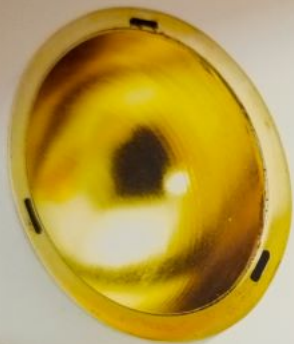


ФЕНОМЕН ФАБЕРЖЕ 180 ЛЕТ СО ДНЯ РОЖДЕНИЯ





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Книжка с портретом Николая Павловича

На миниатюрной арфе изображен Александр II – царь-освободитель. Отмена крепостного права в России (Крестьянская реформа) была осуществлена по его приказу в 1861 году.

Миниатюрная арфа, изображающая Александра II, является символом отмены крепостного права в России в 1861 году. Этот исторический документ, известный как Манифест об отмене крепостного права, был подписан царем Александром II 19 февраля 1861 года. Реформа привнесла значительные изменения в социальную структуру России, освободив миллионы крепостных крестьян. Арфа, изготовленная в 1861 году, была подарена царю в память о его великом подвиге.



Ювелиры старого Петербурга. Санкт-Петербург: Т-во «Стекло», 1997. 154 с.

БЛЕСТЯЩАЯ ЭПОХА ФАБЕРЖЕ



С. Петербург – Царь – Императрица



Ювелиры старого Петербурга. Санкт-Петербург: Азбука, 2004. 204 с.

FABERGÉ OFFICIAL COURTS REPORTER

Page 1 of 10



Fabergé's most famous eggs are the ones that were given to the Russian tsars and their families. The first egg was given to the tsarina, Maria Feodorovna, in 1868. It was a golden egg with a crown on top. The eggs were made by Peter Carl Fabergé, a Russian jeweler who lived in St. Petersburg. The eggs were made of gold, silver, and platinum. They were often decorated with precious stones and enamel. The eggs were given to the tsars as a gift of love and devotion. The eggs were also a symbol of the Russian Empire's power and wealth. The eggs were made in St. Petersburg, Russia, and they are now in the collection of the Fabergé Museum in St. Petersburg.

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