

ARCHITECTURE OF SETTLEMENTS BERLIN, LEYPTSIG, PARIZH, FERSHAMPENUAZ OF ORENBURG GUBERNIA, RUSSIA

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Abstract: The issue topicality is due to the increasing interest in architectural traditions of the Russian regions. The research objective is to identify the main development stages and features of the Cossack stanitsas (settlements) of Novolineyniy region of Orenburg Gubernia and the evolution of their architectural forms. The leading research method was the historical-architectural analysis and the summarization of archive and field data. A staged analysis of development of this type of settlements was performed. Descriptions and analysis of little-known architectural monuments of the region are presented. Numerous materials of central and local archives were researched and are published for the first time.

Keywords: the Cossacks' strongholds, the Cossack stanitsas, stanitsas development in the 18th and 19th cc, architectural features of churches, modern state of stanitsas.

1. INTRODUCTION

The issue topicality is due to the increasing role of the Russian regions in preserving and restoring the historical environment of settlements, which is why the main results of the research is of utmost importance. The interest in cultural traditions of various groups of the population in the Russian provincial regions is constantly growing. The main source for this research was exploration of the territories of Orenburg gubernia of the middle of the 19th c, which nowadays comprises the modern Chelyabinsk and Orenburg oblasts. This area used to be populated by the Orenburg Cossack troops. We analyzed the data of the central and local archives and museums concerning the materials of the Mining Board, the Senate, the Department of Mines, the Office of Plant Management, Orenburg and Perm mining administrations. Studying of the Cossack stanitsas of Novolineyniy region of Orenburg gubernia started in the second half of the 19th c almost immediately after they were established, and continued in the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th cc. Information about these settlements appears in the works by such travelers and ethnographers as V. M. Cheremshanskiy (1859), F. M. Starikova (1881), V. N. Vitevskiy (1882; 1897), P. I. Rychkov (1887), N. M. Chernavskiy (1900); E. A. Bekteeva (1902), D. K. Zelenin (1905), M. A. Krukovskiy (1909), A. I. Krivoshchekov (1915); also there were a number of articles in Orenburg Eparchial Bulletin (Orenburgskiy eparkhialnye vedomosti, 1876, 1911, 1912). During the Soviet period, works by M. D. Golubykh (1930) and E. E. Blomkvist (1956) were published.

2. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The research methodology is based on comprehensive historical and architectural analysis. Systemic approach implies historical-genetic, architectural and town-planning analysis (typological, stylistic). Most important is that such approach takes into account numerous aspects of national, confessional, and ethnic diversity of the heritage. The features of development of a multi-national region require paying special attention to the historical

and architectural analysis, based on the conception of social ecology. This approach implies an ethic criterion providing the succession of cult architecture quality. To collect field data, we used such methods as: direct inspection and measuring of material remains of buildings, photo survey, in-depth interviews with informers.

3. RESULTS

In the first half of the 19th c., the territory of the Southern Urals was largely developed by the Russian population; several fortified series of Cossack strongholds and many factory towns had been built. The fortified series of strongholds divided two nations at war – the Bashkirs and the Kazakhs. Systematic raids of these nomadic people on each other and on the Cossacks compelled the Russian government to reinforce the defense capacity of the south-eastern boundaries of the Empire (Russian State Archive of ancient acts, f. 248, op. 160, d. 335). In 1835, a new fortified series of strongholds started to be built according to the plan by an Orenburg military governor V. A. Perovskiy. A broad buffer zone was to appear between the old and the new strongholds to separate the Bashkirs and the Kazakhs, which was called Novolineyniy (“new line”) region. The zone was to be defended by its residents, so it was inhabited only by the Cossacks. V. A. Perovskiy considered eviction of the Kazakhs from Novolineyniy region to be a fair punishment for their banditry in the boundary lands and for the insubordination to the Russian administration: “arable land is useless for the Kirghiz; they use wood only to warm their tents in winter and in summer they damage woods with fires” (Rychkov, 1887: 120). In the studied period, the Kazakhs were called “the Kirghiz-kaysaks” or just “the Kirghiz”.

