

# В КРУГУ ДРУЗЕЙ!

¡ENTRE AMIGOS! \* CIRCLE OF FRIENDS!

Декабрь 2019 № 52

газета гимназии #67



## ДЕНЬ ПАМЯТИ АЛЕКСАНДРЫ АБЕРКОРНСКОЙ 10 декабря 2019

"У каждого ребёнка есть свой голос"



10 декабря 2019 года в Гимназии № 67 состоялась международная конференция Пушкинского фонда Северной Ирландии, участниками которой стали учащиеся Гимназии № 67, инженерно-технологической школы № 777 Приморского района (учитель английского языка Полина Фёдоровна Горбенко), ГБОУ СОШ № 77 с углубленным изучением химии Петроградского района Санкт-Петербурга (учитель английского языка Екатерина Николаевна Первых).

Конференцию открыли учащиеся 10 класса романсом на стихи А.С. Пушкина «Я ехал к Вам» (муз. Исаака Шварца) и рассказом об истории создания Фонда и жизненном пути герцогини Александры Аберкорнской. Присутствующих поприветствовали директор Гимназии № 67 Екатерина Александровна Григорьева и координатор проекта по Санкт-Петербургу заместитель директора по иностранным языкам Гимназии № 67 Лидия Анатольевна Цыганова. Были проведены мастерские творческого письма и танца по теме "Искра", организованные преподавателями Гимназии № 67 Викторией Евдокимовой и Людмилой Николаевной Даношкниной.

В течение года ребята и педагоги будут принимать активное участие в проекте и встретятся в мае на заключительной Всероссийской научно-практической конференции для подведения итогов.



### Александра Анастасия, герцогиня Аберкорнская (1946-2018)



*May the power of love overcome  
the force of the love of power,  
and in the words of my  
great, great, great grandfather,  
Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin,  
"The strength of man is the  
weakness of spirit,  
won not by the sword,  
but by the strength of hiserword."*

20 November  
2017.

Пушкинский фонд был создан в 1987 году по инициативе Герцогини Александры Аберкорн – прямого потомка великого русского поэта А.С.Пушкина. Главная цель фонда - открыть молодые таланты. Как говорила её светлость: "Мы хотим каждому ребёнку дать голос. Среди детей могут оказаться не менее талантливые люди, чем мой знаменитый предок". Заветной мечтой Александры Аберкорн было привлечение к работе школьников из России. ГБОУ Гимназия №67 Петроградского района Санкт-Петербурга присоединилась к участию в проектах Пушкинского фонда в 2013 году.

Герцогиня была с визитом в нашей гимназии 2 раза в 2015 и 2017 году. Во время последнего визита в ноябре 2017 г. Саша Аберкорн оставила это послание будущим поколениям школьников.







During one of Sasha's visits to Russia the Channel CULTURE asked Sacha several questions. Her answers were presented by the pupils of Form 10A who have been in the Pushkin Trust Project for 5 years since 2013. The first question was about a tradition of Russian names in the family. Her name was Aleksandra, but everyone called her Sacha, her brother's name was Nicholas, and some of the cousins have Russian names. As for the speakers of Russian in her family, Sasha said that her grandmother spoke Russian, but she spoke Russian the way people spoke it before the revolution. When guests came to see her collection of Russian art and she began to talk about the objects or characters in the pictures, they often asked again - they didn't understand what she was saying. Sasha wished she had learned Russian from her. Nevertheless, most of what Sasha learned about Russia, was from her grandmother. For example, she instilled in her family the tradition of "sitting down before going." Now it has become a tradition in Sasha's family. Grandmother was in love with Russia, however, she was born in Germany. Her parents entered a morganatic marriage. Mikhail Romanov, Nicolas I grandson, married Sofya Nikolaevna, who was Pushkin's granddaughter. Such an alliance was unacceptable but Mikhail Romanov said that nothing could stop him. So Sofya and Mikhail moved to Germany. Years later when the revolution took place in Russia it became clear how lucky they were. However, after the fall of the monarchy they didn't have any material support. The King of England George V helped them with money and searching a house. So Mikhail and Sofya's family moved to England.

