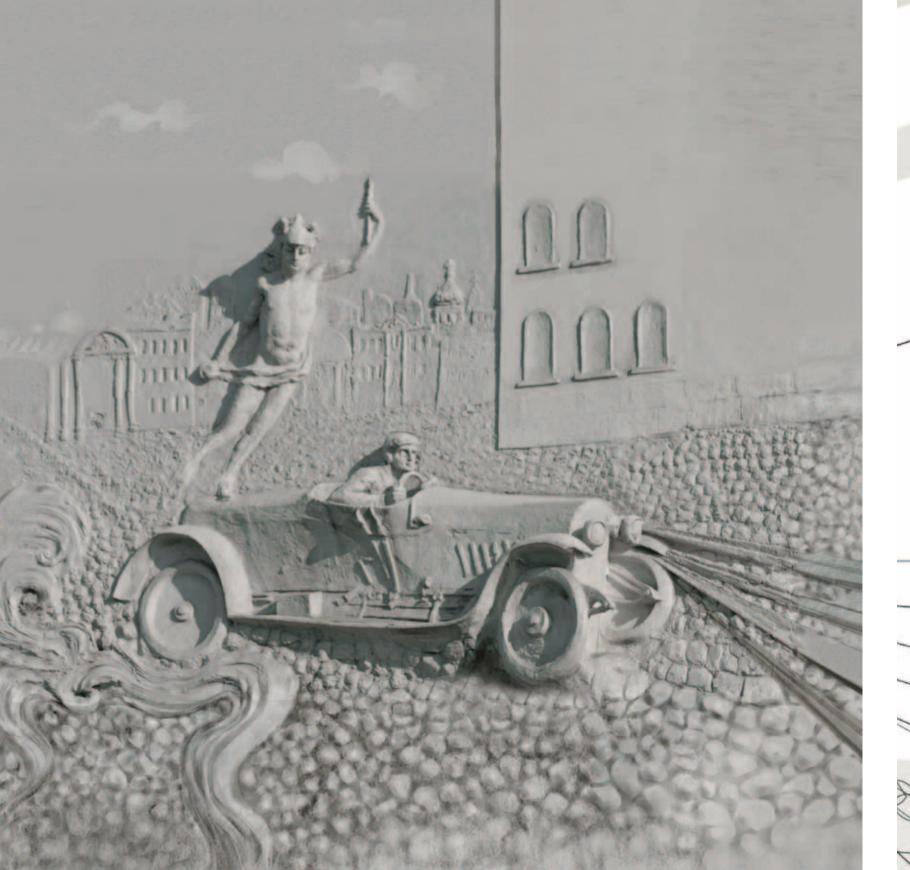


МОДЕРН





MODERN MODERN





27 ноџбрџ 1916 года прои-ЗОШЛО ЗНАМЕНАТЕЛЬНОЕ СОБЫТИЕ В жизни Саратова – официальное открытие Крытого рынка. Построенный в 1914—1916 годах по ПРОЕКТУ АРХИТЕКТОРА И ИНЖЕНЕРА Василиџ Алексеевича Люкшина, ОН И СЕЙЧАС ВОСПРИНИМАЕТСи КАК НЕБЫВАЛОЕ, ГРАНДИОЗНОЕ СООРУЖЕ-НИЕ, ЦЕЛЫЙ ГОРОД ПОД СТЕКЛЏННОЙ крышей.



