

UDC 725.5(470.23-25)+93/94
DOI: 10.56871/MHCO.2024.15.96.009

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE OF SAINT PETERSBURG HOSPITALS: FROM PETROVSKY BAROQUE TO HI-TECH. PART III. ECLECTICISM

© Galina L. Mikirtichan, Lyubov N. Lisenkova, Vladislava I. Makeeva, Polina A. Zhikorentseva

Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University. 2 Lithuania, Saint Petersburg 194100 Russian Federation

Contact information: Vladislava I. Makeeva — Senior lecturer, Department of Humanities and Bioethics.
E-mail: makeeva.vladislava@gmail.com ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-8839-6080> SPIN: 5088-9444

For citation: Mikirtichan GL, Lisenkova LN, Makeeva VI, Zhikorentseva PA. Architectural style of Saint Petersburg hospitals: from petrovsky baroque to hi-tech. Part III. Eclecticism. *Medicine and Health Care Organization*. 2024;9(1):95–126. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56871/MHCO.2024.15.96.009>

Received: 30.01.2024

Revised: 21.02.2024

Accepted: 14.03.2024

ABSTRACT. This article continues a research project devoted to the peculiar hospital architecture of St. Petersburg from a view point of historical perspective: from Peter the Great's baroque style on to that of high-tech. The third article in the series is devoted to the period of eclecticism, the established architectural style in Russia in 1830–1840s. This trend is known by implementation of different architectural forms of the past times in a free combination in one building and is characterized by the simultaneous coexistence of several substyles: neo-gothic, neo-baroque, neo-renaissance, neo-russian style and others. Artistic and architectural-compositional features of different neo-styles are considered on the example of the Evangelical Women's Hospital, the Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy, the City Hospital named after Peter the Great, the Hospital of the Community of Sisters of Charity of St. George of the Russian Red Cross Society, a building complex of the French charitable society, the Prince Peter of Oldenburg Children's Hospital, the Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy, the Imperial Clinical Midwifery and Gynecological Institute. It was the achievements of natural and medical sciences in the 2nd half of the 19th century, discoveries in the field of hygiene, microbiology and infectious pathology, that predetermined, while designing of hospital buildings, necessarily take into consideration the requirements for their layout, ensuring the implementation of measures for prevention of nosocomial infections, creation of optimal hygienic accommodation conditions patients, proper lighting, ventilation, water supply and heating, functional connection of hospital premises. Increasingly, doctors started taking an active part in the design or reconstruction of hospital complexes on a regular basis. It should be also mentioned that the specific peculiarities of hospitals' construction style during the period under review include forming of the new trends concerning the choice of the hospital location, requirements for the site and its functional zoning, including the arrangement of green areas on the territory of hospitals.

KEYWORDS: Saint Petersburg, hospital architecture, eclecticism, neo-gothic, neo-baroque, neo-renaissance, neo-russian style

АРХИТЕКТУРА БОЛЬНИЦ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА: ОТ ПЕТРОВСКОГО БАРОККО К ХАЙ-ТЕКУ. ЧАСТЬ III. ЭКЛЕКТИКА

© Галина Львовна Микиртичан, Любовь Николаевна Лисенкова,
Владислава Игоревна Макеева, Полина Александровна Жикоренцева

Санкт-Петербургский государственный педиатрический медицинский университет. 194100, Российская Федерация, Санкт-Петербург, ул. Литовская, д. 2

Контактная информация: Владислава Игоревна Максеева — старший преподаватель, кафедра гуманитарных дисциплин и биоэтики. E-mail: makeeva.vladislava@gmail.com ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-8839-6080> SPIN: 5088-9444

Для цитирования: Микиртичан Г.Л., Лисенкова Л.Н., Максеева В.И., Жикоренцева П.А. Архитектура больниц Санкт-Петербурга: от петровского барокко к хай-теку. Часть III. Эклектика // Медицина и организация здравоохранения. 2024. Т. 9. № 1. С. 95–126. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56871/MHCO.2024.15.96.009>

Поступила: 30.01.2024

Одобрена: 21.02.2024

Принята к печати: 14.03.2024

РЕЗЮМЕ. Настоящая статья продолжает исследовательский проект, посвященный больничной архитектуре Санкт-Петербурга в историческом ракурсе: от петровского барокко к хай-теку. Третья статья цикла рассматривает период эклектики — стиля, утвердившегося в России в 1830–1840-х гг. Это течение предполагает использование в одном сооружении архитектурных форм прошлого в любых сочетаниях и характеризуется одновременным сосуществованием нескольких направлений: неоготики, необарокко, неоренессанса, неорусского стиля и других. Художественные и архитектурно-композиционные особенности разных неостилей рассмотрены на примере Евангелической женской больницы, Крестовоздвиженской общины сестер милосердия, Городской больницы имени Петра Великого, Больницы Общины сестер милосердия св. Георгия Российского Общества Красного Креста, комплекса зданий французского благотворительного общества, Детской больницы принца Петра Ольденбургского, Свято-Троицкой общины сестер милосердия, Императорского Клинического повивально-гинекологического института. В связи с достижениями естественных и медицинских наук во 2-й половине XIX века, открытиями в области гигиены, микробиологии и инфекционной патологии, при проектировании больничных зданий начинают учитываться требования к их планировке, обеспечивающие проведение мероприятий по профилактике внутрибольничных инфекций, создание оптимальных гигиенических условий размещения больных, правильного освещения, вентиляции, водоснабжения и отопления, функциональной связи больничных помещений. Все чаще при проектировании или перестройке больничных комплексов активное участие принимают врачи. К особенностям больничного строительства в рассматриваемый период следует отнести также формирующиеся подходы к выбору местоположения больницы, требований к участку и его функциональному зонированию, в том числе устройству зеленых зон на территории больниц.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Санкт-Петербург, больничная архитектура, эклектика, неоготика, необарокко, неоренессанс, неорусский стиль

The hospital architecture of St. Petersburg dates back to the first quarter of the 18th century, when the Admiralty (Naval) and Army hospitals were built [31]. Classicism, which replaced Peter the Great's Baroque, gave the city a number of magnificent hospitals that became a real jewel of the Northern capital [30]. Architects refused from compositional techniques and decorative motifs developed by classicism and began to look for other ways of architectural development since the classicism crisis came. Urban planning measures gradually lose scope and scale, the ensemble orientation is reduced [43]. In 1830–1840s eclecticism was established in Russia as an architectural trend that rebelled against the routinization of outdated academic dogmas that demanded to follow the eternal laws of ancient architecture and the Renaissance.

Eclecticism (from the ancient Greek ἐκλέγω — I choose) is an artistic trend in architecture, oriented towards the use of forms of the past in any combination in one structure [55]. A number of directions can be distinguished. All of them are characterized by the predominance of one of the

architectural styles among a large variety. For this reason, one can distinguish: Neo-Gothic, Neo-Russian style, Neo-Baroque, brick style¹, as well as a number of others (Table 1). These styles are also called historical styles.

NEO-GOTHIC

Neo-Gothic is one of the earliest eclecticism trends of the 19th century. Architects, creating buildings in the “Gothic style”, borrowed elements of medieval architecture: lancet window and doorway terminations, large towers with clocks and miniature pinnacles with vials², “croquets”³ и “cross flowers”,

¹ The next article will be devoted to the brick style hospitals of St Petersburg.

² Pinnacle is a small ornamental tower topped by a miniature marquee — a phial.

³ Crocket (Crabbe) — a characteristic element of decoration in Gothic and Neo-Gothic architecture in the form of stylised buds or leaves.

Table 1

The most famous hospitals of St. Petersburg, built in the Eclectic style

Таблица 1

Наиболее известные больницы Санкт-Петербурга, построенные в стиле эклектика

Стиль / Style	Историческое название / Historical name	Современное название / Modern name	Архитектор(-ы) / Architect(s)	Время строительства / Time of construction	Современный адрес / Current address
Неоготика / Neo-Gothic	Больница для душевнобольных. Усадьба Новознаменка / Hospital for the mentally ill. Novoznamenka Estate	«Готический дом» — культурно-досуговый комплекс Красносельского района / "Gothic House" is the cultural and leisure complex of the Krasnoselsky district	–	1830–1839	ул. Чекистов, 13 / str. Chekistov, 13
Неорусский стиль / Neo-Russian style	Евангелическая женская больница / Evangelical Women's Hospital	Научно-исследовательский институт фтизиатрии / Research Institute of Phthisiopulmonology	Р.Б. Бернгард, О.Г. фон Гиппиус / R.B. Bernhard, von O.G. Gippius	1869–1873	Лиговский пр., 2–4 / Ligovsky ave., 2–4
	Крестовоздвиженская община сестер милосердия / Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy	Клиника высоких медицинских технологий имени Н.И. Пирогова Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета / Clinic of High Medical Technologies named after N.I. Pirogov of St. Petersburg State University	Ю.Ю. Бенау / Yu.Yu. Benua	1903–1904	Фонтанки наб., 154 / Fontanki emb., 154
Необарокко / Neo-baroque	Городская больница имени Петра Великого / City Hospital named after Peter the Great	Городская больница имени Петра Великого / City Hospital named after Peter the Great	Л.А. Ильин, А.И. Клейн, А.В. Розенберг / L.A. Ilyin, A.I. Klein, A.V. Rosenberg	1907–1918	Пискаревский пр., 47 / Piskarevsky ave., 47
Неоренессанс / Neo-Renaissance	Калинкинский военно-морской госпиталь. Главный корпус / Kalinkinsky Naval Hospital. Main building	Филиал № 5 442 военно-клинического госпиталя / Branch No. 5 442 military clinical hospital	М.А. Пасылкин / M.A. Pasyrkin	1845–1853 / 1880	Старо-Петергофский пр., 2 / Staro-Petergofsky ave., 2
	Елизаветинская клиника для детей / Elizavetinskaya Clinical Hospital for Children	Комплексный центр социального обслуживания населения Адмиралтейского района Санкт-Петербурга / Comprehensive center for social services for the population of the Admiralty district of St. Petersburg	Р.А. Гедике / R.A. Goedicke	1869–1871, 1887–1888	Фонтанка наб., 152 / Fontanka emb., 152
	Больница Общины сестер милосердия Св. Георгия Российского общества Красного Креста / Hospital of the Community of Sisters of Charity of St. George of the Russian Red Cross Society	Главное здание снесено / The main building demolished	Н.А. Мельников / N.A. Melnikov	1870 / 1889–1892	ул. Оренбургская, 4 / str. Orenburgskaya, 4
		Банкетно-ресторанный комплекс, / Banquet and restaurant complex, Бизнес-центр «Оренбургская 4» / Business center "Orenburgskaya 4"	П.И. Балинский / P.I. Balinskiy Р.А. Берзен / R.A. Berzen	1907–1908	ул. Оренбургская, 4А / str. Orenburgskaya 4A

Ending of the table 1 / Окончание табл. 1

Стиль / Style	Историческое название / Historical name	Современное название / Modern name	Архитектор(-ы) / Architect(s)	Время строительства / Time of construction	Современный адрес / Current address
Кирпичный стиль / Brick style	Комплекс зданий французского благотвори- тельного общества / Complex of buildings of the French charitable society	Детская городская больница № 2 св. Марии Маг- далины. Лечебный корпус / St. Mary Magdalene Children's City Hospital № 2. Medical building	П.Ю. Сюзор / P.Yu. Suzor	1898–1901, 1907	14-я линия Васильев- ского острова, 57–61М / 14th line of Vasilyevsky Island, 57–61M
	Волковская купеческая богадельня / Volkovskaya merchant almshouse	Городской кожно-венерологический диспансер / City Dermatovenereological Dispensary	Ф.И. Габерцетель, А.И. Томишко / F.I. Haberzetel, A.I. Tomishko,	1880–1881	наб. реки Волковки, 3 / emb. Volkovka River, 3
	Больница Биржевого купечества в память Александра II / Hospital of the Exchange Merchants in memory of Alexander II	Детская городская инфекционная больница № 3 / Children's City Infectious Diseases Hospital № 3	В.А. Шрегер, В.С. Карпович, А.К. Гаммерштедт / V.A. Schreter, V.S. Karpovich, A.K. Hammerstedt	1887–1889	Большой пр. Васильев- ского острова, 77/17 / Bolshoi ave. Vasilyevsky Island, 77/17
	Евгениевская Община сестер милосердия Красного Креста / Evgeniyevskaya community of sisters of mercy	Клиническая городская больница № 46 святой Евгении / St. Eugenia Clinical City Hospital № 46	Д.К. Пруссак / D.K. Prussak	1896–1899	ул. Старорусская, д. 3 / str. Starorusskaya, 3
	Больница Обуховского завода / Obukhov Plant Hospital	Производственно-технологический комплекс «Модерам». Центральный офис / Production and technological complex "Moderam". Main office	Ф.Ф. Лумберг / F.F. Lumberg	1897	пр. Обуховской Обор- ны, 124 / Obukhovskaya Oborony ave., 124
	Лазарет Охтинского порохового завода / Infirmary of the Okhtinsky Powder Plant	Клиническая больница № 122 имени Л.Г. Соколова / Clinical Hospital No. 122 named after L.G. Sokolov	А.А. Пашихин, В.Я. Симонов / A.A. Pashikhin, V.Ya. Simonov	1912	Красина ул., 10 / Krasina str., 10
	Александровский женский приют / Alexandrovsky Women's Shelter	Многопрофильный медицинский центр «Кли- ника Пирогова» / Multidisciplinary medical center "Pirogov Clinic	К.К. Шмидт	1897–1899	Большой пр. Васильев- ского острова, 49–51 14-я линия Васильев- ского острова, 13–15 / Bolshoi Ave. Vasilyevsky Island, 49–51 14th line of Vasilyevsky Island, 13–15

Стиль / Style	Историческое название / Historical name	Современное название / Modern name	Архитектор(-ы) / Architect(s)	Время строительства / Time of construction	Современный адрес / Current address
Смешение исторических стилей / Mix of historical styles	Лечебница Св. Лазаря (Максимилианов- ская больница) / Hospital of St. Lazarus (Maximilian Hospital)	Городская больница № 28 «Максимилиановская» / City Hospital № 28 "Maximilianovskaya"	А.Х. Пель А.Ф. Пель / А.Н. Pel, A.F. Pel	1855–1859 1908–1913	Декабристов ул., 1–3 / Dekabristov str., 1–3
	Детская больница принца Ольденбургского / Prince's Oldenburgsky Children's Hospital	Детский городской многопрофильный клиниче- ский центр высоких медицинских технологий им. К.А. Раухфуса / Children's City Multidisciplinary Clinical Center for High Medical Technologies named after K.A. Rauchfus	Ц.А. Кавос / Ts.A. Kavos	1864–1869	Лиговский пр., 8 / Ligovsky ave., 8
	Свято-Троицкая община сестер милосер- дия / Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy	Научно-исследовательский институт гематологии и трансфузиологии / Research Institute of Hematology and Transfusiology	Е.С. Воротилов В.Р. Курзанов / E.S. Vorotilov, V.R. Kurzanov	1876, 1889–1891	2-я Советская ул., 16 Детярная ул., 3 3-я Советская ул., 13 / 2nd Sovetskaya str., 16 Degtyaraya str., 3 3rd Sovetskaya str., 13
	Императорский Клинический повиваль- но-гинекологический институт / Imperial St. Petersburg Clinical Midwifery Institute	Научно-исследовательский институт акушерства, гинекологии и репродуктологии им. Д.О. Отта / Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductiveology named after D.O. Ott	Л.Н. Бенуа / L.N. Benois	1897–1904	Менделеевская линия, 3 / Mendelevskaya line, 3
	Клиника кожных болезней им. В.К. Сinya- гина и А.К. Чекалевой / Clinic of Skin Diseases named after V.K. Sinyagin and A.K. Chekaleva	Институт мозга человека им. Н.П. Бехтеревой Российской академии наук / Institute of Human Brain named after N.P. Bekhterev Russian Academy of Sciences	С.А. Баранкеев / S.A. Barankeev	1904–1906	Академика Павлова ул., 9 / Academician Pavlov str., 9
	Еленинская женская раковая больница им. А.Г. и Е.И. Елисеевых / Eleninskaya Women's Cancer Hospital named after A.G. and E.I. Eliseev	Филиал научно-исследовательского института фтизиопульмонологии / Branch of the Research Phthisiopulmonology Institute	А.К. Гаммерштедт И.С. Кигнер Л.В. Шмеллинг / А.К. Hammerstedt, I.S. Kigner, L.V. Schmelling	1909–1911	Политехническая ул., 32 / Politekhnicheskaya str., 32



Fig. 1. "Gothic house", Novoznamenka estate [57]

Рис. 1. «Готический дом», усадьба Новознаменка [57]

zcrenellated wall terminations and blind arcades¹, sculptural ornamentation and stained glass, the system of counterforces² and flying buttresses³, as well as other details which are characteristic of European Gothic and Neo-Gothic architecture. An important feature of the "Gothic style" in the architecture of the Northern capital was the frequent mixing of "Gothic" elements with "Romanesque" [2].

