

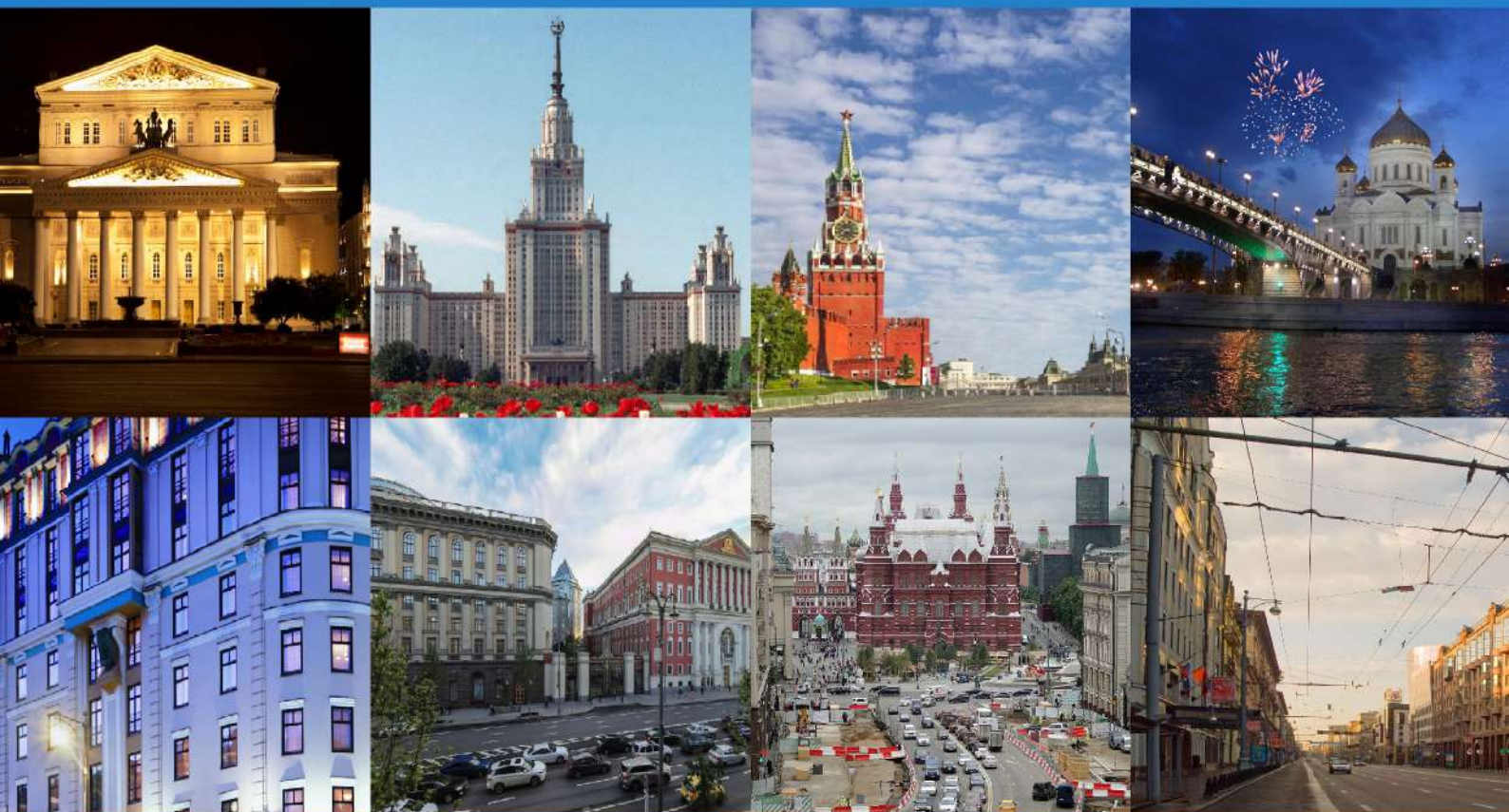


The 2017 Moscow
Nonproliferation
Conference

MOSCOW

Your personal tour guide

Sightseeing • Museums • Shopping • Dining
within walking distance to **Grand Marriott Hotel**



Hello!



My name is Nadezhda (Nadya) Maslennikova. I am the cultural attaché of the 2017 Moscow Nonproliferation Conference (The 2017 MNC). I have been fascinated with Russian history and culture since childhood, which helped me to win several all-Russian school history competitions and enter the MGIMO university, the main supplier of talent to the Russian Foreign Ministry. I am currently finishing my studies at the alma mater of outstanding Russian diplomats, and working as Research Assistant at the Center for Energy and Security Studies (CENESS). In my free time, I continue to study Moscow's rich history and culture, and I am glad to offer the delegates of the 2017 MNC this brief guide to central Moscow.

The guide incorporates the invaluable contribution of the previous generations of CENESS interns and research assistants; it contains the most relevant and up-to-date information about the Moscow sites to see in the vicinity of Marriott Grand Hotel, the official hotel of the 2017 MNC.*

Hope you will enjoy Moscow!

I would be very glad for any feedback to help me (or my successor as the cultural attaché of the next MNC) to revise, expand, and enrich this guide. Please email your comments to: nadya.maslennikova@yahoo.com.



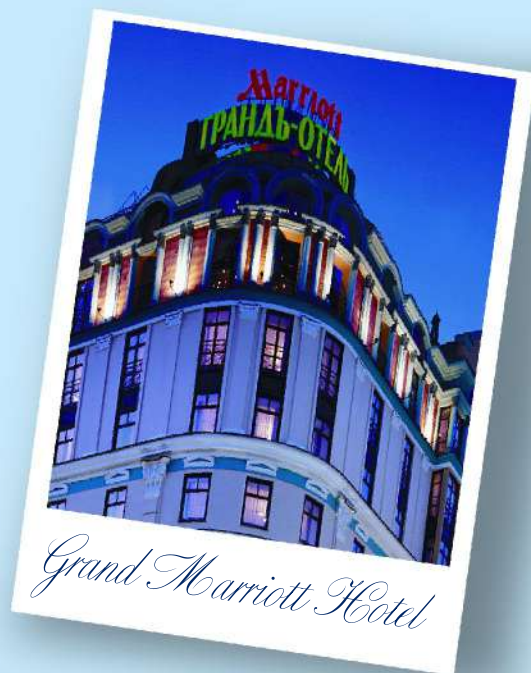
I have made sure to walk the route I am recommending to you in this guide, and to visit all the sites mentioned here. I have tried to make this brief journey interesting, informative, and enjoyable for you. The prices and opening hours are accurate as of September 2017. For your convenience, there is a table at the back of this guide with a summary of information about the shops and restaurants situated within walking distance of the hotel, as well as other useful details.

