

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*