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Architecture of Saint Petersburg hospitals: from petrovsky baroque to hi-tech. Part VI. Neoclassicism

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ABSTRACT. The article continues a research project on the hospital architecture of St. Petersburg from a historical perspective: from Baroque to high-tech. The sixth part of the cycle is devoted to neoclassicism. At the turn of the XIX — XX century, architects who were disappointed in the excessive decorativeness and complexity of modernity turned to the unique beauty of the old classical Saint Petersburg. The new direction was characterized by a return to symmetry and strict proportions, columns, porticos, pediments. Without separating themselves from European architecture, domestic masters relied, first of all, on the traditions of Russian architecture of the second half of the XVIII — first third of the XIX century. And that is why neoclassicism is rightfully called the Saint Petersburg Neo-Renaissance. The architectural, compositional and artistic features of hospitals built in the neoclassical style are studied: the Hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II of the Saint Petersburg Charitable Society of Followers of Homeopathy, the Obstetric and Gynecological Clinic of Baronet Willie of the Imperial Military Medical Academy, the southern building of the A.J. Frey — A.E. Bari hospital, the Imperial Nikolaevskaya Children's Hospital. The architectural planning solutions of the hospital buildings and their engineering equipment met the most modern principles and techniques of designing and constructing medical institutions at that time from the standpoint of hygiene and prevention of hospital infections, creating favorable conditions for both patients, ensuring their comfortable stay, and the work of medical personnel. Neoclassicism, majestic and restrainedly noble, perfectly corresponded to the imperial status of Saint Petersburg, the hospitals built in this style harmoniously fit into the architectural landscape of the city on the Neva.

KEYWORDS: Saint Petersburg, hospital architecture, Neoclassicism, the Hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II of the Saint Petersburg Charitable Society of Followers of Homeopathy, the Obstetric and Gynecological Clinic of Baronet Willie of the Imperial Military Medical Academy, the A.J. Frey — A.E. Bari hospital, the Imperial Nikolaevskaya Children's Hospital

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Архитектура больниц Санкт-Петербурга: от петровского барокко к хай-теку. Часть VI. Неоклассицизм

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Статья продолжает исследовательский проект о больничной архитектуре Санкт-Петербурга в историческом ракурсе: от барокко к хай-теку. Шестая часть цикла посвящена неоклассицизму. На рубеже XIX–XX вв. архитекторы, разочаровавшиеся в избыточной декоративности и сложности модерна, обратились к неповторимой красоте старого классического Петербурга. Новое направление характеризовалось возвращением к симметрии и строгим пропорциям, колоннам, портикам, фронтонам. Не отделяя себя от европейской архитектуры, отечественные мастера опирались, прежде всего, на традиции русской архитектуры второй половины XVIII — первой трети XIX в. И поэтому неоклассицизм по праву называют петербургским неоренессансом. Изучены архитектурно-композиционные и художественные особенности больниц, построенных в стиле неоклассицизма: Больница в память императора Александра II Санкт-Петербургского благотворительного Общества последователей гомеопатии, Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие Императорской военно-медицинской академии, южный корпус лечебницы А.Я. Фрея — А.Э. Бари, Императорская Николаевская детская больница. Архитектурно-планировочные решения больничных зданий, их инженерное оборудование отвечали самым современным на тот период принципам и приемам проектирования и строительства лечебных учреждений с позиций гигиены и профилактики внутрибольничных инфекций, создавали благоприятные условия как для больных, обеспечивая им комфортное пребывание, так и для работы медицинского персонала. Неоклассицизм, величественный и сдержанно благородный, как нельзя лучше соответствовал имперскому статусу Санкт-Петербурга. Построенные в этом стиле больницы гармонично вписались в архитектурный ландшафт города на Неве.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Санкт-Петербург, больничная архитектура, неоклассицизм, Больница в память императора Александра II Санкт-Петербургского благотворительного Общества последователей гомеопатии, Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие Императорской военно-медицинской академии, лечебница А.Я. Фрея — А.Э. Бари, Императорская Николаевская детская больница

At the end of the XIX–XX centuries, architects, disappointed by excessive decorativeness and complexity of Art Nouveau, appealed to the unique beauty of old classical St. Petersburg¹. Artist and publicist Alexander Nikolaevich Benois (1870–1960) published a series of articles in the magazines “World of Art” and “Artistic Treasures of Russia” devoted to the “golden age” of architecture of the northern capital. He introduced the term “Russian neoclassicism” [6–9]. The new trend in architecture was characterized by a return to symmetry and strict proportions, columns, porticoes and pediment.

Domestic masters did not disassociate themselves from the European school of architecture. They began to rely, first of all, on traditions of Russian architecture of the second half of the XVIII — first third of the XIX centuries. Therefore, neoclassicism is rightly called St. Petersburg neo-Renaissance.

The Hospital in Memory of Emperor Alexander II of the St. Petersburg Charitable Society of Followers of Homeopathy² on Lyceyskaya Street (now Rentgen Street), building 8 (Fig. 1) is regarded as one of the best examples of neoclassical architecture in the northern capital.

The two-story W-shaped building with two side mansards³, built in 1896–1898 according to the project of architect P.Y. Suzor (1844–1919), demonstrates restrained elegance. The main facade is marked by a central front entrance avant-corps⁴ crowned with a dome and two side avant-corpses. The central window aperture, with semi-circular termination and false balustrade⁵ in the window sill, is framed by a

portico⁶ in the form of paired pilasters⁷ of the Tuscan order⁸ topped with a triangular pediment⁹ (Fig. 2). Side window openings, located at the level of the first floor of the central avant-corps, are with semi-circular endings, in profiled platbands¹⁰, with fielded panels¹¹ in window sills. Other window openings on the front facade are rectangular, without framing. Shallow niches are crowned by a pilaster-side¹² profiled cornice with dentils¹³. The dome, completing the central avant-corps, is located on a square base. It is topped with a small onion dome on a high drum. The side avant-corpses on the outer axes of the facade are crowned with low attics¹⁴. The main doorway on the central axis of the central avant-corps is flanked¹⁵ by fielded panel which are topped with arched sandrics¹⁶ with dentils. A canopy above the front entrance decorated with floral ornament. It has of form of a shallow arch, and is made of forged black metal on brackets [12]. A temple was located in the middle of the upper floor of the building, which received its name in honor of the Heavenly Patron Saint of Emperor Alexander II (1818–1881),

¹ This article is a continuation of a series of articles on the architecture of hospitals in St. Petersburg, published in previous issues of the journal “Medicine and Health Care Organization” [1–5].

² The St. Petersburg Charitable Society of Homeopathy Followers was organized in 1878 by homeopathic doctor P.V. Soloviev. The purpose of the society was to establish and maintain homeopathic hospitals with permanent beds and clinics for incoming patients at its own expense, “in order to provide medical assistance to people of all ranks, for a moderate fee, and the poor, if possible, free of charge” [10].

³ Mansard — an exploitable attic space built on the top floor of a house with a sloping roof.

⁴ Avant-corps — a part of the building that protrudes beyond the main line of a facade to its full height.

⁵ Balustrade — a fence consisting of shaped posts (balusters) and a horizontal beam (railing) resting on them.

⁶ Portico — a protruding part of a building, a covered gallery formed by a colonnade or arcade, with its own overlap.

⁷ Pilaster — a flat vertical ledge of rectangular cross-section located on a wall surface, resembles the shape of a column and performs a decorative function.

⁸ Tuscan order — an architectural order that emerged in ancient Rome at the turn of the I century BC and I century AD. It is a simplified version of the Doric order, which differs from it by a smooth frieze, the presence of a base and a column without canelures.

⁹ Pediment — triangular termination of the facade of the building, portico, colonnade, which is limited by two roof slopes on the sides and cornice at the base.

¹⁰ Profiled platband — decorative framing of window or door aperture in the form of superimposed shaped profiled slats.

¹¹ Fielded panel — frame framing together with the inner field, most often rectangular in shape.