An example of imitation of European castle architecture is the "Gothic House" in Novoznamenka on the Peterhof road. High lancet windows and doors, a square three-tier tower with a crenellated finial in the form of a swallow's tail in the north-eastern part of the facade are attributes of the Gothic style (Fig. 1). The building was originally used by the owner of the estate, Senator P.V. Metlyaev, to store a rich library of French publications. In 1888 the dacha was purchased by the Treasury for 300 thousand rubles and became the property of the Empress Maria

Alexandrovna's Trust for the Blind. In 1892 the territory was given to the City Hospital-colony for the mentally ill [11]. The City Duma bought the Novoznamenskaya dacha for the soonest opening of the hospital-colony because of the overcrowding of the hospital of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker [45]. The "Gothic House" served as the hospital office, and the main house of the estate, built in the Baroque style with elements of classicism, housed the hospital wards⁴ [23]. After the building was transferred to the city administration, the House was re-equipped according to the project of architect M.A. Ivanov (1849–1909) and the famous psychiatrist, chief physician of the hospital of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker O.A. Chechott (1842–1924) [50, 51]. The chief physician and his subordinates made great efforts to provide leisure and employment for patients, justly considering it an important therapeutic factor.

After the revolution, the hospital was closed, and the building served as a correctional labour colony. During the Great Patriotic War "Gothic House" was badly damaged. In 1960s the external appearance of the building was restored according to the project

¹ Blind (blank) arcade — wall decoration in the form of a series of decorative arches.

² Counterforce — an architectural detail to support the walls.

³ Flying buttress — one of the key constructions in Gothic architecture, it is a stone half-arch, which transfers the horizontal force of spreading from the vaults of the building to the supporting pillar located outside the building.

⁴ Datcha (mansion) of Chancellor M.I. Vorontsov in Novoznamenka was built in 1755–1757 by architects G. Trezzini (1697–1768) and A. Rinaldi (1709–1794).

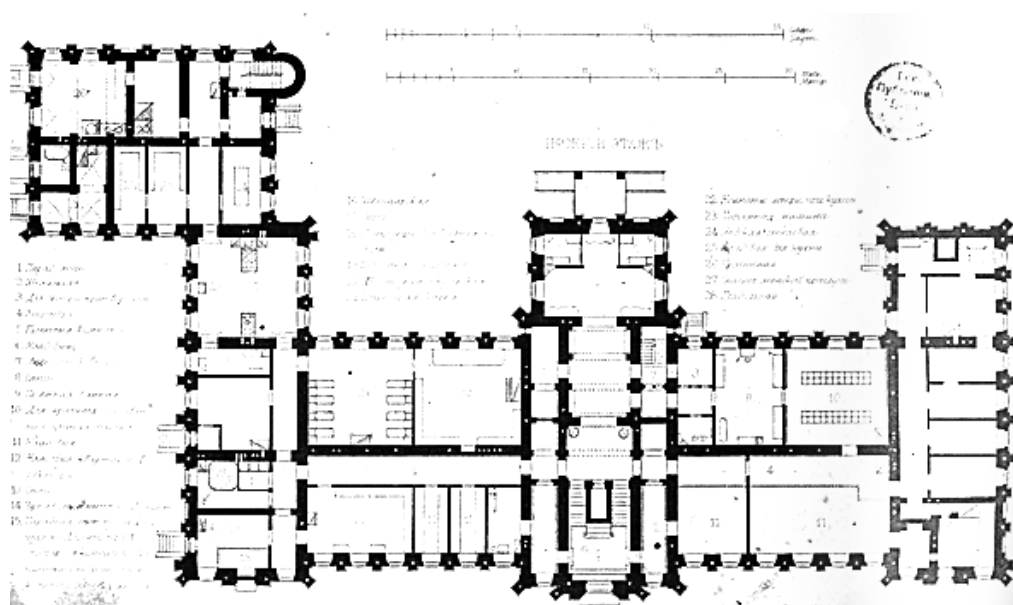


Fig. 2. Plan of the Evangelical Women's Hospital. First floor [17]

Рис. 2. План Евангелической женской больницы. Первый этаж [17]

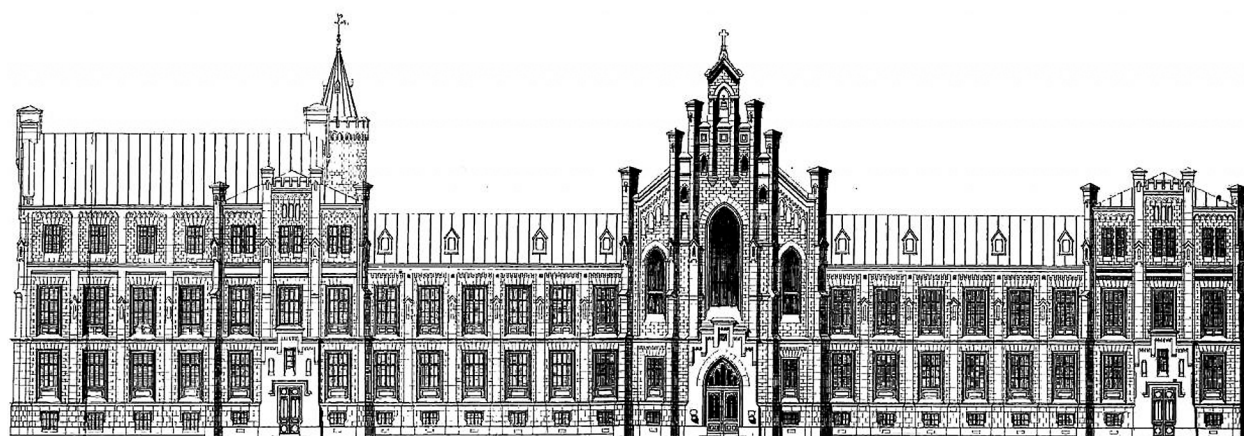


Fig. 3. Facade of the Evangelical Women's Hospital building. Project and construction R.B. Bernhard and O.G. Gippius [18]

Рис. 3. Фасад здания Евангелической женской больницы. Проект и постройка Р.Б. Бернгарда и О.Г. Гиппиуса [18]

of architect M.M. Plotnikov (1901–1992), but as a result of these works the internal historical layout was lost. After a fire in 2011 the building was restored again, and now it serves as a youth cultural and leisure centre.

One of the pearls of St. Petersburg neo-Gothic architecture is the Evangelical Women's Hospital. The hospital was established in 1859 on the initiative of Dr. Karl Karlovich Mayer (1830–1883), originally located in a small wooden house on Kirochnaya Street and was maintained on voluntary donations from the German community and citizens. After ten years, the money raised allowed the committee (consisting of the hospital director,

prioress, pastor, cashier and chairman) to start construction of a new, more suitable building for the hospital. The St. Petersburg City Council donated land to the Evangelical Society, it was located on the embankment of the Ligovsky Canal (now Ligovsky Prospekt) near Prudki¹. The plan of the stone building of the hospital was designed by Dr. K.K. Mayer himself, who thought over every detail, taking into account all modern requirements for hygiene, ventilation, etc. He entrusted the work on the facade to Professor R.B. Bern-Gard (1818–1887) and Academician of the Imperial Academy

¹ Prudki — now Nekrasovsky square



Fig. 4. Front facade of the Evangelical Women's Hospital [57]

Рис. 4. Лицевой фасад Евангелической женской больницы [57]



Fig. 5. Evangelical Women's Hospital. Facade elements. Main entrance [57]

Рис. 5. Евангелическая женская больница. Элементы фасада. Главный вход [57]

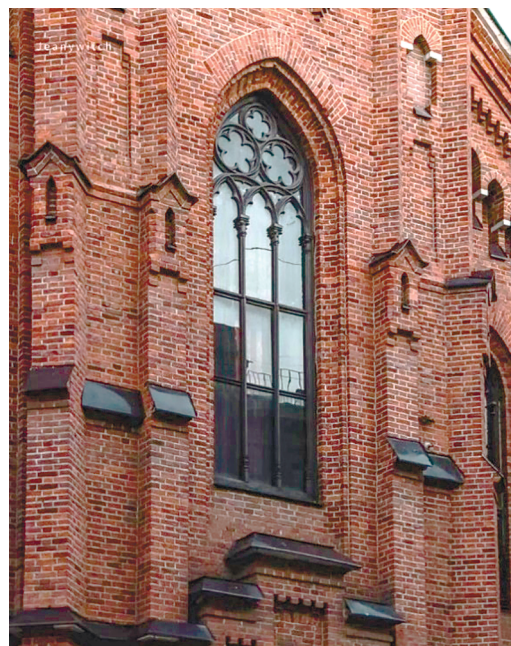


Fig. 6. Evangelical Women's Hospital. Facade elements. Central window [57]

Рис. 6. Евангелическая женская больница. Элементы фасада. Центральное окно [57]

of Arts O.G. Gippius (1825–1883) (Fig. 2, 3). Later, O.G. Gippius described the originality of the project: “Since the hospital is kept on good donations, without government aid, the committee wished to give the building such a look that would take it out of the row of ordinary buildings, this is partly the reason for its Gothic architecture” [9].

On 4 February 1873 the Evangelical Women's Hospital for 96 beds was opened in the presence of Grand Duchess Catherine Mikhailovna (1827–1894) and her husband Duke Georg Mecklenburg-Strelitsky (1824–1876).

The main building is two or three storeys high, on a high semi-basement, finished with brick-

work¹. The front facade, facing Ligovsky Prospekt, is marked by three avant-corpses². The central avant-corps ends with a high gable³ with small decorative turrets and a belfry (Fig. 4). Its multi-stage structure repeats the gable over the main entrance to the building — a perspective portal⁴ on the basis of a lancet arch (Fig. 5). High lancet windows with elegant Gothic rosettes used to be glazed with stained glass (Fig. 6). The Lutheran Church of Christ the Saviour was located in this part of the building on the first floor. The cross vault and arcade with lancet arches which are typical for a Gothic church can be seen in the photograph⁵ (Fig. 7). The symmetrical side avant-corps also end with a stepped gable and are decorated with small turrets and dentils. Perspective platbands⁶ of rectangular windows add volume to the general appearance of the building. A rounded turret with a balcony and a hipped roof with weather vane gives it a romantic look (Fig. 8, 9). The building is strengthened by stepped buttresses ornamented at the level of the 2–3rd floor with sharp-edged pinnacles with arches and rectangular tops. Vertical lines dominating in the appearance of the building create a silhouette pointing upwards.

Gothic elements are also present in the interior of the hospital: visitors are greeted by the inscription “willkommen” (welcome) in Gothic script on the floor in the main entrance hall, the niches in the walls are lancet-shaped, and the staircase railings are decorated with openwork Gothic patterns — quadrifolia.



Fig. 7. Evangelical Women's Hospital. Lutheran Church of Christ the Savior [1]

Рис. 7. Евангелическая женская больница. Лютеранская церковь Христа Спасителя [1]

¹ In some studies the Evangelical Women's Hospital is referred to the brick style, but it should be remembered that originally the structure was “assigned to plaster” [37, 47].

² Avant-corps — the part of a building that protrudes beyond the main line of the façade to its full height.

³ Gable — an architectural element that is the completion of a façade but is not bounded by a cornice at the base, making it part of the wall plane.

⁴ Perspective portal is a series of diminishing concentric arches by narrowing the side ledges and arched slabs.

⁵ The rear stained glass window depicting the Saviour and the four Evangelists, made in the workshop of V.D. Sverchkov in Munich, was presented to the church by Grand Duchess Catherine Mikhailovna. In addition to the sick the church was used by the nurses of mercy who lived at the hospital — Deaconesses and neighbouring Lutherans. At the beginning of XX century there were 300 people in the parish [1]. In the beginning of 1920th years the church was closed. Now the conference hall of the Research Institute of Phthisiopulmonology is located here.

⁶ Perspective platbands — platbands with ledges of similar outline in the vertical plane that go into the depth.

Apart from the style, the building was distinguished from other hospitals in the city by its plan — it was arranged as a private house, without wards along the corridors. The balconies were extended by two, one or three arches for the most convenient placement of beds of convalescents. The wards had 1700 cubic feet of air for each bed. Cookers were tiled, with a supply of outside air; beds assigned for more severe patients were directly vented from under them into channels built in walls, at the height of the mattress. Latrines were made on the system of air-closets. Baths were heated by steam; separate rooms for showering and inhalation of various healing substances were arranged in the bathroom, and a steam bath was also arranged. Poor patients of all classes and religions were admitted free of charge. Dr K.K. Mayer and all employees of the hospital did not receive any salary, and Professor R.B. Bergard, who was engaged in the construction of the new hospital, refused any remuneration⁷ [9].

⁷ In 1886 a stone funeral parlour was built at the hospital (architect V.V. Nikolaya (1852–1901)). Nicolas (1852–1901)), in 1893 — a wooden surgical barrack on stone cellars



Fig. 8. Evangelical Women's Hospital. Turret in the north-eastern part of the building. Photo by L.N. Lisenkova

Рис. 8. Евангелическая женская больница. Башенка в северо-восточной части здания. Фото Л.Н. Лисенковой



Fig. 9. Evangelical Women's Hospital. Weathervane on the turret [57]

Рис. 9. Евангелическая женская больница. Флюгер на башенке [57]

After the revolution the Evangelical Women's Hospital was renamed to the S.P. Voskov Hospital for pulmonary patients, and from 1 May 1922 it was converted into a specialized hospital for patients with pulmonary tuberculosis [12]. Currently, the building houses the St. Petersburg Research Institute of Phthisiopulmonology.

