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# ARCHITECTURE OF HOSPITALS IN ST. PETERSBURG: FROM PETROVSKY BAROQUE TO HI-TECH. PART I. PETER'S BAROQUE

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**ABSTRACT.** Saint Petersburg, whose history dates back to a little over 300 years, has embodied many achievements of the human spirit, mind and will. Established according to the plan of Peter the Great, it became the center of the cultural and scientific life of our country. One of the most beautiful cities in the world, thanks to its architectural ensembles, St. Petersburg can serve as a guide to the architectural styles of not only palaces, temples, administrative and industrial buildings, but also medical institutions, in particular hospitals. These objects, distinguished by their diverse architectural styles, constitute the unique cultural and historical heritage of Russia. We are planning series of articles about the hospital architecture of St. Petersburg from a historical perspective: from its construction to the present state. Systematization of the city's hospital institutions according to architectural styles has been developed: Peter's baroque, classicism, eclecticism, neoclassicism, modern, constructivism, Stalinist Ampir style, functionalism, high-tech. The time frame in the description plays a secondary role; they can overlap — this is due to the parallel existence in different periods of several directions of architecture in the city's development. Built in one architectural style, the buildings could have been rebuilt in accordance with a different style in subsequent years; a number of medical institutions were initially located in already constructed buildings that were not intended for hospitals. Presented article is devoted to Peter the Great's baroque style — the first architectural trend of the northern capital, which arose at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and is associated with Peter the I's affinity for Western European building styles. The city's hospital architecture dates back to the construction of the first hospitals. The history of the creation of the Admiralty (Naval) and Military Land Hospitals on the Vyborg region, and the Kronstadt Naval Hospital is briefly reviewed. The discussion related to the early stage of the “military hospital business” in St. Petersburg is touched upon. An attempt was made to restore the appearance (exterior) of the Admiralty and Military Land Hospitals, based on the “Inventory of the stone and wooden structure of the hospital on the Vyborg side” compiled by D. Trezzini.

**KEY WORDS:** Saint Petersburg; hospital architecture; Peter's Baroque; Admiralty (Naval) and Military Land Hospitals; Kronstadt Naval Hospital; D. Trezzini.

# АРХИТЕКТУРА БОЛЬНИЦ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА: ОТ ПЕТРОВСКОГО БАРОККО К ХАЙ-ТЕКУ. ЧАСТЬ I. ПЕТРОВСКОЕ БАРОККО

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**РЕЗЮМЕ.** Санкт-Петербург, история которого насчитывает немногим более 300 лет, воплотил в себе множество достижений человеческого духа, ума и воли. Возникший по замыслу великого Петра, он стал центром культурной и научной жизни нашей страны. Один из красивейших городов мира — Санкт-Петербург — благодаря своим архитектурным ансамблям может служить путеводителем по архитектурным стилям не только дворцов, храмов, административных и промышленных зданий, но и медицинских учреждений, в частности больниц. Эти объекты, отличающиеся разнообразной архитектурной стилистикой, составляют уникальное культурно-историческое наследие России. Планируется цикл статей, посвященных больничной архитектуре Санкт-Петербурга в историческом ракурсе: от ее истоков до современности. Разработана систематизация больничных учреждений города по архитектурным стилям: петровское барокко, классицизм, эклектика, неоклассицизм, модерн, конструктивизм, сталинский ампи́р, функционализм, хай-тек. Временные рамки в описании играют второстепенную роль, они могут пересекаться — это связано с параллельным существованием в разные периоды нескольких направлений архитектуры в застройке города. Построенные в одном архитектурном стиле, здания в последующие годы могли быть перестроены в другом, целый ряд лечебных заведений первоначально располагался в уже построенных зданиях, не предназначенных для больниц. Представляемая статья посвящена петровскому барокко — первому архитектурному направлению северной столицы, возникшему в начале XVIII века и связанному с расположенностью Петра I к западноевропейской строительной стилистике. Больничная архитектура города берет свое начало со строительства первых госпиталей. Кратко рассмотрена история создания Адмиралтейского (Морского) и Военно-сухопутного госпиталей на Выборгской стороне, Кронштадтского Морского госпиталя. Затронута дискуссия, связанная с ранним этапом «военно-госпитального дела» в Санкт-Петербурге. Предпринята попытка восстановить внешний облик (экстерьер) Адмиралтейского и Военно-сухопутного госпиталей, опираясь на составленную Д. Трезини «Опись каменному и деревянному строению гошпитали, которая на Выборгской стороне».

**КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:** Санкт-Петербург; больничная архитектура; петровское барокко; Адмиралтейский (Морской) и Военно-сухопутный госпитали; Кронштадтский Морской госпиталь; Д. Трезини.

St. Petersburg has rightfully gained fame as one of the most beautiful cities in the world, the centre of Russian culture and one of the centres of world culture. It was here that Russian scientific medicine and healthcare were born, and the first medical centres were opened and built. The architecture of the city on the Neva River has been studied quite well. It has absorbed the leading styles and trends developed

by architects of different eras. However, the architecture of service, including medical institutions, has been little studied. There are no generalising, exhaustive works on the subject. Meanwhile, these buildings are of great interest to specialists in various fields (historians, doctors, architects, culturologists). This article attempts to systematise St. Petersburg's hospitals of various types by architectural style. Time

frames in the description play a secondary role, they may overlap — this is due to the parallel existence in different periods of several architectural trends in the construction of the city. Buildings constructed in one architectural style could be rebuilt in another style in the following years. It should be noted that a number of medical institutions were initially located in already constructed buildings not intended for hospitals. For example, the building of St Nicholas Hospital was originally built as a Correctional Institution. The building of the St. Mary Magdalene Hospital and the Imperial St. Petersburg Clinical Maternity Institute were mansions, the Elizabethan Community of Sisters of Mercy was a dacha of the count Kushelev-Bezborodko. The first children's hospital in Russia (Nikolayevskaya Children's Hospital), opened in 1834, changed its address twice until it got its own building in 1916. The data on hospitals are shown in Table 1.

## PETER THE GREAT BAROQUE

The history of St. Petersburg's hospital architecture begins with the construction of the first infirmaries. The heavy and prolonged Northern War (1700–1721) waged by Peter the Great led to a sharp increase in the number of wounded and sick soldiers and “sea servants”. It was necessary to urgently organise medical business in the fortress city “St. Petersburg” founded on 16th May 1703. In 1704 the question about the establishment on the Neva banks of the military hospital was discussed. In 1706 there was already the “Main” naval hospital [13, 22]<sup>1</sup>. The war with Sweden continued, the infirmaries placed in adapted wooden buildings of barracks type could not cope with the huge flow of “infirm” soldiers. In addition, the number of townspeople was growing rapidly, and military men constituted the main part of the population along with workers of various specialties and officials. Probably, the first places for medical care for construction teams consisting of soldiers and labourers were small reception rooms in huts, tents, dugouts, hastily made board bar-

racks. And for the military in the location of regiments and commands were organised medical huts [4].

On January 24th, in 1715 Peter I published a decree to build hospitals on the Vyborg side according to the drawing of doctor and archpriest<sup>2</sup> R.K. Erskin (1677–1718) [13, 14, 17, 22, 23]. The project envisaged the construction of a large complex of buildings (Fach-Verkovsky buildings)<sup>3</sup>, which united in one place the Admiralty (Naval) and Army hospitals. The compositional centre was to be the hospital church, and at both ends — anatomical theatres for each hospital, where medical students were trained. The emperor entrusted the construction supervision to his favourite architect Domenico Trezzini (1670–1734), who prepared a new project of the hospitals in stone — they would become an example of strict Petrine Baroque (Fig. 1).

Concerned about restoring the fighting capacity and preserving the health of his soldiers and sailors, Peter hastened the construction of stone hospitals. At the beginning of construction of the Admiralty Hospital Peter I gave a brief farewell, where were the following words: “Here every exhausted serviceman will find help and comfort, which he has not had before; God only grant that many never had the need to be brought here” [3].

In December 1723 the eastern half of the building (the Naval Hospital) was finished, here by the decree of the sovereign were transferred sick “naval servants” of the Admiralty Department. Already after Peter I's death, in May 1725, because of the deplorable condition of wooden hospital barracks, located on the Malaya Neva (now Bolshaya Nevka) near the Karpovka River on St. Petersburg Island, here, in the eastern building, were transferred to the “infirm” of the Army Department [17].

The construction of the western wing of the building was slowed down, first of all, due to the lack of funds, only in 1733 the construction of the stone hospital complex was completed

<sup>1</sup> Based on archival documents, researchers have done a lot to restore the history of the first infirmaries in St. Petersburg. But there are still many questions related to the early stage of the “military-hospital business” in the northern capital [1–18, 20–25, 29, 30, 32–34].

<sup>2</sup> Archpriest — chief physician and head of the entire medical system of the state; a position introduced by Peter the Great.

<sup>3</sup> A type of enclosing structure of mainly low-rise buildings, is a frame formed by a system of horizontal and vertical elements and struts made of wooden timber with filling the gaps with stone, brick and other materials.

