



REVISTA INCLUSIONES

HOMENAJE A ROSA MARÍA VALLES RUIZ

Revista de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales

Volumen 7 . Número Especial

Abril / Junio

2020

ISSN 0719-4706

CUERPO DIRECTIVO

Directores

Dr. Juan Guillermo Mansilla Sepúlveda

Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile

Dr. Francisco Ganga Contreras

Universidad de Tarapacá, Chile

Subdirectores

Mg © Carolina Cabezas Cáceres

Universidad de Las Américas, Chile

Dr. Andrea Mutolo

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Editor

Drdo. Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Editor Científico

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo

Pontificia Universidade Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Editor Brasil

Drdo. Maicon Herverton Lino Ferreira da Silva

Universidade da Pernambuco, Brasil

Editor Europa del Este

Dr. Aleksandar Ivanov Katrandzhiev

Universidad Suroeste "Neofit Rilski", Bulgaria

Cuerpo Asistente

Traductora: Inglés

Lic. Pauline Corthorn Escudero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Traductora: Portugués

Lic. Elaine Cristina Pereira Menegón

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Portada

Lic. Graciela Pantigoso de Los Santos

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

COMITÉ EDITORIAL

Dra. Carolina Aroca Toloza

Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Jaime Bassa Mercado

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dra. Heloísa Bellotto

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Nidia Burgos

Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina

Mg. María Eugenia Campos

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Francisco José Francisco Carrera

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Mg. Keri González

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Dr. Pablo Guadarrama González

Universidad Central de Las Villas, Cuba

Mg. Amelia Herrera Lavanchy

Universidad de La Serena, Chile

Mg. Cecilia Jofré Muñoz

Universidad San Sebastián, Chile

Mg. Mario Lagomarsino Montoya

Universidad Adventista de Chile, Chile

Dr. Claudio Llanos Reyes

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Werner Mackenbach

Universidad de Potsdam, Alemania

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Mg. Rocío del Pilar Martínez Marín

Universidad de Santander, Colombia

Ph. D. Natalia Milanesio

Universidad de Houston, Estados Unidos

Dra. Patricia Virginia Moggia Münchmeyer

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Ph. D. Maritza Montero

Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

Dra. Eleonora Pencheva

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Rosa María Regueiro Ferreira

Universidad de La Coruña, España

Mg. David Ruete Zúñiga

Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello, Chile

Dr. Andrés Saavedra Barahona

Universidad San Clemente de Ojrid de Sofía, Bulgaria

Dr. Efraín Sánchez Cabra
Academia Colombiana de Historia, Colombia

Dra. Mirka Seitz
Universidad del Salvador, Argentina

Ph. D. Stefan Todorov Kapralov
South West University, Bulgaria

COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO INTERNACIONAL

Comité Científico Internacional de Honor

Dr. Adolfo A. Abadía
Universidad ICESI, Colombia

Dr. Carlos Antonio Aguirre Rojas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Martino Contu
Universidad de Sassari, Italia

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Patricia Brogna
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Horacio Capel Sáez
Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Javier Carreón Guillén
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Lancelot Cowie
Universidad West Indies, Trinidad y Tobago

Dra. Isabel Cruz Ovalle de Amenabar
Universidad de Los Andes, Chile

Dr. Rodolfo Cruz Vadillo
Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, México

Dr. Adolfo Omar Cueto
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina

Dr. Miguel Ángel de Marco
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Emma de Ramón Acevedo
Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Gerardo Echeita Sarrionandia
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, España

Dr. Antonio Hermosa Andújar
Universidad de Sevilla, España

Dra. Patricia Galeana
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dra. Manuela Garau
Centro Studi Sea, Italia

Dr. Carlo Ginzburg Ginzburg
Scuola Normale Superiore de Pisa, Italia
Universidad de California Los Ángeles, Estados Unidos

Dr. Francisco Luis Girardo Gutiérrez
Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Colombia

José Manuel González Freire
Universidad de Colima, México

Dra. Antonia Heredia Herrera
Universidad Internacional de Andalucía, España

Dr. Eduardo Gomes Onofre
Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Brasil

Dr. Miguel León-Portilla
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Miguel Ángel Mateo Saura
Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses "Don Juan Manuel", España

Dr. Carlos Tulio da Silva Medeiros
Diálogos em MERCOSUR, Brasil

+ Dr. Álvaro Márquez-Fernández
Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela

Dr. Oscar Ortega Arango
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, México

Dr. Antonio-Carlos Pereira Menaut
Universidad Santiago de Compostela, España

Dr. José Sergio Puig Espinosa
Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dra. Francesca Randazzo
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Honduras

REVISTA INCLUSIONES

REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

Dra. Yolando Ricardo

Universidad de La Habana, Cuba

Dr. Manuel Alves da Rocha

Universidade Católica de Angola Angola

Mg. Arnaldo Rodríguez Espinoza

Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica

Dr. Miguel Rojas Mix

*Coordinador la Cumbre de Rectores Universidades
Estatales América Latina y el Caribe*

Dr. Luis Alberto Romero

CONICET / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Maura de la Caridad Salabarría Roig

Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dr. Adalberto Santana Hernández

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Juan Antonio Seda

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Saulo Cesar Paulino e Silva

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dr. Miguel Ángel Verdugo Alonso

Universidad de Salamanca, España

Dr. Josep Vives Rego

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Blanca Estela Zardel Jacobo

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Comité Científico Internacional

Mg. Paola Aceituno

Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Chile

Ph. D. María José Aguilar Idañez

Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, España

Dra. Elian Araujo

Universidad de Mackenzie, Brasil

Mg. Rumyana Atanasova Popova

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Dra. Ana Bénard da Costa

*Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal
Centro de Estudios Africanos, Portugal*

Dra. Alina Bestard Revilla

*Universidad de Ciencias de la Cultura Física y el
Deporte, Cuba*

Dra. Noemí Brenta

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Ph. D. Juan R. Coca

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Dr. Antonio Colomer Vialdel

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, España

Dr. Christian Daniel Cwik

Universidad de Colonia, Alemania

Dr. Eric de Léséulec

INS HEA, Francia

Dr. Andrés Di Masso Tarditti

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Ph. D. Mauricio Dimant

Universidad Hebrea de Jerusalén, Israel

Dr. Jorge Enrique Elías Caro

Universidad de Magdalena, Colombia

Dra. Claudia Lorena Fonseca

Universidad Federal de Pelotas, Brasil

Dra. Ada Gallegos Ruiz Conejo

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Perú

Dra. Carmen González y González de Mesa

Universidad de Oviedo, España

Ph. D. Valentin Kitanov

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Mg. Luis Oporto Ordóñez

Universidad Mayor San Andrés, Bolivia

Dr. Patricio Quiroga

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Gino Ríos Patio

Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Perú

**REVISTA
INCLUSIONES**
REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

Dr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Arrechavaleta
Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. Vivian Romeu
Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. María Laura Salinas
Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Argentina