** Special thanks go to Valeriya Chekina and Elena Minaeva.*

Welcome

Let us begin! Welcome to the Russian capital Moscow! We hope you have already looked at the agenda of the 2017 Moscow Nonproliferation Conference and know how busy it is. Did you come a couple of days early? Are you staying a couple of days after the Conference? Or do you only have two hours to spare? This guide will help you choose the sites to see in the vicinity of your hotel, a restaurant to sample Russian cuisine, and a place to buy souvenirs to remember Moscow.

The address of your hotel, Marriott Grand, is **26 Tverskaya Street**.



To reach Tverskaya Street, walk out of the hotel main entrance, turn right, then left.

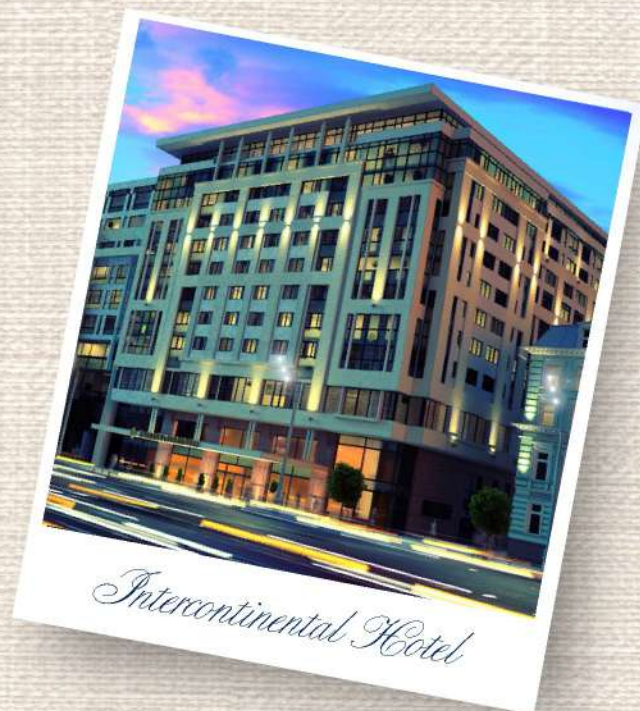
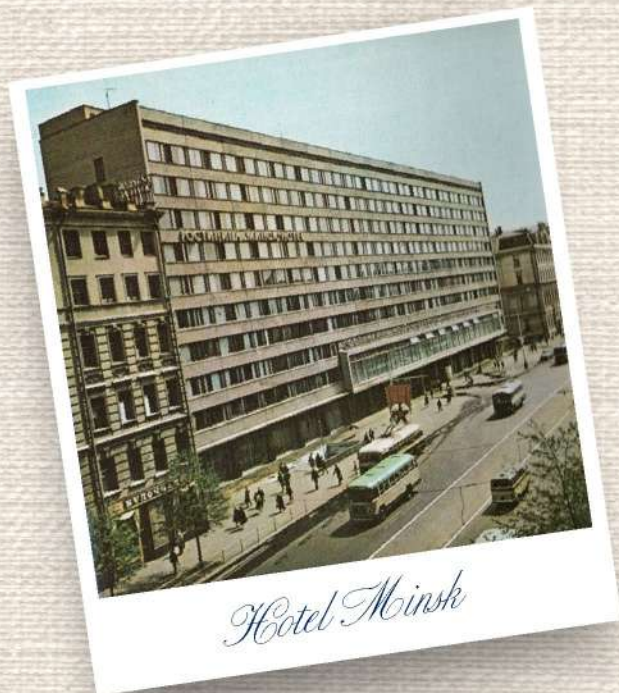
Tverskaya is one of Moscow's grandest and most famous avenues. Historically, it was the road to the city of Tver, stretching from the Iversky Gate of the Kitay-gorod Wall to the Zemlyanoy Gorod Gate. As Moscow grew, so did Tverskaya. In the Russian Empire period, it had a special ceremonial role to play: the Tzars would usually reach the Kremlin by Tverskaya when they arrived in Moscow from St Petersburg. Several triumphal gates were built here for coronation ceremonies. In the first half of the 20th century, Tverskaya was significantly broadened and rebuilt. In 1932, Tverskaya Street and the 1st Tverskaya-Yamskaya Street (into which Tverskaya turns after Triumphal Square) were renamed Gorky Street in honor of the Soviet writer Maxim Gorky. In 1990 the historical name Tverskaya was restored, and the street still retains its role as Moscow's main avenue.



Tverskaya Street

We will be going down Tverskaya Street towards the heart of Moscow, the Red Square and the Kremlin. Even house numbers are to your left, odd numbers to your right, across the road.

The building at 22 Tverskaya Street, houses Hotel Intercontinental, which opened in November 2011, replacing the old Hotel Minsk.



The building also houses a **Sberbank branch**.

Opening hours:

Mon-Fri 8:30am — 7:30pm,

Sat - 9am — 5pm,

Sun - closed

Across the road from Hotel Intercontinental is the **State Central Museum of Modern History** (Tverskaya 21).

Until 1998, it was called the Revolution Museum. The central topic of its exhibits was the history of the Russian revolutionary and liberation movement from the 17th century until the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The key events in that history include Russian peasant uprisings, the December Uprising, the movements of revolutionary democrats and Narodnaya Volya (People's Will), Russian revolutions, and the Civil War. Several famous artists have donated their works to the museum. For example, Ilya Repin gave the paintings "January 9th", "The Red Funeral", "October 17, 1905", "The Royal Gibbet", and a portrait of Alexandr Kerensky. The museum is a major historical research center that focuses on the 19th-21st century period, and holds some 1.3 million exhibits, including unique documents, rare photos, works of art, books, newspapers, autographs, personal items of Russian statesmen, personal weapons of famous Russian generals, and typical household items from the various periods.



