

## History

Not many people know that the cinema was born in Odessa. In the summer of 1893, Odessa's engineer Joseph Andreyevich Timchenko, a self-taught mechanic of Odessa (at that moment Novorossiysk) University with the participation of the of engineer M. Freidenberg invented and designed and built the world's first film-making apparatus, by which were filmed two films - "Gallop horseman" and "Javelin thrower." In 1907 appeared on the screen the first films of the Odessa film studio. Just at that moment started the owner of photo studio M. Grossman to shoot the first national movies. He created the photo atelier "Mirograf" which later turned into film studios. In 1910 M. Grossman as the owner of renting agency in Deribasovskaia 18, a photographer and cameraman begins filming documentary and educational films.

In 1914, arose en another company - "Mizrah", in which was filmed with the actors of the Jewish Theatre the film "The Life and Death." During the First World War communication with foreign partners has been broken, and in Odessa arose small movie companies, between which "Mirograf", which released in 1918 10 films, and "Mizrah", which released four films in 1917 - 1918. "Mirograf" built at their summer cottage number 16 in Malofontanskoy Road (now French Boulevard) a small glass film set. Film studio of K. Borisov also acquired its pavilion. One of the largest kinofabrikator Kharkover D. Kharitonov has built the country's largest pavilion at the site number 33 on the French Boulevard for making films. During the Civil War has here focused all Russian film industry and all its stars, led by Vera Cold.

In April 1919, when in Odessa entered the parties of Red Army, the military operators removed the chronically newsreel "The Capture of Odessa." On May 23, 1919 by order of the Education Board was nationalized the film and photographic apparatus of all private studios. This date was the day of birth of the first in the country state film studio. At first she was listed as "Political film section of political department and of 41st Division of the Red Army", and the first filmed here feature film was the film "Spiders and flies." In 1922 was "film sektion" reorganized into the Odessa film studio of All Ukrainian photo film government (AGPFG). In 1929 – into the Odessa film studio "Ukrainfilm", in which supervision comes the Yalta fabric and three Odessa factories. It should be emphasized that in Odessa started his artistic career distinguished Ukrainian film director, writer and publicist Alexander Dovzhenko. His first film was "Vasya the Reformer" and "Berry Love", and the last, created at the Odessa Film Studio - "Arsenal" (1929), which became the proverbial film, and today it is studying by all the Universities of the world cinema. In film was acted very popular at that time actor Amvrosii Buchma, his monument is erected in in the territory of the studio. To the golden fund of world cinema Odessa became a film by Sergei Eisenstein's "Battleship" Potemkin ", who also starred in Odessa. As movie scriptwriters worked at the studio Yuri Olesha, Isaac Babel, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Stanislav Radzinsky, Yuri Yanovsky, Mykola Bajan.

From 1938 till 1941 was studio officially named: Odessa film studio. Just in Odessa studio located on the shores of the Black Sea was for the first time in the national cinematography film industry has been mastered genre of marinistik. Glittered the decorations of the film "Sadko", which were built in Odessa. In the movie "Ships storm bastions" trick photography of affecting sea battles were made so realistic that struck by their authenticity. His first films made in Odessa such masters of cinema as I. Perestiani, V. Stroeveva, W. Brown, G. Roshal, K. Yudin, N. Okhlopov, Kavaleridze and others. At the studio worked as an operator D. Demutsky. During the Great Patriotic War the studio was evacuated to Tashkent, and partly - in Alma-Ata. Odessa filmmakers took part in the work of these studios. In particular, they created such great films as "Two Soldiers", "Nasreddin in Bukhara", "Man number 217," "I - Blackseeman" in Novels for combat movie collections.

At the front was killing many studio workers: directors, cameramen, actors, workers and technicians. Between them the nurse Gulia Koroleva, who played the title role in "The Daughter of the partisan". In 1941st registered in the militia many studio workers headed by its director Poznansky. Someone was killed and left in a besieged Odessa. There is on the territory of the studio a monument for the Fallen filmmakers. Every year on May 9 and the day of the liberation of Odessa to this monument are brought natural flowers as a tribute to fallen comrades, as a sign of mourning.

After the liberation of Odessa was on the basis of the former Studios organized a Black Sea film studio serving the crews who came from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities. But since the 1954 removes the studio again his movies. So the Odessa Film Studio has filmed the famous movie "Thirst", which tells about one of the brightest and most tragic episodes of the defense of Odessa. Its revival began Odessa Film Studio with film, which was significant not only for her but also for the whole country. On the screen comes the film "Spring in the Zarechnaia Street", filmed by director Marlen Khutsiev according to the scenario of a young screenwriter Felix Mironer. After the war worked at the studio Shukshyn Vasily, Piotr Todorovski, Stanislav Govorukhin, Kira Muratova, George Yungvald-Khilkevich and others. In Odessa played the first big roles in the cinema Eugene Yevstigneev, Oleg Dal, Vasil Shukshin and Vladimir Vysotsky, Anatoly Papanov and Larisa Udovichenko. When a country was again down with the "iron curtain", provides the Odessa Film Studio a breakthrough. On the world screen comes the film "Loyalty", the directorial debut of the operator "Spring in the Zarechnaia Street" Peter Todorovski. The work gets the top award of Venice Film Festival (1965).

