

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF THE THIRD BUILDING OF PANEVĖŽYS UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

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Annotation. The main purpose of the article: to carry out a historical-architectural development analysis of the third building of Panevėžys College based on historical facts and archival material.

Research problem: the third building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences during its long history of existence repeatedly changed its internal and external appearance after various repairs, as well as its purpose (it was adapted to different educational activities and their support), but throughout its existence it belonged to educational institutions, except World War I and II eras.

Research results: the main historical document, on the basis of which the historical development analysis is carried out, is the building project, which was drawn back in the time of tsarist Russia, probably at the end of 19th century.

Keywords: Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary, architecture, planning, facade, scale

INTRODUCTION

Panevėžys University of Applied sciences, a non-university higher school that is counting its 21st year of existence, is located in the center of the city of Panevėžys. It was established by the amalgamation of three high schools and now occupies the buildings formerly owned by two schools. 7 buildings are intended for educational purposes. They have three addresses, because the address Klaipėdos st. 3 houses a complex of even 4 buildings. These are the so-called III, IV, V, VI corps of the college. Buildings I, II and VII have other addresses. The address Klaipėdos st. 3, the four buildings with unique numbers were built in different periods. Two buildings of the building complex were built in the 19th century, one of them, building IV, the year of construction of which is considered to be 1888, in 2004. was included in the list of cultural heritage objects of the city. It is likely that the in the second half of 19th century, the so-called III Corps was also built, about which there is little precise information, because it was not studied to any greater extent. There were hints and descriptions about these two buildings and their interior in the publications of country and city, and by historians (L. Paškevičienė (1997), J. Gaidelienė (2003), V. Baliūno (1995), O. Maksimaitienė (1971), V. Šiaudins (2011) and oth.), former students of the seminary (tsarist and interwar) (J. Balčiūnas -Švaistas, J.(1963) J.Ignatonis (1963)), in the memories of the former historian of the interwar seminary J. Mičiulis back in 1929. in the published book (Mičiulis, 1929), but sometimes those descriptions differ from each other, so it is difficult to get a true picture of the mentioned building.(see figure1) The purpose of this article was to find out the year and circumstances of the construction of this building, to examine its internal changes in more detail.

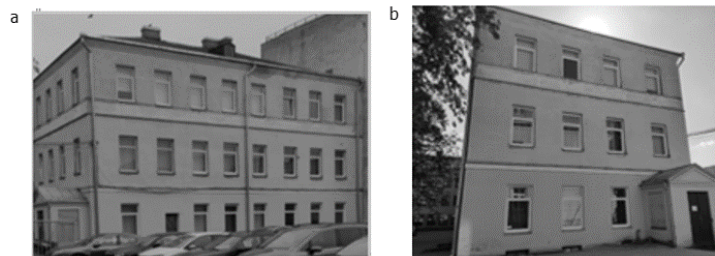


Figure 1. Panevėžys University of Applied sciences Building III (a) southern facade from the inner courtyard and (b) western facade of the building

After examining several publications on the subject of the Panevėžys teachers' seminary, we assume that the head of the Panevėžys branch of the Šiauliai regional state archive, historian Leonas Kaziukonis, delved into this problem the most. He has repeatedly published articles in periodical and scientific journals and internet portals. The last publication appeared on 11/14/2022. (Kaziukonis, 2022). The impetus for the historical and architectural analysis of the development of the building of the third educational building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences was also an old building plan received from L.Kaziukonis, which

was drawn up back in the time of Tsarist Russia, probably in the 19th century. on the second side (see Figure 5). According to L. Kaziukonis, the original of this plan is stored in the Belarusian National Historical Archive and its digital copy brought to Lithuania is in the digital archive of the Panevėžys branch of the Šiauliai Regional State Archives. A lot was learned about the old documents and files of the Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary after the visit of L. Kaziukonis and other historians to the Belarusian National Historical Archive (L. Kaziukonis, 2012). The building plan considered in this article is a one-sheet architectural drawing that shows the floor plans and facade of the building. Other archival documents that have survived to our days are mainly photographs that capture the former general appearance of the building. Old photographs show (see Figure 2) that the facade of the building remained almost unchanged. It is as we see it in the project under consideration (see Figure 5). Meanwhile, the interior planning and the purpose of the building changed constantly over certain periods, mostly related to the changing owners of the building and the ever-changing educational institutions located in them.



