

HISTORY OF MEDICINE

ИЗ ИСТОРИИ МЕДИЦИНЫ

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ARCHITECTURE OF SAINT PETERSBURG HOSPITALS: FROM PETROVSKY BAROQUE TO HI-TECH. PART IV. BRICK STYLE

© Galina L. Mikirtichan, Lyubov N. Lisenkova, Vladislava I. Makeeva,
Anastasia E. Nikitina, 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

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ABSTRACT. This work continues a research project dedicated to the hospital architecture of St. Petersburg from a historical perspective: from Peter the Great's baroque on to high-tech. The fourth article in the series deals with the period of the brick style in architecture, which is characterized by the use of the aesthetic qualities of durable and cheap brick instead of traditional plaster. Buildings with brick cladding were erected in a shorter time, were more durable in the Russian climate, were cheaper and were beneficial for regions where the delivery of natural stones was associated with large financial costs. Thanks to these qualities, the brick style has become widespread in the architecture of St. Petersburg. It has gained particular popularity in the construction of industrial buildings. The rapid growth of the city's enterprises entailed the need to organize medical care for factory workers and, as a result, gave impetus to the development of factory medicine. Examples of factory medical institutions belonging to the brick style are the hospital of the Obukhovsky plant, the infirmary of the Okhtinsky gunpowder plant, and the hospital at the Aleksandrovsky plant of the Nikolaev railway. The artistic and architectural-compositional features of the brick style are also examined on the example of the Volkovskaya merchant almshouse, the Exchange Merchants Hospital in memory of Alexander II, the Evgenievskaya Community of Sisters of Charity of the Red Cross, and the Alexander Women's Shelter. The construction of these buildings is associated with another characteristic trend of the era — the development of the charitable movement. Construction was carried out through the active attraction of funds from the enterprises themselves, class and religious organizations and private donations. Despite its rationality, the brick style developed in the general mainstream of the architecture of the eclectic period, using the distinctive features of historical styles. Characteristic features of this time are the gradual spread of a decentralized system of hospital construction, which was based on the desire to disperse patients and a clearer planning separation of hospital departments, which helped reduce nosocomial infections; the use of new ventilation systems, room lighting and other technical innovations.

KEYWORDS: Saint Petersburg, hospital architecture, brick style, Volkovskaya merchant almshouse, Hospital of the Exchange Merchants in memory of Alexander II, Evgeniyevskaya community of sisters of mercy, Obukhov Plant Hospital, Infirmary of the Okhtinsky Powder Plant, Alexandrovsky Women's Shelter

АРХИТЕКТУРА БОЛЬНИЦ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА: ОТ ПЕТРОВСКОГО БАРОККО К ХАЙ-ТЕКУ. ЧАСТЬ IV. КИРПИЧНЫЙ СТИЛЬ

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

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

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

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Данная работа продолжает исследовательский проект, посвященный больничной архитектуре Санкт-Петербурга в историческом ракурсе: от петровского барокко к хай-теку. Четвертая статья цикла рассматривает период кирпичного стиля в архитектуре, для которого характерно использование эстетических качеств прочного и дешевого кирпича взамен традиционной штукатурки. Строения с облицовкой кирпичом возводились в более короткие сроки, имели большую прочность в российском климате, стоили дешевле и представляли выгоду для регионов, где доставка естественных камней была связана с большими финансовыми затратами. Благодаря этим качествам кирпичный стиль получил широкое распространение в архитектуре Санкт-Петербурга. Особую популярность он приобрел в строительстве промышленных зданий. Стремительный рост предприятий города повлек за собой необходимость организации медицинской помощи рабочим фабрик и заводов и, как следствие, дал толчок для развития фабрично-заводской медицины. Примером заводских медицинских учреждений, относящихся к кирпичному стилю, являются больница Обуховского завода, лазарет Охтинского порохового завода, больница при Александровском заводе Николаевской железной дороги. Художественные и архитектурно-композиционные особенности кирпичного стиля также рассмотрены на примере Волковской купеческой богадельни, больницы Биржевого купечества в память Александра II, Евгениевской Общины сестер милосердия Красного Креста, Александровского женского приюта. Возведение этих зданий связано с другой характерной тенденцией эпохи — развитием благотворительного движения. Строительство шло за счет активного привлечения средств самих предприятий, сословных и религиозных организаций и частных пожертвований. Несмотря на свою рациональность, кирпичный стиль развивался в общем русле архитектуры периода эклектики, используя отличительные черты исторических стилей. Характерными особенностями этого времени являются постепенное распространение децентрализованной системы больничного строительства, в основе которой лежало стремление к рассеиванию пациентов и более четкое планировочное обособление отделений больницы, способствовавшие снижению внутрибольничного инфицирования, использование новых систем вентиляции, освещенности помещений и других технических новшеств.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Санкт-Петербург, больничная архитектура, кирпичный стиль, Волковская купеческая богадельня, Больница Биржевого купечества в память Александра II, Евгениевская Община сестер милосердия Красного Креста, Больница Обуховского завода, Лазарет Охтинского порохового завода, Александровский женский приют

Brick style is a rationalistic direction of architecture of the late XIX century, one of the directions of eclecticism¹. Its main feature is the complete

absence of exterior wall finishing (plaster, decorative tiles, moldings), the brickwork itself fulfilled a decorative function. This type of construction

¹ This article is a continuation of the series of articles on the architecture of hospitals in St. Petersburg published in pre-

vious volumes of the journal Medicine and Health Care Organization [1–3].