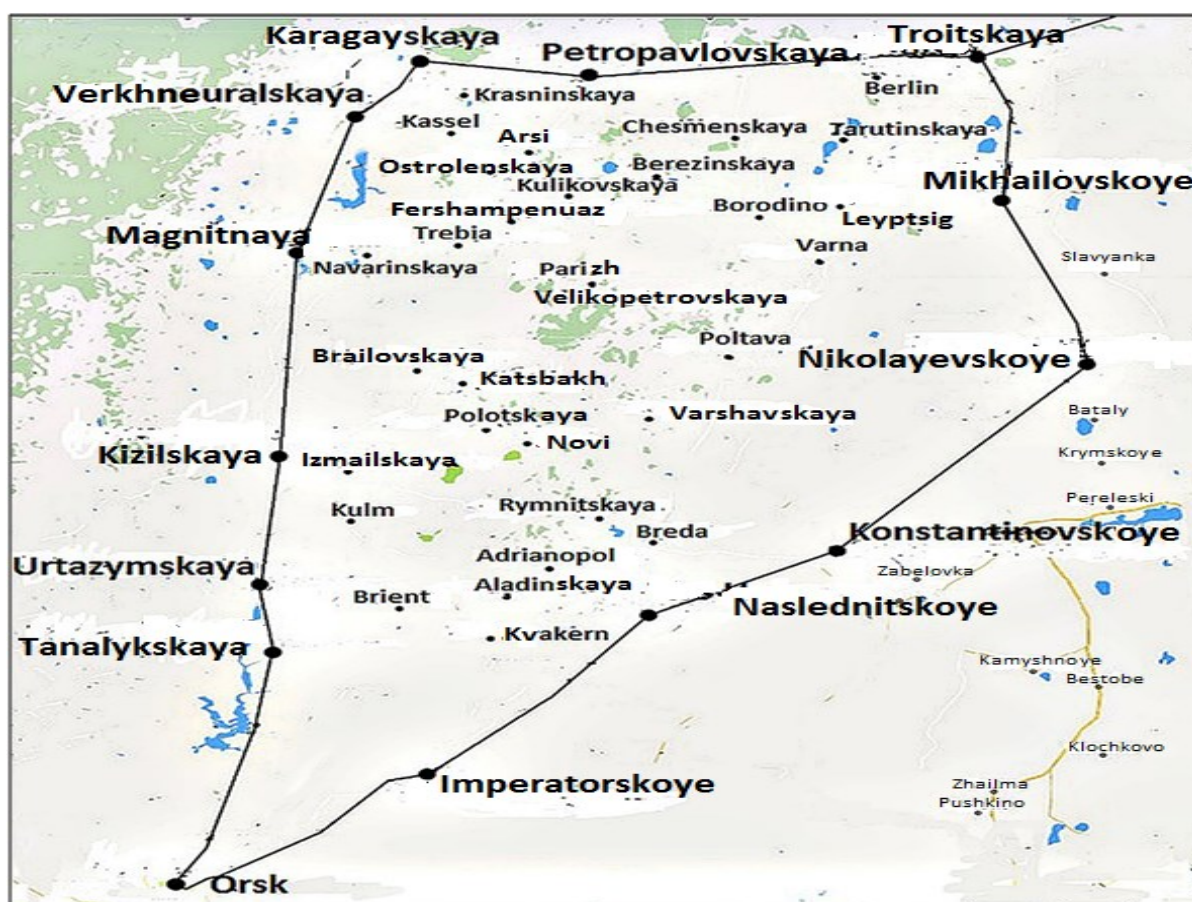


Fig. 1. Map of Novolineyniy region

Development began simultaneously from the north and south. The line linked the towns of Orsk and Troitsk. “The new line started from the town of Orsk, goes in the steppe

north-eastward through Orskiy, Verkhneuralskiy and Troitskiy uezds and finishes at stanitsa Berezovskaya on Uya river in Chelyabiskiy uezd” (Zverinskiy, 1871: 54). In 1837, five strongholds were built along the fortified line: Imperatorskaya, Naslednitskaya, Konstantinovskaya, Nikolayevskaya, and Mikhaylovskaya. Only two of them are preserved – Nikolayevskaya and Naslednitskaya. In the beginning of the 1840-s, 40 Cossack settlements (stanitsa) were founded in the territory of Novolineyniy region. In the spring and summer of 1841, reconnaissance groups determined 32 sites for new settlements, then another 8 were added. Initially, only settlements at the boundary had names. They were named after members of Emperor’s family or by the church holidays close to the day of foundation of the settlement. Settlements between those in the line were numbered from 1 to 32. The local residents still remember the initial numbers of many of settlements.