¹² Pilaster side — a large projection of a facade plane, entablature, cornice, etc., used mainly to delimit or enrich the facade of a building.

¹³ Dentils — a series of small rectangular protrusions arranged as an ornament on the cornice of a building.

¹⁴ Attic — a decorative wall erected above the crowning cornice of a building.

¹⁵ To flank — to decorate sides of a composition, to surround a central part, for example, the main avant-corps with side avant-corpses, cases, wings, columns, porticoes.

¹⁶ Sandric — architectural detail in the form of a small cornice or cornice with a pediment over a window, doorway or niche. A beam sandric has a semicircular shape.



Fig. 1. Hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II of the Saint Petersburg Charitable Society of Followers of Homeopathy [11]

Рис. 1. Больница в память императора Александра II Санкт-Петербургского благотворительного Общества последователей гомеопатии [11]



Fig. 2. Hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II of the Saint Petersburg Charitable Society of Homeopathy Followers. Central risalit [11]

Рис. 2. Больница в память императора Александра II Санкт-Петербургского благотворительного Общества последователей гомеопатии. Центральный ризалит [11]



Fig. 3. Church in the name of the holy faithful Grand Duke Alexander Nevsky at the homeopathic hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II [11]

Рис. 3. Храм во имя Святого благоверного великого князя Александра Невского при гомеопатической больнице в память Императора Александра II [11]

Blessed Prince Alexander Nevsky (Fig. 3). A single stage iconostasis is made of marble, it was donated by the sculptor G.I. Botta (1836–1898), icons were created by the painter V.S. Kryukov (1838–1915). On October 24, 1899¹, a year and a half after the hospital opened, Father John of Kronstadt consecrated the church².

Before the Revolution, a bust of Emperor Alexander II, which was molded at the San Galli factory, was located in front of the hospital (Fig. 4).

The hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II was the only one permanent homeopathic hospital in Russia. It included a 150-bed homeopathic hospital, an outpatient clinic and a pharmacy. Not only St. Petersburg residents were treated here, but also patients who came from the most remote corners of Russia, more than 60% of patients received medical care free of charge, which emphasizes the predominantly charitable

nature of the institution. During the Russian-Japanese War (1904–1905) and the First World War (1914–1918), sick and wounded soldiers were treated here with homeopathic remedies [13].

After the October Revolution the hospital was closed. On September 23, 1918 the State Roentgenological and Radiological Institute was established on its basis. The first president of the Institute was the “father of Soviet physics”, the future academician A.F. Ioffe (1880–1960), as well as vice-president and head of the medical and biological department Prof. M.I. Nemenov (1880–1950). According to a figurative expression of M.I. Nemenov, radiology moved from dark damp basements, where it usually used to be located in Russian hospitals and clinics, “to its own palace” [14].

In January 1920, a bust of the outstanding German physicist W.K. Roentgen (1845–1923) was installed in front of the Institute. The sculpture was made of cement by artist N.I. Altman (1889–1970). An inscription on the pedestal said: “To Creators of the X-ray doctrine”. A few years later it began to deteriorate, and it was decided

¹ The dates are shown in the old style until 01.02.1918.

² In April 1918 the church was closed, in April 1920 the property was transferred to the Church of the Holy Cross (Nikolo-Trunilovskaya).



Fig. 4. Monument — bust of Tsar Alexander II near the building of the hospital in memory of Emperor Alexander II of the St. Petersburg Charitable Society of Followers of Homeopathy [11]

Рис. 4. Памятник — бюст государю Александру II у здания больницы в память императора Александра II Санкт-Петербургского благотворительного Общества последователей гомеопатии [11]



Fig. 5. Bust of the great physicist V.K. Roentgen in front of the State Roentgenological, Radiological and Cancer Institute [11]

Рис. 5. Бюст великому физику В.К. Рентгену перед Государственным рентгенологическим, радиологическим и раковым институтом [11]

to restore it with bronze. Sculptor V.A. Sinaisky (1893–1968), who was entrusted with this work, took the original design of N.I. Altman as a basis. The monument was unveiled in February 1928, on the fifth anniversary of the great physicist's death (Fig. 5).

In 1920, the State Radiological and Radiologic Institute was transformed into the State Roentgenological, Radiologic and Cancer Institute, and later changed its name several times¹. In 1971 it moved to Pesochny village. Subsequently, the historical building housed the Department of Radiology and Radiation Medicine

of the First St. Petersburg State Medical University named after I.P. Pavlov.

Another example of Art Nouveau style is the Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Wylie² at the Emperor Military Medical

¹ From 1940 to 1958 — Central Research Institute of Radiology and Radiology, 1958–1963 — Central Research Institute of Medical Radiology, 1963–2007 — Central Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology, 2007–2017 — Russian Scientific Center of Radiology and Surgical Technologies, since 2017 — Russian Scientific Center of Radiology and Surgical Technologies named after Academician A.M. Granov.

² Wylie Yakov Vasilyevich (1768–1854) — a baronet, military doctor, Honory surgeon of the Russian Imperial Court, from 1808 to 1838, president of the Medical and Surgical Academy. He willed almost all his fortune, more than 1.5 million rubles in silver, to build and equip a hospital, which he proposed to name Mikhailovskaya, in memory of Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich (1798–1849), a well-wisher and patron of the Honory surgeon. In 1872 the building of the Mikhailovskaya Clinical Hospital of Baronet Wylie was constructed on these funds according to the project of architect K.Y. Sokolov (1821–1890). The following clinics of the Medical and Surgical Academy were transferred here: therapeutic, surgical, eye, pediatric, obstetric and gynecological ones. By early twentieth century, they no longer met their purpose, the obstetric and gynecological clinics especially lagged behind modern requirements of science. Premises for women in labor and delivery and an operating theater were not located and ar-



Fig. 6. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie of the Imperial Military Medical Academy. Photos of the early XX century [11]

Рис. 6. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие Императорской военно-медицинской академии. Фото начала XX в. [11]

Academy (23 Botkinskaya Street¹). The construction of the clinic began in 1903 according to design of Academician G.E. Rein (1854–1942), the Professor of the Imperial Military Medical Academy. A construction project was developed by Major-General A.M. Vishnyakov (1850–?), a military engineer.

The three-storey H-shaped building is characterized by noble simplicity and laconism (Fig. 6). The facades are treated with French (ribbon) rustication. The first floor of the central avant-corps and side buildings is marked by classical rectangular rustication with division

into separate “bricks”. The windows are large. They are large, simply framed, and decorated with keystone² on the upper floor. The central avant-corps is decorated with Ionic³ pilasters, cornice with a belt of dentils and stepped attic. Here triangular sandrics decorate the side windows of the second floor and the main entrance.

A wide front staircase of a lobby, bifurcating into staircase flights leading in opposite directions, and a gallery with balustrade and Ionic, rectangular columns, which are in harmony with the Ionic pilasters on the main facade, draw attention in the interior (Fig. 7). Windows above the staircase are decorated with luxurious stained-glass windows made of fluted colorless and opaline colored glass⁴. The lower stained-glass window with two women in antique robes depicted symmetrically is particularly splendid. Sitting on one knee, they are watering a mysterious plant from stylized vases, its branches, leaves and flowers become an ornament, framing the perimeter of the

ranged in accordance with requirements of science and hospital surgery; there were no suitable rooms for isolation of contagious patients, for nurses and sisters of mercy, for students on duty. The arrangement of wards with a median corridor was inconvenient and inexpedient; an auditorium was dark and not adapted for demonstrations of patients and for operations; heating, ventilation and sewerage did not meet modern hygiene requirements. In 1901, on the basis of a report from Academician G.E. Rein to the Minister of War, Lieutenant-General A.N. Kuropatkin, which substantiated the necessity of constructing a separate building for the women’s clinic, they started to draw up its project. Baronet Y.V. Wylie donated the main source of funding for the construction of a new obstetric and gynecological clinic.

