Spatial Revolution

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Mountainous terrain

Municipal boundary

Built-out plot

Empty plot

Transcaucasian State Railroad right of way

Cemeteries, existing and proposed

Portions of buildings that depart from street regulations

Existing piers and wooden structures

Transcaucasian State Railroad line

Horse-drawn tram line

Gardens and boulevards, existing and proposed

Portion of the city's profitable land

Plate 2. A schematic map of the Apsheron Peninsula. Red lines trace the anticline axes, geological folds along which oil and gas drilling is most productive. Azneft, Obzor Azerbaidzhanskoji neftianoi promyshlennosti za dva goda nationalizatsii: 1920–1922 (Baku: Azneft, 1922).

Plate 3. Map detail showing the location of pre-Soviet worker villages that sit directly on the cherished fault line. Diagram by the author based on the map in Azneft, Obzor Azerbaidzhanskoji neftianoi promyshlennosti za dva goda nationalizatsii: 1920–1922 (Baku: Azneft, 1922).
Plate 5. Site plan of the 142 houses planned for the first phase of construction in the Azneft Stepan Razin settlement, 1925. Planners: Aleksandr Ivanitskii, Viktor Vesnin, Leonid Vesnin, et al. RGALI, f. 2991, o. 1, d. 17, l. 10.

Plate 6. A detailed plan of the four primary worker housing types and their quantities planned for the first phase of construction in Azneft’s Stepan Razin settlement, 1925. Planners: Aleksandr Ivanitskii, Viktor Vesnin, Leonid Vesnin, et al. Diagram by the author based on RGALI, f. 2991, o. 1, d. 17, l. 10.

Type III - 58 houses
Type II - 47 houses
Type V - 17 houses
Type IV - 20 houses
Armenikend Test Block 171

Approved unit mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3-story buildings</th>
<th>Type A (3-room/2-family, 27.5%): 48 units</th>
<th>Living norms + dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>174 apartments</td>
<td>Types B/B (2-room/2-family, 45%): 78 units</td>
<td>240 s.m. average / unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 families</td>
<td>Type Γ (1-room/1-family, 27.5%): 48 units</td>
<td>138 s.m. / family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared laundry</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.6 s.m. / person</td>
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<tr>
<td>building</td>
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<td>22.8 cu.m. / person</td>
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<tr>
<td>playgrounds +</td>
<td></td>
<td>51 s.m. open space / person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden plots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plate 7. Armenikend Test Block (Block 171), Baku, Azerbaijan, 1927. Architects: Aleksandr Ivanitskii, Anatolii Samoilov, et al. RGALI, f.2991, o.1, d.17, l.87. Detailed information about the block, unit numbers, and mix from ARDA, f. 1933, o. 1, d. 353, ll. 29–37.

Plate 8. Apartment Type B, a two-room unit, Armenikend test block, Baku, Azerbaijan, 1927. These units were shared by two families, each of whom were given a single private room. Gathering and utility spaces were communal (in blue). Identical Type B units are mirrored on both sides. Architects: Aleksandr Ivanitskii, Anatolii Samoilov, et al. Drawing by the author based on RGALI, f. 2991, o. 1, d. 17, l. 87.
Plate 10. Replanning the City of Baku photo series, documenting the removal of houses along Iur’evskaia Street on July 5, 1928. The elevated vantage point captures the Nagornoe Plateau’s character before the street was “punched through.” Photo: L. Bregadze. RGALI, f. 2991, o. 1, d. 17, l. 125.

Plate 11. Replanning the City of Baku photo series, documenting the removal of houses along Iur’evskaia Street on July 5, 1928. The photographer often posed his human subjects to mark the scale of intervention. Photo: L. Bregadze. RGALI, f. 2991, o. 1, d. 17, l. 123.
Plate 12. Baku Plan with Ivanitskii’s hand notations, 1927. Read clockwise from the lower left-hand corner: places of work [Iur’evskaia]—see photographs of the street punch-through from the replanning—A.I.-skii; "Armenikend" see [unclear] Newspaper, no. 3; widening of the street in the center; work on Balakhanskoe shosse—see photo; work on the seafront boulevard, 1st phase completed—see photo; new park in Chemberekend. Planners: Aleksandr Ivanitskii, et al. RGALI, f. 2991, o. 1, d. 17, l. 115.
Plate 14. A topographical model of the Left Bank socialist settlement scheme, Magnitogorsk, Russia, 1930. Architects: Tsekombank / Ernst May Brigade. The bowed shape of the housing area is explained by its location between the mine and industrial lake to the north and a row of hills to the south. MUAR, Negative VII-572.
Plate 15. A spatio-temporal map of decisions about the optimal location for the socialist city of Magnitogorsk, 1930–33. From November 1930 to June 1931, the location of the city shifted between the left and right banks seven times. Graphic by the author based primarily on the Magnitogorsk timeline for 1929–1932 at GARF, f. A-314, o. 1, d. 7667, ll. 184–92.


Plate 18. Kirov District INKO-A type housing elevation (top) and plan (bottom), Magnitogorsk, Russia, 1931–34. Architects: Standartgorproekt / Ernst May Brigade. V.I. Kazarinova, Magnitogorsk: Opyt sovetskoi arkitektury (Moscow: Gos. izd. lit. po stroiteľstvu, arkhitekture i stroit. materialam, 1961), 152.
Plate 20. A plan of potential sites for the Kharkiv Tractor Factory, 1929. Report author: Ukrgipromez. The plan shows the city boundary of Kharkiv (hatched) plus major roads and rail lines radiating from the center. Ten potential factory sites are indicated by white rectangles. Losevo, a preexisting station stop on the southeast heavy rail line out of the city (far right), and largest site by far, was ultimately chosen. TsDAMLM Ukrainy, f. 8, po. 1, od. zb. 259, ark. 32.

Plate 23. Armenikend Test Block, Baku, Azerbaijan, in the bottom two images, compared to the prerevolutionary city, above. USSR in Construction, no. 12 (1931). Houghton Library, Harvard University.