

Educational establishments and their role in the formation of the architectural environment of Vinnytsia at the beginning of the XX century

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Abstract – The article deals with the formation and development of the architectural environment of Vinnytsia at the beginning of the 20th century under the influence of socio-cultural and historical factors. It is established that the architectural and town planning system of the city at the beginning of the XX century was formed under the influence of traditional elements, like the environment, in combination with fundamentally new components, caused by the functional and spiritual needs of the society of that time. In the article the author reveals the city as a multifunctional social organism fulfilling an important cultural function. That is why the influence of the development of the educational infrastructure on the formation of the architectural and spatial organization and the aesthetically artistic image of Vinnytsia is studied in the work.

Key words – architectural environment, cultural heritage, urban development, educational establishments.

I. Introduction

With the beginning of the era of industrialization at the end of the XIX century, the rapid economic and social development of Vinnytsia began, which led to the formation of a harmonious architectural environment. The architectural environment of the city is the result of the interaction of the social and cultural component with the natural environment of human existence and reflects the characteristics of the material and spiritual conditions of existence of a society. The educational establishments had an important influence on the formation and development of the architectural and town-planning structure of the city as a whole. They concentrated in social precincts and determined the further planned organization of the city.

II. Architectural and urban development at the beginning of the XX century

Vinnytsia in the early XX century was a county town with a population of more than 30 thousand people. [1] The formation of a harmonious architectural environment began after the introduction of local government reform and completion of the construction of the Kiev-Balta-Odessa railway line in 1871 nearby. The provincial town gradually turned into a powerful administrative and cultural center of Podillia.

Spatial development of the city was carried out in two precincts: within the Old and New district of the city. However, the harmonious dynamic development was

given namely to the new town-planning form. [2] The cultural environment, formed along the central highway of the New City – Poshtova Street (now Soborna St.), was a reflection of the functional and spiritual needs of society at that time. Along the main axis of the city, which began from Kalichi and went to bridges, crossing the city from west to east, the main administrative and cultural and educational institutions were built with facade compositions of classic and Renaissance forms.

Despite the growth of economic and technical opportunities, significant works on civil engineering improvement and tracing of the streets began only at the beginning of the XX century. Thanks to the fruitful work of the mayor M. Ovodov (1899-1917) and the chief architect G. Artynov (1900-1919) Vinnytsia received new well-planned wide streets and boulevards. In total there were 44 streets, 11 lanes and 6 squares in the city. [2]

III. Educational establishments of Vinnytsia at the beginning of the XX century

The tendency of the development of scientific and technological progress and the establishment of capitalist relations in the early XX century required an increasing number of educated and highly skilled workers. This fact led to the emergence of a number of educational establishments which acquired the significance of an important city-forming factor. [3]

Formation of the educational system in the Podillia was based on the model of the Russian Empire. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education in the early XX century there were parish and district schools, classical full and incomplete vocational schools. The leading role in the formation of the cultural environment of the city was played by primary and secondary schools. However, the majority of children could not receive education (in 1899 there were 4,027 school-age children living in the town but only 1179 were enrolled in the system of formal education). [2] Therefore, the municipal Duma in 1889 adopted a resolution on the transfer of the Mogyliv-Podil's'kyi real school to Vinnytsia. [4]

The educational building of the real school, located in Soborna Street (formerly Poshtova St.) is a vivid representative of the pseudo-Russian style. The construction of the house that was endowed by merchant Tsal' Weinstein was completed in 1888 according to the design of the engineer-architect M.I. Chekmariov. However, to ensure the proper conditions for the educational process, it was decided to finish building of the left wing of the school and to build a house for the director, inspector and class teachers under the project of architect V. Krause. [5]

Important reforms in the social and economic life of the Russian Empire caused changes in the educational environment and led to the emergence of higher women's education. Female gymnasiums began to appear massively in Podillia. Thus in July 1900 the women's gymnasium was opened consisting of the preparatory and four junior classes in Vinnytsia. Other classes – the fifth-seventh- were opened a year later respectively. [3]

The house of the women's gymnasium (now school-gymnasium No. 2, Sobornaya St., 94) is an example of modernized classics. A two-storey building (1901) by the first city architect G. Artynov, had a classically symmetrical composition and formed the corner stop of the main street of the city. Together with elements of classical architecture, modernist elements were applied – a large tri-centered arch of the central window aperture and molded rivets. [6] With this project G.G. Artynov began the formation of a harmonious architectural environment of Vinnytsia.

At the beginning of the 20th century the chief architect G. Artynov implemented new planning principles for the formation of urban space. In 1913 the first tram line "Railway Station – Women's Gymnasium" of 8.6 km long was opened along Poshtova Street. [7]

The creation of recreation zones in the city structure was a new phenomenon. So along Poshtova Street, from the women's gymnasium to the first six-storey hotel "Savoy", was arranged a boulevard, named after the mayor M. Ovodov. The banks of the river Bug and the island in the Kubar region became an important sports and cultural center of Vinnytsia. In the spring of 1910 V.F. Korenev, a teacher of drawing in a real school with the funds of Count Groholsky and the other wealthy people in Vinnytsia, created water sports club. Later, the "sports town" for the youth had in its structure a beach, baths, playgrounds, a park and a yacht club "Sport". [8]

IV. "Mury" of Vinnytsia is a cultural and spiritual part of the city

Since the beginning of the XVII century "Mury" of Vinnytsia was the center of enlightenment. The beginning of the capital construction of the complex in the 1630s defined further urban development and formed the historically cultural environment of the city.

Today, the architectural and historical complex "Mury" is a national monument and covers the State Archives of Vinnytsia Region, the Transfiguration Cathedral with the adjacent economic zone, the Vinnytsia Regional Museum, the Vinnytsia Regional Art Museum and the Vinnytsia Technical Lyceum.

Until the middle of the 19th century inside the walls of the "Mury" complex there were educational institutions such as the Jesuit school, the suburban school (since 1776), and then the district school (since 1785) of the Polish National Education Commission, the county school (1799-1814), Podolsk province gymnasium (1814) -1831) and on its basis Russian gymnasium (1832-1847). [9]

Thanks to the efforts of the mayor M. Ovodov, in 1907 there was opened one of the largest institutions of the city – a male gymnasium, located in the main building of the complex. In 1912, under the project of G. Artynov for the gymnasium, a large and comfortable three-storey house was built in classic forms in the southern part of the complex. The first floor of the house was occupied by office space, the second – the Vinnytsia Second Women's Gymnasium, the third -the Vinnytsia Men's Gymnasium. [6] Thus, the time of the most dynamic and intensive

development of the network of educational establishments in Vinnytsia was in 1900-1915. Formation and development of educational infrastructure in Podillia occurred in a united historical and educational process of the country.

Conclusions

In this article in order to create an integral picture of the formation and development of the architectural environment of Vinnytsia at the beginning of the XX century, it has been identified and analyzed the main factors determining the architectural and planning structure and stylistic solutions of the buildings of educational establishments in the central part of the city. The historical architectural environment, as a complex of architectural space in combination with a functional component, should be regarded as one of the aspects of cultural heritage.

The rapid growth of the network of educational establishments in the early XX century in Vinnytsia was due to the intensive socioeconomic and demographic development of Podillia. As the article shows, the expansion of the educational infrastructure of the city not only influenced the formation of a functional three-dimensional organization and the ensemble integrity of urban development but also multiplied the cultural potential of the society.

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