



STC

No4

TOWN GUIDE

St PETERSBURG



Stone Town Guide St Petersburg N 4

General composition:

Andrey Bulakh, Professor,
St Petersburg State University

Texts: Andrey Bulakh, Nataly Abakumova

Photos: collections of Andrey Bulakh and Joseph Romanovsky,
Professors,

St Petersburg State University

Layout: Alexander Spiridonov, student,

and Andrey Bulakh, Professor,

St Petersburg State University

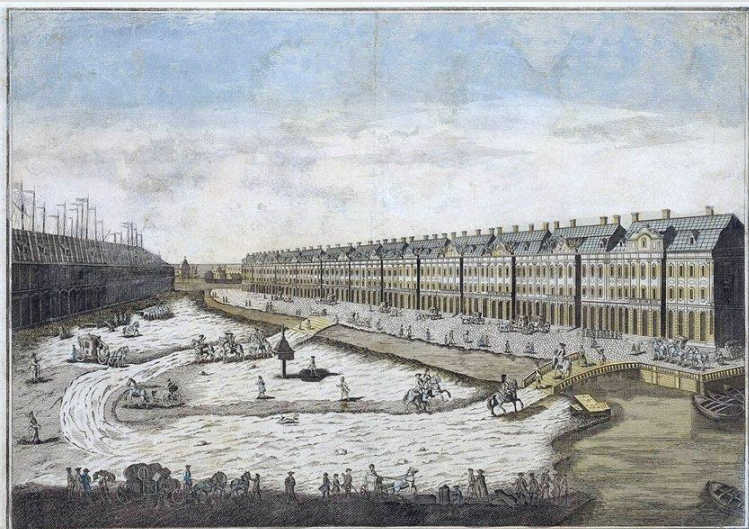
Translation: E.I. Kravtsova

SOUTH-EAST FINLAND - RUSSIA ENPI CBC PROGRAMME 2007-2013

Efficient use of natural stone in the Leningrad region
and South-East Finland

This project is co-funded by the European Union, the Russian Federation
and the Republic of Finland





PROSPECTUS COLLEGIORUM IMPERIALIUM ET FUNDORUM ORIENTALIUM VISTA DE LOS COLLEGIOS IMPERIALES Y DE EL ALMAZÉN DE LAS MERCADER
MERCATORUM PETERSBURGI ORIENTALES A PETERSBOURG

STONE

TOWN GUIDE

St PETERSBURG

No4



St Petersburg - Excursion 4
The Vasiliy Island

Start Point – The Rummyantsev Garden

End Point – Stock Exchange House

(Naval Museum, 1939-2012) Route length - 1,3 km

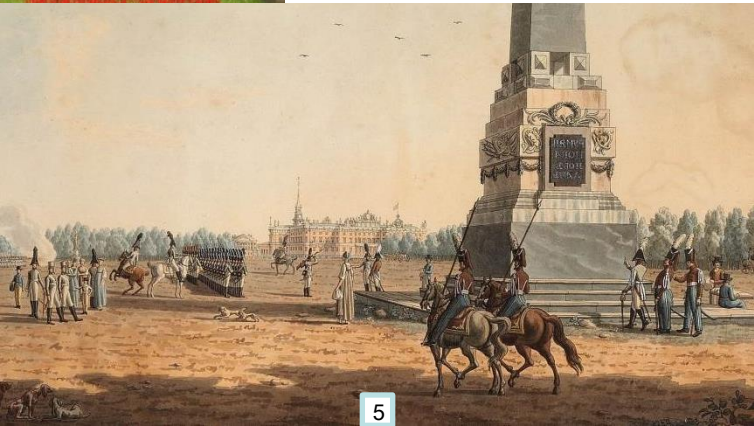
**The nearest M “Admyraltejskaya”,
 and then by bus 7 or 24**

and trolleybus 1 or 10, and 11

to the stop “Pervaya Liniya (The First Line)”