Among the famous films of the Odessa Film Studio production can recall such outstanding work as: "Spring in the Zarechnaia Street," "White Poodle", "Loyalty," "Two Fedors", "Vertical", "In Search of Captain Grant", "Brief Encounters" "Urban Romance", "Long parting ceremony", "Captain Nemo," "Red diplomatic couriers", "Scarlet shore", "Among the gray stones", "Wartime Romance," "Daniel, Prince Galitsky," "D'Artagnan and the Musketeers", "Green Van","Vacation of Petrov and Vasechkin", ordinary and incredible "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn", "The venue can not be changed", "Secret Fairway "and others.

In the 67th at the Odessa film studio is removed Stanislav Govorukhin film "Vertical" with the songs of Vladimir Vysotsky. In the same year Vysotsky played here his first starring film role – by Kira Muratova in "Brief Encounter." In the 79th became the peak of acting career of Vysotsky the movie "The venue can not be changed." The Museum of the Odessa film studio carefully preserved some of the most expensive items - cloak and hat of Gleb Zheglov. In the 70 - 80 years reffered the Odesser according to the range of released films to the top three of the country's leading film studios. In 2005 was Odessa film studio reorganized to Close Joint Stock Company (the government owns the majority of shares). Within a few years, thanks to investors was succeed to refurbish the building and pavilions of the old movie companies and buy new equipment. Odessa Film Studio – is a favorite place of many famous art directors neighboring countries and beyond. Today Odessa Film Studio provides services to domestic and foreign film companies. Active work and master classes for creative young people in acting, the basics of camera work, reporting and so on.

### **San-Donato**

The Demidov's Villa in Odessa - is a country residence of the family, the construction of which dates from the late XIX - early XX century. According to some historical sources, the princes of San Donato purchased a plot of land in Odessa for the construction of the mansion not only nostalgic reasons (Italian corner by the sea was reminded of the kind by Demidov Ausones), but also because of concerns about the health of children (one of the daughters suffered pulmonary disease, and she needed the sea air.) The

generation of richest Russian businessmen Demidov, breeders and landowners, under Peter I moved through the creation of weapons and mining enterprises in Tula and the Urals.

Considered to be the ancestor of the genus Diemid Grigorievich, who came from the state peasants. He came to Tula from the village Pavshino and began blacksmithing, in other words became a "rent-paying blacksmith." Since 1672 has worked Diemid as blacksmith at the Tula Arms Plant. Demid Grigorievich had three sons: Nikita, Simon and Gregory. The most enterprising in the family was a senior - Nikita. Expertly prepared samples of their guns so pleased to Peter I, and he did Nikita Demidovich supplier of weapons for the army during the Great Northern War, which was at that time led Russia. Demidov guns were much cheaper than foreign, but of the same quality. In a relatively short time period Demidov managed to turn their plants to the largest and exemplary business empire, where not only melted cast iron, copper and made iron, but also made tower and table clocks, tools, metallurgical machinery, boilers, pipes, fasteners and varied dishes. "Such plants can not find not only in Sweden but also in the whole of Europe!", - was marked in the decree of 19 January 1726. Ural metal with a factory stamp "Old Sable" started in the XVIII century to export to Europe and then to America. Bought it even England - a centuries-old monopolist in the field of metallurgy. Demidov family were known for their charity work. In the library of the Vatican is still a large crucifix of malachite of the Ural masters, Anatoly Demidov donated by Pope Pius IX. Unwritten motto of the family were the words: "to be possibly useful to mankind not only in his own country, but also in other places." And the origin of the title of San Donato a family Demidov is: Anatoly Demidov was a passionate admirer of Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1841 he married the niece of his idol, Princess Mathilde, daughter of the younger brother of Napoleon - Jerome. Having bought the principality of San Donato, near Florence, Anatoly became known as the Prince of San Donato. As Anatoly Demidov died childless, his fortune passed to Pavel Pavlovich Demidov. Princely title of San Donato Pavel Demidov received in 1872 directly from the hands of the Italian King Victor Emmanuel II. Pavel Demidov (1839 - 1885), who graduated from the Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg University, served in the embassies of Paris and Vienna, was an adviser to the provincial government in Kamenetz-Podolsk and later mayor of Kiev. From his uncle he inherited the title of Prince of San Donato, approved by the Russian Tsar in 1872, in Italy, in the suburbs of Florence owned his family two villas which corresponded to the classic Italian models: Pratolino and San Donato. Having spent most of his life in Italy, the family really missed Russia. This was reflected in the construction of an Orthodox church in Florence, collecting works of the best Russian artists. But on his return to Russia, they have experienced wrenching longing for Italy. Probably, this fact is reflected in the formation of the image of the estate, built Demidovs San Donato in Odessa for the youngest daughter of P. Demidov and E.P. Troubetzkoy, Elena. Style of buildings - neoclassicism, the manner of the facade is very secure, but not so as to seem primitive and simplistic. As a laurel wreath crowned head of the Roman victors, so the top of the mansion allegedly entrusted the perimeter of a number of coats of arms and sculpted portraits of prominent artists, scientists, politicians from different eras. The names of many of these individuals are given on the labels under their bas-reliefs; anonymity identified by us on the specifics of the suit, awards and appearance in general.

Manor is a kind of historical "chronicle". On its walls are displayed cartouches with coats of arms and mascarones personalities from different historical periods, had the greatest influence on European philosophy, culture and politics. This building is viewed not so much the style of the time, special techniques venerable architects as individuality and personal understanding of the history of the world and their place in it.