In Sacha's grandmother there was the autocracy of the Russian tsars and Pushkin's freedom-loving spirit. Sasha was 20 when she got married to the Duke of Abercorn. The estate Baronscourt was in Northern Ireland. When she went there, she saw a very beautiful and poetic country. But three years later the conflict between Catholics and Protestants broke out and lasted 30 years. Her kids were growing at that terrible time. Her daughter had nightmares all the time and Sasha didn't know how to help her. But once she had a solution. When they were celebrating Pushkin's birthday in the house of her grandmother in 1986, there were representatives of the Soviet Embassy and white emigrants - people with completely different views on Russia but thanks to Pushkin they became one whole. That was amazing. Then she got an idea of organizing in Ireland the Pushkin Prize (later The Pushkin Trust) thus trying to make up people between themselves. They started to read Pushkin's tales in schools, after

that the students were asked to write about what they cared about, to speak out and try to find their selves. Pushkin was their source of inspiration. His name united kids from Catholic and Protestant schools. Of course, it was not easy for the Irish kids to understand Pushkin's poetry, the unique spirit and energy of words. The Pushkin Trust tried instilling it into the children. Also, they invited local writers, poets and took out children to the nature. They showed them the beautiful Irish landscape in order to introduce them to the world of Pushkin using all their five senses. Definitely, Pushkin would love that. There were a lot of talented works. One day, a boy called Johnny Makdeid wrote a breathtaking text called 'Symbol of hope!'. Later, he became a member of a music group. Sasha Abercorn thought that Russian people took care of Pushkin's places with professionalism. She felt Russian blood in her. She wanted to speak Russian better. However, her children are not interested in Russia that much. But her son Nicholas is married to a Russian girl Tatiana. They are photographers and they live in New York. Her granddaughter Valentina speaks both languages. She is the first in their family who reads Pushkin's fairy tales in the original. When Nabokov finished translating "Eugene Onegin", he said - "I'm defeated". According to Sacha Abercorn, you can understand Pushkin in a foreign language, but feel until the end - unlikely. Something is missing, really Pushkin is possible only in Russian. Pushkin had bequeathed to his descendants not to write any lyrics. Abercorn, her sister and aunt broke this prohibition. Marita Phillips is the author of the libretto to the opera Pushkin and two musicals, the children's book called "The Dream Dealer" and she also wrote lyrics to some songs. Alexandra called her book "The Feather of the Firebird". This book is a small digest about her life, experience and moments. She wrote lyrics without any rhyme, one of her poems is dedicated to Pushkin: "The pen in his hand is like a firebird in a chest. The coal is too hot, you can't keep it for long. Time tissue burns through". Alexandra (Sacha) Abercorn loved Russia and regularly visited the country. She visited all schools involved in the Pushkin Project and our school was happy to have her twice - in 2015 and 2017. She died on 10th December last year. According to her will, half of her ashes were buried in Russia, in Alexandre-Neveskii Lavra.

Elizaveta Scherbatova, Grigorii Coolin, Kseniia Sokolova, Alisa Vislenko, Fedor Kirillov, Nastya Ermolaieva, Taya Golenok, Tanya Shostak, Ekaterina Loginova



**В кругу друзей!** Газета Гимназии № 67 № 52  
 Адрес: г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Профессора Попова, 25, литера А, Гимназия № 67  
 E-mail: [gimnazia\\_67@mail.ru](mailto:gimnazia_67@mail.ru)  
 Группа ВК «МОСТ»: <https://vk.com/club142108316>  
 Руководитель пресс-центра В. Евдокимова

**Над выпуском работали:** А. Висленко, Т. Голенок, Л. Данышкіна, В. Евдокимова, А. Ермолаева, Ф. Кириллов, Г. Кулин, Е. Логинова, Е. Максимова, К. Соколова, Л. Цыганова, Е. Щербатова, Т. Шостак, Э. Черткова

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