

Formation of a “Memorial Place”: Commemorative Materials and Virtual Reconstruction (On the Example of the Memorial Place “Ivanovka”)

Viazinkin A.Y.

Department «History and Philosophy»
Tambov State Technical University
Tambov, Russian Federation

Dvuhzhilova I.V.

Department «History and Philosophy»
Tambov State Technical University
Tambov, Russian Federation

Gorelov A.A.

Department «Mechanics and Engineering Graphics»
Tambov State Technical University
Tambov, Russian Federation

Abstract—The current problem of tradition protection, significant objects of culture draws attention of researchers to studying of memorial places, to reactualization of social memory. The article developed characteristic features of memorial places and collective memory research methodology. Generalizes the essential historical and cultural opportunities given by a product “memory places” virtual modeling technologies. In similar researches application of cross-disciplinary approach, use of the methods, technologies and materials provided by historical science, theoretical provisions of cultural anthropology, yielded and results of mathematical modeling and virtual design.

The article considered theoretical provisions of the “memory places” historical and cultural reconstruction project, on the example of the memorial places in the territory of the Tambov region connected with a name of the composer S.V. Rachmaninov. A specific place among them by right is held “A Satin’s manor “Ivanovka”. Marks the main sources of historical and cultural reconstruction of Rachmaninov’s memorial places in Tambov region. They include memoirs literature, letters and archive materials. A number of positions on the map of Rachmaninoff’s places demand further development, selection and analysis of materials for historical reconstruction. It should be noted, as out of the historical and cultural reconstruction project the content of a research represents a considerable complex of the commemorative materials.

Keywords—*memorial places; commemorative materials; virtual modeling; virtual museum; historically significant areas.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The modern world is experiencing a cultural situation of collective memory loss as the basis of tradition. In this regard, it is relevant to address the problem of memorable places cultural significance.

The purpose of our study – based on the analysis of historical material to identify and describe the main objects of the landmark "Ivanovka" in the Tambov region, as a place of memory associated with the name of the outstanding Russian composer S. V. Rachmaninov. And also to consider the obtained data as commemorative materials for virtual modeling of memorable places. The novelty of the study is the first such scientific experience systematic description of the memorable places “Ivanovka” in Tambov region, as well as in interdisciplinary approach to the virtual reconstruction of the memorable places. The indisputable necessity for modern Russia to solve the historical and cultural problem of tradition protection makes research in this area relevant.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The work takes into account the methodological experience gained by researchers of “memory places” and issues of social memory. The study is based on the theoretical provisions of the French historian works, the author of the concept of “places of memory” P. nor [1][2][3] and the largest specialist in the field of collective and historical memory research, the French sociologist M. Halbvax [4].

P. Nora believed that the public sense of tradition, continuity of history is tied to memorable places [1, p. 17]. Nevertheless, we are dealing with the destruction of traditions, with the crisis of the social memory sense. The modern world is trying to compensate for this damage by forming a kind of culture of "places of memory". Such projects are most often associated with the restoration of lost cultural objects, with giving special status to historical monuments, the creation of numerous memorial plaques, sculptures, obelisks, with the organization of memorable holidays, festivals, etc.

State patronage, care for the preservation of cultural objects is a great work not only of administrative structures, but also of the whole society for the protection of tradition. The problem of loss of historical memory is directly related to the state of historical heritage. Therefore, all projects in this area require forced application in praxi. In essence, this work is connected with the creation of commemorative practices based on the analysis of historical material, it implies the adjustment and coordination of commemorative practices. The latter can be perceived as social (civil) rituals necessary to establish communication between generations, without which tradition, as a continuity of social memory, is impossible.

French theorist M. Halbvaks argued that the decline of tradition is not associated with the course of history, namely with the degradation of social memory [4, p. 10]. It is social memory, and not abstract-objective history, that can serve to develop in society a sense of cultural and civic solidarity, as a sense of belonging to a single, common, concrete historical memorable heritage.

Published letters, memoirs and memoirs were used as historical sources to identify the objects of the memorial site associated with the stay of S. V. Rachmaninov in the Tambov province. With regard to Rachmaniniana, the memoirs are a specific source, since they were written several years or even decades after the events described.

Modern technologies allow us to solve the most important cultural problems facing our society. Wide application of computer technologies allows to draw not only tourist, but also cultural attention of the public to destinies and cultural significance of memorable places. The responsibility for the effective use of this resource in order to preserve the national history, tradition and cultural heritage lies, of course, with the people of science.

