



The Russian Museum

Some words about the Russian Museum

The State Russian Museum is the perfect choice for those interested in Russia art from the 12th century to the mid-20th century. The Russian Museum is the second largest in the city after the Hermitage. The museum's collection can only be rivaled by that of the famous Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. The museum's central building is the yellow, white-columned Mikhailovsky Palace, both monumental and light, with gracious portico of classic Corinthian order. It was built between 1819 and 1825 for Grand Duke Mikhail, the brother of Tsars Alexander I and Nicholas I and as a gift from his dad, Tsar Pavel I as compensation for not being able to have a chance on the throne. The building was bought by the government during the late 19th century and was turned into the "Russian Museum of the Emperor Alexander III" in 1898. A new wing, the Benois Building (*Corpus Benua*), built by Benois, was added to the museum at the start of this century to help house the museum's growing collections. The collection is disposed also in other palaces that make the Russian Museum ensemble: in the Stroganov Palace, the Marble Palace and the Mikhailovsky Castle.

The State Russian Museum is the world's largest and the city's most popular museum of the Russian Art. Its collection has over 400,000 items covering the overall development of the Russian art from the precious icons of the 10th century to the masterpieces of the Russian avant-garde and covers all the genres: painting, drawing, etching, sculpture as well as decorative and applied arts folk art and numismatics, as well as the world's finest collection of Russian avant-garde. Soviet art and arts-and-crafts are also represented in abundance. The ancient Russian art is presented by works of Rublev and Ushakov, there are canvasses by the 20th century artists Chagall and Malevitch. Collection of the art of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries includes works of Brullov, Kiprensky etc. Also in Russian Museum we can find the works of painting by Repin, Surikov, Levitan, Serov, Vrubel.



Aivazovsky Ivan. Tenth Wave.



V. Borovikovsky. Portrait of Yekaterina Arsenieva. Second half of the 1790s.



K.Brullov. The Last Day of Pompeii. 1833.



Louis Caravaque. Portrait of the Tsarevna Anne Petrovna and the Tsarevna Elisabeth Petrovna. 1717.



Fyodor Vasilyev. View of the Volga.1870.



Victor Vasnetsov. Warrior at the crossroads. 1882.



I. Vishnyakov. Portrait of Sarah Eleonora Fairmore. 1749(50?).



A. Antropov. Portrait of Rumyantseva. 1764.



I.Nikitin. Portrait of a Field Hetman. 1720.



Unknown Artist. The Building of the Twelve Ministries in Saint-Petersburg. Third quarter of the XVIII century.



F.Rokotov. Portrait of Countess Yelizaveta Santi. 1785.



D.Levitsky. Portrait of A.F.Kokorinov. 1769.



D. Levitsky. Portrait of Catherine II - the Legislatress in the Temple of the Goddess of Justice. 1783.



F.Bruni. The Death of Camellia, Sister of Horace. 1824.



K.Brullov. Self-Portrait .



K.Brullov. Portrait of Countess Yulia Samoilova Returning From a Ball with Her Adopted Daughter Amazilia Paccini. Not later than 1842.