RUMYANTSEV OBELISK





ACADEMY OF ARTS

1832-1834

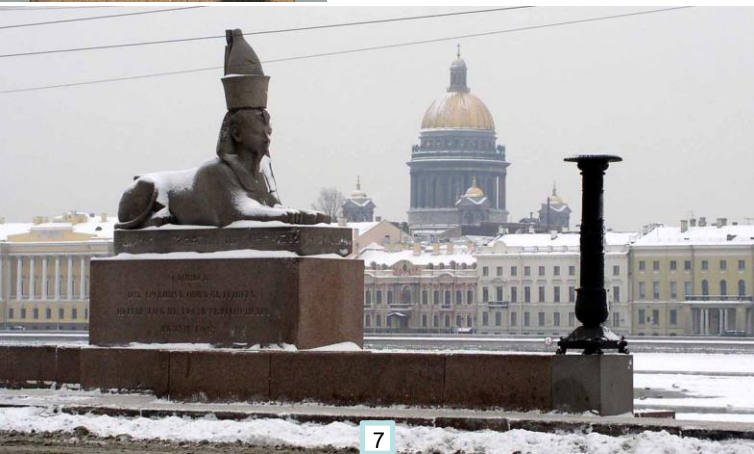
C. Ton





PIERS WITH EGYPTIAN SPHIXES

1832-1834
C. Ton



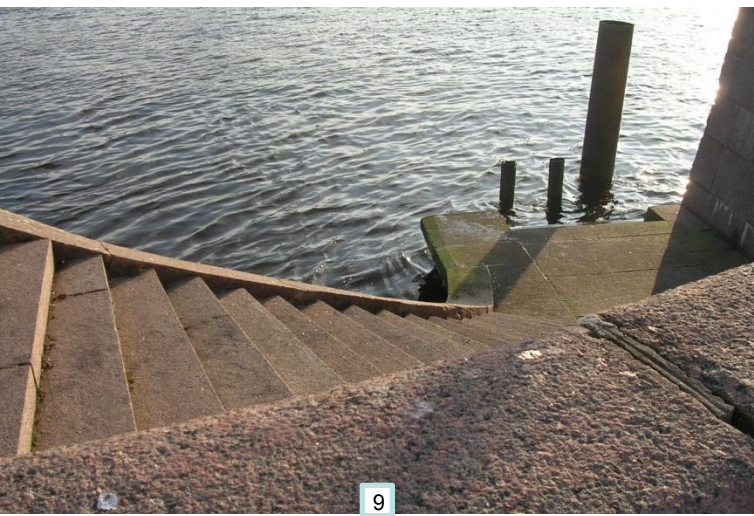
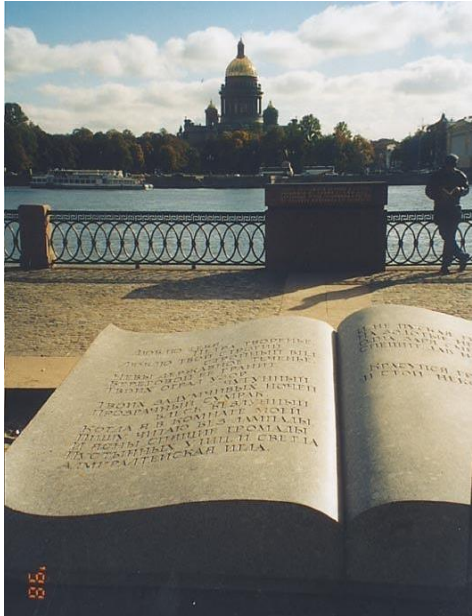


UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT (old and new works)