Opening hours:

Tuesday, Thursday-Sunday: 11am — 7pm

Wednesday: 12am — 9pm

The ticket office closes 30 minutes early.

The museum is closed on Mondays.

The price of admission is 250 roubles.

The following exhibitions will be open during the 2017 Moscow Nonproliferation Conference:

1) Contemporary Russian History

Unique exhibits include items from the inauguration ceremony of the first and only Soviet president, Mikhail Gorbachev, and of the first Russian president, Boris Yeltsin; fragments of the barricades and personal items that belonged to ordinary Muscovites who defended the Moscow White House during the coup attempt in 1991. One of the unique contemporary exhibits is the pen used by Russian President Vladimir Putin on March 18, 2014 to sign the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea on the latter's accession to the Russian Federation as a new/old Russian province. The exhibition not only conveys the spirit of the time, but lets us see history being written right before our eyes. After inspecting the exhibits, you can take an interactive quiz to test your knowledge of Russian history.

2) Temporary exhibition Vladimir Lenin's Flat in the Kremlin

To mark the 100th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, the Presnya Museums and Exhibitions Department and the Gorky Leninskiye museum present restoration of Vladimir Lenin's Flat in the Kremlin.

The exhibition includes three recreated interiors:

- ♦ *Meeting chamber of the Sovnarkom (The Council of People's Commissars was a government institution formed shortly after the October Revolution in 1917).*
- ♦ *Vladimir Lenin's room;*
- ♦ *Maria Ulyanova's (Lenin mother's) room.*

Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Union, had an office and a flat at the Senate Palace in 1918-1922. The palace is a magnificent building designed by Matvey Kazakov and erected in the Moscow Kremlin in 1776-1787. The palace was commissioned by Empress Catherine the Great; it is a magnificent example of the Classicist architecture of that period. During the Soviet period, Vladimir Lenin had his main office in the palace; it later hosted the Government of the Soviet Union. At present, the Senate Palace is the working residence of the Russian President.

After Lenin's death, his office in the Kremlin was mothballed. It opened much later in 1955 to become the museum Vladimir Lenin's Office and Flat in the Kremlin. The museum was situated next to the offices of the Soviet Government, and had more than 40,000 individual exhibits. It was one of the most popular Lenin museums in the Soviet Union.

In 1994, in accordance with a resolution by the Russian Cabinet, and in view of the renovation of the Senate Palace (which was chosen to host the residence of the Russian President), the museum's collection was transferred to the Gorki Leninskiye museum.

Moving on along the same side of the street (even house numbers), you will see the building that used to host the main office of the **Izvestiya** newspaper (3 Pushkin Square). It was built in 1927 and is a good example of constructivist architecture. Izvestiya was one of the main national papers in the Soviet Union, along with Pravda. These days, it has ceded that role to Rossiyskaya Gazeta, Kommersant, and Vedomosti. You will see the building from the side; to see the façade, turn left.



Leaving the former Izvestiya building behind, we reach **Pushkin Square**. Turn left and take an underground crossing to avoid busy traffic on the intersection of Tverskaya Street and Pushkin Square. Take the stairs down, walk straight ahead, at the last exit turn left and then take the stairs up to your right.

Once you're up at street level, turn around and face **Pushkin Square**. To your left (if you're facing the square) is **Tverskoy Boulevard**. To your right is **Strastnoy Boulevard**, named after the former Strastnoy Convent.

At the center of the square is a **statue** of the great Russian poet **Aleksandr Pushkin**. This is where Strastnoy Convent used to stand up until 1919; the square itself was also called Strastnaya. Pushkin Square was on the other side of the road, at the site of the modern **Novopushkinsky Garden**. The statue was erected in 1880, on the opposite side of the street, on Tverskoy Boulevard. Pushkin is holding his hat in his hand, and his head is bowed slightly —that is probably because the statue used to face the domes of the convent, which are now long gone.



The statue of Aleksandr Pushkin



Strastnoy Convent

Our next stop is **14 Tverskaya Street**.

The building was built in the late 18th century and remodeled in 1898-1901. It was then bought by Grigoriy Yeliseev, a very rich merchant and the honorary Danish consul in St Petersburg. In 1901 he opened a luxury department store here, which soon became known as the **Yeliseevsky Store**. The expensive goods on display astounded the imagination of even the most discerning Muscovites. The current owners extensively refurbished the store in 2003 to restore its former splendid looks. Some of the locals do their daily shopping here, while many others simply come to admire the neo-Baroque interiors.



The Eliseevsky Store

The store sells caviar, vodka, honey, fruit preserves and pickled gherkins. You can also try the traditional Soviet sodas/pops —Dushes, Tarkhun, Baikal, and Buratino – which many Russians still buy to stir up childhood memories. The store also has a separate section for souvenirs, but the prices are well above average.



8 Tverskaya Street houses **the Moskva bookshop**, one of the most popular in the city. Here you can buy a Moscow city guide, as well as beautifully illustrated books about arts and the capital's architecture, in English and other languages. Moskva also stocks sundry souvenirs.

The opening hours are 9am – 11pm, every day. You can drop in during our walk of afterwards to buy something to read before going to bed. 😊

Walking further on we reach **Tverskaya Square**. At its center is the **statue of Grand Prince Yuri Dolgoruki ("Yuri Longhands")**, the founder of Moscow.



Tverskaya Square used to be called as Skobelevskaya Square (1912-1918, named after one of the most distinguished generals of the Russian-Turkish War 1877-1878 Dmitry Skobelev). During the Soviet era this place referred to as Sovetskaya ("Soviet") Square (1918-1993). In 1993, its historical name was restored, that is Tverskaya, just as it used to be called until 1912.

Yuri Dolgoruki began the transformation of several villages into a town on the banks of Moskva River; for a long time, that town was known as Kuchkov. Legend says that Moscow was built on seven hills separated by numerous small rivers and ravines.



The statue initially stood elsewhere in Moscow. Tverskaya Square was extensively remodeled on several occasions; different statues came and went, in accordance with the prevailing ideology of the time. Among them was a statue of Mikhail Skobelev, a hero of the 1877-1878 Russian-Turkish war, a three-sided obelisk with the text of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic Constitution, and a statue known as **Soviet Liberty**.