NEO-RUSSIAN STYLE

Neo-Russian style is one of the forms of architectural eclecticism of the XIX century, based on the appeal to traditions of folk art and architecture of pre-Peter the Great Russia. The buildings

(architect I.S. Kitner (1839–1929)), in 1895 — a two-storey laundry building (architect B.E. Furman (1845–1922)), in 1901–1902 — a building of the surgical department (architect A.S. Kitner (1839–1929)), in 1895 — a two-storey laundry building (architect B.E. Furman (1845–1922)). — The building of the surgical department (architect A.I. Stunkel (1865–1920)). The surgical building is decorated with pilasters, dentils and Flemish masonry; the windows are crowned with a beam lintel. In 1902–1904 the building was built by A.I. Stunkel. A.I. Stunkel built on the plot a residential house of the Evangelical Women's Hospital, which housed a children's shelter and a school [6].

of this style are richly decorated: stone “patterning”, hipped tops, arched galleries, carved window platbands, colourful exterior decoration.

A striking example of a hospital built in the Neo-Russian style is the building of the Krestovozdvizhenskaya Community of Sisters of Charity on the Fontanka embankment near the Staro-Kalinkina Bridge. The community was founded in 1854 on the initiative of Grand Duchess Elena Pavlovna (1823–1873) to train sisters of mercy to work in field hospitals during the Crimean War [44]. In 1860 the sisters moved to the mansion of Dr L.F. Dost (154 Fontanka Embankment), built in classical style¹.

In 1903–1904, by the 50th anniversary of the Community of the Holy Cross, the building was completely rebuilt by the architect Julius Yulevich Benois (1852–1929), after which it acquired its final appearance (Fig. 10) [44, 48, 53]. The third floor of the stone mansion was added, a three-storey building was built, and the first floor of the

¹ In the 90s of the XIX century the building was rebuilt several times by architect Y. Y. Benois.

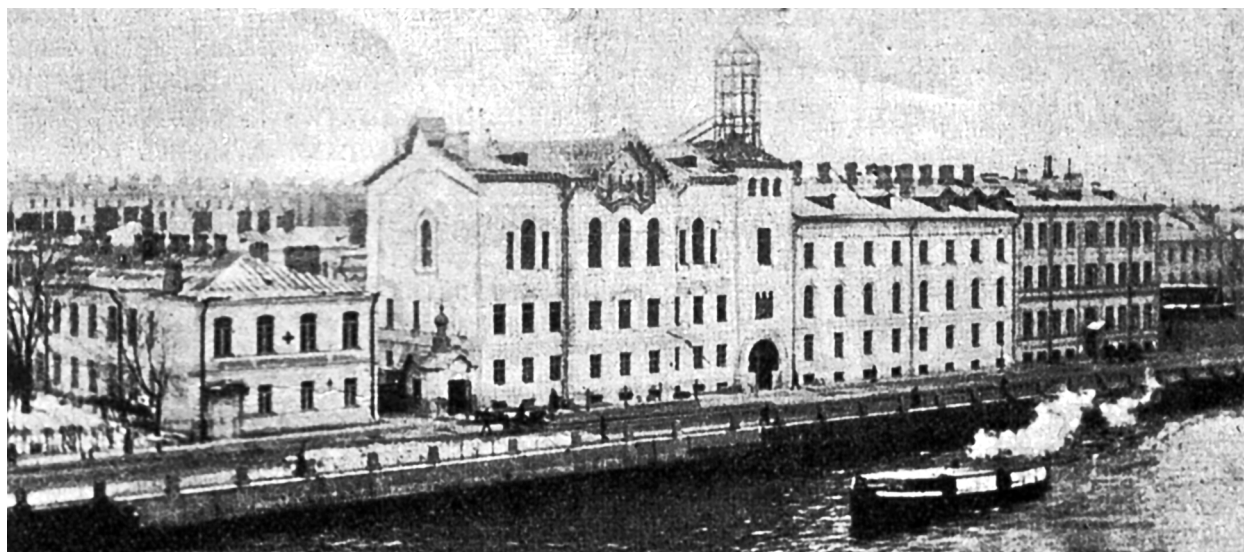


Fig. 10. Building of the Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Charity [44]

Рис. 10. Здание Крестовоздвиженской общины сестер милосердия [44]



Fig. 11. Elements of design of window openings on the first floor of the building of the Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy [57]

Рис. 11. Элементы оформления оконных проемов первого этажа здания Крестовоздвиженской общины сестер милосердия [57]



Fig. 12. Elements of design of window openings on the second floor of the building of the Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy [57]

Рис. 12. Элементы оформления оконных проемов второго этажа здания Крестовоздвиженской общины сестер милосердия [57]

neighboring house, which housed an outpatient clinic, was also added^{1,2}.

¹ Central State Historical Archive. F. 513. Op.102. D. 6046. L.92.

² In 1955–1960 the building of the outpatient clinic was completed to 4 floors with the addition of 2 axes on the left. The outpatient clinic is located here.

The building of the Community of the Holy Cross is lavishly decorated and evokes examples of Old Russian architecture. The consistency of the two wings of the building is achieved by the floor-by-floor division of the facade with a continuous cornice and the design of the ground floor windows, they are flanked by columns with a carved floral



Fig. 13. The main entrance to the building of the Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy [57]

Рис. 13. Главный вход в здание Крестовоздвиженской общины сестер милосердия [57]



Fig. 14. Design elements of the facade of the building of the Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy [57]

Рис. 14. Элементы оформления фасада здания Крестовоздвиженской общины сестер милосердия [57]

pattern (Fig. 11). Emphasis is made on the left facade with an avant-corps — its window cills are decorated more vividly: on the first floor — geometric carved patterns and triangular sandrics¹ (Fig. 12), on the third floor — Venetian windows with twisted columns. In the right wing of the building on the first floor there are arched windows with keel-shaped sandwiches and graceful columns, on the third floor — rectangular windows, framing columns continue the vertical lines of the frieze², decorated with shirinkas³ and a kerb⁴. The left wing is also decorated with shirinkas and frieze with a kerb, the avant-corps ends with a keel-shaped pediment. In the centre of the composition is a turret with the main entrance. The portal is built on the site of the old entrance to the mansion, which determines its

arched form. The archivolt⁵ is marked by a wide kerb and a row of dynkas⁶, resting on a pedestal (Fig. 13). The combination of different patterns and the bollard carried forward create the impression of a perspective portal. Above the entrance there is a three-part arched window with two pendants⁷ (Fig. 13), on the third floor the rectangular window is framed by columns with dynkas, a rich platband and a keel-shaped sandrics with a floral pattern. Three small windows at the top are decorated with corbels, creating a sense of a blind arcade⁸ (Fig. 14). The turret ends with kokoshniks⁹. Originally it was crowned with a capitol and represented the belfry of the church in the name of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross located on the third

¹ Sandric — a decorative architectural detail in the form of a small cornice located above the window or door aperture on the facades of buildings.

² Frieze — an architectural element of a building, one of the horizontal parts of the facade above the columns.

³ Shirinka — a small square or rectangular recess in the wall of a stone building, bordered by a profiled frame.

⁴ Kerb — a type of ornamental brickwork in which a row of bricks is laid at an angle to the wall surface

⁵ Archivolt — external framing of an archway, highlighting the curve of an arch from the plane of a wall.

⁶ Dynka — (in architecture), a decorative detail (thickening) of pillars, columns, window trim and door portals.

⁷ Pendant — is a figurative architectural detail, mainly in the form of an overturned pyramid made of brick or stone.

⁸ Blind arcade (architecture) — a decorative motif consisting of arches of small size.

⁹ Kokoshnik (in architecture) — a semicircular or keel-shaped external decorative element in the form of a false zakomar



Fig. 15. Clinic of High Medical Technologies named after N.I. Pirogov St. Petersburg State University [57]

Рис. 15. Клиника высоких медицинских технологий имени Н.И. Пирогова Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета [57]

floor. The last photo on which it can be seen was taken in 1927¹. At present the facades of the two wings are painted in different colours, which makes it difficult to perceive the building as a single composition (Fig. 15). A small, almost ‘toy’ chapel, also in the Neo-Russian style — the Chapel of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross and the Holy Equal-to-the-Apostles Tsarina Elena — adjoins the community building on the left².

After the October Revolution in 1918 the building was seized from the Cross Church and a hospital was opened on its basis, which was given the name of the Bolshevik revolutionary G.I. Chudnovsky. The hospital bore this name until 2002. Now it is the modern Pirogov Clinic of High Medical Technologies of the St. Petersburg State University.

NEO-BAROQUE

Neo-baroque is an attempt to revise the well-known style of the XVI–XVIII centuries. In

Russia, neo-baroque architecture interprets the forms of the Peter the Great and Elizabethan Baroque and is characterized by a freer interpretation of architectural order, more moderate forms and more restrained decoration.

The pavilions of the Emperor Peter the Great Hospital were built in the Neo-Baroque style. The construction of the new hospital was included in the events dedicated to the 200th anniversary of St. Petersburg. In 1903 the City Duma (Parliament) decided to name it the Peter the Great Hospital “in memory of the founder of the city”. A tender for the construction was announced in 1906 [24].

24 projects were received in total. The first prize was awarded to the project “Green Circle” by engineers L.A. Ilyin (1879–1942), A.I. Klein (1879–1961), A.V. Rosenberg (1877–1935) (Fig. 16) [38, 39]³. It was refined for several more

¹ Central State Archive of Film and Photo Documents of St. Petersburg. Gr. 12149.

² During the Soviet years, the chapel was closed and its premises were used for household needs. Since 2013, regular services have been held in the chapel.

³ According to the commission’s report, “Architecturally, the project is interesting, but rather rich and not quite characteristic for a hospital”. For L.A. Ilyin the design and construction of the hospital became an important stage in his creative life. By his own admission, “the construction of the hospital awakened and fostered interest in a large complex, in the ensemble” [19]. To finalize the plan, the architects made a trip abroad to familiarize themselves with the experience of modern

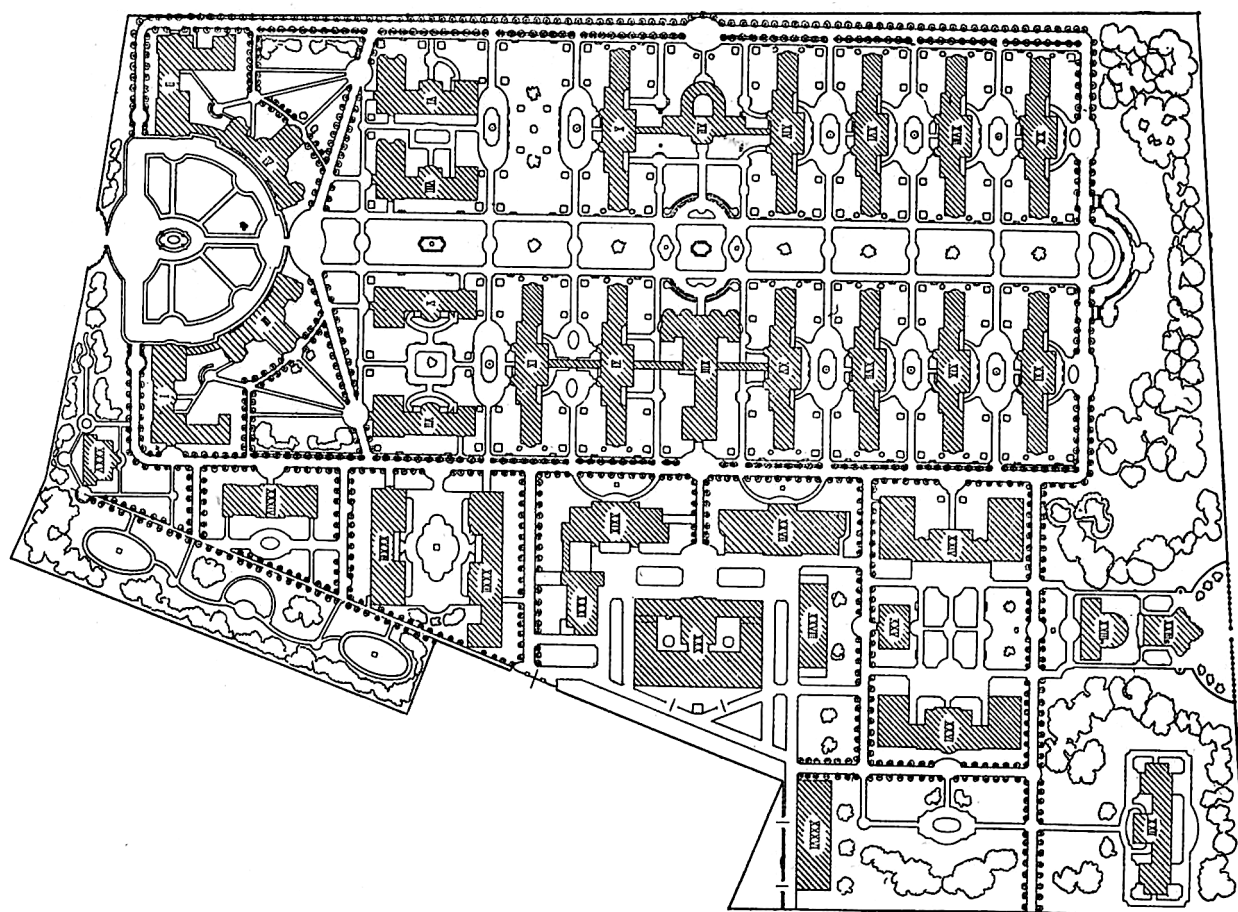


Fig. 16. General plan of the hospital named after Emperor Peter the Great [41]

Рис. 16. Генеральный план больницы имени Императора Петра Великого [41]

years, taking into account the latest achievements of science and technology of that time. The pavilion system of construction was popular in the 19th and early 20th centuries, because it best corresponded to the hygienic achievements of medicine of that time: it allowed to distribute different functional units or different hospital departments in several buildings called “pavilions”, created conditions for the prevention of hospital infections, air renewal and circulation, better lighting, etc.

A part of the area called “Rublevik”, after the common name of a small village on the Okhta River, was designated for the construction of the hospital. The final project envisaged 16 two- and three-storey pavilion buildings isolated from each other with a total capacity of 2000 beds. Administrative buildings and the reception with

a sorting department formed a semi-circular square at the main entrance.

A wide green alley ran from the main entrance into the territory, on the sides of which hospital pavilions were symmetrically arranged. A special building was reserved for chargeable patients. One of the hospital pavilions was intended for isolation of infectious patients. The place for a pathological anatomy department was allocated in the south-eastern part of the vast territory, so that it could not be seen either from wards or from the garden during walks¹ [10].