Figure 2. The building of the student dormitory of the Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary next to the main building of the seminary, the photo dates from the beginning of the 20th century, 1906-1915. (from NKPVT Act 13.2, IKONOGR 5)

The originality of the article - until now no one has analyzed the third educational building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences in detail and described only the historical events related to it, and examined its historical-architectural transformation. The topic is relevant for Panevėžys University of Applied sciences and the city of Panevėžys, as it is part of the city's history. Panevėžys University of Applied sciences celebrates its twentieth anniversary this year, and Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary, the buildings of which it currently manages, celebrates the 150th anniversary of its establishment in Panevėžys (1872). Around this age are two buildings that still adorn the city and the territory managed by the college.

The object - the third educational building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences on Klaipėda Street.

The goal - to collect as much historical, iconographic and other visual material as possible about the third building of the Panevėžys University of Applied sciences, which would allow us to get the most complete picture of the historical, architectural and planning development of this building.

Tasks:

1. Determine the period of construction of the third building of the college based on the available sources of information.
2. Determine and describe the original purpose of the building and subsequent changes in its purpose.
3. To compare how the interior planning of the building changed when its purpose was changed.
4. Determine how the construction area of the original building changed after the later reconstructions.

Research methods: information analysis of historical documents, analysis of historical and architectural data, iconographic and descriptive analysis.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITE UNDER CONSIDERATION

The beginning of the formation of this part of the city was given by the settlement of the monks in this place, and the construction that began with their activity. It is known that pijoras were established in the city center in the 18th century. in the first half, after giving them a considerable plot of land on the condition that they build a church, a monastery and a school on it. The examined sources (R.Ragauskienė, p. 83) indicate that the first church of the Piori monks, the monastery, where the school (college) was established, was built in 1727. The school, like the church and the monastery, functioned until 1831 uprising, it was later closed due to the active participation of students and teachers of the Piori school in this uprising (J. Mičiulis, 1929). For some time, Panevėžys was without a higher level educational institution and only in 1834 permission was

obtained to establish a training institution in Panevėžys. (J. Gaidelienė, 2003) However, since there were no suitable premises in the city, the school was temporarily established in Troškūnai. In 1837 The city's intellectuals were concerned about moving the school to Panevėžys and in 1838 a plan, which has survived to this day, was already prepared, showing where the school was to be built. Unfortunately, the plan was not implemented, but the building for the school was built on the current Klaipėda st. at the beginning (J.Gaidelienė, p.229), in the former territory of the monks' garden. in 1840 a noble school moved from Troškūnai was located there, in 1858 reorganized into a gymnasium. This is confirmed by the historian L. Kaziukonis, who studied the history of this place more deeply. According to him, later the building was reconstructed, an extension was built and adapted to the needs of the then Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary, which started its activities in Panevėžys, on the former territory of the garden of Piori monks, on the territory of the current Panevėžys University of Applied sciences, in 1872. However, the purpose of this article is to analyze in more depth the circumstances of the emergence of not this so-called building IV, but the current building III, which probably arose shortly after the main building of the seminary for teaching purposes (building IV) began to function. Based on L. Kaziukonis's research about the beginning of the creation of educational institutions in Panevėžys and the circumstances of the construction of buildings for such a purpose and other aspects, we assumed that this building, III Panevėžys University of Applied sciences, was built immediately after the teachers' seminary was opened, i.e. after 1872. Since it (Teachers' Seminary) was attended by schoolchildren from the Minsk province and other distant areas, it was required that the seminarians live in a dormitory and be strictly supervised. When the seminarians could not fit in this dormitory, a third floor was introduced at the end of the 19th century. More than one author wrote about it, but slightly different years of presentation of the third floor are indicated. Some authors (Šiaudinis, p.50) mention 1894, and e.g. J. Mičiulis writes: "A two-story brick house was built at the eastern end of the seminary building, where students' dormitory is equipped. When it turned out to be too tight, it was around 1897 the third floor was introduced" (Mičiulis, 1929).

