

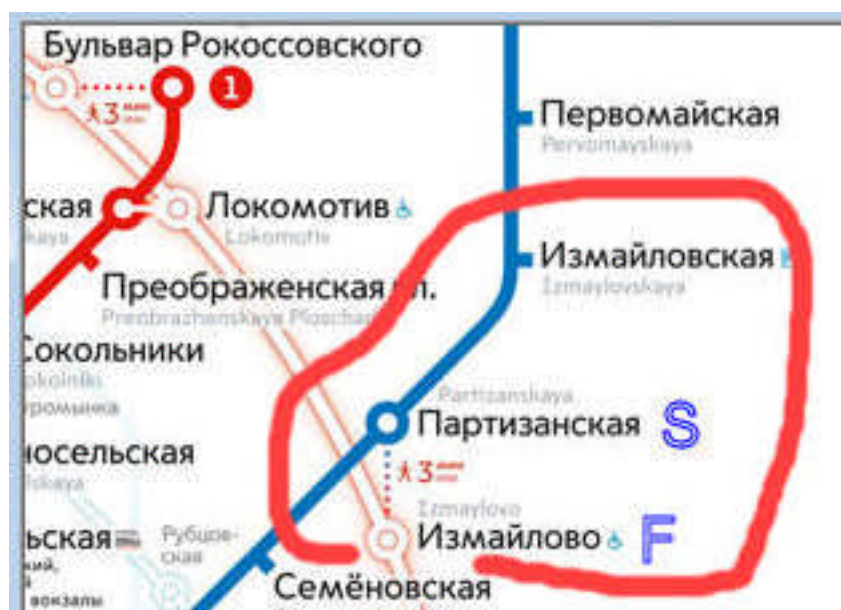
## 2018-08-28 - Izmaylovo - Измайлово - 12 km

The history of the village of Izmaylovo goes back to 1389. Since the days of [Ivan the Terrible](#) it was an estate of [boyars](#) in the Romanov family. In 1654, it was inherited by [Alexis of Russia](#), who built an [château](#) on an [artificial island](#) around 1664—1690. At about the same time, in 1671—1679, a medieval church was rebuilt into *Church of [Intercession](#) of the Most Holy [Theotokos](#)*. The château was later expanded by architects [Konstantin Thon](#) and [Mikhail Bykovsky](#) into [Izmaylovo Estate](#). It survived the [fire of 1812](#), and is now an outdoor tourist destination.

[Peter the Great](#) grew up in Izmaylovo and had been known for sailing a [small boat](#) which he discovered in the storage of his great grandfather [Nikita Romanov](#). This boat is now in [Central Naval Museum](#) in [St. Petersburg](#), and is credited as the "grandfather of the [Russian Navy](#)".

According to the Russian population audit of 1800, the population of Izmaylovo was 121 homesteads comprising 753 people. The village continued to grow slowly until the [October Revolution](#), when the buildings were confiscated and given to laborers. In 1924, a part of Izmaylovo became known as Bauman township, named after the Russian [revolutionary](#) [Nikolay Bauman](#). Other objects named after him are the [Baumanskaya metro station](#) and [Bauman University](#), both are located outside of Izmaylovo.

In 1935, Izmaylovo became a part of Moscow.





## Izmailovsky Park

For many centuries Izmailovsky Park has been a favourite relaxation spot for Muscovites.

Mention of the village of Izmailovo can be found in records dating as far back as the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when it would have stood at the edge of a dense forest stretching east for many miles. It probably took its name from the boyar Izmailov family, who owned the village at the time.

In the early 1600s, Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich decided to build a model economy at Izmailovo, and more than 700 peasant families were moved there in the course of just one summer. Parks and gardens were laid out, and exotic crops such as melons, watermelons, cotton and grapes were even grown in the orangeries. Rare animals and birds were kept in a menagerie.



Roughly 20 ponds were dug out along the courses of the Izmailovka and Pekhorka Rivers, which flow through the park. Watermills were built on the dams and fish were farmed in the ponds. In the 1660s, an artificial island, Silver Island, was created as the home of the Royal household.

Aleksei's grandson, Peter the Great, spent much of his childhood at Izmailovo, and first learnt to sail here. Thus began a life-long passion that would lead to the birth of Russia as a formidable maritime power and, in part, to the founding of St Petersburg.

Much of Izmailovsky Park has retained its original beauty. Apart from the glorious birch woods, the main attraction of the park is the beautiful Pokhrovskiy Cathedral on Silver Island, which was completed in 1679. Although badly damaged during Napoleon's 1812 invasion, the cathedral was restored by the great Moscow architect Konstantin Ton in 1840. He also supervised the construction of the buildings which now surround the cathedral, originally designed as a military hospital. Two more buildings from the original estate, the Ceremonial Gate and the Bridge Tower, lie in front of and behind the cathedral respectively.