Soviet Liberty

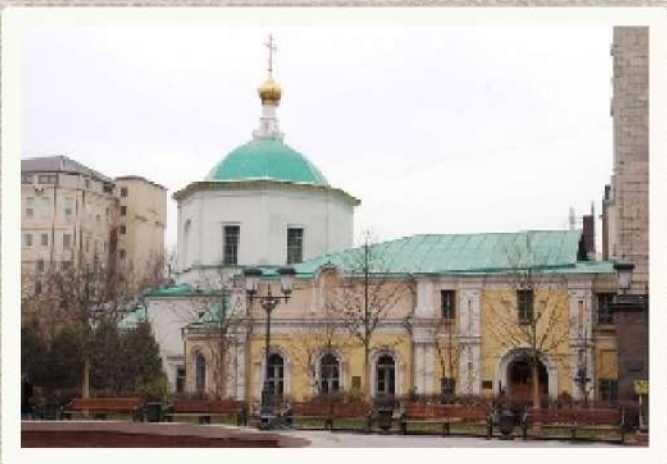
Opposite the Yuri Dolgoruki statue, on the other side of the street, is the building that houses the Moscow mayor's office (13 Tverskaya Street). This is another magnificent example of the Moscow architecture. Designed in the Russian classicism style by Matvey Kazakov and built in 1783, it used to be the palace of the Moscow Governor-General. In 1939 this historical building was moved 13.6 meters (about 44 feet 7 inches) to broaden the street. After the renovation of Gorky Street, as Tverskaya was known at the time, another two floors were added to the building in 1944-1946 to bring it into harmony with the tall blocks being built all around it; its façade was also reconstructed. The building thereby preserved its classical style and dominant aspect on that stretch of the street.



Mayor's palace before the addition of two floors



Mayor's palace today



To the right of Tverskaya Square, in Stolesnikov Alley, is the **Church of the Holy Unmercenaries and Wonderworkers Cosmas and Damian**.

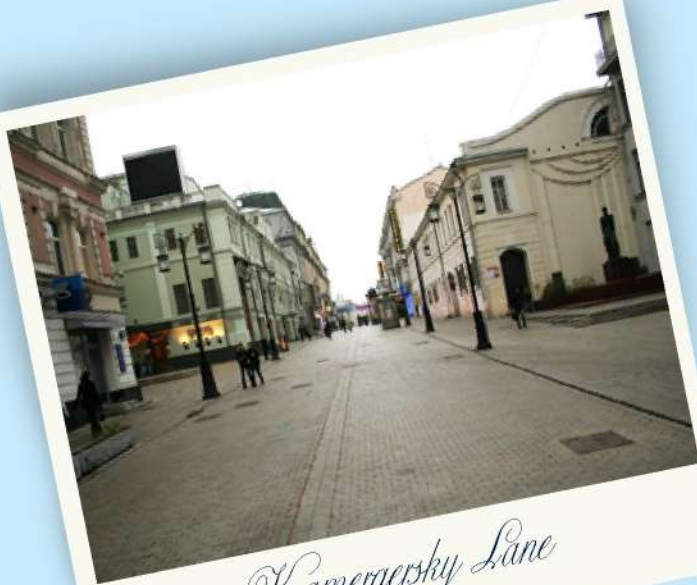
The first mention of that church is contained in the Sophia Chronicles of 1368. Initially, this was a wooden building, but in the 17th century it was replaced by a stone edifice built in the baroque style with some elements of classicism.

Its interior has original fragments that date back to the 18th and 19th centuries. The admission is free, but please remember that this is a place of worship, with all the rules of decorum expected in an Orthodox church. This means, among other things, that women are expected to cover their head.

Cosmas and Damian (known as Kuzma and Demyan in the Russian tradition) were brothers, unmercenaries, healers and miracle workers. The unmercenaries were famous for their unselfishness, nonpossession, contempt for the worldly riches and generosity in the name of the Christian faith.



Moving further down Tverskaya Street, we reach **Kamergersky Lane** (or Kamergerskiy Pereulok). Throughout history, the lane had several names, until the end of the 19th century, when it required its modern name of Kamergersky. It was named after the officials who used to live here, and who had the court title of chamberlain ("Kamerger"). In 1923, in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Moscow Art Academic Theater located here, the lane was renamed the Art Theater Passage. In 1992, its historical name was restored.



Kamergersky Lane

The place has a rich cultural background. It is a pleasant pedestrian street much loved by many Muscovites. This is where you'll find many small cafes and restaurants to meet with some old (and maybe new) friends for a cup of coffee.

One of them is **Shokoladnitsa** (*Chocolate House*, 7/5 Kamergerskiy Lane, 8am—12am Sun-Thu, open 24 hours on Fridays and Saturdays).

Another place of interest (3 Kamergersky Lane) is the **Moscow Chekhov Art Theatre**.

It began as the Moscow Arts and Drama Theater, founded in 1898 by the famous Russian and Soviet artists Konstantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko. Its very first name was the Public Art Theater; in 1901 it was renamed the Moscow Art Theater, in 1919 the Moscow Art Academic Theater, and in 1932 the Moscow Gorky Art Academic Theater (MKhAT).

In 1987 the theater split into two: the Moscow Gorky Art Academic Theater (now it is the Moscow Art Academic Theater named after Maxim Gorky) and the Moscow Chekhov Art Academic Theater (now it is the Moscow Art Theater named after Anton Chekhov). The building in Kamergersky Lane belongs to the latter.



The Moscow Art Theater

Where we go from here depends on how much time you have.

OPTION 1 (Long): For those who have another half an hour on top of our original two-hour itinerary: turn left at the corner of **4 Tverskaya Street** to see the **Russian State Duma** building. *For those, who have the originally scheduled 2 hours I offer a shorter route, for more information go to **page 14**.*

The Duma is the lower chamber of the Russian Federal Assembly (Parliament). The Duma and the upper chamber (the Federation Council) constitute the supreme Russian legislative body; its legal status is defined in Chapter 5 of the Russian Constitution. The Duma is elected by direct secret vote for a five-year term. The next Duma election will be held in 2021.