¹ The design was based on the interconnection of separate buildings, covered passages, and the need to transport patients to operating theatres in autumn and winter via warm basement tunnels. In addition to clinical wards, large and comfortable premises for doctors, nurses, medical assistants, attendants and service personnel were envisaged. The structure of the hospital town also incorporated the ideas of a garden city. The town was planned in such a way that the treatment pavilions were located in a green zone — away from administrative and household buildings [16].

hospital construction in the West and the originals of German and Dutch architecture of the XVIII century. The report of the trip was set out in the form of a report and published [20].

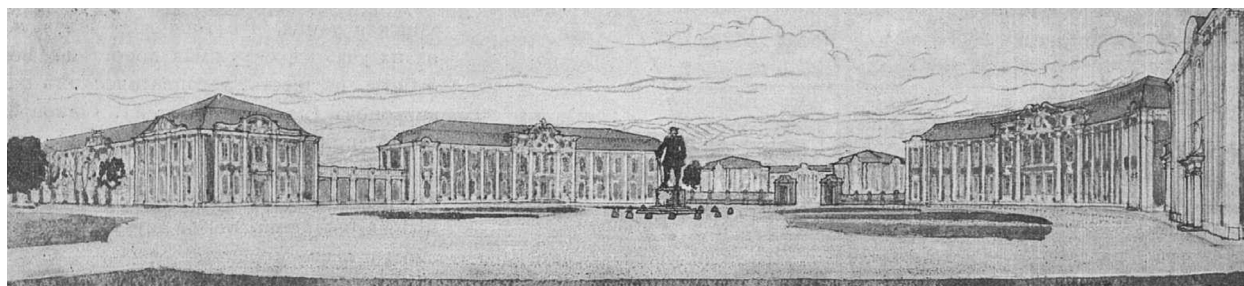


Fig. 17. Perspective view of the front part of the Emperor Peter the Great Hospital [41]

Рис. 17. Перспективный вид передней части больницы имени Императора Петра Великого [41]



Fig. 18. General view of the front part of the hospital named after Emperor Peter the Great [57]

Рис. 18. Общий вид передней части больницы имени Императора Петра Великого [57]

The ceremonial foundation of the first building took place on 29 June 1910 [41]. The construction of six therapeutic pavilions for 600 beds, a kitchen building, a bathhouse, a laundry, a central electric station and the foundation of 15 more pavilions was laid. The first stage of construction had finished by May 1914.

The name of Peter the Great inspired the authors to use Peter the Great Baroque motifs in architectural solutions, so images of buildings refer to real constructions of Peter the Great's time. The main prototype is the building of the Twelve Colleges, small gatehouses or watchhouses on the sides of the main gate partly remind the *cronshpitsy*¹ of the *Galer-naya Harbour*, the silhouette of the chapel repeats in miniature the outlines of the Peter and Paul Cathedral [4, 5]. The hospital buildings are subordinated to strict symmetry, the central part is emphasized by *avant-corps*s, the main administrative buildings have additional glazed por-

ticoes. The facade design is flat, graceful but restrained decoration is used: vertical division with *lesenes* (pilaster strips)², *rustication*³, decorative beam and neck pediments⁴ with *volute*s⁵. The use of two colours, typical of the Baroque architecture, creates a cheerful appearance of the complex. White architectural details stand out brightly against the background of red-brick walls. The windows with fine glazing, and profiled platbands are crowned with *keystones*⁶ or decorated with "ears"⁷. Green spaces play an

² Lesenes — a vertical ribbon projection of a wall without a base and capitals, dividing or limiting its surface.

³ Rustication — decoration of the wall surface, resembling a masonry of large stones or having a number of horizontal strips of equal width, protruding above the background.

⁴ Gable — triangular, semicircular, rayed or complexly shaped end of the cornice or platband.

⁵ Volute — a decorative element in the form of a spiral curl.

⁶ Keystone — wedge-shaped stone in the top of the arch, as well as imitation of its element in the middle of the lintel of the platband or doorway.

⁷ Ears — curve or rectangular projections of the platband, symmetrically located on different sides of the top of the doorway.

¹ *Kronshpitsy* is an architectural monument of the XVIII century (approximately built in 1722). These are two small guard pavilions with spires, which are located on the opposite banks of the *Shkipersky Channel* (*Vasilyevsky Island*).



Fig. 19. Pre-revolutionary sewer hatch with the monogram of Peter I. Photo by Dmitry Sokolov [49]

Рис. 19. Дореволюционный канализационный люк с монограммой Петра I. Фото Дмитрия Соколова [49]

important role in the appearance of the hospital complex. The original idea of authors went back to examples of regular planning of suburban palace and park complexes. Apart from the external appearance of the buildings, individual details of the complex's decoration were to remind of Peter the Great¹. For example, there are signs with the monogram of Peter the Great on the sewer manholes — the intertwining of two crossed Latin letters P, meaning Petrus Primus (Fig. 19). A monument to the emperor was supposed to be placed on the territory (Fig. 17).

The construction of the hospital was interrupted by the First World War. The final opening took place during the years of Soviet period. In December 1918 the hospital was named after I.I. Mechnikov. By 1924 almost all the buildings envisaged by the general plan were completed and those that were in bad condition were restored. On 30 June 1936 a monument to I.I. Mechnikov by L.V. Sherwood (1871–1954) was erected on the pedestal prepared for the monument to Peter the Great. During the Great

Patriotic War the Medical Centre on Piskarevsky Prospekt was a clinical base of the Lenin-grad Front. In 1994 the name of Peter the Great was returned to the institution. Currently, the Emperor Peter the Great Hospital is the base of the I.I. Mechnikov Northwestern State Medical University (Fig. 18).

NEO-RENESSANCE

Neo-Renaissance is one of the widespread directions of eclecticism of the XIX century, which is characterized by an appeal to the architectural solutions of the Renaissance. We can distinguish two varieties of Neo-Renaissance — with the use of order and with the rejection of it. In the second case, only rustication and ornate Renaissance cornices and platbands were used in facade decoration [26].

The real hospital town, built in neo-Renaissance style, is a complex of buildings of the Community of Sisters of Charity of St. George of the Russian Red Cross Society. The Community of St. George was opened on 26 November 1870. The idea of its creation belonged to Countess Elizaveta Nikolaevna Geiden (1833–1894). She appealed to Princess Eugenia Maximilianovna Oldenburgskaya (1845–1925) with a proposal to jointly establish a community of sisters of mercy. The new institution was taken under her patronage by Empress Maria Feodorovna (1847–1928). The purpose of the community, outlined by its founders, was extremely broad: “to stand firm against the onslaught of calamities that haunt mankind in the form of miserable hygienic conditions of our everyday life, daily diseases, epidemics, and in the case of war, to alleviate the suffering of the wounded on the battlefield” [13]. The activity of the community was supervised by the famous professor of the Medical and Surgical Academy S.P. Botkin (1832–1889). In St. Petersburg the Community of St. George, as the first Red Cross Community in the capital, played a prominent role, being the largest both by the number of sisters and by the scale of therapeutic activities [46].

At first, the community was located on Malaya Grebetskaya Street. In 1871 it moved into the house of the lieutenant-surgeon P.A. Naranovich on the Peterburg side. Since 1879, when the Community was granted a plot of land next to the Clinical Military Hospital on the Vyborg side by the Military Council, a real

¹ We can notice the unity of the whole composition, symmetry and balance. All buildings of the hospital complex were surrounded by lawns, as well as row and group plantings of blue spruce. In the southern part of the park there is a greenhouse, and in the early twentieth century there was an fruit garden with a large number of apple trees. It was adjoined by a small backyard garden, which provided the hospital with fresh food and served as a place for patients' walks [16].

hospital town began to form near Sampsonievsky Bridge — the only centre of medical care for workers of numerous enterprises on the Vyborg and Petrograd sides [27]¹. Architect N.A. Melnikov (1846–1911) carried out a major reconstruction of the stone building on the northern part of the site. The renovated three-storey building with two two-storey wings became the main building of the Community (Fig. 20, 21). The ground floor is completely rusticated, the arches of high windows are crowned with keystones, under the window openings there are fielded² panels. The central avant-corps is decorated with pilasters, the frieze — with triglyphs³, metopes⁴ — with fillets, and the cornice with dentils. The inscription “Community of St. George” and the symbol of the Red Cross were placed on the top. The main building housed: on the ground floor — a hospital for incoming patients, pharmacy, office, dining room for sisters and servants, kitchen, pantry and laundry, on the second floor — living quarters for sisters, lecture hall, flats of the chief doctor and surgeon, since they permanently lived in the community. The third floor was occupied by the church and the hall for general meetings [27]. The low dome over the church was built according to the design of F.K. von Pirwitz (1845(?)–1919?), who also built in a chapel dedicated to the salvation of the Imperial family in Borki in 1889 [1]. At present,

a new four-storey building imitating the historical appearance has been built in place of the demolished one. It is now occupied by the North-West Trunk Power Grids, a branch of Rosseti.

In 1889–1892 a two-storey stone building of the water hospital was built along the red line of the Bolshaya Nevka embankment, between two wooden hospital buildings, according to the project of civil engineer P.I. Balinsky (1861–1925) (Fig. 22)⁵. It contained the following departments: hydrotherapeutic one, consisting of a shower room with all the necessary appliances, a doctor’s office in charge of showers, rooms for undressing, separate and common, in which the temperature could be brought up to 45 °C; electrotherapeutic department, consisting of a room with an electric bath and a room with a static electricity machine; gymnastic-massage department, consisting of a common gymnastic room and separate rooms for massage, with specially arranged benches; bacteriological department, microscopic and chemical department, consisting of two rooms: for working with acids and for analyses and sterilisation; a library, a museum, rooms for dishes, and enormous cellars [34]. The ground floor is completely rusticated, on the first floor and the turret the rustication is only on the corners and on the edges of the windows. The combination of different designs of window openings is interesting: square windows of the basement, arched windows of the first and second floors, some of which have the form of biforia or trifora, separated by columns; on the first floor of the main facade — bramante windows with a triangular sandric, sill with a blind balustrade; narrow rectangular windows with pilasters in the turret for research. The turret itself has the form of an octagon and was crowned, like the main building, with a strongly rendered cornice with modulars. A balustrade encloses the roof. The use of the Red Cross emblem in the decoration of the columns and the rosette in the centrepiece is interesting. Purpose of the building was: electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, massage.

In 1906–1908, according to the project of civil engineer R.A. Berzen (1868–1958), a three-storey stone building on the basement of the old wooden surgical pavilion was built instead of it.

¹ In 1880–1882 two wooden barracks were constructed on the stone basement, they served for nursing the sick. The buildings were designed by architect S.V. Sadovnikov (1835–1906), in the southern part of the site, along the bank of the Bolshaya Nevka. By 1882–1883, a one-story stone building of the hospital with a chapel was constructed along the red line of Orenburgskaya Street by the project of architect N.A. Melnikov. In 1884, at the expense and under the supervision of the honorary member of the Community, the actual State Counselor Z.I. Degtyarev, the vacant lot between the buildings was turned into a garden, which served as a place of rest for the sisters and convalescing patients. In 1886–1888 a surgical pavilion was built along the red line of Orenburgskaya Street according to the project of architect N.V. Nabokov (1838 — after 1907) [14]. It was a one-storey wooden building with a stone semi-basement.

² Fielded pannel — a framed or recessed blank section of a façade or wall panel that is rectangular or close to it (e.g. with coved corners or semi-circles at the ends).

³ Triglyphs — doric frieze elements alternating with metopes, in the form of a square or similar rectangle with vertical grooves.

⁴ Metopes — doric frieze elements close to the square, alternating with triglyphs.

⁵ Donations were made by Privy Councillor V.A. Ratkov-Rozhnov, who responded to the idea of N.P. Bogoyavlensky, the chief physician of the Community of St. George, to build a facility where the sisters of mercy could study hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, gymnastics, massage, bacteriology, as well as perform chemical examinations of saliva, sputum, etc. in practice.

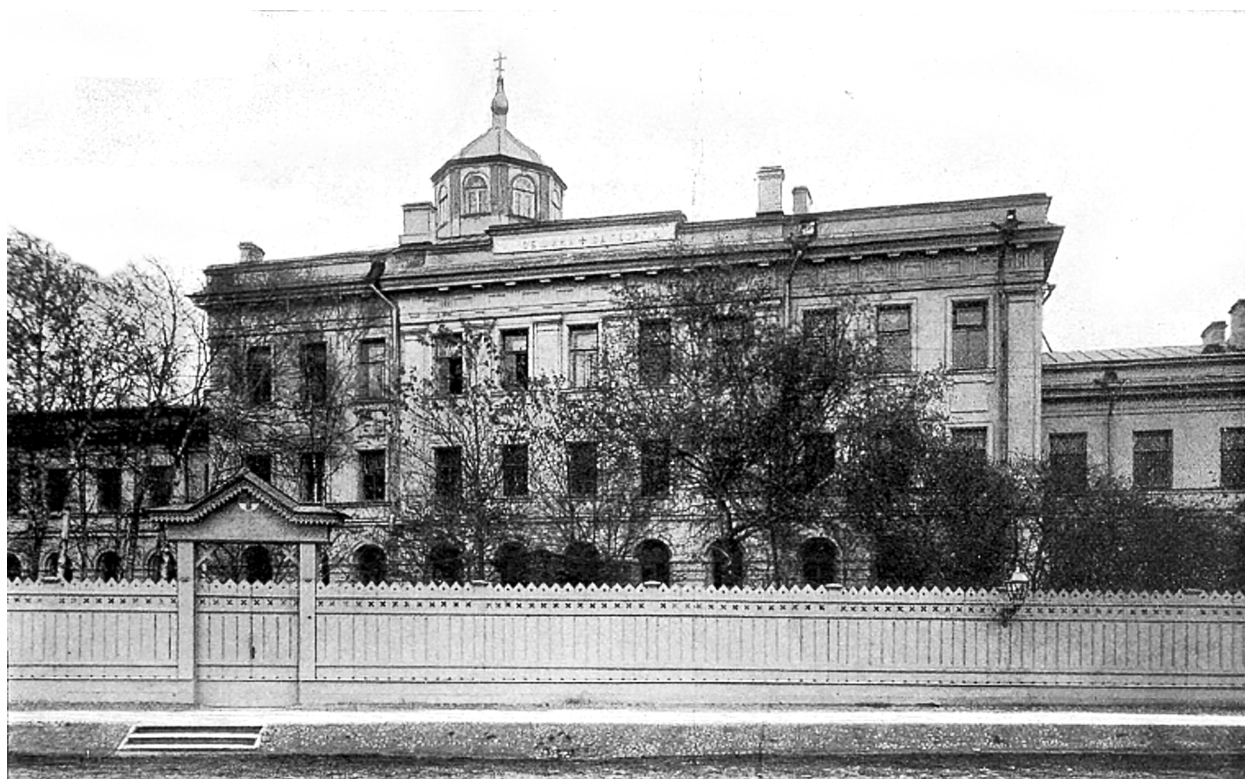


Fig. 20. Main building of the Community of Sisters of Charity of St. George [57]

Рис. 20. Главный корпус Общины сестер милосердия Св. Георгия [57]



Fig. 21. Community of Sisters of Charity of St. George, on the Vyborg side. Original drawing from life by I. Suslov, engraver M. Rashevsky [37]

Рис. 21. Община сестер милосердия Св. Георгия на Выборгской стороне. Оригинальный рисунок с натуры И. Суслова, гравер М. Рашевский [37]



Fig. 22. Institute of Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy and Massage of the Community of St. George. From a photograph, engraver M. Rashevsky [34]

Рис. 22. Институт гидротерапии, электротерапии и массажа Общины Св. Георгия. С фотографии, гравёр М. Рашевский [34]

The new building continued the neo-Renaissance theme of the hospital complex. The lower floor and corners of the building were finished with rusticated plaster. The centre avant-corps was decorated with pilasters and festoons. The use of the Red Cross symbol (in the rosette under the first floor windows) can be seen again. On the facade there were inscriptions ‘St. George’s Community’ and ‘St. George’s Surgical Pavilion’¹.

