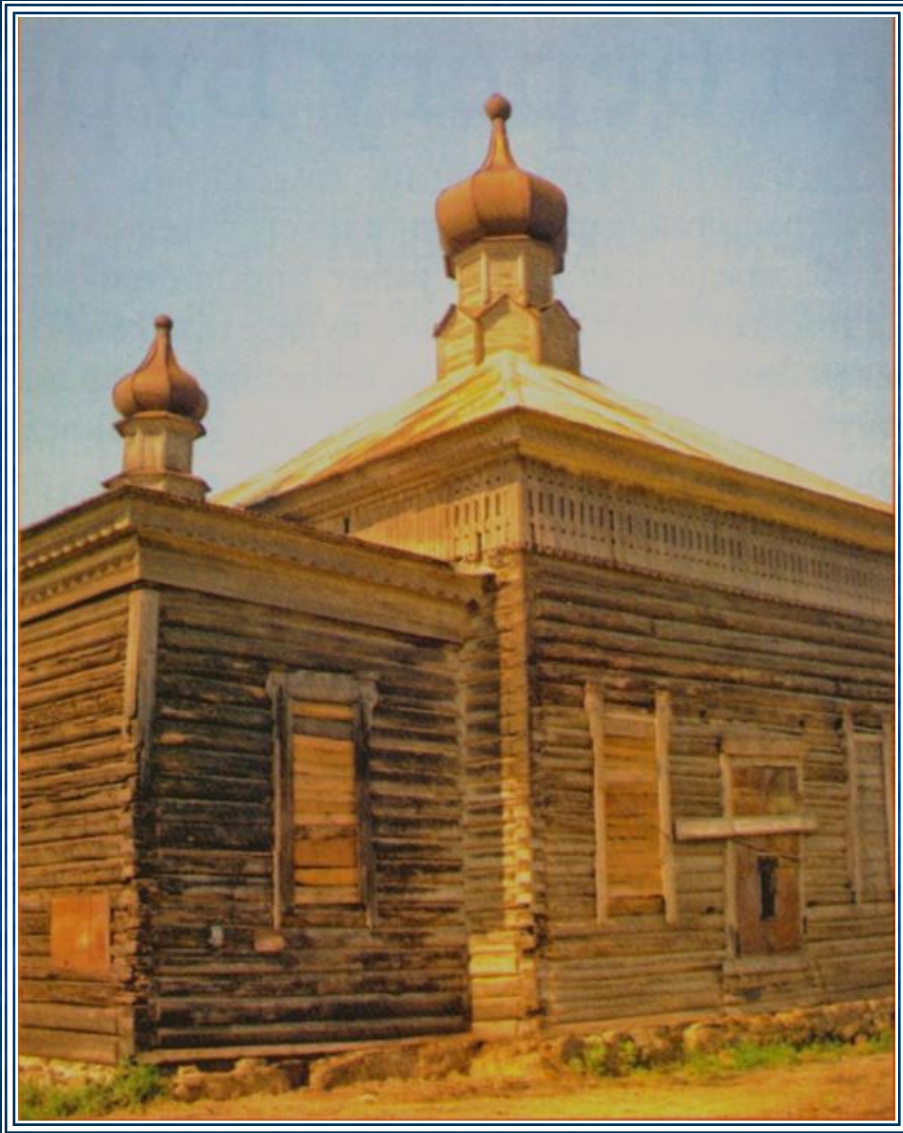


# The Temple Sacred of St. Prince Alexander Nevsky



**Done by** Pavlova Olga,  
Kobylinskaya Darya, Form 11  
**Conducted by** N.G. Spitzyna  
Chigirinskaya School, 2011



The Temple Sacred of St. Prince Alexander Nevsky was constructed in 1901. In the 20-s of the last century, as well as thousand others, the temple was plundered and was closed from 50-s to the middle of 90-s years of the last century. It was used as a granary in the years of soviet power.





The remained old, decayed building was recognized as a monument of architect true, was transferred believing in 1997. Restoration works of revived temple were soon begun and the first divine liturgy was served on August 19,1998 .



However the Temple demanded major remains. It was decided to disassemble and restore it completely an original form with new materials. The project of the revered temple was developed by students of the Chair of Architecture of the Far East State Agrarian University.





In 2000 the old Temple was completely disassembled, the building base was carefully repaired.