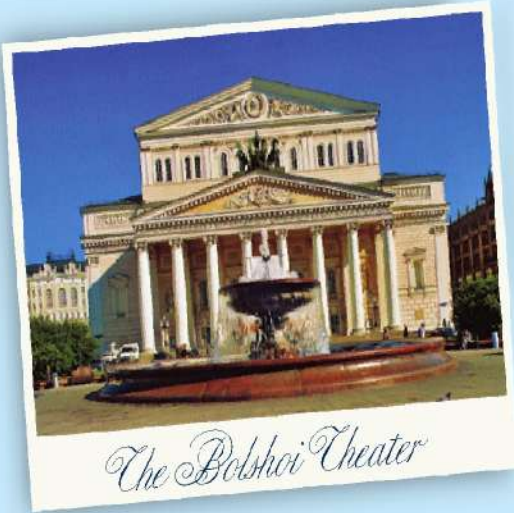
The Duma occupies the former building of the Soviet State Planning Committee (1 Okhotny Ryad Street). The building was finished in 1935, and until 1937 it housed the Labor and Defense Council. In this year's Guide to Moscow, it is called the Soviet Sovnarkom House. It was later used by the Soviet Council of Ministers, before being taken over by the State Planning Committee. The Duma moved in to this building in 1994.



The State Duma

Moving on in the same direction, on the left-hand side of the street, you'll see the **Bolshoi Theater**, and to the right of it the Maly Theater. The former is a music theater, while the latter is principally associated with the production of plays. In front of the Bolshoi Theater is Teatralnaya Square.

Bolshoi (full name: State Academic Bolshoi Theater of Russia, or GABT), is one of Russia's largest theaters, and one of the most famous on the international opera and ballet scene. The construction of the Bolshoi began in 1776 on orders by Empress Catherine II. The first three buildings that stood in this place had all burnt down. The current building was finished in 1856. Over the years, it has staged more than 800 productions, including *La Traviata*, *Il Trovatore* and *Rigoletto* by Giuseppe Verdi, *The Flying Dutchman* by Wagner, and many others. It hosted the world-famous premiers of the *Voyevoda* by Tchaikovsky and *Aleko* by Rachmaninoff, which later became legends.



The theater's fame peaked in the late 19th and early 20th century, when it was considered the highest degree of recognition among artists to perform there.

After the end of the 2017 Moscow Nonproliferation Conference, you can enjoy the Le Corsaire ballet at the Bolshoi Theater on October 21 at 7pm.

For more information, please visit <http://www.bolshoi.ru/en/performances/198/>. To book your ticket (7,500 RUB+), click the following link: <http://tickets.bolshoi.ru/en/performance/11978/>.

To the right of Bolshoi is the **TsUM Department Store**.

This building was designed from the ground up as a department store. It represents the European gothic style, with elements of modernism. TsUM is now one of the most fashionable and expensive places to do your shopping in Moscow.



From TsUM, you can return to the main route by taking an underground crossing to the other side of the street. On your left you'll see **Hotel Metropol**, which hosted the first Moscow International Nonproliferation Conferences in the early 2000s. In 2010 the venue of the event, held once every 30 months, was moved to Marriott Grand Hotel, and the event itself was renamed the Moscow Nonproliferation Conference.



Built in the Art Nouveau style, the hotel opened in 1901. Back at the time, this was the only hotel in Moscow to boast hot running water, refrigerators, lifts, and telephones.

To the right is a **shopping arcade and the Four Seasons hotel**, where Hotel Moscow used to be.

Moving on down the street, you reach Revolution Square (and the eponymous metro station). Turn right, then walk straight ahead; you will see the **Museum of the 1812 Patriotic War** to your left.



The 1812 Patriotic War was fought in Russia against the invading Napoleonic forces. The museum opened in 2012. It has more than 2,000 exhibits, including rare paintings, maps, documents, weapons, uniforms, soldiers' belongings, arts and crafts items, coins, and books on the Patriotic War and other Napoleonic Wars.

The Museum of the 1812 Patriotic War

Opening hours

Sun-Thu 10am – 6pm

Fri-Sat 10am – 9pm

Tue – closed

The ticket office closes one hour early. The price of admission is 400 roubles.

OPTION 2 (Short): For those who only have the originally scheduled 2 hours.

Take the underground crossing near 4 Tverskaya Street (downstairs, then right, then straight ahead, then up the stairs). You have now reached **Manezhnaya Square**. The dome at the center of the square is the World Clock. You can see it more clearly from the Okhotny Ryad underground shopping mall under the square.



Manezhnaya Square

A recent addition installed in 2015 is the 2018 FIFA World Cup countdown clock.

The clock was launched exactly 1,000 days ahead of the event, which will be hosted by Russia from June 14 until July 15, 2018.



A WALK IN AND AROUND THE RED SQUARE

The statue in Manezhnaya Square is the **Soviet Marshal Georgy Zhukov**, who played a huge role in defeating Nazis in the Great Patriotic War.



The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was fought by the Soviet Union against Nazi Germany and its allies as part of World War II.

Behind the statue is the **State Museum of History**.

The State Museum of History has numerous and unique exhibits dating from the ancient period to modern days.

Opening hours:

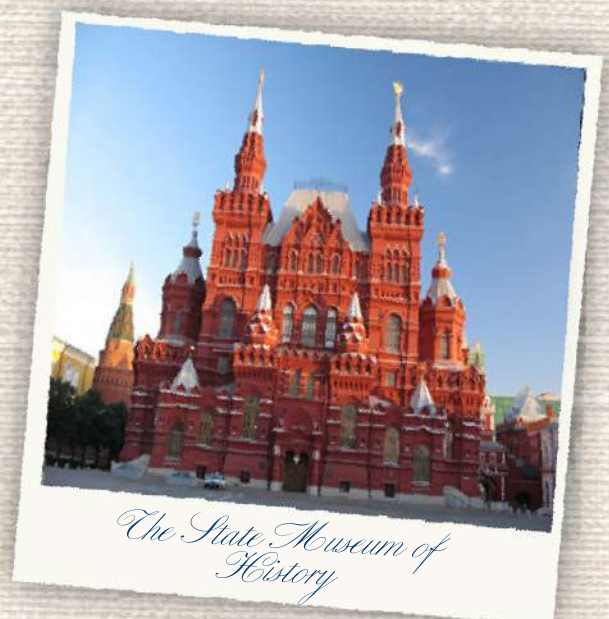
Sun, Mon, Wed, Thu: 10am – 6pm

Fri-Sat: 10am – 9pm

Tue: closed

The ticket office closes 1 hour early.