After 1917 the community was abolished, and the Joint Infirmary No. 2 was located here for some time.

From the 1920s until 1985 it housed the Karl Marx Hospital, which then moved to a new building at 1 Severny Prospekt. By now the complex of St George’s Community has been only partially preserved.

A classic example of neo-Renaissance in hospital architecture is the complex of buildings of the French Charity Society.

In 1880 the French Charitable Society purchased neighbouring plots on the 13th and 14th lines of Vasilyevsky Island, where it was planned to open an orphanage and almshouse. The project of the three-storey building constructed in 1885–1887 was designed by architect P.Y. Suzor (1844–1919). He would later become the author of designs for other buildings of the complex. The foundation stone of the new hospital building was laid on 12 August 1897 in the presence of the President of the French Republic F. Faure (Fig. 23). The houses on the 12th and 13th lines of Vasilievsky Island were luxuriously decorated with coloured cloths and flags in honour of the honorable guest [42, 54]. On 9 May 1902 the President of the French Republic E. Loubet laid a new two-storey wing, which included an outpatient clinic, surgical and isolation departments. Expansion of the hospital was due to the large influx of patients. It was noted that the institution had a very special character, so that patients felt at home, and that it could be used not only by Frenchmen, but also by people of other nations [52]. The ground floor is finished with grooved rustication, fan-shaped capstones over the window openings and entrance. The second and third floors are smoothly plastered, the rectangular windows are decorated with profiled platbands. There are rectangular mouldings under the windows, in the windows of the first floor one can see a ‘French balcony’².

In 1918, the French hospital was nationalized and the N.K. Krupskaya Children’s Specialised Somatic Hospital was established on its basis (14th line of Vasilievsky Island, 57). In 1973 it was united with the Vera Slutskaya Children’s Surgical Hospital (1st line of Vasilievsky Island, 58). Before the revolution the hospital was named after St. Mary Magdalene and in 1993, the united children’s hospital was returned to its original

² The main building of the orphanage was demolished in 2005. There were plans to build a hotel complex instead, restoring the appearance of the historic building. The construction was stopped due to financial problems, and in 2021 the building was demolished. Now the construction of the residential complex ‘Manhattan’ is underway in its place. The first floors will be made with a hint of the orphanage’s architecture, ‘to somehow preserve the memory of the place’. Another building is occupied by St. Mary Magdalene Children’s City Hospital No. 2 [32].

¹ Central State Historical Archive. F. 403. D. 162. L.119.

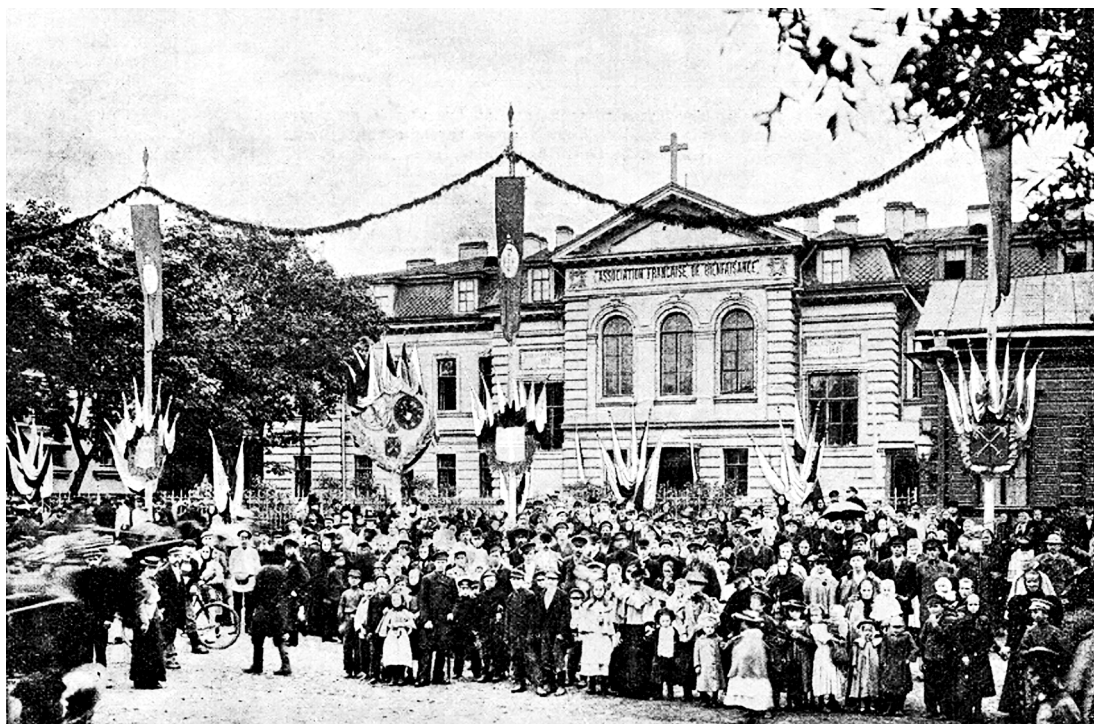


Fig. 23. Building of the French Charitable Society, August 12, 1897. Photo by C. Bulla [42]

Рис. 23. Здание французского благотворительного Общества, 12 августа 1897. Фото К. Булла [42]

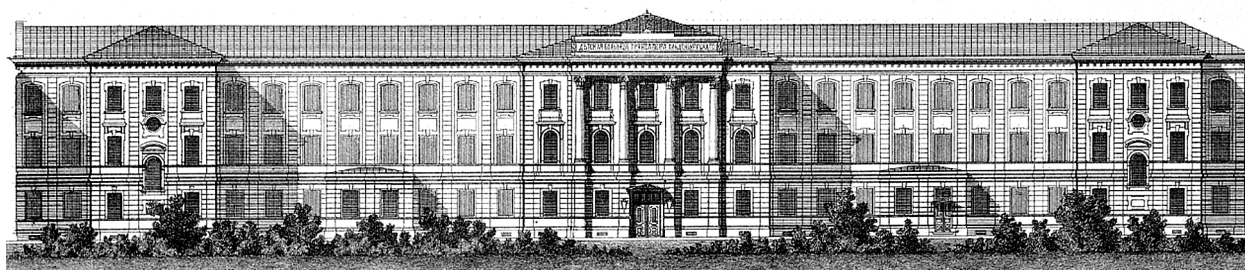


Fig. 24. The main facade of the Prince Peter of Oldenburg Children's Hospital building [15]

Рис. 24. Главный фасад здания Детской больницы принца Петра Ольденбургского [15]

historical name — St Mary Magdalene Children's City Hospital No. 2.

In the second half of the 19th century, architects more often applied to mixing different historical styles in one building, which makes it difficult to classify them. Buildings can not always be accurately attributed to any direction of eclecticism, as architects skillfully combined characteristic features of different epochs. The Children's Hospital of Prince Peter Oldenburgsky is exemplary.

The facade of the building is designed in classicist traditions, and its decoration refers to the Baroque era images (Fig. 24, 25). The main facade of the building is divided by three avant-

corpss, which is emphasized by rustication at the corners. The ground floor is separated by a profiled cornice and is emphasized by rusticated plasterwork. The storey division is also emphasized by windows of different shapes, all of which are decorated with capstones. The centre avant-corps is the most richly decorated: Bramante windows with a sandric, baroque volutes of S-bend, Corinthian columns.

In 1864, he was the Chief Administrator of the Department of Institutions of Empress Maria¹ Prince P.G. Oldenburgsky (1812–1881), who

¹ After the death of Empress Maria Feodorovna in 1828, all the supervised charitable cultural, educational, and health



Fig. 25. The main facade of the building of the Children's Hospital named after Dr. K.A. Rauchfus. Modern look [57]

Рис. 25. Главный фасад здания Детской больницы им. доктора К.А. Раухфуса. Современный вид [57]

knew K.A. Rauchfuss (1835–1915) as an energetic and enterprising paediatrician, entrusted him to draw up a program for the construction of a new children's hospital. In addition, a commission of the most famous St. Petersburg doctors and architects was set up. Accordingly,

care institutions that were part of her chancellery were transformed into the IV Department of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery. The authorities attached state significance to activities activities of these institutions. At the same time, they were named "Institutions of Empress Maria" in memory of her patroness. Since October 1854, the name "The Office of the Institutions of Empress Maria" appears in official documents. Like the Office of the Empress Dowager, it was in charge of charity: women's education, orphanages, health care.

Prince P.G. Oldenburgsky started managing the Empress Maria's institutions in 1839, when he became an honorary guardian in the St. Petersburg guardianship council and a member of the councils of the Educational Society for Noble Maidens and the school of the Order of St. Catherine. In the same year he was entrusted with the management of the St. Petersburg Mariinsky Hospital for the Poor. In 1860, he was appointed to administer all the institutions of the department of Empress Maria Fyodorovna, with the appointment of chief administrator of the IV Department of H.I.H.'s own Chancellery [28, 56].

a competition for preparing plans and estimates was opened on the basis of the program approved by the commission¹. The hospital was intended for children of all classes. It was intended to be an exemplary institution where the latest medical achievements were applied. The Prince's personal funds and the Charity Fund of Empress Maria's were invested in its creation.

The first competition of projects did not bring the desired result. In the second competition, the first prize was awarded to the project of C.A. Kavos (1824–1883). The construction began in 1867, the opening of the hospital, which

¹ When drawing up the programme for the construction of the children's hospital, the following objectives were highlighted: to accommodate heterogeneous diseases, avoiding the danger of infecting other sick and convalescent patients. Not to limit the admission of children by age and nature of the disease. To allow the admission of children to the hospital together with their mothers. Organise separate rooms for the sick, thus making it possible to maintain the usual conditions of home life and to individualise the grouping of homogeneous cases; ensure good lighting and ventilation in all rooms. Organise a large room for incoming patients, where children could rest after baths, operations, gymnastic exercises [40].

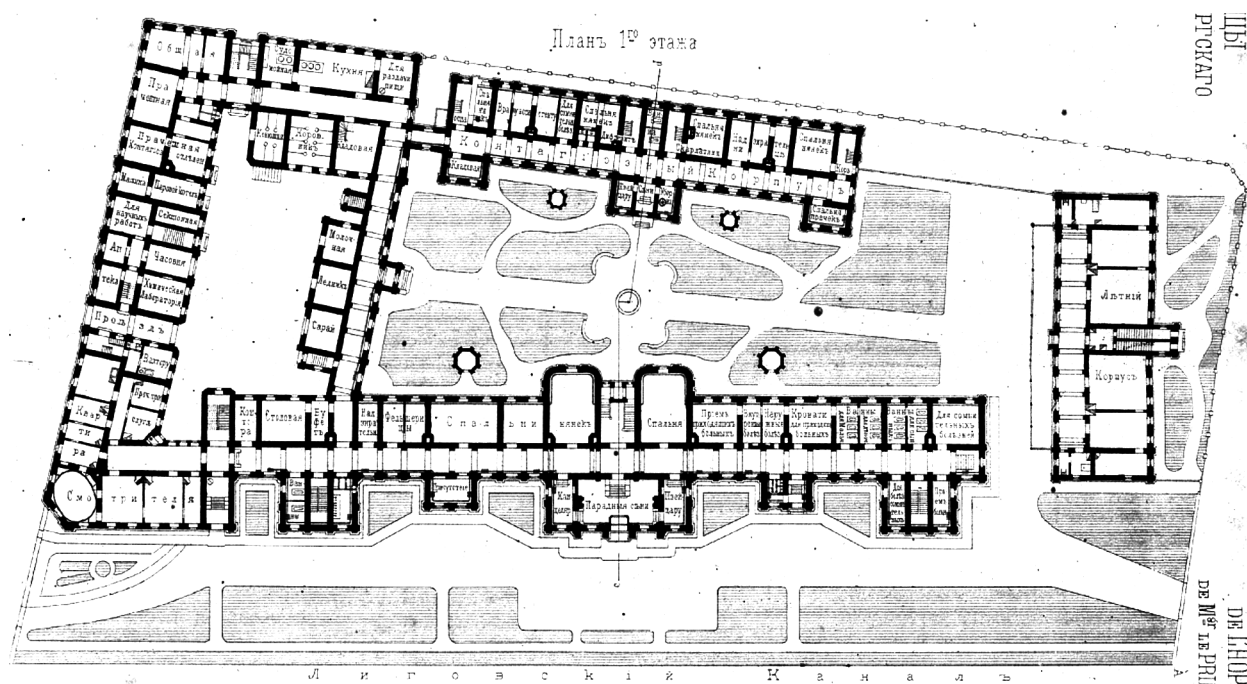


Fig. 26. Prince Peter of Oldenburg Children's Hospital. Ground floor plan [15]

Рис. 26. Детская больница принца Петра Ольденбургского. План первого этажа [15]

was named after Peter Oldenburgsky, took place in 1869. It was the first specially built exemplary children's hospital in Russia, which had no equal abroad.

The hospital building and equipment corresponded to the highest standards of the latest medical achievements, it embodied the latest discoveries of L. Pasteur and D. Lister. Patients were divided according to the type of disease into the following departments: somatic, surgical and contagious ones (Fig. 26). The surgical department of the hospital was the first special paediatric department in Russia. Special wards for infants and rooms for mothers were allocated in the somatic department. K.A. Rauchfuss implemented the principle of strict isolation of acutely contagious patients. The contagious ward was separated from the main building. Four special departments for contagious patients were allocated: for diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and smallpox. Each department was provided for its separate staff. There were also wards for doubtful patients. All internal equipment was made according to the drawings of K.A. Rauchfuss and provided the greatest comfort for sick children. There was a special system of ventilation, modern type sewerage, disinfection chamber. White coats for doctors and special uniforms for nurses and nannies

were introduced for the first time in order to comply with the rules of hygiene [7, 29].

Unlike the existing children's hospitals, the wards here were designed for a smaller number of patients: from 1 to 8 patients per ward. In addition, the area per 1 patient was increased to an average of 10.7 m². The walls of wards had rounded corners. There was a special forced ventilation system, separate for each ward, with heating and humidification of the air. All staff were specially trained in childcare, which converted medical care to home care.

Three buildings were built for ill patients: the main building, a separate one and a summer building, with a hospital garden between them (Fig. 27) [40]. The main building was set back from the embankment of the Ligovsky Canal, trees and bushes planted in front of the hospital protected it from street noise and dust.