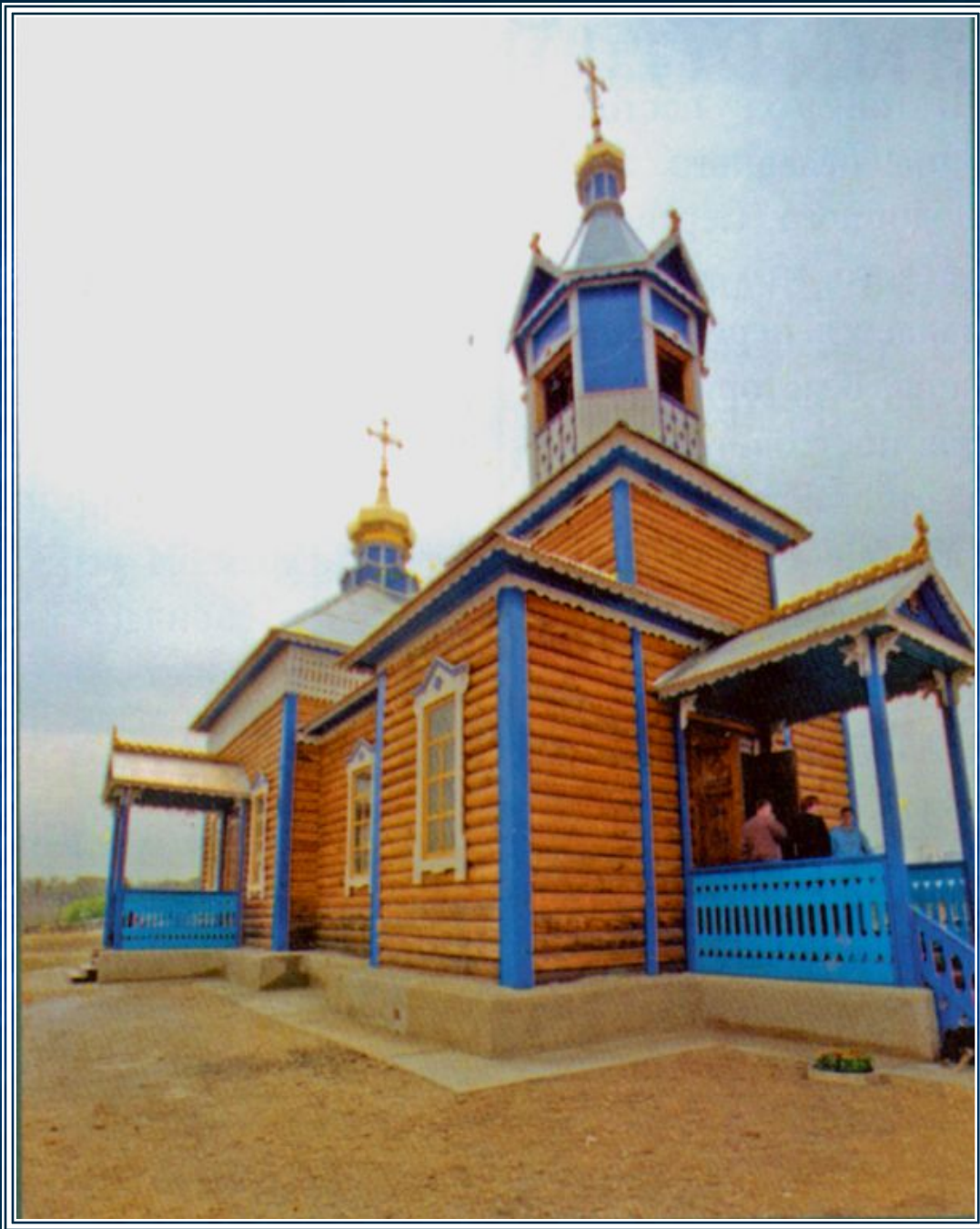
# Restoration works





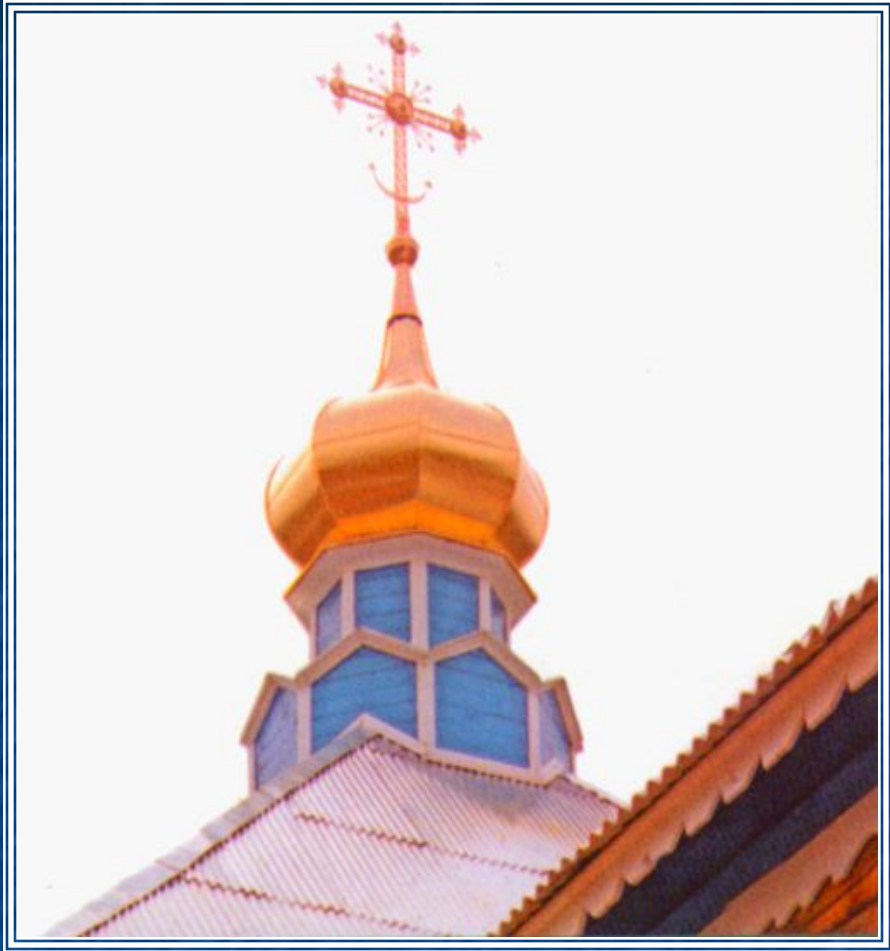
# The process of restoration



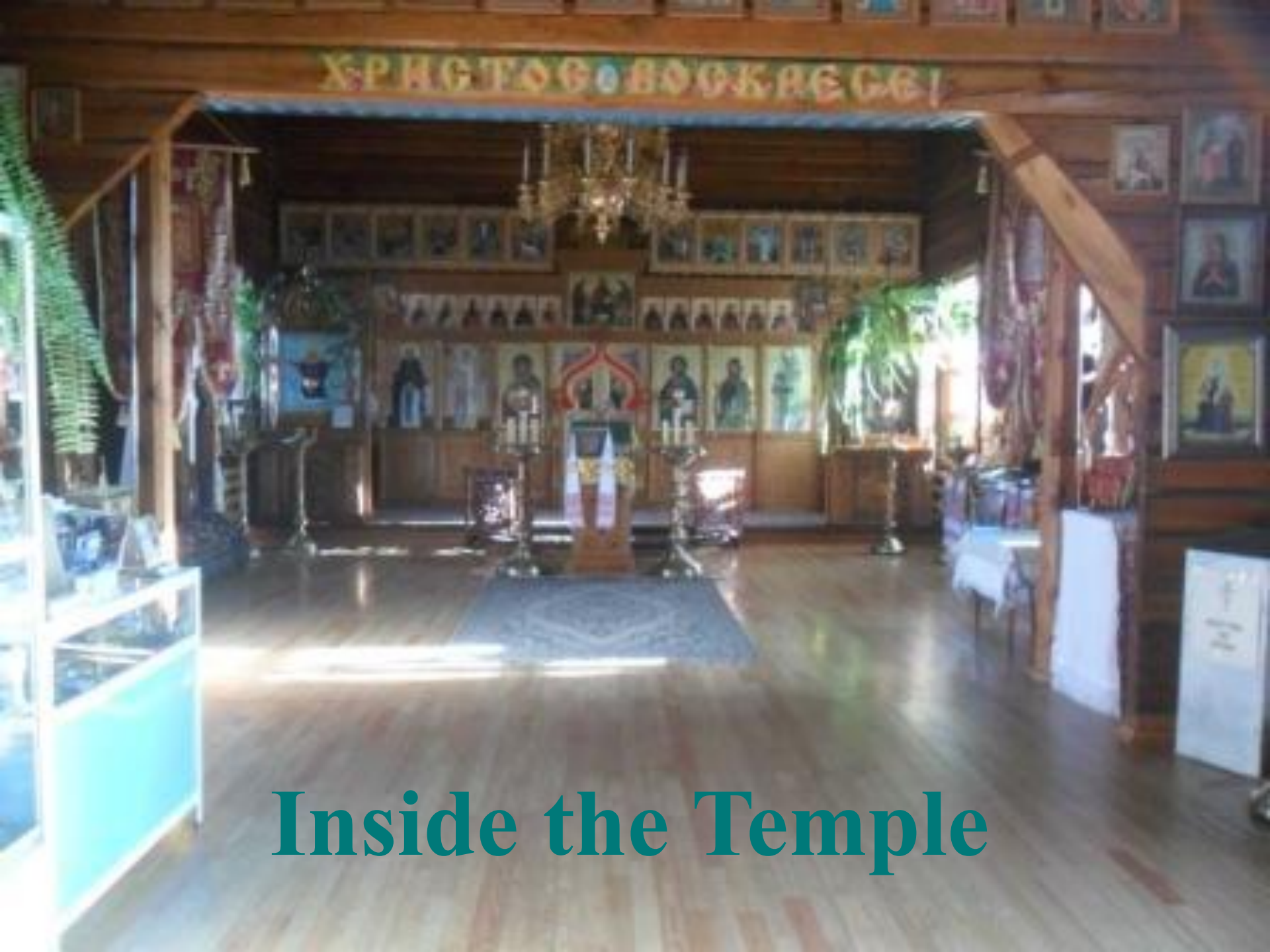


**The new  
building of  
the Temple.**





The Temple building was initially conducted thanks to donation and diligence of a businessman Sergey Nikolayevich Novik, the native of the village Ignatyev. He offered means for the bells and all the furniture for the temple to be made of mosaic gold.



Inside the Temple





Inside the Temple





Inside the Temple





For his works  
S.N. Novik was  
awarded by the Most  
Holy Patriarch of  
