Raymond E. Piper, Master Collector

An interest in Russian history and architecture led Raymond E. Piper to begin his search for Russian porcelain and now he has one of the most comprehensive private collections of Imperial Russian porcelain. A graduate of St. Norbert’s College, De Pere, WI, Piper spent time serving in the U.S. Navy as an officer before coming to Marquette University for his Ph.D. in Russian Studies. He taught English at Marquette and later at Marquette’s High School until his retirement and now lives in Wisconsin, Plymouth.

In 1979 he made his first purchase of Imperial porcelain. The search for Russian Imperial porcelain has not stopped since then. He has purchased porcelain in Russia, at the auction houses in Russia, at Sotheby’s and Christie’s, and at the annual Spring Benefit sponsored by the Friends of the Haggerty Museum of Art. A recently completed acquisition is the collection of WPA era murals by Joe Jones and J.B. Turnbull in 1985, which are on display at the Federal Plaza building until April 26.

The exhibition traces the development of Russian Imperial porcelain from the reign of Emperor Peter the Great through to the reign of Nicholas II, which ended in 1917. First brought to Europe by Marco Polo from China, the secret of manufacturing porcelain remained unsolved until 1740 when a porcelain factory was established in Russia. The porcelain of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was severely influenced by foreign styles. By the second half of the nineteenth century, Russia had conquered the other parts of the former empire. The exhibition traces the development of Russian Imperial porcelain in the United States, around his interest and he used museum exhibitions in the United States, around his interest and he used museum exhibitions as the impetus for his collection.

The exhibition will feature portraits of Russian royalty and members of the Imperial family. Russian porcelain from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries will be on display, including porcelain from the Peter the Great period, the Catherine the Great period, and the Russian Empire period. The exhibition will also feature documents and artifacts related to the Russian Imperial porcelain collection. The exhibition will be open to the public from September 20 to December 2, 2001, at the Marquette University Museum, 1300 N. Lake Shore Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53233. For more information, please call (414) 288-6364.
Dr. Annie May says she is familiar with the Roman "realism" technique of showing the effects of the body on Roman clothes. In her book, "A History of Western Wear," she describes ways in which Roman clothes were made. She says that Roman clothes were made in a variety of ways, including in wool, silk, and leather. She also describes how Roman clothes were worn in different styles, depending on the occasion and the wearer.

The "realism" technique of showing the effects of the body on Roman clothes is also used in modern fashion design. In her book, "A History of Western Wear," she describes how modern fashion designers use the "realism" technique to create new and exciting styles. She says that the "realism" technique is a way of showing the body's natural lines and contours, which can be used to create a variety of different styles.

In conclusion, Dr. Annie May says that the Roman "realism" technique of showing the effects of the body on Roman clothes is a valuable tool for modern fashion designers. She says that the technique can be used to create a variety of different styles, depending on the occasion and the wearer. She also says that the technique is a way of showing the body's natural lines and contours, which can be used to create a variety of different styles. Finally, she says that the "realism" technique is a valuable tool for modern fashion designers, and that it can be used to create a variety of different styles, depending on the occasion and the wearer.