In 1918 the Children's Hospital of Prince P.G. Oldenburgsky was named after K.A. Rauchfuss, who had been the hospital's director for 40 years (1869–1908). Today it is the K.A. Rauchfuss Children's City Multidisciplinary Clinical Centre of High Medical Technologies named after K.A. Rauchfuss.

In March 1844, the Holy Trinity Community was established in St. Petersburg, which became the first community of Sisters of Mercy in Rus-



Fig. 27. Inner garden of the Prince Peter of Oldenburg Children's Hospital [57]

Рис. 27. Внутренний сад Детской больницы принца Петра Ольденбургского [57]

sia. The daughters of Emperor Nicholas I — Grand Duchesses Maria and Alexandra, Princess T.V. Oldenburgskaya and several ladies from the highest St. Petersburg society¹ [25] took part in discussions on establishing a “nursing institution”. The community was aimed at “caring for the poor sick, consoling the grieving, bringing to the path of truth persons who have betrayed vice, education of homeless children and correction of children with bad inclinations” [35].

The buildings of the Holy Trinity Community, occupying the area between the 2nd and 3rd Rozhdestvenskiy Streets², were repeatedly rebuilt, which determined the eclectic appearance of the whole complex³.

¹ In 1844, after the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra Nikolaevna, the imperial couple took the community under their patronage in memory of their daughter. Nicholas I allocated funds for the construction of the church. It was consecrated on the eve of the fortieth day of the death of Grand Duchess Alexandra Nikolaevna in the name of the Holy Life-Giving Trinity. According to its name the community of sisters of mercy was given the name “Holy Trinity” in 1873.

² In 1923 Rozhdestvenskie Streets were renamed Sovetskie Streets.

³ The first buildings that belonged to the community since the mid 1940s were enlarged in 1861 by architect

The building of the women's hospital was built in Neo-Renaissance forms. The front facade with a side avant-corps facing the 2nd Sovetskaya Street is divided by symmetrical pilasters marked with rustication. The window openings of the first and basement floors with an arrow-like pediment are decorated with twin platbands. The second and third floors are also decorated with twin platbands⁴, however, they have more complex archivolt topped with capstones (Fig. 28). The restrained decoration reflects the strict beauty of the late eclecticism. The building of the men's hospital has a more severe appearance: the facades are highlighted with contrastingly colored scapulars, the powerful belt of the cornice consoles

G.H. Shtermanov (1815–1872); some buildings were rebuilt in 1872–1876 according to the project of E.S. Vorotilov (1836–1910). In 1882–1884 architect A.F. Krasovsky (1848–1918) built a men's hospital for 50 beds with 13 wards on the plot neighbouring the community, situated on Degtyarnaya Street. In 1889–1891, architect V.R. Kurzanov (1845–1913) rebuilt the living quarters and the women's hospital, projected according to the linear system, it had 7 wards with 36 beds. After this reconstruction, the buildings of the Holy Trinity community acquired the appearance preserved to this day [8].

⁴ Archivolt is the outer framing of an arched opening, which distinguishes the curve of the arch from the plane of the wall.



Fig. 28. Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy from 2nd Rozhdestvenskaya Street (now Sovetskaya) [57]

Рис. 28. Свято-Троицкая община сестер милосердия со стороны 2-й Рождественской улицы (ныне — Советской) [57]



Fig. 29. Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy from Degtyarny Lane [57]

Рис. 29. Свято-Троицкая община сестер милосердия со стороны Дегтярного переулка [57]

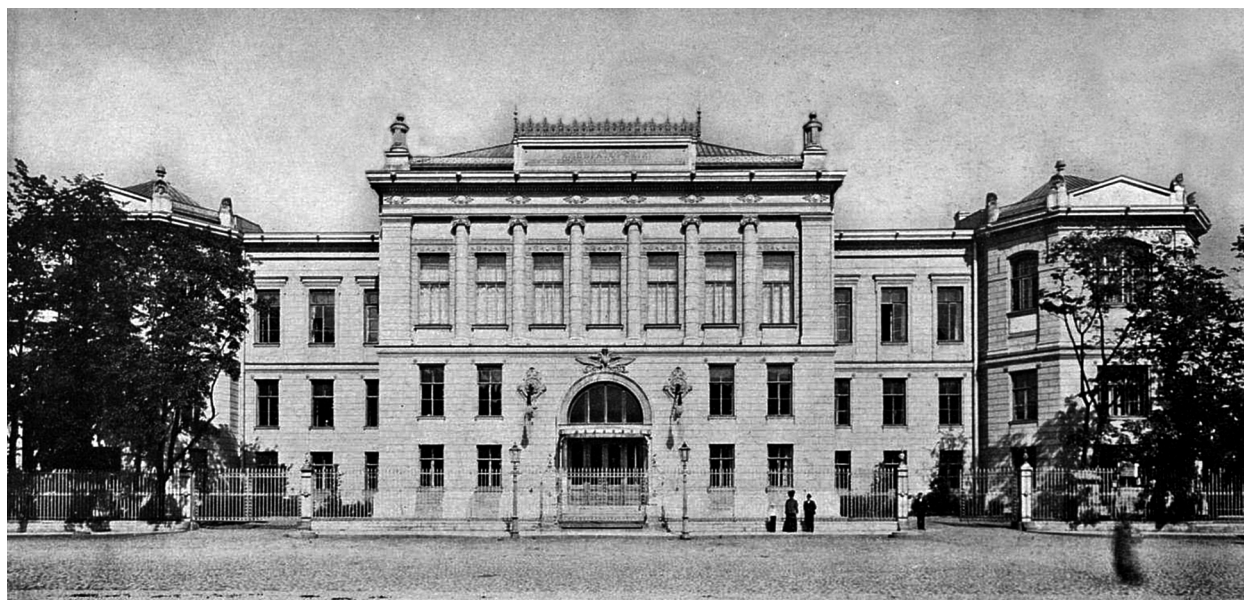


Fig. 30. Imperial Clinical Obstetric and Gynecological Institute. Main facade [23]

Рис. 30. Императорский клинический повивально-гинекологический институт. Главный фасад [23]

creates the impression of a fortress. In the central part of the facade, along Degtyarnaya Street, is the chapel bell tower with semi-columns at the corners of the pole, a hipped roof and a dome above it (Fig. 29). The bell tower designed in the Neo-Russian style is the architectural dominant of the entire hospital complex¹.

As an honorary guardian of the Holy Trinity Community since 1881, in 1886 Prince Alexander P. Oldenburgsky (1844–1932) established a Pasteur inoculation station at the community for the treatment of patients bitten by animals. In 1888 the Prince found the first scientific research institution in Russia, “which would aim to study and apply the innovative methods of prevention and treatment which had been recently discovered by science, and must be implemented only in specially adapted environment, like the Pasteur Institute in Paris and the Institute of Public Health in Berlin” [25]. A.P. Oldenburgsky bought two plots of land on Aptekarsky Island on his personal savings. There necessary buildings were erected and laboratories were set up. The new type of scientific institution attracted the attention of Emperor Alexander III. In 1890 the Imperial Institute was established on its basis.

¹ The community complex includes a women’s hospital building (with a church, outpatient clinic and living quarters), a men’s hospital building, a women’s school building and a chapel.

In 1917, the Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy became part of the Russian branch of the Red Cross.

When the Bolsheviks came to power, the community ceased to exist, but the medical institutions continued to function. In 1922 they received the name “Hospital named after the 5th Anniversary of the October Revolution”. In 1931 the first blood transfusion station of the city was opened there, the next year it was transformed into the Leningrad Blood Transfusion Institute. Currently, the building houses the Russian Research Institute of Haematology and Transfusiology of the Federal Medical and Biological Agency.

The Imperial Clinical Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Fig. 30) is an example of a building constructed in the eclectic style with predominantly classicistic tendencies. It traces its origins back to the Imperial Maternity Hospital founded in 1797 on the initiative of Empress Maria Fyodorovna (1759–1828). Initially, the Povival Institute was located in a building at 148 Fontanka Embankment. Despite numerous reconstructions, the building remained small [30].

In 1893 D.O. Ott (1855–1929) became the director of the Institute and initiated the construction of a new complex of buildings designed and supervised by architect L.N. Benois (1856–1928). Construction works started in July 1899 and were completed in 1901, the arrangement works were finished in 1904. The central

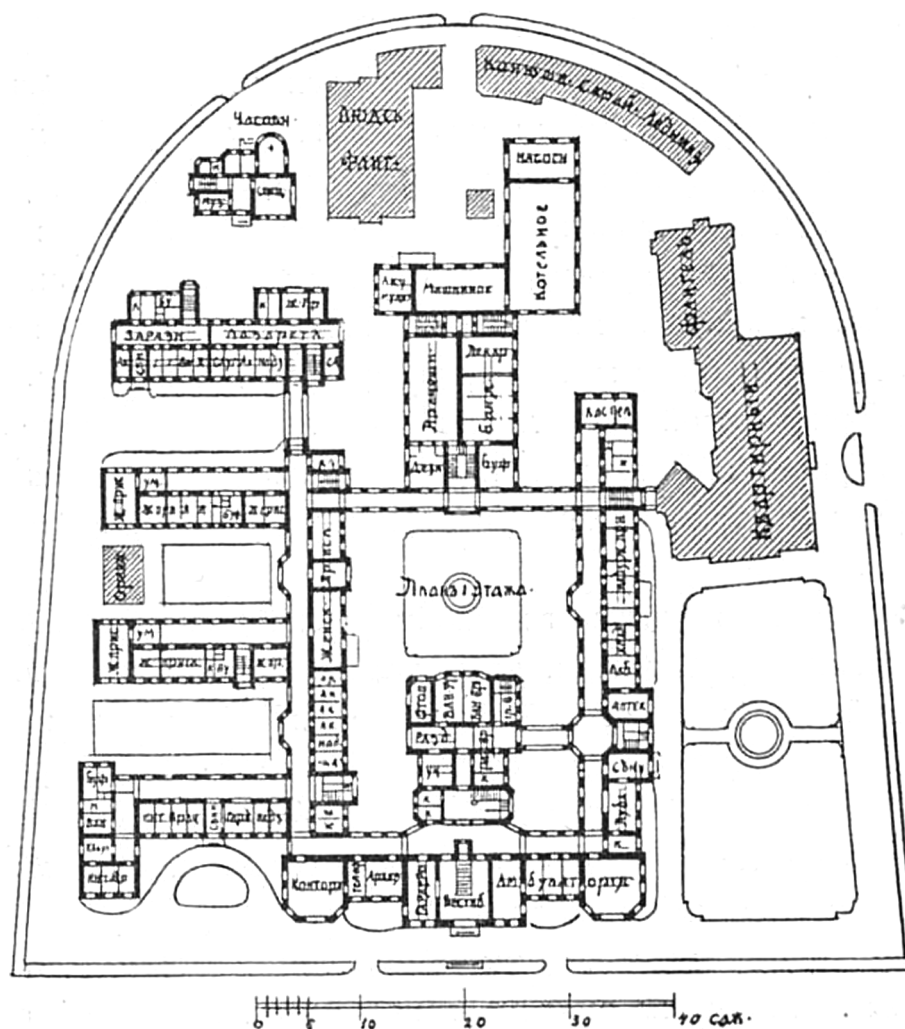


Fig. 31. Imperial Clinical Midwifery Institute. Ground floor plan [22]

Рис. 31. Императорский Клинический повивальный институт. План первого этажа [22]

building was intended for scientific and educational premises. Its facade is completely covered with rusticated plaster. Floor division is emphasized by different sizes and decorations of windows: on the ground floor — fan rustication, on the second floor — rectangular panels with rosettes, on the third floor — rectangular moldings, profiles with ‘ears’ or ornaments with palmette¹. The central avant-corps is decorated with Ionic semi-columns with Ionic belt², frieze with symmetrical pattern, cornice with dentils and mas-

carones³ in the form of lions’ heads, roof fence with meanders⁴, vases. Above the semi-circular window of the main entrance there used to be a double-headed eagle balancing the composition of two symmetrical lanterns. The design of the canopy over the entrance, the design of the lanterns and some elements in the interior of the building are influenced by the Art Nouveau style. The northern building, consisting of four pavilions, served as the obstetric department: rooms for women in labor, additional rooms. The eastern pavilion housed the infirmary for isolation of infectious and suspicious patients.

¹ Palmette is a decorative motif in the form of a multi-bladed palm leaf.

² Ionic — an ornamental motif characteristic of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite Orders with an equal placement of ellipsoids in the frames.

³ Mascarons — sculptural image of a lion’s face, human face, faun, hydra, etc. included in the architectural decoration.

⁴ Meander — elongated ornament: a continuous line with identical L-shaped breaks.

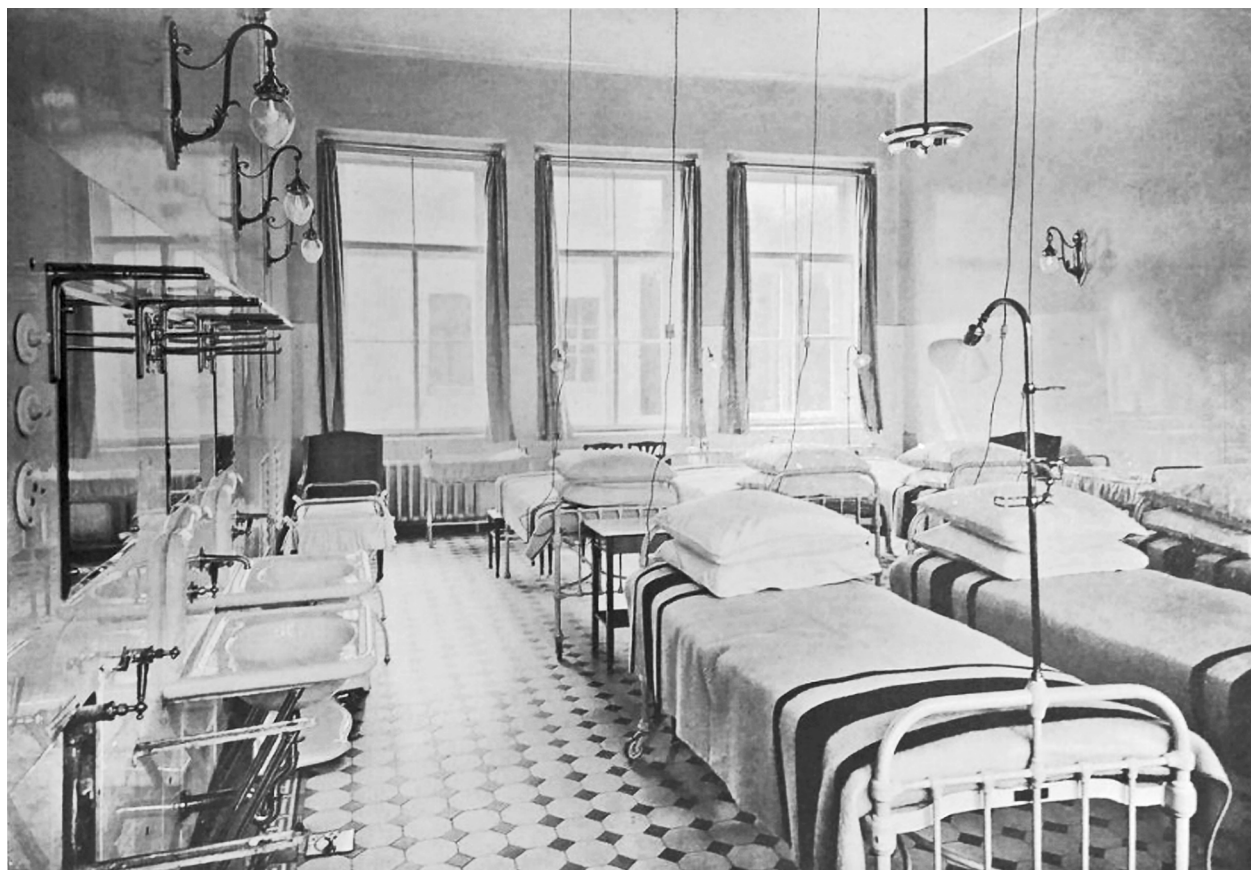


Fig. 32. Maternity room with six beds [21]

Рис. 32. Родильня на шесть кроватей [21]

The southern building included rooms for gynecological patients, doctors and nurses, bathrooms and toilets, and a flat wing adjoining the building. The eastern building was occupied by utility rooms. The Institute had its own electric power station, mechanical laundry, kitchen, bakery, its own water supply and sewerage system. The building for pathological anatomy was placed separately. The eastern part of the site also housed stables, rooms for animals used in experiments, storerooms, a building for the section room, with a chapel and a museum (Fig. 31).