At that period, the following stanitsas were founded: Poltavka, Varshavka, Varna, Fershampenuaz, Annenskoye, Rymnitskoye, Borodinovka, Moskva, Parizh, Berlin, Leyptsig, Chesma and others (Fig. 1). These names appeared in Orenburg gubernia in honor of the Russian Army victories on the initiative of Governor General V. A. Obruchev and by the Tsar order. Between the settlements, border guard was situated in specially established redoubts and posts 5-10 versts from each other. To watch the steppe, the posts had watchtowers; communication was carried out with poles entwined with tarred thatch which were set on fire in case of alarm (State Archive of Orenburg oblast, f. 6, op. 10, d. 4570, sheet 3). There were three redoubts between each two settlements. Each fortification was surrounded by a ditch and a rampart, to be more exact, a breastwork of earth with gates (State Archive of Orenburg oblast, f. 6, op. 10, d. 4570, sheet 1). By memoirs of the contemporaries, the Cossack stanitsas from the very beginning had regular plans and rectangular network of streets, which was facilitated by the topographic conditions of steppe area.

This is proved, for example, by the description of Varna stanitsa. The settlement was built according to the plan designed by the engineers of Orenburg corps (United State Archive of Chelyabinsk oblast, f. 87, op. 1, d. 1432). Usually each settlement had from one to three hundred households. They were divided into “ends” with their own names. The population usually comprised several groups of different nationalities, as the Cossacks were transferred there from different troops. Soldiers of line battalions from fortress garrisons were transferred into the Cossack estate, received 5 rubles of travelling allowance and moved to the Novolineyniy region with their families. Governor V. A. Perovskiy abolished the Cossack stanitsas of internal cantons in Ufimskiy and Buzulukskiy uezds and ordered their residents to move to Novolineyniy region. According to the plan of military administration, the total of 3752 male Cossacks was to move from Bakalinskaya, Buzulukskaya, Nagaybaskaya, Olshanskaya, Samarskaya, Sorochinskaya, Tabynskaya, Totskaya, Ufimskaya and Alekseevskaya stanitsas. The largest number of migrants was from Bakalinskaya stanitsa – 1753 males, the least number from Alekseevskaya stanitsa – only one. Thus, the internal micro-toponymy of the settlements was of ethnic nature. For example, Alandinskiy settlement was divided into two parts – “Khokhly” (derogatory “Ukrainians”) and “Katsapy” (derogatory “Russians”). In Amurskiy settlement, the parts are named according to its topographic features: “Ploshchad” (“square”), “Aryk” (“irrigation ditch”), “Motnya” (“purse”), “Zabegalovka” (“dive”). Neplyuyevskiy settlement had a more complicated division: “Buzuluk” (“Buzuluka”), “Sukhara”, “Chuguyev” (“Chuguyevka”).



Fig. 2. General layout of Berlin settlement

The military character of settlements was marked by a historian of Orenburg Cossack troops F. M. Starikov. In towns, all buildings were wooden, made of logs and surrounded with a rampart of earth. To watch the steppe, platforms on four high columns were constructed, quite often barrows were made (Starikov, 1881: 9). After the nomads attacked Elizavetinskaya stanitsa in August 1844, all settlements of Novolineyniy region were surrounded with ditches and ramparts of earth with gun slots. Stantsai Berlin is situated in the border zone with Kazakhstan. Today, it is a village with 613 residents. Stanitsa was founded in 1842 as settlement No. 32 and was named in honor of capture of Berlin by the Russian Army in 1760 during the Seven Years' War. The population comprised Russians, Kalmyks, and Mordva (United State Archive of Chelyabinsk oblast, f. 87, op. 1, d. 1431). The settlement is rather small; initially it had six lengthwise streets and several perpendicular alleys, which formed straight rectangular or square blocks. Initially, streets had no names. To the north of the central, widest street, there is a large square, about four blocks in size. This is a ground for trick riding, necessary in every Cossack stanitsa, where a Cossack assembly took place (Fig. 2, 3).



