

THE PROBLEM OF FORMATION OF KLIRONOMY AS A SCIENCE OF THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract: The author identifies the main problems of the preservation of cultural heritage with a scientific attitude and shows the main results of his research to create an integrated science of the preservation of cultural heritage as klironomy justifying its development a need to build special klironomical outlook.

Keywords: preservation of cultural heritage, klironomy, klironomical outlook, conservation, restoration, renovation, revitalization, reconstruction

Introduction.

One of the main problems of modern society is the protection of the cultural heritage of civilization. Over the past 150 years, active work has been carried out to form the basis for the restoration and preservation of the objects of art that bear a specific cultural code of humanity as a whole and each nation individually. Despite the fact that the first restoration work known to us today, were held around 1400 BC, states and leading statesmen did not attach due importance to the preservation of the heritage of the past for many centuries.

The first scientific research in the field of restoration began in the 16th century only with the starting of restoration work in the Sistine Chapel. We cannot say that these studies were profound, but there are numerous documents, which provide information about the organization of special works to restore the pictures of the leading art galleries in Europe and the emergence of experts in this field of art. Then, due to the increased need to restore the canvas with the help of similar characteristics

of oils and paints, research in the field of chemistry and physics began to develop. By the middle of the 19th century, the society realized need to systematize the scattered knowledge of specialists and begin an active exchange of experience. This was the beginning of the era of international conferences, and then symposia and forums, which elevated the restoration and conservation in the status of a separate field of art and culture [3].

For the 20th century, the basic concepts and provisions on the preservation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of mankind were formulated. Numerous charters, enshrined in UNESCO documents, served as the basis for the formation of the scientific direction of conservation and restoration and the inclusion of new science in the disciplinary cycles of many universities in Europe and America that train specialists in this field.

Problem.

However, at the early 21st century, there were obvious problems in understanding of the preservation of cultural heritage. The first problem is the lack of training in the field of preservation of intangible cultural heritage as it was done in the field of tangible cultural heritage in the last quarter of the 20th century. Therefore, at the moment, the scientific community has not appreciated the importance of fundamental study of the evolution of intangible values in the consciousness of society and the formation of personal consciousness of future generations.

The second problem is connected with isolation of classical directions of the preservation of tangible cultural heritage – preservation and restoration – from new and newest directions, i.e., renovation, revitalization and reconstruction. We observe the ignoring of new directions, and sometimes their rejection as an opportunity to preserve cultural heritage. However, renovation, revitalization and even reconstruction have a clear goal to preserve the cultural memory of civilization. Therefore, the preservation of cultural heritage in its material shell has not yet been transformed into a single scientific and practical complex, which should serve as a basis to train specialists in various fields of the preservation of tangible cultural heritage.

The third problem is the lack of direct understanding of the importance of an integrated approach to the preservation of intangible cultural heritage – verbal, sound and information ones. The loss of national identity mainly occurs at the intangible level, as the tangible level suffers in the context of barbaric attitudes towards cultural values. The intangible level of national identity has a more complex code, so it dissolves gradually, over the centuries. However, the restoration of intangible cultural heritage is an extremely difficult process, sometimes it is almost impossible. Therefore, it is extremely important not only the preservation of intangible cultural heritage, but also to form a clear scientific approach and combine numerous statistical data and techniques into a single scientific core.