A visit to the park can also be combined with some souvenir shopping at the Izmailovo Market.

**Getting there:** The main entrance to the park, the market and Silver Island are located next to Izmailovsky Park Metro Station and the Izmailovo Hotel Complex. However, you can also go to Izmailovskaya Metro Station - actually located above-ground - and enter along one of the park's most picturesque alleys.

### History of the park [\[ edit \]](#)

In 1571-1585 the park was a country estate of a [Muscovite boyar Zakharyin-Yuriev](#). After 1585, the ownership was passed to the [Romanov family](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Since 1663, it became the official countryside residence of [tsar Aleksey Mikhailovich](#). The very same time the construction and redesign of the estate were initiated.<sup>[3]</sup>

At first, a dam was constructed on [Serebryanka river](#) which resulted in formation of several ponds, namely [Lebedyansky](#), [Vinogradny](#) and [Serebryany](#). An artificial island was situated in the middle of the Serebryany pond. Later, the official [tsar's palace](#) was built on that island that existed up until 1855. Christmas church was also built on the Serebryany Island in 1676, which became the cathedral in 1679. There were a lot of gardens with exotic plants and trees, cherished under personal supervision of the tsar. The household buildings also included green-houses, mills, breweries and other facilities. The organization of the household was so efficient that it alone could fully satisfy the needs of the tsar's court.<sup>[4]</sup> One of the biggest zoos in Europe at that time could also be found in Izmaylovo manor.

Unfortunately, after the death of [Aleksey Mikhailovich](#) the estates were abandoned and a lot of the buildings and facilities fell into decline. When he was a child, [Peter the Great](#) used the territory and the gardens for his war games; the remains of the [redoubts](#) he built are still partially preserved. He also constructed a Prosyansky (Zhukovski) dam on the [Serebryanka river](#) to form a pond, which was later used for the trial sails of the [botik "St. Nicholas"](#) that [Peter the Great](#) discovered in Izmaylovo.

In 1839, the mansion was used as a hospice and a house for the veterans of the [war with Napoleon](#), as well as a shelter for the widows and a small school for their children. In 19th century a big effort was put into recovery and restoration of the forests and gardens on the territory of the future Izmaylovsky park that continued over the decades.

In 1930, Izmaylovo was given an official status of the [park](#) and in 1939 it was renamed after [J.V. Stalin](#).<sup>[5]</sup> It was one of the best parks in [USSR](#), with a lot of facilities, including a theatre and a cinema. The park's giant territory allowed for more objects to be installed, thus a pond was to be created in the middle of the park, and a [zoo](#) in the eastern part of it. A giant central stadium also named after Stalin was supposed to be the highlight of the park infrastructure and the biggest stadium in the country. The construction, although started, was halted by the [Second World War](#) and never finished.<sup>[6]</sup>

In 1944, an [underground](#) station "[Izmaylovsky park](#)" was built to allow good transportation links with the other parts of the city. In 1961 the park was renamed into Izmaylovsky park, falling in line with the general direction of the party against [Stalin's cult of personality](#). The underground station was renamed in 2005 into [Partizanskaya](#).



Century old trees of the Izmaylovsky park



## Izmajlovo-Park 18

Парк Измайлово  
Park Izmajlovo

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M Partizanskaja. ☐ tägl. 24 Std.



Der Izmajlovo-Park, einer der größten Europas, bietet auf fast 12 Quadratkilometern Sportmöglichkeiten, Kinderunterhaltung, Cafés, Wälder, Freilufttheater, einen berühmten Flohmarkt (siehe S. 193) und die Überreste eines Landgutes der Zaren.

Die Familie Romanov bekam Izmajlovo im 16. Jahrhundert und machte das Gelände zu einem Jagdsitz. 1663 baute Zar Alexej (siehe S. 19) einen Holzpalast und nutzte das Land für Versuche im Bereich Landwirtschaft.

Später verbrachte Peter der Große eine idyllische Kindheit in Izmajlovo, fernab aller Palastintrigen. Hier liegen die Wurzeln seiner Faszination für das Meer. Auf einem alten Boot, das später den Spitznamen »Großvater der russischen Marine« erhielt, lernte er auf dem See segeln.

Den Holzpalast zerstörte Katharina die Große 1767. Ein anderes Gebäude überlebte 500 Meter östlich der U-Bahn-Station Izmajlovski Park auf einer Insel nahe dem Sportstadion. Der sie umgebende See gehörte einst zu einem aus 37 Weihern bestehenden Netzwerk, das Zar Alexej zur Fischzucht und zur Bewässerung der Versuchspflanzen nutzte. Er pflanzte exotische



Die Mariä-Schutz-Kathedrale (17. Jh.) im Izmajlovo-Park

Arten wie Maulbeerbäume und bestellte bei seinen Boten schaffern in England zahlreiche Pflanzensamen.