Table 1

## Main architectural styles of hospitals in Saint Petersburg

Таблица 1

## Основные архитектурные стили больниц Санкт-Петербурга

| Стиль / Type of architectural style  | Временные границы / Time period                                                                                                   | Особенности архитектуры / Architecture Features                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Ведущие архитекторы / Leading architects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Больницы / Hospitals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Петровское барокко / Peter's Baroque | С момента основания города до конца 1730-х гг. / From the foundation of the city until the end of the 1730s                       | Рациональность и сдержанность, простота объемов (в плане прямоугольный); высокая на голландский манер крыша; пилястры; мелкая расстеловка окон, рустовка углов; преобладание ярких цветов при покраске штукатурки стен / Rationality and restraint, simplicity of volumes (rectangular in plan); high Dutch-style roof; pilasters; small glazing of windows; rustication of corners; the predominance of bright colors when painting plaster walls                                                                     | Д. Трезини,<br>М.Г. Земцов,<br>П. Трезини,<br>И.К. Коробов /<br>D. Trezzini,<br>M.G. Zemtsov,<br>P. Trezzini,<br>I.K. Korobov                                                                                                                                                                  | Адмиралтейский (Морской) и Военно-сухопутный госпитали / Admiralty (Naval) and Military Land Hospitals.<br>Кронштадтский Морской госпиталь / Kronstadt Marine Hospital                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Классицизм / Classicism              | Вторая половина XVIII века — 30–40-е гг. XIX века / Second half of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century — 30–40s 19 <sup>th</sup> century | Симметрично-осевые композиции; полное господство ордерной системы, в пропорциях и формах близкой к античности; мощные колонные портики; треугольные фронтоны; сдержанное оформление окон и дверей; светло-желтые и белые тона в отделке фасадов / Symmetrical-axial compositions; complete dominance of the order system, in proportions and forms close to antiquity; powerful columned porticoes; triangular gables; discreet design of windows and doors; light yellow and white tones in the decoration of facades | В.И. Баженов,<br>А.Н. Воронихин,<br>Дж. Кваренги,<br>Д. Кавари, Н.А. Львов,<br>А. Порто, Л. Руска,<br>Л.И. Шарлемань,<br>А.Е. Штрауберг /<br>V.I. Bazhenov,<br>A.N. Voronikhin,<br>G. Quarenghi,<br>D. Quadri, N.A. Lvov,<br>A. Porto, L. Rusca,<br>L.I. Charlemagne,<br>A.E. Stauber          | Калининская городская больница / Kalinkinsk City Hospital.<br>Обуховская больница / Obukhovskaya hospital.<br>Марининская больница / Mariinsky Hospital.<br>Императорская Медико-Хирургическая Академия.<br>Главный корпус /<br>Imperial Medical-Surgical Academy. Main building.<br>Больница Святой Марии Магдалины (для взрослых) / St Mary Magdalene Hospital (for adults).<br>Петропавловская больница / Peter and Paul Hospital.<br>Больница для душевнобольных Святого Николая Чудотворца / Hospital for the mentally ill<br>St. Nicholas the Wonderworker.<br>Елизаветинская община сестер милосердия / Elizabethian Community of Sisters of Mercy                                             |
| Эклектика / Eclecticism              | 30–90-е гг. XIX века / 30–90s 19 <sup>th</sup> century                                                                            | Художественное направление в архитектуре, ориентированное на сочетание в одном сооружении различных стилей прошлого или произвольный выбор стилистического оформления зданий / An artistic movement in architecture focused on combining different styles of the past in one building or an arbitrary choice of stylistic design of buildings                                                                                                                                                                          | Л.Н. Бенуа,<br>А.К. Гаммерштедт,<br>Е.С. Воротилов,<br>Ц.А. Кавос, И.С. Китнер,<br>В.Р. Курзанов,<br>А.Х. Пель, А.Ф. Пель,<br>Л.В. Шмеллинг /<br>L.N. Benois,<br>A.K. Hammerstedt,<br>E.S. Vorotilov,<br>Ts.A. Kavos, I.S. Kitner,<br>V.R. Kurzanov,<br>A.H. Pel, A.F. Pel,<br>L.V. Schmelling | Лечебница Святого Лазаря (Максимилиановская больница) / Hospital of St. Lazarus (Maximilian Hospital).<br>Детская больница принца Ольденбургского / Prince's Oldenburgsky Children's Hospital.<br>Свято-Троицкая община сестер милосердия / Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy.<br>Императорский Санкт-Петербургский клинический повивальный институт / Imperial St. Petersburg Clinical Midwifery Institute.<br>Клиника кожных болезней им. В.К. Синягина и А.К. Чекалевой / Clinic of Skin Diseases named after V.K. Sinyagin and A.K. Chekaleva.<br>Еленинская женская раковая больница им. А.Г. и Е.И. Елисеевых / Eleninskaya Women's Cancer Hospital named after A.G. and E.I. Eliseevs |

