



Pictured: Kadriorg Palace built by Peter I

*Did You know that
for centuries world-famous figures from
Russian culture and society have enjoyed
spending time in peaceful Estonia?*

Andrei Tarkovsky shot his Stalker in Tallinn, Piotr Tchaikovsky went on holidays to Haapsalu, Fyodor Dostoyevsky nurtured his health in 'Revel's baths', Pushkin's great-grandfather Abraham Hannibal taught mathematics in Pärnu, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn wrote The Gulag Archipelago in his friend's home outside Tartu. Of the various possessions of his state, Peter I, Russia's first Emperor, it is Estonia that he visited most often.

Tiesitkö, että kuuluisat venäläiset kulttuuri- ja yhteiskuntavaikuttajat ovat vuosisatojen ajan rakastaneet viettää rauhallista aikaa Virossa?

Andrei Tarkovski elokuvasi Tallinnassa Stalkerinsa, Pjotr Tšaikovski lomaili Haapsalussa, Fjodor Dostojevski hoiti terveyttään ”Revelin ammeissa”, Puškinin isoisoisä Abraham Hannibal opetti Pärnussa matematiikkaa ja Aleksandr Solženitsyn kirjoitti virolaisen ystävänsä luona Tarton lähistöllä teoksensa *Gulag: Vankileirien saaristo*. Kaiken kruunuksi keisari Pietari I kolusi kaikista hallintoalueistaan kaikkein useimmiten juuri ympäri Viroa, jättäen jälkeensä monia legendoja.

Знаете ли вы, что всемирно известные российские общественные и культурные деятели любили отдыхать и работать в спокойной Эстонии на протяжении столетий?

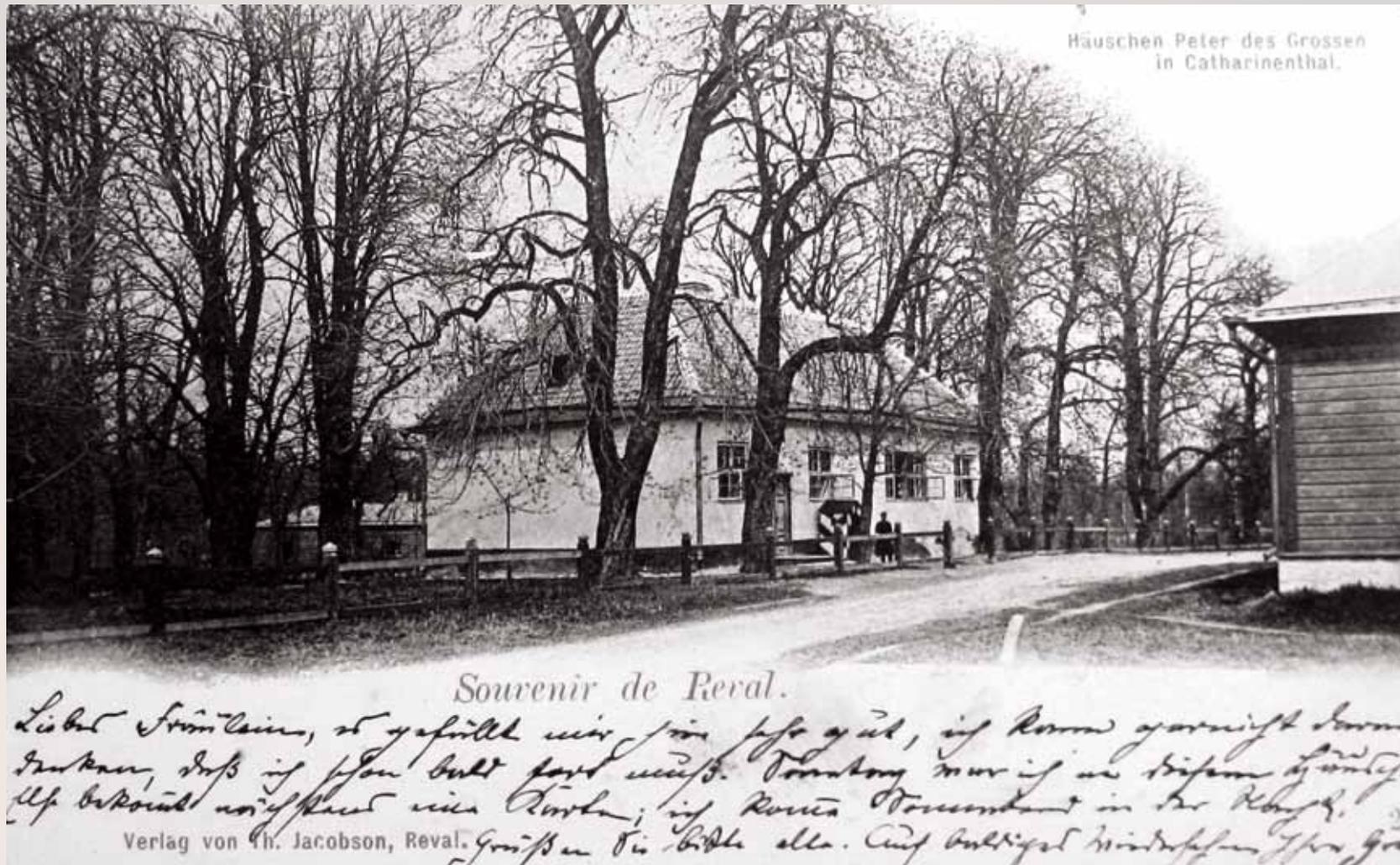
Андрей Тарковский снимал в Таллинне свой фильм “Сталкер”, Петр Чайковский отдыхал в Хаапсалу, Федор Достоевский поправлял здоровье в “Ревельских ваннах”, генерал-аншеф Абрам Ганнибал, прадед Александра Пушкина, преподавал математику в Пярну, Александр Солженицын писал у своего эстонского друга под Тарту “Архипелаг Гулаг”. А император Петр Первый из всех своих владений чаще всего заезжал именно в Эстонию, оставляя за собой многочисленные легенды.

