



# RIVER CRUISES

ON RUSSIA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WATERWAYS



CRUISE  
MOSTURFLOT  
COMPANY





**T**he pace of life is constantly speeding up, the time is running.

You are stuck in a daily routine and are longing for a break.

But when it comes to planning of a long-awaited vacation how often you face a difficult choice whether to go somewhere to have a proper quite rest or finally go travel and see the world. We know the solution, take a cruise!

In fact, a cruise is a unique way of travelling that combines relaxation on board and intense excursion and entertainment program.

We would like to invite you on a cruise along Russian rivers.

During your journey you will have a chance to get acquainted with Russia, its history and modern life, discover Russian culture in all its diversity and enjoy picturesque and breathtaking landscapes, and of course, meet Russian people known for their hospitality and good nature.

Depending on the chosen route you will be able to visit both fascinating and so different capitals Moscow and St. Petersburg and enjoy the cozy atmosphere of small but historically very important cities along the itinerary, investigate the fascinating beauty of Karelian islands Kizhi and Valaam or sail from Moscow to the South of Russia and explore the famous Golden Ring cities.

But whatever you chose be sure you will have time to switch from the everydayness, take time for yourself and enjoy simple pleasures: relax on the sun deck watching the passing by landscapes and villages, enjoy delicious cuisine in our restaurants and visit a music concert in the evening.

We being the owners of the ships will supervise the operation of the cruise at all stages, and, therefore, you won't have to worry about anything, just savor every moment of your perfect holiday.

Over the following pages let us show you that there is no better way than our cruises to get closer to the great and mysterious Russia.



**Yours faithfully,  
Konstantin Anisimov  
General Director  
Moscow River Shipping Company**



## UNSHAKABLE FEELING OF COMFORT AND SAFETY

*Mosturflot is an owner of a unique vessel MS Maxim Gorkiy that was a private yacht of Josef Stalin, built in 1933. It was reconstructed in 2006 and now is used as a pleasure craft in Moscow.*

Travel on Russian rivers, canals and lakes remains one of the most popular holidaying of Russian and foreign tourists. One cannot find so much clean air, invigorating freshness and tender warmth anywhere else.

Professional crew with the Captain at the head take care of your stay onboard and make sure that the ship becomes a very special place for you throughout the cruise.

Your only concern will be to enjoy every moment of your journey and collect pleasant memories.

Every day a ship does a stop in a new city, and, perhaps, there is no other such an opportunity for a few days to open for oneself all beauty of Russia and touch its history and culture.

## ENJOY GASTRONOMIC PLEASURES

Have you ever heard of Borsch and famous Russian pirogki, now you will have a chance to taste them during the cruise. Enjoy a picnic in a traditional Russian style during the green stop in a picturesque harbor where you will be able to combine delight for your eyes and stomach.

And of course don't miss the highlight of the cruise Captain's Farewell Dinner. Each time the chef does his best to surprise everyone and make the evening very special.

*Borsch is a soup of Ukrainian origin that is popular in many Eastern and Central European countries. There are local variations in the basic borsch recipe. In Russian cuisine, it usually includes beets, meat, and cabbage and optionally potatoes.*



## FEELING OF FESTIVAL EVERY DAY

*The age-old tradition of hospitality dictates that hosts must care for their guests, paying attention to their needs.*

Let us lure you from your every day life and let yourself do whatever you feel like.

Relax with a good book on a deck and meditate to the sound of gently splashing waves.

Take part in all the excursions and breathe in the history and the atmosphere of ancient towns. Be an active member of all entertainment events and enjoy an evening concert with a glass of wine. Be sure on our cruises you will always find an amusement after your own heart.

## RUSSIA

Russia, also the Russian Federation, is a transcontinental country extending over much of northern Eurasia (Europe and Asia). With an area of 17,075,400 square kilometres, Russia is the largest country in the world, covering almost twice the total area of the next-largest country, Canada. It is also home to the world's ninth-largest population of an estimated 142 million people.

Russia established worldwide power and influence from the times of the Russian Empire to being the largest constituent of the Soviet Union, the world's first and largest Communist state, both of whom stretched their domains across most of Central Asia and Eastern Europe. The Russian Federation was founded following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, but is recognized as the continuing legal personality of the Soviet Union.

One of the riches of Russia – is water resources. There are more than 120 hundred rivers and two million lakes. We will emphasize only the biggest and the most impressive: the Amur, the Lena, the Yenisei, the Irtysh, the Ob, the Kama and of course the great Volga river. The lakes are – the Caspian sea, the Baikal, the Ladoga and the Onega.

*A **samovar** is a heated metal container traditionally used to heat and boil water in and around Russia, as well as in other Central, South-Eastern, Eastern European countries, and in the Middle-East. Since the heated water is usually used for making tea, many samovars have an attachment on the tops of their lids to hold and heat a teapot filled with tea concentrate.*

***Khorovod** is a Slavic art form, a combination of a circle dance and chorus singing, similar to Chorea of ancient Greece.*

Moscow River Shipping Company one of the oldest water transport enterprises in Russia, was established in 1858. Today, the company specializes both in cargo and passenger carriage. Its river-and-sea vessels carry various types of cargo across the Sea of Azov, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, Caspian, Baltic and North Seas of Moscow and other industrial cities in Russia, as well as to foreign ports. Its passenger fleet is made up of modern, comfortable, technically well-equipped ships. These ships make tourist cruises along Volga river and Canals, from Moscow to St. Petersburg, to Nizhny Novgorod, Astrakhan and other cities are very popular both with Russian citizens and foreigners.



## CRUISES OF TWO CAPITALS

### 8 days (7 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Goritsy – Kizhi – Mandrogi – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg

### 9 days (8 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl – Goritsy – Kizhi – Mandrogi – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg

### 11 days (10 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl – Goritsy – Kizhi – Mandrogi – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg

### 11 days (10 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl – Goritsy – Kizhi – Vytegra – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg

### 12 days (11 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl – Goritsy – Kizhi – Mandrogi – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg

### 12 days (11 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl – Kostroma/Yaroslavl – Goritsy – Kizhi – Mandrogi – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg

### 13 days (12 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl – Goritsy – Kizhi – Mandrogi – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg

### 14 days (13 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Kostroma/Plyos – N.Novgorod/Gorodets – Makaryev – Kazan – N.Novgorod – Yaroslavl – Goritsy – Kizhi – Mandrogi – St.Petersburg – St.Petersburg

All the cruises are possible in the opposite direction starting from St.Petersburg

## CRUISES OF NORTHERN VENICE

### 3 days (2 nights)

St.Petersburg – Valaam – St.Petersburg

### 4 days (3 nights)

St.Petersburg – Valaam – Kizhi – St.Petersburg

### 5 days (4 nights)

St.Petersburg – Valaam – Kizhi – Petrozavodsk – St.Petersburg

## GOLDEN RING AND COSSACK CRUISES

### 12 days (11 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl/Kostroma – N.Novgorod – Kazan – Samara – Saratov – Volgograd – Sailing – Starocherkassk – Rostov-on-Don

### 14 days (13 nights)

Moscow – Moscow – Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl/Kostroma – N.Novgorod – Cheboksary – Kazan – Samara – Saratov – Volgograd – Sailing – Astrakhan – Astrakhan

### 11 days (10 nights)

Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl – Kostroma – N.Novgorod – Pavlovo – Murom – Kasimov – Ryazan – Konstantinovo – Moscow

### 8 days (7 nights)

Moscow – Uglich – Yaroslavl – N.Novgorod – Cheboksary – Chistopol – Elabuga – Kazan

The cruises are possible in the opposite direction starting from Rostov-on-Don and Astrakhan accordingly.



## MOSCOW



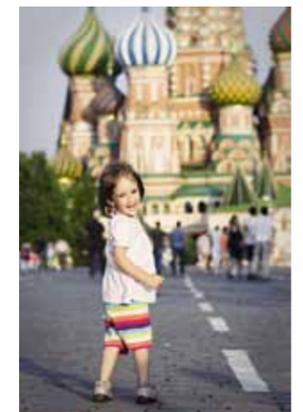
*Moscow is the largest metropolitan area in Europe, and ranks among the largest urban areas in the world. It is a major political, economic, cultural, religious, financial, educational, and transportation centre of Russia and the world.*

Your journey will begin as soon as you arrive in Moscow\* and board the ship.

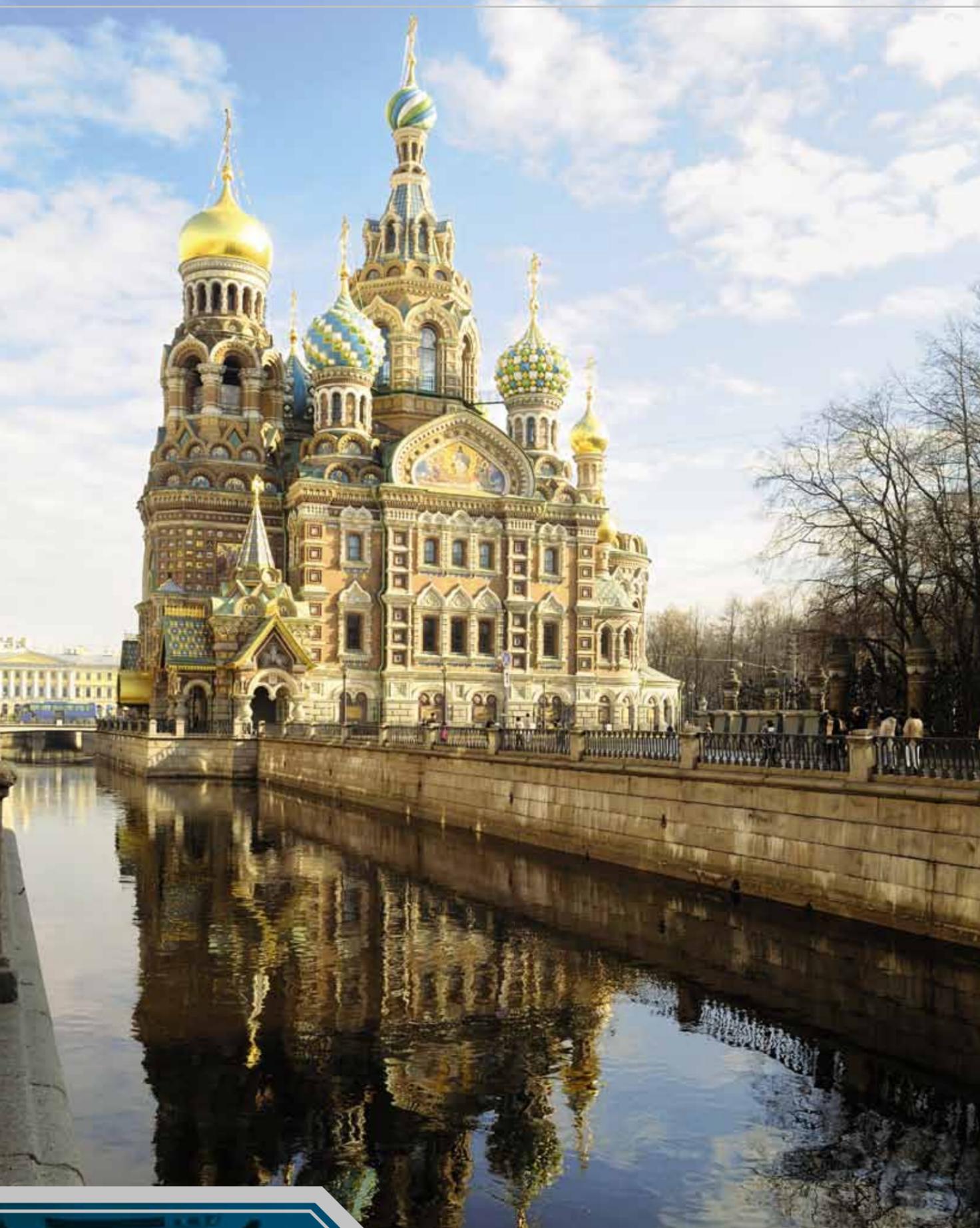
During your stay in Moscow you will have a chance to see major attractions of the city like the Red Square, St. Basil's Cathedral, the Lenin Mausoleum, Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, Bolshoy Theater, Moscow State University, Novodevichy convent, and many other points of interest.