Продолжение табл. 1 / Continuation of the table 1

| Стиль / Type of architectural style | Временные границы / Time period                                                                                                                 | Особенности архитектуры / Architecture Features                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Ведущие архитекторы / Leading architects                                                                                                                            | Больницы / Hospitals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Неоготика / Neo-Gothic              | 30–40-е гг. XIX века — начало XX века / 30–40s 19 <sup>th</sup> century — early 20 <sup>th</sup> century                                        | Выгнутые вверх конструкции; острокопечные своды и крыши; высокие шпили; стрельчатые окна и арки; обилие башенок / Elongated structures; pointed vaults and roofs; tall spiers; lancet windows and arches; abundance of turrets                                                                                                                                 | Р.Б. Бернгард, фон О.Г. Гиппнус / R.B. Bernhard, von O.G. Gippius                                                                                                   | Евангелическая женская больница / Evangelical Women's Hospital.<br>Больница для душевнобольных (Готический дом) / Hospital for the Mentally Ill (Gothic House)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Неорусский / Neo-Russian            | 30-е гг. XIX века — начало XX века / 30s 19 <sup>th</sup> century — early 20 <sup>th</sup> century                                              | Использование мотивов средневекового русского зодчества; яркая декоративность / The use of motifs of medieval Russian architecture; bright decorative                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Ю.Ю. Бенуа / Y.Y. Benua                                                                                                                                             | Крестовоздвиженская община сестер милосердия / Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Необарокко / Neo-Baroque            | Середина XIX века — начало XX века / Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century — early 20 <sup>th</sup> century                                              | Подчеркнутые пышность и богатство фасадов за счет лепнины, пилястр, колонн и вензелей / The splendor and richness of the facades are emphasized by the stucco molding of pilasters, columns and monograms                                                                                                                                                      | Л.А. Ильин, А.И. Клейн, А.В. Розенберг / L.A. Ilyin, A.I. Klein, A.V. Rosenberg                                                                                     | Городская больница им. Петра Великого / City Hospital named after Peter the Great                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Неоренессанс / Neo-Renaissance      | Вторая половина XIX века — начало XX века / Second half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century — beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century             | Воспроизведение архитектурных решений эпохи Возрождения; строгая симметрия; рациональное членение фасадов, рустика, пилястры; венецианские или брамантовы окна / Reproduction of architectural solutions of the Renaissance; strict symmetry; rational division of facades, rustication, pilasters; venetian or brass windows                                  | Р.А. Гелике, П.Ю. Сузор, Р.А. Гоedicke, Р. Ю. Suzor                                                                                                                 | Елизаветинская клиническая больница для малолетних детей / Elizavetinskaya Clinical Hospital for Children.<br>Дом французского благотворительного общества с больницей / House of the French charitable society with hospital                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Кирпичный / Brick                   | Середина XIX века — начало XX века / Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century — early 20 <sup>th</sup> century                                              | Отсутствие штукатурки и краски на фасадах; кирпичная кладка выполняет декоративное значение / No plaster and paint on the facades; brickwork serves a decorative purpose                                                                                                                                                                                       | Ф.И. Габерцетель, Ф.Ф. Лумберг, Д.К. Пруссак, В.Я. Симонов, А.И. Томишко / F.I. Haberzetel, F.F. Lumberg, A.A. Pashikhin, D.K. Prussak, V.Y. Simonov, A.I. Tomishko | Волковская купеческая богадельня / Volkovskaya merchant almshouse.<br>Евгениевская община сестер милосердия / Evgenyevskaya community of sisters of mercy.<br>Больница Обуховского завода / Obukhov Plant Hospital.<br>Лазарет Охтинского порохового завода / Infirmary of the Okhtinsky Powder Plant                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Неоклассицизм / Neoclassicism       | Последняя треть XIX века — первая четверть XX века / Last third of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century — first quarter of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century | Ретроспективные проекты в стиле классицизма; ордерная система; классические пропорции; сдержанность декоративного убранства; мягкие умеренные тона (светло-желтый, белый, голубой) / Retrospective projects in the style of classicism; order system; classic proportions; restraint of decorative decoration; soft moderate tones (light yellow, white, blue) | К.Ф. Альтман, А.М. Вишняков, А.Г. Голубков, П.Ю. Сузор, И.И. Яковлев / K.F. Altman, A.M. Vishnyakov, A.G. Golubkov, P.Y. Suzor, I.I. Yakovlev                       | Больница в память императора Александра II благотворительного общества последователей гомеопатии / Hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II, charitable society of followers of homeopathy.<br>Лечебница А.Я. Фрея — Лечебница А.Э. Барии / Hospital A.Ya. Freya — Hospital A.E. Bari.<br>Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие, Военно-медицинская академия / Baronet Willie Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic, Military Medical Academy.<br>Императорская Николаевская детская больница / Imperial Nikolaev Children's Hospital |

