



Academician Ivan P. Pavlov's Museum-Apartment

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ACADEMICIAN IVAN P. PAVLOV'S
MUSEUM-APARTMENT

2004

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AWARD
OF THE NOBEL PRIZE TO ACADEMICIAN IVAN P. PAVLOV



Cover

I. F. Bezpalov. Portrait of I. P. Pavlov (The Pavlov Institute of Physiology of RAS).

Facsimile of the Nobel diploma awarded to I. P. Pavlov (I. P. Pavlov's Museum-Apartment).

The painting gallery in I. P. Pavlov's hall of his apartment at the 7th Line of the Vasilievsky Island. In the armchair – A. D. Andreev, son of I. P. Pavlov's younger sister L. P. Andreeva (from the foundations of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences).

A part of I. P. Pavlov's painting gallery with paintings of artists – I. E. Repin, V. I. Surikov, I. I. Levitan, V. M. Vasnetsov, G. I. Semiradsky, and others. In the foreground – a small sofa; I. P. Pavlov liked to lie here and to scrutinize the paintings (from the foundations of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences).

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Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, the great Russian physiologist and the first Russian scientist to be awarded the Nobel Prize, was born in the city of Ryazan on September 27 (14), 1849, in the family of priest Peter Dmitrievich Pavlov. He was educated in the Ryazan theological school, then in a theological seminary.



The St. Petersburg State University
(main building)



The Military-Medical Academy
(main building)

When he was 20, under the influence of the progressive philosophical and biological literature of that time and especially of D. I. Pisarev's articles, Ivan Petrovich (as he himself was later to recollect) changed resolutely the direction of his life. Interrupting his study in the seminary, he became in 1870 a student of St. Petersburg University and as early as the second year he chose physiology as his specialty.

In 1875, he graduated from the University, received the degree of Candidate (Ph. D.) in Natural Sciences, and was awarded a gold medal for his success in his first research «On the nerves that control activity in the pancreas». Then Ivan Pavlov continued his education at the Medical-Surgical Academy (since 1881, the Military-Medical Academy – MMA). He was admitted to the Academy «not so as to become a physician, but to subsequently obtain the Doctor of Medicine degree and become eligible to head a Department of Physiology», as he later wrote in his autobiography.

On graduating from the MMA, for more than 10 years, until 1889, Ivan Pavlov was the effective supervisor of investigations at the experimental laboratory of S. P. Botkin's clinic. The studies carried out here were mainly on the physiology of the cardiovascular system. The same problem was the

subject of Ivan Pavlov's Doctorate Dissertation «Centrifugal nerves of the heart», which he defended in 1883.

In 1884–1886, Ivan Pavlov worked at the physiological laboratories of R. Heidenhain in Breslau and of K. Ludwig in Leipzig, to which he was directed for advanced study by the Conference of the Academy.

In 1890, Ivan Petrovich became Professor of the Department of Pharmacology, and then in 1895, of the Department of Physiology of the MMA.



*The Institute of Experimental Medicine
(the Academician I. P. Pavlov Physiological
Department)*



The Pavlov Institute of Physiology of the RAS

nervous activity — the study of the bases of animal psychology and behavior by the method of conditioned reflexes. A significant part of these studies was carried out at the Institute of Experimental Medicine as well as at the Biological Station in Koltushi, which was founded by Pavlov's initiative in 1926. Initially it was used as an auxiliary farm to get fodder and to maintain experimental animals.

But later, the Biological Station grew into a research campus, where investigations on the physiology of higher nervous activity were carried out. Soon Koltushi was rightfully called the «capital of conditioned reflexes».

This research campus also became Pavlov's favorite place for his summer rest: he was attracted by convenient areas for playing gorodki and by the shady park. And by the lake, in which he swam in any weather.

During Ivan Pavlov's life, Koltushi was visited by prominent foreign scientists and cultural workers: F. Hill, L. Lapique, D. Barkroft, H. Hunt, W. Cannon, H. Wells, N. Bohr, etc.

In 1891, Ivan Pavlov simultaneously became the head of the Physiological Department at the Institute of Experimental Medicine recently founded in St. Petersburg. He headed this Department until the end of his life. Here extensive investigations were carried out on physiology of digestion; he summarized their results in his «Lectures on the work of the primary digestive glands» published in 1897. It was for his work on the physiology of digestion that in 1904 Ivan Pavlov was awarded the Nobel Prize — the first in Russia and the first among world physiologists.