¹ At the end of the XVIII century the street was called Ofiterskaya, and in 1858–1898 — Samarskaya. In 1898 the street was renamed in honor of S.P. Botkin to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Military Medical Academy.

² Keystone — the upper central stone in the form of a wedge-shaped block, completing an arch or vault.

³ Ionic Order — one of the three ancient Greek architectural orders. It differs from the earlier Doric order by the greater lightness of proportions. The capital is complemented by two symmetrically arranged curls (volutes).

⁴ Opaline (milk) glass — a type of opalescent glass, which is made by adding fluorides and other compounds to molten glass. As a result, the material acquires a milky opaque appearance.



Fig. 7. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Main Staircase [11]

Рис. 7. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Парадная лестница [11]



Fig. 8. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Stained glass window on the first floor staircase. Photo by S. Vasiliev [15]

Рис. 8. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Витраж на лестнице первого этажа. Фото С. Васильева [15]



Fig. 9. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Stained glass window on the stairs between the second and third floors. The fragment [11]

Рис. 9. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Витраж на лестнице между вторым и третьим этажами. Фрагмент [11]

window (Fig. 8, 9) [15]. Using stained glass gives the building a touch of art nouveau, although the building was restrained in strict classical architectural forms.

When designing, constructing and equipping a new obstetric and gynecological clinic, following tasks were taken into account: therapeutic, educational and scientific ones. The first task was therapeutic, which implied creation of an exemplary clinic where patients suffering from gynecological diseases, as well as women in labor, could receive care and treatment meeting the most modern requirements of hygiene and obstetric-gynecological science.

The following considerations were taken as the basis for arranging a treatment part in the clinic:

- 1) complete isolation of laboring women and inpatients from outpatients;
- 2) isolation of the obstetric department from the gynecologic department;
- 3) separation of paid wards from general wards in every department;
- 4) arrangement of an isolation (contagious) department independently from all other hospital facilities [16].

Architectural and planning features of the new building fully complied with these requirements. The hospital and outpatient clinic were located on separate floors: the hospital was on the third floor and the outpatient clinic was located on the second floor. Each department (obstetric and gynecological) occupied symmetrical parts of the third floor with corresponding rooms for medical and economic purposes. Placement of paid wards of both departments at the ends of the corridor ensured relative peace for charged patients. The infectious diseases department was placed in the second floor of the right wing of the building. It was separated from the outpatient clinic by a stone wall and had a separate staircase to a clinic courtyard, which ensured isolation from other rooms. Since the Clinic was not only a medical, but also an educational and scientific institution of the Academy, special rooms for corresponding purposes were grouped mainly in the left half of the second floor [17].

On the first floor, in addition to a large and bright lobby with two cloakrooms¹ for outpa-

¹ Cloakroom — a room where outer garments are removed, a checkroom.

tients and students, there was a large machine room in the middle extension, where the thermal and electrical systems were concentrated: heating, lighting and ventilation devices, a control mechanism for the lifting machine, high-pressure boilers for sterilization devices, boilers for hydrotherapy, a compressor for thickening the air for showers and transformers for obtaining direct current. The lower floor also housed water and mud therapy, water cylinders for steam-water heating, serving at the same time for heating ventilation air, pre-filtered through paper screens. There was also a calorifier for heating ventilation air by water batteries exclusively for the infectious diseases department, as well as a sorting room for dirty linen. The apartments for paramedics, a midwife and her assistant, as well as for nurses, attendants, doormen, fitters, janitors, etc. were located on this floor (Fig. 10).

The right half of the second floor was allocated for the outpatient clinic. There were rooms for examination of patients, pregnant women and women in labor, with a special waiting room for the latter (Fig. 11). Other rooms of the outpatient clinic included a registration room, an electric and light therapy room, a massage room and a large examination room (Fig. 12).

The infectious disease department was located in the right wing of the second floor. Women in labor with symptoms of infectious disease were admitted here, as well as women in labor and gynecological patients with fever or complications of purulent-inflammatory nature that posed an epidemiological risk were transferred. This appropriately equipped five-bed ward had its own delivery room, operating room, sterilization room, room for newborns, dressing room, its own separate medical and minor employees². The infectious disease department was completely separated from the rest of the clinic and had its own separate exit to the courtyard³.

The second floor of the main wing⁴ housed an anteroom (a gathering room for students)

² The walls and ceilings of all rooms were covered with oil paint, and the floors were made of impervious tiles.

³ The only internal communication with this ward, for the convenience of the doctors, was through a passageway room equipped with a bath, washbasin and fireplace for burning infected material.

⁴ Wing — an auxiliary annex to a residential or non-residential house, as well as a freestanding secondary structure.

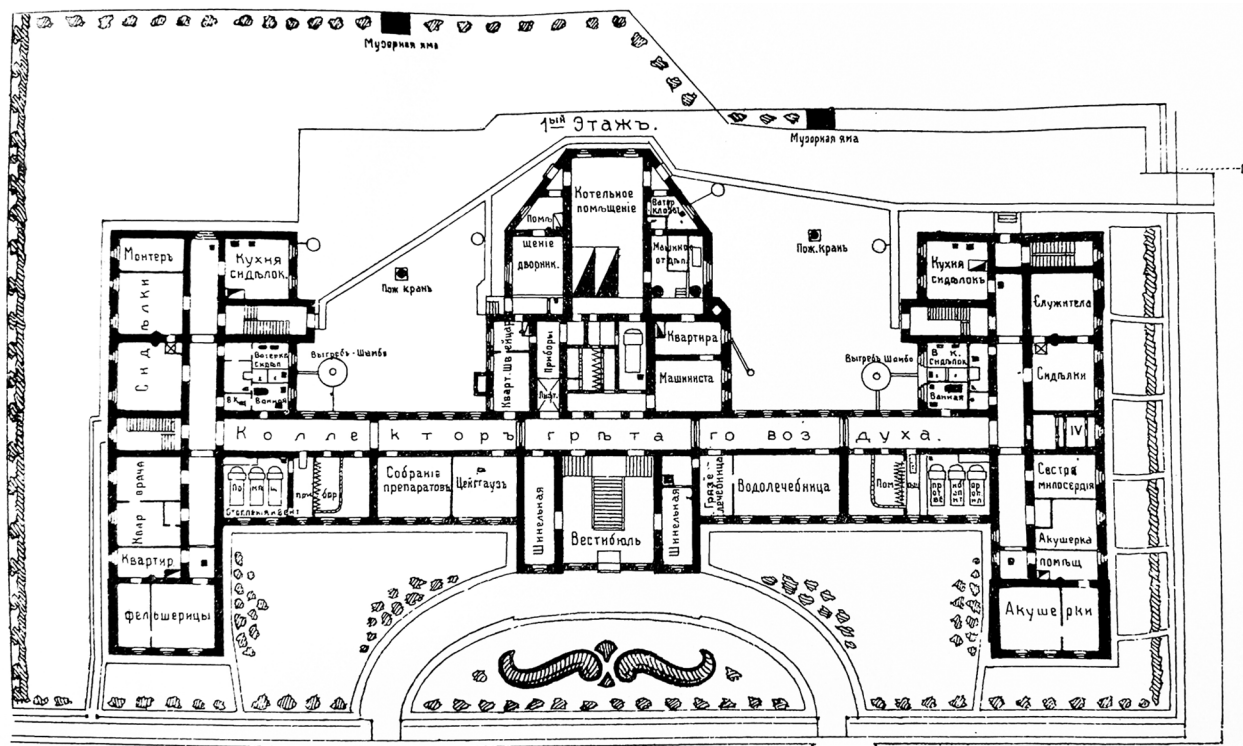


Fig. 10. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. First floor plan [17]

Рис. 10. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. План первого этажа [17]

