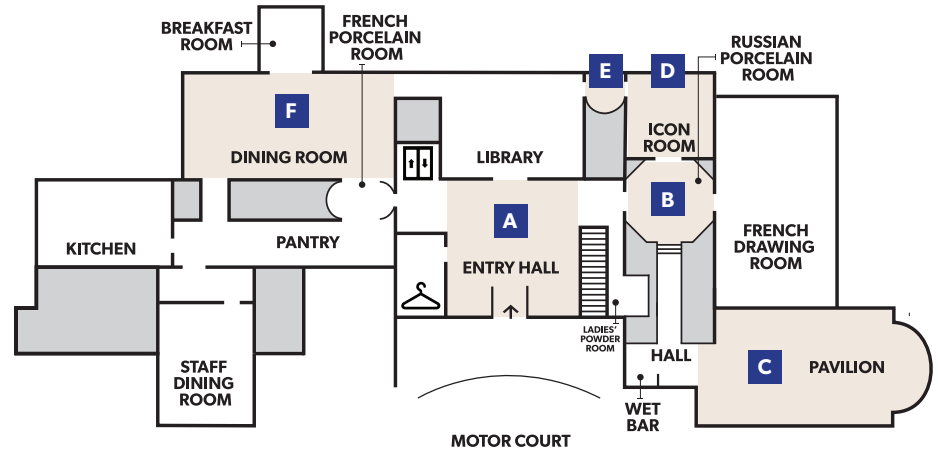


Russian Art

- 1 GO to the rooms shaded in gold on the map.
- 2 USE the close-ups to find the art in each room.
- 3 READ to learn more.



A ENTRY HALL

Catherine the Great, a ruler of Russia, holds a gold wand called a scepter. Below the scepter is a large crown and a golden orb, shaped like a globe with a cross on top.

Portrait of Empress Catherine II (reign, 1762–96), attributed to Dimitrii Grigorievich Levitskii, after Alexander Roslin, St. Petersburg, about 1788, oil on canvas (51.56)

604



B RUSSIAN PORCELAIN ROOM

This squirrel sits on a covered cup. Russians used cups like this at feasts honoring knights who were awarded for their bravery. The squirrel works hard to crack the nut, just as people had to work hard to get the award.

Cup from the Order of St. George Service, Gardner Factory, Verbilki, Russia, 1700s, porcelain (25.4.7–8)

613



B RUSSIAN PORCELAIN ROOM

This eagle has two heads! It is the official symbol of the Romanov family, who ruled Russia for more than 300 years.

Q Where else do you see double-headed eagles?

Flooring, William J. Erbe Company, Phillip Rimmer, New York, 1957, wood marquetrie, mother-of-pearl (34.83)



C PAVILION

A bride and groom stand at the head of the table at their wedding feast. They are boyars, who were a group of powerful, rich Russians from long ago.

A Boyar Wedding Feast in the Seventeenth Century, Konstantin Makovsky, St. Petersburg, 1883, oil on canvas (51.79)

🔊 614



C PAVILION

This shallow bowl on a tall stem is made from a vibrant green stone called malachite (pronounced mal-uh-kite). Lots of malachite has been found in Russia.

Tazza, Russia, 1800s, malachite (21.101)



D ICON ROOM

This hinge allows the egg to open like a box. Nicholas II, Russia's ruler, gave the egg to his mother for Easter. It used to have a "surprise" inside—tiny portraits of Nicholas's father.

Q How many more eggs can you find?

Twelve Monogram Egg, Firm of Fabergé, Mikhail Perkhin, workmaster, St. Petersburg, 1896, gold, enamel, diamonds, satin (11.63)

🔊 361



D ICON ROOM

Saint George rides a white horse while slaying a dragon. This type of religious painting is called an icon.

Icon of St. George, Russia, 1500s, tempera on wood (54.1)

🔊 611



E PASSAGEWAY BETWEEN ICON ROOM AND LIBRARY

This man wears a fur coat, boots, and mittens to keep warm, because he is from a cold place in eastern Russia.

Q What clothes do you see on the nearby statues?

Man from Kamchatka, Imperial Porcelain Factory, Jacques-Dominique Rachette, sculptor, St. Petersburg, about 1810, porcelain (25.246)

🔊 612



F DINING ROOM

Stone carvers made the blue part of this candlestick from a stone called lapis lazuli (pronounced lap-is la-zew-lee). The candlestick came from the Winter Palace, where the rulers of Russia lived in the city of St. Petersburg.

Candelabra, Ivan Ivanovich Gal'berg, designer, St. Petersburg, 1829, lapis lazuli, gilt bronze (21.191.1)