

River Station

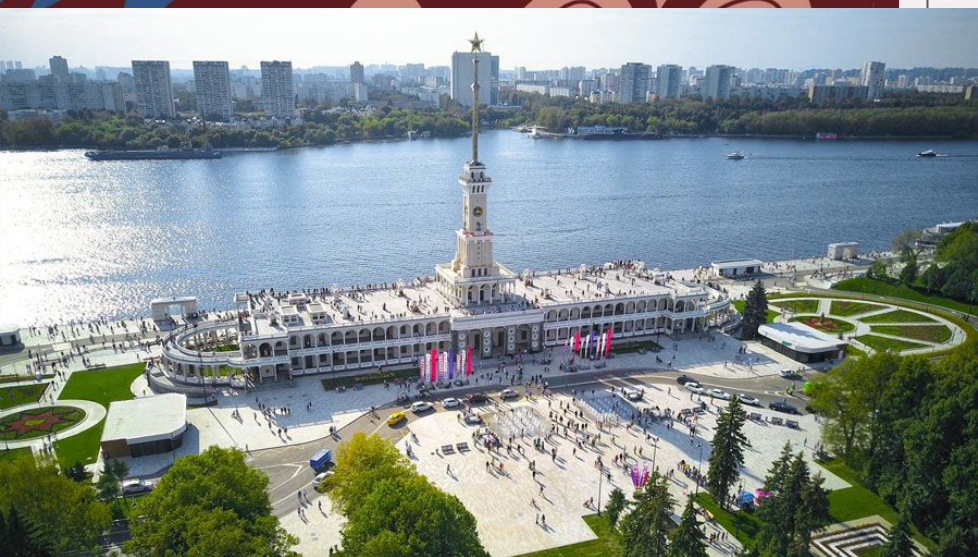


Northern River Terminal -

one of two river terminals in Moscow, formerly Khimki River Terminal. This is the main building of the complex of structures of the Moscow-Volga canal. The building is an outstanding example of the "Stalinist Empire" architectural trend and an architectural monument of regional significance. It is located on the territory of the Northern Administrative District of the city of Moscow, at the address: Leningradskoe Shosse, Building No. 51, on the bank of the Khimki Reservoir, and is surrounded by a large park. The height of the building with the spire is 75 meters, the length along the facade is 150 meters, the length of the spire is 27 meters.



Khimki station was the first river station in the USSR, during the construction of which it was decided to move away from a purely functional approach and pay attention to the aesthetic side. The successful synthesis of architecture, sculpture and painting made the station building an outstanding example of the Stalinist Empire style and a symbol of the era of Moscow's formation - the "port of five seas". The main architect of the station, Alexei Rukhlyadev, and his co-author Vladimir Krinsky, when working on the station building, were inspired by Venetian motives, initially the building was conceived as a stylization of the Doge's Palace in Venice. As conceived by the architects, the building recreates the image of a steamship: three tiers of open verandas symbolize its decks, and the central tower with a high spire symbolizes chimneys. In the original design of the building, the central spire of the tower during navigation was supposed to rise to a height of 83 meters and lower during its termination in winter.




Секунда СССР

- this style of architecture is called the Stalinist Empire style. one of the leading trends in architecture, monumental and decorative art of the USSR from the mid-1940s to the mid-1950s. In the media, it is used as an informal designation for the entire variety of Stalinist eclecticism. The symbol of the Stalinist Empire style is the famous Stalinist skyscrapers in Moscow. The Stalinist Empire style in the decor of the premises is, in particular, massive wooden furniture, stucco moldings under high ceilings, carved wardrobes, bronze lamps and figurines. The end of the era of the Stalinist Empire is considered the Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of November 4, 1955 No. 1871 "On the elimination of excesses in design and construction"



characteristic of style

The style combined elements of the Renaissance, Baroque, Empire style of the Napoleonic era, late classicism, post-constructivism, art deco, as well as neo-gothic; it combines pomp, luxury, grandeur and monumentality. If we talk about architecture, then this style is characterized by the use of architectural orders with clear proportions and abundant decor. For the decoration of buildings, marble and granite were often used. One of the examples of interiors decorated in the Stalinist Empire style is the river station. The decor of the furniture used in the design of interiors in the Stalinist Empire style is carved, which includes images of laurel wreaths, ears of corn and five-pointed stars. A detail of the Stalinist Empire style - the chandeliers illuminating the premises, having a ceremonial appearance, are often made of bronze and decorated with crystal pendants. Natural materials are often used for interior decoration - wood, marble, bronze, ceramics and crystal.



okay, now let's digress
and look at the procto
pictures of this river
station





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Пук хрюк

- an interesting fact about the building. it was renovated in 2020 and it entered the top 50 beautiful restored buildings in the world

that's all

◦ Thank you for the attention