Fig. 3. Panorama of Berlin settlement

The most ancient type of residential buildings in Berlin was a rather small, often single-chambered house with attached entrance hall. They were made of pine wood and had virtually no decorations. Sometimes there were simple carvings on window frames. Characteristically, the Cossack homesteads, as a rule, had large front gates. Later, larger houses start to appear – five-wall and six-wall log houses. In the second half of the 19th century, cross-plan houses appear. They were covered with hipped roofs of boards or iron. The front quarter of a house was a warm windowless entrance hall with main walls, the

second was a premise with a Russian stove and plank bed, the third – a room heated with Dutch oven, and the fourth – a bedroom (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. Houses of Berlin settlement

At the end of the 19th c., the settlement somewhat grew, several homesteads appeared behind the Chernushka river and several streets in the south. However, till now Berlin is a typical rural settlement with traditional wooden houses and a few stone buildings. Leyptsig settlement is also situated in the Russian border zone with Kazakhstan, on the left bank of the Verkhniy Toguzak river. The settlement was founded in 1842-1843 as a military post No. 29. In December 1844, it was named in memory of the Cossacks' participation in the battle called "Battle of the Nations" on 16-19 October 1813 at Leipzig, Saxony, during the war of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden against Napoleonic France. Today, the population of the village is 717 people, including Russians, Kazakhs, Bashkirs, Mordva, Germans, Tatars, Udmurts, Ukrainians, and Chuvashes.



Fig. 5. General layout of Leyptsig settlement

The settlement has a regular rectangular plan. The main streets are stretched along the Toguzak river (Fig. 5, 6). Vegetable garden were situated along the river. Near the central street, which turns into a road to the neighboring village, there is a central square and a church. The square has a large spare room the Cossack assembly and trick riding. The ground for the assembly was railed (Vitevskiy, 1897: 226). The church of Kazan icon of Mother of God in Leyptsig stanitsa was built in 1874 in classicist style by masters from Nizhniy Novgorod and Pskov (Fig. 8). The building is made of logs and plated with matchboards. The composition type is "ship", the plan includes successively: a belfry, a refectory, the main part, and the altar, all rectangular. The socle is made of flagstone. The main part is covered with a hipped roof with a large bulbous dome on a lobed drum in the center. The drum is decorated with proto-Doric columns at the angles and superimposed semicircular arches between

them. On the north and south there are arched doors, and in the upper part – three large arched windows on each side, with grills. On the facades, windows have flat frames. All parts of the building are divided with simple pilasters supporting a simple entablature with an overhanging cornice.



Fig. 6. Panorama of Leyptsig settlement

Other large buildings of stanitsas were mills in the outskirts; the one in Leyptsig was not preserved. An interesting example of such a windmill of the 18th century was described by M. A. Krukovskiy: “...a mill with a four-lobe log crib at the foot; at a height of a sazhen this crib narrows, and on the top turns into an eight-lobe sort of a tower, covered with a light oversailing roof. This venerable old lady is 130, but it still grinds” (Krukovskiy, 1909: 295). The residential buildings of Leyptsig settlement are similar to that of Berlin settlement. Some wooden buildings were plated with boards on the outside, like, for example, a residential house on the drill ground. Besides wooden houses, there were wattle and daub and adobe residential and household buildings in the stanitsa (State Archive of Orenburg oblast, f. 6, op. 4, d. 4570). In the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th century, stone houses started to appear, for example, a store on the central square, built in 1911 (Fig. 7).