Moscow and the  
whole Russia  
Aleksy I Award of  
Russian Orthodox  
Church in honor of  
the Saint Sergey  
Radonezhsky of the  
second degree.

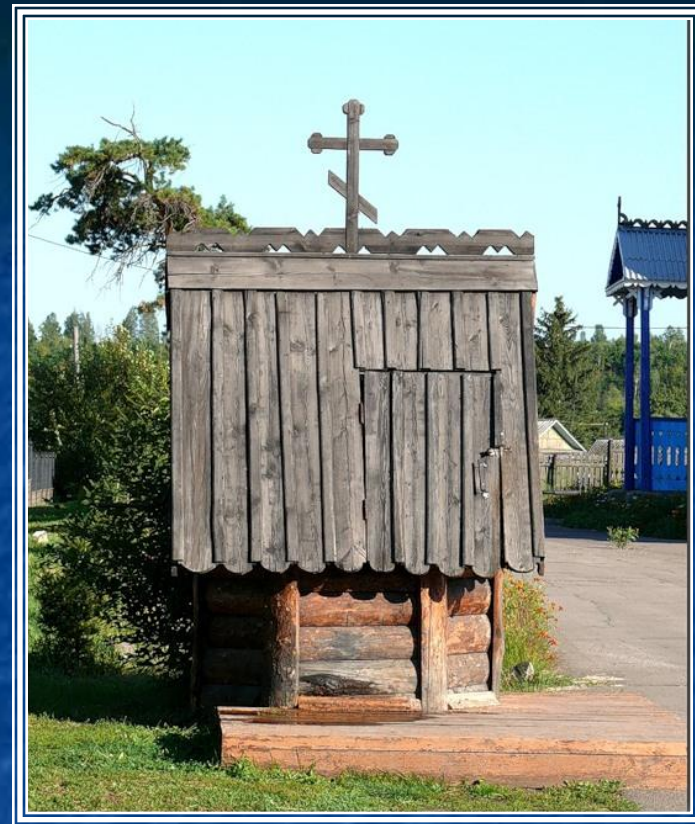


On May 5th, 2002 the Archbishop Blagoveshchensky and Tyndinsky Gabriel consecrated the Temple.





In everyday life and holidays the Temple is visited not only by inhabitants of the village Ignatyev, but also by people from nearby villages: Markovo, Mikhailovka and New , from the town Blagoveshchensk.



For modern people the historical value of the monument is expressed primarily in the fact that it serves as a carrier of information about the past, it's the historical source. This information has the versatility and is manifested in various spheres, which can be regarded as a monument to a specific and comprehensive historical source.





From the perspective of historians, the primary interest is a direct evidence of the monuments of the social structure of society. In the architectural monuments of present artistic value.



The works of the architects of the past can cause an acute aesthetic experience in a modern man. The monument has always exercised its emotional and aesthetic effect in a particular context.