В.А. ЛЮКШИН Здание Крытого рынка, 1914-1916 **У**лица Чапаева, 59

V. LYUKSHIN THE COVERED MARKET BUILDING, 1914-1916 Chapaeva Street, 59

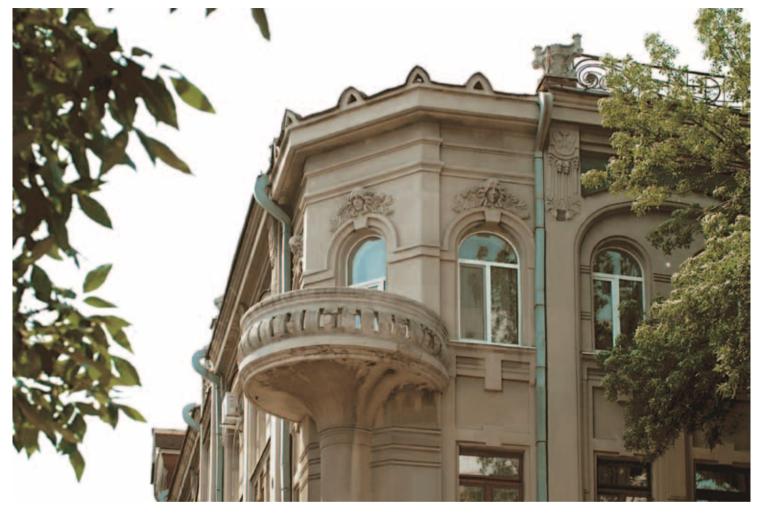
■ Ри строительстве Крыто-ГО РЫНКА БЫЛИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНЫ СА-МЫЕ ПОСЛЕДНИЕ ЗАВОЕВАНИ ТЕХНИки: железобетонные конструкции, СТАЛЬНЫЕ ФЕРМЫ, БОЛЬШИЕ СВЕТОВЫЕ проемы. Оснащение рынка совре-МЕННЫМИ ХОЛОДИЛЬНЫМИ КАМЕРАМИ ПРЕДУСМАТРИВАЛО УЖЕ ТОГДА ИСПОЛЬ-ЗОВАНИЕ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ. Эстетизации новых конструкций И МАТЕРИАЛОВ ОБУСЛОВИЛА НОВАТОР-СКИЙ ХАРАКТЕР АРХИТЕКТУРНОГО ОБ-РАЗА ЗДАНИџ.

Простота и целесообразность — ГЛАВНЫЕ КАЧЕСТВА ЭТОГО СООРУжении. Контрастное сочетание ОСТЕКЛЕННЫХ ПЛОСКОСТЕЙ ВХОДНЫХ И ОКОННЫХ ПРОЕМОВ С ЖЕЛЕЗОБЕ-ТОННЫМИ КОНСТРУКЦИ ИМИ СОЗДАЕТ АРХИТЕКТУРНУЮ ВЫРАЗИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ фасадов. Разница в высоте цент-РАЛЬНОГО И БОКОВЫХ ОБЪЕМОВ ПОзволила В.А. Люкшину создать ОРИГИНАЛЬНУЮ КРЫШУ-ФОНАРЬ, ЧЕРЕЗ КОТОРУЮ ВЕСЬ ВНУТРЕННИЙ ТОРГОВЫЙ ЗАЛ ОСВЕЩАЕТСи ПОЛНЫМ ДНЕВНЫМ светом. Над серединой зала воз-ВЫШАЕТСи ОГРОМНЫЙ КУПОЛ, УСИ-ЛИВАЮЩИЙ ВПЕЧАТЛЕНИЕ ПРОСТОРА И ОБИЛИЕ ВОЗДУХА.











ОХОДНЫЙ ДОМ — ЭТО САМОЕ ЛУЧШЕЕ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЕ ДЛЯ ГОРОДСКОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ. ПО СРАВНЕНИЮ С ТАКИМИ ТИПАМИ ДОМОВ, КАК ГОРОДСКИЕ ОСОБНЯКИ И КУПЕЧЕСКИЕ ДОМА, ОНИ НАИБОЛЕЕ ТОЧНО ОТВЕЧАЛИ НОВОМУ СОСТАВУ ГОРОДСКИХ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ, БЫЛИ ДЕМОКРАТИЧНЫ И ДОСТУПНЫ.

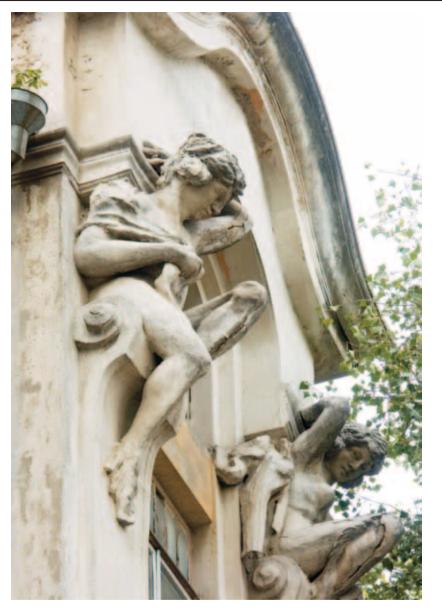
Доходный дом на Вольской — живая иллюстрация компромисса пластических достижений модерна и эклектики.