Fig. 7. Square in Leyptsig settlement

Today, the settlement preserved most of historic buildings, the church is restored. Among the modern constructions, of interest is the monument “The Battle of Nations” built in 2017, which is a 25 times smaller replica of this monumental construction in German Leipzig (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8. Buildings in Leyptsig settlement

Parizh settlement was founded in 1842 as post No. 4 of the Cossack troops. In 1843, stanitsa was named after the French capital. Today, the settlement has 1712 residents. Most of the settlement's population is Nagaybaks – representatives of a minor ethnic group. Actually, Nagaybaks are Tatars who went over to Orthodoxy as early as during the times of Ivan the Terrible. They are the descendants of the people of the Nogay Horde who lived in Kazan at Arsk Gates and assimilated with the local Tatars. Today, there are about ten thousand Nagaybaks on the territory of the former Orenburg gubernia, including in the former Novolineyniy region (on the territory of the modern Chelyabinsk oblast) – 8148 people by the 2010 census. They are known for their peculiar language and culture. In 1736, the Empress Anna Ioanovna exempted Nagaybaks from taxes for their loyalty to the government; they were given lands and turned into the Cossack estate.

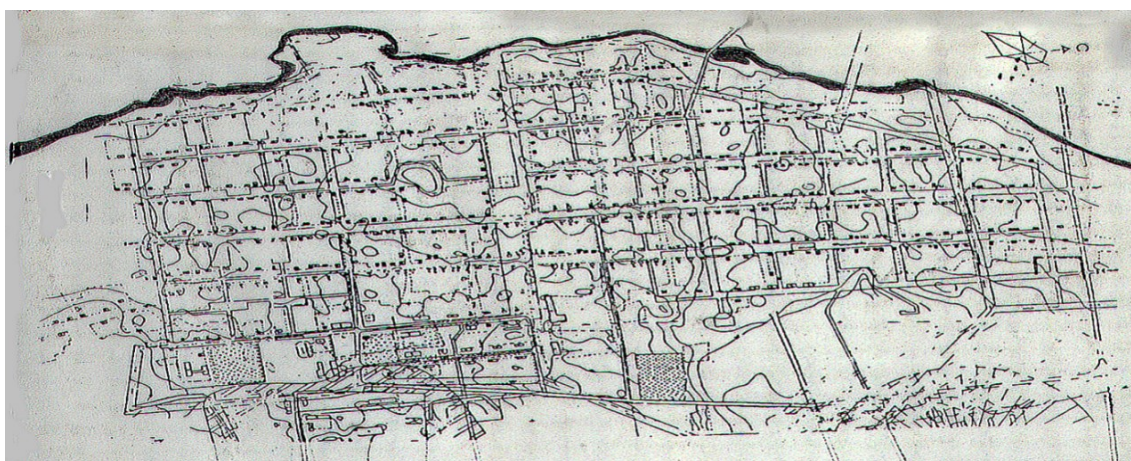


Fig. 9. General layout of Parizh settlement

Parizh has always been a rather small settlement; today it counts about 800 houses and 11 streets. Initially, the settlement was formed along the central street, other streets parallel to it. Alleys go perpendicular to them, forming a regular settlement with square homesteads. Parizh was a stanitsa rare for Orenburg gubernia, where streets had names from the very beginning. In the Soviet period, previous names were changed, except for the central street Forshtadt (Fig. 9, 10). In the stanitsa center, there is a broad perpendicular, leading to the large Cossack assembly square (Fig. 11). On the square, there used to be a wooden Kosma

and Damian church, which was not preserved (State Archive of Orenburg oblast, f. 6, op. 10, d. 5273, l. 10-68).



Fig. 10. Panorama of Parizh settlement

The most popular type of Nagaybaks' log houses were two-chamber ones, with a main part and an entrance hall. The residential part of the building was also a kitchen. Roofs were often covered with birch bark. Decorative carvings of cornices and façade window frames were made of imported linden boards. The inner planning and furniture of Nagaybaks' dwelling houses corresponds to the traditions of the Volga Tatars and the Russian Cossacks. There were plank beds and a stove with a cauldron built into it. The national feature of a Nagaybaks' dwelling house is a plank bed at the entrance opposite a stove – "ulyseke". Nagaybaks often had summer kitchens in their homesteads. An interior of one of such kitchens is preserved. Often, the initial, temporary dwelling buildings were turned into summer kitchens. For example, in M. E. Ivanova's homestead, a small one-chamber log house with an entrance hall, built by the lady's grandfather, was turned into a summer kitchen after the new large house was built. In that summer kitchen, a traditional Nagaybaks' interior is preserved: a Russian stove with an additional furnace and a built-in cauldron, and a plank bed. Two windows with shutters in the end wall face the street, two more – the yard. In the yard, near the entrance to the summer kitchen, there is an open stove with a cooker.