Продолжение табл. 1 / Continuation of the table 1

| Стиль / Type of architectural style    | Временные границы / Time period                                                                   | Особенности архитектуры / Architecture Features                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Ведущие архитекторы / Leading architects                                                                                                               | Больницы / Hospitals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Модерн / Modern                        | 90-е гг. XIX века — первое десятилетие XX века / 90s XIX century — first decade of the XX century | Асимметрия, свободная планировка, отвечающая функциям здания; обилие причудливо изогнутых линий, лианообразные извивы и переплетения; мозаика, майолика, витражи / Asymmetry, free layout, corresponding to the functions of the building; an abundance of intricately curved lines, vine-like twists and weaves; mosaic, majolica, stained glass                                             | В.И. Ван-дер-Гухт, Г.Е. Гинц, Г.И. Люцедарский, М.И. Китнер, Р.Ф. Мельер / V.I. van der Gucht, G.E. Ginz, G.I. Lyutsedarsky, M.I. Kitner, R.F. Meltzer | Больница Общины сестер милосердия Святого Георгия / Hospital of the Community of Sisters of Charity of St. George.<br>Детская городская больница в память Священного коронования Их Императорских Величеств / Children's City Hospital in memory of the Holy Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties.<br>Ортопедический институт / Orthopedic Institute.<br>Ольгин приют для больных в память Григория / Olgas' shelter for the sick in memory of Gregory                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Конструктивизм / Constructivism        | 20–30-е гг. XX столетия / 20–30s XX century                                                       | Простота, лаконичность и геометрическая четкость форм; примат функционального содержания здания над его формой; смелое реформирование пространства / Simplicity, conciseness and geometric clarity of forms; the primacy of the functional content of the building over its form; bold reformation of space                                                                                   | А.И. Герелло, Д.Л. Кричевский, О.Л. Лялин, Л.В. Руднев, И.И. Фомин / A.I. Hegello, D.L. Krichevsky, O.L. Lyalin, L.V. Rudnev, I.I. Fomin               | Больница имени Ф.Ф. Эрисмана (11 корпус) / Hospital named after F.F. Erisman (11 <sup>th</sup> building).<br>Больница имени С.П. Боткина (Административный корпус с приемным покоем, 3 павильона летучих инфекций, хирургический корпус, прозекторская) / Hospital named after S.P. Botkin (Administrative building with emergency room, 3 pavilions for volatile infections, surgical building, autops department)<br>Профилакторий Кировского района / Dispensary of Kirovsky district                                                                                                                                                       |
| Сталинский ампи́р / Stalin Ampir style | Середина 30-х — середина 50-х гг. XX века / Mid 30s — mid 50s XX century                          | Возвращение к традициям русского классицизма, монументализм и фундаментальность построек; использование архитектурных ордеров; барельефы с геральдическими композициями и изображениями трудящихся / Return to the traditions of Russian classicism; monumentalism and fundamentality of buildings; use of architectural orders; bas-reliefs with heraldic compositions and images of working | Л.Е. Асс, Д.Н. Бурыйкин, А.С. Гинцберг, В.Н. Наумичев / L.E. Ass, D.N. Buryshkin, A.S. Ginsberg, V.N. Naumichev                                        | Роддом Кузнецовский Московского района / Kuznetsovsky Maternity Hospital, Moskovsky District.<br>Городские больницы № 9, 20 / City hospitals N 9, 20.<br>Корпус Института онкологии (Городского онкологического диспансера) / Building of the Institute of Oncology (City Oncology Dispensary).<br>Медсанчасть № 19 Ленинградского металлургического завода им. XXII Съезда КПСС / Medical unit N 19 of the Leningrad Metal Plant named after XXII Congress of the CPSU (communist party of the soviet union).<br>Корпус Военно-морского госпиталя (Старо-Петергофский проспект, 2) / Naval Hospital building (Staro- Peterhofsky Prospekt, 2) |