Between the wars, the Lithuanian Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary, which was established in Panevėžys in 1919, operated for some time in the same buildings, and from 1921 had already fully moved into the buildings of the former tsarist teachers' seminary and its dormitory (III building). Before it closed, before the Second World War, the buildings came under the control of a craft school. After the Second World War, educational institutions started working again: railway workers' school No. 2, special craft school, Panevėžys agricultural mechanization school No. 2, Panevėžys polytechnic, which later became a higher technical school. Since 2002 Panevėžys University of Applied sciences begins work in the old buildings of the former teachers' seminary.

During the First and Second World Wars, the buildings housed hospitals.

DESCRIPTION, PLANS, MODEL OF THE CONSIDERED BUILDING

The building of the third educational building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences is made of brick, three-story building has plastered walls. The architecture of the building can be described as utilitarian, without any special architectural elements. The front facade of the building is divided into strips denoting the floors, symmetrically arranged windows in the facades, the main entrance to the building is from the side of Klaipėda street, the roof is gable.

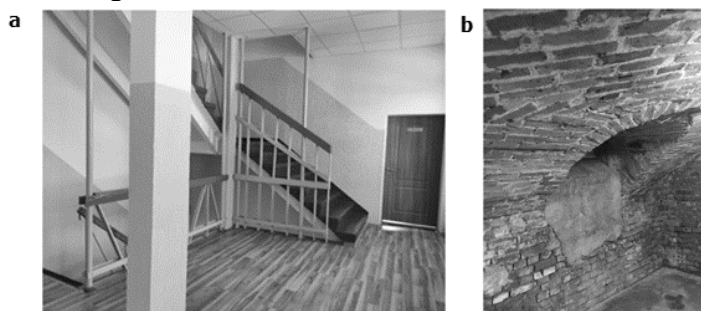


Figure 3. (a) Interior of the third building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences, view of the second floor, (b) basement fragment

Although the building is one of the oldest buildings in the city of Panevėžys, it is not included in the architectural or cultural heritage lists. The third building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences does not have a separate address, it belongs to the building complex at Klaipėdos gatvė 3.

The interior of the building is also simple, adapted to the needs of students' education (see Figure 3). During the described period, there are two auditoriums, an office and a toilet on the first floor, two auditoriums and an office of the construction study program committee on the second floor, and three auditoriums on the third floor. There is a basement under the house, which currently serves as auxiliary premises for other purposes.

A valuable source of historical information from which it is possible to determine the locations of the building complex of the Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary is the site plan drawn with a scale by Zacharijus Liackis. The year 1877 is written on the drawing. Zacharijus Liackis is a military engineer by education, at that time he was a teacher at the Panevėžys teachers' seminary and the town treasurer. In the drawing, he accurately marked the objects on the plot, as well as the outlines of the building of the student dormitory (the third building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences). (see Figure 4). So we can say that in 1877 the building we are considering already stood on this site. At the time this drawing was drawn, it was the most accurate method of measurement and the most accurate instruments used to make these field geodetic measurements. This drawing shows that a brick building was built on this site.