Dr. Stefano Santasilia
Universidad della Calabria, Italia

Mg. Silvia Laura Vargas López
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, México

**CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA
EDITORIAL**

Dra. Jaqueline Vassallo
Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

Dr. Evandro Viera Ouriques
Universidad Federal de Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Dra. María Luisa Zagalaz Sánchez
Universidad de Jaén, España

Dra. Maja Zawierzeniec
Universidad Wszechnica Polska, Polonia

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía
Santiago – Chile
Representante Legal
Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda Editorial

Indización, Repositorios y Bases de Datos Académicas

Revista Inclusiones, se encuentra indizada en:





REX



UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN



Universidad de Concepción



BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN

**THE MAIN TRENDS IN SMALL-TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIDDLE
IRTYSH REGION IN THE SOVIET PERIOD**

Dr. (C) E. V. Sokolova

Tara Branch of the Omsk State Agrarian University, Russia
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1069-0389
ev.sokolova@omgau.org

Dr. (C) O. V. Gefner

Omsk State Agrarian University, Russia
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5131-8391
ov.gefner@omgau.org

Dr. (C) E. V. Yudina

Tara Branch of the Omsk State Agrarian University, Russia
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0505-3681
ev.yudina@omgau.org

Fecha de Recepción: 22 de diciembre de 2019 – **Fecha Revisión:** 30 de enero de 2020

Fecha de Aceptación: 22 de marzo de 2020 – **Fecha de Publicación:** 01 de abril de 2020

Abstract

The article looks at the main trends in small-town planning and development in the Middle Irtysh region in the Soviet period. The source base of the research is represented by a variety of different sources, including sources that are non-conventional for historical studies (“visual texts”). Comprehensive analysis of sources has allowed the authors to study the problem in a detailed and multifaceted way. Specific features of the source base, as well as the subject and objective of the research, have determined the scope of essential tools employed including the conventional principles and methods used in historical studies, as well as practices of new local history that are being actively implemented at the present time. In the course of the research, the authors paid close attention to the factors that shaped the town planning and development process and its main vectors. In their opinion, the primary factor was the national policy in the sphere of urban planning, public services, and amenities. The historical past of towns, the lifestyle of their inhabitants and specific features of business activities have also influenced the processes under examination.

Keywords

Historical sociology – Traditional architecture – Human settlements and land use

Para Citar este Artículo:

Sokolova, E. V.; Gefner, O. V. y Yudina, E. V. The main trends in small-town planning and development in the middle Irtysh region in the Soviet period. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 7 num Especial (2020): 445-459.

Licencia Creative Commons Attribution Non-Comercial 3.0 Unported
(CC BY-NC 3.0)

Licencia Internacional



Introduction

In constantly changing modern society, the interest in small-town problems is on the rise: historians, linguists, philologists, and cultural specialists consider these problems from different angles. This interest is caused by a few factors, the main of which, as we see it, are the following: development of new methodological approaches (new local history, history of everyday life, urban history) and introduction of new historical sources into scientific use, including ones that are not conventional for historical studies (oral history materials, photo materials, etc.). Modern methodological approaches allow scientists to consider seemingly familiar phenomena and processes under a new angle¹.

A significant role in the problem field of urban history belongs to small towns, the specific feature of which is a combination of rural and city elements. This suggests that the towns under examination possess common characteristics as unique territorial local communities.

The Middle Irtysh region coincides with the current territory of the Omsk region of the Russian Federation². The following small towns are located within this territory: Tara (has had the status of a town since 1584), Tyukalinsk (has had the status of a town since 1823), Isilkul (has had the status of a town since 1945), Kalachinsk (has had the status of a town since 1952), and Nazyvayevsk (has had the status of a town since 1956)³. All of the above-mentioned towns can be classified into two groups: old historical towns that have rich pre-revolutionary history and new Soviet towns that acquired the status of a town in the 20th century. Tara and Tyukalinsk belong to the first group, while Kalachinsk, Isilkul, and Nazyvayevsk — to the second one. In spite of the specific features of their historical development, small towns of the Middle Irtysh region have a few common characteristics. First of all, they include an agricultural focus of the conducted activities accompanied by the predominance of the rural type of culture, uneven distribution of agrarian labor, lack of nationally significant industrial enterprises or service companies, and a relatively low level of public services and amenities. These features are the factors that determine the development of towns in general.

Urban issues became a subject of scientific research at the turn of the 20th century. I.M. Grevs and N.P. Antsiferov view a city as a cultural phenomenon with its own distinctive nature. However, the main focus of researchers' attention is either a city in general or a central city. Meanwhile, Siberian cities had only a secondary research status in the first half of the 20th century⁴. According to A.S. Senyavskii, the strict restriction and narrowness of urban issues were caused by ideological monopolism of the Soviet era⁵.

¹ I. V. Narskii (ed.), *Gorizonty lokalnoi istorii Vostochnoi Evropy v XIX – XX vv.* A collection of articles (Chelyabinsk: 2003).

² M. I. Pomus, *Sovetskii Soyuz. Geograficheskoe opisanie v 22-kh tomakh.* Rossiiskaya Federatsiya. Zapadnaya Sibir (Moscow: 1971).

³ A. F. Kurakin; G. I. Zaikov; V. I. Smirnova y Z. V. Vorobeva, *Geografiya Omskoi oblasti* (Omsk: 1992).

⁴ D. A. Alisov, "Problemy formirovaniya kulturnogo prostranstva gorodov Sibiri v epokhu rannei industrializatsii v sovremennoi otechestvennoi istoriografii (konets 1980-kh – 2000 gg.)", *Kulturologicheskie issledovaniya v Sibiri* num 3 (2003): 134–140.

⁵ A. S. Senyavskii, *Urbanizatsiya Rossii v XX veke: Rol v istoricheskom protsesse* (Moscow: 2003).

Works by O.A. Tyapkina⁶, D.A. Alisov⁷, D.Ya. Rezun⁸, and R.M. Kabo⁹ made a significant contribution to studies of the history of small Siberian towns of the pre-revolutionary period.

It should be noted that until the 1990s, research into small towns was conducted without consideration of their regional-specific characteristics. In the first half of the 20th century in the course of the assessment of cities, researchers relied on works by K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin. Therefore, the main research problems were issues connected with origins and development of towns and their contribution to the socio-economic development of society¹⁰.

Starting from the 1950s, a school of social-cultural historians developed in an institute of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR headed by V.L. Soskin. A surge of interest in urban history and culture over that period was caused by two factors. Firstly, during the Khrushchev Thaw, the post-war generation of researchers received a new boost and opportunities for conducting research. Secondly, in the 1970s, a new approach to studying the history of culture appeared in Soviet science, namely cultural studies. Works by M.K. Yurasova¹¹, A.F. Palashenkov¹², A.D. Kolesnikov¹³, and others belong to this period.

