Architecture of Neogothic Castles, Palaces, Estates, Mansions and Profitable Houses in the Russian Empire XIX Century

Igor Yamshanov\textsuperscript{a,}\textsuperscript{*}, Vasiliy Goryunov\textsuperscript{a}, Vera Murgul\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Saint Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Vtoraja Krasnoarmejskaja ul. 4, St. Petersburg, 190005, Russia
\textsuperscript{b}St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, Politekhnicheskaya ul., 29, Saint-Petersburg, 195251, Russia

Abstract

The publication is devoted to development of neogothic architecture in Russia. The little-known facts concerning features of a shaping of architectural forms in neogothic stylistic of the XIX century are considered. The comparative analysis of domestic and foreign monuments of architecture of neogothic style is carried out. Features of development of neogothic castles, palaces, estates, mansions and profitable houses are accentuated.

© 2015 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Keywords: neogothic style, castles, palaces, estates, mansions and profitable houses, Russian Architecture, romantic historicism.

1. Introduction

In the period of Romanticism in Russian empire begins construction of palaces that were part of the official residences in the Gothic Revival style, which was not typical for preromantic period. During the construction of palaces used both symmetrical and asymmetrical facade compositions. Planning decisions in most cases asymmetrical, three-dimensional constructions tend to differ pronounced dynamism. Their shaping and design solution differs radically from the castles and palaces in a medieval Gothic style. It should be noted that in medieval Europe buildings of this kind existed. With the construction of neo-Gothic palaces are used completely different building technology and materials. Elements that determine the appearance of neo-Gothic palaces are architectural
details typical of medieval-style prototype. The theme of this research is very important for the reconstruction of historic and cultural objects [1-5].

2. Neo-Gothic architecture of castles, palaces, mansions, mansions and apartment buildings in the Russian Empire in the XIX

The first of the palaces that were part of the imperial residence, not intended for temporary entertainment became Cottage (Fig. 1) in the Alexandria Park in Peterhof, built by Adam Menelaws project in 1826-1827. In his appearance clearly traced English influence. Soon, in the same park, under the guidance of Menelaws erect Farm Palace (1828-1830) (Fig. 2). Its external appearance is different enough asceticism. This palace had a complex asymmetrical plan. A few decorative details of facades, as well as in the case of the Palace Cottage, mostly borrowed from the English Tudor architecture.


During the construction of palaces and country estates in the period of historicism there are several major trends in the used stylistic directions Gothic Revival, which are very different from each other. The first of them showed quite strict adherence to forms of Western European Gothic tradition and was characterized mainly for St. Petersburg. This tendency is included as playing various styles of European medieval and arbitrary mixing them. The most common type of medieval Gothic, used in the construction of palaces and mansions in the Russian
Empire, was the English perpendicular style. Representative examples of the application of the style Neotudor: Estate of the princess E. P. Saltykova (Fig. 3, a)) in St. Petersburg 1837-1840. P. S. Sadovnikov, G. E. Bosse, Lvov palace (Fig. 3, b)) in Strelna 1838.

Architect A. K. Kolman, Orlovsky palace (Fig. 6, a)) Architect P. S. Sadovnikov, in Strelna, Kavalersky houses in Peterhof 1835-1839, 1840-1842.

English Gothic features perpendicular traced also in the form of the estate H. E. Lazarev (in Peterhof, the 1840th). And in the project of the princely palace (Fig. 4, Architect V. A. Shreter, 1860). Palace of the estate of Gostilisy (Fig. 5, a)), designed by Architect A. I. Shtakenshneyder in 1840, in his appearance has elements of late Gothic English architecture, but it can not give an example of pure style. Project of the main facade of the palace of the prince (Fig. 5). Stylistically closer to the English models, but its interiors are an example of the eclectic mix of styles.
Puslovsky's palace in Kosovo (Fig. 5, b)), architect F. Yashchold and V. Marconi, 1838) is an example of the application of early English Gothic style.