The hospital wards were arranged for one or two beds, sometimes as general wards (Fig. 32). Each bed had a telephone, an electric bell button, a microphone to listen to the orgy in the assembly hall, an electric lamp at the feet, and a washbasin. There was a veranda for air treatment, facing the sunny side and protected from the northern winds. The operating and maternity rooms faced east; large windows and powerful lamps created good illumination. The latter were installed on long movable rods, without interfering with the doctor

and spectators. Portable amphitheater seats were installed in the operating theatres for the audience attending operations. Cabinets and sterilization devices were built into the walls, and ovens were installed for burning used dressing material.

The Institute has changed its name several times throughout its history¹. Currently it is the D.O. Ott Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductology.

Eclectic architecture, which passed through various stages in its development, seeking to respond to public demands, enriched Russian architecture with a number of major achievements:

¹ In 1918 — Palace of Maternity and Childhood, in 1931 — Central Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR, in 1940 — Central Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR, in 1948 — Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, in 1989 the Institute was named after D.O. Ott, in 1999 — Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology named after D.O. Ott, in 2014 — D.O. Ott Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Reproductology.

the creation of new types of residential and public buildings, the introduction of the latest construction techniques, the organization of comfortable conditions for human life and activity. Hospital planning and construction began to search for new, more rational compositional methods during this period. More attention was paid to the convenient connection of rooms, their ventilation and illumination, which, in turn, influenced the architecture of facades, contributing to a further departure from the canons of classicism. Many medical centers began to 'grow' and turned into entire hospital towns. A new trend of the time was the construction of hospital complexes with the participation of leading physicians. They promoted the use of hospital premises of new medical achievements of that time, which were associated with discoveries in the field of physiology, hygiene, microbiology, general and infectious pathology and others. Hospital buildings in St. Petersburg were built not only by the government, but also by private individuals and charitable donations. The changing social composition of customers, the possibility of free choice of architectural styles and their mixing contributed to the fact that the city became multi-faceted, characterized by unique charm and beauty.

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.

Funding source. This study was not supported by any external sources of funding.

ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ

Вклад авторов. Все авторы внесли существенный вклад в разработку концепции, проведение исследования и подготовку статьи, прочли и одобрили финальную версию перед публикацией.

Конфликт интересов. Авторы декларируют отсутствие явных и потенциальных конфликтов интересов, связанных с публикацией настоящей статьи.

Источник финансирования. Авторы заявляют об отсутствии внешнего финансирования при проведении исследования.

REFERENCES

1. Antonov V., Kobak A. Svyatyni Sankt-Peterburga. Khristianskaya istoriko-tserkovnaya entsiklopediya. [Shrines of St. Petersburg. Christian Historical and Church Encyclopedia]. Sankt-Peterburg: Liki Rossii Publ.; 2003. (in Russian).
2. Baranova M. G. «Goticheskiy stil'» v russkoy arkhitekture vtoroy poloviny XVIII — nachala XX vv.: na primere pamyatnikov Sankt-Peterburga i ego prigorodov. [“Gothic style” in Russian architecture of the second half of the 18th — early 20th centuries: on the example of monuments of St. Petersburg and its suburbs]. PhD thesis. Sankt-Peterburg; 2005. (in Russian).
3. Blokhina N.N. K istorii pervoy v Rossii Sankt-Peterburgskoy Svyato-Troitskoy Obshchiny sester miloserdia. [On the history of the first St. Petersburg Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy in Russia]. Traditsii i sovremennost'. 2011;11:65–76. (in Russian).
4. Burdialo A.V. Neobarokko v arkhitekture Peterburga. (Eklektika. Modern. Neoklassika). [Neo-Baroque in the architecture of St. Petersburg. (Eclecticism. Modern. Neoclassicism)]. Sankt-Peterburg: Iskustvo-SPb Publ.; 2002. (in Russian).
5. Busyreva E.P. Lev II'in. [Lev Ilyin]. Sankt-Peterburg: izdatel'skiy otdel GMI SPb; 2008. (in Russian).
6. Veksler A., Krashenninnikova T. Takaya udivitel'naya Ligovka. [Such an amazing Ligovka]. Moskva: Tsentrpoligraf Publ.; 2008. (in Russian).
7. Veniaminova G.N., Indenbom T.P. Istoriya bol'nitsy imeni K. A. Raukhfusa. [History of the Rauffuss Hospital]. Prostranstvo i Vremya. 2013;1(11):234–237. (in Russian).
8. Vol'kovich A.Yu. Svyato-Troitskaya obshchina sester miloserdia. [Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy]. Transfuziologiya. 2004;5(4):104–120. (in Russian).
9. Gippius O. Evangelicheskaya bol'nitsa. [Evangelical Hospital]. Zodchiy. 1872;11:183–184. (in Russian).
10. Golikov Yu.P., Grekova T.I. Sankt-Peterburgskaya gosudarstvennaya meditsinskaya akademiya im. I.I. Mechnikova. [St. Petersburg I.I. Mechnikov State Medical Academy]. In: Meditsinskiy Peterburg. Ocherki, adresovannye vracham i ikh patsientam. Sankt-Peterburg: Folio-press Publ.; 2001. Available at: <http://www.medline.ru/public/histm/medmono/100/14.phtml> (accessed: 21.12.2023). (in Russian).
11. Gorbatenko S.B. Peterhofskaya doroga. Istoriko-arkhitekturnyy putevoditel'. [Peterhof road. Historical and architectural guide]. Sankt-Peterburg: Evropeyskiy dom Publ.; 2001. (in Russian).

12. Grishko A.N. Sankt-Peterburgskomu NII ftiziol-pul'monologii — 90 let. [90 years of the St. Petersburg Research Institute of Phthisiopulmonology]. *Meditinskii al'yans* Publ. 2013;2:5–19. (in Russian).
13. Dvadsatipyatiletie deyatel'nosti obshchiny Sv. Georgiya. [Twenty-fifth anniversary of the activity of the St. George community]. *Vestnik Rossiyskogo obshchestva Krasnogo kresta*. 1895;50:394–396. (in Russian).
14. Dvadsatipyatiletie deyatel'nosti obshchiny Sv. Georgiya. [Twenty-fifth anniversary of the activity of the St. George community]. *Vestnik Rossiyskogo obshchestva Krasnogo kresta*. 1896;1:2–3. (in Russian).
15. Detskaya bol'nitsa printsa Petra Ol'denburgskago, v S.-Peterburge. [Prince Peter of Oldenburg Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg]. *Zodchiy*. 1873;7–8:37–40. (in Russian).
16. Dudarenko A.S., Mel'nichuk I.A. Bol'nitsa im. Petra Velikogo — landshaftnyy pamyatnik Sankt-Peterburga. [Peter the Great Hospital — a landscape monument of St. Petersburg]. In: *Sovremennye problemy i perspektivy ratsional'nogo lesopol'zovaniya v usloviyakh rynka*. Sbornik materialov Mezhdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii molodykh uchenykh. Sankt-Peterburg: Politekhn. un-ta Publ.; 2008:18–20. (in Russian).
17. Evangelicheskaya bol'nitsa. [Evangelical hospital]. *Zodchiy*. 1872;12:57. (in Russian).
18. Evangelicheskaya bol'nitsa v S.-Peterburge. [Evangelical hospital in St. Petersburg]. *Zodchiy*. 1872;11:51–52. (in Russian).
19. Il'in L.A. Moy tvorcheskii put'. [My creative path]. *Arkhitektura Leningrada*. 1938;2:58–65. (in Russian).
20. Il'in L.A., Kleyn A.I., Rozenberg A.V. Sovremennoe bol'nichnoe stroitel'stvo v svyazi s postroykoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy imeni Petra Velikogo. [Modern hospital construction in connection with the construction of the Peter the Great city hospital]. Sankt-Peterburg: Gosudarstvennaya Tipografiya; 1911. (in Russian).
21. Imperatorskiy klinicheskii povival'no-ginekologicheskii institut. [Imperial Clinical Obstetric and Gynecological Institute]. Sankt-Peterburg: Gos. tip.; 1910. (in Russian).
22. Imperatorskiy Klinicheskii povival'no-ginekologicheskii institut. [Imperial Clinical Obstetric and Gynecological Institute]. *Zodchiy*. 1906;48:481–482. (in Russian).
23. Imperatorskiy Klinicheskii Povival'no-Ginekologicheskii Institut. [Imperial Clinical Obstetric and Gynecological Institute]. *Zodchiy*. 1906;48:50. (in Russian).
24. Imperatorskoe S.-Peterburgskoe Obshchestvo Arkhitektorov po porucheniyu S.-Peterburgskoy Gorodskoy Upravy ob'yavlyayet konkurs na sostavlenie eskiznogo proekta bol'nitsy Imeni imperatora Petra Velikogo v S.-Peterburg dlya nezaraznykh bol'nykh, na gorodskom uchastke zemli, (general'nyy plan prilagaetsya v severnoy ego chasti. [The Imperial St. Petersburg Society of Architects, on behalf of the St. Petersburg City Government, announces a competition to draw up a draft design of a hospital named after Emperor Peter the Great in St. Petersburg for non-infectious patients, on a city plot of land (the master plan is attached) in its northern parts]. *Zodchiy*. 1906;20:206–212. (in Russian).
25. Istoricheskiy ocherk Svyato-Troitskoy obshchiny sester miloserdiya v Sankt-Peterburge za pyatidesyatiletie 1844–1894. [Historical essay of the Holy Trinity Community of Sisters of Mercy in St. Petersburg for the fiftieth anniversary of 1844–1894]. Sankt-Peterburg: Parovaya Skoropechatnya P.O. Yablonskogo; 1894. (in Russian).
26. Kostylev R.P., Perestoronina G.F. Peterburgskie arkhiturnye stili (XVIII — nachalo XX veka). [St. Petersburg architectural styles (XVIII — early XX centuries)]. Sankt-Peterburg: Paritet Publ.; 2003. (in Russian).
27. Kunkite M.I. Peterburg — «razsadnik» sestrinskogodela v Rossii. K 135-letiyu so dnya osnovaniya Obshchiny sester miloserdiya sv. Georgiya. Istoriya Peterburga. [St. Petersburg is a “hotbed” of nursing in Russia. On the 135th anniversary of the founding of the Community of Sisters of Mercy of St. George]. 2005;6(28):32–36. (in Russian).
28. Kupreev D.V. Osobennosti pravovogo statusa i yuridicheskoy prirody blagotvoritel'nykh vedomstv imperatritsy Marii Fedorovny. [Features of the legal status and legal nature of the charitable departments of Empress Maria Feodorovna]. *Obshchestvo i pravo*. 2006;2(12):188–190. (in Russian).
29. Mikirtichan G.L. Stanovlenie statsionarnoy pomoshchi detyam v Rossii. [Establishment of inpatient care for children in Russia]. In: *Aktual'nye voprosy istorii meditsiny i zdavookhraneniya*. Materialy mezhdunarodnogo simpoziuma. Moskva: Natsional'nyy NII obshchestvennogo zdorov'ya imeni N.A. Semashko; 2019:204–215. (in Russian).
30. Mikirtichan G.L., Lisenkova L.N., Makeeva V.I., Zhikorentseva P.A., Yuzhaninov V.N. Arkhitektura bol'nits Sankt-Peterburga: ot petrovskogo barokko k khay-teku. Chast' II. Klassitsizm. [Architecture of Saint Peterburg hospitals: from Petrovsky baroque to hi-tech. Part II. Classicism]. *Meditcina i organizatsiya zdavookhraneniya*. 2023;4:118–143. (in Russian).
31. Mikirtichan G.L., Likhtshangof A.Z., Lisenkova L.N., Makeeva V.I., Zhikorentseva P.A., Yuzhaninov V.N. Arkhitektura bol'nits Sankt-Peterburga: ot petrovskogo barokko k khay-teku. Chast' I. Petrovskoe barokko. [Architecture of Saint Peterburg hospitals: from Petrovsky baroque to hi-tech. Part I. Peter's baroque]. *Meditcina i organizatsiya zdavookhraneniya*. 2023;3:89–101. (in Russian).