A new round of research into urban history and culture in general and small towns in the Middle Irtysh region in particular took place from the 1990s to the beginning of the 21st century. New prospective study areas appeared during this period, such as new local history, history of everyday life, and urban history. Works by S.I. Malovichko, I.B. Orlov, and T.A. Bulygina¹⁴, M.F. Rummyantseva¹⁵, L.P. Repina¹⁶, E.N. Strekalova¹⁷, T.K.

⁶ O. A. Tyapkina, "Malye goroda Zapadnoi Sibiri vtoroi poloviny XIX v. v svete istoriko-geograficheskogo podkhoda", *Sibirskii gorod XVIII – nachala XX vekov*. Collection of articles, issue 5 Irkutsk (2005): 156–168 y O. A. Tyapkina, *Sotsialno-ekonomicheskoe razvitie malykh gorodov Zapadnoi Sibiri vo vtoroi polovine XIX v.* Ph.D. thesis (Barnaul: 2003).

⁷ D. A. Alisov, *Kultura gorodov Srednego Priirtyshya v XIX – nach. XX vv* (Omsk: 2001) y D. A. Alisov, "Problemy formirovaniya kulturnogo prostranstva gorodov Sibiri v epokhu rannei industrializatsii v sovremennoi otechestvennoi istoriografii (konets 1980-kh – 2000 gg.)", *Kulturologicheskie issledovaniya v Sibiri* num 3 (2003): 134–140.

⁸ D. Ya. Rezun, *O periodizatsii razvitiya istoricheskoi urbanistiki Sibiri XVII – XX vv*. *Gorodskaya kultura Sibiri: istoriya i sovremennost*. Collection of scientific works (Omsk: 1997).

⁹ R. M. Kabo, *Goroda Zapadnoi Sibiri. Ocherk istoriko-ekonomicheskoi geografii (XVII - pervaya polovina XIX v.)* (Moscow: 1949).

¹⁰ R. M. Dzhanieva, *Sotsialno-ekonomicheskoe i kulturnoe razvitie uednykh gorodov Stepnogo kraya v kontse XIX – nachale XX v.* (Omsk: 2007).

¹¹ M. K. Yurasova. (ed.), *Omskaya oblast* (Omsk: 1963).

¹² A. F. Palashenkov, *Pamyatnye mesta Omska i Omskoi oblasti* (Omsk: 1967) y A. F. Palashenkov, *Pamyatnye mesta Omskoi oblasti* (Omsk: 1956).

¹³ A. D. Kolesnikov, *Pamyatniki i pamyatnye mesta Omskoi oblasti* (Omsk: 1987).

¹⁴ T. A. Bulygina y S. I. Malovichko, "Novaya lokalnaya istoriya: novye issledovatel'skie praktiki", *Novaya lokalnaya istoriya* num 3 (2006): 7–18; S. I. Malovichko, "Glokalnaya perspektiva novoi lokalnoi istorii", *Novaya lokalnaya istoriya* num 3 (2006): 171–189 y S. I. Malovichko y I. B. Orlov, "Novaya lokalnaya istoriya": poznatelnye i integratsionnye vozmozhnosti. *Proceedings of the scientific conference «Historical knowledge: theoretical foundations and communicative practices»* (Moscow: 2006).

¹⁵ M. F. Rummyantseva, "Novaya lokalnaya istoriya i sovremennoe gumanitarnoe znanie", *Novaya lokalnaya istoriya*, num 3 (2006): 271–175.

Shcheglova¹⁸, S.O. Shmidt¹⁹, M.P. Mokhnacheva²⁰, V.G. Ryzhenko and V.Sh. Nazimova²¹, E.V. Sokolova²², O.V. Gefner²³, and others played a significant role in the development of new approaches of new local history. Researchers emphasize the necessity to consider cities and towns in the nation-wide context.

Research into the specific features of the architectural and planning environment of Siberian towns was reflected in works by Yu.V. Velichko²⁴, O.B. Dashinamzhilov²⁵, E.V. Zhigayev²⁶, A.V. Zhidchenko²⁷, E.K. Zakharchenko²⁸, A.V. Kopytina²⁹, O.A. Lechunova and A.V. Kinsht³⁰, E.V. Peters³¹, A.S. Shchenkov³², and others.

¹⁶ L. Repina, *Novaya lokalnaya istoriya. Gorizonty lokalnoi istorii Vostochnoi Evropy v XIX – XX vv.* Collection of articles (Chelyabinsk: Kamennyi poyas, 2003).

¹⁷ E. N. Strekalova, “Ustnaya istoriya” kak odno iz napravlenii “novoï lokalnoi istorii”, *Novaya lokalnaya istoriya*, num 3 (2006): 297–302.

¹⁸ T. K. Shcheglova. (ed.), *Ustnaya istoriya: teoriya i praktika*. Proceedings of the All-Russian scientific seminar (Barnaul: 2007) y T. K. Shcheglova, *Ustnaya istoriya kak istochnik i metod issledovaniï sibirskoi derevni XX stoletiya*. *Sibirskaya derevnya: istoriya, sovremennoe sostoyanie, perspektivy razvitiya*. A collection of scientific works. Part 1 (Omsk: 2004).

¹⁹ S. O. Shmidt, “Zolotoe desyatiletie” sovetskogo kraevedeniya”, *Otechestvo: kraevedcheskii almanakh*, num 1 (1990); S. O. Shmidt, *Izuchenie kultury rossiiskoi provintsii (XVIII – nach. XX vv. Russkaya provintsiiya. kultura XVIII – nach. XX vv.* Collection of articles (Moscow: 1992) y S. O. Shmidt, *Izuchenie kultury rossiiskoi provintsii (XVIII – nach. XX vv. Russkaya provintsiiya. kultura XVIII – nach. XX vv.* Collection of articles (Moscow: 1992).

²⁰ M. P. Mokhnacheva, “Provintsialnaya istoriografiya i istoricheskoe kraevedenie: predmetnye polya i distsiplinarne polnomochiya”, *Novaya lokalnaya istoriya* num 3 (2006): 202–216.

²¹ V. G. Ryzhenko y A. G. Bykova, *Kultura Zapadnoi Sibiri: istoriya i sovremennost* (Omsk: 2001) y V. G. Ryzhenko; V. Sh. Nazimova y D. A. Alisov, *Prostranstvo sovetskogo goroda (1920-e – 1950-e gg.): teoreticheskie predstavleniya, regionalnye sotsiokulturnye i istoriko-kulturologicheskie kharakteristiki* (Omsk: 2004).

²² E. V. Sokolova y D. V. Kuznetsov, “Main trends in the formation of rural settlements in the territory of Tara (the Irtysh area) between 1920 and 1980”, *The Turkish Online Journal of Design, Art and Communication. TOJDAC, Special Edition* (2018): 2221–2232 y E. V. Sokolova, *Formirovanie kulturnogo prostranstva malykh gorodov Srednego Priirtyshya v 1920-1980-e gg.* Ph.D. thesis (Omsk: 2008).

