



Unknown Artist
Tsarevich Dimitry. First half of the 18th century
Oil on canvas. 107 x 86 cm

Another outstanding feature is the sizeable and significant gallery of portraits depicting the Russian tsars, emperors and empresses, as well as other members of the Romanov dynasty. The faces of those who governed Russia for three centuries “come to life” in these portraits. A large number of them are by renowned artists from Western Europe who worked in Russia, illustrating the international artistic environment which predominated in the imperial court.

Among the unique artworks on display in this exhibition, we find decorative items such as the Tsar’s Entrance from St. Catherine’s Church in Smolny Convent, St. Petersburg, created by the renowned architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli in the Russian Imperial Baroque style; the Guryev porcelain dinner service, one of the most outstanding masterpieces of Alexander I’s Empire Style, or the silver embossed icons given to Emperor Nicholas II and Alexandra Feodorovna, who were shot by the Bolsheviks in 1918.

P. YU. KLIMOV

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OPENING TIMES

From 9.30 to 20.00
Closing days: Every Monday, January 1st and December 25th
Last admission is 30 minutes before closing time

PRICES

- Combined ticket (Collection and Temporary): €8,00 (general ticket) €4,00 € (reduced)
- Collection: €6,00 (general ticket) €3,50 (reduced)
- Temporary exhibition: €4,00 (general ticket) €2,50 (reduced)

REDUCED FEE

- Over 65
- Students under 26
- Large Family card holders

FREE ENTRANCE

- Unemployed (accredited)
- Under 18
- European Youth Card holders
- Teachers and Students (Fine Arts and Art History)
- Museum employees and ICOM members
- Authorized tourist guides
- Disabled (accredited)
- General public (every Sunday from 16.00 to closing time)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- Metro: Princesa–Huelin
- Bus: lines 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 15, 16, 22, 27, 31, 40, 91
- Promenade train: departure from «Muelle Uno»
- Tourist bus: Line 2

Cover: Ilya Repin. *Portrait of Nicholas II* (detail). 1896.
Oil on canvas, 251 x 160 cm
© State Russian Museum, St Petersburg