Historically reliable reconstruction of memorable places in the Tambov region associated with the name of Rachmaninov, currently the executor of the grant of the RPF "19-18-00044" is implemented using open-source software OpenSimulator, which is a tool for creating three-dimensional virtual spaces [5].

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Identification and research of memorable places in the territory of the modern Tambov region, associated with the stay of S. V. Rachmaninov, began relatively recently. More attention is traditionally paid to the work of the composer and his biography. However, it is necessary to distinguish several works in which substantiated data on Tambov "places of

memory" of the great composer are given. There are several such places on the territory of the city of Tambov, but the most significant place of memory is the Satins 'estate' Ivanovka " Tambov County. Some scientific and popular works are devoted to the study this place history [6][7][8][9].

At the same time, a number of historical aspects of the problem of historically reliable virtual reconstruction of a memorable place require further research.

Methodology and technology of " places of memory" virtual reconstruction, cultural objects, urban architecture, historically significant places, are described in the works of the group of researchers under The leadership of V. A. Nemtinova and A. A. Gorelov [10] [11], determine the nature of the historical and commemorative materials processing.

IV. RESULTS

Ivanovka takes a special place among the cultural objects of Tambov region connected with the composer's name. It is the ancestral estate of the Satins, Rachmaninov's relatives. Not only very significant chapters of Sergey Vasilyevich's life are connected with this memorable place, but also a significant part of his creative heritage.

For the first time in Ivanovka to relatives Rachmaninov arrived in arrived spring 1890 and spent there an unforgettable summer, rich in new acquaintances, and the first youthful romantic Hobbies. Absolutely reliable is the statement that almost every year Sergei Vasilyevich spent summer in Ivanovka. The most important fact confirming deep attachment of the composer to Ivanovka, was the petition for its entering into the genealogical book of hereditary nobles of Tambov province. In the State archive of the Tambov region preserved "evidence" of the Tambov Noble Deputy Assembly of June 5, 1895 on the introduction of Sergei Rachmaninov name "in the sixth part of the noble genealogy book" [7, p. 68].

In 1902 Rachmaninov married Natalia Satina. The wedding ceremony, due to the delicate circumstances of the relationship of the bride and groom (they were each other's cousins, respectively), was held on April 29 in the Church of the Grenadier Tauride regiment. Since then, the composer spends more and more time in Ivanovka, and in fact, connects his life with this place. In addition to creative work, Rachmaninov takes on a significant part of the worries about farming. According to the memoirs of a friend Rachmaninov, the famous composer and pianist A. B. Goldenweiser, Sergey " for a number of years, denying himself much" almost all earned spent on the estate, including the repayment of old debts [12, p. 425]. Economic and creative life of the composer did not interfere, but, on the contrary, mutually complemented each other.

Despite conflicting testimonies and memories, Rachmaninov was never the owner of the estate. In 1911 Ivanovka became the property of V. A. Satin and N. A. Rachmaninov, Sergei Vasilyevich wife. And in 1916, N. A. Rachmaninov became the rightful and sole owner of the estate [7, p. 55].

Rachmaninov family experienced the tragic events of 1917 first in Ivanovka, then in Moscow. Sergei Vasilyevich could not accept the Russian revolution, seeing in it the destruction of the former culture and civilization dear to him. In December 1917, he received an invitation from Stockholm, and the family left Russia, as it turned out, forever.

Rachmaninov, a bright representative of the Russian soil, tradition and anti-modernism, in the emigration, which forever separated him from his homeland, with nostalgia and great love remembered the pre-revolutionary Russia, the calm and peaceful, rich in creative achievements, time spent in Ivanovka. Unfortunately, the noble estate was destroyed.

Restoration of objects in the territory of a memorable place began after the resolution of the Tambov regional Committee of CPSU Bureau and regional Executive Committee of July 29, 1968 No. 550 "about perpetuation of S. V. Rachmaninov memory". There are at least two certificates about the source of drawings and plans of "Ivanovka" reconstruction. The famous Opera singer I. K. Arkhipova, whose Foundation financed the reconstruction, recalled that the plan-drawing was sketched by Rachmaninov himself in Switzerland [13, p. 11]. Tambov composer and musicologist N. N. Emelyanova entered into correspondence with Rachmaninov's cousin-Sophia Alexandrovna Satina, who gave a detailed description of Ivanovka [14, p. 3]. The master plan for the reconstruction of the memorial site was approved in 1970 on the basis of the Moscow architect V. M. Belousov project, which was based on the plan-drawing from the S. A. Satina archive [15, p. 19]. Although the research work of D. V. Kalashnikov and O. A. Kazmin states that the plan of the estate and the village of Ivanovka belonged to Sophia Alexandrovna herself [7, p. 95-96]. Belousov's design work began with the reconstruction of the wing in which the Rachmaninov family lived.