²³ O. V. Gefner, “Povsednevnyaya zhizn nizhnikh chinov russkoi armii v gorodakh Zapadnoi Sibiri vo vtoroi polovine XIX – nachale XX v.”, *Bulletin of Omsk State University, “Historical studies” series*, num 2 (2018): 138–147.

²⁴ Yu. V. Velichko, *Fenomen kulturnoi sredy malykh gorodov Zapadnoi Sibiri* (Tambov: 2005).

²⁵ O. B. Dashinamzhilov, *Razvitie sistemy gorodskogo rasseleniya Zapadnoi Sibiri za 50 let (1959–2010 gg.) na primere malykh gorodov. Problemy istoricheskoi demografii Sibiri*. Collection of scientific works (Novosibirsk: 2013).

²⁶ E. G. Zhigayev, “Kontseptsii i praktika arkhitekturno-planirovochnogo razvitiya malykh gorodov Sibiri vo vtoroi polovine XX v.”, *Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Stroitelstvo*, num 3 Vol: 639 (2012): 74–81.

²⁷ A. V. Zhidchenko, “Sovetskaya arkhitektura 1950-kh gg. kak gorodskoi brend: k voprosu izucheniya istoriko-kulturnogo landshafta gorodov Sibiri”, *Balandinskie chteniya*, num 2 (2015): 275–282.

²⁸ E. K. Zakharchenko, “Etapy territorialnykh preobrazovaniï malykh gorodov Tsentralnoi Sibiri vo vtoroi polovine XX v.”, *Bulletin of Tomsk State University, Cultural and Art Studies* num 31 (2018): 46–55.

²⁹ A. V. Kopytina, “Istoriko-arkhitekturnoe nasledie gorodov Sibiri”, *Kulturnoe nasledie Sibiri* num 17 (2015): 49–54.

³⁰ O. A. Lechunova y A. V. Kinsht, “Spetsifika formirovaniya promyshlennoi bazy malykh gorodov Zapadnoi Sibiri”, *Tvorchestvo i sovremennost Vol: 1* num 1 (2016): 102–111.

The history and culture of small towns of the Middle Irtysh region have been studied mainly by specialists in regional studies. The results of the research into this area are presented in works by following authors: A.D Dolgushin³³, P.T. Sigutov³⁴, G. Oseledtsev³⁵, M.V. Kuroedov³⁶, A.I. Yurev³⁷, V.N. Noskova³⁸, T.M. Nazartseva³⁹, M.A. Bizyakina⁴⁰, N.I. Lebedeva⁴¹, P.P. Vibe⁴², A.A. Zhirova⁴³, and others.

Thus, in modern historiography, there are a significant number of works focusing on urban issues. As far as research into the history and culture of small towns in the Middle Irtysh region over the Soviet period is concerned, there are no fundamental works in this field. The main bulk of works in this area are represented by publications on regional history.

The source base of this research includes a range of various sources. Written sources (legislative materials, record-keeping documents, statistical data, periodicals, and sources of private origin) constituted the basis for this research. Visual sources are represented by photos reflecting the exterior view of the towns in the corresponding periods. Analysis of photos allowed us to identify not only the common characteristics of the urban environment, but also the specific features of the towns under consideration.

³¹ E. V. Peters, "Arkhitekturno-prostranstvennaya sreda malogo goroda Zapadnoi Sibiri XIX – nachala XX veka", Bulletin of Kuzbass State Technical University num 2 Vol: 60 (2007): 112–114.

³² A. S. Shchenkov, "Malyi russkii gorod. Tipologiya zastroiki", Architecture and Modern Information Technologies num 1 Vol: 38 (2017): 281–290.

³³ A. D. Dolgushin, Tyukalinskii byli (Omsk: 1996) y A. D. Dolgushin, (comp.). Raitsentry Omskoi oblasti (Omsk: 1992).

³⁴ P. T. Sigutov, Pervyi regularnyi plan g. Tary. Proceedings of the research and practice conference: «The issues of socio-economic development of Siberia» (Omsk: 1994) y P. T. Sigutov, Izmeneniya lyudnosti v selskikh naseleennykh punktakh Omskoi oblasti (20 – 80-e gg. XX veka). Proceedings of the IVth All-Russian scientific conference «A Siberian village: the history, current state, and development prospects». In three parts. Part 1 (Omsk: 2002).

³⁵ G. Oseledtsev, Kalachinsk (Omsk: 1994) y G. Oseledtsev, Na Omi-reke Kalachinsk (Omsk: 1994).

³⁶ M. V. Kuroedov, Istoriya Nazyvaevska i Nazyvaevskogo raiona (Omsk: 2003) y M. V. Kuroedov, Kultura malogo goroda: Nazyvaevsk v 1950 – 60-e gg. Gorodskaya kultura Sibiri: dinamika kulturno-istoricheskikh protsessov. A collection of scientific articles (Omsk: 2001).

³⁷ A. I. Yurev, Grad Tarskii. Istoricheskie ocherki (Tara: 1998) y A. I. Yurev, Tara: gody, sobytiya, lyudi (Omsk: 2005).

³⁸ V. N. Noskova (comp.), Tara teatralnaya (Tara: 2005) y V. N. Noskova (comp.), Na starykh ulochkakh Tary (Tara: 2004).

³⁹ T. M. Nazartseva, Muzei malykh gorodov Omskoi oblasti [Museums in small towns of the Omsk region]. Proceedings of the II All-Russian Research and Practice Seminar «The issues of Russian urban culture». Part 2 (Omsk: 1996).

⁴⁰ M. A. Bizyakina, "Iz istorii Tyukalinskogo kraia, g. Tyukalinska", Vremya i my, num 2 (1990): 16–22.

⁴¹ N. I. Lebedeva, Mesto khramov v kulturnom prostranstve malykh gorodov i sel Zapadnoi Sibiri. Gorodskaya kultura Sibiri: dinamika kulturno-istoricheskikh protsessov. A collection of scientific articles (Omsk: 2001).

⁴² P. P. Vibe; A. P. Mikheev y N. M. Pugacheva, Omskii istoriko-kraevedcheskii slovar. Istoricheskie portrety. Khraniteli pamyati. Pamyatniki istorii i kultury. Sobytiya, svyazannye s istoriei Omskogo Priirtyshya (Moscow: Otechestvo, 1994).

⁴³ A. A. Zhiron, Tara kak tipichnyi dlya Sibiri kupecheskii gorod. Socio-cultural problems of small town development in Western Siberia. Abstracts of speeches given at a scientific conference (Ishim: 2000).

Cartographic materials represented by projects of general plans of town development, as well as detailed plans of town centers, enabled us to find out the main trends in urban development.

Methods

The process of small-town development and planning is multidimensional and diverse; it is studied by specialists from different spheres. This justifies the necessity to employ the systems approach and the interdisciplinarity principle. As a result of using these principles, we were able to combine research methods of different sciences (history, sociology, regional studies) and study the process of development and planning of urban space from several perspectives covering all sides of the subject of our research. The above-mentioned principles also encouraged comprehensive analysis of the whole set of sources, including materials not traditionally used within historical studies.