Окончание табл. 1 / Ending of the table 1

| Стиль / Type of architectural style | Временные границы / Time period                                                      | Особенности архитектуры / Architecture Features                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Ведущие архитекторы / Leading architects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Больницы / Hospitals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Функционализм / Functionalism       | 50-е — конец 80-х гг. XX века / 50s — late 80s XX century                            | Исключительная утилитарность построек, минимализм в отделке фасадов, широкое использование стекла и бетона, «ленточное» остекление, использование горизонтальных крыш / Exeptional utilitarianism of buildings, minimalism in facade decoration, extensive use of glass and concrete, strip glazing, use of horizontal roofs                                                     | А.С. Гольдин,<br>Н.Е. Ефимова,<br>Б.И. Козырев,<br>Э.В. Кондратович,<br>Л.А. Панкратова,<br>Н.Н. Трегубов,<br>В.Г. Филиппов,<br>О.В. Штейнмиллер/<br>A.S. Goldin,<br>N.E. Efimova,<br>B.I. Kozuyev,<br>E.V. Kondratovich,<br>L.A. Pankratova,<br>N.N. Tregubov,<br>V.G. Filippov,<br>O.V. Steinmiller | Детская городская больница № 1 / City Children's Hospital № 1.<br>Медицинский протезно-ортопедический центр / Medical prosthetic and orthopedic center.<br>Городские больницы № 2, 3, 17, 26 / City hospitals N 2, 3, 17, 26.<br>Ленинградский научно-исследовательский институт скорой помощи имени профессора И.И. Джанелидзе / Leningrad Research Institute of Emergency Medicine named after Professor I.I. Dzhanelidze.<br>Госпиталь управления внутренних дел Леноблгористоложков / Hospital of the Department of Internal Affairs of the Leningrad City Executive Committee.<br>Ленинградская областная клиническая больница / Leningrad Regional Clinical Hospital.<br>МСЧ № 122 / Medical unit № 122 |
| Хай-тек / High-tech                 | 80–90-е гг. XX века — по настоящее время / 80–90s 20 <sup>th</sup> century — present | Применение современных конструкций и высоких технологий; функциональность, преобладание лаконичных форм и простых линий; тотальное застекление фасадов; превалирование серых и стальных тонов / Use of modern designs and high technologies; functionality; the predominance of laconic forms and simple lines; total glazing of facades; the prevalence of gray and steel tones | Л.В. Гуляева,<br>Т.Ю. Душина,<br>Н.Г. Захарова,<br>С.М. Зельцман,<br>Ю.К. Митюрев,<br>Н.А. Смолин,<br>Э.А. Тышеровский/<br>L.V. Gulyaeva,<br>T.Yu. Dushina,<br>N.G. Zakharova,<br>S.M. Zeltsman,<br>Yu.K. Mityurev,<br>N.A. Smolin,<br>E.A. Tyshersky                                                 | Всероссийский центр экстренной и радиационной медицины им. А.М. Никитина / All-Russian Center for Emergency and Radiation Medicine named after A.M. Nikiforov EMERCOM of Russia.<br>Федеральный центр сердца, крови и эндокринологии им. В.А. Алмазова / Federal Center of Heart, Blood and Endocrinology named after V.A. Almazov.<br>Федеральный специализированный перинатальный центр / Federal Specialized Perinatal Center.<br>Институт детской гематологии и трансплантологии им. Р.М. Горбачевой / Institute of Pediatric Hematology and Transplantation named after Raisa Gorbacheva                                                                                                                 |