In 1907 he was elected a Full Member (Academician) of the Russian Academy of Sciences and headed the Physiological Laboratory of the Academy. In 1925, at his petition, the Laboratory was transformed into the Physiological Institute (since 1950, the Pavlov Institute of Physiology of the Russian Academy of Sciences); Ivan Pavlov remained the head of this Institute until 1936.

From the beginning of the 20th century till the end of his life, Ivan Pavlov carried out investigations in the new field of physiological science that he founded — the physiology of higher

Today the research campus in Koltushi is called «Pavlovo». Here are located the modern laboratory and industrial buildings, the unique vivarium, and the primate building of the I. P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Nowadays the Institute is one of the country largest multiprofile physiological institutions, in which work about 300 researchers, among them more than 200 Doctors and Candidates of Science.

The Pavlov Memorial Complex is preserved in Koltushi. It includes Pavlov's old laboratory building, Pavlov's study-room museum, the historical building that was I.P. Pavlov's home, an alley with busts of scientists, and residential cottages for the staff built during the life of Ivan Petrovich.

Also located here is the I.P. Pavlov International Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences founded in 1993.

The research campus of Pavlovo contains historical-cultural objects of national significance and was included in 1991 in the UNESCO List of the World Heritage.

Ivan Pavlov is the founder of a leading scientific school of physiology that is unique in the history of the Russian science. Among his pupils there are many outstanding scientists creating their own scientific directions: L. A. Orbeli, K. M. Bykov, P. K. Anokhin, B. P. Babkin, A. G. Ivanov-Smolensky, and many others.

Pavlov's work received wide international recognition. He was elected full or honorary member of more than 120 academies, scientific societies, and universities.



*Memorial Building of Pavlov's Laboratory
(Koltushi)*



*Pavlov's study-room in the Laboratory
(Koltushi)*



Associated with the city on the Neva River are not only the entire creative life of Ivan Petrovich, but also his personal destiny. Here, in 1881, he married Serafima Vasilievna Karchevskaya born in the city of Kerch, at that time a student of St. Petersburg Women's Pedagogical Courses. They lived together for more than 50 years and raised three sons and a daughter.

Ivan Pavlov died of pneumonia on February 27, 1936. He was buried at the Literatorskie Mostki of the Volkov cemetery in St. Petersburg.

Ivan Pavlov with his wife. 1880.

From the foundations of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences.



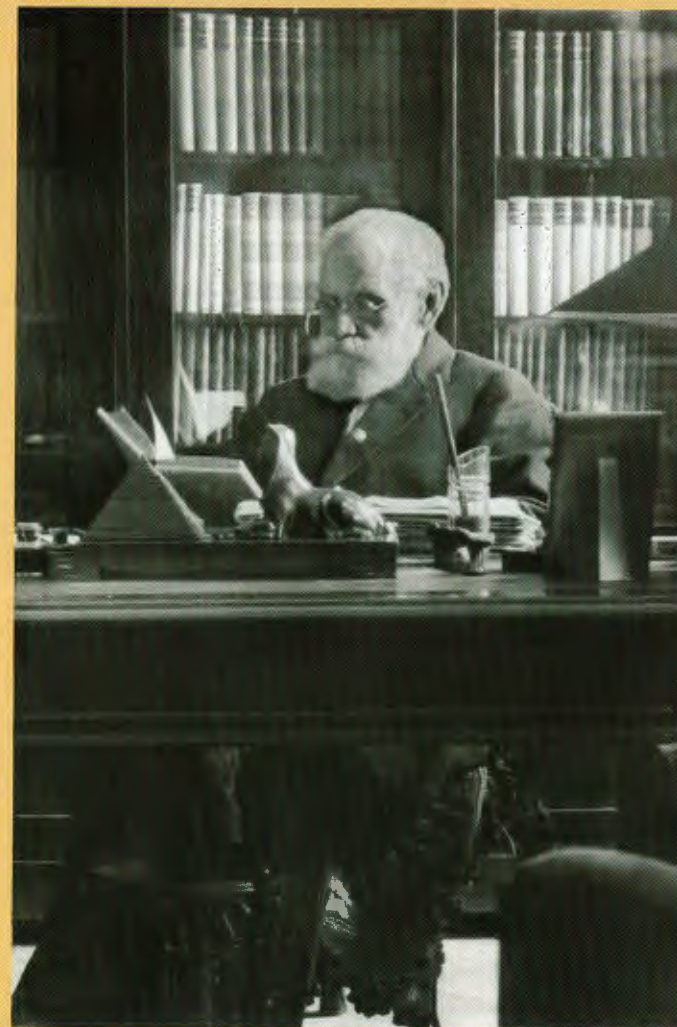
The Pavlovs: Serafima Vasilievna and Ivan Petrovich with their daughter Vera and sons Victors (left) and Vsevolod (right).