Fig. 11. Central street of Parizh settlement

In homesteads, there were wooden bathhouses. In an abandoned homestead, an adobe bathhouse was preserved. It has a dressing-room, the main room with a stove and a built-in cauldron, and an aperture in the roof for installing a shower. Today, there are historical and new private houses, mainly one-storeyed. In the centre, there are several two-storeyed houses built in the 1960-s. a typical example is "Parizh settlement history museum",

located in a preserved Cossack homestead (Fig. 12). In 2005, on the Cossack assembly square, on the site of the demolished church, “Uralsvyazinform” cellular operator erected a replica of the Eiffel tower six times smaller than the original. Its height is 50 meters (Fig. 12). This construction provokes interest of the population but does not fit the ensemble of the settlement. On the other hand, the advantage is that another asphalt road appeared in the settlement due to this construction.



Fig. 12. Buildings in Parizh settlement

Fershampenuaz settlement of Orenburg gubernia appeared in 1842 as post No. 13. It was named in memory of a victorious battle on 25 March 1814 during the war with Napoleon. In that battle, a division of Russian and Austrian cavalry defeated a French infantry corps at Fère-Champenoise settlement, 120 kilometers eastward of Paris. A regiment of Nagaybaks was a part of the Russian army. The settlement is situated in a steppe zone at the Gumbeyka river. Initially, it was larger than Parizh settlement of Orenburg gubernia. Today, it is the administrative center of Nagaybak district of Chelyabinsk oblast with the population of 4368 people. Fershampenuaz residents are Nagaybaks (Fig. 13). Fershampenuaz has a traditional regular block planning. The streets are parallel to the river and are crossed by alleys at regular intervals (Fig. 14).



Fig. 13. Panorama of Fershampenuaz settlement

Crossings of streets and alleys form rectangular blocks. The streets initially had names in the Nagaybak language. The initial names of streets reflected their location relative to a water body or were named by public buildings situated in these streets. For example, the four backbone streets were named Tuben uram (lower street), Olu uram (main street), Urta uram (middle street), Zhugary uram (upper street). The names of alleys were related either to the family names or nicknames of kindred groups living there, or the public buildings situated

nearby (a church, for example). The settlement has several squares, one of which was used for the Cossack assembly. Today, the alleys are generally not developed. The squares, which used to be in the centre of settlements, are mainly occupied by modern public buildings. For the fear of fires, the streets were intentionally broad, with alleys breaking them. Neither streets nor homesteads had plantations of trees. Only in the beginning of the 20th century gardens were laid out near some houses, usually those belonging to officers. A typical example is a public garden in the north-eastern part of the settlement, which was laid out by officer Mametyev.



Fig. 14. General layout of Fershampenuaz settlement

Among the traditional residential buildings of the settlement, the “svyazi” (“connected”) type of houses prevailed. Such houses had an entrance through a “cold” entrance hall stretched along the back wall of the house. The “cold” entrance hall passes to the “warm” one, which divides the house into two halves. The house is symmetrical in relation to the “warm” entrance hall. It was heated with two stoves in the right and left parts. The houses were most often built of large logs on dug-in wooden pillars. The doors, especially the inner ones, were massive and thick. The door openings were rather low (about 1.5 meters high), the windows rather small (about 1 meter high, 0.5 meters wide).



Fig. 15. Buildings of Fershampenuaz settlement

Corner houses were common. Such houses were situated at crossroads and had an additional part attached to the main building. In that case, bedroom windows faced an alley. That third room, farthest from the entrance, was called a chamber, a bedroom, or a maiden's room. Such houses were covered with a framed roof with an L-shaped crest (Fig. 15, 16). The first church in Fershampenuaz was wooden. It was built by the Orenburg Cossacks in 1885 and consecrated in the name of the Intercession of the Mother of God. It was a log building with a belfry above the entrance aisle and a hipped roof with a dome. In the 1930-s the church was demolished. In 2001, a new stone church was built on the same place, designed by architect A. G. Volobuyev in the Russian-Byzantium style (Fig. 16).