Eine Brücke führt auf die Insel. Der eiserne Bogengang am anderen Ende (1859) führte zu drei von Nikolaus I. in Auftrag gegebenen und von Konstantin Ton (siehe S. 45) im Lauf der 1840er Jahre entworfenen Gebäuden für Soldaten im Ruhestand. Die Reste von der Gutsmauer überragen die fünf mit Metall-»Schuppen«

verkleideten schwarzen Kuppeln der Mariä-Schutz-Kathedrale (1671–79). Die mit »Pfauenaugen«-Fliesen verzierten sakramentalen Giebel (siehe S. 44) schuf Stepan Polubes, ein weißrussischer Keramikünstler, der Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts in Moskau tätig war.

Rechts der Kathedrale steht ein gestufter Torbogen aus roten Ziegeln mit Zeltdach. Der 1671 errichtete Brückenturm ist der einzige Rest einer etwa 50 Meter langen Brücke, die die Wasserwege des Gutes überspannte. Der Turm wurde für Versammlungen des Bojarenrats unter Zar Alexej genutzt. Vom obersten Geschoss der Brücke bietet sich ein grandioser Ausblick über das Gut.

Das weiße dreibogige Zeremonialtor auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite der Kathedrale vom Brückenturm aus entwarf Terenti Makarov 1682. Es ist eines der beiden Tore, die ursprünglich zum Palast führten.

Der Flohmarkt zieht sich vom nordwestlichen Seeufer den Hügel hinab zum Hotel Izmajlovo und bietet eine große Vielfalt an Waren. Die Moskauer strömen in Massen hierher, um sich u.a. mit gebrauchten Haushaltsgeräten und Ersatzteilen für Kraftfahrzeuge einzudecken. Echte Schnäppchen sind hier nicht zu machen, doch handeln lohnt sich allemal.