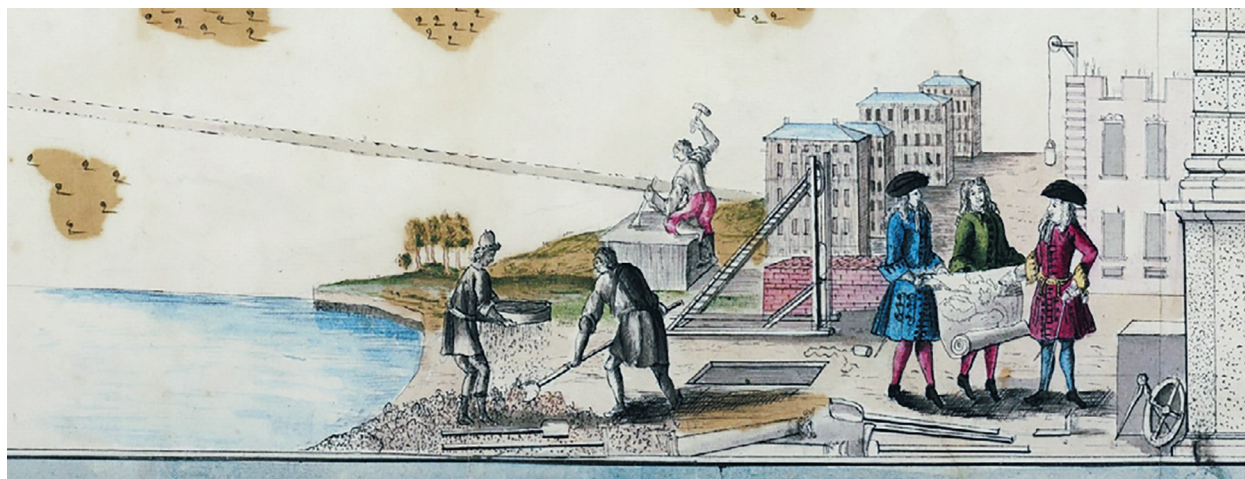


Fig. 1. Topographic plan of Saint Petersburg. Plan K.F. Coieta. N. Michetti, M.G. Zemtsov, D. Trezzini at the construction of a military hospital on the Vyborg side. Drawing on the plan. 1722 [27]

Рис. 1. Топографический план Санкт-Петербурга. План К.Ф. Койета. Н. Микетти, М.Г. Земцов, Д. Трезини на постройке военного госпиталя на Выборгской стороне. Рисунок на плане. 1722 г. [27]



Fig. 2. Facade of the hospital on the Vyborg side. Unknown artist. Drawing (pencil, ink), 1740s. The State Hermitage Museum [31]

Рис. 2. Фасад госпиталя на Выборгской стороне. Рисунок (карандаш, чернила). Неизвестный художник. 1740-е годы. Государственный Эрмитаж [31]

[1]<sup>4</sup>. On the right bank of the Neva River grew two-storeyed white long buildings of the Admiralty and Land Hospital (Fig. 2). The pilaster order, the gallery with sharpened balusters and the high roof, painted “red chenille”, and on the edges, where the anatomical theatres were located, — wings under eight-corner domes, covered with white iron, with sharpened balusters of the railing, as well as wooden frames of windows, painted in green<sup>5</sup>. The restrained Baroque

of Peter the Great took on a smart and festive appearance.

After Domenico Trezzini’s death, the completion of his project was entrusted to the architects M.G. Zemtsov (1688–1743) and Pietro Trezzini (1692–1760), later to the architect I.K. Korobov (1700–1747). By the end of the 1730, the side stone buildings were erected, and the hospitals became a U-shaped complex of buildings opened to the north (Fig. 3) [24]. Unfortunately, the construction of the general hospital church, which should have become the centre of the symmetrical composition, was never completed. After repeated rebuildings in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the anatomical theatre was located here, later — the library, which is still there today (Fig. 4) [23].

Since 1733 the hospitals became “general” (educational) — hospital schools were opened to train physicians for the needs of the Russian army and navy, in 1786 they were reorganised into medical and surgical schools. In 1798 the

<sup>4</sup> A number of researchers believe that the construction of stone buildings of the Admiralty and Land Hospital was completed in 1732. [20].

<sup>5</sup> The authors attempted to restore the external appearance (exterior) of the Admiralty and Army hospitals, relying on D. Trezzini’s “Inventory of the stone and wooden structure of the hospital, which is on the Vyborg side, the first half, in which transferred from the Admiralty Department sick servants”, which is stored in the Russian State Historical Archive (RGIA. F. 467. St. Petersburg. 1724. Op. 4. D. 592. L. 9–10) [23].



Fig. 3. Plan of the imperial capital city of Saint Petersburg in 1737. A complex of hospitals on the plan of St. Petersburg in 1737 [19]

Рис. 3. План императорского столичного города Санкт-Петербурга 1737 г. Комплекс госпиталей на плане Санкт-Петербурга 1737 г. [19]

Imperial Medical and Surgical Academy was established on their basis, and the hospitals became its clinical base [25].

The process of construction of the Medical and Surgical Academy (now the Kirov Military Medical Academy) has always kept pace with time, many buildings were built in different eras, so it is impossible to attribute the entire architectural ensemble to any particular architectural style — each building, each department should be studied separately (Fig. 4)<sup>6</sup>.