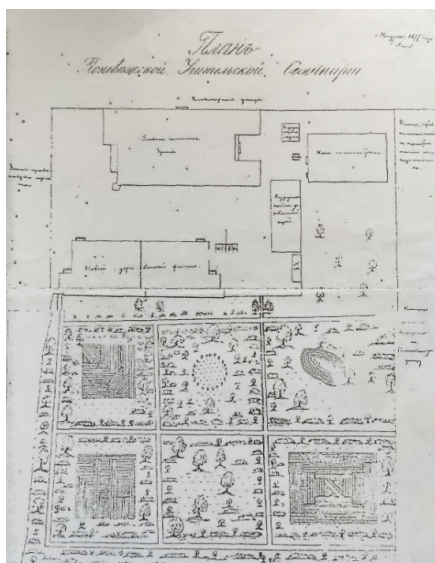


Figure 4. In 1877, Zacharijus Liackis drew a plot plan of the Panevėžys teachers' seminary with a scale in field conditions (Paškevičienė, 1997; Subačius, 2011).

After examining in more detail the digital copy of the above-mentioned plan of the Teacher's Seminary building (see Figure 5) received from Leonas Kaziukonis, there is no doubt that it is the plan of the current third building, drawn in the 19th century. Then the plan was named as the plan of the facade and interior of the students' dormitory at the Panevėžys teachers' seminary. In this drawing, the features of the front facade of the third educational building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences, which have not changed much, can be easily recognized. The drawing is made to scale, and its author signed under the drawing is Kliševič. (see Figure 5) Nothing is known about the author of the drawing.

According to Leonas Kaziukonis, this drawing was found in the Belarusian National Historical Archive during an expedition in 2012, but not with the building's design documentation, but with other "papers", so it can be assumed that this drawing is only part of the building's reconstruction project. The year of the drawing is also in doubt, as it is not marked in the drawing. It is only clear that it is the 19th century other half.

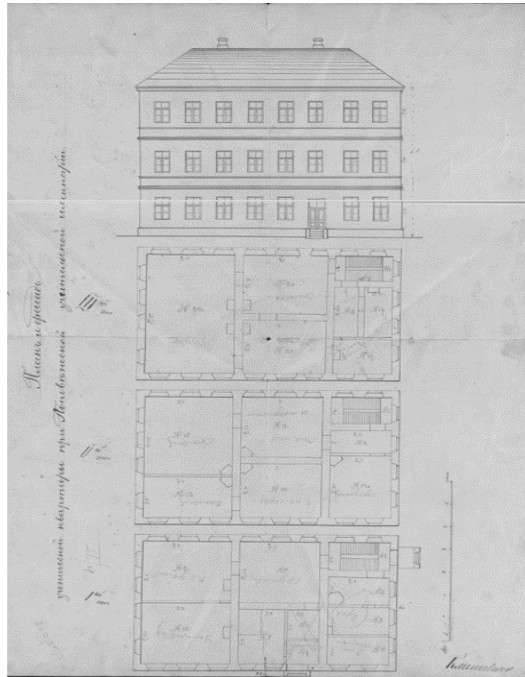


Figure 5. **Plans and facade of the student dormitory at the Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary**
(National Historical Archive of Belarus, f. 2419)

Valuable information is also provided by the Lithuanian History Archive's virtual exhibition "Pedagogic Institute in Panevėžys in 1939" (2022) published in 1937. the layout of the seminary plot, which was one of the possible options for establishing a pedagogical institute. It shows the three-story student dormitory building that is already standing next to the main building of the Teachers' Seminary. (see Figure 6)

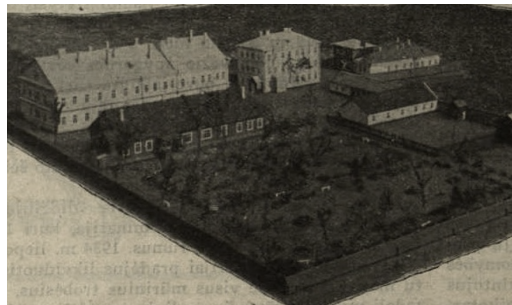


Figure 6. **Illustration of the Lithuanian History Archive's virtual exhibition "Pedagogical Institute in Panevėžys in 1939"** (2022)

In the next photo, we can see that in 1937, a craft school was already located in the main building, and the former dormitory building is next to it. This is a photo of the same layout from the front side of the main building's facade, showing a wider view of the buildings' surroundings. (see Figure 7) Unfortunately, neither the location of the layout nor the author of the layout is known yet.



