

Stroganov Palace

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Stroganov Palace



**STROGANOV
PALACE (17 Nevsky
Prospect)**, an
architectural monument
of the late Baroque
period. Originally a
two-storey house at the
corner of Nevsky
Prospect and Moika River
Embankment (1738,
architect M.G. Zemtsov),
it was rebuilt in
1752-1754 (architect F.
Rastrelli) for Baron S.G.
Stroganov



The first house for the [Stroganovs](#) was built on the site probably in 1720s. It was one storey building . In 1740s Architect [Mikhail Zemtsov](#) erected the second two-storey house.

In 1752 baron Sergey Stroganov commissioned the palace design to Italian architect [Francesco Rastrelli](#), who was famous for the [Catherine Palace](#), the [Smolny Convent](#) for [Empress Elisabeth](#). Since the Stroganovs were the richest family in Russia and were related to the Empress by marriage, Rastrelli could not turn down the commission and hastily prepared a design for the [townhouse](#)



Architecture

The facade of the building looks onto the Nevsky Prospekt. It has an entrance arch supported by two Corinthian columns. The arch is crowned with a pediment bearing the Stroganov's coat of arms.



In 1988 the palace was handed over to Russian Museum and became its branch in order to house some of the exhibitions. The dilapidated building has been through a thorough and painstaking restoration process since 1991. In keeping with Rastrelli's original design, its walls are now painted light pink (rather than dark green, as they were in the mid-20th century). It is one of the few Baroque structures on Nevsky Prospekt that has preserved its original view.



*Thank you for your
attention*