REMAINS OF THE ST ISAAC BRIDGE

and new const- ructions





№ 45

MENSHIKOV'S HOUSE

1710-1721

D. Fontana et al





TWELVE COLLEGIA BUILDING

1722-1742
L. Trezini et al

№ 46





MONUMENT TO LOMONOSOV 1986

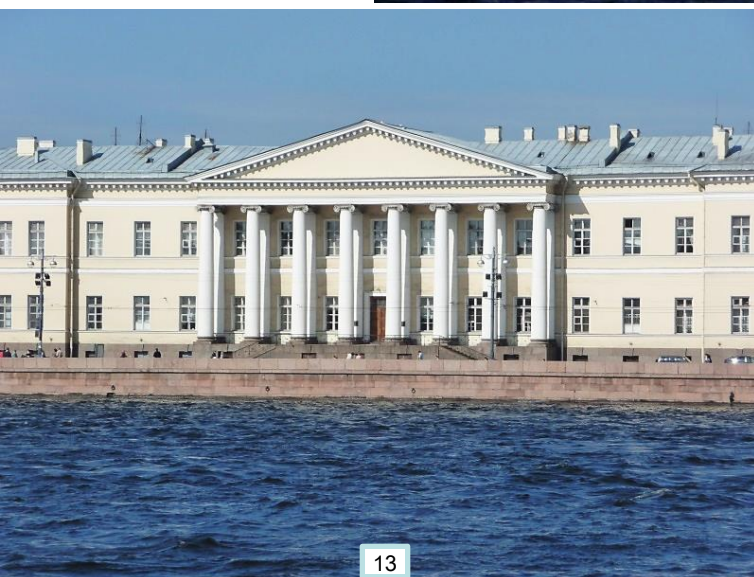
Sc. V. D. Sveshnikov and B. A. Petrov
Arch. I. A. Shahov and E. A. Tyahht



THE MAIN BUILDING OF ST PETERSBURG ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

1783-1789

G. Quarenghi





KUNSTKAMMER

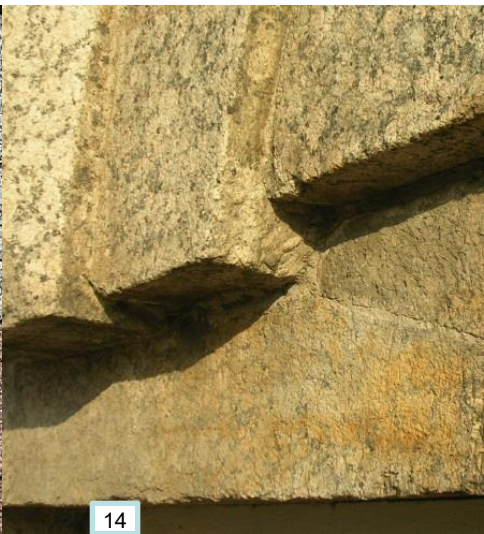




STOCK EXCHANGE

1805-1810
J. F. Tomon

№ 50



№ 51

ROSTRAL COLUMNS

1805-1810
J. F. Tomon



N40. RUMYANTSEV GARDEN

There are the famous Rumyantsev's Obelisk and two new monuments to artists I. Repin (1844-1930) and V. Surikov (1848-1916) in the garden.

Field Marshal Pyotr Rumyantsev (1725-1796) was a hero of Russian-Turkish war 1768-1774, and words "To Rumyantsev's victories" are cut at a plate on the monument. It is designed by V. Brenna in 1799. Serdobol and Rapakivi granites, Ruskela, Tivdia and Greek (Italian?) marbles are used.

First, it stood on the Field of Mars, and in 1818 it was moved in the garden.

Monuments to Great Russian artists Repin and Surikov were opened in 1999. Grey granite from the Karelian Isthmus (nearby Kamennogorsk, or former Kovantsari) is used to cut pedestals.

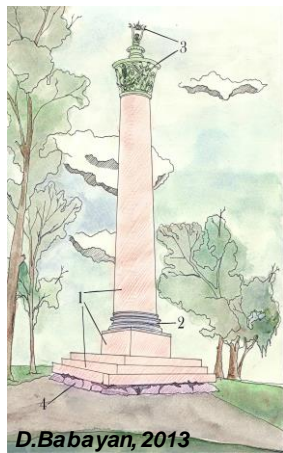
N 41. ST PETERSBURG ACADEMY OF ARTS

(17, UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT)

Facades. A high socle of the building faced with two varieties of granite rapakivi. At the front, it is rather rare pinkish-grey granite whilst a socle at sides of the building is covered with ordinary pink granite. Looking with attention, one can find borders between these two varieties of rapakivi.