In 1978, the house-Museum of S. V. Rachmaninov was established on the territory of Ivanovka, which was inaugurated in 1982. In 1987, the House-Museum was transformed into the Museum-estate of S. V. Rachmaninov. In memory of the composer, Ivanovka hosts annual music festivals, piano, vocal, violin, theatrical assemblies, as well as a variety of folk festivals.

Over the past three decades on the territory of Ivanovka were recreated garage, pantry, manor house, garden house, yard hut. The Cabinet-Museum of the great-nephew of the composer-scientist Yu. P. Rachmaninov was created, the scenes of the Green theater, the exposition of A. Satin and M. Shatalina were opened. Finally, scientific conferences are held in memory of the composer, the almanac "Ivanovka" is published".

The trend of recent years in Russia has been the formation of a culture of memorable places. And in this sense, "Ivanovka", as a memorable place, is at the forefront of this direction of historical and cultural development of the country. In 2018, the Governor of the Tambov region A.V. Nikitin approved a roadmap for the development of Ivanovka for the next five years. Already in December of the same year, the landmark "Estate of the nobles Satins "Ivanovka" successfully passed the state historical and cultural examination, and was recommended for inclusion in the unified state register of

cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation (with the status of a Museum-reserve). Historically and culturally significant are recognized not only the "objects of cultural heritage", but also the elements of the spatial structure of the estate, landscape elements of the historical environment.

The object of cultural memory (in the status of a Museum-reserve), which is under state protection, is potentially a national project of historical and genealogical reconstruction of the spiritual life of the people. The actualization of the national memory, in the "places of memory" condensed to a geographical point and found in material objects (buildings, landscape gardens, archival materials) a huge spiritual resource, is necessary not only as a tourist walk through historical places. First of all, it is necessary as preparation for cultural "March-throw" which would bring society out of a long-term state of oblivion (by the way, anticipated by Rachmaninoff on the eve of catastrophic events in domestic history [16, p. 154-155]).

The place of interest "The estate of the Satins 'nobles' Ivanovka "has every reason to be called" the place of genius", and we have the right to call Sergei Rachmaninoff "the genius of the place". The composer's work, which left a deep trace in the culture of Russia, was also a Grand attempt to comprehend the historical path of Russia, its civilizational catastrophe and such important historiosophical concepts as "memory" and "prophecy". And because we believe it is fair to the cultural and philosophical conclusion N. V. Russian Russian music-our Memory of what a Man, a Russian man, what is Love, and what is History, Russian history" [17, p. 28].

Despite the physical restoration of the estate objects of Ivanovka, the virtual reconstruction of the memorial site is also relevant. In this case, the virtual model has all the necessary data, including a verification inventory of the state Noble land Bank, a plan of buildings, photos of Ivanovka before its restoration from the personal Fund of N. N. Emelyanova [18].

At creation of the virtual Museum of the estate of nobles Satins "Ivanovka" the plan of 1909 [19, p. 140] on which the arrangement of objects of building of objects of various appointment is presented is taken as a basis (see Fig. 1).

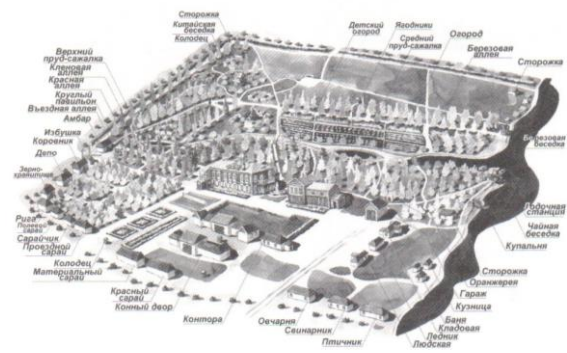


Figure 1. Plan-scheme of the Satins "Ivanovka" nobles estate territory

As additional information photos [19, 20] are used, as an example in figure 2 the photo of an outbuilding is given..



