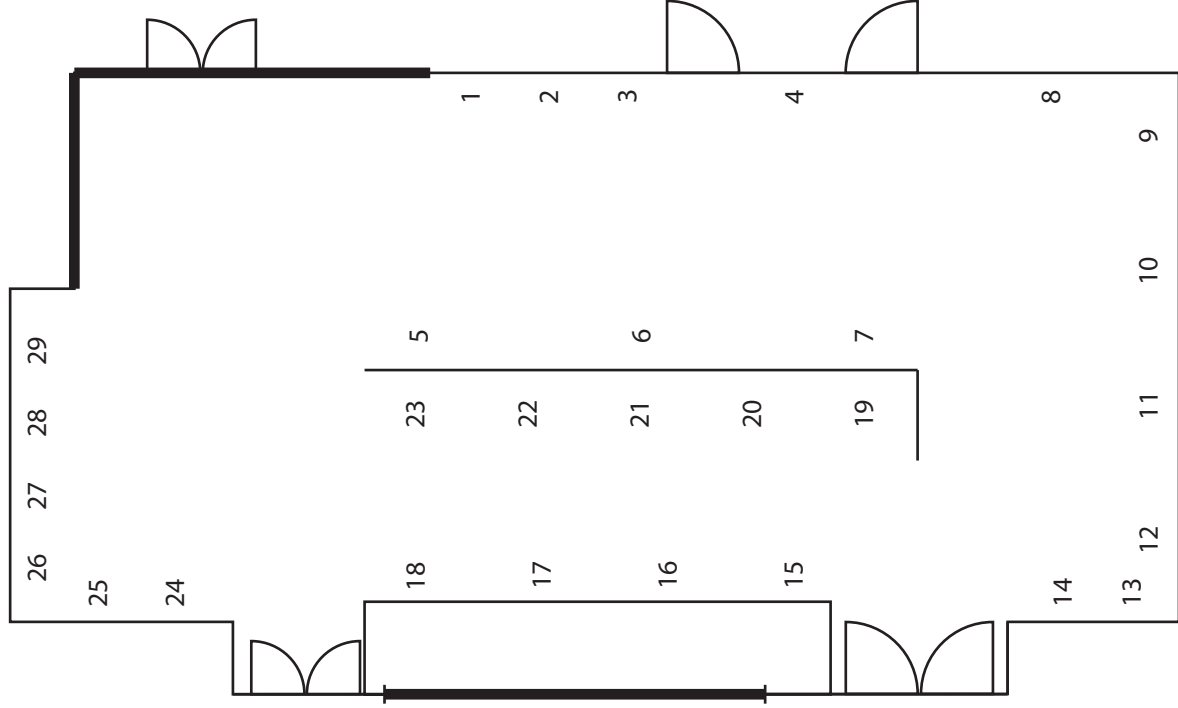


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1. Dmitri Nikolaevich Feoktistov, ***Self-Portrait***, Oil on Board -1955
1915–1965

Born in the town of Pavlovsky Posad into a worker's family, Dmitri Feoktistov quit school at thirteen to work at a local movie theater as a poster artist. He moved to Moscow in 1934 and worked as a set designer at the Bolshoi Theater. He entered the Moscow Art Institute (Surikov Institute) in 1935 and became a member of the Soviet Artists' Union in 1942. He participated in WWII, and, after the war, created works on the themes of the revolution and the workers' movement.

2. Nikolai Nikolaevich Bocharov, ***In the Artist's Studio***, Oil on Canvas - 1980
Born 1939

Born in the Bryansk region, Bocharov became a member of the USSR Artists' Union in 1974. He is a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Arts of the Russian Federation and has been awarded the honorary title of the Distinguished Artist in 2008. Bocharov lives and works in the village of Soldatovo, Kaliningrad region.

3. Klavdiya Erofeevna Balanova, ***In the Artist's Studio***, Oil on Canvas - 1944
1915–2005

Born in Taganrog, southern Russia, Balanova joined the Soviet Artists' Union in 1946, prior to entering Leningrad's prestigious Repin Art Institute in 1950. She graduated with honors in 1956 and continued her training at a post-graduate level under the prominent Soviet artist Boris Ioganson. A competent portrait painter, she taught art in Rostov-on-the-Don.