One of the main research principles was the principle of historicism, which gave us an opportunity to study the urban planning process taking into account the specific features of certain historical periods.

The foundation of this research was represented by basic methods of historical studies: the narrative descriptive method, the comparative historical method, the biographical method, statistical data analysis, and terminological analysis. Usage of the narrative descriptive and comparative-historical methods helped us to identify the main trends in small-town planning and development in the Middle Irtysh region over the Soviet period and establish the common and specific features of this process. The tools of the biographical method made it possible to identify the role of citizens in the processes under consideration, including their participation in the formation of the individual character of certain territories. Statistical data analysis and terminological analysis provided a uniform approach to the interpretation of the research results.

In the course of this research, we used the approaches of new local history, which allowed us to incorporate the history of the examined towns naturally into the nation-wide context. It became possible also because a huge bulk of materials on regional history has been accumulated in private archives of citizens, museums of local history, and libraries, which were collected and studied for the purposes of this research.

The choice of research principles and methods was determined by modern science, which requires carrying out comprehensive research and views a city as a multidimensional entity that is a part of national history and culture.

One of the key concepts of this research is a small city. Like G.M. Lappo, we understand it as a settlement, the population of which varies from 12,000 to 50,000 people⁴⁴.

Results

Small-town planning and development in the Middle Irtysh region over the Soviet period were influenced by a number of factors.

⁴⁴ G. M. Lappo, *Geografiya gorodov* (Moscow: Vlados, 1997).

In the 1920s formation of a new, Soviet, town started, where the process of creation and consolidation of values established by the state had a particularly important role. The main focus of attention was on large industrial centers. Since agricultural labor prevailed in the structure of business activities of the examined group of towns, they were hardly affected by the planning and development processes typical of the initial period of Soviet history. The small towns in the Middle Irtysh region did not experience an interest in the garden city or building a socialist town.

One of the factors that determined the exterior of towns was the growth of the urban population. This called for higher rates of residential development and commissioning of new social and cultural facilities. However, the development of this territory was conducted chaotically, without due regard for any city-planning practices.

A general plan serves as the framework of urban planning and development. In the 1920s, the work aimed at urban design intensified. The main focus was in the position of a particular settlement in the city hierarchy, its political role and contribution to national economic land development, which accounts for the interest in Siberian major industrial centers.

Development of small towns in the Middle Irtysh region in the first half of the 20th century was mainly conducted along the line of undeveloped territories. The majority of the buildings were made of wood. It is explained not only by strong rural traditions, but also by the availability of building materials (for instance, wood in Tara and cane in Isilkul and Tyukalinsk). As a result, the street network of these towns had no particular system. It should be noted that the only town with a consistent street pattern was Tara: the rectangular grid of streets was established according to the town plan of 1775 developed by the Tobolsk Surveying School and approved by Catherine II⁴⁵.

One of the relevant issues connected with urban space planning and development is anchoring of the town center. While in the pre-revolutionary period this role belonged to cathedrals, in the first half it was taken over by V.I. Lenin monuments. Besides, the Houses of Soviets and main cultural institutions were located in the central part of towns; their activity was aimed at the development of norms and values of the new epoch (for example, Palaces of Culture)⁴⁶. Former market squares started to perform the role of town centers in the small towns in the Middle Irtysh region. However, as opposed to large cities, in these towns, cultural institutions were often located chaotically beyond the boundaries of the central part of the town. It was caused by the lack of premises designed specifically for these purposes.

Public services and amenities remained the main issue of concern for small towns. For example, at the beginning of the 20th century, in Tara, the oldest town in the Middle Irtysh region, where there were seven streets and 18 side streets, the whole lighting system was represented by seven kerosene lanterns; there was no water supply system or sewage system. Landscape gardening and the first public gardens appeared in Tara only

⁴⁵ P. T. Sigutov, *Izmeneniya lyudnosti v selskikh naselennykh punktakh Omskoi oblasti (20 – 80-e gg. XX veka)*. Proceedings of the IVth All-Russian scientific conference «A Siberian village: the history, current state, and development prospects». In three parts. Part 1. Omsk, 2002 y D. A. Alisov, *Kultura gorodov Srednego Priirtyshya v XIX – nach. XX vv (Omsk: 2001)*.

⁴⁶ B. I. Ogly, *Arkhitektura tsentrov gorodov Sibiri v nachalnyi period sotsialisticheskogo stroitelstva. Pamyatniki istorii, arkhologii i arkhitektury Sibiri, Novosibirsk, 1988*.

in the middle of the 20th century. They were created mainly by common townspeople⁴⁷. In the early 1920s, Tyukalinsk was barely different from Tara in terms of amenities: after a rain, it was hardly possible to walk in the streets because of mud and there were virtually no green areas.

The first attempt of urban space planning in small towns of the Middle Irtysh region was made in 1936. An architect from the design bureau “Soyuztransproekt” based in Kharkiv Ivan Butenko developed “The general project of Nazyvayevsk planning and reconstruction”. Designed for a long-term perspective until 1950, this project was never implemented, since the Great Patriotic War began.

The town-planning process in the towns under consideration was complicated by a number of factors, such as the insufficient attention paid to them by central authorities, poor financing, and lack of necessary practical experience.

The situation regarding the planning and development of small towns in the Middle Irtysh region had a positive side as well: the towns had a chance to retain their individual character. For example, the individual architectural features of Tyukalinsk and Tara are merchants’ houses, which accommodated administrative institutions and organizations in the 20th century, and in Isilkul and Nazyvayevsk, such specific features are represented by railroad houses.

In the second half of the 20th century, other trends could be observed. Growth of urban population continued during this period, which made the issue of town planning, development, and infrastructure particularly relevant. One of the most important tasks was territorial zoning, which was reflected in the framework of the general plan. While in the course of zoning of large cities the main focus was on the location of industrial facilities, in the small towns of the Middle Irtysh region the main area of interest was historical zoning. For instance, in Tara historical zones included public gardens where monuments of local significance were located.

In 1958, in the USSR, a unified model of residential accommodation was introduced — it was based on housing blocks⁴⁸. However, this model did not take into account the interests of each individual and was at variance with the mentality of small-town residents. It accounts for the principle of block development, which was widespread within the examined territory. Besides, like in the first half of the 20th century, in the 1950-1980s the authorities mainly focused on large industrial centers. As a result of analysis of the business potential of urban territories, V.I. Krushlinskii identified six groups of cities. The researcher placed Kalachinsk into the third group — towns that possess the planning conditions for single industrial facilities; Tara, Isilkul, and Nazyvayevsk — into the fifth group — towns that serve as centers of national districts and territories that have no favorable town-planning conditions; Tyukalinsk — into the sixth group — towns where deployment only of small enterprises is possible⁴⁹. It largely justifies the scarce attention to town-planning processes in the settlements under examination.