The price of admission is 400 roubles.



Between the Museum of the 1812 Patriotic War and the State Museum of History you'll see the **Zero Kilometer** mark, from which all the road distances are counted.

There is an old belief that all the wishes made at this place come true. The ritual is to stand on the mark with your back turned to the Voskresensky Gate, close your eyes, make a wish, and toss a coin over your left shoulder.



Voskresensky Gate. This gate was built in 1535 in the eponymous street. In 1931 the gate was demolished to enable car traffic. In 1994-1995 the gate was reconstructed, and the street once again became pedestrian.

Walking through the gate, you enter the **Red Square**.



The square had several different names over the years. It was once known as Pozhar (Fire – because the street vendors' booths that once occupied it would often burn down), and Bolshaya Square (Great Square) during the rule of Ivan the Terrible. The name Red (the word also means “beautiful” in old Russian) appeared in the 16th century. The Red Square is the central square of the city.

It brings together the seat of the Russian *presidency* (the Kremlin), *centuries of Russian history* (the State Museum of History, the Mausoleum, and the Necropolis), *religion* (the St Basil's Cathedral and the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan), *trade* (the GUM shopping center), and *arts* (all the historical buildings).

Every year on May 9, the square hosts a military parade to commemorate victory in the Great Patriotic War, attended by war veterans and replete with an orchestra and military hardware, including aircraft. One of the main buildings lining the Red Square is the Spasskaya Tower, with Russia's main clock. The square itself is paved with stone and open only to pedestrian traffic; cars were banned in 1974. Also, the airspace over the square and its surroundings is closed to air traffic for security reasons and to protect the listed buildings that line the square. Finally, there is an unofficial ban on bicycles. In winter, the part of the square in front of the GUM shopping center becomes a skating rink.

To your left is the **Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan**.

The first mention of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan on Nikopolskaya Street is contained in chronicles dating back to 1625. It was originally a wooden church built by Duke Dmitry Pozharsky. After a fire destroyed the original building in 1634, a stone church was built in its place.



Despite its small size, this is one of the most important churches in Moscow. Its provost has always been one of the most senior figures in the Russian clergy. In 1936, the Soviet government ordered its demolition as part of the renovation of a large area around Manezhnaya Square. Kazansky Cathedral was one of the first churches to be rebuilt in its original form after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The restoration project began in 1990 and was completed in 1993; it was initiated by the Moscow City branch of the All-Russian Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage.

The building next to it is the GUM **State Department Store**.

GUM (known as the Upper Shopping Arcade until 1921) — is the largest shopping center in central Moscow. It occupies an entire block in the Kitay-gorod historical area; the bit you can see from the Red Square is the main facade. The building itself is an example of pseudo-Russian architecture, and has major historical significance. At present, GUM is not actually state-owned, and the word “State” in its name was retained for historical reasons. GUM is also sometimes referred to by its old name, the Upper Shopping Arcade.



The GUM State Department Store

To your right is the entrance to the Museum of History. Next to it are the **Necropolis** and the **Mausoleum**.



The Necropolis, situated by the Kremlin Wall, is a memorial cemetery on the Red Square (and in the wall itself, which contains some of the caskets). This is where some of the top Soviet officials, military, and scientists are buried, including Joseph Stalin, Georgy Zhukov, Igor Kurchatov, Sergey Korolev, and many others.



The Lenin Mausoleum is where the body of Vladimir Lenin is displayed near the Kremlin Wall on the Red Square. It was known as the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum in 1953-1961.

Opening hours:

Tue-Thu, Sat, and Sun — 10am — 1pm

The admission is free, but keep in mind that using camera inside the building is not allowed.

IT IS INTERESTING!

In a public opinion survey held in 2017 by the pollster VTsIOM on whether Lenin's body now displayed in the Mausoleum should be buried, 63% said yes; 32% opined that it should be done immediately, and 31% said this can wait as long as there are many people still alive who oppose it.

Right in front of you is the **Minin and Pozharsky Statue and St. Basil's Cathedral.**

During the Russian-Polish War, Polish and Lithuanian troops occupied the Moscow Kremlin for two years between 1610 and 1612. Kuzma Minin and Dmitry Pozharsky led the Second People's Resistance during the Polish invasion, which ended in Poland's defeat in 1612.

The St. Basil's Cathedral, officially known as the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat, is a famous example of Russian architecture.

It was built in 1555-1561 on orders by Ivan the Terrible to celebrate the conquest of Kazan and the victory over the Kazan Khanate, which was won in 1552 on October 15, when Orthodox Christians celebrate the Protection of the Blessed Virgin Day. There are several legends about the people who built the cathedral. One claims they were famous artisans from the city of Pskov. Another insists that Ivan the Terrible ordered to have those artisans blinded so that they could never build another such cathedral.

Until the 17th century the cathedral was known as The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity; the name was inherited from the old wooden church that stood in its place. It was also sometimes referred to as the Jerusalem Cathedral because of the traditional re-enactment of Jesus' entry to Jerusalem by the Orthodox Patriarch, in which the cathedral served as the destination of the ceremonial procession.



Near Manezhnaya Square is the **Aleksandrovsky Gardens.**

Aleksandrovsky Gardens is a park in central Moscow, near the Red Square and Manezhnaya Square. The sites to see here include the Unknown Soldier's Grave, the Memorial of the Hero Cities, the Grotto (a 1812 war memorial), an Obelisk built to mark the 300th anniversary of the House of Romanov, a statue of Patriarch Hermogenes, and several others. There is a map of the park in English near the state of the patriarch.



If you'd like to sample the life of an ordinary Muscovite, you can dive into the **Moscow Metro** (the subway) on your way back to the hotel. From Bolshoi Theatre, the nearest station is **Teatralnaya**, and from the Russian Duma building – Okhotny Ryad. The Ploshchad Revolutsii, Teatralnaya and **Okhotny Ryad** stations serve different lines but lie within a short walking distance from each other and are connected by underground passages. The Metro is crowded most of the time. Its stations are believed to be the most architecturally impressive in the world, but as you admire the underground halls, beware of pickpockets, especially during the 9am - 6 pm rush hours. Some English-language signs began to appear in the Metro in recent years, but most of the information and announcements are still in Russian.

