

THE BOBRINSKII MANSION

IMAGE 86

Count Aleksei Alekseevich Bobrinskii, who owned the mansion on Galernaia Street in which the Whistler family lived from September 1843 to May 1844



Franz Xaver Winterhalter (1806–1873). *Portrait of Count Aleksei Bobrinskii*. 1844. Oil on canvas. 123 x 93 cm. State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (GE-9621).

IMAGE 87

Count Aleksei Alekseevich Bobrinskii's father, Aleksei Grigorievich Bobrinskii, son of Catherine the Great and Prince Grigorii Grigorievich Orlov



Carl Ludwig Christineck (c. 1732 – c. 1793). *Portrait of Count Alexey Bobrinsky (1762–1813) as a Child*. 1769. Oil on canvas. 74 x 90 cm. State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (ERZh-1407).

IMAGE 88

The front gates of the Bobrinskii Mansion on Galernaia Street, in which the Whistler family lived from September 1843 to May 1844



The photographs in Images 88 through 92 were all taken by G.K. Lukomskii c. 1917 and published in G.K. Lukomskii, *Staryi Peterburg Progulki po starinnykh kvartalam* [*Old Petersburg: Walks through the Old Quarters*] [Petrograd: Svobodnoe iskusstvo, 1917] as well as in subsequent editions.

IMAGE 89

View of the front of the Bobrinskii Mansion



IMAGE 90

The Bobrinskii Mansion had a walled garden at the side and front with a pavillion.

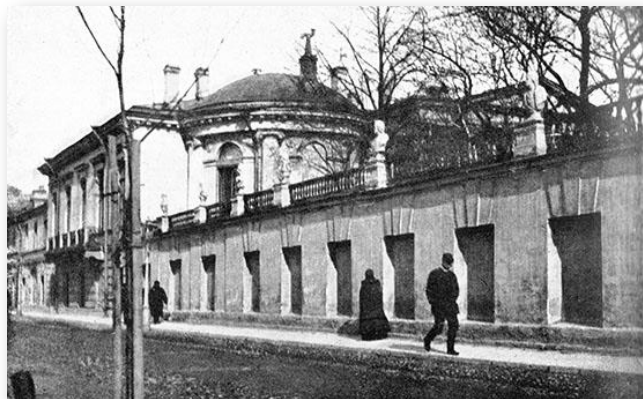


IMAGE 91

Detail of fencing that was part of the garden wall of the Bobrinskii Mansion as seen from the New Admiralty Canal



IMAGE 92

Back of the Bobrinskii Mansion



IMAGE 93

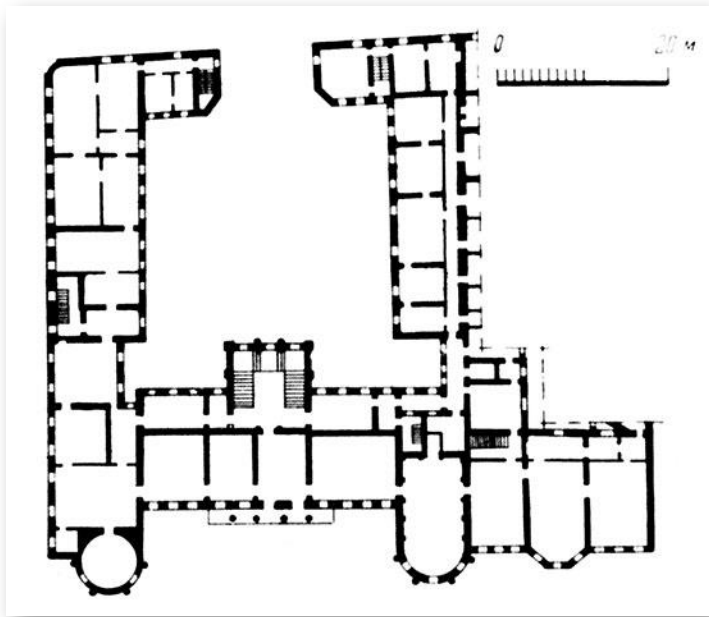
Garden at the back of the Bobrinskii Mansion



The Garden Façade of the Bobrinský Palace. Courtesy of Stern youth, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons, accessed 4 November 2021.

IMAGE 94

The Whistlers lived on the second floor (shown here) of the Bobrinskii Mansion. The reception rooms were on the first (street) floor.



Floorplan of the second floor at the beginning of the 19th century. (*Pamiatniki arkhitektury Leningrada* 1958, p. 228).