You can also enjoy the Moscow Kremlin, that is considered to be the most ancient city center and for the whole world it's not only the symbol of Moscow but of all Russia. It is a unique historical, architectural and artistic reserve, which also serves as a residence of the President of Russia. Its territory concentrates ancient samples of Russian architecture, unique museum collections beginning from XV century.

You will have a chance to visit the Kremlin Armoury, the oldest Russian museum that boasts unique collections of the Russian, Western European and Eastern applied arts spanning the period from the 5th to the 20th centuries. Also the capital of Russia is universally famous for the Metro because of the ornate design of many of its stations, which contain outstanding examples of socialist realist art.



## ST. PETERSBURG



*Founded by Tsar Peter I of Russia in 1703, it was the capital of the Russian Empire for more than two hundred years. And till now the city is sometimes referred to in Russia as the Northern Capital. Over its history it has also been referenced as “the Venice of the north” and the “northern Palmira”. The Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments constitute a UNESCO World Heritage Site*

Saint Petersburg is the second largest city after Moscow and is a major European cultural centre, and an important Russian port on the Baltic Sea. A large number of foreign consulates, international corporations, banks and other businesses are located in Saint Petersburg.

In this fascinating city you will be able to see Nevsky Prospect, the main boulevard of St. Petersburg lined with baroque buildings, take a view down Griboedov Canal to the Church of the Savior on the Spilled Blood, enjoy the sight of Saint Isaac’s Cathedral and Palace Square.

Don’t miss the possibility to enjoy visiting the Hermitage Museum. The rival of the Louvre in Paris, Hermitage is one of the largest and oldest museums of the world, it was founded in 1764 by Catherine the Great and open to the public since 1852. Its collections, of which only a small part is on permanent display, comprise nearly 3 million items, including the largest collection of paintings in the world. The collections occupy a large complex of six historic buildings along Palace Embankment, including the Winter Palace, a former residence of Russian emperors.

Staying in Saint Petersburg you can go to Peterhof that is often referred to as “the Russian Versailles”, although many visitors conclude that the comparison does a disservice to the grandeur and scope of this majestic estate; or to Pushkin, a former Russian residence of the imperial family and visiting nobility, known for the Amber Room.





## VALAAM

*Valaam Archipelago is one of the most interesting cultural, historical and nature attractions in the North of Russia. For many years the Monastery was a religious and cultural center of Russia supported by Russian Tzars and the Russian Church.*

The ancient Valaam Monastery is situated here, first mentions about which date back to the 10th Century. The Monastery was completely self-sufficient and monks produced all the necessary products themselves while working at small factories, saw-mills and farms, constructing buildings. During the Second World War the Archipelago was under control of Finland and returned back to the USSR in 1944. Since that time the Monastery was closed until 1989. Now it functions again.

## PETROZAVODSK

Petrozavodsk is distinguished among other towns of North Russia by its Neo-classical architectural heritage, which includes the Round Square (1775) and the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral (consecrated in 1832). The city has a fine frontage on the Gulf of Petrozavodsk. The modern embankment, inaugurated in 1994, displays an assortment of Karelian granites and marbles. It is lined with extravagant postmodernist sculptures presented by sister cities of Petrozavodsk from around the world. There is also a birch copse, where the first church of Petrozavodsk was built in 1703.

## KIZHI

Via the Volga-Baltic Canal, our cruise takes you to the tiny island of Kizhi, located at the northern end of Lake Onega. It is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Russia and an UNESCO World Heritage Site. Moreover, the Church of the Transfiguration or Preobrazhenskaya (the twenty-two headed church) is considered to be a masterpiece of architecture, featuring five tiers of 22 domes, which wonderfully change colors during the day. The church was built in 1714 without the use of any metal nails, only an axe and pine trees. The walking tour will give you a chance to fully enjoy the beauty of this island.

*The island is renowned for its open-air Museum of Architecture, which is assembled from over 80 monuments of wooden architecture from various areas of the country and restored to form a glimpse of the past.*

## MANDROGI

Mandroggi village is really more of a living museum than a live-in village. It features a collection of old wooden houses, but almost everything on the island is directed towards visitors in order for them to get an idea of what a traditional Russian village resembled in the past. One of the features here is the Vodka Museum, which contains thousands of different brands and types of Russia's favorite pastime. Enjoy a relaxing stop with a picnic lunch with Russian culinary specialities.





## LODEYNOYE POLE

*In the Stalinist period (1930s), there was an infamous Soviet concentration camp Svirlag in Lodeynoye Pole (in the quarters of the former Alexander-Svirsky Monastery), where thousands of victims (to a great extent Russian Orthodox clergy) lost their lives.*

A town, whose name means “the field of boats” in Russian, was founded in 1702 on the spot of the Mokrishvitsa village, where Peter the Great had established the Olonets Shipyard. In 1703, the first ship of the Baltic Fleet was built here — a 28-cannon frigate called Shtandart. In 1704, six more frigates, four shnyavas, four galleys, and 24 semi-galleys were constructed, which would form the first Russian squadron in the Baltic Sea. Over 400 sailboats and rowboats were built throughout the shipyard’s existence.

## SVIRSTROI

A village with a population of about 1000 people is located on the River Svir that leads from Europe’s largest lake Ladoga to lake Onega, passing through beautiful and unspoiled countryside. The settlement Svirstroy appeared here in 1920s when the construction of the Nizhne-Svirskaya hydroelectric power station started.

## STARAYA LADOGA

A village, located on the Volkhov River near Lake Ladoga, used to be a prosperous trading outpost in the 8th and 9th centuries. Until 950, it was one of the most important trading ports of Eastern Europe. Merchant vessels sailed from the Baltic Sea through Ladoga to Novgorod and then to Constantinople or the Caspian Sea. This route is known as the Trade Route from the Varangians to the Greeks. In the 12th and 13th centuries, Ladoga functioned as a trade outpost of the powerful Novgorod Republic. Later its trade significance declined and most of the population engaged in fishing in XV century. The fortress was rebuilt at the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, while the mid-12th-century churches of St. George and of Mary’s Assumption stand in all their original glory. Inside St. George’s, some magnificent 12th-century frescoes are still visible. The heart of Staraya Ladoga is an old fortress where the Yelena River flows into the Volkhov River. In earlier times, it was a strategic site because it was the only possible harbour for sea-vessels that could not navigate through the Volkhov River.

*A multi-ethnic settlement, it was dominated by Scandinavians who were called by the name of Rus and for that reason is sometimes called the first capital of Russia.*





## VELIKY NOVGOROD

*Novgorod's size as well as its political, economic, and cultural influence made it the second city in Kievan Rus. According to a custom, the elder son and heir of the ruling Kievan monarch was sent to rule Novgorod even as a minor.*

Literally Great New City, the foremost historic city of North-Western Russia, despite its name, is among the most ancient cities of the East Slavs. The adoption of Christianity at the close of the tenth century turned Novgorod into a powerful ecclesiastical center. Throughout many centuries, Novgorod was a political center of vast territories stretching up from Baltic lands and Finland in the West to northern Urals in the East. It was also one of the greatest international trade centers on the Baltic- Volga commercial route that tied northern Europe with Asia as early as in the mid - 8th century. Medieval Novgorod was one of the greatest art centers of Europe. Its architectural traditions, school of icon-painting, jeweler's and decorative applied art became famous all over the world. No other Russian or Ukrainian city can compete with Novgorod in the variety and age of its medieval monuments. The foremost among these is the St Sophia Cathedral, built between 1045 and 1050, probably the oldest structure still in use in Russia and the first one to represent original features of Russian architecture (austere stone walls, five helmet-like cupolas). The Novgorod Kremlin also contains the oldest palace in Russia, which served as the main meeting hall of the archbishops; the oldest Russian bell tower (mid-15th cent.), and the oldest Russian clock tower (1673). A picturesque museum of wooden architecture was established in 1964. Over 20 wooden buildings (churches, houses and mills) dating from the 14th to the 19th century were transported there from all around the Novgorod region.

## VYTEGRA

Vytegra is a small town situated on the hilly bank of the Vytegra river, 16 km off the place where the river flows into the Onega. Vyanga pristan (pier), the first settlement on the banks of the Vytegra river, was mentioned in a chronicle of 1710. It served as a trans-shipment point on the water route from Rybinsk to St.Petersburg. The town of Vytegra was founded under the decree of 1773. The Mariinskaya water system that was put into action in 1810 gave boost to economic and cultural development of Vytegra at the beginning of the 19th century. But as navy and railway routes were laid, the role of Vytegra gradually diminished.

*In the reign of Peter I, John Perry, the Scottish engineer, having prospected the watershed between the Onega and White Lake drew up projects for canal construction. In 1715 a shipbuilding yard was raised near Vyanga pier.*

## GORITSY

This is a tiny settlement 7 kilometers from the Kirillo-Belosersky Monastery. Goritsy is definitely a site to see for any tourist with a real interest in Russian history. The Kirillo-Belosersky men's monastery was founded in 1397 by Kirill Belosersky on the shore of Lake Siverskoye. The vast walled area of the monastery comprises two separate priories with eleven churches, most of them dating to the 16th century. The Assumption cathedral, erected by Rostov masters in 1497, was the largest monastery church built in Russia up to that date. Its 17th-century iconostasis features many ancient icons, arranged in five tiers above a silver heaven gate endowed by Tsar Alexis in 1645. A lot of valuable objects kept in the sacristy are personal gifts of the tsars who visited the monastery.





## UGLICH



*Founded in 1148, Uglich is one of the most beloved towns in Old Russia. The view of the town as you approach it from the Volga River is especially picturesque with the Cathedral of the Resurrection and St. John's Church looming on the horizon.*



Uglich is the place where every building reminds you of the past history. The most famous event took place here in 1591 when the last scion of the ancient Rurik dynasty tsarevich Dmitry was killed and his death precipitated the dynastic and political crisis known as the Time of Troubles. On the spot where it happened later a small but lovely Church of St Demetrios on the Blood with red walls and blue domes was built. The palace where the prince lived was turned into a museum. During the city tour in Uglich you will have a chance to visit all these places and learn more interesting facts.

## YAROSLAVL

Stretching for 18 miles on both banks of the Volga, Yaroslavl is an important Volga port with a population of 600,000. It was founded in the 11th century by Prince Yaroslav the Wise and today retains many noteworthy monuments of its colorful past. Of special interest is the magnificent 13th century Spassky Monastery ensemble, a group of majestic 17th century cathedrals, an elegant rotunda and remnants of an ancient trading center. Loveliest of all is the Church of Ilya the Prophet, situated in the town's central square. The fresco on the walls and the vaulting inside the church combined constitutes a respectable collection of old Russian paintings.