⁴⁷ Aktivnost gorozhan. Leninskii put (Tara: 1947) y I. Bulavkin, Eshche raz o blagoustroistve. Leninskii put (Tara: 1952).

⁴⁸ T. V. Mikhailova y V. D. Fernyuk, “Formirovanie komfortnoi gorodskoi sredy v zhilykh raionakh na primere goroda Voronezha”, Zhilishchnoe khozyaistvo i kommunalnaya infrastruktura num 4 Vol: 7 (2018): 51.

⁴⁹ V. I. Krushlinskii. Gorod i priroda Sibiri. Arkhitekturno–planirovochnye aspekty (Krasnoyarsk: 1986).

Design of the town center was an issue of high importance in general plans in the second half of the 20th century. The town center had to combine social facilities and cultural institutions naturally, reflect the general national trends, and emphasize the individual features of a town⁵⁰. However, due to the poorly organized development of urban territories, the town center was not designed according to all requirements in any town⁵¹. Besides, the town center had to be connected with residential areas.

In the 1950s, the majority of buildings in the center of Tara were one-story shabby wooden houses. The general plan of Tara of 1961 provided for block development of the town with children's playgrounds and recreational areas represented by public gardens⁵². The central square of the town was named after K. Marx; it was planned to build the House of Soviets, the Palace of Culture, a hotel, and a restaurant there. The square was meant to overlook the main streets.

The detailed plan of the central part of Tara was developed in 1981 by A.A. Gatsenko, G.A. Boiko, and G.G. Zaushitsina on the instruction of Construction and Architecture Department of the Omsk Regional Executive Committee. This plan provided for several zones in the town: administrative, business, historical, cultural and educational, public, and trade zones. Special attention was given to the historical, as well as cultural and educational, areas, since they, on the one hand, would encourage the formation of ideological values and, on the other hand, would reflect the specific features of the town. These zones included the Spasskaya Church, an exhibition hall, a picture gallery, the House of Ceremonies, and the Historical Public Garden, where cultural and historical objects were supposed to be exhibited in the open. However, the zoning was never practically implemented.

It was planned to open the renovated central square on October 1, 1981, but the official opening took place a month earlier⁵³. It was only the first step towards planning and development of the town center. It was planned to complete the renovation of the square by 1990. By that time, it was supposed to build new premises for the District Executive Committee, renovate the buildings of special historical and architectural significance, install a monument to V.I. Lenin, and complete landscape gardening of the square.

Thus, the focus of planning and renovation of Tara was on the preservation of the town's historical past. This is proved by the report on Tara town planning of 1965, which emphasized the necessity to use architectural monuments in towns with rich historical heritage in a creative way⁵⁴.

In spite of the fact that the general plan of Tara was approved in 1961, it remained unimplemented for a long time: the majority of buildings were still wooden, public and administrative institutions were based in adjusted premises, and the administrative and business center was not formed⁵⁵.

⁵⁰ B. I. Ogly, *Stroitelstvo gorodov Sibiri* (Leningrad, Stroizdat, 1980).

⁵¹ T. Kasyanchuk, *Trete rozhdenie Tary*. Omskaya Pravda (Omsk: 1961) y Poyasnitelnaya zapiska k Proektu generalnogo plana g. Isilkulya (Omsk: 1964).

⁵² Poyasnitelnaya zapiska k Proektu detalnoi planirovki tsentralnoi chasti g. Tary (Omsk: 1981).

⁵³ G. Mikhailov, *Nasha glavnaya ploshchad*. Leninskii put (Tara: 1981).

⁵⁴ The Tara branch of the Historical Archive of the Omsk region. Fund 771. *Stroitelnye i proektnye organizatsii, otdel po delam stroitelstva i arkhitektury Tarskogo raiona*. Series 1, case 1, sheet 1.

⁵⁵ The Tara branch of the Historical Archive...

The center of Tyukalinsk had been generally formed by 1978. At this point of time, all the objects of the central part of the town were joined into a unified space due to the creation of a pedestrian boulevard along Chekhov Street. In the explanatory note to the project of Tyukalinsk general plan of 1980, it is pointed out that the central part of the city had been provided with good infrastructure and subject to high-quality landscape gardening. However, the low-density development of the town center gave it an unfinished look⁵⁶.

Incorporation of general plans into practice had both positive and negative consequences for the small towns in the Middle Irtysh region. In the first place, the unification of urban space should be highlighted. On the other hand, planning of the territory development made it possible to introduce block development principles, reduce the area of household plots, and increase the density of development. As a result, the living standards of the population grew, the infrastructure improved, and the industrial and residential areas became more distinguished.

Nevertheless, the unification of urban space allowed the towns to retain their own individuality. For example, in Tara and Tyukalinsk, merchants' houses were preserved and prevailing low-rise housing in these towns testifies to their close connection with the rural lifestyle.

Conclusion

Tara, Isilkul, Tyukalinsk, Nazyvayevsk, and Kalachinsk are small towns of the Middle Irtysh region. Throughout the whole Soviet period, they retained a set of characteristics that suggested their territorial and local community. These characteristics include the following: low-rise housing, poor network of social and cultural institutions, relatively poor amenities, remoteness from the central part of the country, and lack of large industrial facilities.

Planning and development of the examined towns from the 1920s to the 1980s were determined by a few factors. The main of these factors is the national policy of building new, Soviet, cities and towns. The focus of this policy was on large industrial urban settlements. The predominance of the rural lifestyle and the agricultural focus of urban activities predetermined spontaneous development of urban territories. It should be mentioned that development was chiefly carried out along the line of free undeveloped land. There was virtually no street system and the density of development was low.

The town center, which was the center of special attention, had formed only by the 1980s. This is explained by the fact that social and cultural institutions were scattered in the urban space and their accumulation in the central part of the town was a serious challenge. The Houses of Soviets and monuments to V.I. Lenin are integral components of the town center and symbols of the new epoch in all of the studied towns.

Starting from the 1960s, general plans were introduced into the town planning practices of the Middle Irtysh region. They were developed for a 25-year period and provided for well-defined zoning of territories and their improvement by separation of residential areas from industrial sites and creation of parks and public gardens. In general plans, special attention was paid to the design of the town center, as well as taking into

⁵⁶ Poyasnitelnaya zapiska k Proektu generalnogo plana g. Tyukalinska. Omsk. 1980.

account the natural and historical features of the territory. It largely encouraged the preservation of the unique characteristics of the small towns of the Middle Irtysh region in the course of unification of urban space over the Soviet period. For example, Tara (the only of the towns under consideration) preserved a clear pattern of streets constructed according to the plan dating back to the 18th century and merchants' houses as a testimony of its trading past. Kalachinsk and Isilkul, which acquired the status of towns in the 20th century, clung to new industrial centers and featured intensive development of brick housing.

