

DAILY PROGRAMME

m/s Rakhmaninov Group 8 KRIM REJSER



July 27, 2018, Friday
Goritsy

Weather forecast: +22+23°C, cloudy

- 7:30 AM** Radio wake up melody
 - 7:35 AM** Morning exercises on the Sun Deck
 - 7:30-9:00 AM** **Breakfast** in the Restaurant
 - 9:30 AM** **Arrival in Goritsy**
- Departure for the Tour of the St. Cyril Monastery in Kirillov town, by a shuttle bus (Goritsy is a tiny settlement 7 kilometres from the Kirillov town. The excursion with local guide starts in the Monastery)
- 12:15** **ALL ABOARD!!!**
 - 12:30** **m/s Rakhmaninov sets sail for Kizhi**
 - 12:15 AM** **Lecture on Russian history with Thomas** in the Sky bar, deck 5
 - 13:00** **Lunch** is served in the Restaurant, deck 3
- Approximately at 14:45 great photo opportunity: flooded church Krochino*
- 15:00** **Briefing about program in St. Petersburg**
+ **Optional Tours Reservation**, Concert bar (deck 4)
 - 15:30** **Russian Language class** with Valeria,
Concert bar (deck 4, aft)
 - 18:00** **Vodka Tasting Show in the Sky Bar, deck 5**
 - 19:00** Musical Aperitif with Grigoriy (accordion), Panorama bar, deck 4, fore
 - 19:30** **Dinner** is served in the Restaurant
 - 22:30-00:00** **Pirate's Party in the Sky Bar! Everybody is invited to dance!**

Approximately at 23:40 m/s Rakhmaninov will enter the Volga Baltic canal



Cocktail of the day – Pina Colada

HAVE A NICE DAY!

Your onboard guide
Valeria

Goritsy



Goritsy is a tiny settlement 7 kilometres from the Kirillo-Belozersky Monastery. Though not included on the official sightseeing itinerary, a walk through what remains of the Nunnery of the Resurrection on the banks of the Sheksna River in Goritsy, within a quarter of a mile of where the ship docks.

The nunnery was founded by Princess Yefrosinya Staritskaya when she was ordered to take the veil by Ivan the Terrible. The Staritskys were close relatives of the Tsar, and Vladimir Staritsky, his cousin, was supported by some of the boyars as a rival for the throne. But Vladimir had little appetite for intrigue and Ivan rightly saw Vladimir's mother Yefrosinya as his chief opponent.

The Cathedral of the Resurrection was built in 1544 and has survived almost intact. From its foundation, the Nunnery of the Resurrection became primarily a place of exile and imprisonment for highborn women who became an inconvenience to those fighting for power in these dark days. Princess Yefrosinya Staritskaya and several other highborn nuns were drowned in the Sheksna River in October 1569 by Ivan the Terrible's Life-Guards because of their continued support for Vladimir Staritsky. Three hundred years later, the massive Trinity Cathedral was built on the site of the graves of Yefrosinya Staritskaya and the nun Alexandra (Princess Iuliana) in Goritsy.

Yelrosmya Staritskaya is remembered also for the embroidery workshop established within the nunnery. A shroud and part of a church banner embroidered by her have been preserved in the museum of the Kirillo-Belozersky Monastery.

After the death of the Tsarevich Dmitry in Uglich, his exiled mother, Maria Nagaya was sent by Boris Godunov to the convent in Goritsy where she spent several years before being rescued by the false Dmitri whom her hatred towards the Godunovs led her to acknowledge as her son. This greatly strengthened his campaign to overthrow Boris Godunov as a usurper.

Later Maria Nagaya withdrew her recognition of the false Dmitry and he was dethroned and killed in 1606. In memory of her real son, Maria Nagaya built a chapel in the Cathedral of the Resurrection.

In 1739, a seventeen-year-old girl of proud bearing was brought to Goritsy and refused to humiliate herself within the nunnery. It is conjectured that she was Princess Ekaterina Dolgorukaya, who was engaged to the fourteen-year-old Tsar Peter II. When he suddenly died, opponents of the Dolgorukys at court had members of the family arrested and executed or exiled, with Ekaterina incarcerated in the nunnery. Her presence at Goritsy is mentioned in the nunnery's chronicles for 1739-41, after which she was freed by the Empress Elizabeth.

The convent was closed down in 1932 when some of the people of the neighbouring villages tried to help the nuns hide from the Bolsheviks. Thereafter it fell steadily into decay.