## KOSTROMA

A historic city in central Russia is located at the confluence of the Volga and Kostroma Rivers and considered a part of the Golden Ring route. The city was first recorded in the chronicles for the year 1213. Among the main attractions of the city is a unique open-air museum of wooden architecture set up at the walls of the Ipatievsky Monastery. Churches, old houses, barns, water- and windmills, and small bathhouses were brought from various villages in the Kostroma Region. Among the exhibits, the Church of the Synaxis of the Virgin (1552) from the village of Kholm and the Church of the Transfiguration (1713) command particular attention. You will have a chance to visit it during the city tour.

## PLYOS

A tiny Russian Switzerland in the Golden Ring, Plyos can boast neither factories nor plants, nor outstanding architectural masterpieces. Nevertheless this little town embodies genuine harmony of architecture and nature, the buildings forming integral part of the unique Volga landscape. Now the town is famous for its serene scenic beauty and its reputation as artists' heaven. This is due largely to the renown of Isaac Levitan, the landscape painter who recorded local scenes. The Levitan House Museum displays his works as well as the works of other artists who visited Plyos. The town was also the home of the famous Russian basso, Chaliapin.



## MUROM

The Saviour monastery, one of the most ancient in Russia, was first chronicled in 1096, the Trinity convent, where the relics of Sts Peter and Theuronia are displayed, features a fine cathedral (1642-43), Kazan church (1652), a bell-tower (1652), a wooden church of St Sergius, and stone walls. It is rivaled by the Annunciation Monastery, founded in the reign of Ivan the Terrible to house the relics of local princes and containing a cathedral from 1664.

*One of the oldest cities in Russia sprawls majestically along the left bank of Oka River. Murom still retains many marks of antiquity.*



## NIZHNY NOVGOROD

*The city, similarly to Moscow and Tver, attracted refugees from other cities pillaged by the Mongols and expanded rapidly during the period of the "Mongol yoke" that lasted for about 300 years.*

Was one of the newly founded towns that escaped Mongol devastation on account of its insignificance. Moscow incorporated the city in 1392 and soon thereafter the Tatars of Kazan burnt it down (1408). It took over one century to construct an enormous redbrick castle here which was soon of use when the Tatars tried to burn it again in 1520 and 1536. Today, just like 500 years ago, Nizhny is one of the main commercial centers of Russia.

## MAKARYEV

A small town of about 7000 residents, located on the high right bank of the Unzha river, 184 km east of Kostroma. Named after a monk, Makary (Macarius), from Nizhny Novgorod who built a new monastery here in 1439 after his earlier one, at what is now Makaryevo, was destroyed. Later, a sloboda grew around the monastery and was granted town status in 1778 under the name of Makaryev-na-Unzhe. By the end of the 19th century the name shortened to "Makaryev".

## KONSTANTINOVO

A village, where a Russian poet Sergei Yesenin was born, is lying on the high right bank of the Oka in Central Russia. From here you can see vast water-meadows carpeted with flowers in summer, sparkling lakes, coppices fading into the distance and the blue blur of the Meshchora forest on the horizon. The museum is unique by its exposition of a landlord estate in the neighborhood with a peasant farm demonstrating two cultures, two traditions and two modes of life.



## KASIMOV

The town was founded in 1152 by the Vladimir-Suzdal ruler Yury Dolgoruky as Grodets, then Gorodets Meschyorsky. It was included in the Mishar Yort division of the Golden Horde, but then was sold to Muscovy. In the 17th century, the town was separated into three parts: Tatar Town, Yamskoy Town of Russian commoners, regulated by Moscow, and Marfin Town, regulated by Russian governors. Historical buildings: Stone mosque (1467), Mausoleums (of Shahgali Khan (1555) and of Afghan Moxammad Khan (1658) and Russian Orthodox churches.

*The first population of this area on the left bank of the Oka River was a Finnic tribe called the Meshchyora, later assimilated by Russians and Tatars.*



## RYAZAN

*A city on the Oka River was founded in 800 by Slavic settlers as a part of their drive into territory previously populated by Finnic peoples. Initially it was built of wood, gradually replaced by masonry.*

The oldest preserved part of the kremlin dates back to the 12th century. The lands of Ryazan, situated on the border of forest and steppe, suffered numerous invasions. Ryazan was the first Russian city to be sacked by the Mongol horde of Batu Khan. On December 21, 1237 it was thoroughly devastated and never fully recovered. As result of the sack, the seat of the principality was moved about 55 km to the town of Pereslavl-Ryazanskii, which subsequently took the name of the destroyed capital. Ryazan is a fast-changing city. The city is home to the Airborne Forces academy.

## CHEBOKSARY

Cheboksary is a vibrant commercial hub located on the Volga River. In 1555, the Russians built a fortress and established a settlement here. At the end of the 17th century, Cheboksary was regarded as a major commercial city of the Volga region, and in 1781 it received the status of a city of the Kazan province. Cheboksary also is known for its 25 churches and four monasteries, and Cheboksary bells are famous in London and Paris.

## PERM

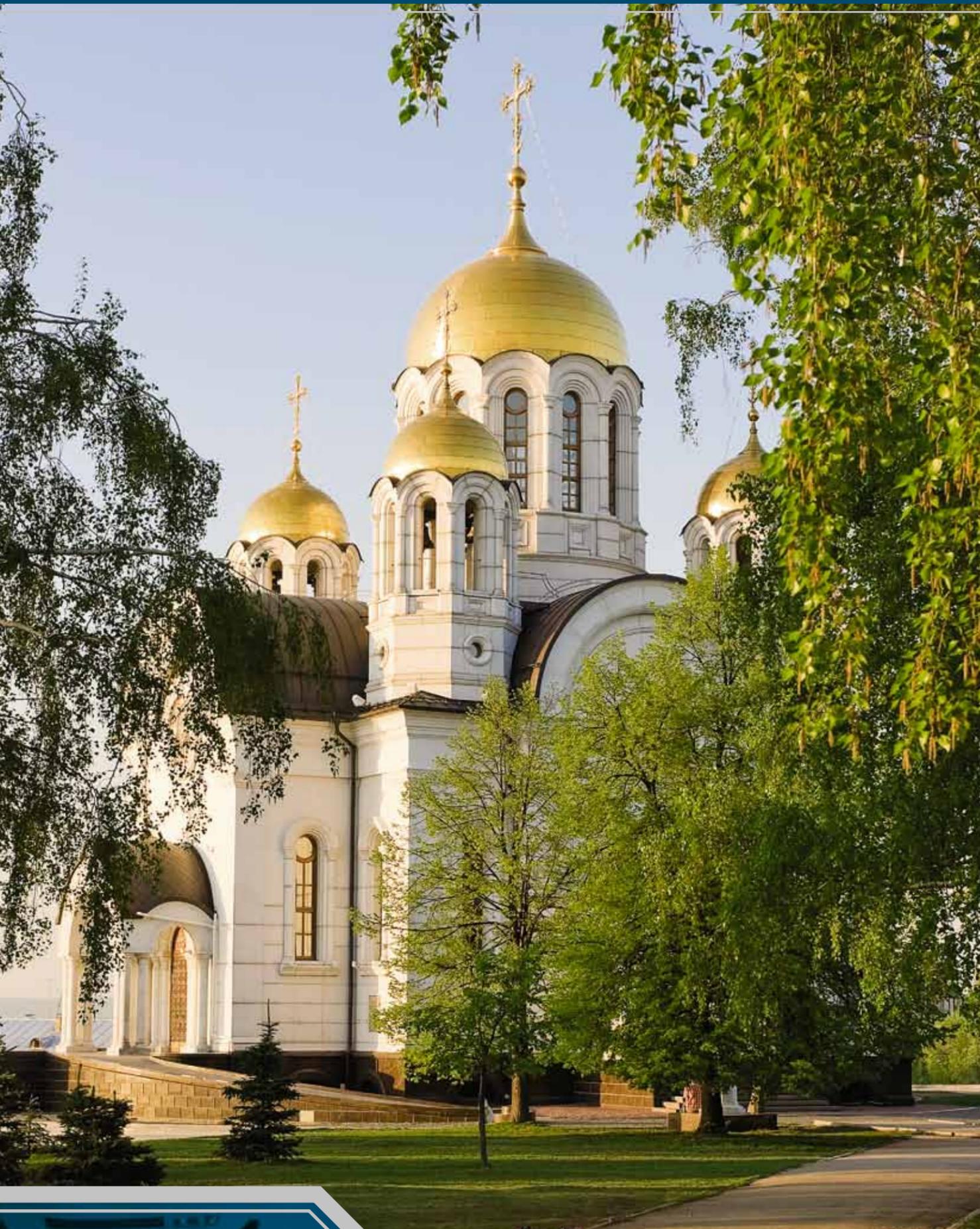
In the 19th century, Perm became a major trade and industrial center, with several metallurgy, paper, and steamboat producing factories, including one owned by a British entrepreneur. After the outbreak of the Russian Civil War, Perm became a prime target for both sides because of its military munitions factories. In the 1930s, Perm grew as a major industrial city with aviation, ship-building, and chemical factories built during that period and after the 1940s development continued.

*A city is situated on the banks of the Kama River, in the European part of Russia near the Ural Mountains. The history of the modern city of Perm starts with the development of the Ural region by Tsar Peter I of Russia.*

## KAZAN

Kazan was the capital of Tatars, the allies of Mongols. Ivan the Terrible conquered Kazan in 1552 and forced its Muslim ruler to convert to Christianity. Ivan remodeled Kazan's castle to the Russian style and built St. Basil's Cathedral on the Red Square of Moscow in the celebration of his victory. St. Basil's domes, all nine of them, correspond to the number of days that the siege of Kazan lasted.





## YELABUGA

It is known for its oil industry and as the birthplace of the painter Ivan Shishkin. Yelabuga is famous as the place where Russian poet Marina Tsvetayeva committed suicide in 1941. The poet is buried at the municipal cemetery. In the 1990s, a General Motors assembly plant operated in the town.

*The history of the settlement dates back to the 11th century, when a Volga Bulgarian border castle was established. The castle was later abandoned. In the second half of the 16th century, a Russian village was founded on the same spot.*

## ULYANOVSK

Ulyanovsk is a small town on the banks of the Volga River. It is named after Vladimir Ulyanov, who was born here. You probably have never heard this name but he became world-famous under his adopted name - Lenin. His family home is now a museum of his life.



## UFA

Ufa is situated in eastern Europe near its land boundary with Asia, at the confluence of the Belaya and the Ufa rivers, on low hills to the west of southern Urals. Ufa is famous for its oil, gas, minerals, and Bashkir honey.

## SAMARA



*Today, Samara is the third largest metropolitan area in Russia after Moscow and St. Petersburg and an important industrial center.*



Samara has long been Russia's diplomatic and economic link to the East. The growing bread trade in 19th-20th centuries turned this city into an important economic center in Russia. In World War II many of military factories were moved to Samara. The soviet leaders were even planning to move Russia's capital here had Moscow fallen to the German hands.



## SARATOV

*Saratov was the northernmost colony of Greek Empire. In 512 BC it was completely annihilated by Persia. One millennium later, Ivan the Terrible established a colony on the ruins of the ancient city.*

Saratov used to have a large population of Germans, who migrated here during 19th century. When World War II erupted, they were relocated to Siberia and Kazakhstan. During the Cold War Saratov became the center of military aircraft production and not surprisingly, Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space, trained here.

