

IDENTIFICATION

<u>Nomination</u>	:	The historic monuments of Novgorod and its environs
<u>Location</u>	:	Region of Novgorod
<u>State Party</u>	:	Russia
<u>Date</u>	:	4 October 1990

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

The town of Novgorod, the earliest documentary reference to which dates from the 10th century, lay on the trade route linking Central Asia with northern Europe (the Baltic and Scandinavian countries). The urban aristocracy that governed the city-republic through a People's Assembly (or Vece) invited a prince from the Swedish (Varangian) dynasty of the Rurikides to reign over them. In the Russian world, only the cities of Novgorod and Pskov had this sort of organization, which was similar to that of the Hanseatic cities, with which Novgorod had close trading contacts.

The see of an Orthodox archbishop, Novgorod (like Pskov) was one of the oldest and most important centres of Russian art and, more generally, of Russian culture. The most ancient Russian Old Church Slavonic manuscripts (11th century) were written at Novgorod, including an autonomous historiography (as early as the 12th century) and, in particular, the first complete translation into Slavonic of the Old and New Testaments (late 15th century). Novgorod and Pskov were jointly the birthplace of Russian stone architecture and the first national schools of painting.

It was only after the conquest of the two republics (1478, in the case of Novgorod) by the Muscovite rulers that the present Russian capital acquired cultural supremacy.

The proposal submitted concerns not only the old monuments of the town proper, but also several monuments in outlying districts. In Novgorod itself, the proposal includes the district of St. Sophia (the Kremlin with its 15th-century fortifications, reinforced in the 17th century; the church of St. Sophia from the mid-11th century; and other monuments from the 12th to the 19th centuries), monuments in the commercial district (including many of the oldest churches in the town, such as the Church of the Transfiguration, decorated with frescoes at the end of the 14th century by Theophanes the Greek, who was responsible for reviving medieval Russian painting and was the teacher of Andrei Rublev); and four religious monuments (12th and 13th centuries) outside the old town (including the famous church of Neredica).

COMMENTS

In 1991 the World Heritage Bureau followed the ICOMOS Bureau in recommending inscription of this property, but requested a reformulation of the title of the nomination. It was felt that "Historic Monuments of Novgorod" would be preferable to "Historic Centre of Novgorod". A topographical plan with a clear indication of protection perimeters (and of the respective buffer zones) was also requested.

By letter of 11 October, 1991, the Ministry of Culture indicated a change in the title of the nomination to "The Historic Monuments of Novgorod and its environs". Appropriate maps were also provided subsequently.

This change of title has implications in relation to the protection criteria, since it applies to individual monuments and not a zone. All the monuments lie within the historical, architectural, and archaeological preserve established by the Novgorod Regional Council of People's Deputies by Resolution No 366 of 25 September 1985. The cultural deposits are protected by Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR No 624 of 4 December 1974. The effects of these two ordinances is that (i) there is planning control over all constructions in the designated zone and (ii) all construction work must be preceded by archaeological excavation.

ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION

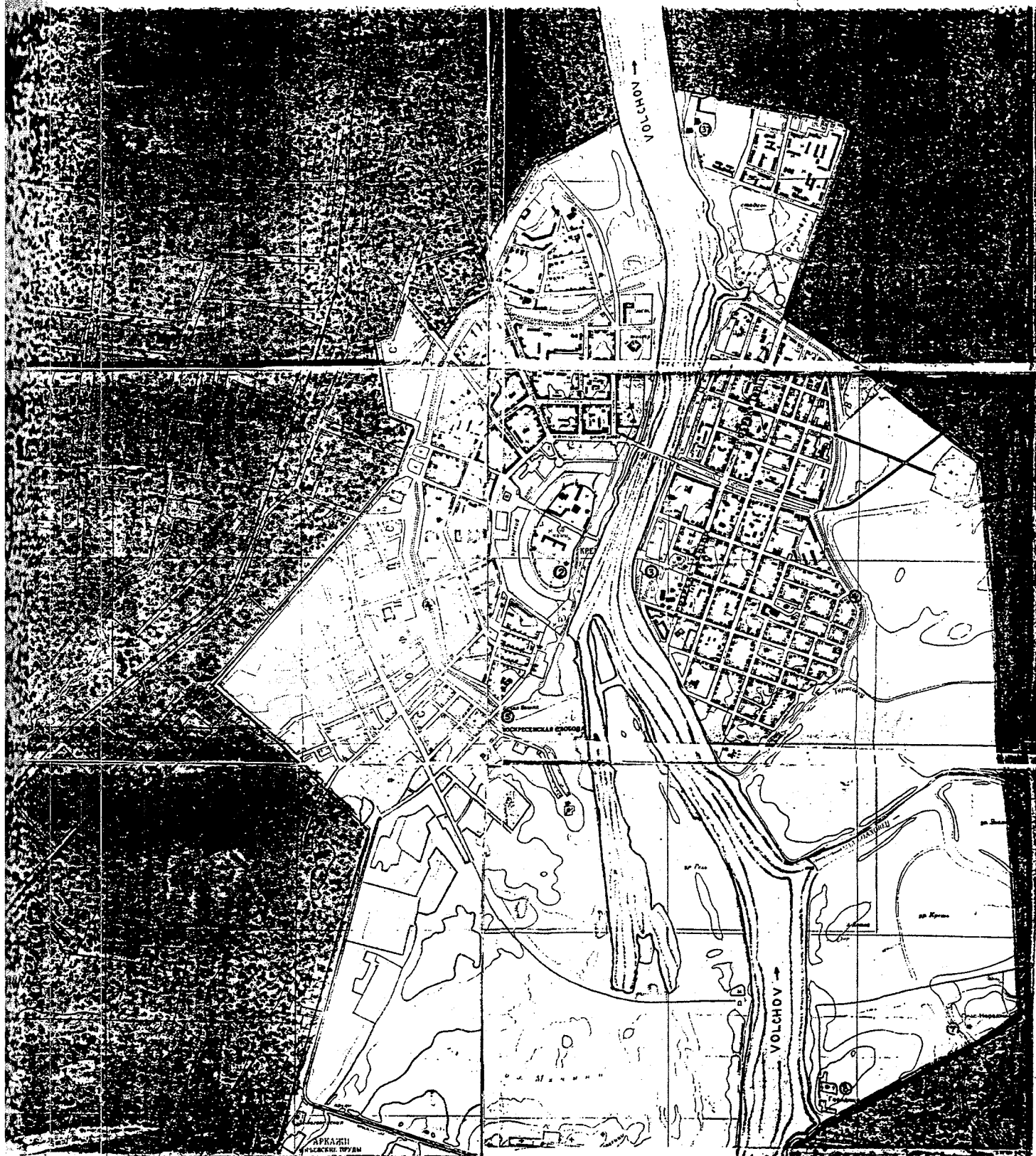
That this cultural property be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of Criteria ii, iv, and vi.

