

## THE ST. PETERSBURG ENVIRONS

### TSARSKOE SELO

In May 1844, Maxwell took Anna Whistler, Debo, James, and Willie to Tsarskoe Selo to visit Colonel Todd. In 1846, Anna Whistler, James, and Willie went there to see the monument to the deceased Grand Duchess Aleksandra Nikolaevna and also visited the Arsenal.

#### IMAGE 383

The Whistlers rode on the St. Petersburg–Tsarskoe Selo–Pavlovsk Railway when they visited Colonel Todd in May 1844.



Karl Petrovich Beggrov (1799–1875). *Tsarskoe Selo Railway Train*. 1840s. Watercolor on paper. 9.5 x 14 cm. State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (ERG-20092).

## IMAGE 384

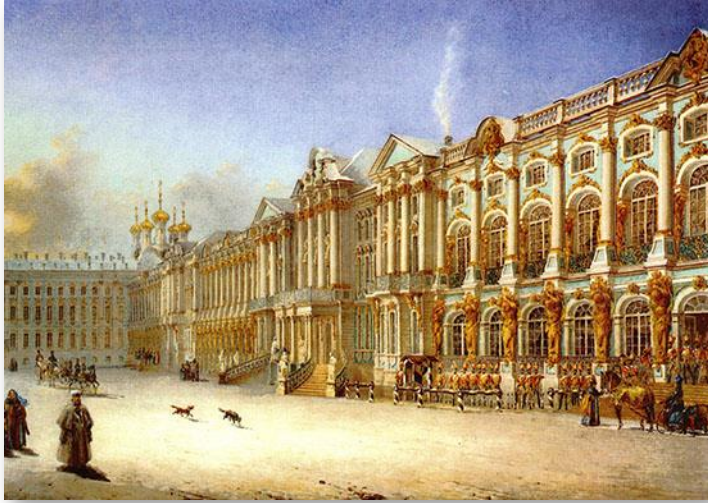
The Pleasure Garden at Pavlovsk, the terminus of the St. Petersburg–Tsarskoe Selo–Pavlovsk Railway, which Anna Whistler, James, and Willie visited while being entertained by Colonel Todd in May 1844



C. Schultz. *Pleasure Garden in Pavlovsk*. c. 1845. Lithograph from an original by Johann Jacob Meyer (1787–1858). (Meyer, *Vues pittoresque des palais*)

## IMAGE 385

The west façade of the Great Tsarskoe Selo (Catherine) Palace



Vasilii Sadovnikov (1800–1879). *The West Façade of the Great Palace*. 1860. Watercolor on paper. Depository of the Tsarskoe Selo Palace–Museums.

## IMAGE 386

The Lyon Drawing Room in the Great Tsarskoe Selo (Catherine) Palace, with its lapis lazuli ornamentation and yellow silk wall hanging



Luigi Premazzi (1814–1891). *The Lyon Drawing Room in the Great Palace at Tsarskoe Selo*. 1878. Watercolor on paper. Depository of the Tsarskoe Selo Palace–Museums.

## IMAGE 387

Catherine the Great's "snuffbox" room in the Great Tsarskoe Selo (Catherine) Palace



Vladimir Ivanovich (Woldemar) Hau (1816–1895). *Blue Cabinet called The Snuffbox*. Watercolor. Depository of the Tsarskoe Selo Palace–Museums. (I.W. Bardowskaja and G.D. Chodassewitsch, *Deutsche Prinzessinnen auf Russischem Thron: Schätze aus Zarskoje Selo, der Sommerresidenz bei St. Petersburg* [*German Princesses on the Russian Throne: Treasures from Tsarskoye Selo, the Summer Residence near St. Petersburg*] (Berlin: Kulturstiftung Schloß Britz, 1992), p. 6)