4. Vsevolod Aleksandrovich Filimonov, ***The Victory Group of Dairy Farm Workers***,
Oil on Canvas - 1977
1930–1980

The portrayal of women workers was a popular theme in Soviet art. Numerous paintings of the period reveal a Soviet fascination with women at work. Soviet art passionately propagated the images of women as active contributors to socialist economy. Strong, energetic, and serious, Filimonov's women workers are classical protagonists of Socialist Realist art; at the same time they reflect the realities of Soviet workplace employing significant numbers of women to perform hard physical tasks.

5. Viktor Pavlovich Myasoedov, ***Supper in the Soviet Orphanage***, Oil on Canvas - 1983
Born 1946

Viktor Myasoedov graduated from one of Russia's top art schools, the Surikov Art Institute, where he currently teaches. Myasoedov is a master of fresco painting. Among his recent works is a decorative mural, 1500 sq. foot large, in the Jewish Autonomous Region of Russia's Far East.

6. Vasili Pavlovich Komardin, ***Vacation in Grandmother's House***, Oil on Canvas - 1991
1919–2015

Vasili Komardin received his professional training at an art school of the Central Trade Union Council, Moscow, and became member of the Soviet Artists Union in 1954. Like most Soviet artist, he devoted his artistic endeavor to the depictions of Soviet workers and collective farmers.

7. Boris Eremeevich Vladimirski, ***Ninth of January or Bloody Sunday***, Oil on canvas - 1950
1878–1950

Bloody Sunday was a massacre on January 9, 1905 when the Imperial Guard shot at a peaceful workers' demonstration near the Winter Palace, the Imperial residence in St. Petersburg. More than a hundred civilians were killed. The event heavily contributed to the spread of the revolutionary movement, leading to the overthrow of the Imperial power in 1917.

During the Soviet era, Bloody Sunday was often featured in artworks, movies, and novels to demonstrate the brutality of the Imperial regime and justify the Bolshevik revolution.

Born in Kyiv, Ukraine, Vladimirski studied at the art schools of Kiev, Munich, and St. Petersburg's Imperial Academy of Art. After the 1917 Revolution, he became a founding member of the Association of the Artists of Revolutionary Russia and distinguished himself as a firm supporter and prominent master of official Socialist Realist style. After 1921, Vladimirski lived in Moscow and worked for the Pravda newspaper.

8. Arkadi Aleksandrovich Plastov, ***Taking a Break***, Oil on Canvas - 1950
1893–1972

Born into a peasant family in the Simbirsk region, Arkadi Plastov studied art in Ilya Mashkov's studio, Stroganov College, and College of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture in Moscow. Working within the Itinerant tradition, Plastov became an undisputed master of the style that would later be called Soviet Impressionism. He frequently painted the village in which he was born. Plastov's work greatly influenced subsequent generations of Soviet impressionists.

9. Yuri Petrovich Tsyganov, ***The Construction Process***, Oil on canvas - 1957
1923–1994

Industrial themes were some of the most common in Soviet art. The depictions of power plants, metal works, and foundries reflected the gigantic scale of modernization at the time when the Soviets were pushing towards becoming the world's major industrial power.

Born in the city of Saratov on the Volga River, Tsyganov was trained as a military pilot and participated in WWII defending the besieged Leningrad from the Nazi troops. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts and worked as a professional artists creating mosaics, stained glass windows, and reliefs in numerous Soviet cities.

10. Vladislav Georgievich Fedorov, ***A Farm Girl***, Oil on Canvas - 1975
1924–1989

Fedorov graduated from the Surikov Art Institute, class of Sergei Gerasimov in 1950. A prominent artist of Socialist Realist style, he dedicated many of his works to Soviet women.

11. Petr Nikolaevich Goryunov, ***New Collective Farm Building***
1917–2006

Goryunov graduated from Moscow's Surikov Art Institute in 1949. He was a member of the Soviet Artists Union and was awarded the honorary title of the Distinguished Artist of the Russian Federation.