Stadtplan siehe Seiten 228–245



Das dreibogige Zeremonialtor im Izmajlovo-Park, ehemals Eingang zum Zarengut



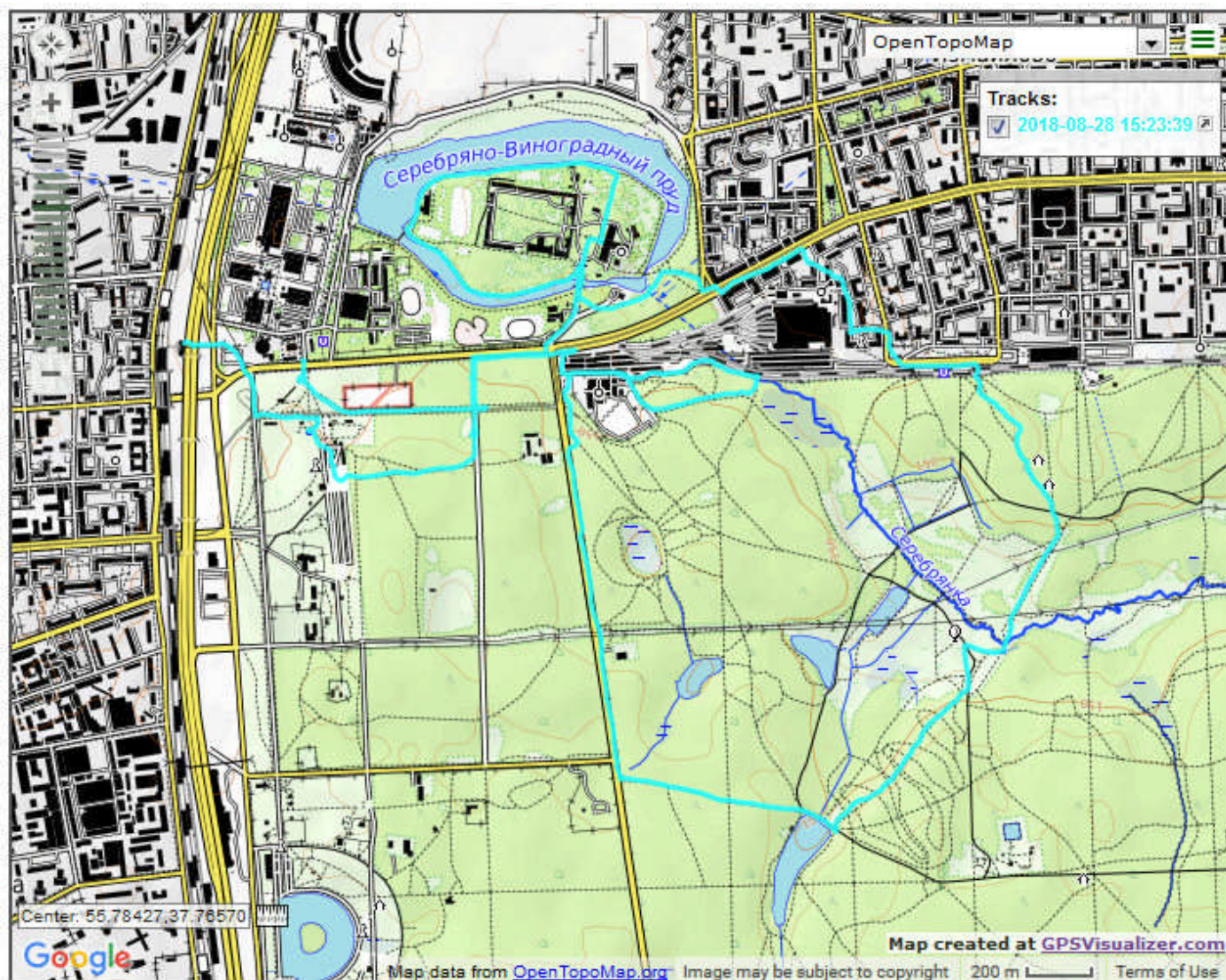
### Vis-à-Vis, Moskau

Christopher & Melanie Rice