## IMAGE 388

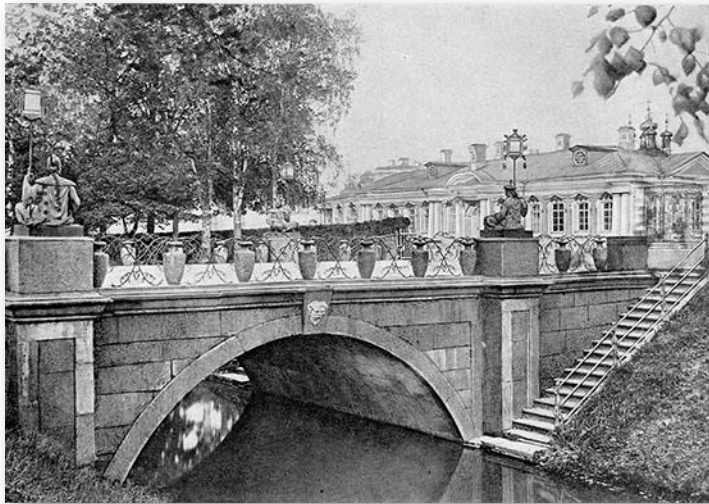
The Alexander Palace, where the family of Nicholas I lived and his daughter Grand Duchess Aleksandra Nikolaevna died in August 1844



C. Schultz. *The Palace of Alexandre at Tzarskoé-sélo*. c. 1820. Lithograph in black with second fawn tint stone on ivory wove paper; after J. Meyer. Image: 24.6 × 35.4 cm; sheet: 40.1 × 57 cm. Art Institute of Chicago (1960.694); gift of Ralph Horween.

## IMAGES 389, 390

The Great Chinese Bridge with its lifelike figures that appealed greatly to James and Willie



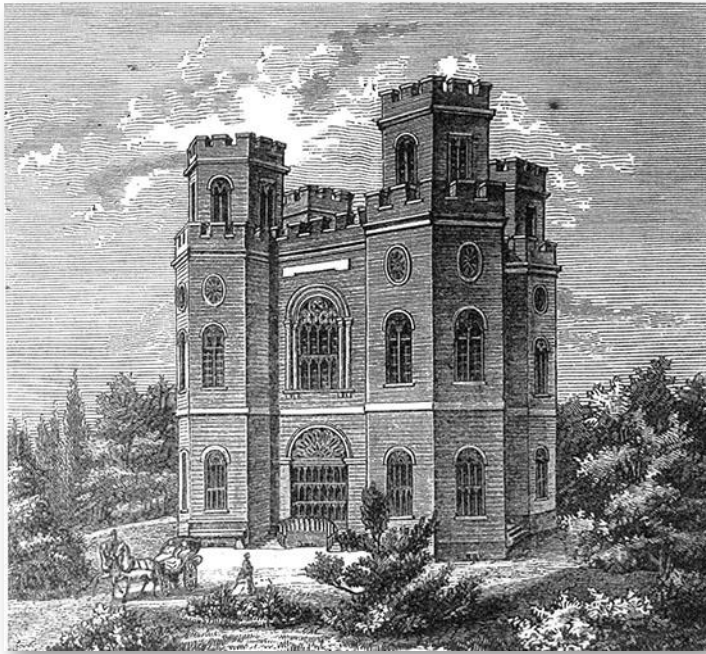
Giovanni Bianci. (1811–1893). *Great Chinese Bridge in Tsarskoe Selo*. 1870s. Albumen print. 19.5 x 26.5; 30 x 40 cm. State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (ERFT-2509).



*Figure of a Chinese man: Detail from the Chinese Bridge*. Photograph. Early 1900s. (*Pamiatniki arkhitektury prigorodov Leningrada*, p. 115)

## IMAGE 391

Anna Whistler and members of her family visited the Arsenal in Tsarskoe Selo in the summer of 1846.