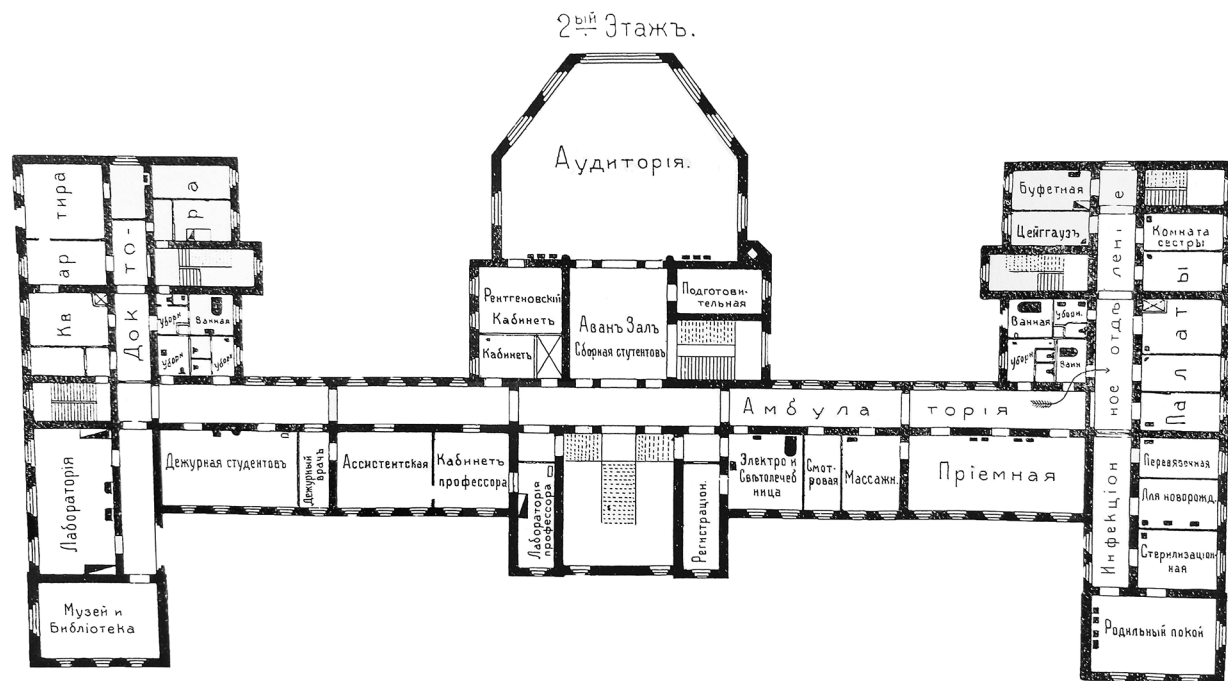


Fig. 11. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Second floor plan [17]

Рис. 11. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. План второго этажа [17]



Fig. 12. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Large Reception-Outpatient Clinic [17]

Рис. 12. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Большая приемная-амбулатория [17]

and a large auditorium with an amphitheater for 200 students, where lectures were given and small gynecological operations were performed (Fig. 13). The same annex included an X-ray room and a hoist shaft, as well as preparatory for patient demonstrations.

The left side of the main building was allotted for teaching and auxiliary rooms: a professor's office with a laboratory and an assistant's room, a room for a physician on duty, a room for a group of students on duty with ten beds, a laboratory for doctors and students, a museum and a library. A physician's apartment was located in the left wing.

The third floor was occupied by two independent clinics, the obstetric and gynecological ones. They were arranged in an identical way, each clinic had 20 free beds, which made up a general ward, and 5 charged beds¹ (Fig. 14).

¹ Both (staff and paid) wards had the same equipment with appropriate hospital supplies, bathrooms, latrines, food heating facilities, etc.

The obstetric clinic, located on the left half, consisted of rooms for laboring women and newborns, and an operating room arranged and equipped in accordance with the requirements of surgical aseptic techniques. The latter included a large delivery room, a room where sterilization equipment was placed, an operating room², and a dressing surgical room³ (Figs. 15–17).

The gynecological department, located on the right side, included an operating room for operations

² All surgical aids to laboring women were performed in an operating room, except for those involving abdominal dissection. In the latter case, patients were transferred to an operating room of the gynecological department.

³ Children were transferred to the dressing room immediately after birth, here they were bathed, measured, weighed. Linens for newborns were heated in a special nickel-plated cabinet connected to the central steam pipeline. There was a special cuvette for premature infants. The walls of the cuvette were heated by circulated water warmed by gas via an automatic regulator.



Fig. 13. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Audience [17]

Рис. 13. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Аудитория [17]

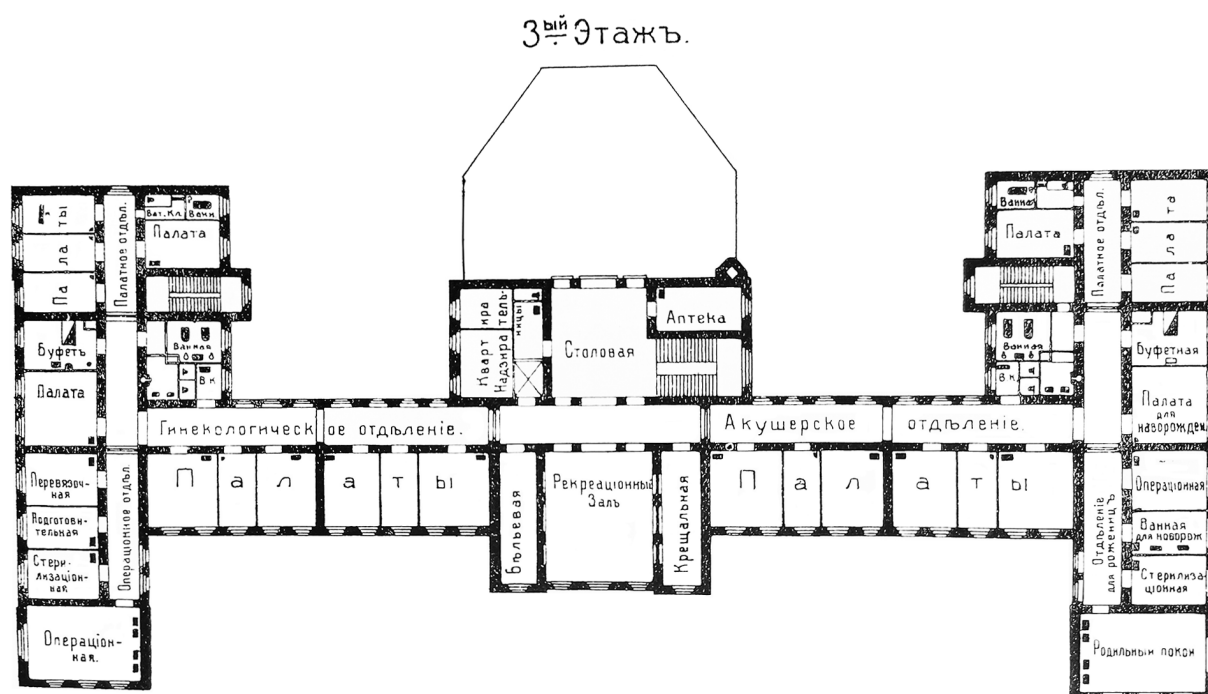


Fig. 14. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Third floor plan [17]

Рис. 14. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. План третьего этажа [17]