DK Dorling Kindersley, München

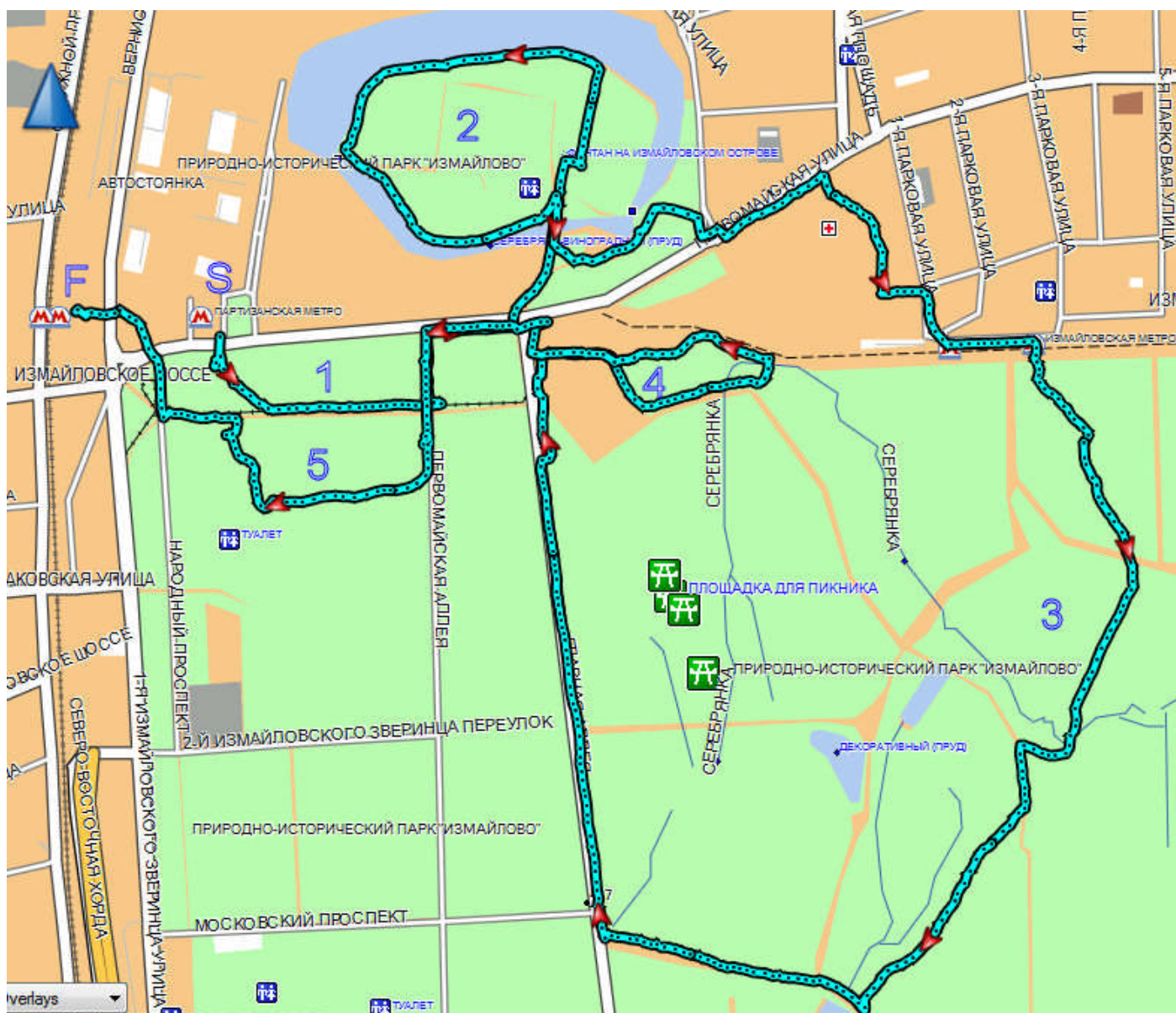
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GPS total 12.522 km