## ROSTOV-ON-DON

Its favorable geographical position on the crossing of trade routes promoted the rapid economic development of the city. The Don River that the city is named for is a major shipping lane connecting southwestern Russia with regions to the north, and Rostov-on-Don is an important river port in both passenger-oriented and industrial shipping. After the construction of the Volga-Don Shipping Canal in 1952 Rostov became a port of five seas: the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Caspian Sea, the White Sea and the Baltic Sea. The city is also famous for the freedom-loving Cossack community who inhabited it since its foundation in 1749.

## VOLGOGRAD

Former Stalingrad is famous for the battle that unfolded here during the World War II. German forces attempted to cut off the Russian armies and their industrial production from their fuel supplies. To that end, they needed to take Stalingrad, situated on the western bank of the Volga River. Hitler sent his best armies and generals, including famous marshal Von Paulus to command the siege. The Battle of Stalingrad lasted for almost one year. This was not the victory for the allies yet, but it was in Stalingrad that the tide of war turned against the Germans.

*Volgograd has a giant memorial Rodina Mat (Motherland) commemorating those who fought and died during the war.*

## ASTRAKHAN

Astrakhan is located where the mighty the Volga meets the Caspian Sea, on the trade route from India to Persia. Astrakhan was the capital of Khazaria and then of the Golden Horde (the Mongols). Moscow took Astrakhan in 1556 and has ruled it ever since. As Russia's gate to the Orient, this city features a unique mixture of East and West.





**MOSTURFLOT** MAKES  
A NEW GENERATION OF RUSSIAN FLEET.

**MORE COMFORT** – feel yourself a VIP guest in our 5\* environment

**MORE ELEGANCE** – enjoy the luxury of our cabins and suites

**MORE PRIVACY** – your own balcony

# M/S ALEXANDER GRIN

MS Grin is a new generation of Russian river cruise ships. It was newly built in 2012.

There are spacious cabins for total capacity of 112 passengers:

- 4 royal suites – 28 sqm / balcony 6 sqm
- 12 deluxe suites – 22 sqm / balcony 4 sqm
- 34 balcony suites – 20 sqm / balcony 6 sqm
- 2 panorama suites – 31 sqm / balcony 9 sqm
- 4 standard staterooms – 14 sqm

Facilities on board include:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| Spacious dining room<br>(215 sqm/112 seats)    | Massage room                 |
| Panorama lounge and bar<br>(215 sqm/112 seats) | SPA area                     |
| 24 hours coffee-station                        | Hairdressing salon           |
| Lift   | Fitness area                 |
| Open air lounge                                | Medical office               |
|  | Souvenir kiosk               |
|  | Laundry service (chargeable) |

The carefully selected décor ensure that your cabin will offer the feeling of being in a modern hotel room with:

Full size windows / private balcony / TV / Wi-Fi / telephone / room-to-room service / air-conditioning with an individual regulation / built-in-wardrobe / refrigerator / safe / private bathroom with a shower and WC / hairdryer

Let us lure you to take a cruise on MS Grin, a vessel with 112 person passenger capacity that makes really warm and friendly atmosphere onboard, thanks to well organized work of the crew.

*They are real diamonds of the Russian Waterways.*





**MOSTURFLOT** HAS LAUNCHED  
TWO NEW LUXURY SHIPS: M/S A.GRIN  
AND M/S RIVER VICTORIA.

**MORE POSSIBILITIES** – lifts (for physically challenged guests also) get you to any deck you want

**MORE SPACE** – the cabin size starts from 12.5 sqm up to 38 sqm.

**MORE LIGHT** – French windows permit you to enjoy the scenery view

## M/S RIVER VICTORIA

Comfortable furnishing of the staterooms with all amenities of a 5 star hotel will help a sophisticated passenger to enjoy peaceful and relaxing cruising on the canals, rivers and lakes of Russia.

River Victoria was completely renovated in 2011.

Passenger capacity – 206. Spacious cabins for accommodation:

- 2 presidential suites – 38 sqm / balcony 10 sqm
- 2 junior suites – 31 sqm / balcony 9 sqm
- 6 deluxe suites – 25 sqm / balcony 8 sqm
- 62 luxury twin – 19.5 sqm / balcony 5 sqm
- 26 classic twin – 12.5 sqm
- 5 standard twin – 14.5 sqm

Facilities on board include:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| Spacious restaurant (360 sqm/ 220 seats) | Massage room                 |
| Panorama lounge (250 sqm/ 150 seats)     | SPA area                     |
| Bar (80 sqm /60 seats)                   | Hairdressing salon           |
| 24 hours coffee-station                  | Fitness area                 |
| Lift                                     | Library                      |
| Open air lounge                          | Medical office               |
|  | Souvenir kiosk               |
|  | Laundry service (chargeable) |

70% of all the cabins of River Victoria have full size windows and comfortable balconies which is rather impressive for the river-boat industry. Each cabin has:

TV / Wi-Fi / telephone / room-to-room service / air-conditioning with an individual regulation / built-in-wardrobe / refrigerator / safe / private bathroom with a shower and WC / hairdryer.

The team of River Victoria is a team of specialists who are always eager to help, very attentive to your tastes and preferences. The crew will give to every guest special attention and service, will answer all the questions.

*We will get your expectations come true.*

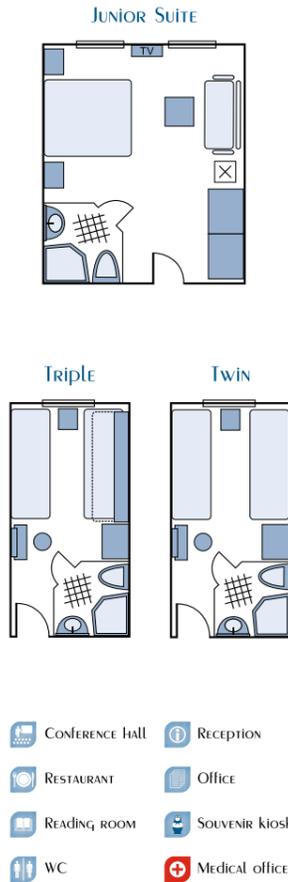
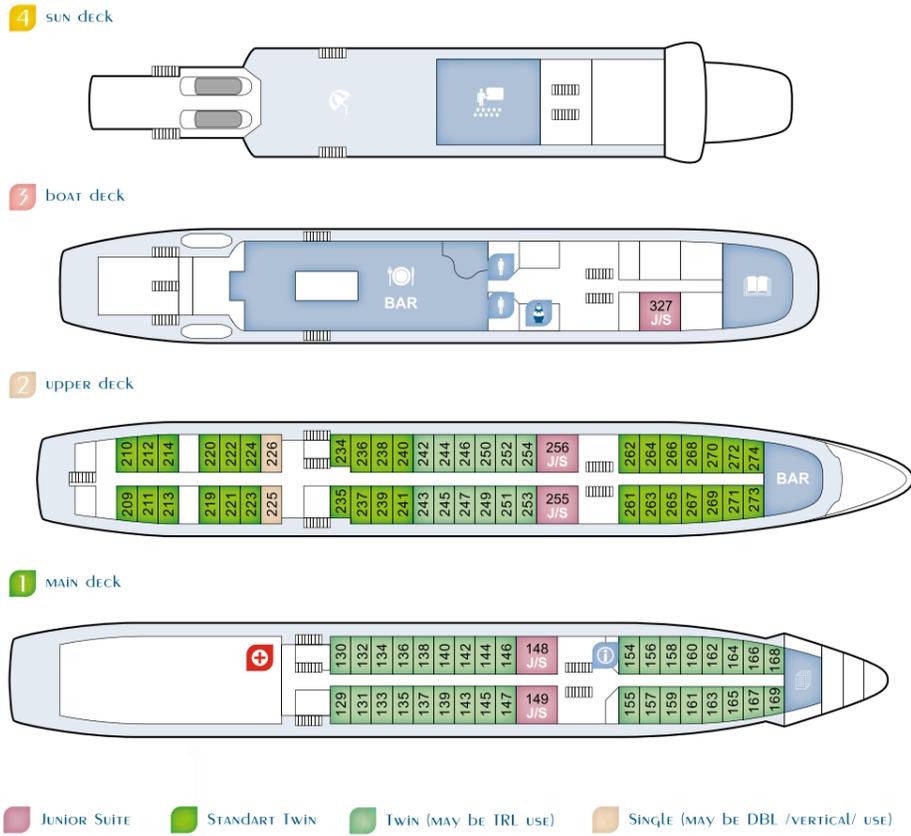


# M/S «REPIN»

## project Q-040



Built in Austria in 1975 and refurbished in 2012 this 4-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 150 persons. There are 34 twin cabins with lower beds, 2 single cabins with one lower bed, 46 triple cabins with 2 lower and one upper bed and 5 junior suites. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
 Length 110,1 m, Breadth 14,5 m, Draught 2,2 m  
 Passenger capacity 150 pax

**Facilities:**  
 Bar-restaurant (150 SEATS)  
 Bar (30 SEATS)  
 Conference hall (90 PAX)  
 Reading room (24 SEATS)  
 Medical office  
 Souvenir kiosk  
 Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

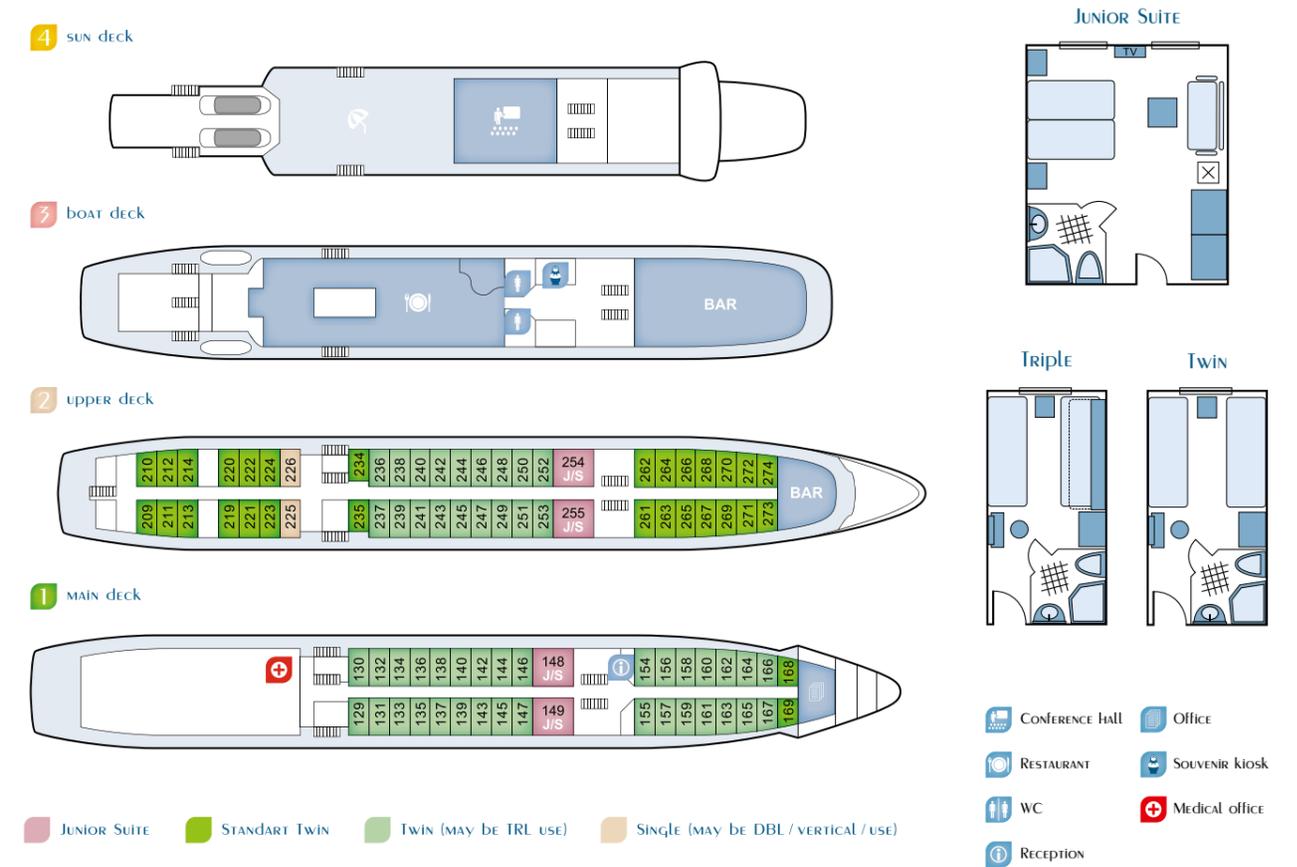
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
 Air-conditioner  
 Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
 Electrical socket (220V)  
 Built-in wardrobe  
 Refrigerator  
 TV  
 Room-to-room