Also, there are many palaces and houses, is an example of a combination of elements from different stylistic varieties of Gothic. This combination can take radically different from each other variants from ascetic, where only the outlines of the lancet openings or gable pediments are the characteristic features of style, to elaborate, where you can see all variety of Gothic forms. Here are a few examples of all-European Neogothic simplified style: Admiral House of Anjou with a wing Oranienbaum (1830), Gothic manor house Novoznamenka (1830). More expressive architectural detail has project vestibule to the V. M. Guryev's mansion on Bolshaya Morskaya Street. St. Petersburg (Fig. 6, b)), Architect Ya. V. Vetluzhsky, 1839.
Sometimes there are projects where the motives of the French flamboyant Gothic, in particular the draft of own house on the Moika (Fig. 11, a)), Architect August Montferrand of 1836. The second tendency, as is the case with the Orthodox churches, is a continuation of the eclectic approach, combined with a creative interpretation of Old Russian and Gothic forms which emerged in the second half of the XVIII century. This is the second direction archaic spread mainly by cities Russian province. Examples of this trend are the manor V. F. Von Der Launiz (Fig. 7) in the village Kargashino Tambov province, erected in the middle. XIX century, as well as Sevastyanov's House (Fig. 8) in Yekaterinburg (architect A. I. Paduchev, 1863-1866).

![Fig. 7. Estate V. F. Von Der Launiz. Village of Kargashino, Tambov province. The middle XIX century. General view](image)

Archaic eclectic interpretation of Gothic forms are also characteristic of the project of Naryshkin’s house in Crimea (Fig. 11, b)), Architect O. Montferrand.

The third direction, which was observed mainly in the southern seaside cities of the Russian Empire, was characterized by mixing English Gothic and oriental (Turkish or Arabic) motifs. Palaces built in this manner, different from each other by various compositional techniques in creation of plans and facades: Palace of Count Kuris (Fig. 9) in the village Pokrovskoe (1810-1820) had an asymmetric solution both in plan, and in the main facade. Vorontsov Palace in Alupka (Fig. 10, a)), architect E. Blore, W. Hunt, 1830) different symmetry in individual facade compositions, combination with a complex asymmetrical plan. Palace of Prince A. N. Golitsyn in Gaspra (Fig. 10, b)), architect F. F. Elson, 1837) demonstrates the combination of symmetry in a facade with a slight asymmetry in the in the planning decision.
Fig. 9. Palace of the count Kuris. Village Pokrovskoe. 1810-1820. General view. Photo late XIX century.


Fig. 11. a) The project of own house on Moika. 1836. Architect O. Montferrand. Drawing. Façade, b) The project of the house of Naryshkin in the Crimea. Architect O. Montferrand. Drawing, 2 options of a façade.
Since the middle of XIX century in various parts of the Russian Empire begins construction of romantic castles. For buildings of this type was characterized by the use of dynamic asymmetrical compositions in solution of facades. With regard to planning decisions for such buildings were also used asymmetric schemes of varying complexity. The main difference between neo-Gothic castle from the palaces of the same period was the use of towers, imitating the medieval fortifications, and more beautiful asymmetrical silhouette. As a rule, the new castles are built of brick. Natural stone is used only in exceptional cases. The most commonly used in the construction of castles details specific to the English Gothic architecture. Details of these can be seen on the facades of neo-Gothic castles in different parts of the Russian Empire in the castle Leskovo (Fig. 12), built approx. 1850, the manor Kolosovo Chertkovs relating to the middle of the XIX century. Palace in Chervone (Fig. 13, 1860).

Fig. 12. Castle. Leskovo. Approx. 1850. General view. Photo the early XX century.

Fig. 13. Palace. Chervone. 1860. General view. Photo the early XX century.

In the XIX century neo-Gothic style begins to be applied in the construction of town houses. An example of this is the governor's house in Dnepropetrovsk built in 1840-1850. In the future, you can also observe the use of neo-Gothic forms in the design of various residential buildings in urban areas. One of these houses was built by
architect G. M. Dimitrenko in Odessa in 1872 - it was the home of Colonel Grigoriev. Several houses were built in Kiev in 1870: Redelin house on the Yaroslav Val St. (architect P. Tusunovsky, 1873); Building 42 on the Franko St. (1873-1874 gg.); Building 34 on the Shevchenko boulevard (Fig. 14, a)), architect A.K. Krauss, 1874); Building 34 on the Pushkinskaya St. (Fig. 14, b)), architect V.O. Prokhorov, O. Ya. Hoynatsky, J. Wolman, 1875; Building 3 on Vorovskogo St. (architect VI Sparro, 1876); B. Tusunovskoy house on Volodimirskaya St. (Fig. 14, c)), Architect P. Tusunovsky, 1877).


In the late Romantic Gothic forms in the design of apartment buildings used rarely, later in the period of late eclecticism, and later Art nouveau neo-Gothic style was much more widespread.

