

Architectural image of Pavlodar city in cultural and historical context

Yelena Yurievna Lichman

Pavlodar State Pedagogical Institute, Mira Street, 60, 140000, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan

Abstract. Pavlodar is an old city in the north of Kazakhstan, which has borders with Russia. More than 50 monuments of architecture preserve history of the city founded in 1720. Development of architectural image of the city historically connected with economic, cultural and social development of Russia, foundation of the USSR and attainment of independence by Kazakhstan. Evolution of architectural environment of Pavlodar covers four periods with the special regularities in development of architectural and planning aspects, and also aspects of composition and style: the first period – beginning of the XVIII – beginning of the XIX centuries – organization of territory of the outpost; the second period – beginning of the XIX – beginning of the XX centuries – formation of trade and craft environment of the city; the third period – the beginning of the XX – the end of the XX centuries – formation of architectural environment of the city in the Soviet time; the fourth period – the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXI centuries – development of architectural image of the city in post-Soviet period. Landscape, social and demographic situation, level of development of trade and industry, town-planning norms and rules and functions of the city influenced formation of environment and architectural system of the city.

[Lichman Y.Yu. **Architectural image of Pavlodar city in cultural and historical context.** *Life Sci J* 2014;11(4s):360-364]. (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 64

Keywords: city environment, architectural and artistic system, architectural image of Pavlodar, Kazakhstan, Russia.

Introduction

Problem of formation of harmonic city environment and adaptation of historical and architectural heritage to modern life requests in the context of globalization is actual. City environment of Pavlodar reflects historical, social and economic, political and cultural traditions of the region, which along with the history of Russia is under permanent development during already several centuries [1]. Decomposition of the Soviet State led to emergence of principally new conditions for development of the cities [2]. Due to the fact that socialist cities possessed special and social structure they were not able to transform immediately from cities with planned economics into cities built into capitalist system [3]. “Dissipation of the USSR from geopolitical life of the former Soviet republics determined transmission to thinking in the categories of national development. In turn this meant the necessity of nationalization of the city space and visual image of the city” [4]. Social and economic processes in the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXI centuries inevitably reflected architectural and artistic image of the city [5]. Invasion of modern literature in created structure of the city determined loss of character features of historical building. Extant monuments of the provincial cities pay historical and national originality of Kazakhstan to the future. Problem of combination of traditions and modern tendencies in formation of architectural space of the city is actual.

Methods of research

Comparative historical analysis consented to open regularities and dynamics of town-planning situation of the city. Historical, typological, structural and functional methods created foundation for detection of the causes of different periods of town-planning and specifics of formation of image of the city and its transformation; they consented to implement reconstruction of architectural image of the city on different cultural and historical stages of formation of its architectural space.

Main part: Organization of territory of the outpost

During the first decades of the XVIII century Russia actively expanded its influence on the new lands included into its territory. Building on the territory of Kazakhstan was a part of politics of colonization of the region and expansion of Russian influence on culture of the whole region. Foundation of the cities-fortresses Semipalatinsk (1718), Ust-Kamenogorsk (1720), Koryakov outpost (1720) (the city of Pavlodar) and Petropavlovsk (1752) was connected with the formation of Southern fortified defensive line that defended borders of the Western Siberia [6]. History of Pavlodar began in 1720, when Koryakovsky outpost appeared beside the storages of salt extracted in the Koryakov lake on the Irtysh river among military fortresses and outposts of Russia. Period of the 1720-1750 was characterized by formation of organic space of the outpost with buildings on the territory of two hectares in the aggregate with the landscape. Natural building material (wood) and limited height of the buildings created for a person a harmonic massive environment with limited amount of constructions contained

necessary nomenclature of the buildings, which were specific for fortified constructions of that epoch (barracks, stables, shops and baths). Among visual dominants there were bastions, lookout towers and temples.