From the foundations of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

«All the furnishings of my apartment are the only material result that I have at my disposal, of my half century of intensive scientific work; these furnishings are very dear to us on account of scientific and family associations»

Academician Iv. Pavlov

(From the letter to the People's Commissar of Education on April 21, 1921)



Ivan Petrovich Pavlov is working in his study-room of his apartment at the 7th Line of the Vasilevsky Island.

From the foundations of the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Until Ivan P. Pavlov obtained the title of professor, his family lived more than modestly, without their own residence, by renting apartments matched to their financial means. A professorial salary allowed them, at last, to rent a large, convenient apartment in the Petrogradskaya Region, on the corner of Pushkarskaya and Vvedenskaya Streets. The Pavlovs lived in this apartment for almost 30 years.

In 1918, they moved to Vasilievsky Island, to a large six-room apartment that was given to Ivan Petrovich for his life-long use by the Academy of Sciences. It is here, in the 7th Line, 2, that he lived for the last 18 years of his life.



The home to which the Pavlovs moved was founded as long ago as at time of Peter the Great and in 1725 was given by the State Treasury to the newly founded Academy of Sciences. For the next two centuries, many outstanding Russian scientists lived in this house – Academicians V. V. Petrov, B. S. Yakobi, A. O. Kovalevsky, V. I. Palladin, V. I. Vernadsky, A. E. Fersman, N. Ya. Marr, and many others. Their names are now perpetuated on memorial plaques on the building facade. To the present, the «House of Academicians» has preserved its classical appearance created by the architects A. D. Zakharov and A. G. Bezhanov on its reconstruction in 1806–1808.

On the second floor of this house, in apartment 11 belonging to the Pavlov family, the Memorial Museum is located – the only museum in a building that itself represents a unique monument to the Russian science.

The idea of founding the museum came to Pavlov's widow Serafima Vasilievna soon after the death of her husband, in February 1936, and was actively supported by the Academy of Sciences. However, the Great Patriotic War (1941–1945) prevented its realization. Pavlov's widow and daughter, who endured the war and siege in Leningrad, managed to save not only furniture, books and pictures, but also details of the apartment that can say much about the habits and interests of the house's resident.

The opening of the Museum took place only after the war, in September 1949. S. V. Pavlova had already died in 1947, but the opening was timed to commemorate the centennial of the birth of the great physiologist. Its first director and curator was the Pavlovs' daughter Vera Ivanovna, who continued living here until her death in 1964.

The memorial exhibition preserves in intact form the hall, dining room, and study room. Among the numerous memorial museums of St. Petersburg, this Museum is unique in its preservation of authentic objects associated with the host of the house.

In the first place, the apartment of course preserves the memory of the great scientist, but, at the same time, it represents a typical example of apartments of the St. Petersburg intelligentsia of middle income at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

Vera Ivanovna graduated from Petrov Gymnasium in 1907, got an additional education in London, and started working under her father's supervision at Physiological Department of the Institute of Experimental Medicine.

On graduating from Agronomical Institute in 1924, she was admitted to the Physiological Laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences and in 1932 returned to the Institute of Experimental Medicine, in which she was working until 1953. In 1949, Vera Ivanovna Pavlova was awarded the scientific degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences (Ph. D. in Biology).

Vera Ivanovna made every effort in trying to preserve authenticity of interiors and unique atmosphere of her father's home. From her narration there was recorded history of many family relics and every-day objects that became exhibits of the Museum.