Kas teadsite, et maailmakuulsad Vene kultuuri- ja ühiskonnategelased läbi sajandite on armastanud rahulikus Eestis aega veeta?

Andrei Tarkovski filmis Tallinnas oma Stalkeri, Pjotr Tšaikovski puhkas Haapsalus, Fjodor Dostojevski külastas kosutas tervist „Reveli vannides“, Puškini vaarisa Abraham Hannibal õpetas Pärnus matemaatikat ning Aleksandr Solženitsõn kirjutas oma Eesti sõbra juures Tartu lähedal Gulagi arhipelaagi. Kõige krooniks kondas imperaator Peeter I oma riigi erinevatest valdustest kõige sagedamini just mööda Eestit, jättes maha hulgaliselt legende.



Tallinn was a shooting location much loved by Soviet filmmakers: more than 40 chefs d'oeuvre of cinema were shot there. Fairytale settings were supplied by the Old Town; however, directly opposite the Estoria, in the Rotermann Quarter, Andrei Tarkovsky (1932 – 1986) shot his world-famous sci-fi film *Stalker*.

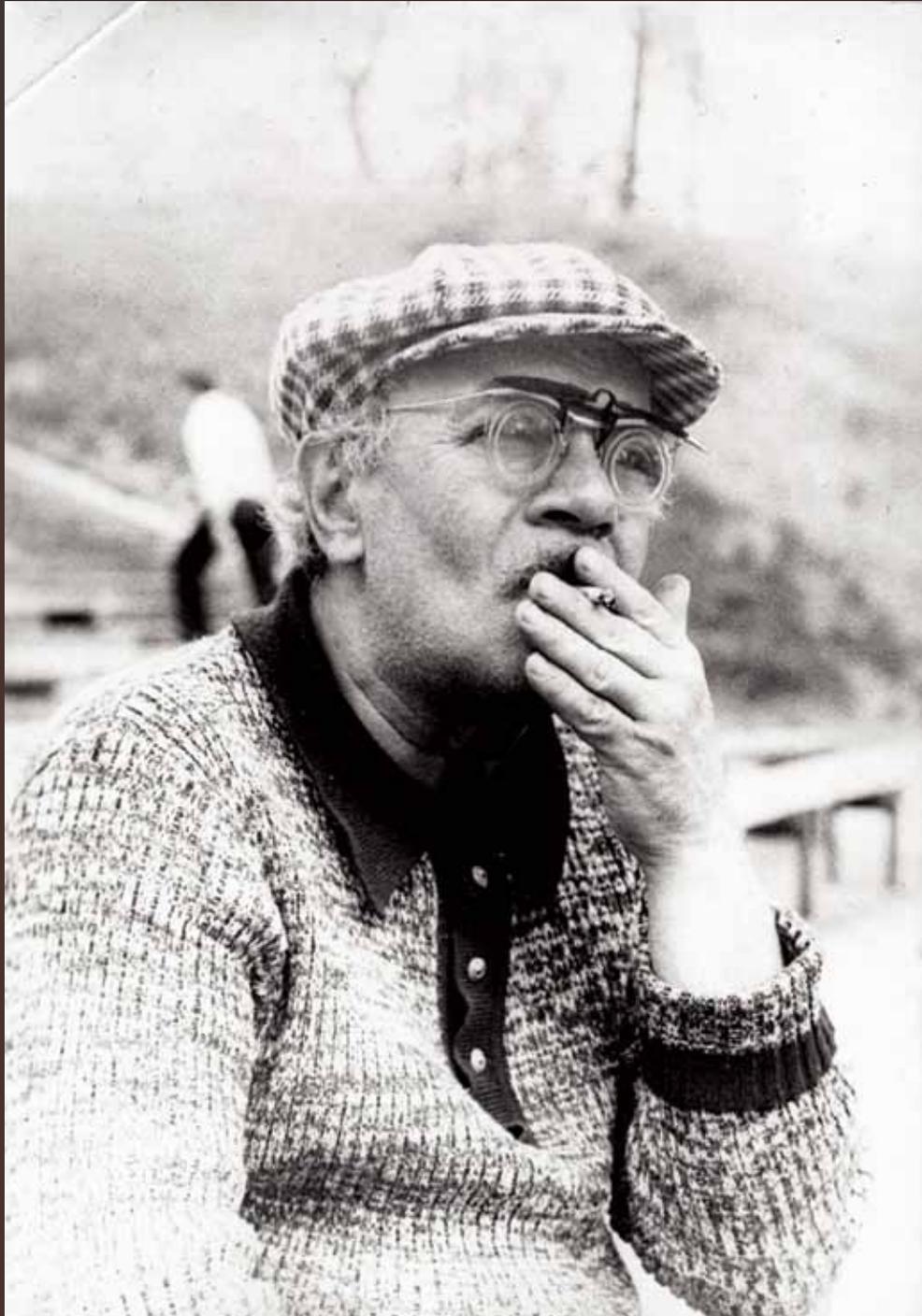


In the summer of 1721, Peter I together with Catherine once more stayed at his summer residence in Tallinn. He is supposed to have rolled up his sleeves to contribute to the construction of the new palace, laying three stones in the wall facing the sea, which have been preserved in their natural state, not plastered over, to this day. Pictured: House where Peter I stayed; now the Peter I House Museum.

You can find out more about these and many other stories with links to Russian culture and to Estonia at the Institute of Slavonic Languages and Cultures of Tallinn University.



One of the best known Nobel Prize Laureates, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, wrote his *The Gulag Archipelago* about Soviet prison camps whilst staying with an Estonian friend outside Tartu.



