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m/s Rakhmaninov

Group 8

KRIM REJSER



July 28, Saturday

Kizhi

Weather forecast: +23+24°C, partly cloudy

- 7:30** Radio wake up melody
- 7:35** Morning exercises on the sundeck!
- 7:30-9:00** **Breakfast** in the Restaurant
- 8:45** **Radio route Information**
- 9:00** **Russian Language Class** with Valeria
(Concert bar, deck 4, aft)
- 10:00** **Captain's Bridge Visit**
(We meet on the Sun deck at 9:55 am)
- 11:15** **Lecture on Russian history with Thomas**
in the Sky bar, deck 5
- 12:50** Russian Singing class in the Concert bar,
deck 4, aft
- 13:30** **Lunch** in the Restaurant
- 15:30** **Arrival in Kizhi**
Walking tour of the Island starts upon arrival. Make sure you
wear comfortable shoes!
- 18:45** **ALL ABOARD !!!**
- 19:00** m/s Rakhmaninov sets sail for Mandrogi!
- 19:00** Musical Aperitif with Nikolay (balalaika),
Panorama bar, deck 4, fore
- 19:30** **Dinner is served** in the Restaurant
- 21:30** **Concert of all onboard musicians** in the
Sky Bar, deck 5
- 22:30** Music and dancing in the Sky Bar, deck 5

HAVE A NICE DAY!

**Your onboard guide
Valeria**

Kizhi

A small island, 8 km long and less than 1.5 km wide, Kizhi is washed by the Onega waters.



The name of Kizhi Island originates from the Karelian word kizbarsuari ("island of games"). In the remote past it was a site of pagan practices, which is why it was settled very early. In the 14 century Novgorod merchants stopped here on their way to the White Sea where they bought furs. The first Christian settlement was formed around the Savior Church in the 16th century. It developed into a major religious center including 120 villages and hamlets. Later it served as a defense outpost. The Livonian war, in the reign of Ivan the Terrible, didn't spare the island. During the Northern War it suffered from the Swedes' severe attacks. The Russian victory in that war was commemorated by construction of the Transfiguration Church. The nine-cupola Intercession Church was built half a century later, in 1764. A bell tower with a tent-shaped roof was added to it in 1874.

The island's main architectural landmark is the Transfiguration Church built in 1714, without a single nail. (The few nails you can see today remain from the restoration work done in the 1960s.) The church cupolas made of aspen wood gleam in the sunlight in daytime and the moonlight at night.

The structure looks even more impressive if you believe a popular legend that it was built by one man and with one tool, an axe. The master, whose name was Nestor, threw the axe into the lake pronouncing that there had never been and would never be another such thing.

In 1951 the island became an open-air museum of old Russian wooden architecture. Best wooden constructions have been transferred here from nearby and distant villages. Noteworthy is St Lazarus' Church which, according to the legend, was built by the monk Lazarus, the founder of the Murom Monastery. He died in 1391, which means that it is the oldest wooden church extant in Russia. It is very small: the nave is only 3 m long while the porch and altar part are simply tiny. Other relics of the past located here are two wooden houses, two windmills and traditional Russian bathhouses which stand on the shore.