*Vera Ivanovna Pavlova (1890–1964).
Drawing by M. V. Nesterov. 1934.
(Ivan P. Pavlov's Museum-Apartment).*



The largest and lightest room of the Memorial Apartment is the hall. It is decorated with high mirrors, almost to the ceiling, an elegant bronze chandelier, red wood furniture

made by Russian masters of the XIX century, and an antique baby grand piano of the Becker Company. An especial feature of the hall are the pictures in rich gold-plated frames.



The beautiful paintings draw the attention of any visitor to the apartment, but few people know how profound and competent was Pavlov's enthusiasm for collecting them in his mature years.

It is beyond any doubt that the first place in Pavlov's life was always occupied by science; all his life was focused on research interests. Nevertheless, he found strength, time, and internal energy for many other passions: he studied astronomy, was keen on floriculture, and was a passionate collector. For instance, he enthusiastically collected postage stamps for many years and involved his children in this activity. Subsequently, this stamp collection was sold and the money earned became a basis for the next passion – collecting paintings.

Pavlov's collection included works only of Russian painters; he always admitted his great sympathy for the Peredvizhniki: their most realistic landscapes and genre-paintings really fascinated Ivan Petrovich. He practically never missed any art exhibition that occurred at that time in St. Petersburg and purchased there the paintings that he liked. Some paintings were gifts to Ivan Petrovich from their authors, many of whom were not only his acquaintances, but also his friends. These were N. N. Dubovskoi, R. A. Berggoltz, I. E. Repin, M. V. Nesterov and others.

Replenishment of his collection always pleased Ivan Petrovich very much. «He liked showing his treasure to his guests by accompanying the show with apt characterization of the artist and his painting», as was later recollected by I. S. Rozental, one of Pavlov's closest co-workers.

Located at the most prominent place in the hall is Pavlov's favorite painting «Bogatyr» (the Russian Strong Men) by V. M. Vasnetsov (the author's variant of 1897). Ivan Petrovich had a particular fascination with the art of this painter, and thought, for instance, that his painting «Maria with a child» in the Vladimirsky Cathedral in Kiev is equal to Raffael's Madonna.

Above the fireplace there is a large painting «The evening glow»; this is the gift of its author, N. N. Dubovskoi, whose family and the Pavlovs had a warm friendship for many years. The painting shows an evening sea and a coast with a burning bonfire in Syllamai, a village on the shore of the Finnish Bay, where before the Revolution, Ivan Petrovich and his family spent summer vacations for more than 20 years.

It is also possible to see here the wonderful painting «The festivity of roses» by G. I. Semiradsky, several beautiful landscapes by N. N. Dubovskoi «Winter», «The Napoli Bay», «The sail» and others, touching images of peasant girls by K. Lemokh, a known master of child portraits, aquarels by Albert Benois, landscapes by I. Schultze, A. Schielder, works by M. Nesterov, A. Rylov, and other painters.

Unfortunately, it has not yet been possible to compose a complete catalogue of Pavlov's art collection. It is known that his collection included works by I. I. Levitan, I. E. Repin, N. A. Yaroshenko and V. A. Serov. Old photos of Pavlov's apartment interior demonstrate convincingly how many paintings were in this house. But the part of the collection that is now presented in the Memorial Apartment also impresses even serious experts in Russian painting.



Right:

V. M. Vasnetsov. *Bogatyr*. Oil on canvas.

G. I. Semiradsky. *The festivity of roses*. Oil on canvas.



Left, above the fireplace: N. N. Dubovskoi. The evening glow. Oil on canvas.

N. N. Dubovskoi. Winter. Oil on canvas.

A. A. Rylov. Haymaking. Oil on canvas.



*K. V. Lemokh. Head of a girl.
Oil on cardboard.*

*V. Navozov. Bate-Jala.
Watercolor on paper.*

Next page:

*A. Schielder. Winter.
Oil on canvas.*

*Albert Benois. Urban landscape.
Watercolor on paper.*





*N. N. Dubovskoi. Sea.
Oil on canvas.*

*N. N. Dubovskoi. Sea (etude).
Oil on canvas.*

Next page:

*N. N. Dubovskoi. View of Palermo.
Oil on cardboard.*

*I. F. Schultze. Winter.
Oil on canvas.*





I. F. Schultze. Autumn. Oil on canvas.



Bronze sculpture «Lyre singer with his guide» by L. V. Pozen.