In the second period of the XVIII century the Irtysh fortification lost its military and strategic meaning. Koryakov outpost became one of the centers of salt extraction in Siberia. In 1838 the outpost gained the rank of Koryakov stanitsa. Natural landscape of the stanitsa, situated on the bank of the big shipping river, neighborhood with the regions with developed extraction of lead, copper and silver and intersection of trade ways with the nomadic steppe caused great influence on the structure and future architectural image. All those conditions were extremely beneficial for economic development of the stanitsa. In order to feel ownership upon the territory the increasing merchant class began to intensively achieve changing a status of Cossack stanitsa. During the epoch of Alexander II (1855-1881) attachment of Caucasus to Russia, Kazakhstan and biggest part of Central Asia was completed and in 1861 Koryakov stanitsa became state city of the Empire of Russia. The city was named Pavlodar after the son of Alexander II Emperor, who was born in September, 1860. In 1868 Pavlodar became the center of Pavlodar county of Semipalatinsk region [7].

Formation of trade and craft environment of the city

With the beginning of the period Russian architects acquired general plan of constructions of Pavlodar. Former Koryakov stanitsa remained a Cossack part of the city and construction of a new part of the city was supposed to occur in the philistine Northern part of the city. The new city was yet being built. The old city comprised five streets with dilapidated houses and square, on which there was a wooden church, shops and guest row. Special features of formation of environment in the given period were constituted in limited scale of separated elements of the city environment, in differentiated scale of local constructions (forshtadt) and in integration of special commonwealth of the settlement. Smooth terrain of the coastal territory stipulated terrace construction based on the type of manor construction. Architectural image of the city started to be determined by merchant manors and trade houses. They constituted the core, around which streets and vertical dominants – temples – were formed. Exemplary projects expanded from Russian cities started to be used to construct buildings.

From 1870 to 1917 the entire street in merchant part of the city was built: the house of the cattle-dealer Sorokin in 1870; trade house of the merchant

of the first guild A. I. Derov based on the project of Russian architect P. Batov in 1896; the house of the merchant Zaitsev in 1897; the houses of merchants Surikov and Balandin brothers in the 90s of the XIX century and the house of merchant family of the city head I. L. Osipov in 1907. The houses were built in merchant style of “Siberian barocco” with character framing of windows, doors, parapets and balconies with decors and rosettes. Upper part of the building was decorated with turrets with delicate forged fences; the second floor was crowned with a balcony. As monuments of architecture the constructions were restored and preserved till our times. Town-building factors greatly influenced the character of architectural forms and composition of historical image of the city during the period of its creation as well as during the period of its transformation. In the beginning of the XX century the developing city provided itself with post-telegraph bureau, shops, educational institutions, trade rows, bazaar and quarterly areas. Bazaar area was a trade center of the city. Uncompleted Vladimir cathedral and wooden circus of Koromyslov rose above it [8].

Thus the stage of the 1881-1917s was marked as the period of development of trade and capitalist cooperations, increased inflows of migrates, detection of trade, social, service and hotel functions of the city, strongly marked city center and formation of low urbanized environment. Attributes of developing industry – mills, water towers, watchtowers and other industrial objects occurred. From the river side rising from the piers trade streets could be seen. Harmony of city environment was determined by the following factors: constructions of limited number of storeys, rich flexibility of facades, discreet laconic color spectrum determined by the material – wood and brick, and stylistic unity of building the main streets. Until 1917 there was a “periphery” town-planning culture characterized with creation of pronounced city center with construction of mainly stone houses, emergence of burse, banks, treasury and arrangement of territory of the city in the central part. By 1917 the second period of formation of environment of the city finished. The period constituted the following stages: fortification– stanitsa – county town – trade and craft center [9].