One of the stations especially worth seeing is **Ploshchad Revolutsii** (Revolution Square), which opened in 1938. The station is lined with 76 bronze statues depicting Soviet people: a revolutionary factory worker, a woman parachute jumper, a border guard with his dog, a mother and child, a student, and so on. Muscovites have developed a curious system of superstitions centered on these statues. For example:



*Border guard with
a dog*

Students believe that to improve one's chances during the exams, one must rub the muzzle of the bronze border guard's dog. As a result, the muzzle has been polished to a sheen by all the rubs.



*Revolutionary sailor
with a pistol*

Touch the sailor's pistol if you want a financially successful day.



*Signal sailor from the
Marat battleship*

Some believe that if you rub the sailor's signal flags, your dream will come true. Others simply touch the flags for luck. This belief probably stems from the maritime flag-hoisting tradition: in the fleet, the hoisting ceremony sets the tone for the rest of the day.

To return to your hotel, take the underground passage from Ploshchad Revolutsii station (Blue line) to Teatralnaya station (Green Line) and take the train to Mayakovskaya station (2nd stop from Teatralnaya). Mayakovskaya station is named after the Soviet poet Vladimir Mayakovsky. When you arrive at the station, look up at the ceiling. It boasts enormous chandeliers with mosaics depicting Soviet scenery.

A ticket for a single ride in the Moscow Metro costs **55 roubles**. If you expect to take more than one or two rides during your stay, it would be best to buy the Troika card.



Troika is an electronic wallet which you can top up with any amount in roubles and then use it to pay for your rides on any public transport. The deposit value of the card is 50 roubles. When you leave Moscow, you can return the card to the metro ticket office and redeem the 50 roubles. If you pay by Troika, a single ride on public transport – including metro - will set you back **35 roubles**, less than the 65 roubles for a regular ticket.

Most of the stations open at 5.45am and close at **1.00am**. At 01.00am exactly all the entry escalators stop and the underground passages between the adjacent stations close, although passengers already in the metro are allowed more time to exit the stations.

If you get lost, use the navigator on your smartphone. Apart from the ubiquitous Google Maps, we recommend the 2GIS app, which is available for Android and iOS.



Having stepped off the train at Mayakovskaya station, follow the signs to your left – **Tchaikovsky Concert Hall**.

You will emerge from the metro at Triumpfalnaya Square, where you will see the statue of **Vladimir Mayakovsky**, a famous 20th century futurist poet.

Turn right and walk up **Tverskaya Street**. You will need to cross the street to reach your hotel. Please use the underground crosswalk.

If you have chosen to walk back to your hotel from Manezhnaya Square rather than use the Metro, cross to the other side of **Tverskaya Street**, the one with the odd house numbers. The building at **1 Tverskaya Street** (which also has a second street address, 15/1 Mokhovaya Street, Building 1) is the **Hotel National**, which has been here for more than a century.

Next to the Hotel National, at **3 Tverskaya Street**, is another hotel, **The Ritz-Carlton**, which has replaced the Hotel Intourist



The Hotel Ritz-Carlton



The Hotel Intourist



Another notable building at **7 Tverskaya Street** is the **Central Telegraph**, built in 1925.



The Central Telegraph

The building housed the first studios of the Soviet radio. This is where the Soviet radio announcer Yuri Levitan, the iconic voice of the Great Patriotic War, was speaking when he told the Muscovites that their country had been attacked by Nazis.

The listed building at 13 Tverskaya Street is the already mentioned seat of the **mayor of Moscow**. It was erected in 1782, and for a long time it was used as the residence of the Moscow governors-general. After the October 1917 Bolshevik revolution it became the seat of the Moscow City Soviet (Council), the supreme governing body of Moscow in 1917-1993 and the predecessor of the **Moscow City Duma**.

After you pass by the building at **17 Tverskaya Street**, you will see **Tverskoy Boulevard** to your left. Walking along the boulevard, you will see several bakeries and cafes on the left-hand side, including Armenia, Pushkin, and Bublik. You can drop in for a cup of hot tea or have a full meal.

As you walk past Novopushkin Gardens (immediately after Tverskoy Boulevard), you will see a McDonald's. It was the first to open on January 31, 1990 in what was still the Soviet Union. More than 5,000 eager Muscovites had gathered outside for the opening ceremony. On its first day the restaurant served 30,000 customers, and 40,000 on one of the following days - an absolute record for McDonald's, which has never been broken since then.

For a brief period in 1990 this first Russian McDonald's restaurant became one of the city's main attractions, along with the Lenin Mausoleum and the Red Square; queues outside it were several kilometers long on some days. These days, the company has 600 outlets all over Russia.

Interestingly, shortly after its Russian launch, McDonald's became a late-night refuge for hard-working Russian and U.S. diplomats involved in nonproliferation and arms control talks. Some of those diplomats, incidentally, are attending this year's conference in their new academic capacity. But the Moscow dining scene has changed beyond recognition since then; the city never sleeps these days, and there is no shortage of cafes and restaurants that stay open round the clock. Some of them are mentioned at the bottom of this Guide.



McDonald's

Your hotel, **the Marriott Grand**, is now just a few yards away at **26 Tverskaya Street**, on the other side of the street. Please take the underground crosswalk.

Moscow has seen almost non-stop and very extensive renovation programs in recent years. As part of the My Street program in 2017, renovation and improvement works are scheduled for 80 streets, squares, alleys, embankments and major motorways. Some 49 new park zones will be built, and architectural illumination installed for 200 buildings.

Improvements on Tverskaya Street include:

1. *New trees.* The city is restoring the linden tree alleys cut down in the 1990s.
2. *Unique decorative pavements.* Dark and light granite pavement stones will divide the sidewalks into two zones: pedestrian and the buffer zone, which will separate pedestrians from the road traffic.
3. *Comfortable bus shelters.* The new shelters will be equipped with comfy wooden seats, electronic timetable displays, free WiFi, and USB outlets for charging mobile phones.
4. *Safe pedestrian crosswalks.* For the convenience of wheelchair users, the crossings will be flush with the pavement level.