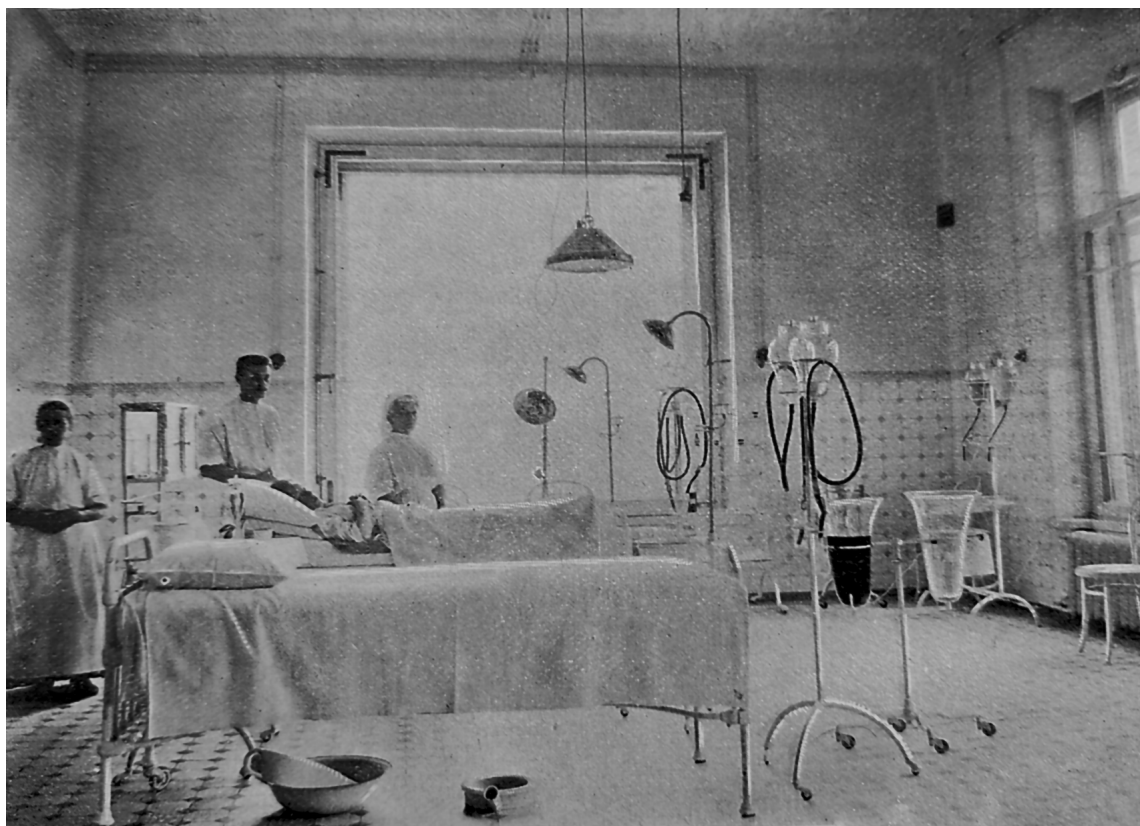


Fig. 15. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Maternity ward [17]

Рис. 15. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Родильный покой [17]

involving dissection of the abdominal cavity¹, a sterilization room, a dressing room, and general and charged wards².

The obstetric and gynecologic wards were separated from each other by a common dining room, a recreational hall, a linen room, an apartment for the warder, a pharmacy, and a baptistery (Fig. 18) [16, 17].

Academician G.E. Rein managed a program and plan of the new building of obstetrics and gynecology clinic, as well as supervised the con-

struction. He recalled: "We had to pay attention to every detail to deprive the clinic of the usual hospital appearance without prejudice to surgical asepsis, and to create an environment, where the only luxury is an excess of cleanliness, light and air, and medical and scientific equipment of the clinic made us familiar with this issue both in Russia and abroad [18]. Academician G.E. Rein and Professor A.A. Redlich (1866–1932) inspected almost all old and new clinics in Germany, France, Austria, Italy and England. They borrowed many devices for equipping wards, operating rooms, dressing rooms from foreign clinics, but they had to invent many things themselves, adapting them to the conditions of Russian production techniques, as well as to the funds allocated by the Ministry of War.

On November 16, 1908, the Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Wylie of the Imperial Military Medical Academy was consecrated and ceremonially opened in the presence of Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fyodorovna (1884–1918). Academician G.E. Rein made a remarkable speech: "...we wish that this new brainchild of the Academy should burn the

¹ The walls of the operating room were lined to a height of 0.75 fathoms (1.6 m) with glazed pottery tiles, then painted with white oil paint on canvas adhered to plaster, and the ceiling was painted in the same way. The floor is laid with metlach tiles. A system of irrigation proposed by Dr. K.M. Sapezhko was arranged in order to achieve maximum purity of air in the operating room, which made it possible to purify the air and significantly reduce the number of bacterial colonies in it.

² The gynecological department was organized similarly to the obstetric department. The maternity ward corresponded to the operating room of the gynecologic department, and the operating room of the obstetric department corresponded to the dressing surgical room of the gynecologic department.



Fig. 16. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Operating room of the obstetrics department [17]

Рис. 16. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Операционная акушерского отделения [17]



Fig. 17. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Children's [17]

Рис. 17. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Детская [17]

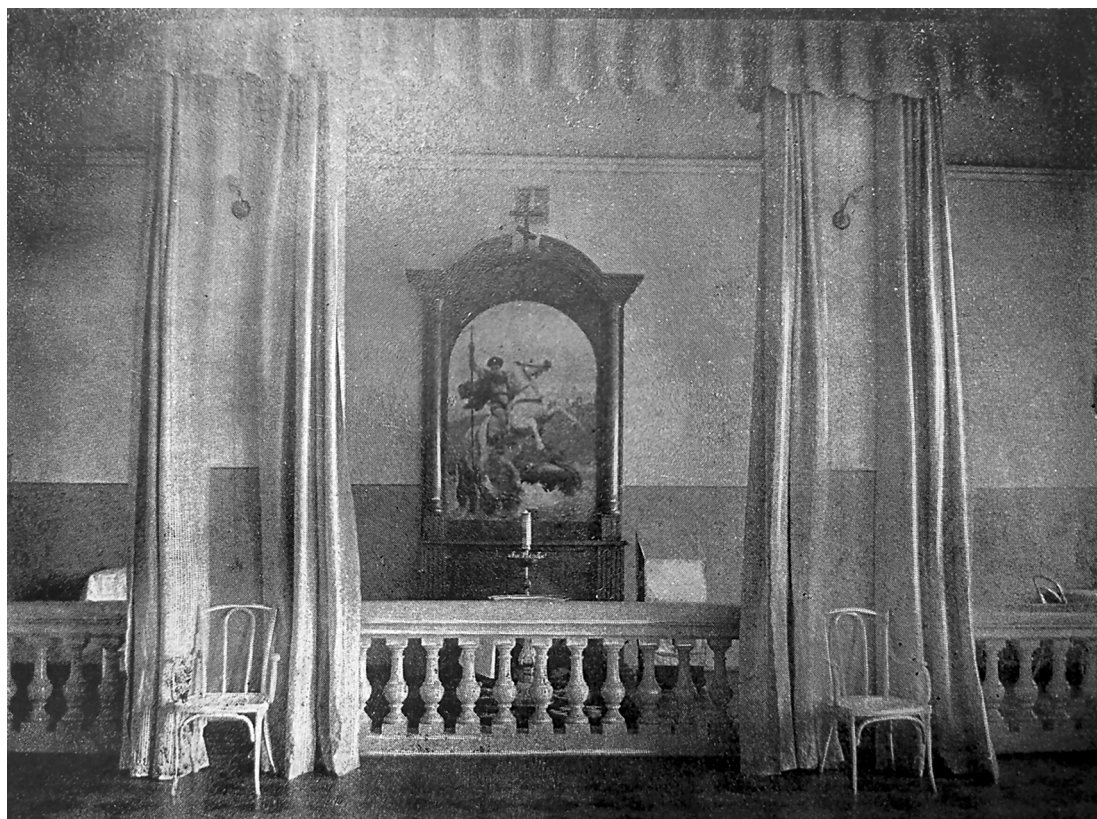


Fig. 18. Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of Baronet Willie. Baptistry [17]

Рис. 18. Акушерско-гинекологическая клиника баронета Виллие. Крещальня [17]

sacred flame of science, illuminating the minds of workers and students with light of true knowledge and warming their hearts with love for their great feat, that is to quench suffering of their neighbors...” [19]. At that time, the clinic was rightly recognized as one of the best both in terms of design and equipment not only in Russia, but also in Europe. Now the historical building houses the Department and Clinic of Hospital Surgery of the Kirov Military Medical Academy.