Fig. 16. Buildings of Fershampenuaz settlement (an old house, a new church)

4. DISCUSSION

There are very few researches devoted to the architecture of the Cossack stanitsas of Orenburg gubernia. There are mainly works by historians and local history experts, focusing on topics other than architecture. The most interesting are works by William C. Brumfield (2004, 2015, 2017), A. P. Abramovskiy and V. S. Kobzov (1999), I. R. Atnagulov (2004), M. P. Mochalova (1978), Yu. T. Mukhamedshin (1995), and A. A. Rybalko (2007), giving some information about dwelling houses of some settlements in Novolineyniy region and other

Cossack stanitsas all over the Urals. The only work by a Russian architect, written by the data of 1970-s, is a book by M. P. Mochalova (1978) “Na poludennuyu storonu” (“To the southern lands”), devoted to the architecture of the Southern Urals in general. The author touched upon only one aspect of the studied topic – planning of some Cossack settlements of Chelyabinsk oblast, among which only Leyptsig is mentioned. The character of buildings and ensembles of settlements were not considered.

The works by foreign architects actually do not touch upon the Southern Urals. The only one to consider the Urals was Professor of Slavonic Studies of Tulane University in New Orleans (Louisiana, USA) William C. Brumfield, but he did not touch upon the Southern Urals. In his fundamental book “A History of Russian Architecture”, the author thoroughly analyzes the development of Russian architecture, and in the article “From Victor Hugo to Fedor Dostoevskii: 19th-Century Perceptions of Architecture as Historical Text” he substantiates the connection between ancient architectural traditions and the 19th century construction in Russia: “If nationalism is a secular religion, it is appropriate that the revival of medieval architecture in 19th-century European eclecticism involved the transposition of stylistic motifs from religious to secular structures. This is especially evident in late 19th-century Russia, whose masonry architecture before the 18th century consisted almost entirely of churches” (Brumfield, 2017: 1026). Brumfield considered individual monuments in historical context in his article “Gateway to Siberia: The Architectural Heritage of Verkhoturye and Ekaterinburg”, but he researched nothing to the south of Ekaterinburg.

Actually, significant works on the Cossacks of Novolineyniy region were only written by historians. But historical studies have these own priorities in researches of artistic traditions of ethnos, which only fragmentarily touch upon architecture. The most prominent historians of the region A. P. Abramovskiy and V. S. Kobzov in their monograph “Orenburgskoye kazachye voysko v trekh vekakh” (“Orenburg Cossack troops during three centuries”) dealt with the issues of forming the defense system in the Russian south-eastern boundaries, of the system of governance and military service of the Orenburg Cossacks. They paid special attention to the issues of civil and military governance, interrelations between people of different nationalities, while architecture was mentioned in passing, without research and conclusions. For example, “The nomads continuously terrorized the Cossacks with their attacks at stanitsas, capture of people and cattle, arsons of fields... In ten years of living in the New Line, the Orenburg Cossacks lost over 2000 people” (Abramovskiy and Kobzov, 1999: 66).

A historian I. R. Atnagulov rather thoroughly examined the Cossack settlements and analyzed the stages of forming the economic setup of the Cossacks: “The main providing type of Nagaybaks’ economy was ploughed field agriculture. However, unlike peasants, they served in the Orenburg Cossack Army, i.e., were state servants. This had an impact on certain features of the Nagaybaks’ settlements. ...Since their foundation, the Nagaybaks’ habitations had the character of fortified settlements (fortresses). The restless frontier between the Kazakhs and the Bashkirs compelled the Cossacks to arrange all elements of their settlements maximally compactly” (Atnagulov, 2004: 149-150). Yu. T. Mukhamedshin researched the history of Cossacks and their relation with nomadic Kazakhs: “In 1845, the Kazakhs captured 8 horses pastured near Poltavskiy settlement. In 1846, they captured two herds (over 500 horses) belonging to the Cossacks of settlements Elizavetpolskiy and Parizhskiy. They preserved their traditional setup. They got the right to build permanent dwellings on the lands allotted for them, to spend winters there, and in summers move (along the commonly used driftways) to summer pastures beyond the New Line (upper reaches of the Tobol, Or, Irgiz, Ilek rivers)” (Mukhamedshin, 1995).