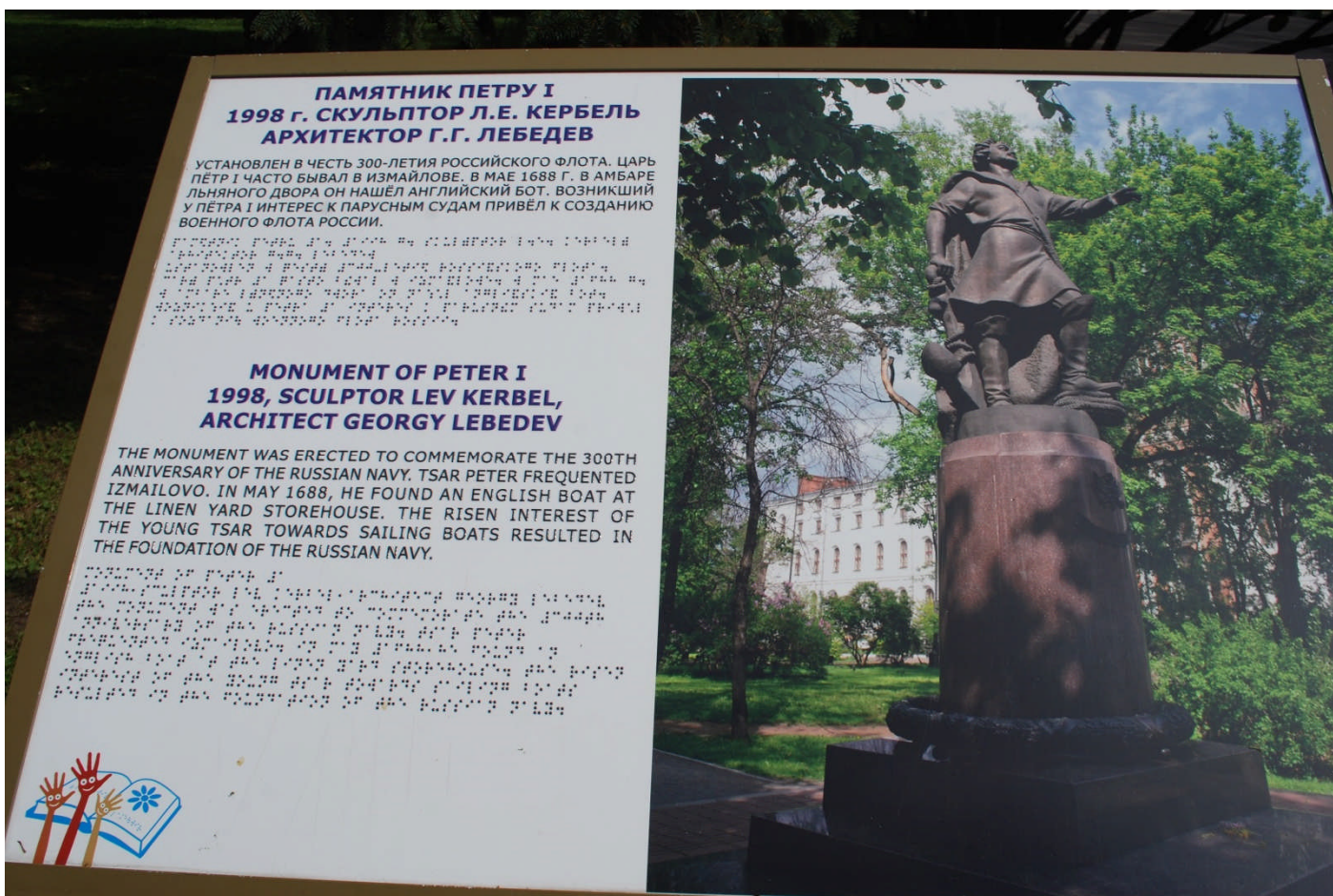












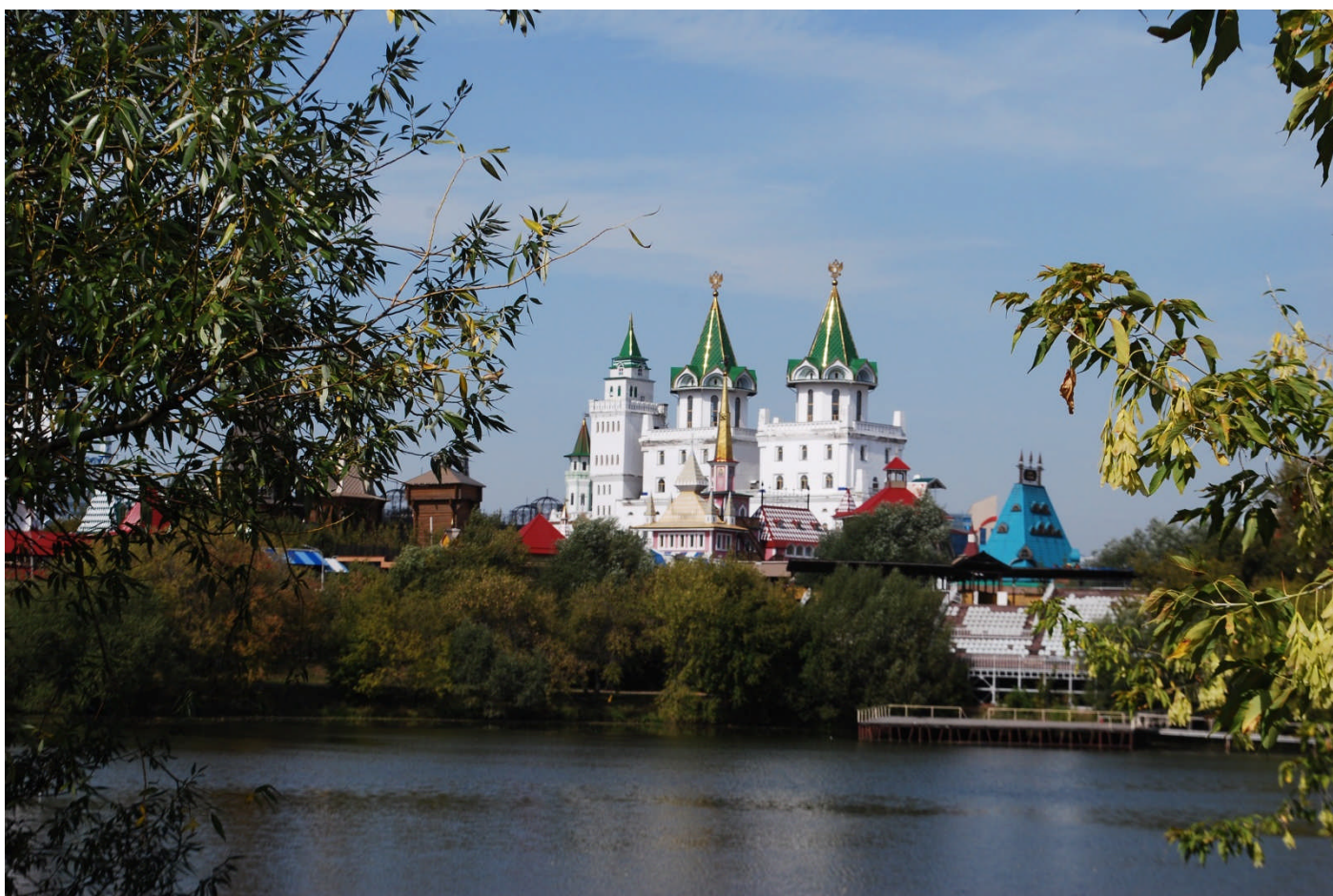