# M/S «SURIKOV»

## project Q-040



Built in Austria in 1975 and refurbished in 2007 this 4-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 150 persons. There are 30 twin cabins with two lower beds, 2 single cabins with one lower bed, 50 triple cabins with 2 lower and one upper beds, 4 junior suites. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
 Length 110,1 m, Breadth 14,5 m, Draught 2,2 m  
 Passenger capacity 150 pax

**Facilities:**  
 Restaurant (150 SEATS)  
 2 bars (80 AND 30 SEATS)  
 Conference hall (120 PAX)  
 Medical office  
 Souvenir kiosk  
 Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

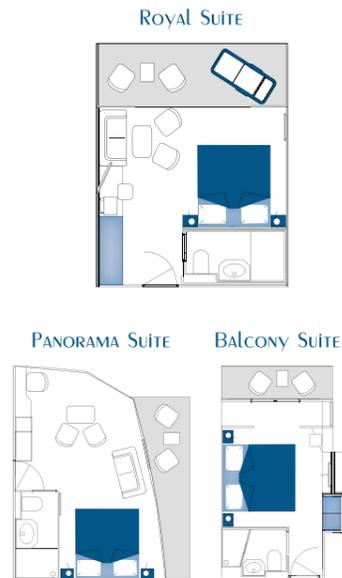
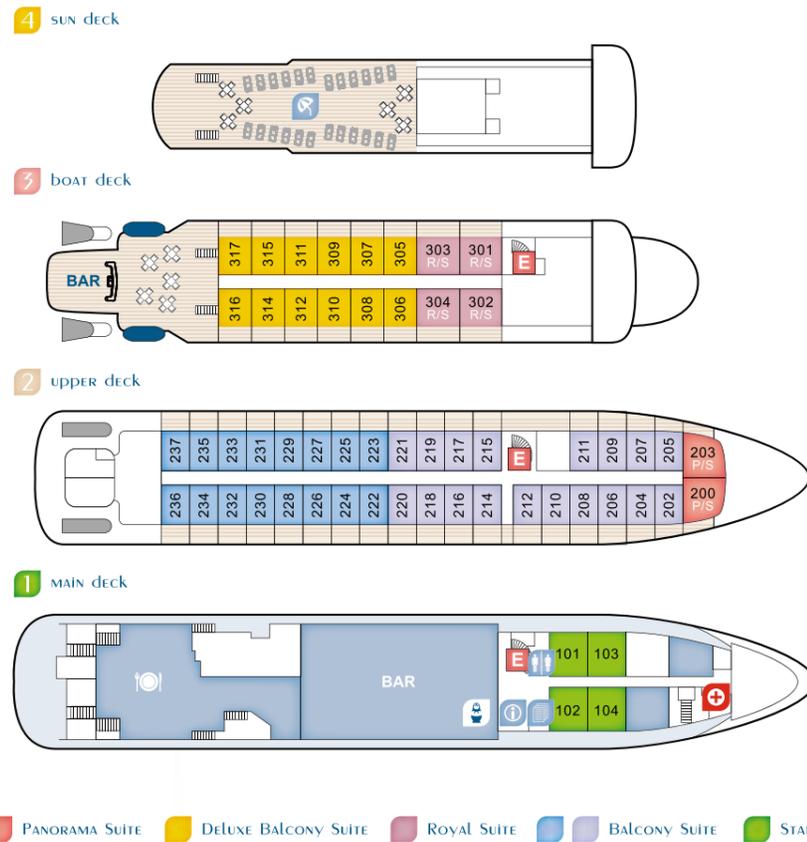
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
 Air-conditioner  
 Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
 Electrical socket (220V)  
 Built-in wardrobe  
 Refrigerator

# M/S «GRIN»

## project PV08



Newly built in 2012 the 4-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 112 persons. There are 4 Royal Suites (with balconies), 12 Deluxe Balcony Suites, 34 Balcony Suites, 2 Panorama Suites (with balconies) and 4 Standard Staterooms. All cabins are outside.



- RESTAURANT
- WC
- RECEPTION
- ELEVATOR
- OFFICE
- SOUVENIR KIOSK
- MEDICAL OFFICE



**The technical information:**  
 Length 90m, Breadth 15m, Draught 1,63 m  
 Passenger capacity 112 pax

**Facilities:**  
 Open Air Lounge  
 Crystal Dining Room (112 SEATS)  
 Panorama Lounge and Bar (112 SEATS)  
 Wellness Area (MASSAGE ROOM, SPA AREA)  
 Hairdressing salon  
 Fitness Centre

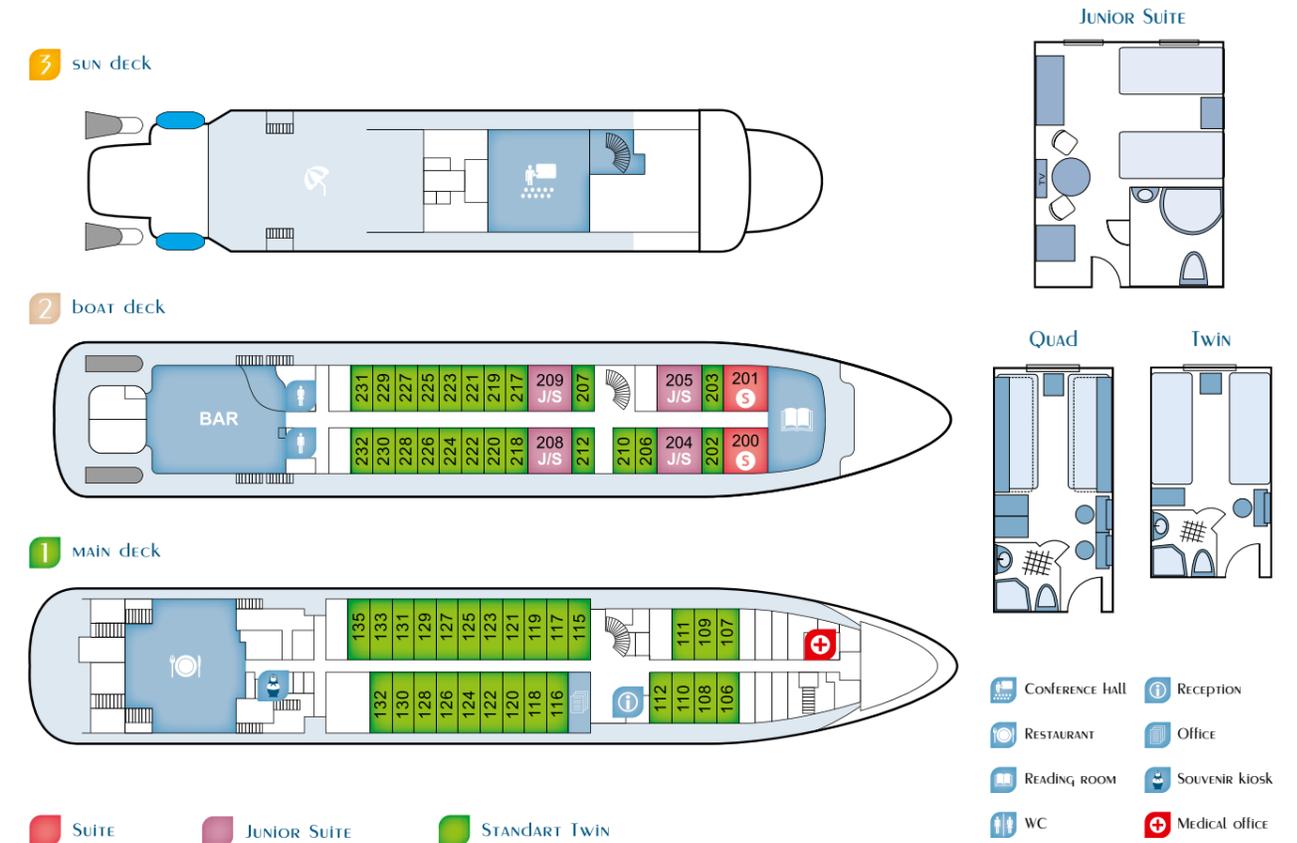
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
 Air-conditioner  
 Bathroom (SINK, SEPARATE GLASS SHOWER CABIN, VACUUM WC)  
 Electrical socket (AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN, EUROPEAN, JAPANESE)  
 Built-in wardrobe  
 Refrigerator/ Safe/TV/Internet  
 Phone/Room-to-room/Hairdryer

# M/S «YESENIN»

## project Q-065



Built in Austria in 1984 and renovated in 2002 this 3-deck vessel is undergoing regular innovations and equipped with modern navigation devices and facilities. The total passenger capacity is 100 persons. There are 29 twin cabins with two lower beds, 20 quad cabins with 2 lower and 2 upper beds, 4 junior suites and 2 two-room suites. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
 Length 90 m, Breadth 15 m, Draught 1,63 m  
 Passenger capacity 100 pax

**Facilities:**  
 Restaurant (96 SEATS)  
 Bar (60 SEATS)  
 Conference hall (96 PAX)  
 Reading room (30 SEATS)  
 Medical office  
 Souvenir kiosk  
 Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