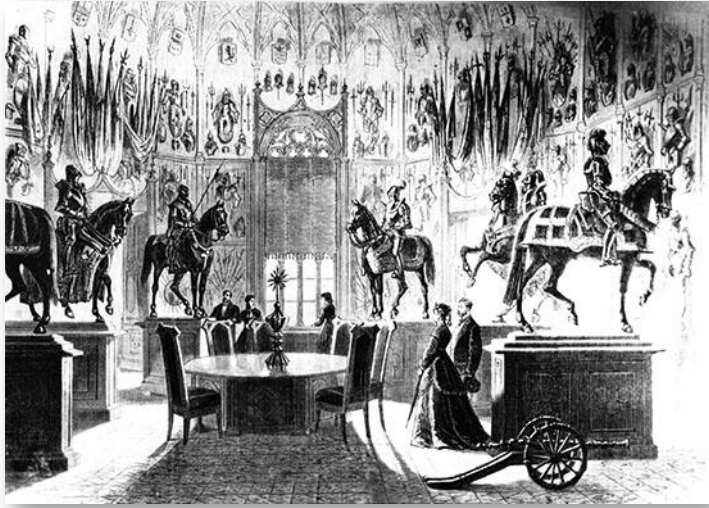


*The Arsenal in Tsarskoe Selo. 1860. (Gille, Tsarskosel'skii muzei, frontispiece)*



## IMAGE 392

The coat-of-arms gallery on the upper floor of the Arsenal



*The Upper Floor Gallery in the Arsenal at Tsarskoe Selo. 1830. Archive of A. Menelas, Depository of the Tsarskoe Selo Palace–Museums.*

## IMAGE 393

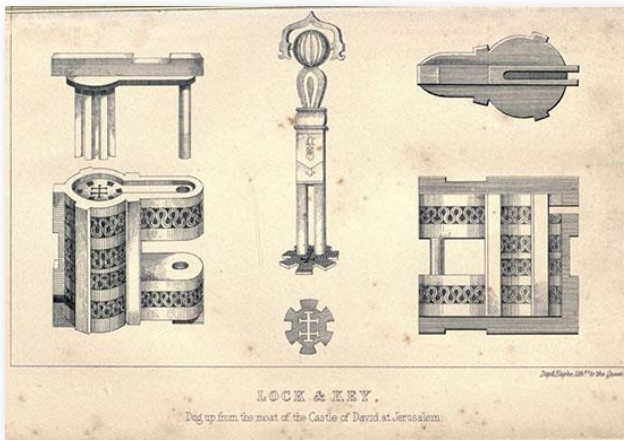
Tipoo Sahib's saddle in the Arsenal at Tsarskoe Selo



*Saddle Belonging to Tipoo Sahib in the Arsenal at Tsarskoe Selo.* State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (ORDF-OP-1-20). Photograph © The State Hermitage Museum.

## IMAGE 394

Lock and key in the Arsenal at Tsarskoe Selo



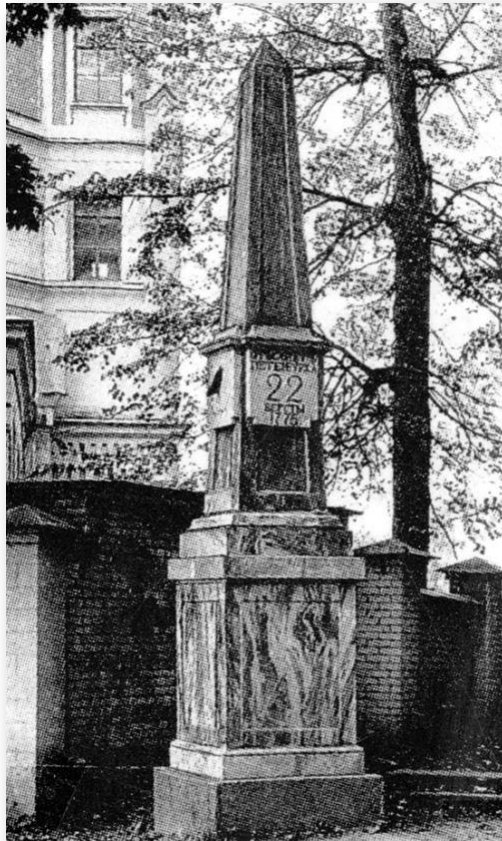
Williams, *Holy City*, after p. 503.

## PETERHOF

In June–July 1846, Major and Anna Whistler, James, and Willie traveled by coach from St. Petersburg to Peterhof to attend the outdoor festivities at the Great Peterhof Palace celebrating the marriage of Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Karl Friedrich Alexander of Württemberg.

