

DOWNLOAD PDF THE ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING OF ST. PETERSBURG

Chapter 1 : Famous buildings in St. Petersburg, Russia

Founded in , the city of St Petersburg and its signature, colourful and eclectic style has evolved over time, creating a marvellous kaleidoscope of construction, ranging from Baroque-style buildings to Soviet architecture, Neoclassical structures to Style Moderne.

Peterhof Palace The Revolution of began in Saint Petersburg and spread rapidly into the provinces. Revolution and Soviet Era [edit] In March , during the February Revolution Nicholas II abdicated both for himself and on behalf of his son, ending the Russian monarchy and over three hundred years of Romanov dynastic rule. In September and October , German troops invaded the West Estonian archipelago and threatened Petrograd with bombardment and invasion. On 12 March , the Soviets transferred the government to Moscow, to keep it away from the state border. During the ensuing Civil War , in general Yudenich advancing from Estonia repeated the attempt to capture the city, but Leon Trotsky mobilized the army and forced him to retreat. Later some streets and other toponyms were renamed accordingly. The city has over places associated with the life and activities of Lenin. In the s and s, the poor outskirts were reconstructed into regularly planned boroughs. Constructivist architecture flourished around that time. Housing became a government-provided amenity ; many "bourgeois" apartments were so large that numerous families were assigned to what were called "communal" apartments kommunalkas. In a new general plan was outlined, whereby the city should expand to the south. Constructivism was rejected in favor of a more pompous Stalinist architecture. Moving the city center further from the border with Finland, Stalin adopted a plan to build a new city hall with a huge adjacent square at the southern end of Moskovsky Prospekt , designated as the new main street of Leningrad. Nevsky Prospekt with Palace Square maintained the functions and the role of a city center. In December , Leningrad was administratively separated from Leningrad Oblast. At that time it included the Leningrad Suburban District, some parts of which were transferred back to Leningrad Oblast in and turned into Vsevolozhsky District , Krasnoselsky District , Pargolovsky District and Slutsky District renamed Pavlovsky District in Siege of Leningrad Citizens of Leningrad during the day siege , in which more than one million civilians died, mostly from starvation. It isolated the city from food supplies except those provided through the Road of Life across Lake Ladoga , which could not make it through until the lake literally froze. More than one million civilians were killed, mainly from starvation. Many others escaped or were evacuated, so the city became largely depopulated. A law acknowledging the honorary title of "Hero City" passed on 8 May the 20th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War , during the Brezhnev era. These included the town of Terijoki renamed Zelenogorsk in The general plan for Leningrad featured radial urban development in the north as well as in the south. In Pavlovsky District in Leningrad Oblast was abolished, and parts of its territory, including Pavlovsk, merged with Leningrad. In the settlements Levashovo , Pargolovo and Pesochny merged with Leningrad. The entire elite leadership of Leningrad was destroyed, including the former mayor Kuznetsov , the acting mayor Pyotr Sergeevich Popkov, and all their deputies; overall 23 leaders were sentenced to the death penalty, to prison or exile exonerated in About 2, ranking officials across the USSR were expelled from the party and the Komsomol and removed from leadership positions. They were accused of Russian nationalism. However, after the death of Stalin in , the perceived ornamental excesses of the Stalinist architecture were abandoned. From the s to the s many new residential boroughs were built on the outskirts; while the functionalist apartment blocks were nearly identical to each other, many families moved there from kommunalkas in the city centre in order to live in separate apartments. Contemporary Era [edit] View from the Colonnade, St. Meanwhile, economic conditions started to deteriorate as the country tried to adapt to major changes. For the first time since the s, food rationing was introduced, and the city received humanitarian food aid from abroad. In , Vladimir Yakovlev defeated Anatoly Sobchak in the elections for the head of the city administration. The title of the city head was changed from "mayor" to "governor". In Yakovlev won re-election. His second term expired in ; the long-awaited restoration of broken

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subway connection was expected to finish by that time. Standard "Home-Ship" sâ€™s The law on election of the City Governor was changed, breaking the tradition of democratic election by a universal suffrage. In the city legislature re-approved Matviyenko as governor. Residential building had intensified again; real-estate prices inflated greatly, which caused many new problems for the preservation of the historical part of the city. Although the central part of the city has a UNESCO designation there are about 8, architectural monuments in Petersburg , the preservation of its historical and architectural environment became controversial. In the same year, the new location for the project was relocated to Lakhta , a historical area northwest of the city center, and the new project would be named Lakhta Center. Construction was approved by Gazprom and the city administration and commenced in