Interiors. Floors in all corridors are covered with limestone plates from Putilovo (or from Estonia?). The most effective deal is using natural stone in construction of the main staircase. Unique wide steps and plates are monolithic and cut of granite rapakivi. One can see marbled limestone plates from the Öland Island, Sweden, upstairs.

Garden behind the building hosts a monument to 25th anniversary of the Academy of Arts. It was designed by A.N.Voronichin in 1808 and A.P.Brullov in 1840s and consists of granite rapakivi (1), Ruskeala marble (2), and limestone basement (4)



ST PETERSBURG ACADEMY OF ARTS (continuation)

Do not forget to have a look at a modern monument to sculptor P. C. Klodt (1805-1867). It is quite near, in the same garden. Granite from a new deposit at the Karelia Isthmus is used in a postament. Klodt created a horse and a horseman in the monument to Nicholas I and sculptures groups "Horse Taming" on Anichkov Bridge.

N42. PIER WITH EGYPTIAN SPHINXES

Architect C. Ton used old Egyptian sphinxes (with faces of Amenhotep III) to design the granitic pier. These two granite (syenite) monolithic sculptures were found in 1820 and brought to St Petersburg in 1837. They are the largest stone sphinxes abroad Egypt. C. Ton put them on pedestal of granite rapakivi. Compare the color and texture of these two rock types. They are similar.

N 43. UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT

It is one of the most nice and beautiful places and sight-seeing walks along-by the Neva. Constructing began at so called Strelka of the Vasiliy Island in 1804, moved step by step to the East, and was finished in 1837. Granite rapakivi was used.

In 1990s, the embankment was repaired. Unfortunately, that time the city Government had not both money and tradition to buy an original stone in Finland. That is why one will see a lot of other stone materials in parapets.

44. REMAINS OF THE ST ISAAC BRIDGE

This pontoon spring-autumn bridge acted in 1727-1912. Two granite rapakivi stairs and a bank abutment were built in 1819-1821, building engineer A. Betankourt of Spain projected them.

44. REMAINS OF THE ST ISAAC BRIDGE (continuation)

In 1990s two street-lamps, a stone in memory to Betankourt and “An opened book” were input into the composition of the Remains of the St Isaac Bridge.

The pedestal of street-lamps are blocks of pink gneissoid granite from Kuznechnoe (Kaarlahti) near Priozersk (Käkisalmi), Betankour’s block is Ukrainian pink granite rapakivi from the Kapustino deposit. “An opened book” with poetry to Youth by Alexander Pushkin is made with grey granite rapakivi “Vozrozhdenie”.

So, one can see at the same place and compare three different rapakivi rock types.

N45. MENSHIKOV’S PALACE

This typical baroque house is built from bricks, and with a plaster façade. Natural stone is Putilovo slab limestone being used to face a socle, and limestone from Eastland is used to frame doors in portal.

N46. TWELVE COLLEGIA BUILDING *(7-9, UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT)*

That was the home of Peter the Great's "Ministries". It was designed in the baroque, built from bricks, and with a plaster façade. Ordovician platy limestone from from Putilovo (Tosno and some other places) was used for the outside facing of the brick wall at the building's base.

N47. MONUMENT TO MICHAEL LOMONOSOV

This modern monument is collected of great blocks of pink gneissoid granite from Kuznechnoe (former Kaarlahti).

N48. THE MAIN HOUSE OF ST PETERSBURG ACADEMY OF SCIENCES *(5, UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT)*

It is a typical building of classic architectural style. High podium is fully decorated with great quadras of granite rapakivi. We recommend everyone to rise up to portico to have a look to the Neva River from this position of view. Try to feel yourself in old times of Ekatherine II without buses and asphalt.

N49. KUNSTAKAMMER **(3, *UNIVERSITY EMBANKMENT*)**

Now turn, please, to the left into a short and narrow side-street. It lies between Peter's the Great lovely Kunstkammer and some other buildings.

Kunstkammer was built by N. F. Gerbel in 1718-1734 and partly reconstructed by S. I. Chevakinsky, 1754-1758. Bases of walls are accurately faced with grey and yellowish-grey slabs of Putilovo Limestone.