References

Aktivnost gorozhan. Leninskii put. Tara. 1947.

Alisov, D. A. *Kultura gorodov Srednego Priirtyshya v XIX – nach. XX vv.* [Culture of the towns in the Middle Irtysh region in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries]. Omsk, 2001.

Alisov, D. A. "Problemy formirovaniya kulturnogo prostranstva gorodov Sibiri v epokhu rannei industrializatsii v sovremennoi otechestvennoi istoriografii (konets 1980-kh – 2000 gg.)". *Kulturologicheskie issledovaniya v Sibiri* num 3 (2003): 134–140.

Bizyakina, M. "A. Iz istorii Tyukalinskogo kraya, g. Tyukalinska". *Vremya i my*, num 2 (1990): 16–22.

Bulavkin, I. *Eshche raz o blagoustroistve. Leninskii put. Tara.* 1952.

Bulygina, T. A. y Malovichko S. I. "Novaya lokalnaya istoriya: novye issledovatel'skie praktiki". *Novaya lokalnaya istoriya* num 3 (2006): 7–18.

Dashinamzhilov, O. B. "Razvitie sistemy gorodskogo rasseleniya Zapadnoi Sibiri za 50 let (1959–2010 gg.) na primere malykh". *Problemy istoricheskoi demografii Sibiri. Collection of scientific works, Novosibirsk*, (2013): 226–252.

Dolgushin, A. D. (comp.). *Raitsentry Omskoi oblasti.* Omsk. 1992.

Dolgushin, A. D. *Tyukalinskie byli.* Omsk. 1996.

Dzhanieva, R. M. *Sotsialno-ekonomicheskoe i kulturnoe razvitie uездnykh gorodov Stepnogo kraya v kontse XIX – nachale XX v.* Ph.D. thesis. Omsk. 2007.

Gefner, O. V. "Povsednevnyaya zhizn nizhnikh chinov russkoi armii v gorodakh Zapadnoi Sibiri vo vtoroi polovine XIX – nachale XX v.". *Bulletin of Omsk State University, "Historical studies" series*, num 2 (2018): 138–147.

Goncharov, Yu. M. y Ivonin, A. R. *Ocherki istorii goroda Tary kontsa XVI – nachala KhKh vv.* Barnaul, 2006.

Kabo, R. M. *Goroda Zapadnoi Sibiri. Ocherk istoriko-ekonomicheskoi geografii (XVII - pervaya polovina XIX v.).* Moscow. 1949.

Kasyanchuk, T. *Trete rozhdenie Tary.* Omskaya Pravda. Omsk. 1961.

- Kolesnikov, A. D. Pamyatniki i pamyatnye mesta Omskoi oblasti. Omsk. 1987.
- Kopytina, A. V. "Istoriko-arkhitekturnoe nasledie gorodov Sibiri". Kulturnoe nasledie Sibiri num 17 (2015): 49–54.
- Krushlinskii, V. I. Gorod i priroda Sibiri. Arkhitekturno–planirovochnye aspekty. Krasnoyarsk, 1986.
- Kurakin, A. F.; Zaikov, G. I.; Smirnova V. I. y Vorobeva Z.V. Geografiya Omskoi oblasti. Omsk. 1992.
- Kuroedov, M. V. Istoriya Nazyvaevska i Nazyvaevskogo raiona. Omsk. 2003.
- Kuroedov, M. V. Kultura malogo goroda: Nazyvaevsk v 1950 – 60-e gg. Gorodskaya kultura Sibiri: dinamika kulturno-istoricheskikh protsessov. A collection of scientific articles. Omsk. 2001.
- Lappo, G. M. Geografiya gorodov. Moscow: Vldos. 1997.
- Lebedeva, N. I. Mesto khramov v kulturnom prostranstve malykh gorodov i sel Zapadnoi Sibiri. Gorodskaya kultura Sibiri: dinamika kulturno-istoricheskikh protsessov. A collection of scientific articles. Omsk. 2001.
- Lechunova, O. A. y Kinsht, A. V. "Spetsifika formirovaniya promyshlennoi bazy malykh gorodov Zapadnoi Sibiri". Tvorchestvo i sovremennost Vol: 1 num 1 (2016): 102–111.
- Malovichko, S. I. "Glokalnaya perspektiva novoi lokalnoi istorii". Novaya lokalnaya istoriya. num 3 (2006): 171–189.
- Malovichko, S. I. y Orlov, I. B. "Novaya lokalnaya istoriya": poznavatelnye i integratsionnye vozmozhnosti. Proceedings of the scientific conference «Historical knowledge: theoretical foundations and communicative practices». Moscow. 2006.
- Mikhailov, G. Nasha glavnyaya ploshchad. Leninskii put. Tara. 1981.
- Mikhailova, T. V. y Fernyuk, V. D. "Formirovanie komfortnoi gorodskoi sredy v zhilykh raionakh na primere goroda Voronezha". Zhilishchnoe khozyaistvo i kommunalnaya infrastruktura num 4 Vol: 7 (2018): 50–56.
- Mokhnacheva, M. P. "Provintsialnaya istoriografiya i istoricheskoe kraevedenie: predmetnye polya i distsiplinarnye polnomochiya". Novaya lokalnaya istoriya num 3 (2006): 202–216.
- Narskii, I. V. (ed.). Gorizonty lokalnoi istorii Vostochnoi Evropy v XIX – XX vv. A collection of articles. Chelyabinsk. 2003. 93–94.
- Nazartseva, T. M. Muzei malykh gorodov Omskoi oblasti. Proceedings of the II All-Russian Research and Practice Seminar «The issues of Russian urban culture». Part 2. Omsk, 1996, 118–120.
- Noskova, V. N. (comp.) Na starykh ulochkakh Tary. Tara. 2004.

Noskova, V. N. (comp.). Tara teatralnaya. Tara. 2005.

Ogly, B. I. Arkhitektura tsentrov gorodov Sibiri v nachalniy period sotsialisticheskogo stroitelstva. Pamyatniki istorii, arkheologii i arkhitektury Sibiri, Novosibirsk. 1988. 176–180.

Ogly, B. I. Stroitelstvo gorodov Sibiri. Leningrad: Stroiizdat. 1980.

Oseledtsev, G. Kalachinsk. Omsk. 1994.

Oseledtsev, G. Na Omi-reke Kalachinsk. Omsk. 1994.

Palashenkov, A. F. Pamyatnye mesta Omska i Omskoi oblasti. Omsk. 1967.

Palashenkov, A. F. Pamyatnye mesta Omskoi oblasti. Omsk. 1956.

Peters, E. V. “Arkhitekturno-prostranstvennaya sreda malogo goroda Zapadnoi Sibiri XIX – nachala XX veka”. Bulletin of Kuzbass State Technical University num 2 Vol: 60 (2007): 112–114.

Pomus, M. I. (ed.). Sovetskii Soyuz. Geograficheskoe opisanie v 22-kh tomakh. Rossiiskaya Federatsiya. Zapadnaya Sibir. Moscow. 1971.