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Chapter 2 : Biography of Domenico Trezzini, architect in St. Petersburg

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Once the official residence of the Russian Tsars, today it is one of the most famous and visited attractions in the city. As the palace is so big, if you look at a sculpture for a few minutes, it would take a few years to finish the whole museum. With its 16 rooms finished with carved wood and Dutch tiles as well as attractive ceiling paintings, this building is pretty modest, compared to other St Petersburg palaces. Here you can find the best examples of Russian fine arts from ancient icons to 20th century paintings and artifacts. Famous for being the place where Grigory Rasputin was killed, here you can admire a great collection of documents, photographs and authentic objects about the aristocratic Yusupov family and their advisor Rasputin. Today, it is one of the oldest St Petersburg palaces and a branch of the Hermitage Museum. Being the first big building made of stone in Saint Petersburg, as well as a museum full of history, this is an interesting place to visit. Today this elegant Baroque palace displays the private art collection of the Sheremetyev family and is home to the Museum of Musical Instruments. Restored in , this remarkable Palace is one of the oldest and finest of the aristocratic residences in St Petersburg, Russia. The Palace displays a unique collection of Entirely reconstructed after World War Two, this lavish building along with its famous gardens will bring Versailles to your mind. A visit here is really a must for first time travellers. Situated on the popular Yelagin Island on the northern outskirts of the city, its empire style interiors and its location brings to mind the French Malmaison or the Swedish Rosendal. Nearby the palace you can find a vast open green area where you can take a stroll, relax or have fun with kids. Today the building has become a popular Russian restaurant, where you can enjoy a four course meal and see a great Russian folk show "Feel Yourself Russian! Today this historical building is more a place for young students than for tourists as it offers regular after-school education in arts, crafts, sport, science and engineering Read more To visit this building, you will need to arrange a private excursion in a group of at least 25 people as the palace is now a center of cultural and social life. Located in the north-east of the historic center, in the large Tauride Garden, it was built as a present to Field Marshal Grigory Potyomkin. Today is the headquarters for the Internal Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States and it is not open for sightseeing. Since it has been occupied by the Suvorov Military School for boys aged years old. Unfortunately, as a few other St Petersburg palaces it is not open to the public. But, what makes this place worth a visit is not the palace, although it is an interesting one, but the island itself:

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Chapter 3 : Constructivist Architecture of St. Petersburg - Lomography

The architectural planning of St. Petersburg by Il'juriĀ- Alekseevich Egorov, , Ohio University Press edition, in English.

A start was made on building St. Petersburg immediately after the outbreak of the Northern War. It was part of the same Russian policy of reaching out to the west which was also being pursued both in the diplomatic and military spheres. The proposed site, with its low-lying, muddy river-banks, was unsuitable for the founding of a large community. The original intention was therefore to construct only a port and a fortress there, but Peter the Great was soon to decide to create the new capital of his Empire on that very spot. Petersburg was officially founded on 16th May when the foundation stone was laid of a fortress which was to bear the names of the Apostles Peter and Paul. During the first years of construction, the Swedish enemy was being fought in the immediate vicinity of the new city. Little is known, however, about how building proceeded. In May the Kronschloss fortress was completed, thus securing the harbor on the seaward side. It was probably at that point that Peter ordered a more systematic approach to constructing the new city and recruiting the necessary workforce. A fortress totally unlike the medieval Russian citadel was built there. The foundation of St. Petersburg was one of the feats of almost superhuman energy by which the indomitable Czar made his reign the turning-point of Russian history. He declared that his country wanted a "window looking out on Europe," and he proceeded to provide one. Obstacles were not counted. Petersburg stands on what was once a morass. The soil was so unhealthy that 10, workmen perished during the preliminary constructions. The work which Peter commenced at the end of May in the year has never ceased. Petersburg was the first city built from the very outset according to a preconceived master plan. This allowed for an excellent arrangement of thoroughfares and streets and for those architectural ensembles for which the city is rightly famed. In the earlier part of the 18th century, when native Russian architects were few in number, it was mostly foreign-born architects who built the city. They were received most graciously, learned to speak and write Russian, grew accustomed to the Russian way of life and took an active part in the development of Russian culture. Indeed, many spent the greater part of their lives in St. Petersburg, engaged in the joys of creative endeavor. Pyotr Yeropkin, as a member of the Commission for the Construction of St. Petersburg, set up in to supervise and direct the planning and building of the city, was responsible for its tri-radial center, a system of three arterial thoroughfares radiating out of the Admiralty building, a system which remains in place to this day. The master plan drawn up under his supervision lay at the base of all the urban construction that took place there throughout the 18th century. Prussia was an ally and treated the Russian tsar with utmost respect: Peter witnessed construction of the Berlin suburb of Friedrichstadt, whose layout was based on the three-beam system. Petersburg he died of an illness after creating several designs. Characteristic of most of the buildings built in St. These features are manifest in such structures as St. Paul Cathedral, the Kunstkamera. They and numerous other structures of the Petrine period may in a way be classified as Baroque style of the first third of the 18th century. Three types of houses were devised and endorsed: The first was one-level, with only four windows along the front; the second, also one-level, but with more windows, was topped by an attic storey having three windows, while the last was an opulent two-level mansion of brick with a sumptuous entrance overhung by a balcony with ornate wrought-iron railing. No capital of Europe surprises so much as St. The width and regularity of the streets - the long lines of houses, generally of uniform plan, and all looking as if new - the breadth and solidity of the quays - the stout masonry of the canals - the excellence of the pavement and the comfort of the foot-walk; these are so different from all presented by other continental cities, that the stranger is literally amazed. The magnitude of the scale on which every thing is done, and the solidity of much we do not say all that has been reared, admirably correspond with the greatness of the empire. Petersburg in the 18th and 19th centuries. Like Trezzini before him, he made a name for himself with his bell-towers. His high pointed towers proved not only to be beautifully proportioned, but also integrated well into the townscape of the low-lying city. Zemtsev built the St. Mary church of the Nativity on the Nevsky Avenue, which later had