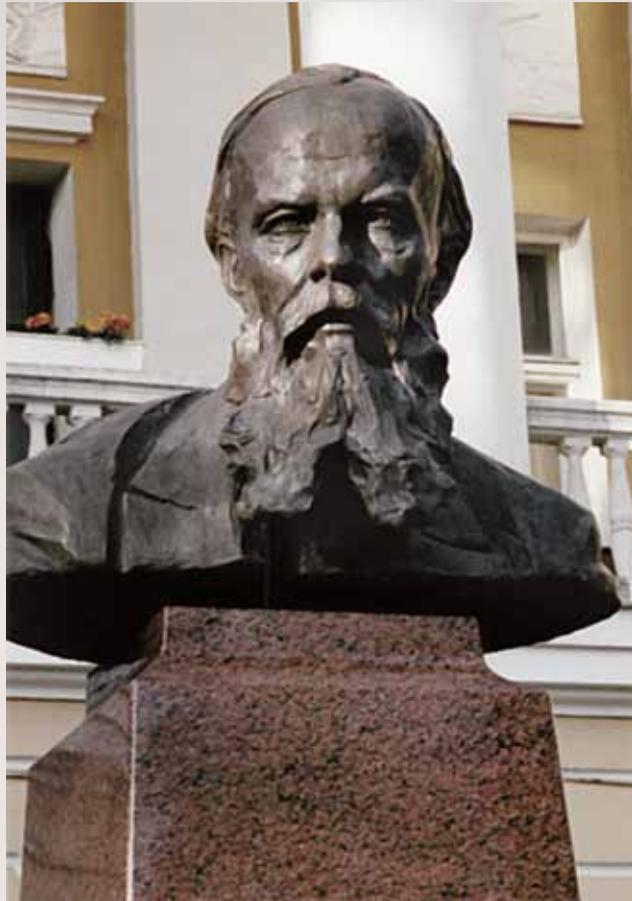
The black Russian Major General Abraham Hannibal (1696 – 1781) served Peter I as Captain of the Preobrazhensky Regiment. After the death of the Emperor in 1731, Hannibal lived in Perona (Pärnus), teaching mathematics and technical drawing to seamen in the navy. His two marriages produced many children, and he was the great-grandfather of the most famous Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin.

Another famous Russian poet, David Samoylov, lived in Pärnu from 1976 to 1990 and wrote his poem “Hannibal in Pärnu” there.



Portrait of Peter I Author unknown, Art Museum of Estonia

Of the various possessions of his state, Peter I, Russia's first Emperor, visited Estonia most often. He is said to have claimed that had Estonia already been part of Russia in 1702, he would have cut his 'window through to Europe' in Tallinn, and the city of St Petersburg would have gone unbuilt.



In the first place, the reason was Revel's famed curative baths; however, the writer liked Revel in the summer. There, he wrote his works *The Double*, *The Landlady* and *Mr Prokharchin*. In Kanuti Park, there stands a memorial to a writer, given by the City of Moscow to the City of Tallinn in 2002.



Solzhenitsyn was writing the book in secret from 1958 to 1968, sending the manuscript in the meantime to his friend from the camps, Arnold Susi, and working on the book in Susi's home in winter. For years later, Alexandr Solzhenitsyn would remember Estonians as dear and close people who contributed to the completion of the book with all their hearts.

SOUVENIR DE HAPSAL.
RUINES D'UN CHATEAU.

musica cantibus vocis et citharæ per Tschouk
Adagio misterioso P. Tchaikowsky, Op. 2, N^o 2

PIANO.

In Haapsalu, the Russian composer Pyotr Tchaikovsky (1840 – 1893) worked on his first opera, “The Voyevoda”, and composed the cycle of piano pieces “Souvenir de Hapsal”. “Kallis Mari” (Dear Mary), a folk song sung by a local girl, was incorporated by the composer into his 6th Symphony.



By the summer of 1718, the Emperor was certain that the provinces on the Baltic Sea would be kept by Russia. Therefore, with the Italian architect Niccolò Michetti, they began laying out the Katarinenthal or Kadriorg Palace and Park, named after Peter's consort, Catherine.



Tchaikovsky visited Sillamäe on his second visit to Estonia in 1868, and by his third visit, in 1891, he was already a world-famous composer and conductor. In Revel (Tallinn), he visited his brother, who was serving as Vice Governor of the Governorate of Estonia. Pictured: Bench erected in memory of Tchaikovsky in Haapsalu.



The great Russian writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky visited his brother Mikhail in Tallinn / Revel on three occasions. After the first visit, Gothic themes appeared in his work.