Poyasnitelnaya zapiska k Proektu detalnoi planirovki tsentralnoi chasti g. Tary. Omsk. 1981.

Poyasnitelnaya zapiska k Proektu generalnogo plana g. Isilkulya. Omsk. 1964.

Poyasnitelnaya zapiska k Proektu generalnogo plana g. Tyukalinska. Omsk. 1980.

Repina, L. Novaya lokalnaya istoriya. Gorizonty lokalnoi istorii Vostochnoi Evropy v XIX – XX vv. Collection of articles. Chelyabinsk: Kamennyi poyas. 2003.

Rezun, D. Ya. O periodizatsii razvitiya istoricheskoi urbanistiki Sibiri XVII – XX vv. Gorodskaya kultura Sibiri: istoriya i sovremennost. Collection of scientific works. Omsk. 1997. 16–31.

Rumyantseva, M. F. “Novaya lokalnaya istoriya i sovremennoe gumanitarnoe znanie”. Novaya lokalnaya istoriya, num 3 (2006): 271–175.

Ryzhenko, V. G. y Bykova, A. G. Kultura Zapadnoi Sibiri: istoriya i sovremennost. Omsk. 2001.

Ryzhenko, V. G.; Nazimova, V. Sh. y Alisov, D. A. Prostranstvo sovetского goroda (1920-e – 1950-e gg.): teoreticheskie predstavleniya, regionalnye sotsiokulturnye i istoriko-kulturologicheskie kharakteristiki. Omsk. 2004.

Senyavskii, A. S. Urbanizatsiya Rossii v XX veke: Rol v istoricheskom protsesse. Moscow. 2003.

Shcheglova, T. K. (ed.). Ustnaya istoriya: teoriya i praktika. Proceedings of the All-Russian scientific seminar. Barnaul. 2007.

Shcheglova, T. K. Ustnaya istoriya kak istochnik i metod issledovaniya sibirskoi derevni XX stoletiya. Sibirskaya derevnya: istoriya, sovremennoe sostoyanie, perspektivy razvitiya. A collection of scientific works. Part 1. Omsk. 2004.

Shchenkov, A. S. "Malyi russkii gorod. Tipologiya zastroyki". Architecture and Modern Information Technologies num 1 Vol: 38 (2017): 281–290.

Shmidt, S. O. "Zolotoe desyatiletie" sovetskogo kraevedeniya. Otechestvo: kraevedcheskii almanakh, num 1 (1990): 23–26.

Shmidt, S. O. Izuchenie kultury rossiiskoi provintsii (XVIII – nach. XX vv.). Russkaya provintsia. kultura XVIII – nach. XX vv. Collection of articles. Moscow. 1992.

Shmidt, S. O. "Kraevedenie – delo, znachenie kotorogo ne mozhet byt preuvelicheno". Pamyatniki Otechestva. The almanac of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, num 1 (1989): 12–18.

Sigutov, P. T. Izmeneniya lyudnosti v selskikh naselennykh punktakh Omskoi oblasti (20 – 80-e gg. XX veka). Proceedings of the IVth All-Russian scientific conference «A Siberian village: the history, current state, and development prospects». In three parts. Part 1. Omsk. 2002.

Sigutov, P. T. Pervyi regularnyi plan g. Tary. Proceedings of the research and practice conference: «The issues of socio-economic development of Siberia». Omsk. 1994.

Sokolova, E. V. Formirovanie kulturnogo prostranstva malykh gorodov Srednego Priirtyshya v 1920-1980-e gg. Ph.D. thesis. Omsk. 2008.

Sokolova, E. V. y Kuznetsov, D. V. "Main trends in the formation of rural settlements in the territory of Tara (the Irtysh area) between 1920 and 1980". The Turkish Online Journal of Design, Art and Communication. TOJDAC, Special Edition (2018): 2221–2232.

Strekalova, E. N. "Ustnaya istoriya" kak odno iz napravlenii "novoï lokalnoi istorii". Novaya lokalnaya istoriya, num 3 (2006): 297–302.

The Tara branch of the Historical Archive of the Omsk region. Fund 771. Stroitelnye i proektnye organizatsii, otdel po delam stroitelstva i arkhitektury Tarskogo raiona. Series 1, case 1.

Tyapkina, O. A. "Malye goroda Zapadnoi Sibiri vtoroi poloviny XIX v. v svete istoriko-geograficheskogo podkhoda". Sibirskii gorod XVIII – nachala XX vekov. Collection of articles, issue num 5. Irkutsk (2005): 156–168.

Tyapkina, O. A. Sotsialno-ekonomicheskoe razvitie malykh gorodov Zapadnoi Sibiri vo vtoroi polovine XIX v. Ph.D. thesis. Barnaul. 2003.

Velichko, Yu. V. Fenomen kulturnoi sredy malykh gorodov Zapadnoi Sibiri. Ph.D. thesis. Tambov. 2005.

The main trends in small-town planning and development in the middle Irtysh region in the Soviet period pág. 459

Vibe, P. P.; Mikheev, A. P. y Pugacheva, N. M. Omskii istoriko-kraevedcheskii slovar. Istoricheskie portrety. Khraniteli pamyati. Pamyatniki istorii i kultury. Sobytiya, svyazannye s istoriei Omskogo Priirtyshya. Moscow: Otechestvo. 1994.

Yurasova M. K. (ed.). Omskaya oblast. Omsk. 1963.

Yurev, A. I. Grad Tarskii. Istoricheskie ocherki. Tara. 1998.

Yurev, A. I. Tara: gody, sobytiya, lyudi. Omsk. 2005.

Zakharchenko, E. K. "Etapy territorialnykh preobrazovaniy malykh gorodov Tsentralnoi Sibiri vo vtoroi polovine XX v". Bulletin of Tomsk State University, Cultural and Art Studies num 31 (2018): 46–55.

Zhidchenko, A. V. "Sovetskaya arkhitektura 1950-kh gg. kak gorodskoi brend: k voprosu izucheniya istoriko-kulturnogo landshafta gorodov Sibiri". Balandinskie chteniya, num 2 (2015): 275–282.

Zhigaev, E. G. "Kontseptsii i praktika arkhitekturno-planirovochnogo razvitiya malykh gorodov Sibiri vo vtoroi polovine XX v.". Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii. Stroitelstvo, num 3 Vol: 639 (2012): 74–81.

Zhirov, A. A. Tara kak tipichnyi dlya Sibiri kupecheskii gorod. Socio-cultural problems of small town development in Western Siberia. Abstracts of speeches given at a scientific conference. Ishim. 2000.

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Las opiniones, análisis y conclusiones del autor son de su responsabilidad y no necesariamente reflejan el pensamiento de **Revista Inclusiones**.

La reproducción parcial y/o total de este artículo debe hacerse con permiso de **Revista Inclusiones**.