### IMAGE 395

A verstmarker on the Peterhof Road, showing a verst number clearly



D. Listopadov. *Verstmarker on the Peterhof Road*. 1990s. Photograph. Used with permission.

## IMAGE 396

“All Who Mourn” was a mental asylum located at the seventh verst on the Peterhof Road, between Krasnyi Kabachok and Ligovo.



*General View of “All That Mourn” Hospital on the Peterhof Road in 1834. Engraving from a drawing by Aleksei Gornostaev (1808–1862). (Iurii M. Denisov, “Usad’ba XVIII veka na Petergofskoi doroge,” *Arkhitekturnoe nasledstvo*, 4 [1953], p. 148)*

## IMAGE 397

The Trinity-Sergius Monastery on the Peterhof Road, where the Whistlers attended a service in the summer of 1844



*View of the Trinity-Sergius Monastery on the Peterhof Road. 1840s. Lithograph. (Gorbatenko, *Petergofskaiia doroga*, p. 194)*

## IMAGES 398, 399

The Strel'na Palace, belonging to His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolaevich, son of Nicholas I



C. Schultz. *The Strel'na Palace*. c. 1845. Lithograph from an original by Johann Jacob Meyer (1787–1858). (Meyer, *Vues pittoresques des palais*)



Alexey Gornostayev (1808–1862). *Palace in Strel'na*. 1847. Watercolor, gouache. 25.7 x 38 cm. State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (ERR–5529). Photograph © The State Hermitage Museum.

## IMAGE 400

The Great Peterhof Palace is depicted by Aivazovskii as it was in 1844. The Samson fountain is in the left foreground. Figures fencing with water are in the middle ground. A view of the Great Cascade is below the palace.



Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovskii (1817–1900). *Great Peterhof Palace*. 1844. Oil on canvas. 44.2 x 62.3 cm. Depository of the Peterhof Museum Preserve.

## IMAGE 401

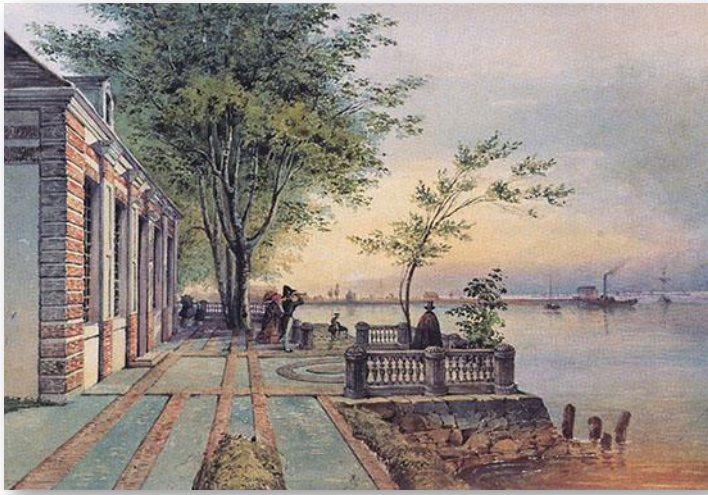
Ivory panel with relief depicting the coronation of Catherine I by Peter the Great in Moscow in 1724, which Anna Whistler admired in an unspecified building at Peterhof



*The Coronation of Catherine I.* First half of 18th century. Rectangular ivory panel with relief. 16.3 x 12.3 cm. State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (ERTH-2144). Photograph © The State Hermitage Museum.

## IMAGE 402

Terrace of the Monplazir Palace, in which Anna Whistler saw the personal nightclothes of Peter the Great