Formation of architectural environment of the city during the Soviet period

The change of socio-economic formation in the country after the Revolution in 1917 made certain corrections into architectural image of the city. Having become ownerless, nobility and merchant manors were nationalized; they gradually lost details of decoration, front doors, porches, openwork lattices, carvings and balconies, losing its primary architectural image. At once in the 20s first clubs and

amusement parks appeared in the city; the first monument was installed. The township of shipbuilders with club and school #13 appeared in the Zaton district. For supposed railway station a new wooden building was being built. The monument in the honor of Lenin, around which the first park was laid, was installed on a former bazaar area on the 1st of July 1928. Until 1955 «Lenpark» was the only park of the city. All Pavlodar churches and minaret on the mosque were destroyed in the 30s. 16-apartment building was built with the bricks from Troitsky Cathedral. Survived and unfinished Vladimir Cathedral, which had been tried to explode later, was disassembled with jackhammers in the 70s. It disturbed the reconstruction of the “Oktyabr” plant, which was evacuated from Pavlodar to Krasnodar in 1942 during the Great Patriotic War [10]. Thus in period of 1918-1950 extension of city territory, development of infrastructure and emergence of residential constructions beside the railway station and wharf occurred. On account of loss of numerous visual dominants (destruction of sacral constructions) the city silhouette was impoverished. Cultural space of the city in most parts lost its aesthetic attraction and value.

The Soviet image of the city was formed owing to Nikita Khrushchev, epoch of development of virgin lands, special migrants and volunteers. Being a particular theme in history of development of the Soviet and post-Soviet city, the epoch of Stalin camps also left its mark. The period of 1951-1991 was characterized by industrial and territorial growth of the city, increasing of residential territory and building new types of residential and public constructions. In the beginning of the January, 1955 the first mechanized columns of builders started to arrive to Pavlodar. Temporary administrative city was developed for administrative services and personnel with families on the Northern part of the city. Simultaneously with building industrial objects (building-base, Thermo Electric Plant-2 and industrial facilities of the plants) the building of houses for workers of the future plants started. Intensive construction of the private settlement started in the Eastern part of the city. The direction of the Combine-Harvester Plant forced construction of residential massive on Kuibyshev Street. A kindergarten, a nursery, a two-storey shop, the “Oktyabr” cinema and school #3 was being built simultaneously. In December of 1956 the State Commission received into exploitation the first three five-storey buildings [10].

Placement in Pavlodar a number of large industrial facilities such as – Combine-Harvester, Aluminum, Oil Processing plants, Chemical Factory and plants of building industry - was provided by the

Union plan of creation of industrial energetic district. The general plan of the city construction developed by “Lengiprogor” institute was validated in 1957. It was corrected in 1968 accounting on increasing of population to 380 thousand of citizens. “Sever” hotel, Hospital Township, Construction Technical School, City Garden, “Kazakhstan” hotel and the building of Provincial Committee Party occurred in the city. Along with organization of Head Project Institution “Tselinproject” in Tselinograd its branch occurred in the city and the collective elaborated projects of buildings of telecenter with 180-meter tower, Tuberculosis dispensary, new department of Pedagogical School, building of Industrial Institution and the first district in Pavlodar within Kuibyshev, Kutuzov, Lermontov and Korolenko streets. In 1969 “Kazsevselproject” Institution organized, personnel of which proceeded working on architectural decoration of the city. The architectural image of Lenin square was formed along with construction of residential districts and industrial construction of the city. It formed in monumental parade architecture with the elements of order. The leading construction in ensemble of the square was the building of Oblast Administration. The monument in honor of Lenin was installed in 1968 along the axis of its rigorous symmetrical facade. Territory of the square obtained significant special development on account of its “overflow” into open space of architectural ensemble.

Mass construction of multi-storey buildings was planned to be achieved in 1980. District as the most optimal system of construction on the given stage started to develop. Urban environment was formed. Thus the Soviet period was characterized by prolongation of already formed systems of construction: “perimeter” in the center and manor on periphery, but on account of emergence of new types of construction – houses of culture, clubs, cinemas and railway stations – volumetric and rhythmical system occurred; new squares were formed in front of public buildings Quarter and district construction was characterized in the given period [11].

