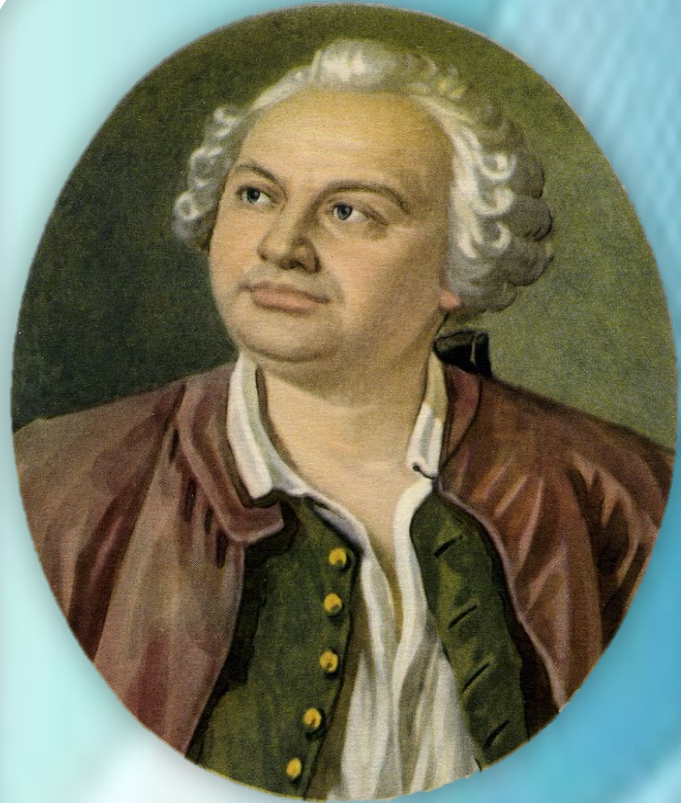


**MIKHAIL  
VASILIEVICH  
LOMONOSO  
V**

**A historian , a chemist,  
a physicist, a  
mechanic, a geologist,  
a painter, a poet .**



**1711 - 1765**

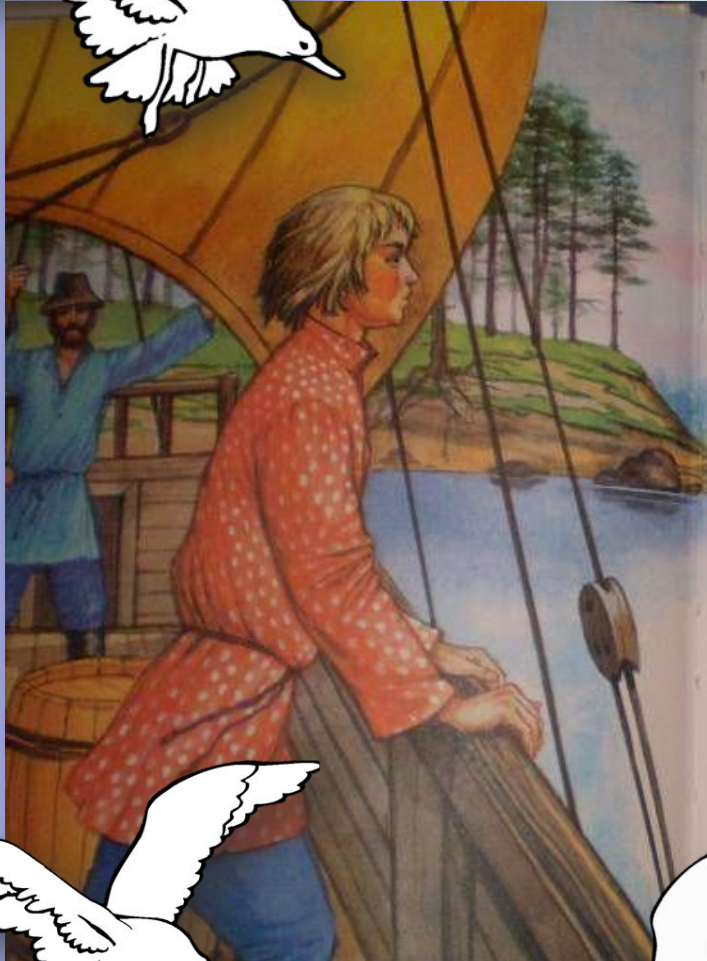
M.V.Lomonosov was born in a fisherman's family in the village of Mishaninskaya near Kholmogory, Arkhangelsk Gubernia on November the 19, 1711.



He lived with his mother and father in the village of Mishaninskaya. His father's name was Vasiliy Dorofeevich. His mother's name was Elena Ivanovna. She died when their son was only nine years old.



The Northern Dvina



While at sea Mikhail learnt a lot. He studied nature, the wind direction, he forecast the weather. The boy became strong, clever and observant.