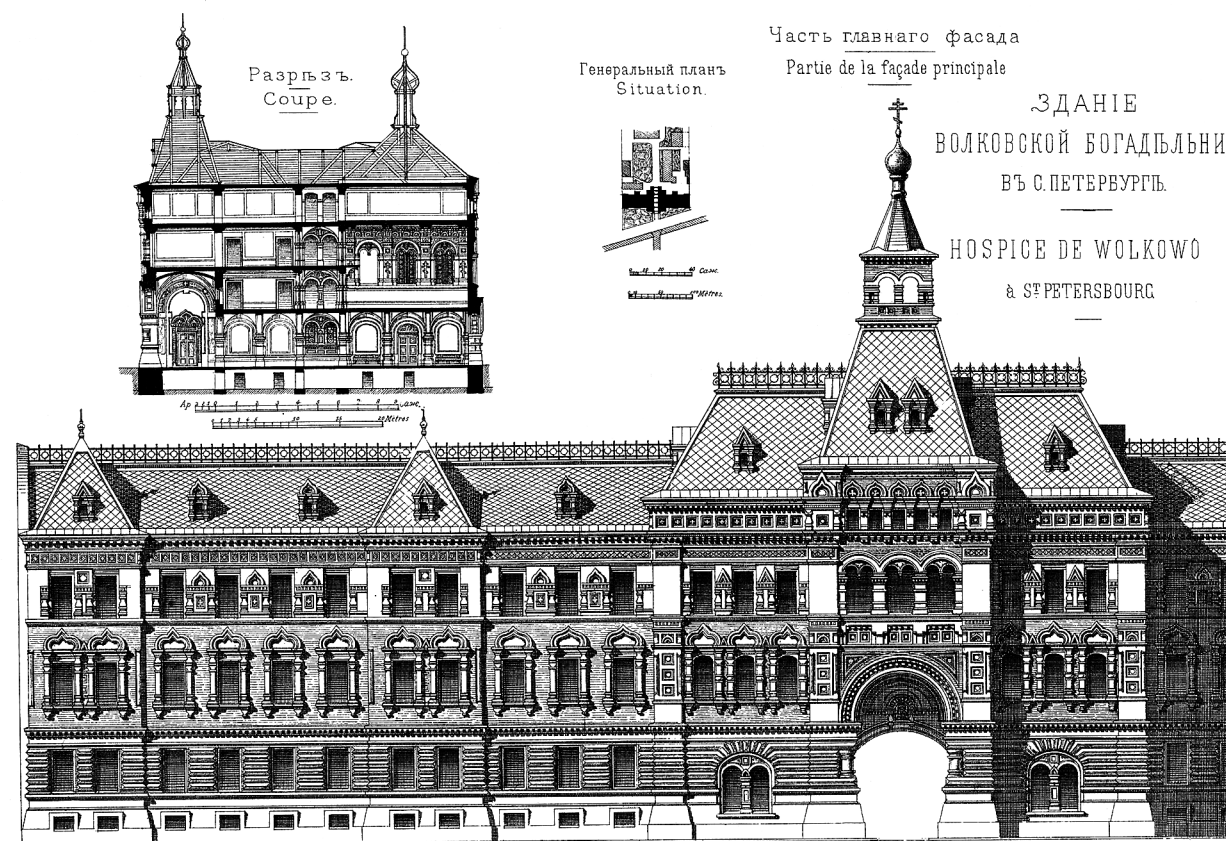


Fig. 1. Volkovskaya almshouse project [8]

Рис. 1. Проект Волковской богадельни [8]

could use both “classic red” clay bricks and multi-colored bricks covered with glaze. Buildings constructed with this technology were faster and cheaper to build, were stronger than plastered ones and retained their appearance much longer. One of the founders of brick style I.S. Kitner (1839–1929) noted: “There is no sensible reason not to use the advantages of the material from which the building is erected and hide it under a layer of plaster” [4]. The utilitarian nature of buildings ensured their mass popularity among service buildings such as factories, hospitals, military units [5, 6].

An example of the synthesis of brick and Neo-Russian styles is the Volkovskaya Merchant Almshouse (3 Volkovka River Embankment). In 1784 merchant F.F. Kvastsov built a wooden men’s almshouse for Old Believers-Fedoseevites on the embankment of the Volkovka (Chernaya) river near the Lutheran Volkovka cemetery. Following the assassination attempt against Alexander II on 2 April 1879, the Old Believers of St. Petersburg decided to establish a special ward for sixty beneficiaries and an orphanage for the same number of

children at the Volkovskaya almshouse in memory of the Emperor’s miraculous deliverance from death. The project of the architects F.I. Gaberzetel (1832–1909) and A.I. Tomishko (1851–1900) was a solemn, elegant building, reminiscent of a fairy-tale house: rich color scheme, bright kokoshniks, platbands, high roof with openwork lattice on the ridge, with turrets and hipped roofs (Fig. 1, 2). It was planned to cover the facade walls of the basement, the first and second floors with clean masonry using hewn and molded bricks on cement mortar. The upper floor and the main cornice were exposed to plaster. The hollows were intended to contain colored tiles, balusters under the kokoshniks and other decorations made of pottery [7].

The construction began in 1880 under the direction of F.I. Gaberzetel. But after Alexander II died on 1 March 1881, the solemnity and elegance of the building devoted to the salvation of the sovereign became inappropriate in the light of these tragic events [10]. There was not enough time to make the roof look as designed, the finishing of the building was delayed and was not carried out outside at all.

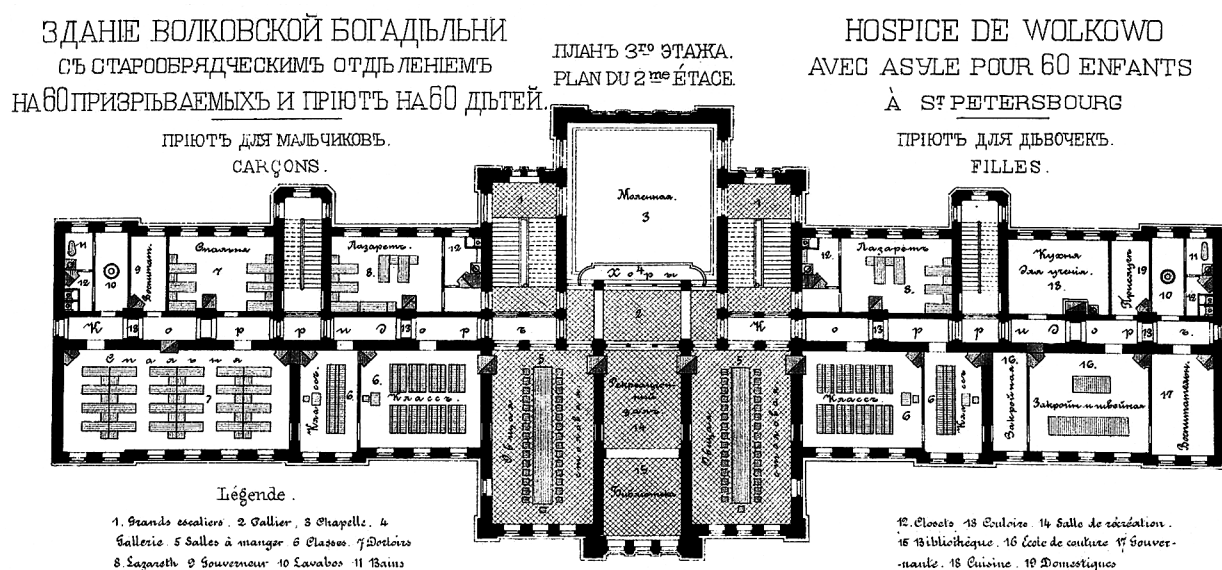


Fig. 2. The building of the Volkovskaya almshouse. 3rd floor plan [9]

Рис. 2. Здание Волковской богадельни. План третьего этажа [9]

Besides, after the Law “On the Rights of Schismatics” issued on 3 May 1883 came into force, the construction of the main building of the almshouse became illegal¹. Although the construction was not completed, it perfectly conveys the stylistics and motifs of Old Russian architecture. Floor division is emphasized by continuous cornices and various wall finishes. The ground floor is decorated with a high banded rustication², the second floor is distinguished by the design of windows with platbands in the form of kokoshniks on shaped columns, the third floor is marked by framing windows with fielded panels³ with dentils and screens in the partitions. The crowning cornice with dentils and a wide frieze of widths is made only over the side parts of the building (Fig. 3). There is a three-stage avant-corps with an arched passage in the central part of the facade (Fig. 5). The windows are of different design: rectangular on the ground floor, semi-circular with keel-shaped centerpiece and columns with interceptions — on the second floor, Florentine with weights — on the third floor (Fig. 4), semi-circular

three-part window framed by a profiled archivolt with teeth — above the gateway.

By 1888, the building had not been completed yet. Only one third of the rooms were finished and occupied by Old Believer women. Most of the windows were covered with boards [13]. The idea to arrange a children’s orphanage in the new building was not carried out either. According to the information for 1898 there were no children in the almshouse [14]. After the revolution the building housed children’s medical institutions. Since 1918 the former Volkovskaya almshouse served as a hospital for refugee children of the Petrograd Society in memory of N.I. Pirogov, which later became simply the N.I. Pirogov Hospital [15, 16]. In the 1960s, the building housed the United Children’s Hospital of Frunzensky District and Children’s Polyclinic No. 4, in the 1970s Children’s Hospital No. 21 was located there. Since 2009 the building has housed the City Skin and Venereological Clinic (Fig. 5).