Coming through this lane you would find yourself at semi-circle building and would see almost real Greek Poseidon classic peristyle in front of you. It is Stock Exchange.

N50. STOCK EXCHANGE

Two color types are used in four rows of plates which cover a high podium of the building. They are pink and grey ones (Bulakh, Selonon, 2013). Two upper rows are grey, two ground rows are pink. Grey granite plays role of bases of columns.

Look attentively at granite staircases, upper steps are grey, lower ones are pink.

This play of colors is in harmony with grey granite rapakivi pedestals of Rostral Columns.

A stone high relief decorates each of two attics. They are cut by S. Sukhanov in joined together blocks of Pudost stone (tufa) and covered with lay of lime. The high relief to the Neva River images Neptune and two rivers, where as Mercury, Navigation and two rivers are at other high relief.

N51. TWO ROSTRAL COLUMNS

High pedestals are covered with blocks of grey granite rapakivi.

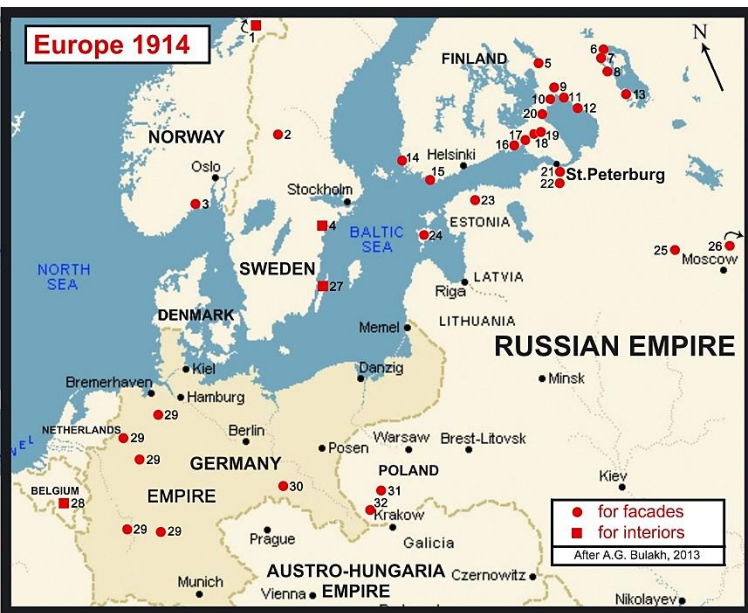
Figures of rivers (Neva, Volkhov, Dnepr, and Volga) are cut in Pudost stone (tufa).

Pavements around columns and between them are covered with Baltic brown and Balmoral red granites in 2000s.

A stone symbol to memory of 300th anniversary of St Petersburg is made of metal and pink gneissoid granite from the Ladozhskoe deposits near Priozersk (former Kaarlahti).

At last, two granite rapakivi (pink and grey ones) could be seen in walls of way to the Neva River, diabase squared stones cover this way.

Deposits of St Petersburg ornamental stone



See more in:

A. G. Bulakh. ORNAMENTAL STONE IN THE HISTORY OF ST PETERSBURG ARCHITECTURE / Towards International Recognition of Building and Ornamental Stones. Geological Society Spec. Publ. London. 2014.

1	Marble pink*, €-S
2	Blyberg porphyry, PR
2	Garberg granite, PR
2	Åsby diabas (dolerite), PR
3	Larvikite, P
4	Marbles green and other*, PR
5	Soap stone, PR
6, 7, 9, 11	Marble, PR
8	Black schist, PR
10, 19	Granite grey, PR
13	Quartzite, PR
14	Granite grey, PR
12, 15-18, 19	Granite pink, AR-PR
20	Almandine gneiss, PR
21	Platy limestone, O
22	Tufa, Q
23, 27	Limestone, Marbled limestone*, O
25	Limestone, C
26, 28	Marble, Marble black*, C, and others
29-31	Colored sandstones, T - K
32	Marble, J
-	Marbles from France, Italy, Norway, Poland, Spain, Germany*

* Only in interiors

No4

This project is co-funded by the European Union, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Finland