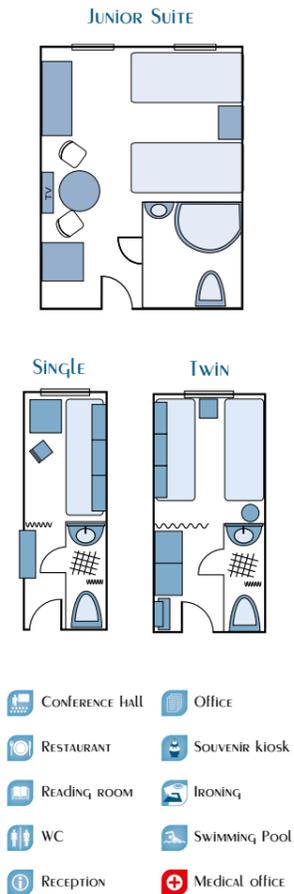
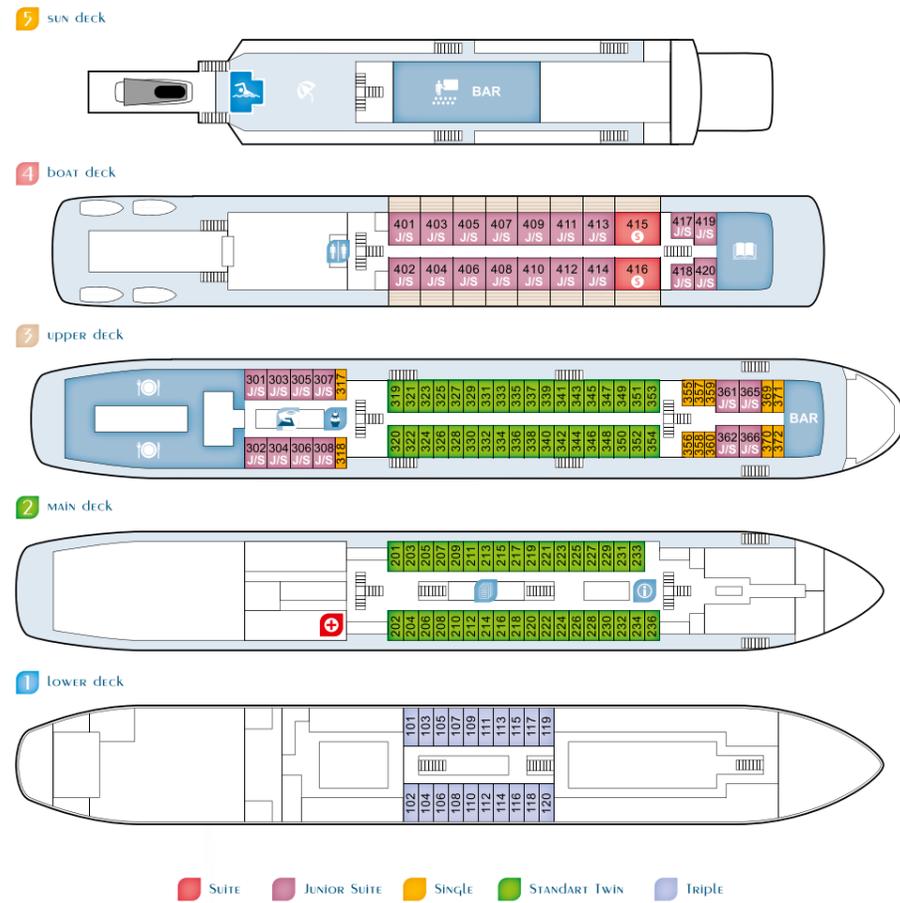
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
 Air-conditioner  
 Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
 Electrical socket (220V)  
 Built-in wardrobe  
 Refrigerator (IN JUNIOR SUITES AND SUITES)  
 TV (IN JUNIOR SUITES AND SUITES ONLY)

# M/S «BULGAKOV»

## project 301



Built in Germany in 1979 and renovated in 2013 this 5-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 260 persons. There are 71 twin cabins with two lower beds, 12 single cabins with one lower bed, 20 triple cabins with 3 beds, 30 Junior Suites and 2 suites. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
Length 125 m, Breadth 16,7 m, Draught 2,9 m  
Passenger capacity 260 pax

**Facilities:**  
2 restaurants (210 AND 90 SEATS)  
Bar (30 seats)  
Conference hall (WITH BAR COUNTER) (250 SEATS)  
Reading room (60 SEATS)  
Medical office  
Souvenir kiosk  
Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

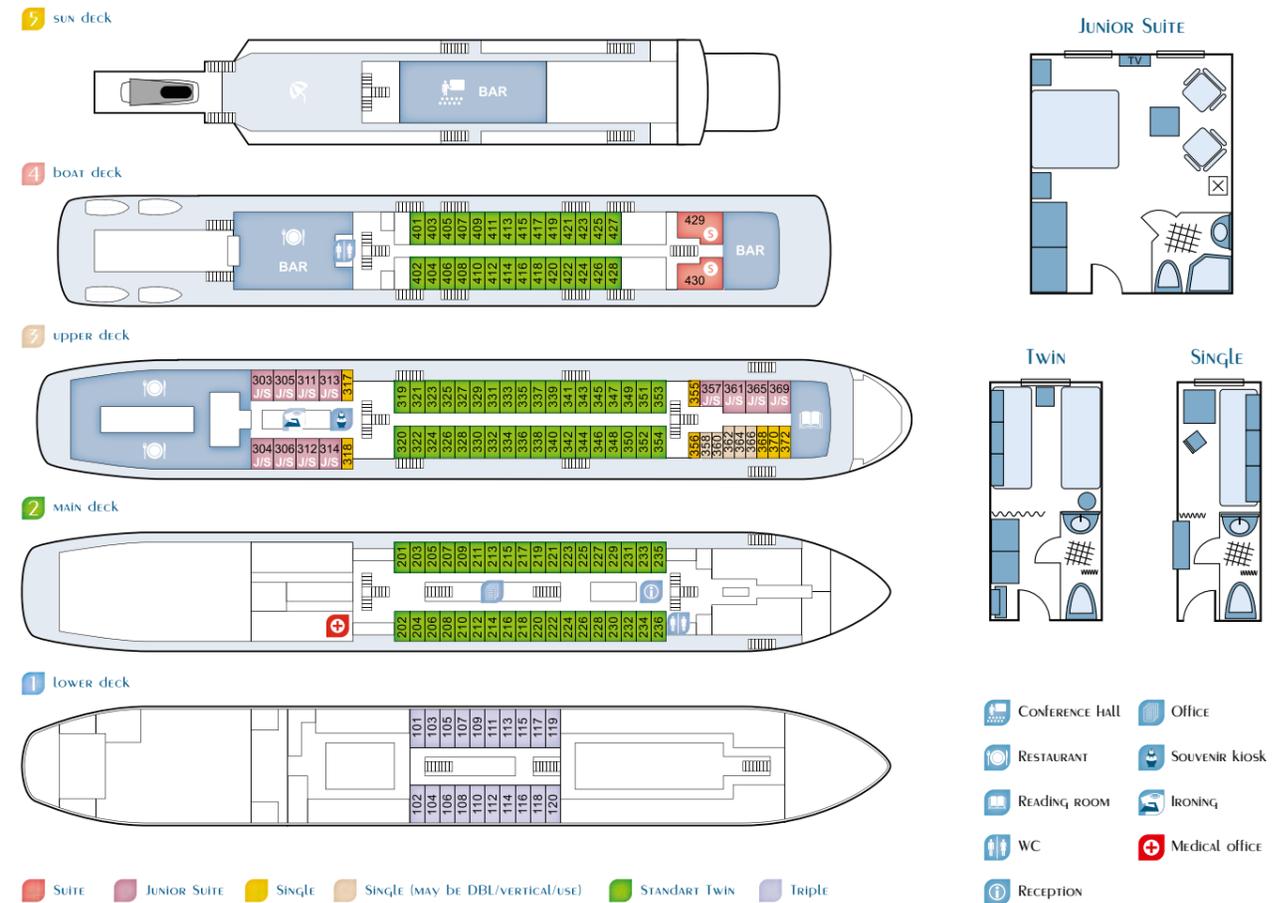
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
Air-conditioner  
Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
Electrical socket (220V)  
Built-in wardrobe  
Refrigerator  
TV  
Room-to-room

# M/S «KARAMZIN»

## project 301



Built in Germany in 1981 and renovated in 2010 this 5-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 260 persons. There are 100 twin cabins with two lower beds, 12 single cabins with one lower bed, 20 triple cabins with 3 lower beds, 12 Junior Suites and 2 two-room suites. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
Length 125 m, Breadth 16,7 m, Draught 2,76 m  
Passenger capacity 260 pax

**Facilities:**  
Restaurant (175 SEATS)  
Bar-restaurant (80 SEATS)  
Bar (50 SEATS)  
Conference hall (WITH BAR COUNTER) (200 SEATS)  
Reading room (25 SEATS)  
Medical office  
Souvenir kiosk  
Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

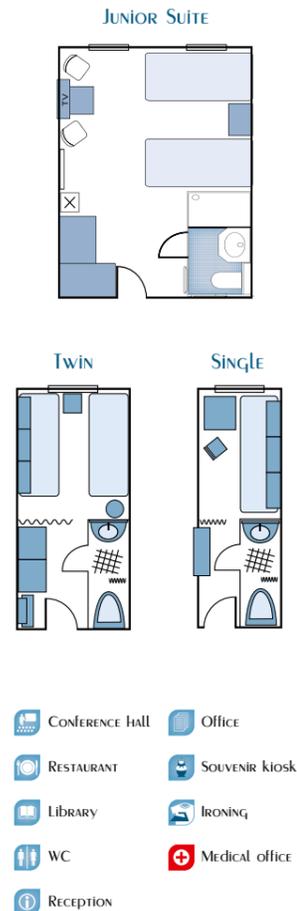
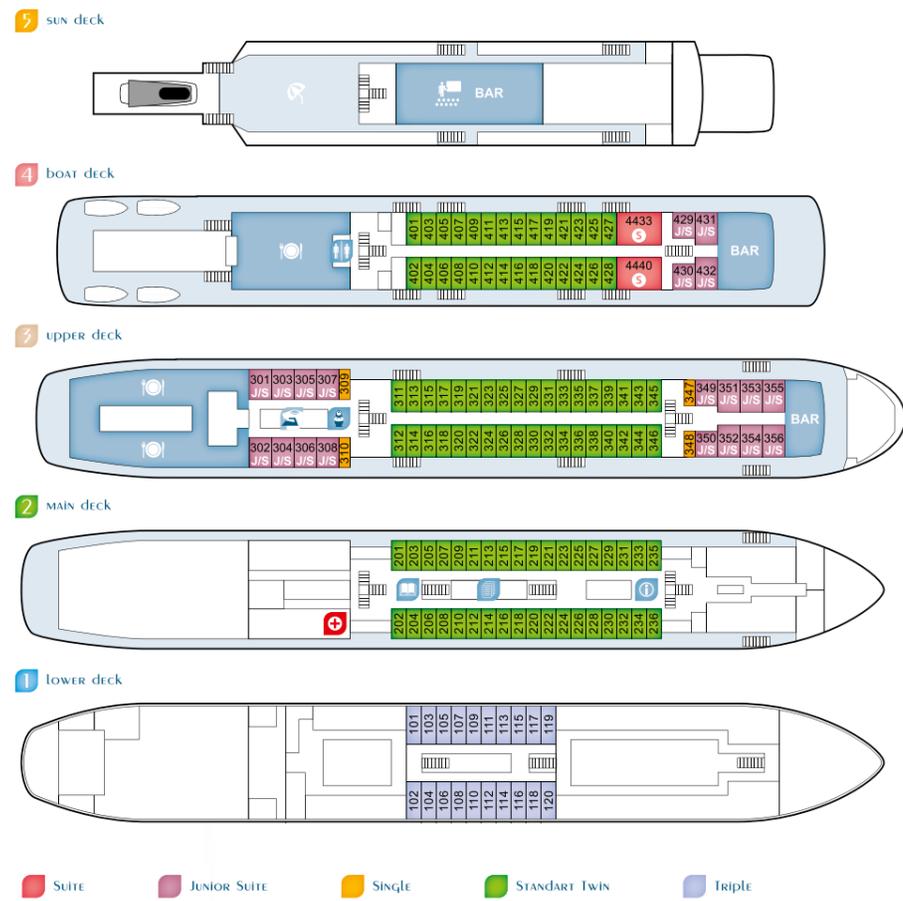
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
Air-conditioner  
Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
Electrical socket (220 V)  
Built-in wardrobe  
Refrigerator  
TV  
Room-to-room