Brick style became a unique symbol of industrial architecture and was actively used as the most rational direction in terms of climatic conditions, simplicity of construction and economical operation. Russian industrialization of the second half of the XIX century manifested by the creation of large industrial and factory production, and the formation of factory medicine. Factory medicine is a form of medical care for factory workers in medical institutions organized by the management of enterprises. Labor conditions at many production

¹ The law allowed the construction of prayer rooms in existing private residences, but prohibited the construction of new public buildings for prayer rooms or the construction of schismatic almshouses, hospitals, cemeteries and similar public institutions [11].

² Banded rustication — finishing the façade (usually the lower part) with deep horizontal incisions without vertical joints.

³ Fielded panels — a frame border together with an inner field, most often rectangular in shape



Fig. 3. Elements of the side part of the facade of the building of the Volkovskaya merchant almshouse [12]

Рис. 3. Элементы боковой части фасада здания Волковской купеческой богадельни [12]



Fig. 4. Decoration of the windows of the central risalit of the building of the Volkovskaya merchant almshouse [12]

Рис. 4. Оформление окон центрального ризалита здания Волковской купеческой богадельни [12]



Fig. 5. City dermatovenerological clinic. Modern look [17]

Рис. 5. Городской кожно-венерологический диспансер. Современный вид [17]

facilities were characterized as unfavorable and harmful, sanitary norms were not observed, and all this contributed to a high level of injuries, morbidity and mortality. The law of 1866 “On the arrangement of hospital premises at factories and plants

in Moscow province” was one of the first laws on factory medical care, which obliged the owners of enterprises with more than one thousand workers to arrange hospitals at the rate of one bed per 100 people [18]. Although the law initially applied

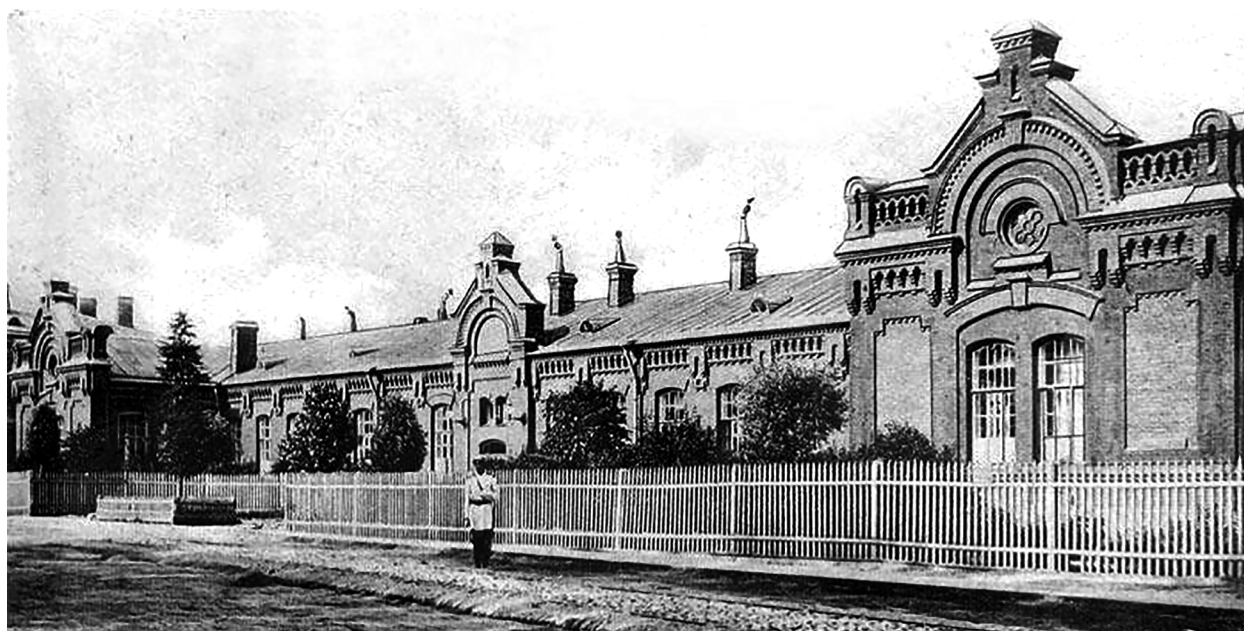


Fig. 6. Hospital of the Obukhov plant. 1903 [17]

Рис. 6. Больница Обуховского завода. 1903 г. [17]

to the Moscow province, from 1867 it came into force throughout the Russian Empire according to the decree of the State Council.

The Obukhov factory was one of the first large industrial enterprises in the capital to organize medical care for its employees. In 1865, an infirmary for workers was established there. By 1885, the number of infirmary beds had increased, two outpatient clinics were organized. Among the employees were six doctors, two paramedics, an orderly and a cleaner; the equipment of the rooms was improved. However, the influx of patients required the factory management to increase the bed fund. In 1897–1898 the funds donated by one of the founders of the plant P.M. Obukhov (1820–1869) were used to build the hospital of the Obukhov factory (124 Obukhovskaya Oborona Avenue) and a house for the hospital administration with an outpatient clinic (120 Obukhovskaya Oborona Avenue). The hospital was designed for 120 beds, there were wards of different capacity: 36 beds in a general ward and 6 beds in separate wards. It is noteworthy that there was a maternity hospital for seven beds. Treatment was available both for workers, and their parents, wives and children [19–21]. The buildings built by architect F.F. Lumberg (1867 — after 1917) fit harmoniously into the appearance of the surrounding industrial buildings: massive unplastered walls and brick decor, large



Fig. 7. Hospital of the Obukhov plant. Side projection pediment [17]

Рис. 7. Больница Обуховского завода. Фронтон бокового ризалита [17]

windows for good illumination of interior spaces. A symmetrical side avant-corps (Fig. 6) decorates the elongated one-floor building of the hospital. Their gable is crowned with a turret, in the tympanum¹ there is a perspective arch decorated with dentils, its masonry in the center imitates a castle stone. A small round window inside is decorated with a geometric flower, referring to the images

¹ Tympanum — the field of a pediment, gable or zakomara limited by an extended projection.



Fig. 8. House for the administration of the Obukhov plant hospital with an outpatient clinic [23]

Рис. 8. Дом для администрации больницы с амбулаторией [23]

of the Gothic rose window (Fig. 7). The cornice is decorated with dentils and a row of four-stage machicolations¹, the brickwork imitates a blind balustrade. The form of the windows interprets the Renaissance Florentine window²: it consists of several ray arches united by one. The masonry in the center of the lintel imitates a capstone. They are flanked by false windows with dentils. The false central avant-corps is highlighted by pilasters at the corners, framing the entrance of the building. The pediment repeats the form of the side avant-corps, however, there are figures instead of a window in the tympanum. These figures indicate the year of construction (1897). Above the entrance there are small windows with a beam lintel separated by a column (Fig. 8).