Bronze sculpture «Soldier» by L. V. Pozen.



The fireplace screen embroidered with glass beads and river pearls.



Lady's bureau with inlay in various species of wood.



An antique table lamp.



Gramophone of the Pal Premier Company.



A particular place in the memorial exhibition is occupied by Pavlov's study room. It is located in the room adjacent to the hall; its center is divided into two parts with curved oak bookcases. One part served as a bedroom for Ivan Petrovich and his wife; the second, near windows, was his study room. Here he worked in the evenings, analyzing the results of investigations, discussing plans for new experiments, and answering numerous letters.

The large two-post writing table contains an ink desk-set, an antique table lamp, photos of relatives — all this in perfect order, which was so characteristic of Pavlov, who was an extremely precise, punctual, and organized person.

The bookcases contain one of the most valuable of the museum's collections — the personal library of Ivan Petrovich. It includes about 3000 books on the quite different fields of knowledge that excited this scientist all his life, works of his favorite poets and writers, papers and reprints of his contemporary authors.

Pavlov himself admitted that books had played the main role in his decision to leave the seminary and to choose physiological studies as the subject of his entire life. In this respect, of particular importance were works of J. Lewis and I. M. Sechenov, and articles of D. I. Pisarev. Pavlov preserved his interest in books on natural history and philosophy throughout his life and constantly added them to his library. They included multivolume editions of the works of V. G. Belinsky, A. I. Herzen, N. G. Chernyshevsky, H. Spencer and many other authors.

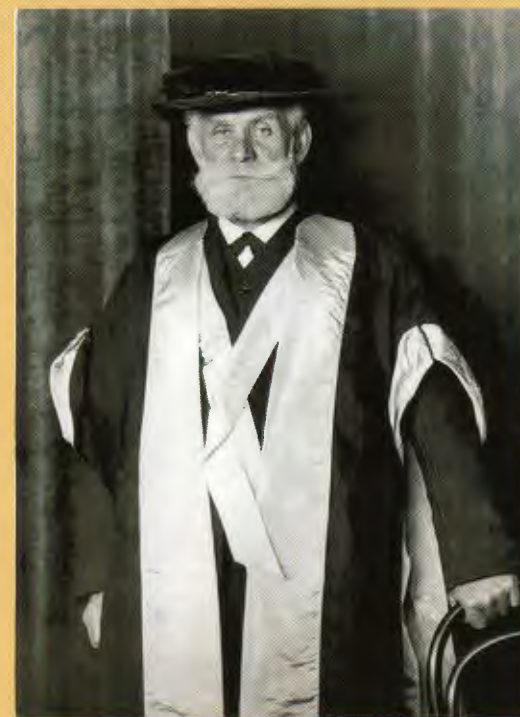


The books that at that time were printed in soft covers were now bound in strong leather bindings that Ivan Petrovich himself selected. He used for years the binding service of A. Winkler in Kuznechny Lane.

It is known that in Pavlov's family, books were the best gifts on special days; many of the books have gift inscriptions from family members, colleagues, and friends. In Pavlov's collection there are many books that reflect his rather serious interest in astronomy, entomology, history, and linguistics.



The mosaic table before Pavlov's writing desk has a top decorated with semi-precious stones from the Urals



Pavlov in the gown of Honorary Doctor of Cambridge University (1912)



Standing on one of the bookcases is a toy dog, a gift to Ivan Petrovich that he received from students of Cambridge University in 1912, when he was elected an Honorary Doctor of that University



*The small elegant
writing desk
of S. V. Pavlova*



In the Pavlov's modest bedroom, there are iron beds of the Saint Galli Company. Hanging above them are reproductions of paintings of famous artists, depicting the Madonna with Child. They, as well as icons in the hall and dining room, are a tribute to the profound piety of Pavlov's wife.

Here are also located an antique filling washstand and heavy chests of drawers with numerous photos of relatives above them.