Intended for public spaces, large-scale art works were under constant scrutiny of state censorship ensuring their conformity with official definitions of Soviet culture. And in the Stalin era, Soviet culture was what Stalin defined it to be: “nationality-specific in form and socialist in content,” (Joseph Stalin, “On the National Question and National Culture,” 1931).

12. Galina Konstantinovna Shubina, ***Breakfast Still Life***, Oil on Canvas - 1946
1902–1980

Born in the town of Voronezh, Galina Shubina was educated at the VKhUTeln (former Imperial Academy of Arts) in Leningrad and worked as a poster artist in Leningrad and Moscow. She was awarded a Diploma at the International Poster Exhibition in Vienna in 1948.

13. Mariya Vladimirovna Savchenkova, ***Safronov's Family***, Oil on Board - 1988
1917–2017

Born in the southern town of Novocherkassk, Maryia Savchenkova graduated from the Surikov Art Institute in 1944 where her teachers were renowned artists Konstantin Yuon and Sergei Gerasimov. Maryia Savchenkova was wife of the prominent Soviet artist Vasili Nechitailo. Similar to her husband, she devoted her life's oeuvre to her native land and its people, southern collective farmers. Their three children followed in the footsteps of the parents and became well-known artists.

14. Ilya E. movich Repin, ***Wander..... Zdravenevo***, July 1892, Oil on Canvas - 1892
1844–1930

In his tattered coat and birch bark shoes, the man is a homeless vagabond, one of many who roamed the vast expanses of the Russian Empire in the late 19th century. Wanderer falls within the thematic focus of the Society of the Itinerants, one the most influential art group of the Late Empire. Ilya Repin frequently exhibited with the Itinerants and was their leading artist. The Itinerants strove to create socially responsible realist art, exposing social ills and drawing public attention to the strife of the lower classes. The Itinerant movement was later claimed by the Soviet art establishment as a predecessor of the state-endorsed Socialist Realist style.

Born into the family of a military serviceman and horse dealer in the Kharkov region, (now independent Ukraine), Repin was trained and later taught at the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg, quickly becoming one of the most celebrated realist artists of the Russian Empire. After the 1917 revolution, Repin lived in Finland.

15. Vasili Vasilievich Konovalov, ***The Stone Workers***, Oil on Canvas - 1891
1864–1908

Born in St. Petersburg, Vasili Konovalov was trained at the most prestigious art school of the Russian Empire, the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg. He participated in exhibition projects of the Itinerants.

The history of the Itinerants goes back to the famous “rebellion of the fourteen” (1863) when a group of fourteen art students resigned from the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg, refusing to conform to the outdated and restrictive rules. In pursuit of their artistic visions, they formed the “Society for Traveling Art Exhibitions” (1870). Known as the Peredvizhniki, or the Itinerants, they saw art as a vehicle for social reform. To reach a broader audience, they traveled their shows all over the country, hence the name of the group.

16. Nikolai Petrovich Bogdanov-Belski, ***Portrait of a Young Girl***, Oil on Canvas - 1890
1868–1945

Bogdanov-Belski was born in the Smolensk region, western Russia. He studied the ancient art of icon painting at a monastery and modern art at the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg. Bogdanov-Belski is famous for his portrayals of peasant children which he often exhibited in art shows organized by the Itinerants. Fleeing Bolshevism, the artist moved from Soviet Russia to Latvia in 1921, and after the Soviet occupation of Latvia, to Berlin, where he perished during a bombing at the very end of WWII, in 1945.

17. Aleksandr Mikhailovich Lyubimov, ***Peasant Workers***, Oil on Canvas - 1920
1879–1955

Born in the Kursk region, Lyubimov was trained at the art school of the Imperial Academy of Art in St. Petersburg where his teacher was Ilya Repin. He welcomed the Bolshevik revolution and participated in the revolutionary movement, designing propaganda posters and other artwork. He held membership in the Association of the Artists of Revolutionary Russia and, since 1932, the Soviet Artists' Union. He taught at the Academy of Arts in Leningrad.

