

19th CENTURY ARCHITECTURE

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Good day! Today we will tell you about Russian architecture of the 19th century.

Russian architecture of the 19th century is represented by numerous factories, train stations and passages. Each building amazes with the novelty of its composition, new functions, and the use of various structures made of metal and glass. For many years, the concept of "architecture" in Russia was called into question.

However, now the architectural merits of the 19th century are considered in a new way thanks to the research of Borisova and Kirichenko. The architecture of the 19th century in Russia is represented by works that are distinguished by the unique quality of the details, a huge variety of artistic elements.



Now we will show you popular buildings from this era.

The architecture of the 19th century determined the appearance of most of the cities of Russia. In Russian architecture of the first half of the 19th century, the traditions of late classicism dominate the Empire style, which manifested itself in the creation of large architectural ensembles of St. Petersburg:



Senate and Synod (K. I. Rossi, 1829-1834)



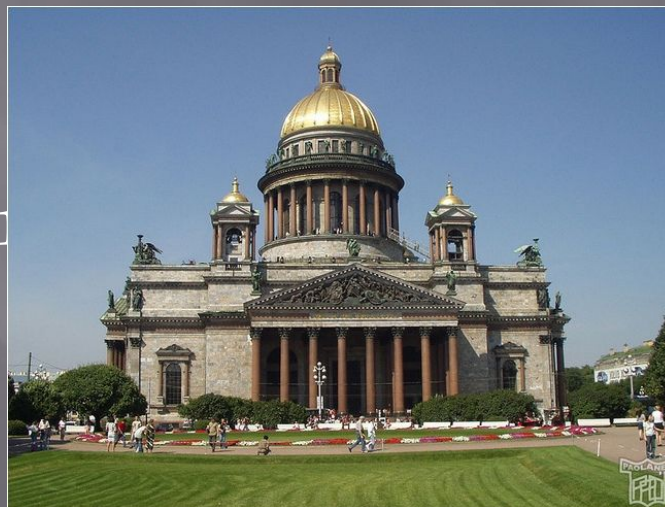
Admiralty (A.I. Shchegolev)



Kazan Cathedral (A.N. Voronikhin, 1811)



Isaac's Cathedral



1818-1858)

Smolny Institute (D. Quarenghi)

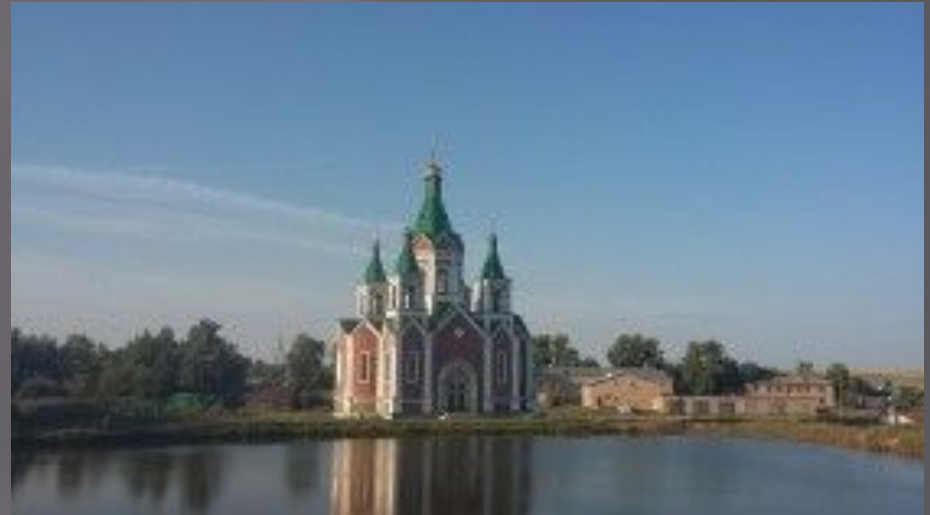
Signs of the architectural empire

The signs of the architectural empire style were the presence of columns, pilasters, stucco cornices, rich decoration with elements of military symbols, in order to emphasize the power of the government and the state. Petersburg classicism was oriented towards Greek antiquity.



Change of classicism to eclecticism

In the late 1830s, classicism is replaced by eclecticism (a mixture of architectural styles). The Alexander Nevsky Cathedral in the Russian colony of Aleksandrovka in Potsdam (1826) by V.P. Stasov is the first surviving monument of the Russian style.



The Russian-Byzantine style of temple architecture was developed by K. A. Ton, the creator of the Grand Kremlin Palace (1837–1854) and the Armory (1851), the author of the project of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior (1839–1883). He built the station buildings on the Nikolaevskaya railway and the Customs building in Moscow.



Let's get acquainted with famous Russian architects

Osip Bove



Roman Klein

**Thanks very
much for
listening to our
talk!**