Gorodets painting - folk art craft. Bright drawings are performed with a free stroke with a graphic stroke. The painting was decorated with a variety of household items and decorative paraphernalia.

the birthplace of Gorodets painting Volga region. Residents decorated household items with carvings, and then tinted ornament. Over time, colorful patterns completely replaced carved decoration, and the vivid pictures came to be called Gorodets painting.

there Are three basic types of compositions. This is a flower painting, a composition with the inclusion of the motif "horse" and "bird" and a complex story painting.


Flower ornament is the most simple in execution. Principal ornament bouquet, garland, rhombus, floral stripe, wreath. There are symmetrical and asymmetrical compositions.


Birds and horses are placed in the center of a flowering tree or in a wreath frame. Paired image of birds represents family harmony and well-being. Horses symbolize success and prosperity.


Story drawings are placed on large items: chests, dishes, countertops. Masters traditionally depicted scenes of tea parties and celebrations, weddings against a rich table, tables with cups, flowers and samovars. The faces of the people turned toward the audience.


To paint originally used eggshell paint. They were replaced by oily, tempera and gouache compositions.


the Stages of painting: Semuliki, Tenika and Rozivka

Samolepky. For patterns in the form of berries and flowers used colors: ochre, pink, pure red, Bordeaux, blue, blue. For registration of sheets use pure green.


Shadow. The main shade colors are black, brown and blue. Due to the use of a deep black tone, it was possible to get a bright and quite contrasting pattern. If the shade used a brown tone, the painting turned out to be lighter and more delicate.


Rashivka. For rasshivki used white color. Yellow tint was used less often. It was needed only if the leaves were given voluminous accents.

Technique of performance:

1) the Painting is performed directly on a wooden base, which was originally primed with yellow, red and black colors.
2) On the surface of the thin pencil lines outline the main lines of the painting.
3) In the nodes of the painting with a wide brush form the basis of the flower. Usually, it is a spot of irregular round or oval shape.
4) a darker color is applied Over the light spots.
5) the Application of contrasting lines and dots on top of the finished pattern with a thin brush.
6) the Painting is "fixed" with a thick layer of varnish.