After the revolution, the building continued to serve as a medical facility of the factory. In 1922 it was renamed into the Petrograd State Ordnance Optical and Steel Works Factory “Bolshevik”. During the war years it housed a military field hospital of the 55th Army of the Leningrad Front, since 1973 — Hospital No. 24, since 2007 — the central office of the production-technological complex “Moderam” [22].

One building is especially interesting. It is the house for the hospital administration and an outpatient clinic which occupies two-floor, rec-

tangular building. The symmetrical facade with plastered details is faced with red brick, rustication decorates the ground floor and corner parts of the building. The crowning cornice is profiled, has dentils. The floors are divided by a draught belt with molded garlands and “running wave” ornament. The windows of the ground floor have rectangular shape, they are profiled with platbands with keystones, underneath there are fillets; the windows of the second floor have rectangular shape with profiled platbands with “ears”, the windows of oriels, situated on the edges of the building, are arched. Doorways are arched with a fan rusticated archivolt, decorative molded brackets of the side oriels frame the entrance. In 2014, the building was handed over to the Obukhov Factory History Museum (Fig. 8).

Another example of a medical institution built in brick style is the hospital at the Alexandrovsky Factory of the Nikolayevskaya Railway (13 Tsimbalina Str.), which began operating from the foundation of the enterprise in 1826. The hospital was designed for 40 beds and occupied the ground floor of the wooden building of the former barracks for workers. By the end of the XIX century, a new building had to be constructed due to expansion of the plant. The construction plan was drawn up by the Road Administration in 1898. The whole complex of buildings was erected according to the project of L.P. Shishko (1873–1942) and under the supervision of civil engineer N.N. Ignatyev (1865 — after 1920).

¹ Machicolation — hinged loopholes located in the upper part of fortress walls and towers.

² Florentine window — a double or triple window with arched terminations united by one large arch.

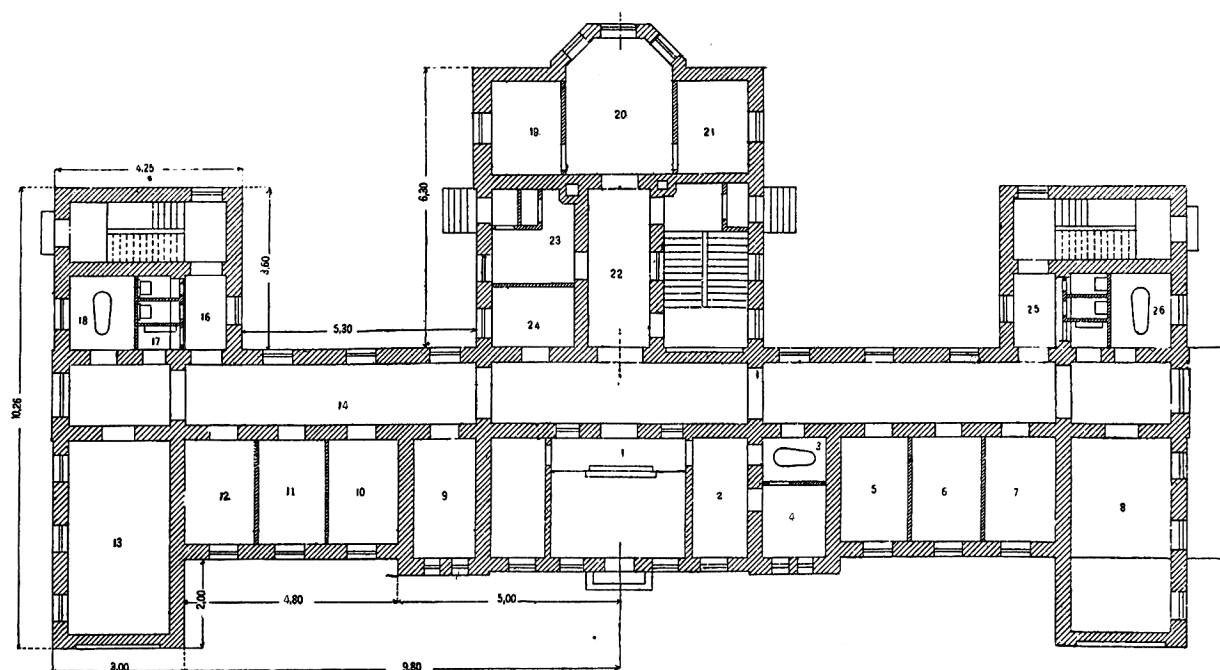


Fig. 9. Hospital at the Aleksandrovsky plant of the Nikolaev railway. 1st floor plan [24]

Рис. 9. Больница при Александровском заводе Николаевской железной дороги. План первого этажа [24]

The hospital building has two floors arranged in a W-shape. The brickwork of the facade creates relief forms: lesenes, protruding wedge-shaped lintels of wide windows with keystones, shaped niches, dentils and turrets.

The hospital was arranged according to the corridor type (Fig. 9). The ground floor housed a reception room, a paramedic, six wards for two people, a sterilization room, an operating room, and a room for instruments; the second floor housed a maternity ward, wards for two, three, and six people, and one ward for a difficult patient. The windows of the wards faced south. Each floor had its own cupboard, laundry, toilets and bathrooms. Two wooden barracks housed contagious patients. A pharmacy with a dispensary, a kitchen and a laundry with a disinfection chamber, a chapel connected with a funeral parlor and a sectional room were located in separate buildings. In addition to the employees of the plant and their families, the nearest doctor's stations were served here.

After the revolution, the clinic was renamed the Hospital at the Proletarsky and Oktyabrsky factories of the Oktyabrskaya railway (Fig. 10). In 1996, after the factories were closed, the building was transferred to the hospital of inter-

nal troops. Now the complex is under the jurisdiction of the 3rd military hospital of the National Guard troops of the Russian Federation. Reconstruction has been ongoing for several years [24, 25].

The brick style also includes the complex of buildings of the Okhta gunpowder plant. Medical service had appeared at the plant since 1816, but the infirmary received its own premises only in 1881 — it was designed for 25 beds. By the end of the XIX century the one-floor wooden building of the infirmary accommodated up to 6316 people (taking into account employees with their families). As the infirmary building was dilapidated, unusable and did not fulfil its purpose, the construction of a new stone building (10 Krasina Street) was started in spring 1910. The project envisaged construction of three buildings for 75 beds: the main one (42 beds) served for internal and surgical diseases, as well as women's and contagious departments. Each building had its own special medical staff. The construction of new buildings according to the project of architects V.Y. Simonov (1856–?) and A.A. Pashikhin (1870–?) had been completed by 1912, finishing works continued until 1914. The main building of the infirmary looks restrained.



Fig. 10. Exterior view of the Proletarsky Plant hospital. Photo: S.A. Magaziner, 1927

Рис. 10. Внешний вид больницы Пролетарского завода¹. Фото: С.А. Магазинер, 1927 г.



Fig. 11. Infirmary of the Okhtinsky gunpowder plant. Main building [17]

Рис. 11. Лазарет Охтинского порохового завода. Главное здание [17]

Gothic elements add a touch of “romanticism” to its austere appearance: crenellated gable ends, turrets on the corners of the building (Fig. 11).

¹ Central State Archive of Film, Photo and Sound Documents of St. Petersburg. Photodocuments. Op. 1GR-10. Ed. chr. 12028.