3. Moscow XIX century neo-gothic architecture

In 1806 was decided to add Nicholas tower of Moscow Kremlin to make his appearance more stylistic unity (Fig. 15, a)). This project has fulfilled a native of Switzerland Luigi Rusca. As a result of its implementation tower was layered two octagonal tiers with the completion of high octagonal spire in the neo-Gothic forms. In 1812 the tower was half destroyed, and then was rebuilt in 1816-1819. by project of Osip Bove. As suggested by F. K. Sokolov, that's when the stone spire of tower was replaced by a metal framing basis, and the angles of the first four corner tier were decorated with turrets, pinnacles. Shortly after the completion of the restoration of the tower of St. Nicholas in the Kremlin erect a pig-iron neogothic fencing on Cathedral Square (Fig. 15, b)), 1821-1822 . This fencing is different enough stylistic purity and refers to the all-European neo-Gothic style.
These architectural additions, along with the construction in the XVIII century porch refectory of Chudov monastery and church of St. Catherine (1808-1817), were proof that the Gothic forms, appearing in the heart of the ancient capital, along with Old Russian could be a reflection of the national idea.

4. Neo-Gothic manor houses in the Russian province

With the construction of country estates in the XIX century used a variety of stylistic directions of the mature Gothic style. In the early period in many respects much was classic influences and traditions of the XVIII century, as can be seen in the estate Avchurino (Fig. 16), the facades of the main house which, despite the many Gothic details and a four-tiered tower built to the side facades are classic proportions gables and of themselves are symmetrical.
Considering the principles of formation and the three-dimensional solution manor and town houses, mansions era of romantic historicism, it should be noted the spread of free asymmetric composition of the planning and construction of dynamism expressed in the formation of the volume of the building.

In this case, symmetrical compositions, tranquil poise, and continue to exist. In particular cases, the use of such solutions can be identified hierarchical principle of the facade with a strong dominance of the central part of the building and the subordination of the side parts. Often, the central part of the building is flanked by twin towers. A striking example of this type of composition - the manor of Countess Panina in Marfino (Fig. 17), Architect Bykovsky, in whose works the ideas of Romanticism reflected most brightly. Buildings of Marfino manor arranged so that each new angle they are perceived as a natural frame of the surrounding landscape, despite the pronounced symmetry of the facade of the main house.

Fig. 17. Estate Marfino. Architect M. D. Bykovsky. 1837-1838. Engraving of the XIX century. General view

Palaces, constructed in Priluki estate (Fig. 18) (Minsk region, middle XIX.) And Smilovichi (Červień district, Minsk region, middle XIX) Have asymmetric plans, and refer to the all-European neo-Gothic style, but the palace Priluki is more stylistic purity. The appearance of the palace in Smilovichi demonstrates mixing features of Gothic and Renaissance.

Fig. 18. Palace. Priluki. Minsk region. Middle XIX century. Drawing
The palace in the estate Znamenskoye (Veshalovka in the Lipetsk region) was built in the 1860. When the owner of the manor was M. I. Kozhin. The palace has been converted from a manor house, standing 300 meters from the Znamensky church. It had a complex asymmetrical plan and consisted of a series of volumes with a dominant main tower. Currently, the palace itself is preserved only the main tower.

Another manor palace showing the archaic eclectic approach the shaping is in the estate Yurino (Fig. 19) in the Nizhny Novgorod region. It was built in 1874 by architects R. Muller, A. Parland, P. Malinowski. Gothic motifs in the form of unusual structures intertwine with Old Russian, Moorish, Romanesque and Renaissance.

Not all estates XIX century neo-Gothic style main building is a palace or castle. In some cases, it was a house, whose facade was decorated with gothic decor, in particular: the manor house in Izvara (Fig. 20), Gothic completion of which relates to the third quat. XIX century. The main manor house in the village Bohvitsey Fleryanovo Brest region (Fig. 30, 1870).

There were also projects of country houses, such as the project of a country house "in the Gothic taste " (Fig. 21) from the book of P. Fuhrmann "Encyclopedia of Russian urban and rural owner ...", 1842 In this project, performed in a rather concise form, can be traced Neotudor style features. Composition solution plans and facades asymmetrically.
Fig. 21. The project of a country house "in Gothic taste" from P. Fuhrman's book, 1842.

5. Conclusions

Neo-Gothic residential buildings of the XIX century have the following features: the walls of brick or masonry (in rare cases of wood), sometimes reinforced simple buttresses; beamed ceilings or vaulted (sometimes with the use of decorative stucco ribs or in the form of Gothic ornament); roofing tend complicated with wooden truss, the coated metal sheet.

References