# M/S «RUBLEV»

## project 301



Built in Germany in 1981 and completely refurbished in 2011 this 5-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 240 persons. There are 100 twin cabins with two lower beds, 4 single cabins with one lower bed, 20 triple cabins with 3 lower beds, 20 junior suites and 2 suites. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
 Length 125 m, Breadth 16,7 m, Draught 2,76 m  
 Passenger capacity 240 pax

**Facilities:**  
 2 Restaurants (180 AND 60 SEATS)  
 2 Bars (60 AND 30 SEATS)  
 Conference hall (WITH BAR COUNTER) (180 SEATS)  
 Medical office  
 Souvenir kiosk  
 Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

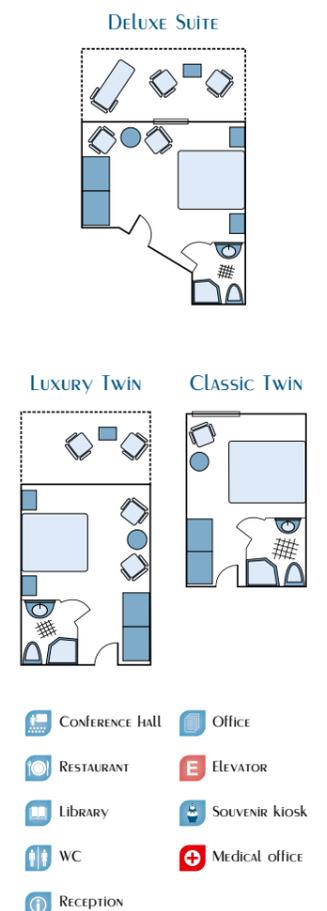
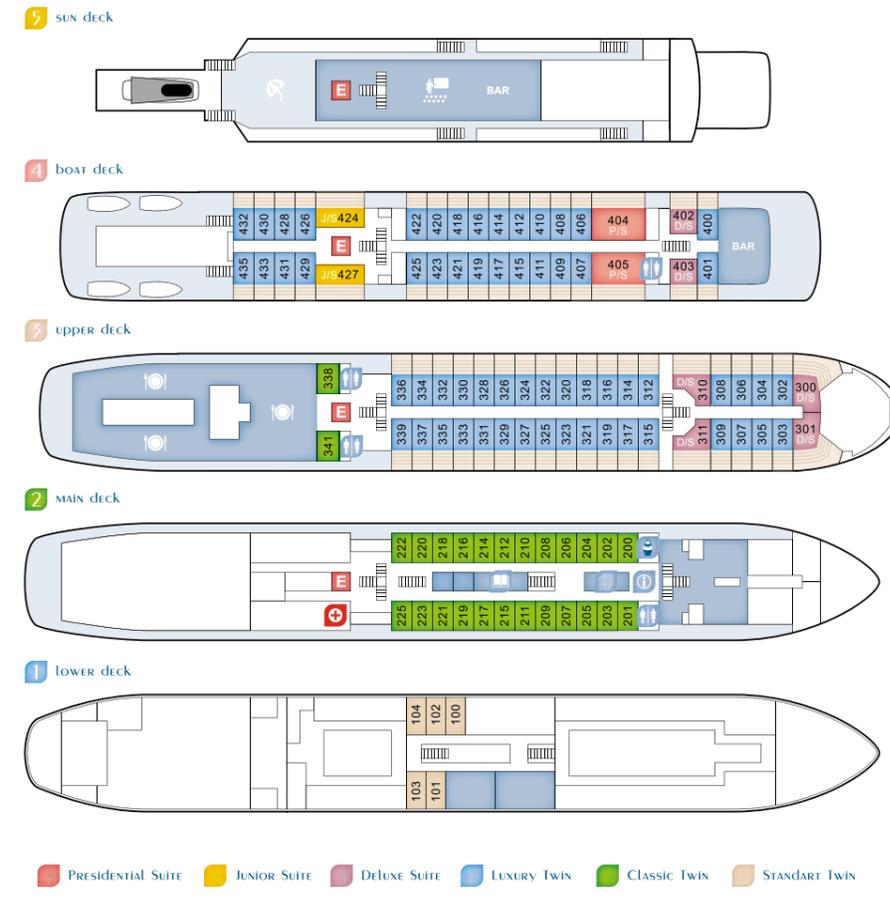
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
 Air-conditioner  
 Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
 Electrical socket (220V)  
 Built-in wardrobe  
 Refrigerator  
 TV  
 Room-to-room

# M/S «VICTORIA»

## project 301



Built in Germany in 1982 and totally renovated in 2011 this 5-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 206 persons. There are 93 twin cabins, 2 presidential suites, 6 deluxe suites and 2 junior suites. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
 Length 129 m, Breadth 17 m, Draught 2,76 m  
 Passenger capacity 206 pax

**Facilities:**  
 Restaurant (220 SEATS)  
 Bar (60 SEATS)  
 Library  
 Lounge (WITH BAR COUNTER) (150 SEATS)  
 Medical office  
 Souvenir kiosk  
 Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

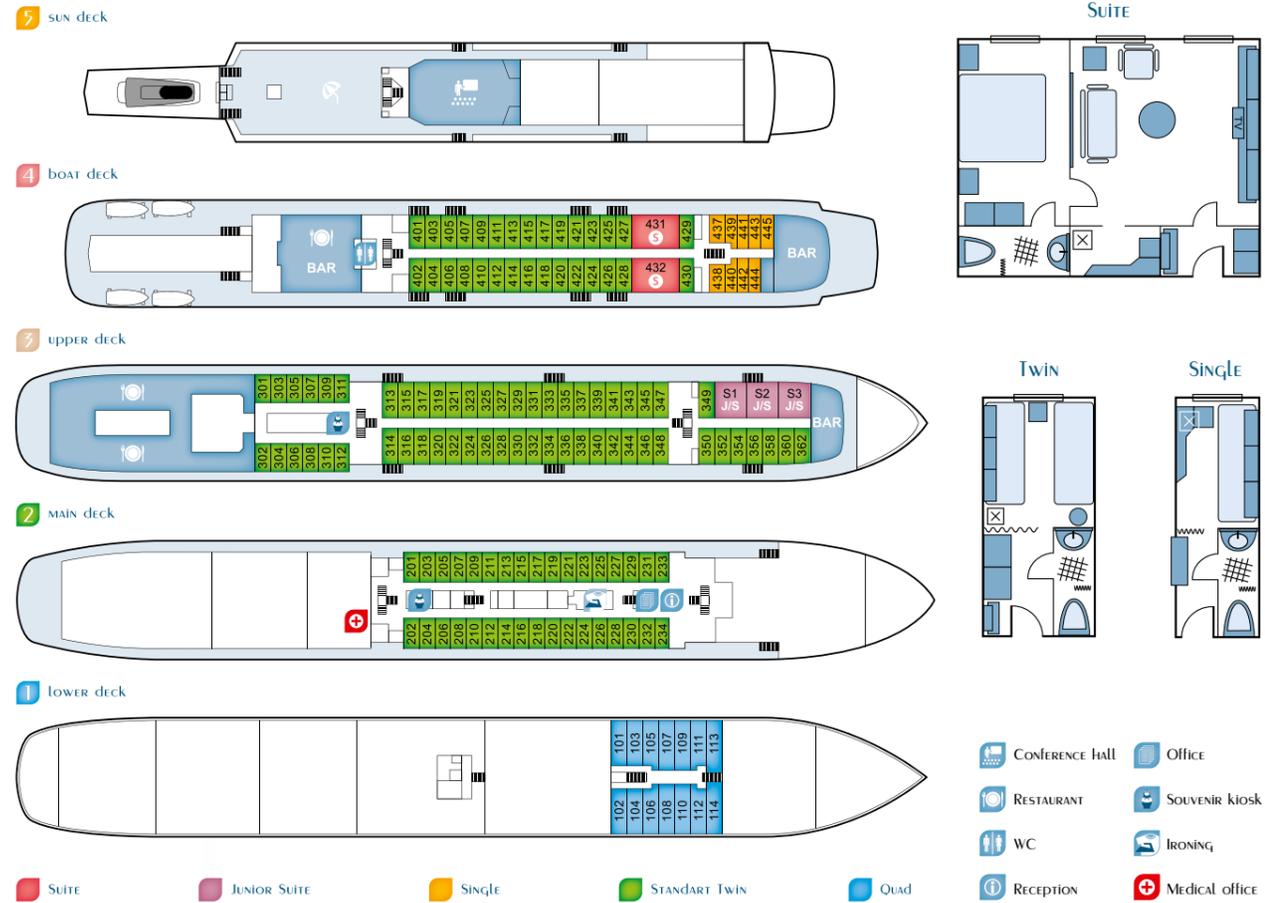
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
 Air-conditioner  
 Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
 Electrical socket (220V)  
 Built-in wardrobe  
 Refrigerator  
 TV  
 Phone / Room-to-room

# M/S «ANASTASIA»

## project 302



Built in 1989, in Germany. This 5-deck vessel was renovated in 2008 and equipped with sophisticated navigation system and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 260 persons. There are 120 twin cabins with two lower beds, 9 single cabins with one lower bed, 3 junior suites, 2 suites and 14 quads. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
 Length 129 m, Breadth 16,7 m, Draught 2,94 m  
 Passenger capacity 260 pax

**Facilities:**  
 Restaurant (180 SEATS)  
 Bar-restaurant (60 SEATS)  
 2 bars (60 AND 30 SEATS)  
 Conference hall (120 SEATS)  
 Medical office  
 2 souvenir kiosks  
 Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

