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Autore	Maddox Steven <1979->
Titolo	Saving Stalin's imperial city : historic preservation in Leningrad, 1930-1950 // Steven Maddox
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bloomington, Indiana : , : Indiana University Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	0-253-01489-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (297 p.)
Disciplina	363.6/909472109043
Soggetti	Historic preservation - Russia (Federation) - Saint Petersburg - History - 20th century Historic buildings - Conservation and restoration - Russia (Federation) - Saint Petersburg - History - 20th century Monuments - Conservation and restoration - Russia (Federation) - Saint Petersburg - History - 20th century Architecture - Conservation and restoration - Russia (Federation) - Saint Petersburg - History - 20th century Saint Petersburg (Russia) History Siege, 1941-1944 Soviet Union Cultural policy
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Old Petersburg, preservation movements, and the Soviet state's "turn to the past" -- These monuments must be protected! : Leningrad's imperial cityscape at war -- Projecting Soviet power : historic restoration as commemoration in postwar Leningrad -- "When Ivan comes, there will be nothing left" : rebuilding and reimagining the historic monuments in Leningrad's suburbs -- Becoming "Leningraders" : official commemorations of the Blockade -- Cold War complications : Soviet patriotism, historic restoration, and the end of Blockade commemorations.
Sommario/riassunto	"Saving Stalin's Imperial City is a story of preservation, restoration, and commemoration in Leningrad during and after World War II. It is a history of the successes and failures in historic preservation and of Leningraders' determination to preserve the memory of the terrible siege the city had survived. The book stresses the counterintuitive

nature of Stalinist policies, which allocated scarce wartime resources to save historic monuments from the tsarist and imperial past when the very existence of the Soviet state was threatened, and again after the war, when housing, hospitals, and schools needed to be rebuilt. While not all monuments were safe from destruction, the state's ideological move toward promoting Soviet patriotism led to policies that promoted heritage preservation, especially after Germany systematically sought to destroy monuments as a means of erasing evidence of Russian history and culture. When the war ended, Leningrad was at the forefront of a concerted restoration effort, fueled by commemorations that glorified the city's wartime experience, encouraged civic pride, and mobilized residents to restore their hometown. For Leningrad, the restoration of monuments and commemorations of the siege were intimately intertwined, served similar purposes, and were mutually reinforcing"--
Provided by publisher.