The Association of the Artists of Revolutionary Russia (1922) was historically and stylistically connected to the Itinerants and, at the same time, was a precursor of the Soviet Artists Union that, from 1932 to 1991, regulated and controlled all artistic life in the Soviet Union.

18. Petr Petrovich Konchalovski, ***Portrait of Manueliyto***, Oil on Canvas - 1937
1876–1956

This is the portrait of a child refugee of the Spanish Civil War. Nearly three thousand children were brought to the Soviet Union in the late 1930s and placed in boarding schools. Spanish war children were also received by Belgium, the UK, Mexico, and some other countries.

Born into an aristocratic family in the Kharkov region, Ukraine, Konchalovsky was trained at the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg (1907). In 1911, together with Ilya Mashkov, he founded the Jack of Diamonds art group, one of the most famous groups of the pre-revolutionary Russian avant-garde. After the revolution, Konchalovski became a Soviet realist artist and member of the Soviet cultural elite. He lived in Moscow.

19. Ilya Ivanovich Mashkov, ***Still Life with Wine Glass & Orange***, Oil on Canvas - circa 1930
1881–1944

Born into a peasant family in the Lower Volga region, Mashkov began to work at the age of eleven, painting shop signs at a grocery store. He later studied art in Moscow's School of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. In 1911, together with Peter Konchalovski, Mashkov founded the Jack of Diamonds art group, one of the most famous groups of the pre-revolutionary Russian avant-garde. After the revolution, Mashkov joined the Artists of Revolutionary Russia, and embraced Socialist Realist style in the repressive 1930s.

20. Vasili Prokofevich Efanov, **Portrait of Konstantine Simonov**, Oil on Canvas - 1969
1900–1978

The model for this portrait is the famous Soviet author Simonov whose war novels and poetry received the highest acclaim from the Soviet government. On a par with his model, Vasili Efanov was one of the most celebrated artists of Socialist Realism. He received some of the USSR's highest awards, including the honorary title of People's Artist of the USSR and five Stalin Prizes.

21. Sergei Vasilevich Gerasimov, **Fisherman**, Oil on Canvas - 1930s
1885–1964

A prominent Soviet artist and public figure, Sergei Gerasimov was a mentor to many artists who would later become leading figures in Soviet art. Sergei Gerasimov taught at the celebrated VkhuteMas and later became the director of the Surikov Art Institute in Moscow. One of the few liberal thinkers in the Soviet art establishment, Sergei Gerasimov staunchly defended the traditions of the national Russian school of painting and nurtured a new generation of Soviet artists during the repressive Stalinist regime. Sergei Gerasimov was dismissed from his post as the director of the Surikov Art Institute in 1948. Highly esteemed by his colleagues, he was elected as the head of the USSR Artists Union in the late 1950s, after Stalin's death. His students include Maryia V. Savchenkova, Dmitri Tegin, Sergei Tkachev, Vladislav Fedorov, Petr Ossovsky, presented in this exhibition, among other recognized leaders of Soviet art.

22. Yakov Dorofeevich Romas, **Boats**, Oil on Canvas - 1963
1902–1969

People's Artist of the USSR and member of the USSR Academy of Art, Yakov Romas achieved a high level of professional success during his lifetime. His life is an extraordinary story of triumph against all odds, similar to that of Caravaggio who arrived in Rome as a penniless street urchin destined to conquer the Eternal City.

A homeless child during WWI, Yakov Romas was a Red Army machine gunner in the Civil War, a student of the fabled experimental art school VkhuteMas in the 1920s, a designer of public holidays in the chilling 1930s, a naval artist on the Maxim Gorky battle cruiser defending the besieged Leningrad during WWII, and a professor of the prestigious Surikov Art Institute after the war.

The life of the homeless child turned around when the famous revolutionary, Inessa Armand, Lenin's close friend, adopted young Yakov. The connection was advantageous in the early 1920s, but could have been fatal during the Stalin era. Weary of the uncertainties of the Stalin regime, Romas avoided painting party meetings and Soviet leaders. His favorite genres were seascapes and industrial landscapes. He often traveled to the Caspian Sea to paint its busy ports, barges, and fishermen boats. It was in Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, that he died in 1969, during one of his painting trips.