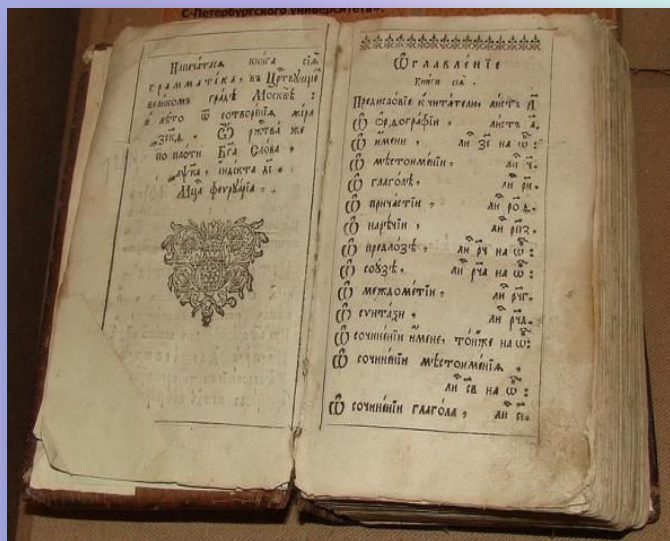


At an early age Mikhail learned to read and write through church books.



He also acquired some knowledge from three very good books he was lucky to obtain from a neighbour.

They were Melenti Smirnitski's **Grammer**, Leonti Magnitski's **Arithmetic** and Simeon Polotski's **Psalter in Rhymes**-his famous «gates of learning»



Till the age of nineteen Mikhail helped his father but in 1730 he set out on a long and difficult journey to Moscow.

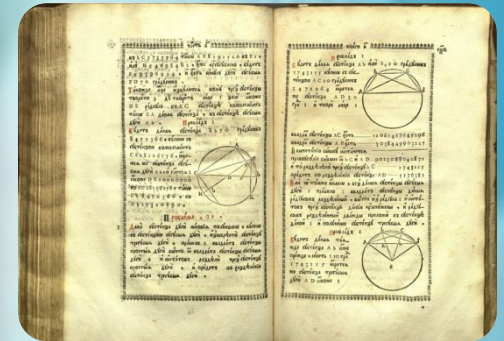
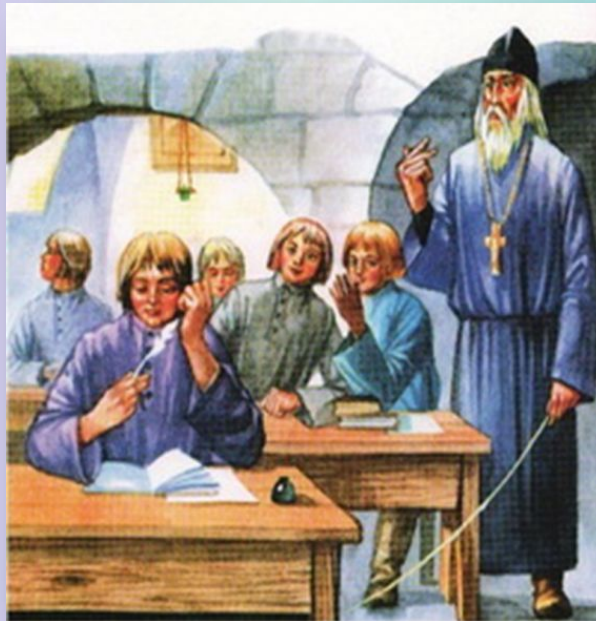


There pretending to be of noble birth, he entered the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy. In a short period of time Lomonosov mastered Latin and Greek and acquainted himself with ancient and contemporary European literature and science.





He was hard up, for his only income was a scholarship of three kopecks a day. However he was a bright pupil .



In 1736 Lomonosov entered the Academy of Science  
in St. Petersburg.

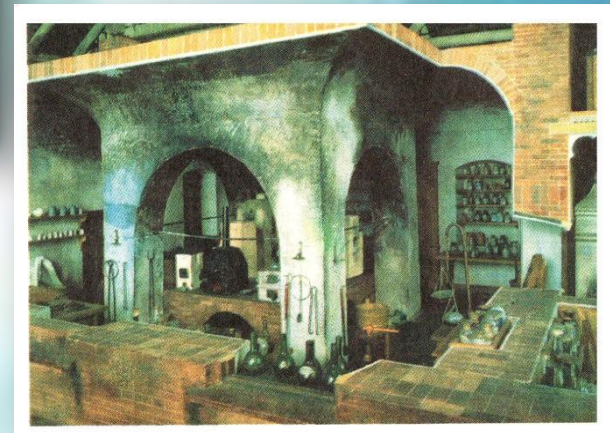
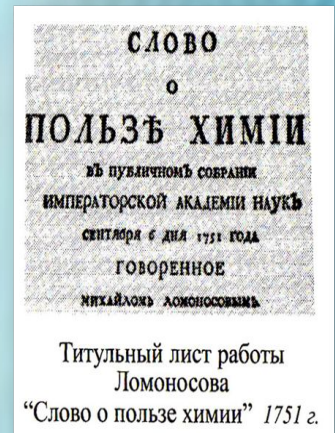


