paveletsky Railway Terminal Moscow, Paveletskaya Sq., 1

Vnukovo Airport Moscow, Vnukovo, 2nd Reysovaya St., 2, block 2