Among remarkable works of neoclassicism is the southern three-storey building of the A.Ya. Frey — A.E. Bari¹ hospital. The build-

ing was erected in 1910 by architect I.I. Yakovlev (1872–1926) (Vasilievsky Island, 5th line, house 58). The front facade of the building demonstrates solemn monumentality (Fig. 19). The lower floor is faced with chipped gray granite. The upper floors are united by pilasters, the central part is accentuated by a portico of paired Ionic semi-columns superimposed on pilasters. The attic is decorated with simple geometric molding and paired semi-columns. Partitions between the windows of the second and third floors are decorated with bas-reliefs in the form of a wreath with ribbons on octagonal fielded

¹ In 1867, Dr. A.V. Shultz (1831–1896), one of the founders of the Psychiatric Department of the Union of St. Petersburg Physicians, secretary of the St. Petersburg Psychiatric Society, opened a private hospital for the mentally ill. In 1872, after Shultz went abroad, the hospital was handed over to doctor A.Y. Frey (1847–1899). In 1878 the architect K.F. Alt-Man (1840 — after 1916) rebuilt wooden services into a hospital building — a stone foundation was constructed and the second floor was built. This wooden structure is the oldest building of the hospital. It is one of the last wooden buildings on Vasilievsky Island, an architectural monument. In 1898 A.Y. Frey had to retire due to

illness. For a short period of time the hospital was headed by residents M.P. Litvinov and P.P. Ofrosimov. Since 1900 the clinic was headed by psychoneurologist A.E. Bari (1870–1937), a student of V.M. Bekhterev, founder of the Society for the Care of the Mentally Ill. He expanded the clinic by adding several buildings. In 1901, a three-storey hospital was constructed at the back of the site according to the project of civil engineer K.I. Niman (1854–?), it was a long building in brick style. In 1905 K.I. Niman built a front three-storey house with a mansard. It was an ideal example of a combination of Art Nouveau and brick style (Vasilievsky Island, 5th line, house 60). In 1956 the fourth floor was added [5].

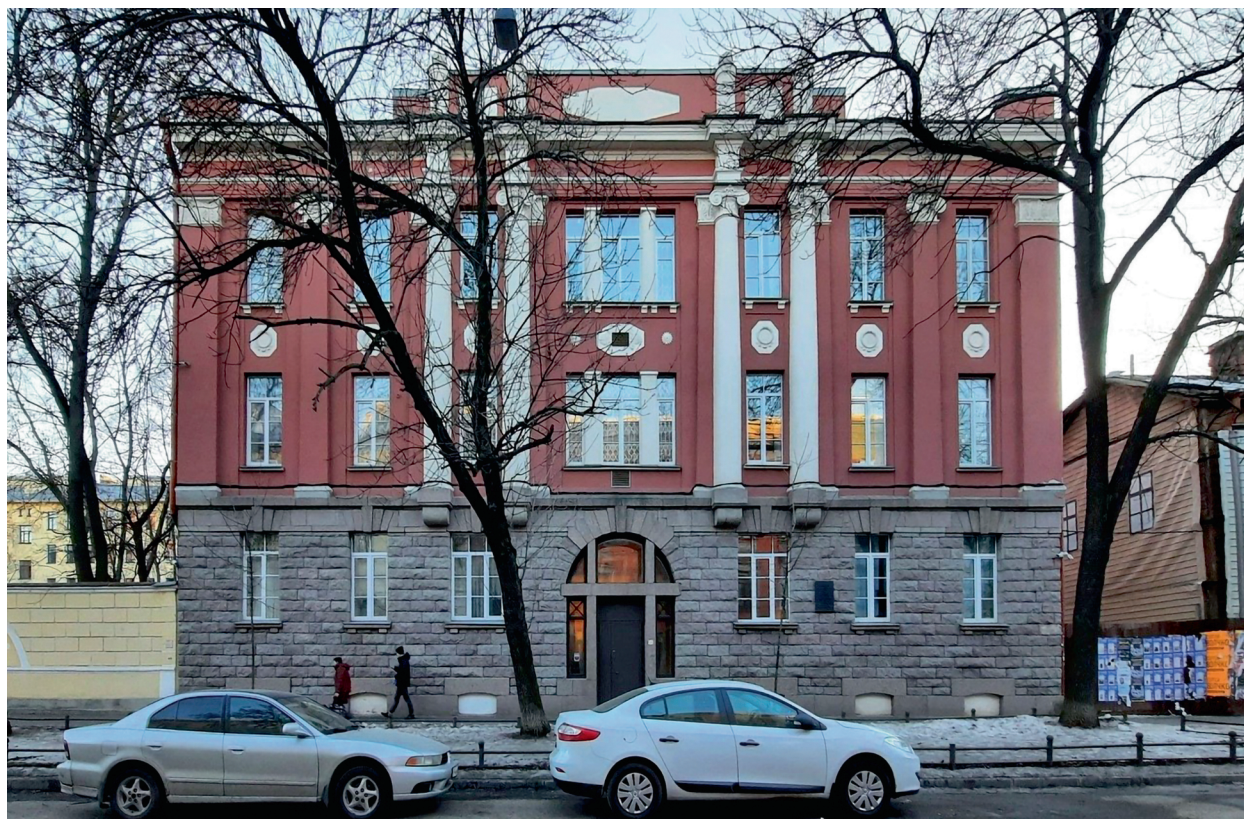


Fig. 19. City Drug Treatment Hospital [20]

Рис. 19. Городская наркологическая больница [20]

panels. The courtyard facade is modest, designed in brick style.

Architectural-planning solution and engineering equipment of the building met the most modern principles of that time. The principles and methods of design and construction of medical institutions of this type ensured comfortable treatment of patients. In order to prevent traumatism in case of possible falling of patients, the inner corners of rooms were rounded. Wards for restless patients were single-bedded. The upper floor of the restless patients' block housed recreation and entertainment rooms. Windows were glazed with thick ship's glass and gave enough light; there were no bars. There were at least two baths¹ on each floor for hygiene.

The clinic of A.E. Bari treated mainly wealthy patients, but there were also free beds for the poor. Bed capacity of the clinic was continuously increasing, and by 1912 the hospital treated 118 patients (64 men and 54 women), which was 3% of all psychiatric patients treated in St. Petersburg

and 47% of all psychiatric patients treated in private hospitals of the city [20].

After 1917 the clinic was reorganized into the City Psychiatric Hospital No. 5². Currently, the building houses the City Narcological Hospital.

An example of a harmonious combination of neoclassicism and rational Art Nouveau is the complex of buildings of the Imperial Nicholas Children's Hospital (13 Chapygina³ Street), which has a long and rich history [21–23].

On 6 December 1834, on the day of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker, a hospital was opened in St. Petersburg on the initiative of Senator A.I. Apraksin (1782–1848), Lieutenant-Medic N.F. Arendt (1786–1859) and Doctor K.I. Friedeburg (1786–1835). The hos-

¹ The original decoration of interiors has not survived to date.

² In 1924 the hospital was named after psychiatrist, Professor I.M. Balinsky (1824–1902). In 1973 it was merged with the psychoneurological clinic at Alexandrovskaya Hospital (Vasilievsky Island, 15th line, houses 4–6). The clinic became known as Psychoneurological Hospital No. 7 named after Academician I.P. Pavlov. In 1976 it was transformed into a narcological clinic with a hospital.

³ The street was originally named Vologodskaya. In 1939 it was renamed in honor of writer Alexey Pavlovich Chapygin (1870–1937).