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to make way for the Kazan Cathedral, as well as the St. Simon Church in the Mokhovaya Street. The bell-towers of both cathedrals combined with the pointed spires from the time of Peter I to form the unique silhouette of early St. This versatile artist, who owned a large library of scientific works, showed a particular predilection for architectural theory and also translated Italian books on architecture. As a member of the State Building Commission, he elaborated plans for the development of the Admiralty Island and that part of the city lying between the Neva and the Moika. He also produced plans for the western parts of the city. This gifted town-planner and architect fell into disfavor during the rule of Biron, against which he openly rebelled, and was executed in 1762. You are called upon to contemplate the splendor of a city; the triumph of art over nature; a superb metropolis in the midst of a marsh. Every building is an exhibition to which the various Grecian orders have lent their elegant forms without destroying the uniformity or impairing the harmony of the whole. Charles Elliott, *Letters from the North of Europe*, The new imperial capital was built by the labor of many. Apart from the thousands of conscript laborers from all over the country, this included numerous foreign architects and master-builders from Italy, Holland, Germany, France, and other countries. Yet, with few exceptions, they began work only once the Peter and Paul fortress, the Admiralty and other complexes had already been built. No one was in any doubt that the main initiative for the work of construction came from Peter himself. Only a few months after the founding of the city, in September, contemporary reports spoke of a great gale which buffeted the new fortress, known as St. Petersburg, which was so strong and lasted so long that it drove the water from the sea so high upon the land that it rose above head-height, and two thousand sick and injured people, who were not able to be brought away from here or to escape themselves in the panic, were drowned and mostly dragged out to sea as waters receded. Plan of Saint Petersburg, Baroque In 1713, Peter issued an edict forbidding construction of stone or brick buildings anywhere in Russia save Saint Petersburg, and commanding all stone masons to report to the new capital for work. However, since the city lacked not only stonemasons but the very stones to build with, the same edict obligated every new arrival to bring stones with him — three of at least five pounds each if arriving by cart, and from ten to thirty stones of at least ten pounds each if coming by water. A stiff fine was imposed upon all failing to comply. The Architecture of St. Petersburg is distinguished for an admirable union of classic taste and oriental grandeur. The Neva is walled with the red granite of Finland, and bordered on one side for more than a mile and on the other for more than two miles with ranges of palaces. The US Democratic Review, Many magnificent imperial residences, palaces and churches appeared in the city and its environs in the mid-eighteenth century. They were characterized by ornate decoration and heavily moulded fronts, and a sumptuous appointments of their interiors. This style can be known in architectural history as Russian Baroque. Its prime exponents were Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli and Savva Chevakinsky, two great masters whose prolific talents were worthily translated into stone and mortar by the industry of thousands of regrettably anonymous Russian stone-masons, wood and stone carvers, plasterers and gilders. Nicholas with its belfry standing separately, built by Chevakinsky. Under her, Saint Petersburg assumed symmetry and beauty. She planted trees along the banks of canals, and fell in love with her own work, and, intent upon her delightful task, induced many eminent men to settle there by costly presents of money, jewellery and watches. Classicism For many reasons, by the 1760s, the Baroque style was gradually ousted by Classicism. The second half of the 18th century was marked by increasing restrictions placed on the serfs throughout Russia, coupled with the enrichment of the nobility and the wide-scale construction of country estates. The Baroque style was too ornate, and a more economical, simpler, less sumptuous style that could be easily adopted by untrained serf-craftsmen working in the distant provinces was needed. Thus, there was no necessity of hiring celebrated, and naturally, expensive architects and sculptors. Classicism, with its clear-cut rationale, strict symmetry of form and proportion, sparse decoration, and balanced composition fit the bill. With the accession of Catherine the Great the Louis-Seize style found its way to Russia, where it was introduced by de la Motte and Rinaldi. Approved by Napoleon, it was immediately accepted in Russia. Empress Elizabeth did her utmost to imitate the palace of Versailles. And under Catherine the Great French fashions and French enlightenment were obligatory for the Russian

