

The Renaissance houses



growing prosperity of the population of the city led to the emergence of the so called Plovdiv-style house, a new type of urban building which underwent two periods in its development: symmetric and asymmetric. The oldest asymmetric houses in Plovdiv date back to the 18th century and have expressive facades, varied by oriels and jetties, with verandas facing the courtyards and a vestibule with wooden colonnades on the ground floor. Some of the outstanding examples of the asymmetric Plovdiv-style house in the Old Town are Furnadzhiev's House, Hadzhi Vlasaki Chohadzhiyata's House, and Danchov's House.

The symmetric Plovdiv-style



The Renaissance houses and architecture of Plovdiv are representative of the most remarkable period in the development of our national architecture throughout the centuries. Plovdiv developed as the largest city in the Bulgarian territories and as a key business centre of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. The



Gidikov, Georgi Mavridi (Lamartine's House), Hadzhikalchev's House, and others.

Today these houses are used by Plovdivians, as well as by the host of visitors to the city, as galleries, museums, restaurants, discos, and other facilities.



house emerged in the thirties of the 19th century and had a spacious stately hall called „hayet“ around which there were rooms of similar number and size. In addition to the symmetric floor plan, symmetric houses were characterized by the lavish Baroque ornaments on the walls and by the traditional wood carvings on the ceilings, doors, and built-in closets in the rooms. For this reason, that architectural phenomenon is defined as „Bulgarian Baroque“. Kuyumdzhioğlu's House and Georgiadi's House, build by the Rodopi master Hadzhi Georgi date back to that period. Typical examples of symmetrical Plovdiv-style houses are the homes of Hadzhi Dragan Kaloferetsa, Artin