Fig. 20. The Imperial Nikolaevskaya Children's Hospital. Bolshaya Podyachnaya street, house 30 [11]

Рис. 20. Императорская Николаевская детская больница. Большая Подъяческая улица, дом 30 [11]

pital was dedicated to “small children exposed to various clinging and other diseases peculiar to their age” [24]. It was the first children's hospital in Russia and the second in Europe [25]. It was located in the house of M.P. Olivio at Alarchin Bridge on the Ekaterininsky Canal. Children were admitted there from 3 to 14 years old, the hospital worked round the clock, poor children were treated for free, gentlemen had to pay 15 rubles a month [26]. Initially the hospital had 60 beds, in 1835 their number was increased to 100. The premises were small, and for the first years children were accommodated here without taking into account the etiology of the disease, only patients with “sticking” diseases were separated [27, 28].

For a long time the hospital existed at the expense of private donations and charitable funds. In 1842 famous industrialists brothers Anatoly Nikolayevich and Pavel Nikolayevich Demidovs donated 200 thousand rubles, which made it possible to buy two adjacent houses on Bolshaya Podyachnaya Street, 30 (Fig. 20)¹.

¹ Today this building houses the rheumatologic hospital No. 25.

Although the size of the hospital increased, its rapidly growing activity soon revealed inconvenience and unsuitability of the premises: there were no corridors, most of the wards were passageways, which contributed to infection spread [29].

In 1859, the St. Petersburg Children's Hospital was renamed St. Nicholas Hospital in memory of its patron Emperor Nicholas I (1796–1855) to mark the hospital's 25th anniversary. In 1912, the hospital was granted the status of the Imperial Hospital owing to preparations for the 300th anniversary of the reign of the Romanov House. Then, the question of constructing a new hospital building arose and a land plot on Aptekarsky Island with a total area of 3000 square sazhen (1.4 hectares) was purchased.

Chief physician, pediatrician and director of the hospital N.K. Vyazhlinsky (1860–1939) drew up wishes for the project of a future hospital. In his opinion, “the new building should be arranged without luxury, but with all conveniences and facilities of fully equipped hospital” [24]. Civil engineer A.G. Golubkov

(1873 — after 1922), who held the position of the hospital's architect during these years, was entrusted to develop the project of the clinic for 120 beds, consisting of the main building and several treatment blocks.

In December 1913 A.G. Golubkov's project was approved by the Construction Committee¹: "The general distribution of the hospital territory into contagious and clean, the placement of pavilions between each other, their orientation and the administrative building is quite satisfactory"² [24]. Some shortcomings of the plan were also revealed: a service wing was found to be excessively architecturally treated; it was necessary to redesign infectious buildings and some others.

The compositional and spatial structure of the hospital complex corresponded to a pavilion type. It was developed by the military engineer, Professor E.F. Melzer (1868–1922) in collaboration with the famous St. Petersburg paediatrician D.A. Sokolov (1861–1915) [23]. Hospital territory and facilities were clearly zoned according to the principle: infectious and non-infectious zones, wards and isolation wards³. A special system of admission was developed: separate admission to surgical and therapeutic wards with careful filtration of infectious patients, who were isolated in separate boxes. The staff had to be accommodated in the same room where they worked. Thus, patient flows did not overlap, which made it possible to prevent infectious diseases from contaminating other patients [26].

Construction work began in June 1914, and the main building was laid on 18 September 1914 (Fig. 21–23). Infectious pavilions were also erected: scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and mixed pavilions for different diseases. The fifth pavilion became a service and economic

pavilion. Military engineer N.V. Smirnov was in charge of all production works. Due to the outbreak of the First World War the estimate of the whole project was cut down to 750 thousand rubles due to the replacement of construction and finishing materials with cheaper ones, some types of works were also replaced [27]. The construction was completed by A.G. Golubkov's assistant — architect N.A. Chernogorov, as the chief architect was called up for service in the army.

Despite all difficulties of the world war, by 15 October 1916 the main building, four medical pavilions and a landscaped park-garden were already erected. The church in the name of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker was built on the third floor of the courtyard ledge of the central block of the main building⁴. On 19 October 1916 the church was solemnly consecrated, at the same time the hospital was moved, and children were transferred next summer.

An architectural dominant of the whole hospital complex consists of the main three-storey building with a one-storey tower-belfry of a house church⁵ (Fig. 24). A central avant-corps is accentuated by a portico with two fluting⁶ semi-columns of the Ionic order at the level of the second and third floors, as well as by an entablature, a triangular pediment with a molded composition depicting a snake coiling around a bowl and an attic behind the pediment⁷ (Fig. 25). The sides of the avant-corps have three-part windows with straight sandrics⁸ and decorations, and two balconies. The

¹ The Building Committee included: trustees of the hospital, physicians (N.K. Vyazhlitsky, F.F. Gaze (1869–1920), F.F. Lapchinsky (1853–?) and others), the author of the project A.G. Golubkov, R. Becker, the former architect of the hospital, military engineer N.V. Smirnov (1851–1925), the executor of the works, academician of architecture G.D. Grimm (1865–1942) and many others.

² The architect of the Imperial Nicholas Children's Hospital Alexei Grigorievich Golubkov was awarded the Order of Anna of the 3rd degree for the project prepared by the department of Empress Maria's institutions [25].

³ Only a few historical isolation and diagnostic boxes have survived in St. Petersburg, two of them are located in the S.S. Mnukhin Center for Children's Psychiatry [23].

⁴ The house church was built at the expense of hereditary honorable citizen S.M. Ramensky (1841 — after 1917). It was a two-light church room, covered with a sail vault, with a deep altar niche. Windows of the second light are semi-circular, with fan glazing and polychrome stained glass of geometric pattern; profiled cornice and frieze separate windows of the upper light from the lower tier. The apse and partitions are decorated with channeled pilasters of composite order. One-tier iconostasis decorated in the style of Alexander's time has not survived to our days, because the church was closed in 1922. Now there is a conference hall [23, 27].

⁵ The main building housed administrative offices, director's apartment, offices for junior medical personnel, church, library, museum, operating room.

⁶ Cannelure — an architectural element decorating a pilaster or a column in the form of a vertically directed recess.

⁷ After the revolution in 1917, the imperial symbolism of the grand facade was closed and later replaced by a composition of a bowl coiled with a snake [23].

⁸ Straight sandric — a decorative architectural element in the form of a simple cornice over a window, door or niche.



Fig. 21. The Imperial Nikolaevskaya Children's Hospital. The facade of the main building and the fence of the hospital. Architect A.G. Golubkov. Draft design. 1914 [11]

Рис. 21. Императорская Николаевская детская больница. Фасад главного корпуса и ограда больницы. Архитектор А.Г. Голубков. Эскизный проект. 1914 г. [11]