The walls of the bedroom and study room are decorated by paintings of Russian artists, among them works of K. and B. Makovsky, A. Benois, N. P. Bogdanov-Belsky, and other painters. Among the paintings, particular attention is drawn to a large portrait of Pavlov, a work of M. V. Nesterov. This is the painter's replica of the first portrait of the scientist which he made in 1930 and presented to Ivan Petrovich as a gift on the occasion of his 85th birthday.

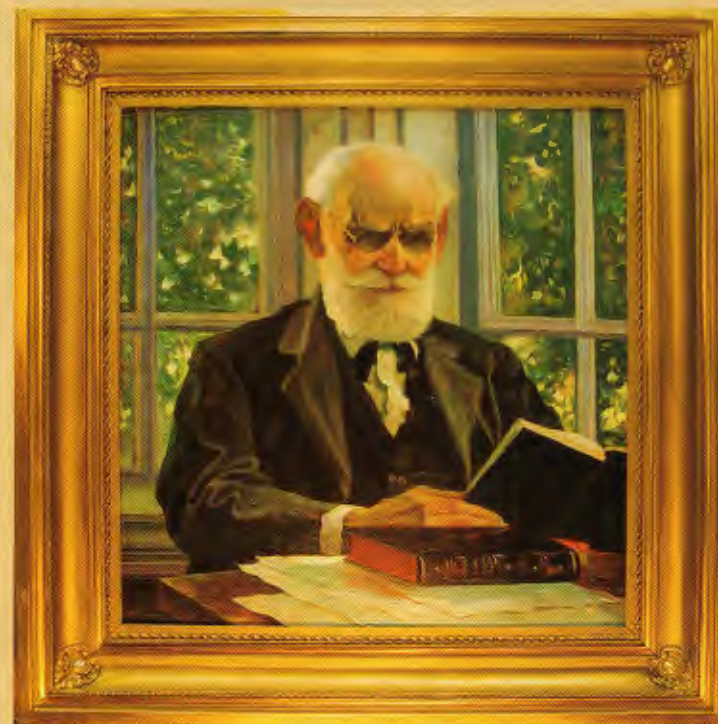
M. V. Nesterov recollected very warmly his friendship with I. P. Pavlov. Initially, he refused to make a portrait of the outstanding scientist, as from photographs he did not see in Pavlov's face «features that would attract and stir imagination». But after the very first meeting with Ivan Petrovich he changed his opinion. «I could not imagine a more vivid person. I was subjugated at once, subjugated forever». The 80-year old Academician struck him by his energy, an astonishing lucidity of mind, and a keen interest in everything occurring around.



*K. E. Makovsky. Head of a lady.
Oil on wood.*



*N. P. Bogdanov-Belsky. Confession.
Oil on wood.*



M. V. Nesterov. Portrait of I. P. Pavlov. Oil on canvas.

In 1935, M. Nesterov made a second portrait of Ivan Pavlov; here he tried to reflect the dynamic nature of the scientist and showed him with his hands stretched on the table and making fists – his characteristic gesture during arguments and hot discussions. At present this painting is exhibited in the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. Both portraits, as well as a portrait of Pavlov's wife, were made in Koltushi.



*M. V. Nesterov. Portrait of S. V. Pavlova.
Oil on canvas.*





The third room of the memorial exhibition of the Pavlov Apartment Museum is the dining room; its interior is the best preserved. To this day its wall are papered with wallpaper simulating wood and purchased by Ivan Petrovich himself in the 1920s in Finland.

The oak suite of furniture in the dining room is striking in the fineness and beauty of its carving; notice the antique clock of Pavel Bure Company, the elegant still lives by Y. Klever on the walls, and finally, the excellent collections of beetles and butterflies collected and arranged by Pavlov's own hands.

On festive days, at the large dining table occupying the whole central part of the dining room there would gather relatives, friends and colleagues. Foreign guests also were welcomed with traditional Russian hospitality. Among the visitors here were the American physiologists W. Hunt and W. Cannon, the psychologist R. Yerkes with his daughter, the physicist N. Bohr with his wife, and others.



Entomology was Pavlov's passion all his life. As early as his childhood in Ryazan he started collecting insects and retained this passion until his advanced age. With his excellent memory, he remembered not only the Russian, but also the Latin names of all items of his collection, which much astonished his friends and acquaintances.