Formation of architectural environment of the city during the post Soviet period

The period was characterized by reorganization of city construction system stipulated by the fact that Kazakhstan gained the independence and active socio-economic processes, which reflected architectural and artistic image of Pavlodar. The problem of creation of harmonic environment, which was able to respond to new necessities of modern life, acutely arose as in numerous other cities of post-Soviet territory. The cases of “invasion” of modern architecture into formed structure of the city stipulated loss of character features of historical construction and emergence of new architectural

constructions. The end of the 90s was characterized by the period of formation of sacral architecture. Restitution of the church buildings to believers, necessity to restore them and construction of new temples and mosques identified certain problems owing to durable absence of project practice. They included not only search for image and style of cult constructions, but also their placement in constantly transforming system of settlement.

Blagoveshchensk Cathedral (1999), built on the bank of Irtysh river per sample of one of the cathedrals of Moscow Kremlin, became the first cult construction of the city of post-Soviet period. Its nine tollers were cast in Moscow on the plant named after Likhachev. Monolithic dome with a gilded cross, set on 51-meter height, became one of the great rarities. Tracery vaults and arches, proudly shot high with golden crosses, graceful towers and belfry make the Cathedral a unique architectural ensemble.

The beginning of a new millennium was characterized by especially active construction of religious institutions. "Gaziz" mosque built in 2000, Pavlodar City Mosque of affiliate of a religious association "Spiritual Management of muslims of Kazakhstan" (2001), "Bizhan" mosque (2005) and the mosque of Abubakyr Syddyka (2008). Following religious canons, the creators of the mosques endeavored to embody spirit of time and personal individuality in their image. A dome and a minaret were the only inherence of appearance of modern building of a mosque. A crescent on a dome of a mosque was a feature that distinct a mosque from temples of other confessions. The central mosque named after Mashkhur-Zhusup (2001) was enlisted into monuments of history and culture of Pavlodar oblast as one of unique architectural masterpiece. The building of mosque constructed according to canons of muslim temples comprises an octagonal star with towering minarets and majestic stairs. The dome with a crescent 54 meters high was constructed in a form of shanyrak. The four minarets of the mosque each 63 meters high were the highest in Kazakhstan [12].

Along with active construction of objects of cult architecture the period of 1990 - 2007 was segregated by compression of the city mass, decreasing of recreational open spaces and active development of construction of private buildings. The stage of 1991-2000 was characterized by spontaneous reconstruction and crisis situation in architecture of the city. "Cluttering" of open spaces with chaotic objects of trade and amusement function occurred. From 2001-2013 building of constructions of a new architecture, formation of the amplitudinous city parterre and development of urban design occurred. The silhouette of the city was presented by the buildings of different functionality in the aggregate

with elements of landscape. During the period unique constructions in Pavlodar occurred: "Astana" Ice Palace and "The House of Friendship". Massive amount of parks was laid, squares were equipped, the embankment of Irtysh was restored along with the restoration of "Old City" historical assemble.

Conclusion

Analysis of formation of environment and architectural and artistic system of the city of Pavlodar detected the following morph types of construction. The first period 1720-1825 – manor construction, buildings of the forshadt accounted to strategic purpose, further – to domestic one. The second period 1825-1917 – "periphery" town-planning culture, creation of the pronounced center of the city with wooden and stone constructions, appearance of the burse, the banks, treasury and organization of the city territories in the central part. The third period 1917-1990 was characterized by preservation of formed systems of construction - perimeter in the center and manor in periphery; emergence of new types of constructions: houses of culture, clubs, cinemas and railway stations; emergence of volumetric and rhythmical system with formation of squares in front of social buildings and development of quarter and micro district construction. The fourth period 1991 - 2013 was characterized by construction of numerous buildings of cult architecture, consolidation of city mass, decreasing of recreational open spaces, development of private house building and restoration of cultural monuments.

Architecture corresponded to predominant function of the city and necessities of citizens: the second period - cult, trade constructions with the following predominant styles provincial modern, Siberian barocco, merchant style, folk architecture; the middle of the XX century – buildings of the period of Stalin – residential buildings with Empire style and neoclassicism elements. Formation of the environment in the first and the second periods occur on account of architecture of limited storeys and rich plasty, in the third and the fourth periods it occurs on account of increasing the mass of architecture and space in virtue of means of the city equipment which was intermediate element between a person and architecture. On the first stage of development the silhouette of the city was formed with fortified and sacral constructions. With development of industry new accents – miles and pipes of the factories – occurred. The modern silhouette was formed with vertical elements of industrial, residential and sacral architecture.