AGENCIA PÚBLICA PARA LA GESTIÓN
DE LA CASA NATAL DE PABLO PICASSO
Y OTROS EQUIPAMIENTOS
MUSEÍSTICOS Y CULTURALES

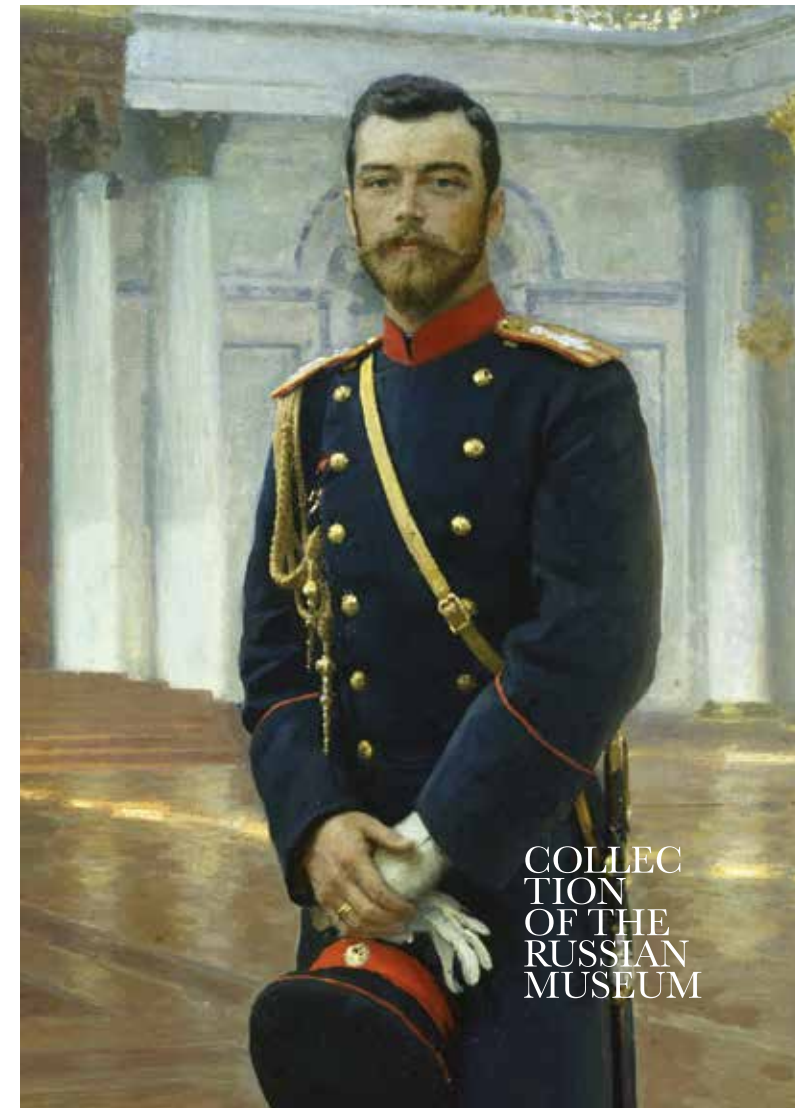


Collaborating company:



THE ROMANOV DYNASTY

FEBRUARY 2017 – JANUARY 2018



COLLEC
TION
OF THE
RUSSIAN
MUSEUM



Ivan Kramskoi
Portrait of Alexander III. 1886
Oil on canvas. 129 x 91,5 cm



Unknown Artist
Portrait of Catherine the Great in a Travelling Dress. 1780s
Oil on canvas. 63 x 52 cm

The Romanov dynasty (1613-1917), which ruled Russia for over three centuries, was one of the most dazzling royal houses in Europe. Historically, the Romanov's principal achievement was to modernise the Russian Tsardom, rooted in the Middle Ages, and transform it into the vast Russian Empire, which became a leading player in European and International politics. During this period, eighteen different tsars, emperors and empresses occupied the throne. Not all of them were equally capable of governing the State, nor were all of them blessed with good luck. In the life of the Russian Imperial Court, reminiscent of a Shakespearian drama, triumph and success were interwoven with conspiracy and murderous struggles for power. This richness in dramatic events, however, has long been an intrinsic part of both Russian and European history.

The Romanovs, like other European monarchies, built palaces and places of worship, founded artistic and educational institutions and drove forward industry and the art market, acting as patrons to the best Russian architects, painters and sculptors or inviting eminent foreign artists to work in Russia. Naturally, the Imperial Academy of the Arts, protected by the emperors, developed aesthetic values in line with its patrons' tastes. The Russian Imperial Baroque of Empress Elizabeth's reign, classical architecture associated with Catherine the Great or the Empire Style of Alexander I mark significant chapters in the history of Russian art and, to a great extent, shaped the visual language of eras characterised by splendour and rebellion.

The State Russian Museum, its history and collections are closely linked to the Romanov dynasty. Founded according to the wishes of Tsar Alexander III (1845-1894), and through a special decree passed by his son, Nicholas II (1868-1918), the museum is housed in the former residences of emperors and grand dukes. To this day, it maintains a large variety of works that belonged to members of the imperial family, or were in some way connected to them.

This exhibition, *The Romanov Dynasty*, presented at the Russian Museum in Malaga, brings together

over two hundred artworks covering a period from the 17th Century to the early 20th Century, across a range of different formats and genres, created using a variety of techniques. Solemn portraits, historical and military paintings, views of Moscow and St. Petersburg, palace furnishings and chinaware, icons and watches, miniatures and period costumes all serve to provide an image of the three hundred year long Romanov era. The works are presented in chronological order: from the events that saw the Rurik dynasty lose the throne after governing since the 9th Century — Ivan the Terrible and the Time of Troubles — to the last emperor, Nicholas II, whose abdication under revolutionary pressures in 1917 marked the end of the Russian monarchy.

Among the most interesting pieces in this exhibition are the scenes painted by famous artists such as Ilya Repin, Nikolai Ge, Aleksander Litovchenko, Vasily Schwartz, Andrei Ryabushkin and Vasily Perov, along with pieces by other artists whose work forms part of the Russian Museum's permanent collection. Their imaginative strength transports viewers to a distant past, transforming them into witnesses of historical events portrayed in all their drama.



Piece from the Curiev Service. 1809-1816. Imperial Porcelain Factory
Overglaze paintwork, gilding, modelling and zieren on porcelain