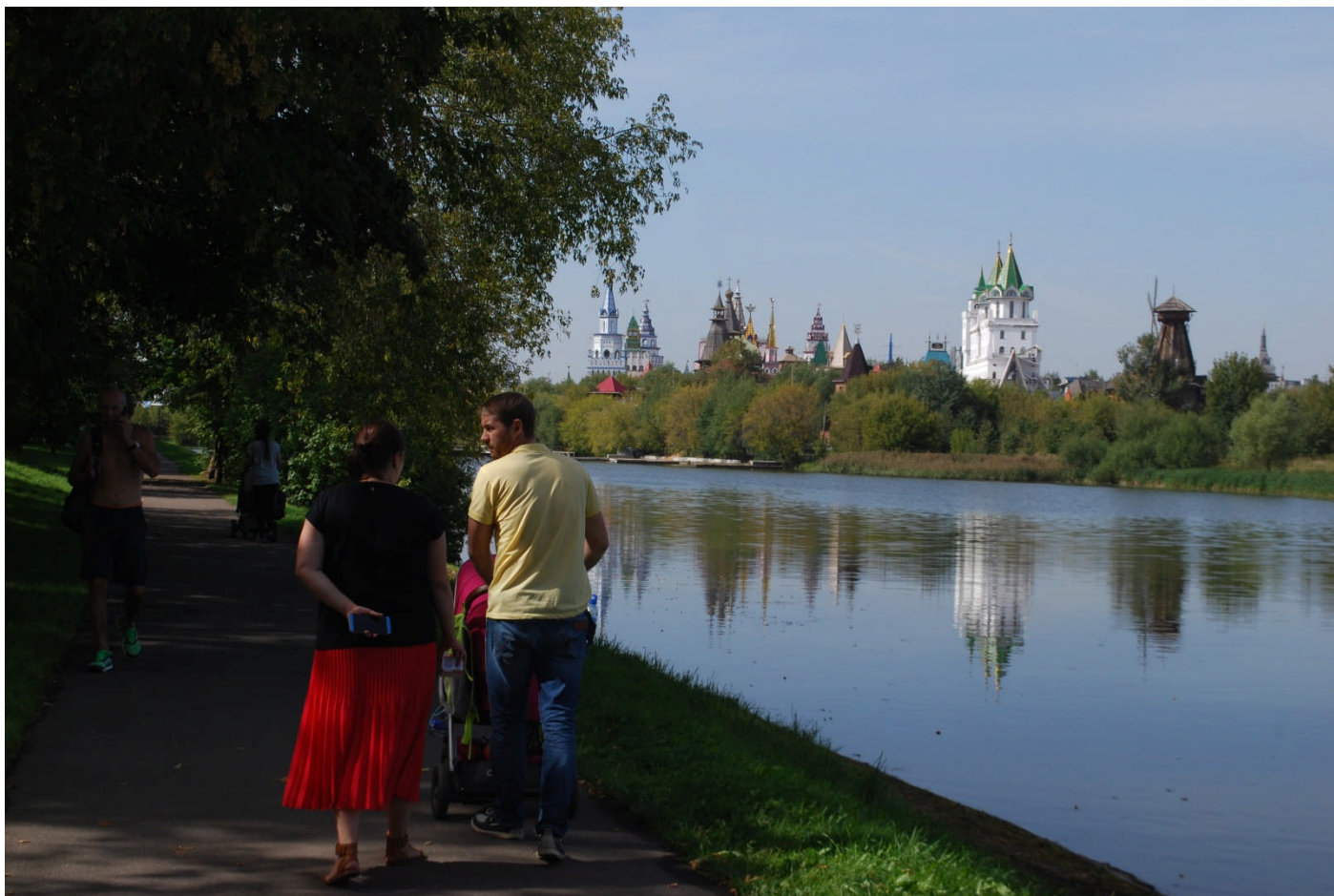