In 1912–1914 the infirmary mostly treated workers and foremen of the plant. Many patients were diagnosed with diseases caused by industrial factors such as burns, injuries, facial wounds, gas and acid poisoning, various fractures and diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems. Patients with surgical and complicated diseases

were sent to city hospitals, mainly to the Nikolayevsky Hospital, Obukhov and Petropavlovsk hospitals.

Currently, the historical buildings of the Okhta Gunpowder Factory have been transferred to the North-West District Research and Clinical Centre named after L.G. Sokolov [26]¹. Restoration works are being completed.

The period of barrack hospital construction is an important stage in the history of hospital care. They developed and shaped basic hygienic requirements for the hospital layout. Barracks were arranged at a distance from each other to ensure the most favorable conditions of aeration and insolation for hospital premises. Separation of patients according to the type of illness and placing them separately contributed to the reduction of hospital-acquired infections.

V.A. Shreter (1839–1901) was one of the main initiators and propagators of the brick style. He designed the Hospital of the Exchange Merchants in memory of Alexander II (Bolshoi Prospect of Vasilievsky Island, 77/17). The architect gained a new experience of building a medical institution. Initially, the hospital was intended for men, mainly those who were associated with the activities of the St. Petersburg port. The design program was developed with the assistance of doctors N.F. Zdekauer, I.V. Bertenson and N.I. Sokolov. The St. Petersburg City Alexander Barracks Hospital named after S.P. Botkin (3 Mirgorodskaya Str.) served as a model in many respects. On 25 July 1887 the hospital was laid, and on 6 December 1889 the hospital began to receive patients. The complex included a stone two-floored dwelling house of administration (Fig. 12), one-floor stone and partly wooden building of the reception center with an office, an outpatient clinic and a pharmacy, three wooden one-floor pavilions for fourteen beds each: for non-infectious patients, typhoid and patients with other infectious diseases (Fig. 13); a wooden one-floor pavilion with a central stone part

les négociants de la bourse de St. Pétersbourg
mémoire de L'EMPEREUR ALEXANDRE II.



Fig. 12. Hospital of the St. Petersburg Exchange Merchants in memory of Alexander II. Administration House [29]

Рис. 12. Больница Санкт-Петербургского Биржевого купечества в память Александра II. Дом администрации [29]



Fig. 13. Hospital of the St. Petersburg Exchange Merchants in memory of Alexander II. Wooden barrack [30]

Рис. 13. Больница Санкт-Петербургского Биржевого купечества в память Александра II. Деревянный барак [30]

for surgical and convalescent patients with an operating theatre (Fig. 14), a one-floor wooden building with a parsonage, a section, a stable and a barn; a laundry with a disinfection chamber, a stone chapel, a stone one-floor building with an engine room and a bathhouse, an icehouse. When the hospital was opened, it turned out that the most frequent patients were admitted to the surgical department. Therefore, the second pavilion was built on the donations of merchant G.P. Eliseev (1864–1949), it was a stone one-floor building with an operating theatre and a

¹ In July 1919 the infirmary was renamed into the Porokhovskaya Hospital. In 1927 it was named after L.B. Krasin, then in 1952 the hospital was named as the United Hospital after L.B. Krasin, finally, in 1970 it was assigned No. 13. Since 2003 the building has been reassigned to the Scientific and Treatment Centre for Veterans of Special Risk Units. Then, when it was merged with Polyclinic No. 2 of the Arsenal Machine-Building Plant, it became Medical Centre No. 144, which in turn was transferred to Clinical Hospital No. 122 named after L.G. Sokolov in 2015.

БАРАКЪ по генер. плану лит. Е. № 1-й и 2-й для выздоравливающих и больных хирургических. BARAQUE POUR LES CONVALESCENTS ET MALADES EN CHIRURGIE.

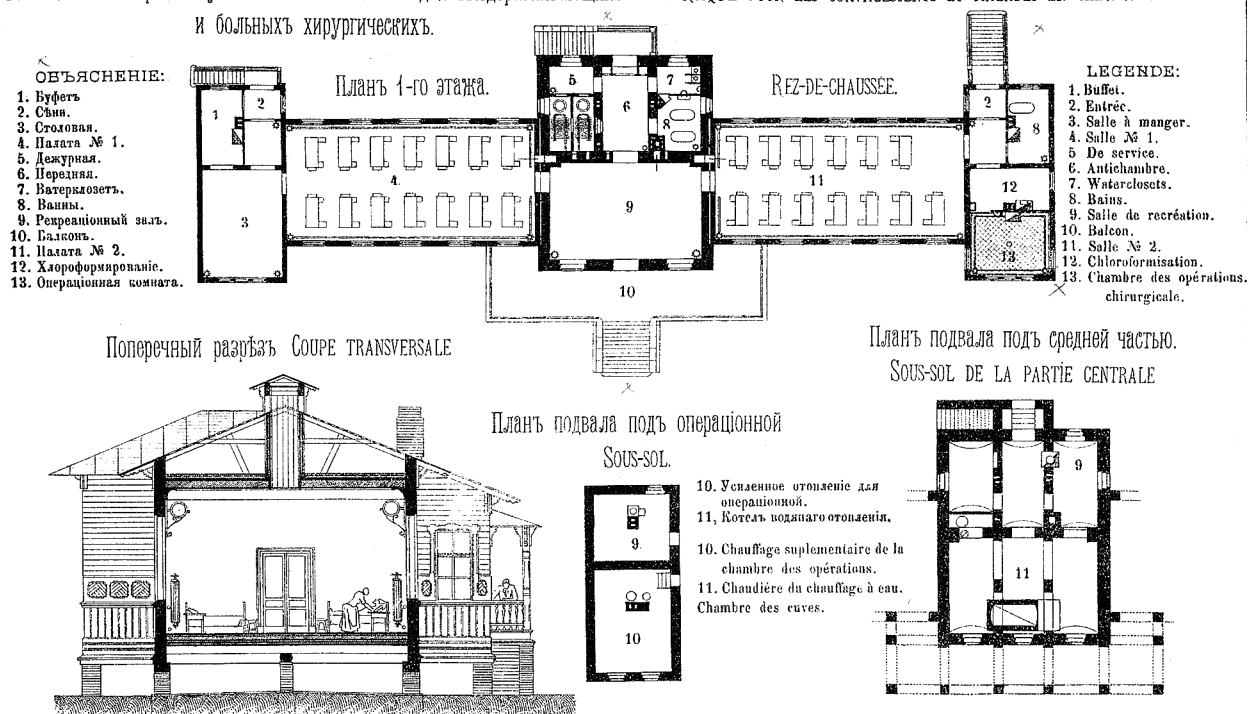


Fig. 14. Plan of barracks No. 1 and No. 2 for convalescent and surgical patients [31]

Рис. 14. План бараков № 1 и № 2 для выздоравливающих и хирургических больных [31]