Findings

Natural and climatic features of Pavlodar and neighborhood with Russia stipulated emergence and

formation of town-planning culture, forms of resettlement, architectural and planning culture and architectural and artistic image of the city. Foundation of Pavlodar was linked with inclusion of territories of Kazakhstan into the Russian Empire and formation of towns-fortifications in the uniform construction politics, which determined further regular planning development of all cities on basis of developed general plans. The Soviet period was linked with industrialization, urbanization and town-planning regulation on basis of planned economy, which determined functional specification of Pavlodar, developing in uniform conception of the Soviet town-planning (enriching the center with public, trade, amusement and other constructions, which in most cases lost their national singularity). Post-Soviet period was characterized by rearrangement of a town-planning system of Kazakhstan, stipulated by attainment of independence, new political and economic realities, tendencies in restoration and interpretation of national forms in architecture of the constructions and elements of city design. The fragments basically preserved in Pavlodar are constructions and separated buildings of different historical periods. Taking into consideration the fact that preservation of architecture and town-planning heritage is one of the leading factors in formation of original appearance of modern historical city, its perspective development is obliged to rely on theoretical and practical reconstruction.

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Lichman
Pavlodar State Pedagogical Institute, Mira Street, 60,
140000, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan.

References

- Lichman, E.Yu., 2012. The Development of Easel Painting in Kazakhstan in the 20th Century on the Basis of Traditions of the Russian Artistic School. *Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research* 12 (10): 1320-1323. [www.idosi.org/mejsr/mejsr12\(10\)12.htm](http://www.idosi.org/mejsr/mejsr12(10)12.htm)
- Harloe, M., 1996. *Cities in Transition* // Andrusz G., Harloe M., Szelenyi I. (Eds.). *Cities after Socialism. Urban and Regional Change and Conflict in Post-Socialist Societies*. Cambridge: Blackwell Publisher, pp: 4–5.
- Peyrouse, S., 2008. The «Imperial Minority»: An Interpretative Framework of the Russians in Kazakhstan in the 1990s. *Nationalities Papers* 36(1).
- Bekus, N., Medeuova, K., 2011. Change of epochs as change of capitals: Astana as a global center. *Iron rations* 6(80). Date Views 02.03.2014 www.magazines.russ.ru/nz/2011/6/n10-pr.html
- Hanks, R.R., 2009. Multi-Vector Politics' and Kazakhstan's Emerging Role as a Geo-Strategic Player in Central Asia. *Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies* 11(3), p: 258.
- Mikhnova, P. V., 2007. Environment and architectural artistic system of historical cities of Northern-Eastern Kazakhstan: the beginning of the XVIII century – the beginning of the XXI century, dissertation of a candidate of architecture, Novosibirsk State Architecture Academy.
- From history of Russian Orthodox Church in Pavlodar Priirtyshie. 1919-1990., 1999. Digest. Compilers: Father Superior Joseph (Eremenko), Boltina, V. D., Sheveleva, L. V., Pavlodar.
- Yegorova, G., 2006. Here every house is an exhibit. The star of Priirtyshie. The 30th of August, pp. 8.
- Vladimirov, K., 2010. «Red East»: Soviet Central Asia in the 1920s. *Journal of Eurasian Studies*, Volume 1, Issue 2, July: 127-133.
- www.pavlodar.gov.kz/page.php?page_id=2680&lang=1
- Nunnan, T.A., 2012. Ekologie s of socialism: Soviet Gradostroitelstvo and late soviet socialism. *Journal of Eurasian Studies*, Volume 3, Issue 2, July: 106-115. www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1879366512000036
- Karpova, M. Yu., 2013. Monuments of spiritual architecture of Pavlodar Priirtyshie. Correspondence Scientific Conference National heritage and dialogue of cultures as the source of spirituality of modern society. Date Views 02.03.2014 www.econf.rae.ru/conference/716

3/23/2014