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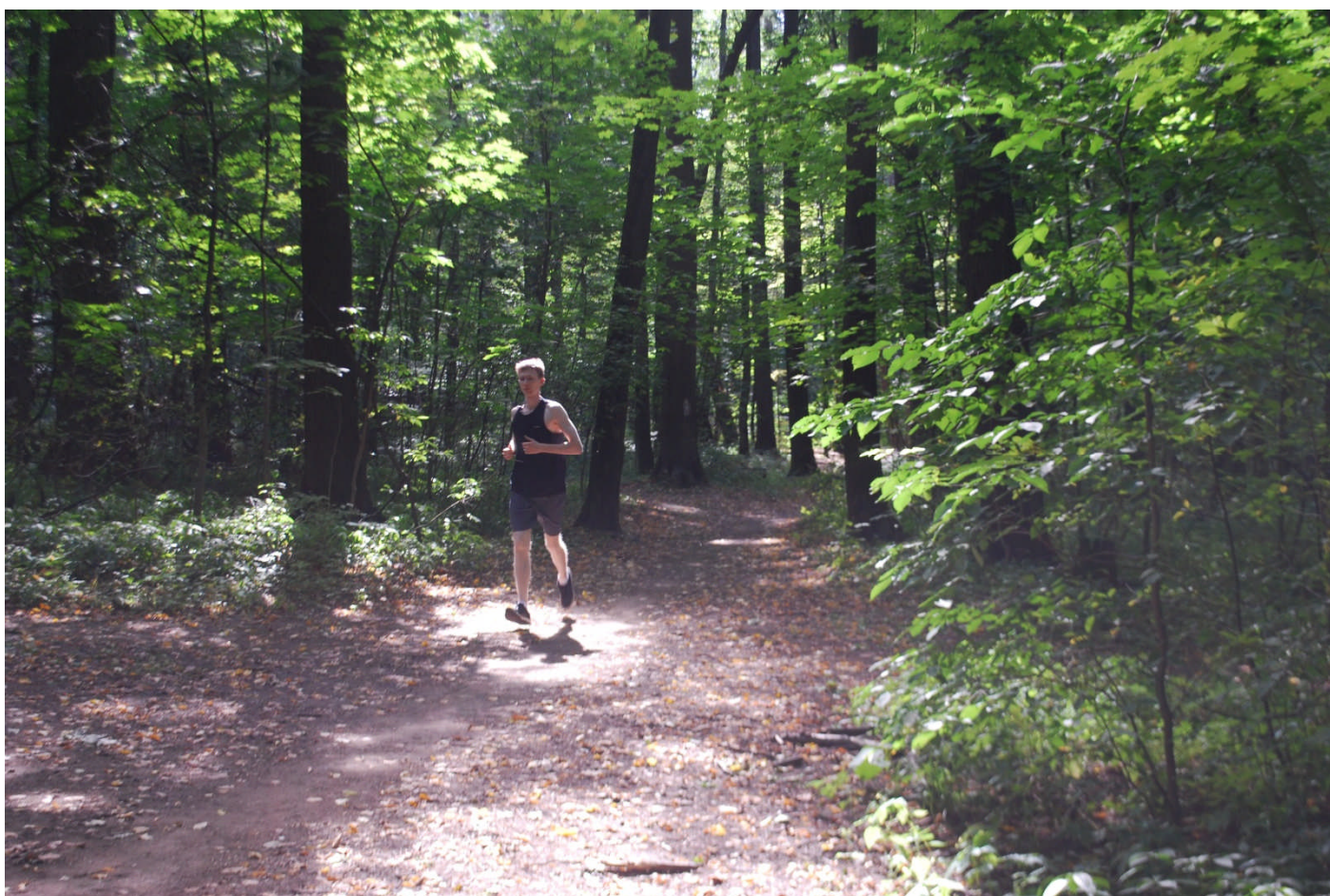
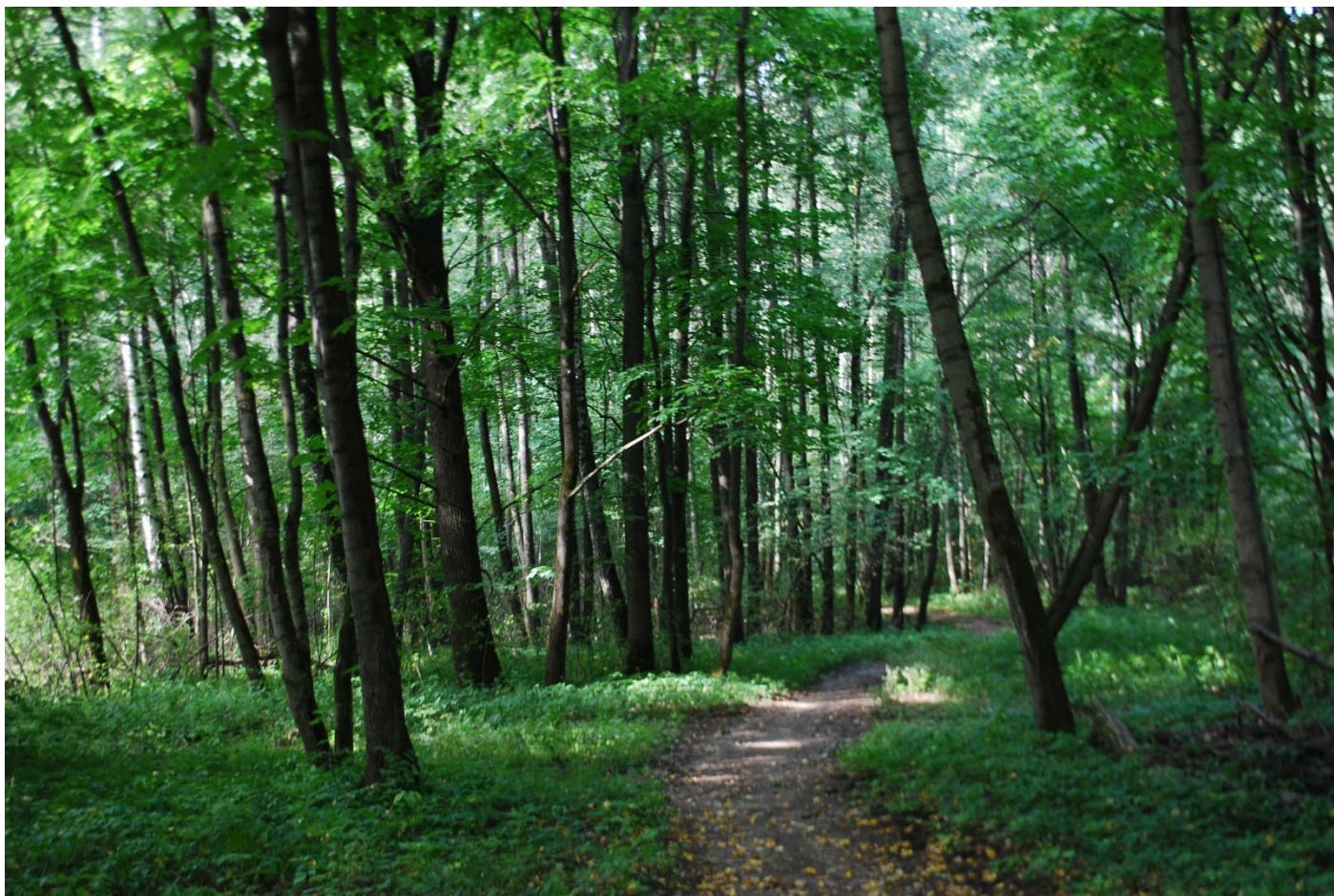
















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