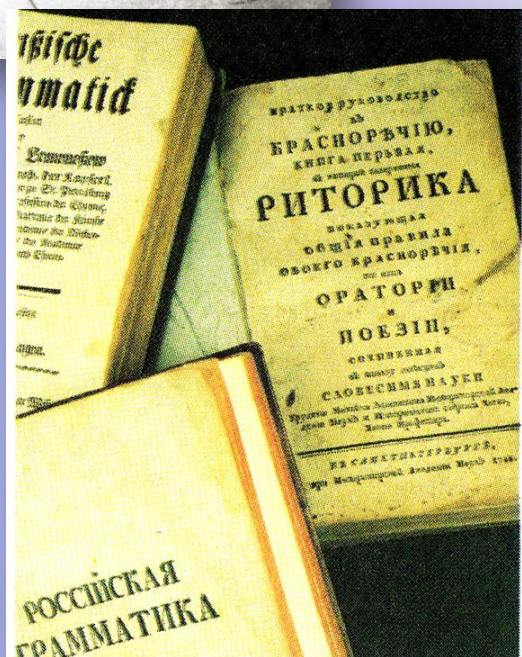
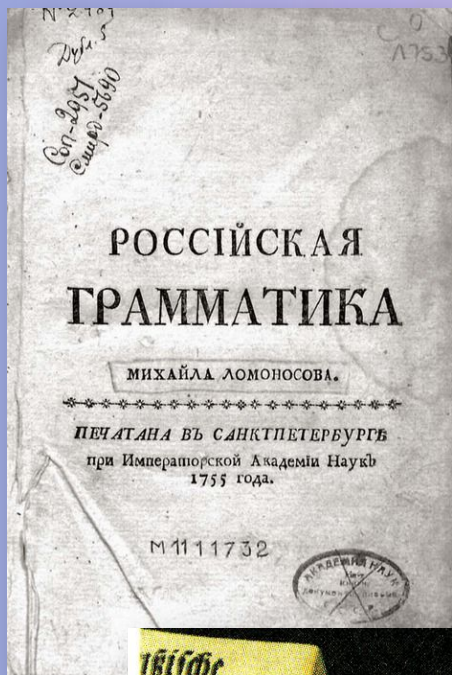
Together with two other students Lomonosov was sent to Germany to continue his education.

While abroad, Lomonosov studied philosophy, physics, mathematics, chemistry and foreign languages.



A brilliant scholar, a man of strong will and keen intellect, M.V.Lomonosov distinguished himself in many branches of learning: chemistry and physics, mining and metallurgy, astronomy and navigation. In most of them he was ahead of his time.





M.V.Lomonosov was interested not only in exact sciences but in humanities too. He was the founder of the Russian materialistic philosophy, the author of the first Russian Grammar, which laid the basis for the scientific study of the Russian language. His literary works remain the most significant pages in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Russian literature. V.G.Belinsky wrote, «Our literature begins with Lomonosov; he was its father and mother, he was its Peter the Great.»

In spring 1765 M.V.Lomonosov got a cold and died.



Lomonosov's monumental masonry in St.Petersburg

**Moscow University was named after its founder M.V.Lomonosov**



**M.V.Lomonosov is widely known and greatly honoured in the whole of Russia and in the Arkhangelsk Region in particular.**



Monuments to M.V.Lomonosov were erected in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Severodvinsk, Koryazhma and in his native village of Lomonosovo.

The monument to M.V. Lomonosov in his native village of Lomonosovo

The monument to M.V. Lomonosov in Arkhangelsk



Lomonosov Bridge in St.Petersburg



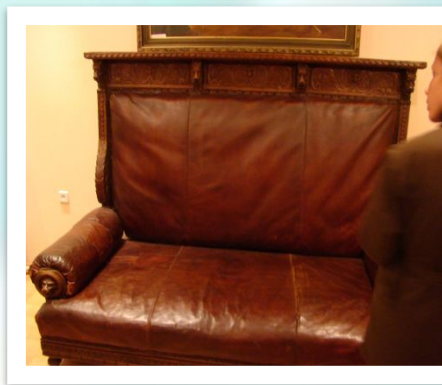




The city of Lomonosov near St.Petersburg is known for its beautiful palaces and parks of the XVIII century



M. Lomonosov's house- museum was set up in his native village of Lomonosovo. It was opened in 1940. In one of the rooms a visitor can see elegant productions of the local bone-carving factory named after M. Lomonosov.





**The Order of  
Lomonosov was  
approved in 2000**