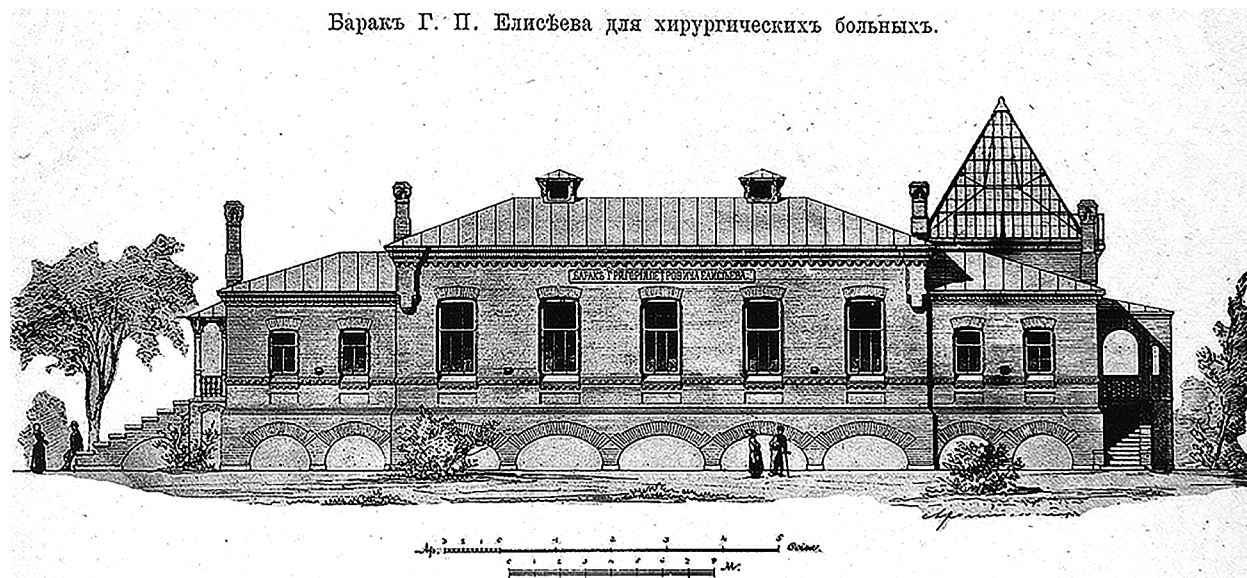


Fig. 15. G.P. Eliseev barak for surgical patients [32]

Рис. 15. Барак Г.П. Елисеева для хирургических больных [32]

ward for surgical patients, which was called “G.P. Eliseev’s barrack” (Fig. 15). The pavilions were made of wood because the material was cheap. Their peculiarity was installation on brick pillars. The underground remained open,

which allowed air to ventilate the wards from all sides, thus protecting them from harmful vapors rising from the soil. The hospital was the first to install electric lighting. All the pavilions were surrounded by specially planted greens [27,

28]. The buildings of the hospital were decorated modestly: beam lintels of windows, stepped consoles, rows of pavements or shaped bricks, small turrets on the roofs. The wooden barracks are decorated with carvings in the Russian style. Now the buildings of the former St. Petersburg Exchange Merchant's Hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II house the Children's City Infectious Diseases Hospital No. 3.

The brick style also includes the hospital of the Eugenia Community of Red Cross Sisters of Charity (3 Starorusskaya Str.), founded on the initiative of Princess Eugenia Maximilianovna Oldenburgskaya (1845–1925)¹. On 30 June 1896 a shelter dedicated to Emperor Alexander III for elderly sisters of mercy were laid. It was located at the corner of Starorusskaya and Novgorodskaya Streets, and housed the community of St. Eugenia with a hospital and training courses, as well as a hospital pavilion in memory of Emperor Alexander III. The hospital pavilion for 26 surgical patients was also laid in memory of St. Great Martyr Demetrius of Solunsk and St. Great Martyr Sophia [35]. Pavilion named after Emperor Alexander III and other buildings were erected on the donations of benefactors and the funds of the Committee of Trustees Community. In order to strengthen fundraising for the construction, in 1896 the Committee of Trustees began to publish open letters (Fig. 16–17) and artistic envelopes. They could be used to send business cards (for a long time these envelopes were called “instead of visits”) [36–38]².

¹ The Eugene Community of the Red Cross Sisters of Mercy was established under the St. Petersburg Committee for the Care of the Red Cross Sisters of Mercy in early April 1882. Some sisters of mercy were involved in the Russian-Turkish War of 1877–1878 and the Akhal-Teke expedition of 1880–1881, after the end of these dramatic events they found themselves without work and means of subsistence. In order to help them, a committee was established, and in late 1886 Princess E.M. Oldenburgskaya took over its patronage, and on 7 January 1893, in memory of the 25th anniversary of her marriage to Alexander Petrovich Oldenburgsky, the dormitory of the Committee's sisters was renamed the Community of St. Eugenia [33, 34].

² Envelopes for Easter and Christmas were issued in the first year, and from 1897 open letters began to be issued. At that time only postcards with city views were issued in Russia. I.M. Stepanov, who became the head of the Community's publishing house, proposed the idea of publishing artistic open letters. At first, postcards were issued only twice a year, the anniversary of A.S. Pushkin and the anniversary of St. Petersburg attracted new artists and launched the increase of editions. The circulation of the Community's



Fig. 16. Kiosk selling “Open Letters”. Saint Petersburg. Photo: K. Bulla, 1912 [17]

Рис. 16. Киоск по продаже «Открытых писем». Санкт-Петербург. Фото: К. Булла, 1912 г. [17]

On 14 January 1900, the outpatient clinic was consecrated and the barracks of the community were opened: a therapeutic barrack in the name of Emperor Alexander III and a surgical barrack in honor of Saints Demetrius of Solunsk and Martyr Sophia [40]. On 14 December 1900 the hospital pavilion named after Empress Alexandra Fyodorovna was opened, it included two departments: gynecological and women's therapeutic ones. The latest requirements of hygiene and medical science [41] were taken into account when arranging the premises, including improved ventilation systems, lighting, laboratory equipment with the possibility of using experimental-laboratory methods of research. A church in the name of Blessed Grand Duke Alexander Nevsky and Saint Martyr Eugenia for 400 people was built on the first floor. The

postcards, initially a few hundred copies, later increased to 10,000. Through its publishing activities, the Community gained nationwide fame. Famous artists engaged in the work created not only front sides of the cards, but also address sides, with the same care. Community signs were designed using one of the main symbols of medicine — the red cross — in various colour and graphic variations.



Fig. 17. An open letter to the community of St. Eugenia. Artist: E.M. Boehm [39]

Рис. 17. Открытое письмо в пользу общины Св. Евгении. Художник Е.М. Бём [39]

church was elegantly finished with gilding. The wells were painted with light colors, the space of the church was full of light and air [42]. The architect D.K. Prussak (1859 — after 1917) supervised the construction of the complex. The main building of the Community has two or three floors¹ and an angular shape. The facade decoration is based on the contrast of horizontals and verticals. The building is partitioned vertically with lesenes, the floor division is emphasized by a continuous cornice at the level of the second and third floors and by screens at the level of the fourth floor. The crowning cornice is decorated with small turrets with niches and an arcature belt. The corner three-stage avant-corps is decorated with pilasters and three large arched windows (Fig. 18).

In 1917, after the revolution, the community was liquidated. The hospital continued to function, in October 1918 it was named after Friedrich Adler, in April 1921 — after Y.M. Sverdlov. Since 1990 it was remained as City Hospital No. 46, and in 1993 it regained the original name “St. Eugenia Hospital”.

The building of the Alexandrovsky Women's Shelter² (Bolshoy pr. Vasilievsky Island, 49–51)

¹ In 1905–1908 the hospital buildings were substantially rebuilt and expanded under the supervision of civil engineer F.A. Sitnikov. The pavilion named after Alexander III was extended by two floors. On the first floor there were organized free therapeutic wards named after Princess E.M. Oldenburgskaya, on the third floor there were an operating room, laboratories, water treatment and electrification rooms. In 1912, the Bodo Egerstorf company built a concrete chapel for funeral services.