In the room there are many flowers placed near the window in beautiful jardinières. It is known that Ivan Petrovich liked flowers very much. His wife recalled that in spring, all windows in the apartment were used for setting out the seedlings planted by Pavlov himself and prepared for transplantation to the flowerbeds of his country house.





The memorial part of the Museum also includes exhibition rooms with glass cases containing authentic objects and photos of Pavlov's family as well as a lecture hall with the permanent exhibition illustrating the creative path of the world-renowned physiologist.

The Museum keeps quite a few interesting objects variously associated with the life of Pavlov himself and members of his family: letters, numerous photos and jubilee albums, the Nobility Deed of Pavlov's father, gymnasium certificates of merit of the sons of Ivan Petrovich, his personal objects – visiting cards, pen, chess, playing cards and collection of gramophone records.

Some household articles have been preserved, such as a wooden trunk, kitchen and table utensils of that time and antique hand-made curtains.

There are old newspapers and journals with articles about the great physiologist, some of them connected with the date of his death – February 27, 1936. The posthumous bronze mask of the scientist made by the sculptor M. Manizer has been preserved in store.

Notice especially here the displayed facsimiles of the Nobel diploma and the medal awarded to I. P. Pavlov in 1904.



The text of the diploma runs:

«The Carolinian Medical-Surgical Institute, which, according to Alfred Nobel's testament composed on November 27, 1895, has the right to award the Nobel Prize for the most important discoveries that have enriched the modern physiology and medicine, resolved this day to award the Prize of 1904 to I.P. Pavlov as a tribute to his research on physiology of digestion, as by this research he substantially reformed and widened knowledge in this field.

Stockholm, October 20, 1904.

Professorial Board of the Carolinian Medical-Surgical Institute».



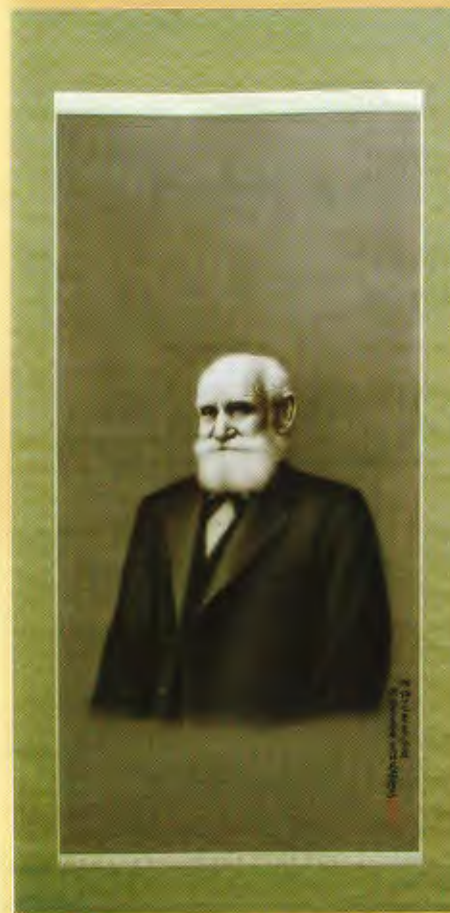
Facsimile of the Nobel medal awarded to I. P. Pavlov (face and back flanks).



Books from Ivan Pavlov's library.



In the lecture hall there are held Pavlovian memorial lectures, meetings of sections on the history of physiology as parts of scientific symposia and conferences; thematic lectures are delivered to museum visitors. Modern equipment allows the showing of videotapes about Ivan P. Pavlov and places connected with his life and scientific activity.



*E. I. Pashkov.
Portrait of I. P. Pavlov. 1960s.
Wooden desk, tempera, lacker.*

*Bungaku Arai.
Portrait of I. P. Pavlov. 1935.
Silk, Indian ink.*

Both these portraits, made from Ivan Pavlov's photo (1929), are kept in an exhibition room of the Museum.

The world-wide popularity of Pavlov's name constantly produces interest in his Memorial Apartment not only among the citizens of our city and representatives of various regions of Russia, but also among numerous foreign guests.

THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
The Pavlov Institute of Physiology of the RAS

Academician Ivan P. Pavlov's Museum-Apartment

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