32. Na 13-y linii V. O. snesli nedostroennyy novodel priyuta. [On the 13th line of V.I., the unfinished remodel of the shelter was demolished]. Kanoner. Available at: <https://kanoner.com/2021/05/24/167983/> (accessed: 21.12.2023). (in Russian).
33. Nikolaeva N.V. Gospodskiy dom M.I. Vorontsova na Petergofskoy doroge. [Master's house M.I. Vorontsov on the Peterhof road]. In.: Dvenadtsatye i trinadtsatye otkrytye slushaniya "Instituta Peterburga". Ezhegodnye konferentsii po problemam peterburgovedeniya 2005–2006 gg. Sankt-Peterburg: Institut Peterburga; 2006. Available at: https://institutSankt-Peterburg.ru/pdf/hearings/12-06_Nikolaeva.pdf?ysclid=lrqt2iswe6913926296 (accessed: 21.12.2023). (in Russian).
34. Novoe zdanie pri Obshchine Sv. Georgiya na Vyborgskoy Storone, v SPB. [New building at the Community of St. George on the Vyborg Side, in St. Petersburg]. Niva Publ. 1892;4:89–90. (in Russian).
35. Ob utverzhdenii ustava zavedeniya Obshchiny sester miloserdiya v Sankt-Peterburge. [On approval of the charter of the establishment of the Community of Sisters of Mercy in St. Petersburg]. Available at: <https://www.prilib.ru/item/879550> (accessed: 21.12.2023). (in Russian).
36. Obshchina sester Miloserdiya sv. Georgiya. [Community of Sisters of Mercy of St. Georgiy]. Niva Publ. 1884;17:389–390. (in Russian).
37. Opechatki v 11. 1872 g. [Typos in No. 11. 1872]. Zodchiy. 1973;1:20. (in Russian).
38. Otzyv komissii sudey po konkursu na sostavlenie eskiznago proekta bol'nitsy imeni Imperator Petra Velikago v S-Peterburge, ob'yavlenomu po porucheniyu SPB. Gorodskoy Upravy. [Review of the commission of judges for the competition for drawing up a preliminary design of the Emperor Peter the Great hospital in St. Petersburg, announced on behalf of the St. Petersburg City Council]. Zodchiy. 1906;44:439–442. (in Russian).
39. Otzyv komissii sudey po konkursu na sostavlenie eskiznago proekta bol'nitsy imeni Imperator Petra Velikago v S-Peterburgt, ob'yavlenomu po porucheniyu SPb. Gorodskoy Upravy (Okonchanie). [Review of the commission of judges for the competition for drawing up a preliminary design of the Emperor Peter the Great hospital in St. Petersburg, announced on behalf of the St. Petersburg City Council (Ending)]. Zodchiy. 1906;47:472–478. (in Russian).
40. Ocherk ustroystva i dvadtsatipyatiletney deyatel'nosti Detskoy bol'nitsy Printsya Petra Ol'denburgskogo. 1896 — 30 sentyabrya — 1894. [Essay on the structure and twenty-five years of activity of the Prince Peter of Oldenburg Children's Hospital. 1896 — September 30 — 1894]. Sankt-Peterburg; 1894. (in Russian).
41. P.L. Gorodskaya bol'nitsa imeni Petra Velikogo. [Peter the Great City Hospital]. Zodchiy. 1910;28:291–292. (in Russian).
42. Prebyvanie prezidenta Fora v Rossii. [President Faure's stay in Russia]. Niva. 1897;34:810–816. (in Russian).
43. Punin A.L. Arkhitektura Peterburga serediny XIX veka. [Architecture of St. Petersburg in the mid-19th century]. Leningrad: Lenizdat Publ.; 1990. (in Russian).
44. 50-letie Krestovozdvizhenskoy obshchiny sester miloserdiya. [50th anniversary of the Holy Cross community of sisters of mercy]. Niva Publ.. 1904;47:944. (in Russian).
45. Sankt-Peterburgskaya psikhiatricheskaya bol'nitsa sv. Nikolaya Chudotvortsya. K 140-letiyu. [St. Petersburg Psychiatric Hospital St. Nicholas the Wonderworker. To the 140th anniversary]. T. 1. Istoriya. Sankt-Peterburg: Kosta Publ.; 2012. (in Russian).
46. Sokolova V.A. Organizatsiya obshchin sester miloserdiya Rossiyskogo obshchestva Krasnogo kresta (1854–1918 gg.). [Organization of communities of sisters of mercy of the Russian Red Cross Society (1854–1918)]. Klio. 2013;4(76):40–50. (in Russian).
47. Strel'nikova E.B. Navershiya v arkhitekturnom metallodekore Peterburga kontsa XIX — nachala XX vv. [Finials in the architectural metal decor of St. Petersburg at the end of the 19th — beginning of the 20th centuries]. Obshchestvo. Sreda. Razvitie. 2010;3(16):140–145. Available at: https://www.terrahumana.ru/arhiv/10_03/10_03_28.pdf (accessed: 21.12.2023). (in Russian).
48. Stroitel'naya letopis'. [Construction chronicle]. Stroitel'. 1903;13–18:639. (in Russian).
49. Chepel' A. Lazaret v petrovskom stile. Istoriya bol'nichnogo kompleksa na Piskarevskom prospekte. [Infirmary in Peter's style. History of the hospital complex on Piskarevsky Prospekt]. Sankt-Peterburgskie vedomosti. Available at: <https://spbvedomosti.ru/news/nasledie/lazaret-v-petrovskom-stile-istoriya-bolnichnogo-kompleksa-na-piskarevskom-prospekte/> (accessed: 21.12.2023). (in Russian).
50. Chechott O.A. K proektu ustroystva v Novoznamenskoy dache kolonii dlya umalishennykh khronikov. [On the project of setting up a colony for the mentally insane at the Novoznamenskaya dacha]. Sankt-Peterburg: tip. Shredera; 1892. (in Russian).
51. Chechott O.A. K razvitiyu prizreniya dushevno-bol'nykh S.-Peterburgskim gorodskim obshchestvennym upravleniem: 1884–1912 gg. [Towards the development of charity for the mentally ill by the St. Petersburg city public administration: 1884–1912]. Sankt-Peterburg: Gorodskaya tipografiya; 1914. (in Russian).
52. Khronika. [Chronicle]. Zodchiy. 1902;20:237. (in Russian).
53. Khronika. [Chronicle]. Zodchiy. 1903;28:292. (in Russian).
54. Khronika. [Chronicle]. Nedelya stroitelya. 1897; 34:184–186. (in Russian).
55. Yusupov E.S. Slovar' terminov arkhitektury. [Dictionary of architectural terms]. Sankt-Peterburg: Fond "Leningr.

- Galereya"; 1994. Available at: <http://find-info.ru/doc/dictionary/architectural/index.htm> (accessed: 21.12.2023). (in Russian).
56. Yakutin Yu.V. Prints Petr Georgievich Ol'denburgskiy: "Blizhnego blago i gore bylo svyatyneyu mne...". [Prince Peter Georgievich of Oldenburg: "The good and sorrow of my neighbor was sacred to me..."]. Menedzhment i biznes-administririvanie. 2021;3:140–232. (in Russian).
57. Citywalls. Available at: <https://www.citywalls.ru> (accessed: 21.12.2023). (in Russian).

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. Антонов В., Кобак А. Святые Санкт-Петербурга. Христианская историко-церковная энциклопедия. СПб.: Лики России; 2003.
2. Баранова М.Г. «Готический стиль» в русской архитектуре второй половины XVIII — начала XX вв.: на примере памятников Санкт-Петербурга и его пригородов. Автореф. дис. ... канд. искусствоведения. СПб.; 2005.
3. Блохина Н.Н. К истории первой в России Санкт-Петербургской Свято-Троицкой Общины сестер милосердия. Традиции и современность. 2011;11:65–76.
4. Бурдяло А.В. Необарокко в архитектуре Петербурга. (Эклектика. Модерн. Неоклассика). СПб.: Искусство-СПБ; 2002.
5. Бусырева Е.П. Лев Ильин. СПб.: ГМИСПБ; 2008.
6. Векслер А., Крашенинникова Т. Такая удивительная Лиговка. М.: Центрполиграф; 2008.
7. Вениаминова Г.Н., Инденбом Т.П. История больницы имени К.А. Раухфуса. Пространство и Время. 2013;1(11):234–237.
8. Волькович А.Ю. Свято-Троицкая община сестер милосердия. Трансфузиология. 2004;5(4):104–120.
9. Гиппиус О. Евангелическая больница. Зодчий. 1872;11:183–184.
10. Голиков Ю.П., Грекова Т.И. Санкт-Петербургская государственная медицинская академия им. И.И. Мечникова. В кн.: Медицинский Петербург. Очерки, адресованные врачам и их пациентам. СПб.: Фолио-пресс; 2001. Доступен по: <http://www.medline.ru/public/histm/medmono/100/14.phtml> (дата обращения: 21.12.2023).
11. Горбатенко С.Б. Петергофская дорога. Историко-архитектурный путеводитель. СПб.: Европейский дом; 2001.
12. Гришко А.Н. Санкт-Петербургскому НИИ фтизиопульмонологии — 90 лет. Медицинский альянс. 2013;2:5–19.
13. Двадцатипятилетие деятельности общины Св. Георгия. Вестник Российского общества Красного креста. 1895;50:394–396.
14. Двадцатипятилетие деятельности общины Св. Георгия. Вестник Российского общества Красного креста. 1896;1:2–3.
15. Детская больница принца Петра Ольденбургского, в С.-Петербурге. Зодчий. 1873;7–8:37–40.
16. Дударенко А.С., Мельничук И.А. Больница им. Петра Великого — ландшафтный памятник Санкт-Петербурга. В кн.: Современные проблемы и перспективы рационального лесопользования в условиях рынка. Сборник материалов Международной научно-практической конференции молодых ученых. СПб.: Изд-во Политехн. ун-та; 2008:18–20.
17. Евангелическая больница. Зодчий. 1872;12:57.
18. Евангелическая больница в С.-Петербурге. Зодчий. 1872;11:51–52.
19. Ильин Л.А. Мой творческий путь. Архитектура Ленинграда. 1938;2:58–65.
20. Ильин Л.А., Клейн А.И., Розенберг А.В. Современное больничное строительство в связи с постройкой городской больницы имени Петра Великого. СПб.: Государственная Типография; 1911.
21. Императорский клинический повивально-гинекологический институт. СПб.: Гос. тип.; 1910.
22. Императорский Клинический Повивально-Гинекологический Институт. Зодчий. 1906;48:481–482.
23. Императорский Клинический Повивально-Гинекологический Институт. Зодчий. 1906;48:50.
24. Императорское С.-Петербургское Общество Архитекторов по поручению С.-Петербургской Городской Управы объявляет конкурс на составление эскизного проекта больницы Имени императора Петра Великого в С.-Петербурге для незаразных больных, на городском участке земли, (генеральный план прилагается) в северной его части. Зодчий. 1906;20:206–212.
25. Исторический очерк Свято-Троицкой общины сестер милосердия в Санкт-Петербурге за пятидесятилетие 1844–1894. СПб.: Паровая Скоропечатня П.О. Яблонского; 1894.
26. Костылев Р.П., Пересторонина Г.Ф. Петербургские архитектурные стили (XVIII — начало XX века). СПб.: Паритет; 2003.
27. Кунките М.И. Петербург — «разсадник» сестринского дела в России. К 135-летию со дня основания Общины сестер милосердия св. Георгия. История Петербурга. 2005;6(28):32–36.
28. Купреев Д.В. Особенности правового статуса и юридической природы благотворительных ведомств императрицы Марии Федоровны. Общество и право. 2006;2(12):188–190.
29. Микиртичан Г.Л. Становление стационарной помощи детям в России. В кн.: Актуальные вопросы истории медицины и здравоохранения. Материалы

- международного симпозиума. М.: Национальный НИИ общественного здоровья имени Н.А. Семашко; 2019:204–215.
30. Микиртичан Г.Л., Лисенкова Л.Н., Макеева В.И., Жикоренцева П.А., Южанинов В.Н. Архитектура больниц Санкт-Петербурга: от петровского барокко к хай-теку. Часть II. Классицизм. Медицина и организация здравоохранения. 2023;4:118–143.
 31. Микиртичан Г.Л., Лихтшангоф А.З., Лисенкова Л.Н., Макеева В.И., Жикоренцева П.А., Южанинов В.Н. Архитектура больниц Санкт-Петербурга: от петровского барокко к хай-теку. Часть I. Петровское барокко. Медицина и организация здравоохранения. 2023;3:89–101.
 32. На 13-й линии В. О. снесли недостроенный но-водел приюта. Канонер. Доступен по: <https://kanoner.com/2021/05/24/167983/> (дата обращения: 21.12.2023).
 33. Николаева Н.В. Господский дом М.И. Воронцова на Петергофской дороге. В кн.: Двенадцатые и тринадцатые открытые слушания «Института Петербурга». Ежегодные конференции по проблемам петербурговедения 2005–2006 гг. СПб.: Институт Петербурга; 2006. Доступен по: https://institutSankt-Peterburg.ru/pdf/hearings/12-06_Nikolaeva.pdf?ysclid=lrqt2iswe6913926296 (дата обращения: 21.12.2023).
 34. Новое здание при Общине Св. Георгия на Выборгской Стороне, в СПб. Нива. 1892;4:89–90.
 35. Об утверждении устава заведения Общины сестер милосердия в Санкт-Петербурге. Доступен по: <https://www.prilib.ru/item/879550> (дата обращения: 21.12.2023).
 36. Община сестер Милосердия св. Георгия. Нива. 1884;17:389–390.
 37. Опечатки в 11. 1872 г. Зодчий. 1873;1:20.
 38. Отзыв комиссии судей по конкурсу на составление эскизного проекта больницы имени Император Петра Великого в С-Петербурге, объявленному по поручению СПб. Городской Управы. Зодчий. 1906;44:439–442.
 39. Отзыв комиссии судей по конкурсу на составление эскизного проекта больницы имени Император Петра Великого в С-Петербурге, объявленному по поручению СПб. Городской Управы. (Окончание). Зодчий. 1906;47:472–478.
 40. Очерк устройства и двадцатипятилетней деятельности Детской больницы Принца Петра Ольденбургского. 1896 — 30 сентября — 1894. СПб.; 1894.
 41. П.Л. Городская больница имени Петра Великого. Зодчий. 1910;28:291–292.
 42. Пребывание президента Форэ в России. Нива. 1897;34:810–816.
 43. Пунин А.Л. Архитектура Петербурга середины XIX века. Л.: Лениздат; 1990.
 44. 50-летие Крестовоздвиженской общины сестер милосердия. Нива. 1904;47:944.
 45. Санкт-Петербургская психиатрическая больница св. Николая Чудотворца. К 140-летию. Т. 1. История. СПб.: Коста; 2012.
 46. Соколова В.А. Организация общин сестер милосердия Российского общества Красного креста (1854–1918 гг.). Клио. 2013;4(76):40–50.
 47. Стрельникова Е.Б. Навершия в архитектурном метал-лодекоре Петербурга конца XIX — начала XX вв. Обще-ство. Среда. Развитие. 2010;3(16):140–145. Доступен по: https://www.terrahumana.ru/arhiv/10_03/10_03_28.pdf (дата обращения: 21.12.2023).
 48. Строительная летопись. Строитель. 1903;13–18:639.
 49. Чепель А. Лазарет в петровском стиле. История больничного комплекса на Пискаревском проспекте. Санкт-Петербургские ведомости. Доступен по: <https://spbvedomosti.ru/news/nasledie/lazaret-v-petrovskom-stile-istoriya-bolnichnogo-kompleksa-na-piskarevskom-prospekte/> (дата обращения: 21.12.2023).
 50. Чечотт О.А. К проекту устройства в Новознаменской даче колонии для умалишенных хроников. СПб.: тип. Шредера; 1892.
 51. Чечотт О.А. К развитию призрения душевно-больных С.-Петербургским городским общественным управ-лением: 1884–1912 гг. СПб.: Городская типография; 1914.
 52. Хроника. Зодчий. 1902;20:237.
 53. Хроника. Зодчий. 1903;28:292.
 54. Хроника. Неделя строителя. 1897;34:184–186.
 55. Юсупов Э.С. Словарь терминов архитектуры. СПб.: Фонд «Ленингр. Галерея»; 1994. Доступен по: <http://find-info.ru/doc/dictionary/architectural/index.htm> (дата обращения: 21.12.2023).
 56. Якутин Ю.В. Принц Петр Георгиевич Ольденбургский: «Ближнего благо и горе было святынею мне...». Менеджмент и бизнес-администрирование. 2021;3:140–232.
 57. Citywalls. Доступен по: <https://www.citywalls.ru> (дата обращения: 21.12.2023).