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nobility. The war against Napoleon in did not make the Empire style less popular. The Narva Triumphal Arch is one of the first and most magnificent architectural testaments to that age. Rossi , who built the new Mikhailovsky Palace, the Alexander Theatre, and the War Office, revived for a short time the interest in the fast-expiring " Empire" style. Until the middle of the XIX. Rosa NewMarch, Map of St. Petersburg, Though Classicism established itself in the domain of Russian architecture, it did not make for monotony in Saint Petersburg. The first of its phases there were several between and still incorporated Baroque elements. We might imagine that a whole century separates the architecture of the reign of Nicholas I from that of Alexander II. Vassily Stasov, one of the prominent architects of Saint Petersburg Strict Classicism Strict Classicism, the second phase, reached its high water mark in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and is characterized by faithful adherence to the architectural forms and proportions common in ancient Greece and Rome. Strictly speaking, the current Petersburg owes much to the reign of Emperor Alexander II, in which Alexander built Foundry bridge, and if the majority state-owned and public buildings was the result of construction activities of Alexander I and Nicholas I, a significant part of private homes, different luxury and fanciful architecture owes its appearance and decoration of the capital only to the reign of Alexander 2. The October revolution of brought artists, architects and writers freedom, but. Alas, not for long. In the architect and historian of architecture, Ivan Fomin, decided to turn the Narva Gate district into a model new town of the future. Its center was to be a large Palace of Culture. In the city authorities announced a competition for the best design to redevelop the district. It was won by the architect Noy Trotsky, namesake of the famous Bolshevik leader. Unfortunately his grandiose project proved to be too expensive, and building of the Palace did not begin until from a design by Alexander Gegello and David Krichevsky. At the center was a huge segment of a circle, which contained an auditorium seating and a large stage. To the right and left the auditorium was adjoined by rectangular blocks housing a cinema, library, lecture hall, and a hall for dancing, games and rest.

Chapter 4 : Behar + Peteranecz Architecture

The main features of Monumentalism in St. Petersburg is presence of large architectural forms, including ensembles, frequent use of different orders, exterior finish with rustic, reliefs, sculptures, architraves, the use of natural stone, concrete and metal.

Chapter 5 : St. Petersburg Architecture

Much of St. Petersburg's architecture is Baroque and neoclassical, but the Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood, begun in under Alexander III and completed under Nicholas II in

Chapter 6 : About G2 Design, LLC | St Petersburg Architecture Firm

Bay Area Design was established in in St. Petersburg Florida as a Drafting & Design business that grew to become one of the most popular Architectural firms in the Tampa Bay area for Remodeling of Waterfront Homes.

Chapter 7 : Saint Petersburg - Wikipedia

EcoGrad development of a concept for ecological city planning for St. Petersburg, Russia Article Â· Jan Â· The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians A. Nystedt Mari Hukkalainen.

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Saint Petersburg's loss of capital city status helped the city to retain many of its pre-revolutionary buildings, as modern architectural 'prestige projects' tended to be built in Moscow; this largely prevented the rise of mid-to-late 19th-century architecture and helped maintain the architectural appearance of the historic city center.