Many interesting facts about the life of Cossacks are given in the works by A. A. Rybalko devoted to the traditional material culture of the Southern Urals people in the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th cc. For example, he marked that “Stone walls with clay

mortar were strengthened with buttresses at the especially large barns (Parizh settlement)” and “The household utensils of the Orenburg Cossacks are, first of all, kitchenware: cast-iron pots of various sizes and purposes, mainly manufactured in the local plants in the Southern Urals” (Rybalko, 2007). All the above works analyze individual buildings in the Cossack stanitsas from the viewpoint of history, history of construction, or modern condition of certain monuments. Their authors did not analyze the main stages and features of development of the Cossack stanitsas of Novolineyniy region of Orenburg gubernia or evolution of architectural forms of their buildings.

Our research emphasizes the necessity to preserve the architectural and town-planning traditions of the Southern Urals and to use them in new constructions. The architectural and town-planning monuments, carrying the spiritual messages of the past, are the witnesses of century-long traditions. A monument is inseparable from the history of which it is a witness and from the environment where it is located. As our research showed, the awareness of the heritage value is constantly increasing in the region, being viewed as belonging to everyone. It is a part of the common global and Russian process. The monuments of architecture and town-planning reflect the history of various ethnic groups in the region. Today, the interest in national features of settlements planning and construction is evergrowing. In general, the modern reconstruction and restoration of the Cossack settlements of Orenburg gubernia are characterized by inconsistency between a great desire to revive “the spirit of the place”, the underlying ethnic traditions and culture, on the one hand, and a lack of professional knowledge in architect, on the other. The practicing architects still know little about the regional architectural and town-planning traditions and do not follow them. There are very few conservation architects in the region; their attestation is abolished. Widely spread is the practice of citing not regional but global architectural patterns of various styles.

The trend of reviving the traditional architecture can be traced only in non-professional construction in small Cossack settlements. The style-forming role of heritage is manifested in using the traditions of the Cossack settlements in modern architecture. Under information deficit, residents of remote settlements, wishing to ornate their dwellings, replicate the decorative and planning techniques of the neighboring preserved monuments of traditional architecture. There are numerous examples of that, especially in wooden architecture. The triple gates, characteristic for a traditional homestead (now including lockups), are decorated with ornaments typical for the 19th century architecture. There are examples of direct borrowing of ornaments for walls, window frames and frontons of residential buildings. It is typical for villages to combine traditional carved décor with modern finishing materials. Random examination of the Cossack settlements in the region showed that the use of folk traditions is only possible under taking into account the new trends and progressive techniques in construction, and tactful employment of modern construction materials in combination with natural materials typical for the region.

5. CONCLUSION

In general, linear planning is characteristic for stanitsas Berlin, Leyptsig, Parizh and Fershampenuaz of Novolineyniy region. Unlike in peasants’ villages, streets and alleys formed regular squares or rectangles with a square for the Cossack assembly near a church and settlement administration. The main streets of the settlements usually ran along rivers, while secondary, narrower streets ran perpendicularly. Homesteads and household buildings were enclosed with stone fence or willow wattles. The center of a Cossack stanitsa composition was a large square (a ground for trick riding and the Cossack assembly). As a rule, this square was situated in the center of a settlement and was both an administrative and market center. A church, a school, stanitsa administration, a bar and other public buildings were located there. A church was usually the main spot of a settlement. Churches

were most often built in the center of the main square. Most often, they were built of wood, later substituted for stone ones. Orthodox churches were large, corresponding to the area of the squares. Another spot of a settlement was a mill. It was a “tent-type” mill of European design, characteristic for the whole territory of Russia in the 19th c. In such a mill a structure, formed by eight vertical wooden pillars plated with planks, becomes narrower to the top like a tent.

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