Figure 2. Photo of the of the of the Satins " Ivanovka" nobles estate outbuilding

In 3D-modeling programs (Google SketchUp, Blender) according to known parameters (size, material), three-dimensional 3D-models of estate objects (buildings, utensils, etc.) were built as existing objects, and lost or partially destroyed. Using landscape design programs (L3DT, Terragen) on the basis of available topographic information (maps, plans, diagrams, images from space), a 3D model of the landscape was designed. Based on the created 3D models of objects and landscape in the software system to create multi-user three-dimensional virtual worlds Open Simulator formed the final virtual space. The visitor of the Museum with the help of a specialized software client (Cool VL Viewer, Singularity) connects to the server via the Internet and controls the movement of the avatar (virtual visitor) inside the simulated virtual world. Figure 3 shows a separate fragment of the virtual Museum-from the side of the wing with three visitors from different countries of the world.



Figure 3. Visualization of the nobles Satins "Ivanovka" estate virtual model from the wing

V. CONCLUSION

The analysis of historical sources allowed us to prepare the necessary commemorative materials for the implementation of the memorial site virtual reconstruction. The degree of objects identification reliability on the territory of the memorial site is determined. It should be noted that the use of modern technologies allows us to create fundamentally new forms of

commemorative practices, cementing the consciousness of society and collective memory on the basis reactualization of civil and cultural identity.

The virtual Museum developed by the authors promotes the popularization of local lore and Museum activities, including the younger generation.

Thus, virtual museums have significant cognitive and research potential and actively contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage. Application of modern information technologies allows to draw attention to objects of historical and cultural value. The virtual Museum developed by the authors promotes the popularization of local lore and Museum activities, including the younger generation.

References

- [1] P. Nora, "Problems of places of memory", France-memory. SPb., 1999, pp. 17-50.
- [2] P. Nora, " Between Memory and History: Les Lieux de Mémoire", Representations, Volume 26, 1989, PP. 7-24.
- [3] P. Nora, " History, memory and the law in France, 1990-2010", Historein. Volume 11, 2011, PP. 10-13.
- [4] M. Halbvaks, " Collective and historical memory", Inviolable reserve, 2005, No. 2-3 (40-41), pp. 8-27.
- [5] V. A. Nemtinov, A. A. Gorelov, Yu.V. Nemtinova, A. B. Borisenko, Visualization of a virtual space and time model of an urban development territory, Scientific Visualization, Volume 8, Issue 1, 2016, pp. 120-132.
- [6] N. N. Emelyanova, " Ivanovka in the life and work of Rachmaninov", Voronezh, 1984.
- [7] D. V. Kalashnikov., O. A. Kazmin " "to Ivanovka I always aspired..." Sergey Rachmaninov on the Tambov earth", Voronezh, 2003.
- [8] V. V. Krutov, L. V. Shvetsova-Krutova " " Rachmaninoff's World. Book II", Tambov, 2006.
- [9] V. A. Kuchenkova, " Estates of Tambov province", Tambov, 2009.
- [10] V. A. Nemtinov, Yu.V. Nemtinova, A. B. Borisenko, S. V. Trufilkin, A. A. Gorelov " " Use the open source software platform OpenSimulator for the virtual reconstruction of historically significant industrial sites", 19th International multidisciplinary scientific GEOconference SGEM 2018: conference proceedings. Sofia, Bulgaria, 2019, Vol. 19, Is. 2.1, pp. 705-712.
- [11] A. A. Gorelov, " Formation of the historical portrait of the city with the use of information technologies", Questions of history, 2018, No. 7, p. 106-111.
- [12] A. B. Goldenweiser " " From personal memories of S. V. Rachmaninoff", Memories of Rachmaninoff: in 3 vols., Vol. 1, M., 1988, pp. 401-426.
- [13] I. Arkhipova, " Rachmaninoff's Garden", Ivanovka. Time. Events. Fate, M., 2003, pp. 10-13.
- [14] N. Nikolaeva, " Rachmaninoff's Day in Ivanovka", Musical life, 1970, No. 19, p. 3.
- [15] V. Belousov, " Restoration of S. V. Rachmaninov's house", Musical life, 1971, No. 14, p. 19.
- [16] S. V. Rakhmaninov "the Memoirs written by Oskar von Riseman", M., 2010.
- [17] N. V. Beketova, " Rachmaninov's Creativity in the light of the tradition of Russian historiosophy", South Russian musical almanac, 2019, No. 1 (34), pp. 25-30.
- [18] GATO. F. R-5345 (State archive of Tambov region).
- [19] Aleksandr S. Kuznetsov. Russian Professor's meeting. Russian Journal of Physical Education and Sport. 2019, 14(1), pp. 17-22. DOI: 10.14526/2070-4798-2019-14-1-18-24
- [20] A. A. Trubnikova, " Sergei Rachmaninoff", Memoirs of Rachmaninoff, Vol. 1, M., 1988, pp. 116-145.