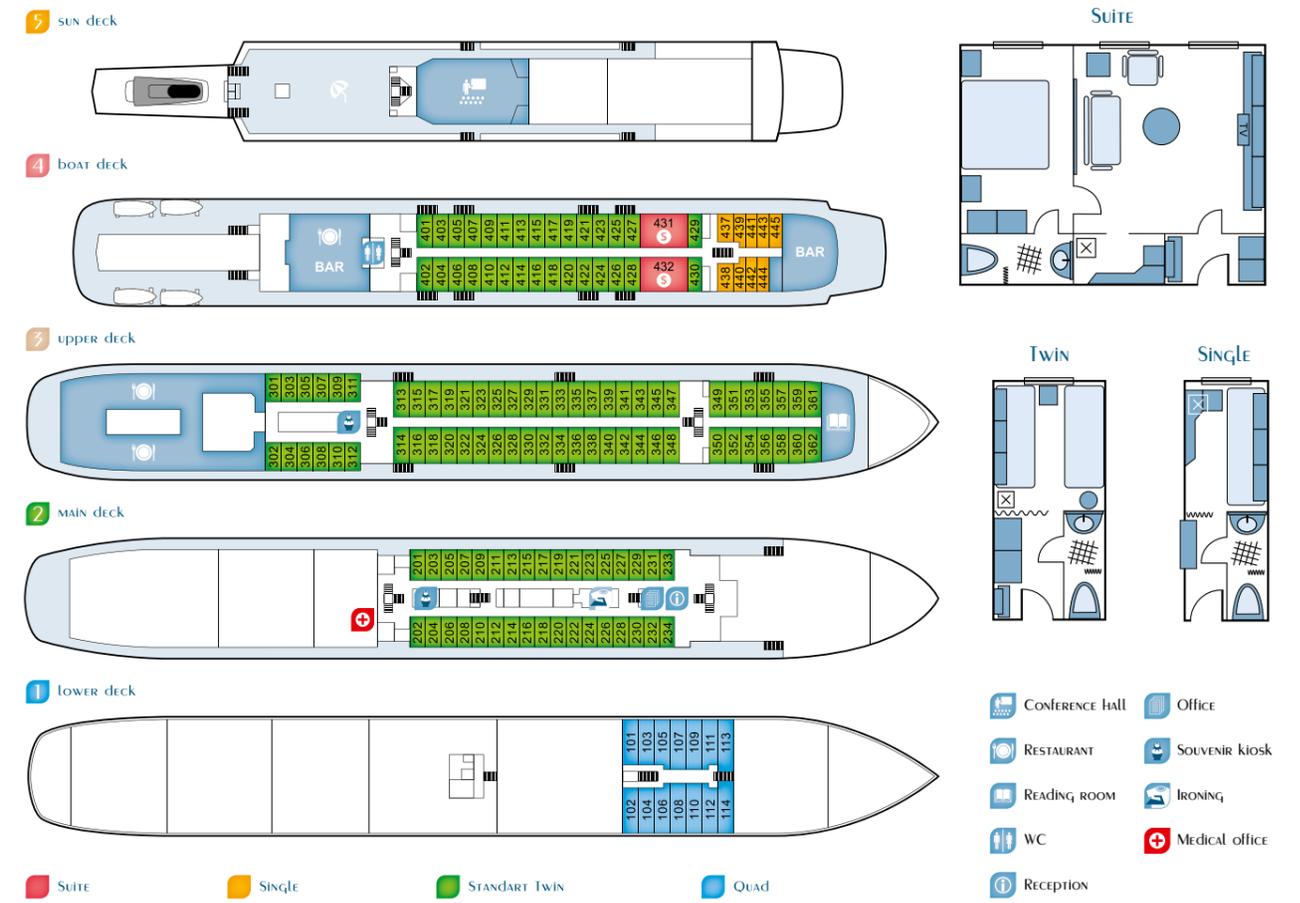
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
 Air-conditioner  
 Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
 Electrical socket (220 V)  
 Built-in wardrobe  
 Refrigerator

# M/S «KRASIN»

## project 302



Built in Germany in 1989 and renovated in 2008 this 5-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 260 persons. There are 126 twin cabins with two lower beds, 9 single cabins with one lower bed, 14 quads and 2 suites. All cabins are outside.



**The technical information:**  
 Length 129 m, Breadth 16,7 m, Draught 2,94 m  
 Passenger capacity 260 pax

**Facilities:**  
 Restaurant (190 SEATS)  
 Bar-restaurant (75 SEATS)  
 Bar (50 SEATS)  
 Conference hall (180 SEATS)  
 Reading room (28 SEATS)  
 Medical office  
 2 souvenir kiosks  
 Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

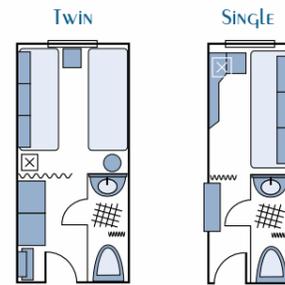
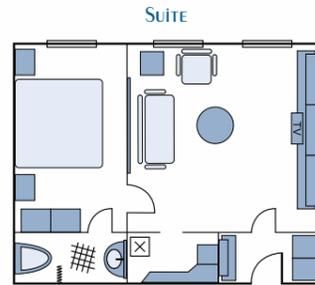
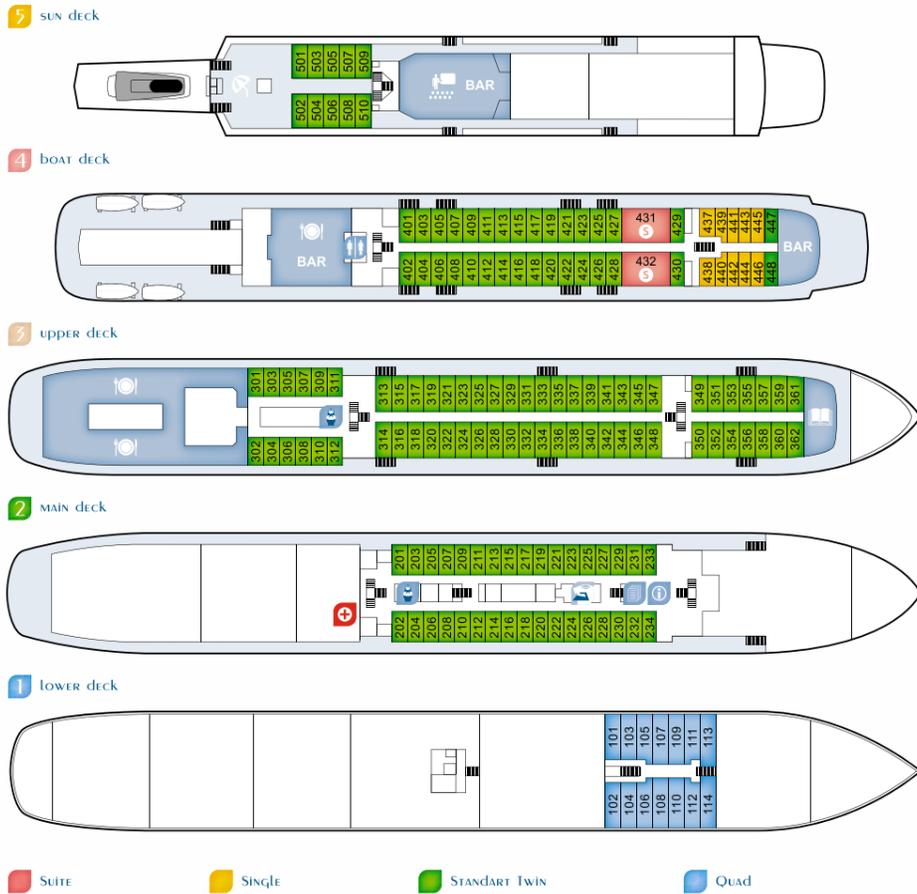
**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
 Air-conditioner  
 Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
 Electrical socket (220V)  
 Built-in wardrobe  
 Refrigerator  
 TV (IN SUITES ONLY)  
 Room-to-room (IN SUITES ONLY)

# M/S «KRZHIZHANOVSKI»



## project 302M

Built in Germany in 1990 and renovated in 2011 the 5-deck vessel is equipped with sophisticated navigation devices and modern facilities. The total passenger capacity is 260 persons. There are 138 twin cabins with two lower beds, 10 single cabins with one lower bed, 14 quads and 2 suites. All cabins are outside.



- CONFERENCE hall
- Office
- RESTAURANT
- SOUVENIR kiosk
- READING ROOM
- IRONING
- WC
- Medical office
- RECEPTION



**The technical information:**  
Length 129 m, Breadth 16,7 m, Draught 2,94 m  
Passenger capacity 260 pax

**Facilities:**  
Restaurant (170 SEATS)  
Bar-restaurant (78 SEATS)  
Bar (60 SEATS)  
Conference hall (WITH BAR COUNTER) (120 SEATS)  
Reading room (40 SEATS)  
Medical office  
2 souvenir kiosks  
Laundry (CHARGEABLE)

**Each cabin is equipped with the following:**  
Air-conditioner  
Bathroom (SINK, SHOWER, TOILET)  
Electrical socket (220 V)  
Built-in wardrobe  
Refrigerator

**BOARD GUIDE.** A Board Guide meets you at the airport and accompanies your group during the whole cruise. All your questions you can address to him/she, they will be glad to help you. At the end of the cruise your Board Guide will take you to the airport and help you to go through check-in.

**RECEPTION.** Receptionists meet you as soon as you arrive aboard the ship. Reception desk is on the main deck. You get your keys and boarding cards at the reception. You can also get detailed information about all the services available aboard and their cost there.

**CRUISE DIRECTOR.** The Cruise Director is in charge of the daily program, organization and entertainment, specified in the program. He/ she coordinates the work of the Board Guides and Receptionists. The Cruise Director is always available aboard

**DAILY PROGRAM.** Programs on the entertainment activities and excursions for the next day will be announced and posted up in the evening.

**INFORMATION STANDS.** On the Information Stands you will find information about rivers and canals, sights and excursions in towns on our way. You will also find urgent notices, daily programs, schedules of group departures to the airport at the end of the cruise.

**LEISURE ONBOARD.** Onboard the ship you will find all necessary facilities for enjoyable leisure: films, books, games.

**CHANGE OF BED LINEN.** The chambermaids change the bed linen and bath towels once in three days, face towels every day.

**LAUNDRY AND IRONING.** Laundry is available onboard for extra charge. All the details you will find in the Board information leaflet in your cabin. Besides, you can do the ironing yourself in the ironing-room free of charge.

**SOUVENIRS.** You can purchase souvenirs to remember your trip in the onboard art shops.

**POST.** If you want to mail your correspondence, envelopes and stamps are always available onboard. Leave a sealed envelope with a stamp at the reception and it will be mailed in the next port of call.

**RADIO AND PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM.** The cabins are equipped with loud speakers to broadcast entertaining radio programs and a public address system to announce the daily program. This system is also used to wake you up for breakfast.

**RESTAURANTS.** All meals are served in the restaurant. The restaurant is run to schedule, the time of breakfast, lunch and dinner is marked in the daily program. The seating in the restaurant is fixed; upon your arrival at the reception you will get the number your table.

**DIETS.** If you require any special diet please inform your travel agent about it in advance. We reserve a right to decline to meet specific dietary requirements.

**BARS.** There are several bars aboard the ship. During sailing when all the guests are aboard the bars are always open. Changes in the bar schedule are specified in the daily program delivered to your cabin. The bar "on duty", specified in the daily program, operates during stops when the guests are on land.

**LUGGAGE.** At the end of your journey, on the departure day, we will take care of loading your luggage on the bus. Please place your tagged luggage outside your cabin no later than 1 hour before departure. The tag will be given to you the previous evening. Please refer to your daily program and notice boards for time of departure.

**SAFE.** Valuables, cash and cheques can be deposited in the ship's safe at the reception for a small fee.

**DOCTOR.** We have a professional doctor aboard the ship, and if you need medical consultation you can always address him/ her. First consultation and emergency care are free of charge. The pricelist is available at the doctor's office.

**SMOKING.** Smoking is prohibited aboard the ship except for places on outer decks equipped with ashtrays and bars (unless there are some activities at that time).

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.** It is prohibited to use electric heating units (heaters, boilers, etc.) in the cabins. It is allowed to use low-powered electrical units, such as electric razors, charging devices, hairdryers.

MOSTURFLOT COMPANY THANKS YOU FOR TRAVELING WITH US AND WISHES YOU A PLEASANT JOURNEY!



[www.mosturflot.com](http://www.mosturflot.com)



CRUISE  
**MOSTURFLOT**  
COMPANY