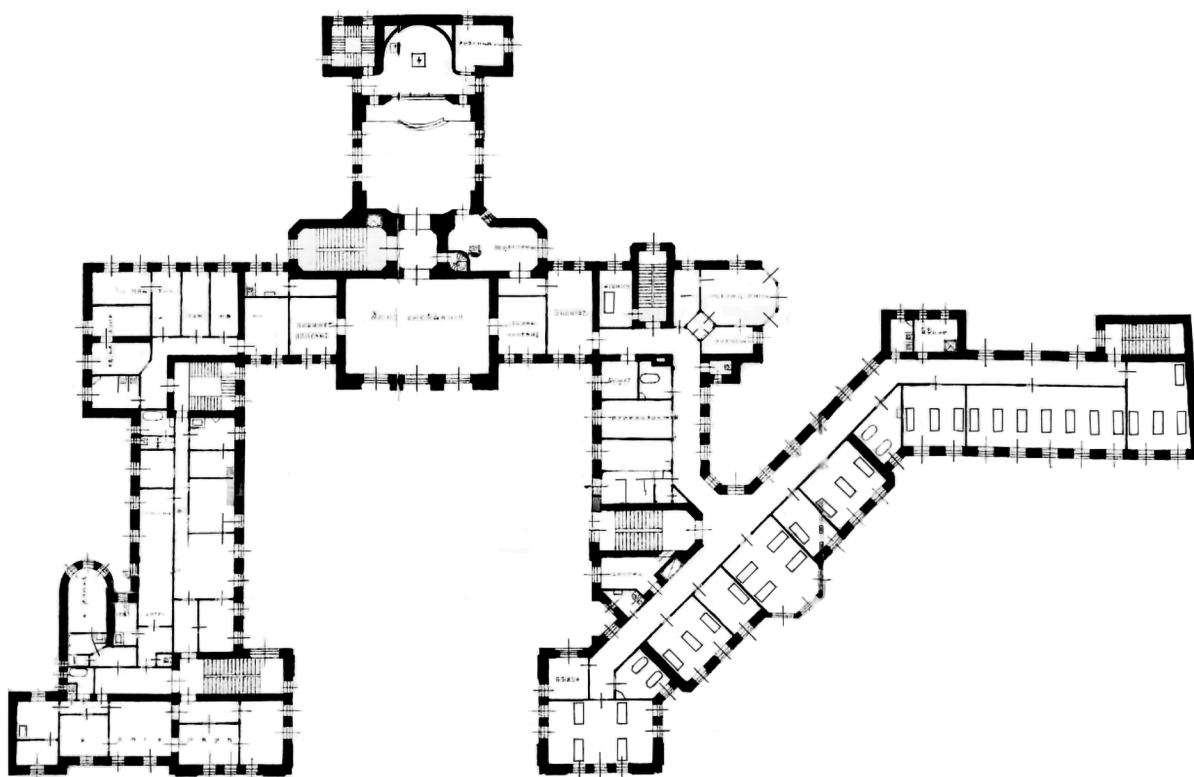


Fig. 22. The Imperial Nikolaevskaya Children's Hospital. The plan of the third floor of the main hospital building. Architect A.G. Golubkov. 1914 [11]

Рис. 22. Императорская Николаевская детская больница. План третьего этажа главного корпуса больницы. Архитектор А.Г. Голубков. 1914 г. [11]



Fig. 23. The Imperial Nikolaevskaya Children's Hospital. Incision along the A–B line of the main hospital building. Architect A.G. Golubkov. 1914 [11]

Рис. 23. Императорская Николаевская детская больница. Разрез по линии А–Б главного корпуса больницы. Архитектор А.Г. Голубков. 1914 г. [11]



Fig. 24. Children's City Clinical Hospital named after N.F. Filatov, formerly the Imperial Nikolaevskaya Children's Hospital. The main building [11]

Рис. 24. Детская городская клиническая больница имени Н.Ф. Филатова, ранее Императорская Николаевская детская больница. Главное здание [11]



Fig. 25. The Center for Rehabilitation treatment "Child Psychiatry" named after S.S. Mnukhin, formerly the N.F. Filatov Children's Hospital. Administrative and outpatient hospital complex. Main building, central risalit [11]

Рис. 25. Центр восстановительного лечения «Детская психиатрия» имени С.С. Мнухина, ранее детская больница им. Н.Ф. Филатова. Административный и амбулаторно-стационарный комплекс. Главное здание, центральный ризалит [11]

roof is pitched, the basement is faced with limestone, the ground floor is rusticated. The right side building is set back into the plot, which is only due to an urban planning situation¹; it does not take part in the parade composition. The main façade and the façades of the side buildings, which form a court of honor², are plastered and executed in the Neo-classical style, with few decorative details used. The cornice is profiled and the frieze has triglyphs. The windows of the first floor of the side buildings are decorated with semi-columns of the Doric order and triangular sandrics³ (Fig. 26), the portals of the entrances

from the side of a court of honor are marked with columns of the same order and sandrics of the same kind. Yard façades are styled in rational Art Nouveau⁴, they are smoothly plastered, have a complex volumetric and spatial solution, formed by avant-corpses, bay windows, including glazed one (in the operating theatre); window openings are different in size and shape. The color design of façades is historical: walls are painted in light ochre, decorative elements are white [26].

A passage connecting the main building with the courtyard was made in the right part of the court of honor. Pavilions located here have one to three storeys. They are plastered, the plinth is faced with limestone, and there is no decorative design of the façades. A large part of the territory is occupied by a garden, which is located in the

¹ In other words, the size and configuration of the site where the complex of the Imperial Nicholas Children's Hospital was erected.

² Court of honor — front yard in front of a palace, mansion, manor house, bounded by the main building and symmetrical side wings.

³ Triangular sandric — a decorative architectural element in the form of a triangular cornice, above a window, door or niche.

⁴ Such a decision was caused by the lack of funds: due to the outbreak of the First World War, the budget for building the hospital was severely cut.

middle of the site and retains elements of a regular landscape layout.

After the revolution, the hospital continued to operate, and in 1918 it was named after N.F. Filatov (1847–1902)¹, an outstanding Russian physician and one of the founders of paediatrics in Russia. Currently, the historical territory of the Imperial Nicholas Children's Hospital houses an administrative and outpatient complex of the S.S. Mnukhin Centre for Children's Psychiatry.²

Neo-classicism, which was majestic and restrainedly noble, corresponded to the imperial status of St. Petersburg in the best possible way. Hospitals built in this style harmonized with the city's architectural landscape. Further development of Russian neoclassicism was interrupted by the Revolution and the Civil War, the architecture is established rational, severe, devoid of any decoration constructivism. However, in 30–50 years of the twentieth century, it is revived. In 1930s

¹ In the 20s of the XX century the hospital complex was slightly reconstructed, another new building was erected, and the number of hospital beds increased to 400. In 1937 the hospital was converted into a specialized infectious children's hospital. During the Great Patriotic War and blockade, the hospital continued to help children although the building was hit by several missiles. As early as 1942, serious damage was eliminated by the staff. After the war, by 1947, the hospital was fully restored. For many years the hospital was the base of the First Pavlov Medical University and the Pediatric Medical Institute. In October 1996, by merging two hospitals: No. 21 from the Volkovka River Embankment and Children's Infectious Diseases Hospital No., Children's City Clinical Hospital No. 5 named after N.F. Filatov was formed. Now it is located at 134 Bukharestskaya Street.

² Mnukhin Samuil Semyonovich (1902–1972) is one of the founders of Russian childhood and adolescent psychiatry, the creator of the Leningrad-St. Petersburg psychiatric childhood and adolescent school. From 1926 he worked in the pediatric department of the V.M. Bekhterev Leningrad Psychoneurological Institute, first as a resident and then as head of the department. S.S. Mnukhin performed his first clinical and experimental studies of children with mental disorders due to infections, traumas, and diphtheria. He was supervised by V.M. Bekhterev (1857–1927) and R.Y. Golant (1885–1953). In 1937 he defended his doctorate thesis on "Experience of clinical and physiological classification of epilepsy in children". From 1942 to 1970 he was the head of the Department of Psychiatry at the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute (LPMI). S.S. Mnukhin and his colleagues developed issues of etiology, pathogenesis and treatment of epilepsy, classification of oligophrenia, diencephalic pathology, and problems of so-called residual states. Studies were always combined with efforts to develop neuropsychiatric care for children.



Fig. 26. The Center for Rehabilitation treatment "Child Psychiatry" named after S.S. Mnukhin, formerly the N.F. Filatov Children's Hospital. Administrative and outpatient hospital complex. The windows of the second floor of the side buildings [11]

Рис. 26. Центр восстановительного лечения «Детская психиатрия» имени С.С. Мнухина, ранее детская больница им. Н.Ф. Филатова. Административный и амбулаторно-стационарный комплекс. Окна второго этажа боковых корпусов [11]

and 1950s it was revived and found its continuation in the Stalinist empire style.

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Authors' contributions. All authors contributed substantially to the conceptualization, conduct of the study, and preparation of the article, and read and approved the final version before publication.

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Вклад авторов. Все авторы внесли существенный вклад в разработку концепции, проведение исследования и подготовку ста-

ты, прочли и одобрили финальную версию перед публикацией.

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

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

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