Figure 7. **Panevėžys crafts school complex model - 1937.** (VPK)

RESEARCH MODEL

In order to determine the architectural-planning change of the building of the third educational building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences and to carry out the research, the oldest known drawings of the building were selected and compared with the ones available in the cadastre of the real estate registry center in 1986 drawings. (see Figure 8 (a), (b))

Other available documents and maps where the changes of the building in different historical periods can be seen are and were also used for the research.

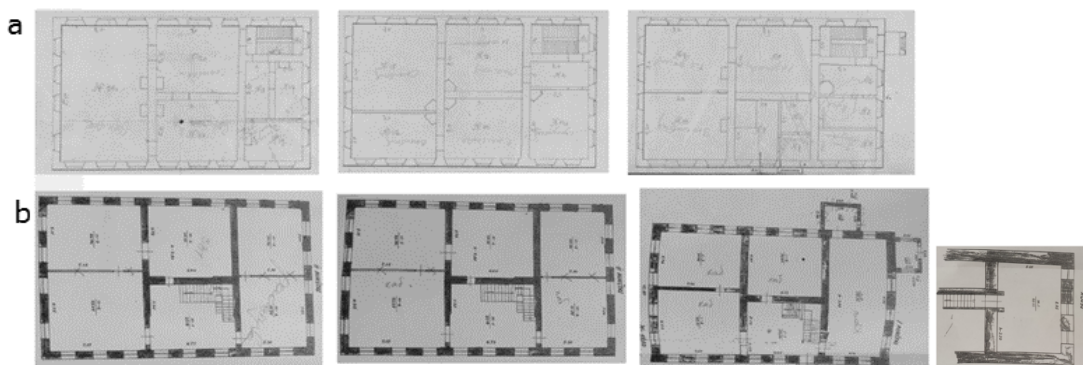


Figure 8. (a) Floor plans of the student dormitory of the Teachers' Seminary; (b) Floor plans of the third educational building of the Panevėžys University of Applied sciences according to the cadastral data of the real estate register. (National Historical Archive of Belarus, f. 2419), (Panevėžys branch of the State Enterprise Register Center)

The entire building, after its first reconstruction, consists of three floors. When compared visually, the main differences that appeared in later building plans, when the building was adapted for educational activities, are clearly visible. The total floor area of the building was compared with the area of the rooms in the cadastral register documents. After reviewing all the available visual information using an analogous method, we also compared the changes in the external facades of the building.

The historical iconographic material of the city of Panevėžys was used to determine the floor plan of the building. This is in 1934. a city plan was drawn up. (see Figure 9) This plan shows the extension from the south side of the facade. (Register of Cultural Values, 2022)

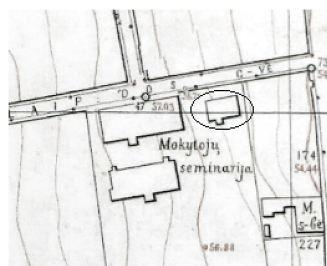


Figure 9. IKONOGR 1 1934 Panevėžys city plan (Register of Cultural Values, 2022)

RESEARCH RESULTS

The main external architectural changes of the building. The main changes in the third building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences took place at the end of the 20th century. During the expansion of the Panevėžys Polytechnic, another educational building was delivered to the building, which covered the eastern facade of the building and the windows of this facade. (Figure 1(a))

During the internal remodeling of the building, a small extension was built on the south side of the facade, and an annex was introduced on the west facade in front of the staircase. Originally wooden, then bricked and plastered. However, the building has retained its original architectural features.