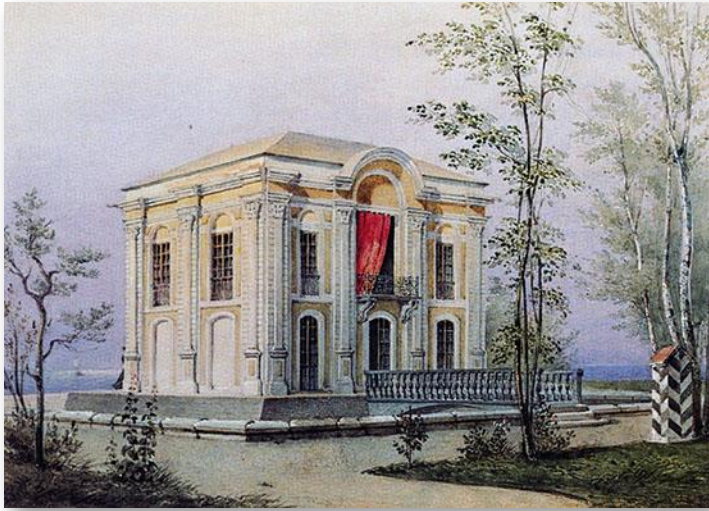


*The Terrace of the Monplazir Palace.* Watercolor on paper. 17.7 x 26 cm. Fasanerie Archive, Eichenzell, Germany. (Dobler et al., *Die mitgift einer Zarentochter*, pp. 92–93)



## IMAGE 403

Peterhof Hermitage (Little Monplazir), where the Whistlers saw paintings of birds made by Peter the Great



*The Hermitage at Peterhof.* Watercolor on paper. 17.2 x 24 cm. Schloss Fasenerie Archive, Eichenzell, Germany. (Dobler et al., *Die mitgift einer Zarentochter*, pp. 92–93)

## OTHER EXCURSIONS

## IMAGE 404

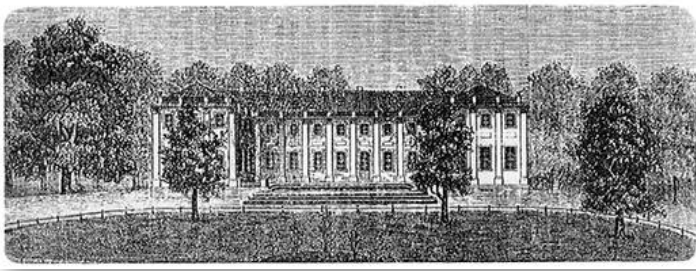
Plans for a trip to Lake Ladoga from St. Petersburg were discussed at some length by Anna Whistler's friends, but it is not clear whether the trip ever took place.



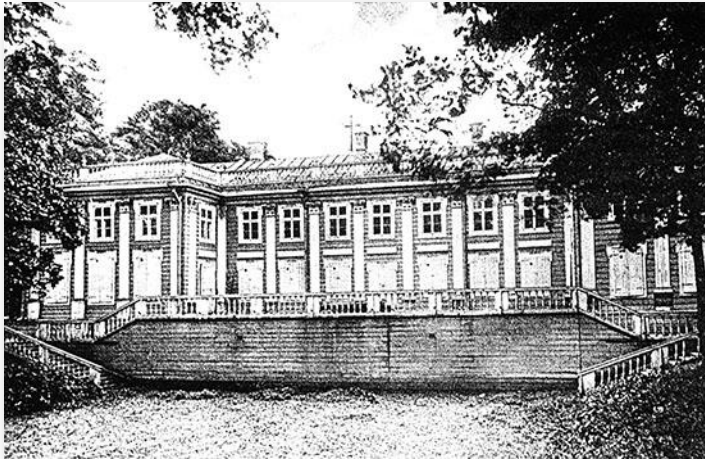
Petr E. Zabolotskii (1803–1866). *View of Old Ladoga*. 1833. Oil on canvas. 25.9 x 44.8 in. (66 x 114 cm). State Russian Museum, St. Petersburg.

## IMAGES 405A AND 405B

The palace of Peter the Great at Ekateringof, which Anna Whistler, James, and Willie visited with a large party of friends, including the Gellibrands and Ropeses, in August 1844 from their dacha on the Peterhof Road



