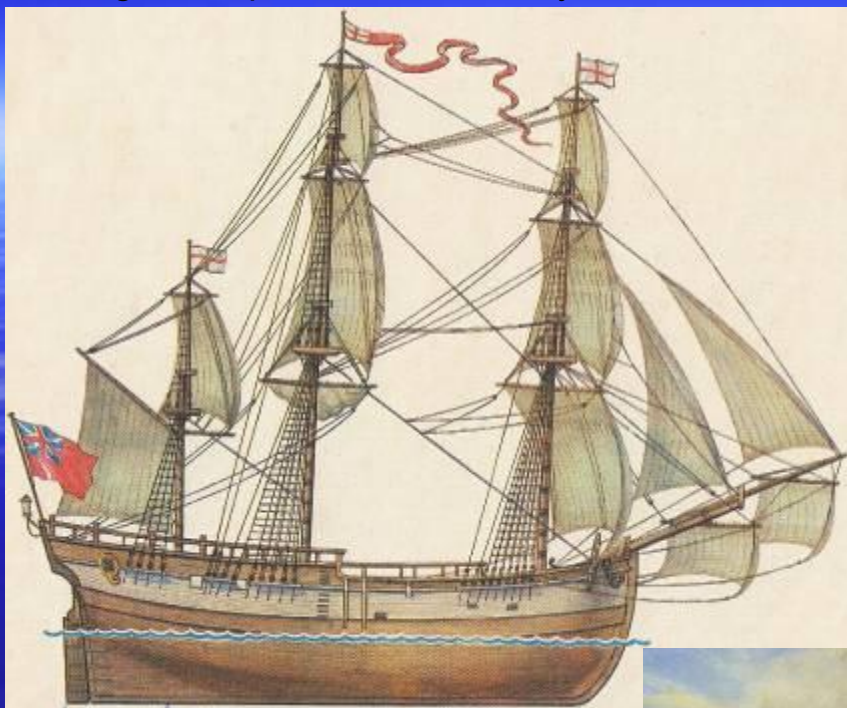




# English Saint Petersburg



English ship XVII-XVIII century



The map of Asia from British Encyclopedia XVIII century



- The first ship with the British arrived in Petersburg in 1704. It was Peter the First who came to Petersburg on that ship.



- The ships from England, loaded with various goods - books, cards, furniture, clothes, horses, the medicines, almost all subjects of use, comfort and luxury, arrived here.



English embankment 1753



English embankment XIX.



- English merchants occupied the whole district named the English line in Petersburg. The English line was called Galernaja. Later rich English merchants started to build their new magnificent private residences. With the opening of the English church, and the English theater the name of the English line was fixed for a long time.

English church



- English businessman F. Gardner founded the English club, Lots of Russian aristocrats were its members. Besides the club was famous for its excellent English cuisine. The cooks of the club were considered to be the best in Russia.



Not far from the English embankment between the Moika and the Fontanka there is the beginning of the English prospect of Petersburg which appeared in XVIII century and since 1771 it was called Aglinsky prospect. The English prospect was mainly built up in XIX-XX centuries.

“House-dream”. Anna Pavlova lived here.

English bridge





You can also see English influence on the creation of landscape of English parks. In 1771 Catherine II invited to Russia the English gardener, John Bush. He arranged the English garden in Gatchina and a landscape part of Ekaterinisky park in Tsarskoje Selo.



The view of Gatchina Palace and Park.1790



. In August, 1781 the English gardener, James Medersom, and an architect Dzhakomo Kvarengi created the English park which became the first landscape park in Peterhof



Since 1770 the architect Charles Cameron started working in Petersburg. He created the ensemble of Cameron gallery and a hanging garden in Tsarskoje Selo.



In 1782 Cameron started the construction of residence of Pavel — Pavlovsk. The Pavlovsk ensemble is the top of architecture and park-building in Russia at the end of the XVIII-th century.

1782. Pencil, ink, pen





In 1783 during the building of the Tavrichesky palace, the English gardener William Guld created the remarkable palace garden in a landscape style.

A Tavrichesky palace from a garden, 1797



- In 1784 Cameron invited Adam Menelas to Russia. He created a park "Alexandria" in Petergof and a summer palace "Cottage" in Gothic style, Alexandrovsky park in Tsarskoje Selo. The Egyptian gate in Tsarskoje Selo became one of the latest works of the master.

Парк Александрия, Коттедж



Египетские ворота в Царском селе

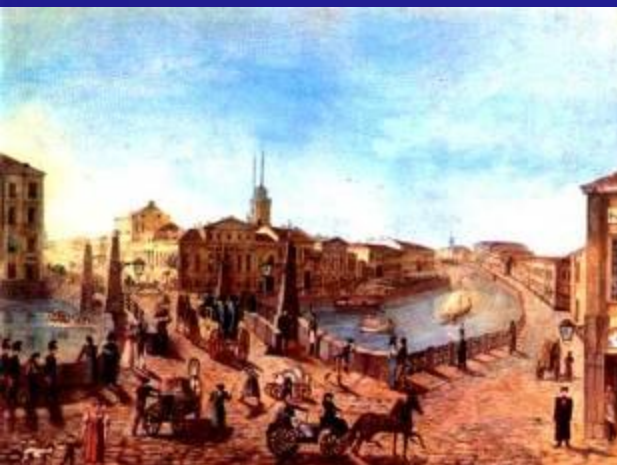
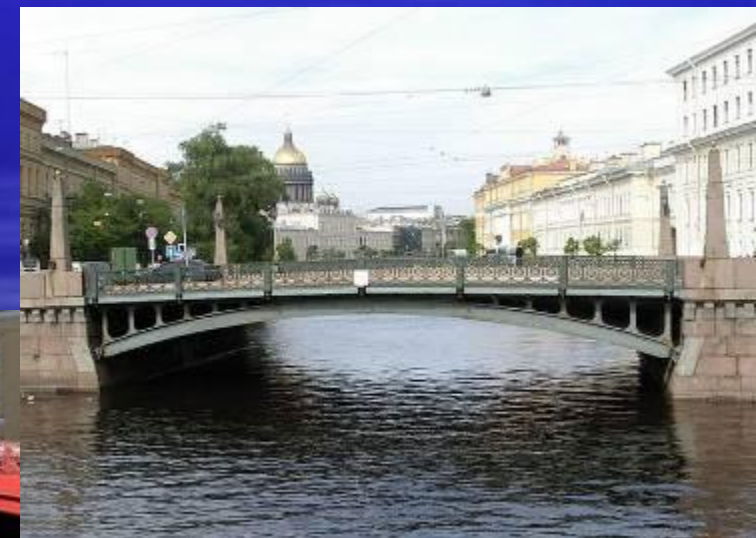




In 1784 Charles Cameron managed to invite to Russia from England his fellow countryman William Geste. William Geste became one of the leading architects of the Russian empire. First he became famous as the builder of bridges. From 1806 to 1818 William Geste built Red, Dark blue and Kisses bridges in Petersburg. The newest technology of building of the bridges from metal was applied. The Green (Police) bridge became the first pig-iron bridge in Petersburg.

Green (Police) bridge

Kisses bridge







Thanks for attention!