

НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ АРХИТЕКТУРНОГО ДИЗАЙНА АСТРАХАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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В работе рассматривается проблема сохранения архитектурного наследия Астрахани на примере Астраханского кремля как памятника истории и инженерного искусства, а также многих других памятников Астраханского зодчества. На территории региона находятся более 500 памятников, относящихся к разным периодам развития города, но создающих неповторимый колорит.

In the modern world, one of the major directions of scientific research is becoming an appeal to the problems of the cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is the sum of all the cultural achievements of society, its

historical experience, lingering in the Arsenal of public memory.

The town we live in is included in the list of historical cities of Russia. This means that the monu-

ments of nature, history and culture of the Astrakhan region constitute a significant part of the cultural and natural heritage of the world.

Modern native research is developing new methodological approaches to the protection of cultural and natural heritage, which correspond to the international level. In the future of Astrakhan practice for the protection of heritage is preservation of unique complex restoration of historical monuments and culture. Astrakhan cultural heritage will only then be a full part of the world heritage, when the society realizes the necessity of preserving the national heritage, and when the country will have an effective protective legislation.

Astrakhan Kremlin as a monument of history and art engineering:

Astrakhan Kremlin - an outstanding monument of Russian military engineering and architecture of the late 16th century. The construction of the Astrakhan Kremlin is connected with the important period in the history of our homeland when further growth and strengthening of Russian centralized state interfered with the constant threat of attack from the East.

Astrakhan Kremlin - the monument of Federal value since 1980, the unique architectural ensemble of the 16th century, the specimen of cultural architecture of the 18th century. The subdivision unites 5 historical objects: Red gate tower with exposition "Astrakhan Kremlin - the example of the military-engineering art of the mid-16th century", an Artillery yard with gunpowder cellar from the 16th century and the torture tower (16th century) with expositions "the old architecture of Astrakhan", "history of shipbuilding", as well as the building-monument of the 19th century with the exposition "Culture and life of the Astrakhan region". Kremlin, built in 1558 - as an Outpost on the South-Eastern borders of Russia is an attractive historical and cultural center of the city.

In 1947 Astrakhan Kremlin was included in the list of architectural and historical monuments of national significance and is under state protection. For the first time the question of the Kremlin architectural ensemble restoration occurs in 1949. In the summer of 1949 in connection with the adoption of Government Resolution on the restoration of the walls and towers of the Astrakhan Kremlin, a group of architects is directed to Astrakhan from Moscow Central project-restoration workshop of urban construction, headed by A.V. Vorobyev. They examined the architectural complex of the Kremlin and determined the degree of safety, as well as the objective and scope of restoration work. Renovated architectural monuments were transferred to Astrakhan Museum-reserve in 1974. Now Astrakhan natives and visitors are free to walk on the territory of ancient fortress, to stand on the main Cathedral Square, to visit the Kremlin Museum exposition. The Kremlin is filled up with spiritual light and chime of the Church bells calling faithful people to prayer. Spirituality returns to the territory of the Kremlin walls, and it means, that the main architectural monument of the city has some hope for the future.

Cultural heritage of the Astrakhan region in modern conditions:

In the culture of each society and culture in general there is a sphere, where everlasting values live their eternal lives. They are not susceptible to storms and waves, taking place in the socio-political battles.

Values and meanings invested in the monuments of the past, undoubtedly, become an important factor of the new culture. They must not only survive, but they should also be reproduced, revealing their meaning for the new generations.

Despite of the fact that Astrakhan is among the historical towns of Russia, the command - administrative power considered architectural heritage to be annoying obstacle on the way to development of the town. So, for example, such architectural constructions, as a building of theatre of musical Comedy in the style of art Nouveau and many others were demolished. The Church of St. Nicholas and Spaso-Preobrazhensky monastery complex were destroyed as well. There was the Seminary where B.M. Kustodiev studied, and in 1919 there were command courses, where S.M. Kirov made a talk. The building of photography by S. Klimashevsky was destroyed too, it took photographs of Chernyshevsky, Gorkyi, Shahumyan and many others.

A remarkable summer theater in Karl Marx Park was burned. It's so bitter to list the losses of the town. It's especially bitter because it was the time when there was a wide campaign in the media for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments of the Astrakhan region. Mainly due to the active actions of the regional Fund of culture and other social organizations, it became possible to preserve the historical series of old buildings.

A special place in the cultural heritage protection substitutes the preservation and revival of national cultures.

Some years ago, the reconstruction of the state Philharmonic, Astrakhan Circus and Astrakhan theatre of young spectators was completed.

In the framework of the project «Preservation and reconstruction of historical and cultural heritage» the restoration of 214 objects of cultural heritage is planned.

Thus, the cultural heritage is the main mode of culture existence. Therefore the preservation of the cultural heritage coincides to some extent with the preservation of culture in general.

We, natives of Astrakhan, live in unique culture, built on the principals of Russian spirituality, created by our ancestors. As a unifying link between the civilizations of East and West, Astrakhan region has created its special and original culture. Many figures of the region have left their masterpieces, which are the achievement of all mankind, to future generations.

The history of Astrakhan region goes back to old centuries, it is changeable and diverse, rich in significant events, because the fertile land of the Lower Volga always attracted foreign invaders and conquerors. Objects of culture, religious buildings and complexes, historical residential development and crafts are a national treasure, therefore, they need protection. On the territory of Astrakhan, there are more than 500

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monuments. They belong to different periods of the city development, have a different value, but together they create a unique colour scheme of the South historical town.

Despite a long and violent history, Astrakhan has maintained its uniqueness. In general, protection of cultural heritage still remains difficult. This problem

requires constant attention. No doubt, the level of cultural development of this or that nation depends on how it keeps its cultural heritage. Preserving the past, we elongate the future.