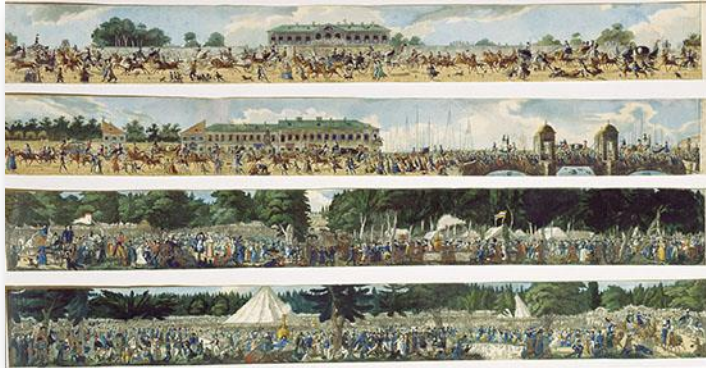
*The Palace of Peter I in Ekateringof.* Mid-19th century. Engraving. (Batorevich, *Ekateringof*, p. 128)



*Domenico Trezzini* [architect: c. 1670–1734]; photograph by the “Education Society.” *Old Ekateringof.* c. 1911. Photograph. (G. Balitskii and N. Rusov, eds., *Istoricheskaia panorama Sanktpeterburga i ego okrestnosti* [*Historical Panorama of St. Petersburg and Its Environs*] [Moscow: Tipografiia Russkogo Tovarishchestva, 1911], plate 20)

## IMAGE 406

In around 1825, Karl Gampel'n drew this panorama of the May Day celebrations at Ekateringof, depicting the promenade on foot or in carriages, when merchant-class attendees actually sought out potential wives.



Carl Hampeln (c. 1794 – after 1880). *Panorama of the Yekaterinof Outdoor Festival on 1 May 1825*. c. 1825. Colored aquatint. State Russian Museum, St. Petersburg.

## IMAGE 407

From their dacha on the Peterhof Road, Anna Whistler and her children took a ride with Joseph Samuel Ropes in the summer of 1844 on the Krasnoe Selo Road, which leads to Krasnyi Kabachok, a tavern famed in Russian history and literature. They did not, however, go to the tavern.



*The Road to Krasnyi Kabachok*. 1813. After a drawing by Alexander Zauerweid (1783–1844). Russian National Library, Moscow.

## IMAGE 408

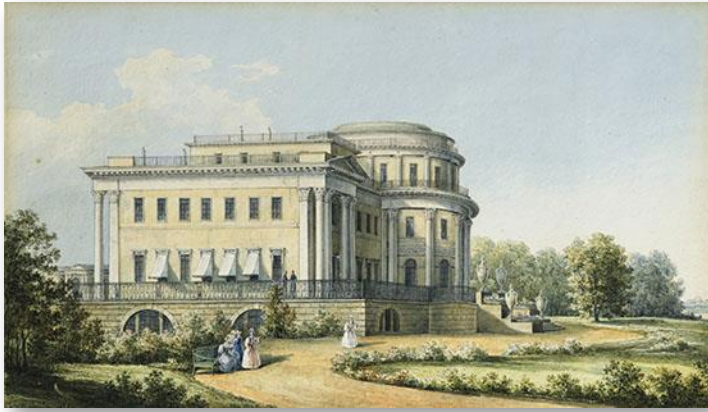
Luisa Kessenikh, a retired German soldier, owned the Krasnyi Kabachok (Red, or Beautiful, Tavern) at Krasnoe Selo.



*Portrait of Luisa Kessenikh.* 19th century. Drawing by an unknown artist. (Batorevich, *Ekateringof*, p. 163)

## IMAGE 409

Elagin Island, location of the Alexander Palace, an Imperial summer residence, is referred to by Anna Whistler as the “Alargon.”



Nikanor Grigorievich Chernetsov (1805–1879). *View of the Yelagin and Alexander Palace*. 1839. Watercolor on card. Signed in Cyrillic and dated 1839. Private collection; sold at auction by Sotheby's, 2 June 2015.

## IMAGE 410

St. Nicholas Church in Kolpino, from which the miracle-working icon of St. Nicholas was brought annually on St Nicholas Day, to the small chapel some three miles away, where the holy image was said to have first appeared. St. Nicholas Church is on the left; the building on the right is the belltower of Holy Trinity Cathedral.



*Church of St. Nicholas in Kolpino.* (A. Vasiliev, "Puteshestvie po Rossii" ["A Journey Through Russia"], *Illustratsiia* 34 [1845]: p. 133)