Admiralty hospital on Kotlin Island (Kronstadt fortress) was founded in 1717 [23, 26]<sup>7</sup>. At first it consisted of small wooden barracks, which were not well adapted for the reception of patients. On 31<sup>st</sup> July 1721 Peter I issued a decree to move the hospital to stone buildings. Soon the fortress command came to the conclusion that it was inconvenient and dangerous to place the hospital in the centre of the city. A new hospital was built in the north-east-

ern part of the island, where it is located today. The first patients were accommodated there in 1730. The hospital consisted of three wooden wings on a stone foundation [28]. The wooden buildings of the hospital were often rebuilt due to the frequent fires<sup>8</sup>.

The first Peter the Great hospitals were built according to the then widespread enfilade system, which was a series of large passageway wards of 20–30 beds adjoining each other in a row. This layout, because of the intercommunication of all rooms, favoured the spread of infection and was completely unsuitable for medical institutions (Fig. 5) [33]. The first rules for the arrangement and maintenance of hospitals were established by Peter's decrees, then by the 'Regulations on Hospitals' of 1735 [9].

Concluding a brief characteristic of medical institutions built in the architectural style of Petrine Baroque, we should emphasise the dedication of the first architects and builders of St. Petersburg, who in a short time, in the most difficult conditions of the war, lack of funds and resources not only built the first hospitals, where wounded and sick soldiers and sailors were helped, but also laid the foundation for the solemn appearance of the northern 'paradise'. Undoubtedly, the decisive role was played by the mind and will of Peter I, his understanding of the importance of the development of medical science, the training of healers from 'natural Russians', the prosperity of medicine and other sciences in general. A new stage in the development of hospital architecture of the city is associated with the Classicism era, which will be the subject of the next article.

<sup>6</sup> In addition to the architects already named, D. Trezzini, M.G. Zemtsov, P. Trezzini, I.K. Korobov, architects A. Porto, C. Cameron, A.N. Voronikhin, A.D. Zakharov, K.Y. Sokolov, A.H. Pel, military engineer G.S. Voynitsky and others worked on the creation of a rich architectural ensemble of the Kirov Military Medical Academy.

<sup>7</sup> The date of the opening of the Kronstadt hospital, as well as the St Petersburg Naval and Army hospitals, is still a matter of debate.

<sup>8</sup> In the 1830s, the architect E.H. Anert designed a classical-style stone building of three-storey buildings arranged in the form of the letter "N" for the Kronstadt Hospital. On each floor of the central building and side wings there was a wide corridor, on both sides of which there were spacious and bright wards, on the second and third floors there were also operating theatres. The hospital was designed for 2 thousand beds. In the middle of the main building on the first floor there was a church in the name of the Holy Prince Alexander Nevsky. On 6th October 1840 the church was consecrated and the new hospital was inaugurated, which was the last word in the field of infirmary construction of that time. In 1905 at the anatomical theatre near the main building of the hospital architect V.A. Kosyakov built the church of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker in Byzantine style [26, 28]. The Naval Hospital in Kronstadt is now the 35th Order of Lenin Military and Naval Hospital named after N.A. Semashko..



Fig. 4. Clinics of the Military Medical Academy named after S.M. Kirov on Pirogovskaya embankment

Рис. 4. Здание клиник Военно-медицинской академии имени С.М. Кирова на Пироговской набережной

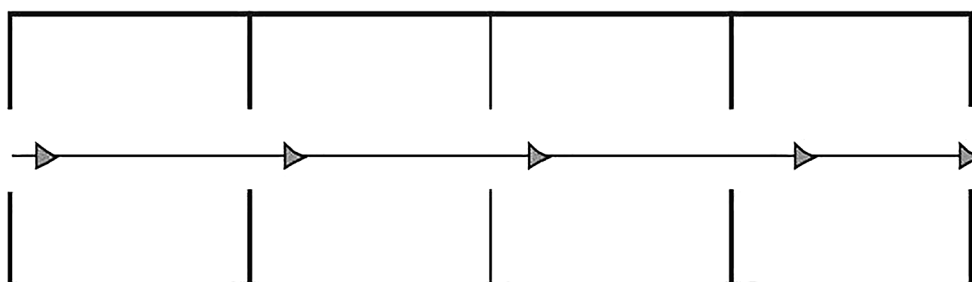


Fig. 5. Enfilade layout of organizing hospitals

Рис. 5. Анфиладная схема планировки больниц

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Author contribution.** Thereby, all authors made a substantial contribution to the conception of the study, acquisition, analysis, interpretation of data for the work, drafting and revising the article, final approval of the version to be published and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the study.

**Competing interests.** The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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## ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ

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