П.М. ЗЫБИН Доходные дома Л.И. Пташкина **1911–1913** Улица Советская, 3–5

Руппа жилых зданий Л.И. Пташкина — типичный образец доходных домов позднего модерна. Это одно из последних творений талантливого зодчего Петра Митрофановича Зыбина. Уличный фасад объединяет два тесно сросшихся разновременных корпуса. Комбинация обильной пластики от геометрического орнамента до характерных фигур атлантов, кариатид с эркерами и балконами наполняет объем зданий движением и драматизмом. Но это на фасаде, а за его стенами были квартиры, оборудованные с учетом современных технических достижений начала XX века: паровым отоплением, газом, телефоном, электричеством и одним из первых лифтов в Саратове.



P. ZYBIN
L. Ptashkin's Commercial Apartment Houses
1911–1913
Sovetskaya Street, 3–5





собник был построен дли К.К. Рейнеке. одного из наследников «Торгового дома братьев Рейнеке», занимавшего ведущее положение СРЕДИ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЕЙ-МУКОМОЛОВ САРАТОВА.

Многообъемнац композициц зданиц рас-СчИТАНА НА ВОСПРИџТИЕ В ДВИЖЕНИИ, КОГДА ЗА КАЖДЫМ ПОВОРОТОМ ОТКРЫВАЕТСи НОВАи НЕОЖИ-ДАННАџ ТОЧКА ЗРЕНИџ, ИНТРИГУЮЩАџ ЗРИТЕЛџ. Именно динамическа пластическа игра вну-ТРЕННИХ ПРОСТРАНСТВ И ВНЕШНИХ ОБЪЕМОВ ОКА-ЗЫВАЕТС ОСНОВОЙ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ВЫРАЗИТЕЛЬности этого дома.

Изысканны фасады зданиц по цвету и фактуре. Над парадным входом большое много-ЦВЕТНОЕ МАЙОЛИКОВОЕ ПАННО С ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЕМ КРУЖАЩИХСџ ТАНЦОВЩИЦ В ГОЛУБЫХ ПЛАТЬџХ, ВЫ-ПОЛНЕННОЕ ПО МОТИВАМ СЮЖЕТОВ АВСТРИЙСКОго художника Ф. Штука, над окнами уличного И ДВОРОВОГО ФАСАДОВ ПО ФРИЗУ ПЕРЛАМУТРОВО-РОЗОВЫЕ И ФИОЛЕТОВО-ГОЛУБЫЕ МАЙОЛИКОВЫЕ вставки. Неназойливый лепной орнамент, изиЩ-НЫЕ КРОНШТЕЙНЫ КАРНИЗА, ОРИГИНАЛЬНЫЙ ВОДО-СТОК, МЕРЦАЮЩИЙ ГЛАЗУРОВАННЫЙ КИРПИЧ, ТОНИ-РОВАННОЕ СТЕКЛО — ВСЁ ЭТО ПРИДАЕТ ЗДАНИЮ ТОРЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ И БЛАГОРОДНЫЙ ВИД.

Концепции модерна — свобода и целесо-ОБРАЗНОСТЬ — ВЫРАЖЕНА ЗДЕСЬ ПРЕДЕЛЬНО "СНО.



THE WORLD OF RUSSIAN ART NOUVEAU

HE ART NOUVEAU STYLE OF FENCES STRETCHED UPWARDS. WINDOWS CITY. EXAMPLES OF THE BEST QUARTERS ARCHITECTURE APPEARED IN ENGLAND COPIED IN THE REST OF EUROPE AND America, also making it into Russia AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. IN RUS-SIA IT WAS A TIME OF DRAMATIC CHANGE. IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE AFFECTING THE CULTURE, INDUSTRY AND THE ECONOMY HERALDING AN INDUSTRIAL EPOCH FOR Russia.

Nouveau flourished as an expression OF CHANGING TIMES. ART NOUVEAU WAS A NOSTALGIC EXPRESSION OF THE PAST. DISPLAYING THE PRIMEVAL FORMS OF NA-TURE SUCH AS THE WAYWARD GROWTH OF A GRAPEVINE OR THE COARSE EXTE-RIOR OF A PINE CONE, NOW LOST IN THE ADVANCE OF RAPID INDUSTRIAL GROWTH. THE MOST REVERED RUSSIAN ARCHI-TECT AT THE TIME, F. SHEKHTEL, WHOSE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WERE SPENT IN SARATOV, AND STRONG PROPONENT OF ART NOUVEAU, WROTE: «IT IS NECES-SARY THAT BEAUTY ACCOMPANIES US EVERYWHERE, THAT IT EMBRACES YOU WHEN YOU GET UP, LIE DOWN, WORK, DRESS, LOVE, DREAM OR HAVE DINNER. It is necessary to make life, which IS IN THE FIRST INSTANCE UGLY, MORE LARGEST CITY AFTER ST. PETERSBURG TERS. BEAUTIFUL».