² The Empress Alexandra Feodorovna was pleased to allow naming the new hospital in her honor. Ten years later, in 1905, she accepted patronage over the orphanage. There



Fig. 18. The building of the Evgenievskaya Community of Sisters of Mercy of the Red Cross. Modern look [17]

Рис. 18. Здание Евгениевской Общины сестер милосердия Красного Креста. Современный вид [17]

was constructed in 1897–1899 according to the project of one of the brightest representatives of the brick style — architect K.K. Schmidt (1866–1945). The orphanage was built on private funds of benefactors — evangelist parishioners. Major industrialists L.L. Koenig, E.L. Nobel, G.G. van Gilze van der Pals, M.L. Otmar-Neischeller, K.G. Faberge made a great contribution. In order to raise funds for the construction of the women's hospital and maternity hospital, a committee was established in December 1893 on the initiative of Bishop Konrad Freifeld and Dr Karl Germanovich Wiedemann (1850–1918), the future chief physician and

may be different variants of the name: Alexandrovsky and Alexandrinsky.

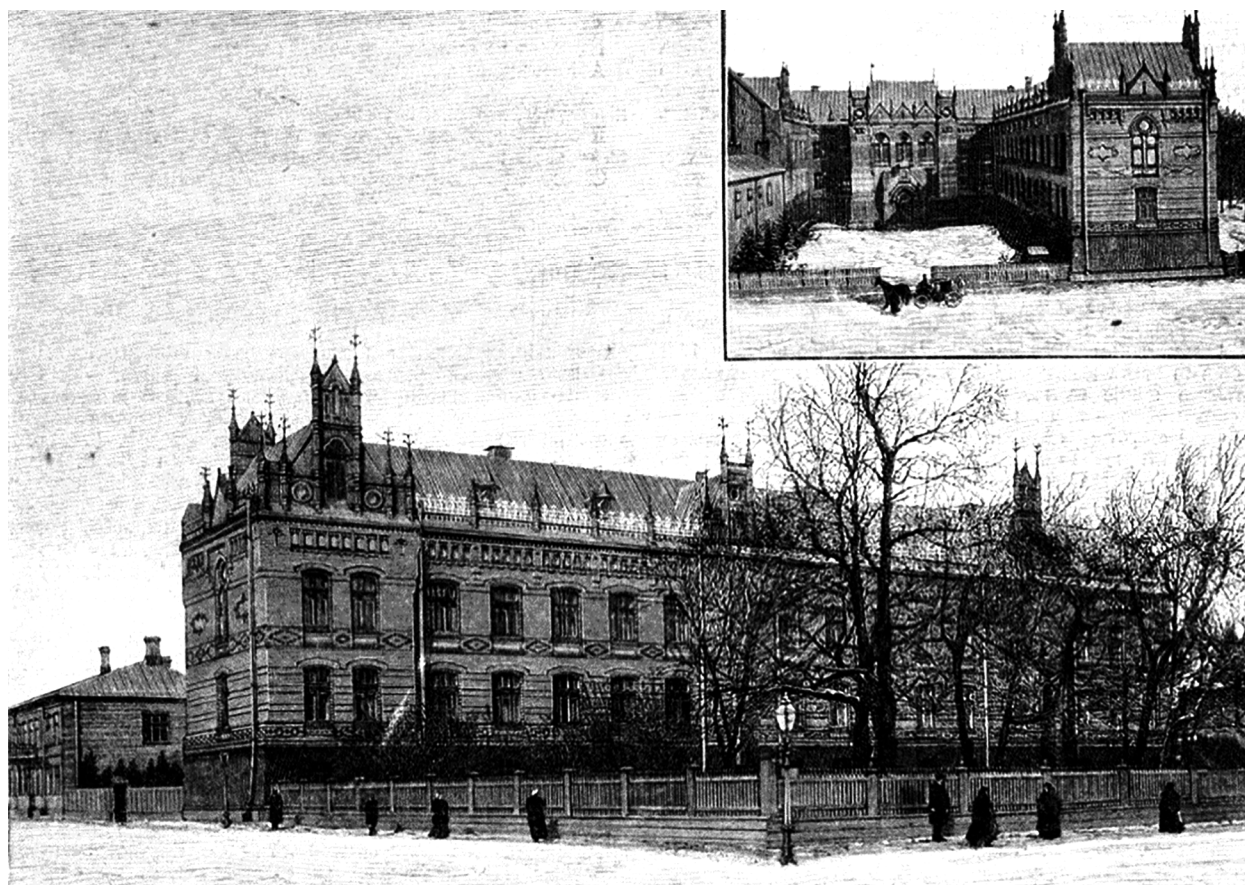


Fig. 19. View of the building of the Alexander Women's Shelter from Bolshoy Prospekt of Vasilievsky Island and from the 14th line of Vasilievsky Island. Main entrance. Based on a photograph by K. Bulla, engraver M.N. Rashevsky [44]

Рис. 19. Вид здания Александровского женского приюта с Большого проспекта Васильевского острова и с 14-й линии Васильевского острова. Главный вход. По фотографии К. Булла, гравер М.Н. Рашевский [44]

director of the hospital complex¹. The building was consecrated and ceremonially opened on 7 March 1899. A midwifery school was established in the orphanage in September 1899.

¹ In January 1895, permission was obtained from the city administration to build the planned hospital and organise a medical practice. On 8 November 1895 it was opened in the premises of the profitable house No. 34 on the 7th line of Vasilievsky Island. Later, the hospital's Board of Trustees purchased two adjacent houses on the Bolshoy Prospekt of Vasilievsky Island for building: in the beginning of 1895 from the heirs of merchant I.G. Luther — plot No. 49, and a year and a half later — from the Bauman-Gauderer family — plot No. 51/13 on the corner of the 14th line. The design was initially launched by the architect P.V. Alish (1842 — after 1917), then the order was fully transferred to K.K. Schmidt. The clients obliged the architect to consult with the main authorities of the rationalist direction — V.A. Schroeter and I.S. Kitner.

In 1897, thanks to generous donations, it became possible to expand the territory of the future hospital, having bought an adjacent plot on Bolshoi Prospekt — today it is house No. 51 [43].

The orphanage building has three floors and a “P” shape. One of the wings was shortened because of the house in front of the building on the 14th line of Vasilievsky Island (Fig. 19). Side wings were surrounded by an open courtyard where the main entrance was located (Fig. 20). The side wings had service entrances and staircases. A garden adjoined the building from the Bolshoi Avenue side. In 1927, after the reconstruction of the avenue, it became part of the general boulevard.

The building was executed in the Romanesque-Gothic style. The facade was finished with foreign light and dark facing bricks, and for the first time in St. Petersburg fluted bricks were used. The ground floor is marked with dark red bricks, the second and third floors with light yellow bricks with horizontal stripes, geometric patterned belts and red brick inserts (Fig. 21). The southern facade of the building, stretching along the large Vasilievsky Island



Fig. 20. Reception of women in labor at the main entrance of the Alexandrovsky Women's Shelter. Photo: K. Bulla. Early 1900s [45]

Рис. 20. Прием рожениц у главного подъезда Александровского приюта для женщин. Фото: К. Булла. Начало 1900-х гг. [45]

Avenue, is dissected by three narrow cross-beams with complex gables, which sharpen the silhouette of the building. Previously, there was a row of pinnacles¹ and an openwork parapet along the perimeter of the high roof (Fig. 19). The cornice is decorated with a row of dentils and an arcuate belt resembling machicolations. The courtyard facade features a wide avant-corps with a perspective portal on the basis of a lancet arch, ending with three triangular pinnacles¹ (Fig. 22). Outlines of niches and some windows refer to Gothic forms as they imitate lancet arches and trifolia². The interior decoration was rather modest but functional.