- **Criterion ii** : As an outstanding cultural centre, birthplace of the national style of stone architecture, and one of the oldest national schools of painting, the town of Novgorod influenced the development of Russian art as a whole throughout the Middle Ages.

- **Criterion iv** : With the broad range of monuments conserved in Novgorod, the town is a veritable "conservatory" of Russian architecture of the Middle Ages and later periods (11th-19th centuries). These monuments alone suffice to illustrate the development of Russian architecture.

- **Criterion vi** : Novgorod was one of the major centres of Russian culture and spirituality; its monuments and the treasures they house bear living witness to this.

ICOMOS, October 1992



...val layer of Novgorod of the 9th-17th centuries on the area of about 347 hectares with the depth of up to 1050 m; a) church of St. Andrew Stratilates of the 14th, 17th centuries; b) the Intercession church of the 16th, 17th centuries; c) church of St. Sergius of Radonezh (overgate) of 1463, 17th century; d) buildings of the 15th-19th centuries; e) church of St. Nicholas the Miracleworker cathedral of 1119; f) church of St. Paraskeve the Friday of the 12th, 15th, 16th centuries; g) church of the Assumption on the Mart of the 12th, 15th, 17th centuries; h) church of St. George on the Mart of the 18th century; i) bell of St. Nicholas the Miracleworker cathedral of the 17th century; j) church of the Guests Court of the 17th century; k) arcade of the Guests Court of the 18th century; l) part and most of the Great belt of fortifications of the 14th, 16th century; m) The White Tower of the 16th century; n) monuments of the southern suburbs of Novgorod; o) church of St. Nicholas on Lipno of 1292; p) of Our Saviour at Kerditsya of 1398; q) remains of the Annunciation church at Gorodishche of the 12th century and 1343; r) Peryn monastery cluster; s) church of the Nativity of Our Lady of the 15th century; t) buildings of the 16th century.

Monuments of St. Sophia site: 10. Variev monastery cluster; a) St. George cathedral of 1119; b) Our Saviour cathedral of 1163, 1823-1824; c) the Evallation of the Cross cathedral of 1160, 1761, 1823; d) buildings of the 16th, 19th centuries; e) and towers of the 16th-19th centuries; f) bell of the 18th century; g) the Annunciation on the Machine base of 1179, 1823; h) St. Peter and Paul church on Skinshe of 1185-1192; i) St. John the Baptist church on the Machine base of 1422; j) The Resurrection church on Machine of 1463-1461; k) The Trinity church at Carters suburb of the 14th, 17th centuries; l) St. Blaise church of 1407; m) The twelve Apostles church of 1454-1455; n) St. Peter and Paul church in Kozhevnikid MOK; o) St. Nicholas the White of 1312-1313; p) The Intercession Zverin monastery cluster; q) the Intercession church of the 14th, 15th centuries; r) church of St. Simeon the God-Receiver of 1461; s) the Infirmary cathedral of the 19th century; t) monastery built of the 16th century; u) The Trinity church of the Holy Spirit monastery of 1557; v) church of St. Theodore Stratilates in Shokhinov of 1622.

Monuments of the Market Side: 23. St. Peter and Paul church on Slavno of 1367; 24. the Annunciation church on the Mart of 1553; 25. Archangel Michael on the Mart, church of 1500, 15th-19th centuries with stone towers to the Annunciation church and the bell of the 17th century; 26. Church of Apostle Philip of 1576; 27. Our Lady of the Sign monastery cluster; a) Our Lady of the Sign cathedral of 1620, 17th century; b) Holy Gates with col. of the 17th-18th centuries; c) bell of the 17th century; 28. The Transfiguration of Our Lord church in Vysno Street of 1574; 29. St. Clement church of 1580; 30. Church of St. Demetrius of the Salmid of 1612 with a bell of the 17th century; 31. Church of St. Theodore Stratilates in the brook of 1580-1561; 32. the Nativity of Our Lady church of Holy Trinity of 1573; 33. St. Michael church with the refectory of the Holy Trinity monastery of 1577; 34. the Nativity of Christ church in the 1580; 35. St. Boris and Gleb church at Fialitsa of 1556; 36. St. John the Baptist at Vysno church of 1583-1584; 37. St. Anthony monastery cluster; 38. church of Our Lady of the Sign; 39. the Presentation church with the refectory chamber of 1515-1515; of the overgate bell of 1604-1607; d) monastery buildings