SPACES WITH THE COLOURS OF MEADOWS AND MARSHES. THE PROPORTIONS OF BUILDING WERE LENGTHENED, WITH WIN-DOWS BEING EXTENDED AND INTERLACED

AND DOORS WERE THE FAVOURED FOR OF THE CITY WERE COMPRISED OF LARGE IN THE 1880s AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY DETAILING IN THE FORM OF THE GREEK LETTER OMEGA, WHICH GAVE THE NICK-NAME OF «SMILING» TO THIS ARCHITEC-TURAL FORM AS IT RESEMBLED A SMILE.

> FLUID, ELASTIC LINES WITH FANCY INTERWEAVING BECAME THE SIGNATURE OF THE ART NOUVEAU STYLE.

OF POPULARITY. ART NOUVEAU HAD Against this background, Art taken root throughout Russia im-BIBING LOCAL AND NATIONAL CULTURE. BESIDES MOSCOW AND ST. PETERSBURG. ITS POPULARITY LASTED LONG ENOUGH FOR IT TO INFLUENCE THE ARCHITEC-TURAL LANDSCAPE IN CITIES SUCH AS Odessa, Pyatigorsk, Samara, Nizhny NOVGOROD AND SARATOV.

WHEREAS IN PETERSBURG THE EXAMPLE OF THE NEW STYLE WAS THE COMMERCIAL APARTMENT HOUSE AND IN MOSCOW THE EXAMPLE HEREOF WAS THE PRIVATE MANSION, IN SARATOV LARGE PUB-LIC BUILDINGS, OFFICES, PRINTING SHOPS, BANKS, TRADING HOUSES, ALL WERE CON-STRUCTED IN «THE NEW STYLE»¹. From THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY THE POPULATION GROWTH IN SARATOV HAD ENSURED THAT IT WAS THE THIRD AND MOSCOW, MAKING IT THE LARGEST Nature has pervaded the city commercial and industrial centre of THE VOLGA REGION.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LOOK AND CHARACTER OF THE CITY WAS VISIBLY CHANGING IN TO THAT OF A EUROPEAN DEMONSTRATE K.L. MYUFKE'S FUSION

PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DIF-FERENT CHURCHES DOMES AND BELL TOWERS, A DENSE TRAM LINE NETWORK WITH CROWDED LINEAR STREETS ILLUMI-NATED FIRST BY GAS AND THEN BY ELEC-TRIC LANTERNS.

ARCHITECTURE BECAME THE OUT-IN SPITE OF ITS SHORT PERIOD LET FOR A DIVERSE AND MORE DYNAMIC PACE OF LIFE IN SARATOV AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, ALONG WITH THE GROWTH OF THE CITY, THE ARCHITECTS EXHIBITED EVER MORE CREATIVE DE-SIGNS SEEKING TO ADVANCE THEIR WORK THROUGH PROGRESSIVE STYLING. MANY OF THEM WERE FROM THE ARCHITEC-TURAL SCHOOLS IN ST. PETERSBURG AND Moscow but there were also many FROM LOCAL SCHOOLS AND OTHER CITIES.

> Some of the most influential ARCHITECTS OF THE TIME WORKED IN SARATOV. THEY ARE PETR ZYBIN. VASI-LY LYUKSHIN, YURY TERLIKOV, MECHIS-LAV PULMAN. SEMEN KALLISTRATOV. VLADIMIR KARPENKO, KARL MYUFKE².

> ART NOUVEAU BUILDINGS OF THIS PERIOD IN SARATOV REFLECTED THE CREATIVITY AND DISTINCTIVE INDIVIDUAL ORIGINALITY OF EACH OF THESE MAS-

> IN 1900-1910 K.L. MYUFKE DE-SIGNED TWO OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE LATE ART NOUVEAU EDIFICES, NAMELY: THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY AND CLINICAL CAMPUS. THESE TWO BUILDINGS VIVIDLY

OF NEOCLASSICISM AND ART NOUVEAU IN ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL FORMS.