Useful information

Currency exchange in Moscow

Most of the shops and restaurants take credit cards – but if you need cash, there is a **Sberbank branch** nearby at 22 Tverskaya Street.

Opening hours:

Mon-Fri 8:30am — 7:30pm,

Sat -9am — 5pm,

Sun - closed

The best place to exchange currency is a bank branch; the exchange desks at the airports offer a very unfavorable rate. You can also use the ATM machine at the hotel lobby as well as in the bank.

Useful phone numbers:

Marriott Grand Hotel: +7 (495) 937-0000

2017 MNC Director: Dmitry Konukhov

Cell: +7 (495) 227-0829

Email: konukhov@ceness-russia.org

Cultural attaché: Nadezhda (Nadya) Maslennikova

Cell: +7 (906) 051-6657

Email: nadya.maslennikova@yahoo.com

Shops, restaurants, cafes, and souvenir stalls near Marriot Grand Hotel

Address	Name	Details	Opening hours
Supermarkets and pharmacies			
27 Tverskaya Street, Building 2	Perekrestok Express grocery store	Groceries	8am – 12am
19A Tverskaya Street	Perekrestok Express grocery store	Groceries	8am – 12am
6 Tverskaya Street, Building 1	Perekrestok Express grocery store	Groceries	8am – 11pm
25/9 Tverskaya Street, Building 2	36.6 Pharmacy	Medicines	24 hours
30/2 Tverskaya Street	Samson-Pharma pharmacy	Medicines	24 hours

Cafes and bakeries

24 Tverskaya Street	Starbucks	Hot and cold beverages, desserts, sandwiches and salads	7.30am – 11pm
2 Okhotny Ryad			Mon-Fri: 8am – 11pm Sat-Sun: 9am – 11pm
17 Tverskaya Street	Coffee House	Hot and cold beverages, desserts, pancakes, soups, salads and pasta	24 hours
19 Tverskaya Street			8am – 8pm
3/2 Red Square, GUM			10am – 10pm
1 Manezhnaya Square, Building 2			10am – 11pm
1 Manezhnaya Square, Building 2	Shokoladnitsa	Hot and cold beverages, desserts, pancakes, soups, salads, pasta and sandwiches	10am – 10pm
7 Tverskaya Street			Mon-Fri: 8am – 11pm Sat-Sun: 10am – 11pm
19A Tverskaya Street			Mon-Fri: 7am – 11pm Sat-Sun: 8am – 11pm
27 Tverskaya Street			24 hours
17 Tverskaya Street, Building 1	Armenia	Hot and cold beverages, desserts	9am – 11pm
26a Tverskoy Boulevard (turn left after 17 Tverskaya Street)	Pushkin https://cafe-pushkin.ru/en/contact-details/	Hot and cold beverages, desserts, menu from the Pushkin restaurant	24 hours
24 Tverskoy Boulevard (turn left after 17 Tverskaya Street)	Bublik	Hot and cold beverages, desserts, pastries, sandwiches, soups, salads, main course dishes.	Mon-Thu: 8am – 12am Fri-Sat: 8am – 2am Sun: 8am – 12am
22A Tverskaya Street (Intercontinental building)	Coffee Mania https://coffeemaniamania.ru/en	Hot and cold beverages, desserts, pastries, pancakes, soups, salads, pasta and sandwiches	8am – 12am
5/7 Kamergersky Lane	Upside Down Cake http://upsidedowncake.ru/en	Hot and cold beverages, desserts, pastries, pancakes, soups, salads, pasta and sandwiches, breakfast served 24 hours	Mon-Fri: 9am – 11pm Sat-Sun: 10am – 11pm

Restaurants			
20/1 Tverskaya Street	JonJoli http://ch1ef.ru/eng/restaurant/jonjoli-en	Georgian cuisine. Average bill \$30-40	Mon-Thu: 11am – 12am Fri: 11am – 2am Sat: 12pm – 2am Sun: 12pm – 12am
2 Pushkin Square, 4 Kamergersky Alley, Building 1	Chaijona No1 https://chaihona.ru/en/restaurants	Uzbek cuisine. Average bill \$40	10.30am – 6am
2 Okhotny Ryad	Goodman	Steak-house. Average bill \$80-100	10am – 12am
5 Teatralnaya Square, Building 1	Staraya Bashnya	Russian cuisine. Average bill \$60-70	12pm – 12am
5/1 Teatralnaya Square	Godunov http://www.godunov.net/en/	Russian cuisine. Average bill \$80-90	12pm – 12am
3 Red Square, GUM, 3 rd floor, Line 3	Canteen No 57	Russian cuisine. Self-serve restaurant. Average bill \$10-15	10am – 10pm
6 Stolesnikov Alley, Building 1 (near the Yuri Dolgoruki statue)	Jean Jacques http://jeanjacques.com/	French cuisine. Average bill \$20-30	24 hours
7/5 Bolshaya Dmitrovka, building 2	Tehnikum http://tehnikumbistro.ru/en/	Gastropub. Average bill \$20-30	9am – 12am
12/1 Bolshaya Dmitrovka, Building 1	Voronezh	Specializes in meat dishes, large menu from steaks to burgers. Average bill \$30-40	Mon-Thu, Sun: 12pm – 12am, Fri-Sat: 12pm – 2am
9 Bolshaya Dmitrovka, Building 1	Krasnodar	Specializes in meat dishes, traditional Russian cuisine. Average bill \$30-40	Mon-Thu, Sun: 12pm – 12am Fri-Sat: 12pm till last customer

Souvenirs			
14 Tverskaya Street	Yeliseevsky Store http://www.eliseevskiy.ru/home.htm	Fridge magnets, souvenir dishes, bomber and Budennovka hats, Matryoshka dolls, etc.	24 hours
8 Tverskaya Street	Moskva bookshop		9am – 11pm
Booths off the Red Square			
Souvenirs shops in the museums.	1812 Patriotic War Museum, State Museum of History		Museum opening hours
3 Red Square	GUM		10am – 10pm



HAVE A GOOD TIME
IN MOSCOW!