23. Pavel Filippovich Globa, **Self-Portrait in White Shirt**, Oil on Canvas - 1975
1918-1983

Born in the Kyiv region, Ukraine, Globa graduated from the Omsk College of Art in Siberia, and the Repin Art Institute in Leningrad. Moving to Moscow, Globa joined Moscow's Soviet Artists Union. Globa's son Pavel became an international celebrity as an astrologist and head of the Association of Avestan Astrology.

24. Albert Stepanovich Papikyan, **Summer**, Oil on Board - 1977
1926–1997

Born in the Spitak region, Soviet Armenia, Papikyan was trained in three different Soviet republics: Armenia, Georgia, and Russia, graduating with honors from the Repin Art Institute in Leningrad in 1949. Moving to Moscow, Papikyan became Chairman of the Painting Section of the Moscow Artists Union.

25. Petr Pavlovich Ossovski, **Returning Home**, Oil on Board - 1969
1925–2015

Born in a village near Zinovievsk (now Kropyvnytskyi), Ukraine, Ossovski was educated at the Moscow Secondary Art School and at the Surikov Art Institute from 1944 to 1950, under the supervision of Sergei Gerasimov. Active in Moscow, he began exhibiting in 1954. One of the most prominent Soviet artists, Ossovski was awarded the honorary title of People's Artist of the USSR and membership in the USSR Academy of Arts.

Ossovski was one of the founders of the Severe Style, a new trend in post-Stalinist art that emerged in the liberal atmosphere of the Khrushchev Thaw. Abandoning the traditional realist approach, Severe Style artists threw away the pretenses of conventional Soviet optimism to create a dramatic artistic statement about the harsh realities of life.

26. Yuri Ivanovich Semenyuk, **The Village of Vashgort**, Oil on Board - 1965
1922–2006

In 1965, Yuri Semenyuk and his artist friends spent April and May in the village of Vashgort, in the Komi Republic, portraying its people and their remarkable dwellings—large roughly-hewn log homes uniquely suited to withstand long, cold winters. Almost entirely covered with dense forests, the Komi Republic is situated between the Arkhangelsk region and the Ural Mountains. It is home to the Komi, a Finno-Ugric indigenous ethnic group.

Yuri Semenyuk reminisces about their stay in Vashgort: “We did not miss a single day of work no matter how bad the weather was. In nasty weather, the skies are particularly interesting to paint. Clouds have unusual shapes, and their colors are fantastic. Once, when we were painting outside, all bundled up against the piercing wind and rain, an old peasant woman said, ‘What did you, kids, do, that they sent you here?’”

27. Gennadi Aleksandrovich Darin, **A Sunny Day in March**, Oil on Board - 1977
1922–2012

Born into a worker's family in the Yaroslavl region, Darin was educated at the Repin Art Institute graduating in 1951. He belonged to the Village movement of post-Stalinist Soviet art.

Weary of the pervasive optimism of Stalinist art, the Village artists were fascinated with the bleak splendor of northern landscapes, the coarse texture of large log-houses, and the stern weather-beaten faces of peasants and fishermen. The artists Yurii Semeniuk, Gennadi Darin, Galina Ogareva-Darina, and others traveled to remote villages of the North to capture the atmosphere of the unique region that, devastated as it was by Stalinist collectivization and war effort, seemed to stubbornly cling to its old ways. The artistic exploration of the Northern experience reflected a search

for an alternative path to a better future in the country at the crossroads of freedom. The rural North was cast as Russia's spiritual resource amidst modern decadence. By championing traditional rural culture, the artists of the Village movement sought to return cultural leadership to the people – the Russian common folk.

28. Galina Petrovna Ogareva-Darina, ***Wood from Aspen Trees***, Oil on Canvas - 1961
1923–1999

Born in Yaroslavl, Ogareva-Darina was educated at the Repin Art Institute, joining the USSR Artists Union in 1960. Together with her husband Gennadi Darin, she traveled to the Russian North to paint landscapes and village scene.