Thus did Art Nouveau-classi-CISM EVOLVE IN SUCH A WAY AS TO RE-TAIN THE CLASSICAL ELEMENT PECULIAR TO SARATOV. BESIDES K.L. MYUFKE. THERE WERE OTHER PROPONENTS OF ART NOUVEAU, NAMELY S. KALLIST-RATOV AND V. KARPENKO, EXAMPLES OF THEIR WORKS ARE KUFELD FEMALE Gymnasia (currently the Saratov ART MUSEUM NAMED AFTER RADI-SHCHEV. PERVOMAISKAYA STR.. 75) AND ASTORIA HOTEL (CURRENTLY VOLGA HOTEL, KIROVA AVENUE, 34) DESIGNED BY S. KALLISTRATOV AND V. KARPENKO'S SARATOV BRANCH OF THE ST. PETERS-BURG PAWNSHOP IN NEMETSKAYA STREET (CURRENTLY KIROVA AVENUE, 29).

THE CITY POST OFFICE COMPLEX (CHAPAEVA STR., 60), CONSTRUCTED IN 1916, COMBINES THE DESIGN PRINCIPLES OF BOTH NEOCLASSICAL AND RATIONAL ART NOUVEAU WITH THE FACADE SUR-FACE FEATURES AND DETAILING BEING CONGRUENT WITH ITS CONSTRUCTION.

THE COMMERCIAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING (CURRENTLY THE OFFICERS' House, Sobornaya Str., 18), Rede-SIGNED BY M. ZATSEPIN IN 1914, DEMON-STRATES THE FLEXIBILITY OF NEOCLAS-SICAL DESIGN EVEN MORE POIGNANTLY. THE GENERAL SENSATION SPACIOUSNESS AND ELEVATED SOLEMNITY ARE NOT DI-MINISHED BY THE SCRUPULOUS ATTEN-TION TO DETAIL AS EXHIBITED BY THE OPEN STEEL LATTICES AND THE DYNAMIC FORM. PATTERNED MOULDINGS.

TORING AND EXCHEQUER CHAMBER PLAYED IN MANY BUILDINGS IN SARATOV



K. REINEKE'S MANSION

BUILDING WAS ERECTED AT THE INTER-SECTION OF VOLSKAYA AND B. KOS-TRIZHNAYA STREETS (CURRENTLY THE Trade Unions Regional Committee AND VANTSETTI STR., 55).

HE DECIDED AGAINST EXPERI-MENTING WITH DIFFERENT MATERI-ALS AND COLOURS FOR MOULDINGS AND DECORATION, INSTEAD ELECTING TO STICK WITH PLAIN BRICK WORK TO DISPLAY THE STRUCTURAL PLASTICITY OF THE BUIL-DING. THIS BUILDING BEING ONE OF HIS LATE CONSTRUCTIONS, HIS ARCHITEC-TURAL CREDO IS EMBODIED IN EDIFYING THE MAIN PRINCIPLE OF RATIONAL ART Nouveau by expressing architecture IN ITS SIMPLEST AND MOST HARMONIOUS

IN 1910 Yu. TERLIKOV'S MONI- ART NOUVEAU ARCHITECTURE ARE DIS-

WITH SOME EXAMPLES BEING: COMMER-CIAL APARTMENT HOUSE IN MOSKOV-SKAYA STR., 85. PTASHKIN'S HOUSES. SOVETSKAYA STR., 3-5 AND THE CON-BUILDING AT THE IUNCTION OF SAKKO STRUCTION WORKS CONTRACTORS CLUB (CURRENTLY THE YOUNG SPECTATORS Theatre, Volskaya str., 83).

THE LARGEST AND MOST EXPRES-SIVELY UNINHIBITED ARCHITECTURAL WORK IN SARATOV AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IS THE COV-ERED MARKET (CHAPAEVA STR., 59).

CONSTRUCTED IN 2 YEARS, 1914-1916, BY ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER V. Lyukshin, its unprecedented MAJESTIC DESIGN IS AN INTERPRETA-TION OF THE WHOLE CITY UNDER A GLASS ROOF. THE COVERED MARKET IS IMBUED WITH THE LATEST ARCHI-THE RATIONALISTIC TENDENCIES IN TECTURAL DESIGNS AND CONSTRUC-TION TECHNIQUES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, INCORPORATING A FRAME