Changes in the internal planning of the building. Analyzing the internal planning changes of the building, it should be mentioned that it was designed as a school dormitory. Most of the rooms were designed as student bedrooms, other rooms are also adapted for people's everyday life. As the purpose of the building changed, the interior was redesigned and overhauled. The former old staircase was moved to the middle of the building. Then the main entrance to the inside of the building appeared from the Klaipėda street side. The

building's purpose and floor plans have changed fundamentally. Instead of bedrooms, auditoriums and offices were installed.

The total area of the premises of the third educational building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences according to the cadastre data is 685.5 m², and the total built-up area of the building is 287.0 m². (Panevėžys branch of the State Enterprise Register Center) The total construction area of the building increased by only 5.2 percent compared to the existing old reconstruction project. (see Figure 10 (a)) Also, comparing the total area of the building in 1986 with the area in the old reconstruction project, we found that it increased by 6 percent. (see Figure 10 (b))

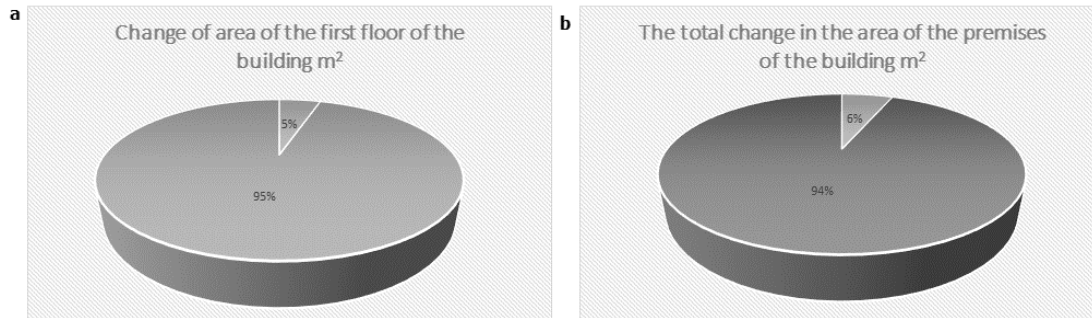


Figure 10. Comparison of the change in (a) construction area and (b) total area of premises of the third building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences

It was not possible to determine the exact year in which the building was upgraded, but it can be roughly stated that it was in 1894/1897. Also, the remodeling of the internal premises was possibly carried out between the wars, because according to the available data of the register and cadastral office, this educational building was built in 1940.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The first two-story building of the third educational building of the Panevėžys University of Applied sciences was built after 1872, when the Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary began work on this site. The third building appeared as a part of the main building of the teachers' seminary (the current fourth building). Its original intended function was probably the accommodation of schoolchildren. In other words, it was a student dormitory.

2. The building project of the student dormitory of the Panevėžys Teachers' Seminary (Figure 5) was drawn up in preparation for the reconstruction of the building 1887-1889 years ago. This is possibly only part of the project documentation for the reconstruction of the building. At that time, the third floor was introduced and the aim was to maintain a harmonious architectural integrity with the main building of the Teachers' Seminary.

3. The internal re-planning and rebuilding of the third building of Panevėžys University of Applied sciences was carried out several times. It is known that an open staircase was installed in the center of the building during the interwar renovations, and it was used as a "girls' dormitory, primary school and kindergarten" of the interwar Panevėžys teachers' seminary (Ignatonis, 1963). In later times, due to the lack of rooms suitable for teaching, the living rooms were converted into classrooms..

4. Comparing the initial construction area of the building of the third educational building with the data on the construction of the cadastral building available from later times, we learned that the construction increased by 5.2 percent, and when we compare the total change in the area of the premises, we see that it increased by 6 percent.

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