The floors of the lobby, corridors and operating theatre were lined with Mettlach tiles. Stained glass windows were installed on staircase landings, in windows above the stairs and in a conference room. Particular attention should be paid to the stained glass window on the landing of the front staircase, which is a rare example of a genre scene in stained glass art of this time (Fig. 23). The painting depicts a young smiling woman in a white

¹ Pinnacle — a decorative turret or pyramid, completing a cornice, platband, etc.

² Trifolium — a symmetrical figure bounded by three identical circles, the centres of which are located in the vertices of an equilateral triangle.



Fig. 21. Details of the design of the end facade of the Alexandrovsky Women's Shelter building. Photo: S. Zakharenkova

Рис. 21. Детали оформления торцевого фасада здания Александровского женского приюта. Фото С. Захаренкова



Fig. 22. Inner courtyard of the Alexandrovsky Women's Shelter [47]

Рис. 22. Внутренний двор здания Александровского женского приюта [47]

apron bathing an infant. The background ornament consists of alternating rosettes³ [47].

The lower floor housed utility rooms, reception, kitchen, and washrooms. The latest technical innovations were used: the air ventilation device made it possible to completely change the air in the

³ The stained glass windows in the conference room and staircase landing had similar ornamentation. A simple geometric grid of stained glass was also present in the narrower windows of the grand staircase, above the steps.



Fig. 23. Window of the main staircase made of colored glass with allegorical drawings

Рис. 23. Окно парадной лестницы из цветных стекол с аллегорическими рисунками¹

whole building twice within an hour, each room had a device for regulating the heating temperature, a washbasin with cold and hot water, and electric lighting throughout the building. A special hoist bed on wheels was arranged for the weak and seriously ill who had no strength to climb the stairs. The first floor was occupied by the gynecological and septic wards, an operating room and an auditorium for lecturing to the female students of the midwifery school. The third floor was reserved for the maternity ward. There was also a pharmacy, a laboratory for chemical and microscopic investigations, richly equipped with devices, a linen department, a small hall where conferences were held and newborns were baptized. All the rooms for the sick were placed with windows facing south for better sunlight. The orphanage was arranged for 80 beds. The wards were designed for different numbers of patients, the paid ones could be provided to the poor without charge if necessary ² [44, 48].

¹ Central State Archive of Film, Photo and Sound Documents of St. Petersburg. Photodocuments. Op. 1E-4. Ed. chr. 3591.

² The treatment was free of charge for poor women. Those who wished to occupy the whole room paid 65 rubles for

In 1918, the orphanage was renamed into the Wiedemann Maternity Hospital. Since 1973 it has been Maternity Hospital No. 1 of Vasileostrovsky District, and since 1999 the Pirogov Multidisciplinary Clinic has been opened in the building.

The Vyborg City Hospital (66 Bolshoy Sampsonievsky Ave., lit. B) is an interesting example of building conversion for health care needs. A two-floored rectangular building (Fig. 25) was constructed in 1899–1900 (Fig. 24). It was designed in the brick style by L.L. Peterson (1842–1902) for the Mechanical Spinning and Weaving School. The brickwork imitates rustication on the entire surface of the walls. The large windows are decorated with a relief wedge or semi-circular lintel with imitation capstone, the windows of the first floor have “ears”, the floor division is emphasized by a continuous cornice, the crowning cornice is decorated with a belt of three-stage dentils. The central rizalit is highlighted by decorations: wide dentils, shaped niche, screens, two shaped turrets (Fig. 26).

In 1906, the building was purchased by the city public administration due to overcrowding of the city children's hospital in honor of the Holy Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties. The newly-formed institution was named Vyborg Hospital and was originally intended to house typhoid patients. In 1906–1908, architect N.I. Postnikov (1880 — after 1931) rebuilt the main building and a one-floor wing, and repaired the dwelling house, laundry, janitor's office, and chimney located on the territory of the hospital. An icehouse, a wooden barn, a chapel, an incinerator, a steam heating system, electric lighting from the children's hospital and a sewerage system³ were also constructed. In 1908, the roofs were repaired, a stable was built in a wooden barn, and a rest room was arranged. The hospital was equipped within a month and a half. The grand opening took place on 26 November 1906. The press emphasized that

assistance during childbirth and a ten-day stay and 5 rubles per day for further time. They could keep a relative in the same room. Those who occupied only one bed in a separate room paid 40 rubles for the same time and 3 roubles per day for further stay, in common wards — 10 rubles and 1 ruble per day, if it was necessary to stay longer. It was emphasized that the attitude of the staff was the same for paid and free patients. The committee of the orphanage decided that the director and chief physician, three assistants and four midwives should always be at the orphanage in order to provide continuous medical care for the sick. The staff had their own quarters in the building.

³ CSHA SPb. F 513. Op. 101. D. 194. L. 35–39.



Fig. 26. Details of the facade of the Vyborg City Hospital building. Photo: V.I. Makeeva

Рис. 26. Детали фасада здания Городской Выборгской больницы. Фото: В.И. Макеева

bathhouse, a canteen, infectious barracks, a surgical department. In 1879 a garden was arranged on the territory, and in 1910 a stone building was built — the only surviving one from the whole complex [53, 54]. The building had three floors, L-shape and a minimum of decoration — only cornices, emphasizing the floor division, were decorated with dentils (Fig. 27). In the middle of the XX century the building was plastered with rustication and lost its appearance.

The All Saints Land Hospital was designed for 50 beds. Residents of St. Petersburg province, except for venereal and mental patients, were admitted to the hospital for treatment at full maintenance. Persons who did not pay the zemstvo fee were charged 9 rubles a month. A free outpatient clinic was organized, it provided medicines to the indigent [55]. In 1919 Putilov factory hospital was transferred to this building. In 1922 the hospital was named after V. Volodarsky, and in 1953 it was transferred to the restored building of the Kirov district preventorium. The main building housed a children's polyclinic. As a result of capital repairs in 2010, it moved to the building at 4/12 Gladkova Street. At the moment the reconstruction has not been completed.

The use of brick style in the architecture of St. Petersburg hospitals, together with other eclecticism trends, reflected the trend towards



Fig. 27. Hospital named after Volodarsky, 1920s. [17]

Рис. 27. Больница им. Володарского, 1920-е гг. [17]

rational architecture [3]. Brick-faced buildings were erected faster, cheaper and had greater durability. This made it possible to solve the problems of shortage of hospital facilities in a growing city with a rapidly growing population in a short time. Characteristic features of this period are active participation of doctors in the design of hospital complexes, which promoted the use of the latest achievements of medical science; the spread of a decentralized system of hospital construction, involving a clearer planning separation of hospital wards in the form of barracks and pavilions, which helped to minimize the spread of infections; the arrangement of ventilation systems; and the development of a new system of hospital buildings.

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.

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

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