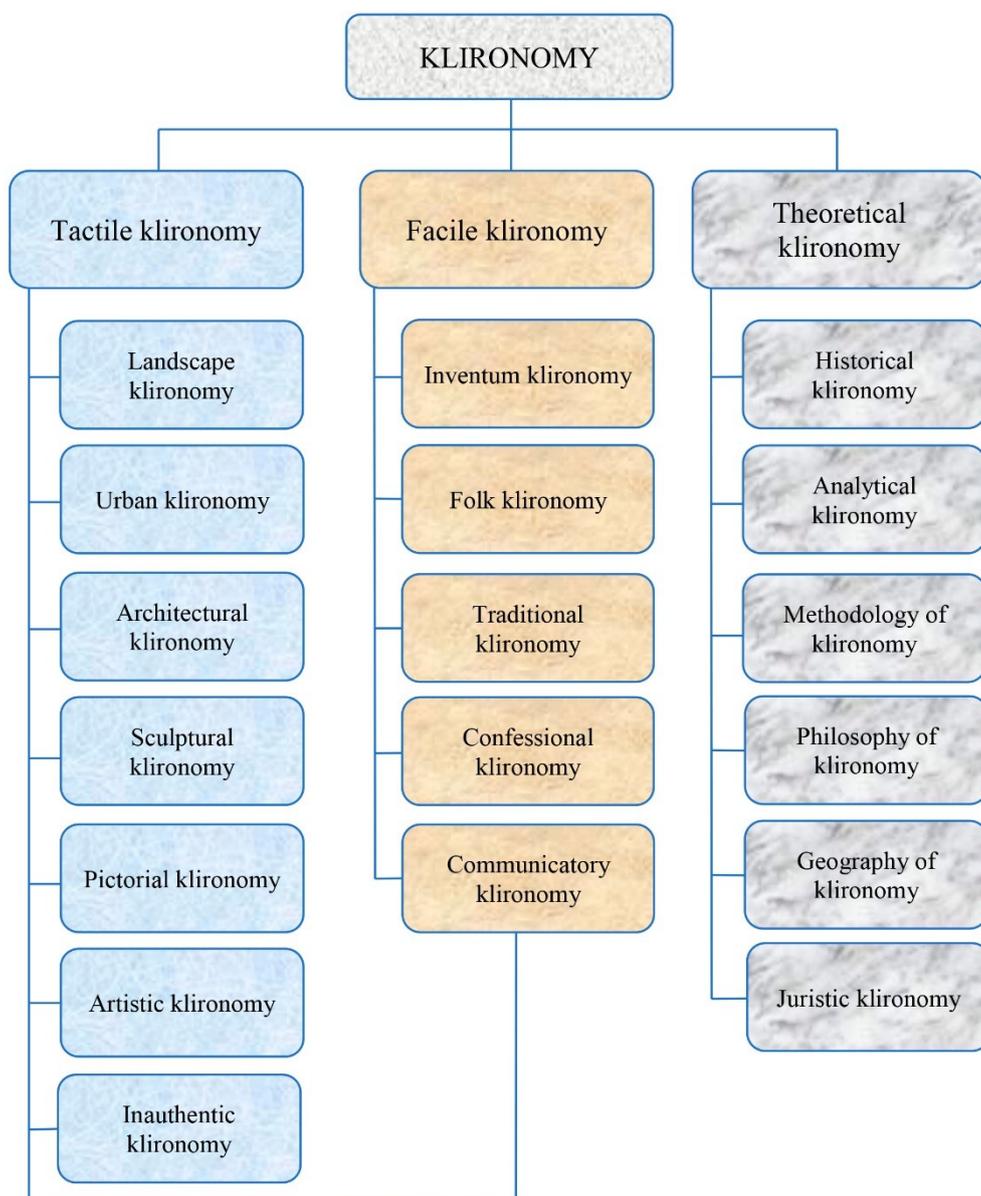
The fourth problem of the preservation of cultural heritage is manifested in the absence of a comprehensive approach to the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. For tangible cultural heritage, two basic directions of preservation – conservation and restoration – are formed. These fields have existed for several centuries, being improved practically and methodologically. The scientific world cannot even come to a consensus on the importance of renovation, revitalization and reconstruction in the process to preserve the tangible cultural heritage. This creates a distinct stagnation in the development of scientific thought and inhibits the formation of a holistic professional outlook of future specialists. However, the concepts of conservation, restoration, renovation, revitalization and reconstruction almost do not apply to the elements of intangible cultural heritage methodologically. Therefore, we are witnessing only the beginnings of a scientific outlook in this field.

Thus, it is necessary to create a single comprehensive science on the preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage which should include all areas of theoretical and practical experience and highlight the area to form a single professional field of activity of specialists. After 150 years of active understanding of the importance to preserve cultural heritage, the need to combine practical experience and to form of a new modern professional outlook is actualized.

Results.

Science of klironomy is designed to create such an association of scientific thought and practice in the 21st century and to form a new klironomical outlook that will help future professionals in the field of conservation, restoration, renovation, revitalization and reconstruction to find full understanding and make interpenetration of methodological views on the preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage [5].

Thus, we have to undicate klironomy as a science.



1. The System of Klironomical Sciences [4].

Klironomy is the science of the preservation of cultural heritage of society. Klironomy is a new cross-border scientific field at the intersection of natural, humanitarian, social, and economic sciences. Therefore, the definition of “Klironomy Science” is nearer to the social sciences and Humanities.

The object of research in the science is tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The subject of research in the science is the processes of preservation of the objects and elements of cultural heritage. The purpose of the science is preservation of the objects and elements of cultural heritage. The tasks of the science are:

- to describe the state of the objects and elements of cultural heritage for the relevance and scope of restoration work;
- to analyze the state of the objects and elements of culture and art to include them in the cultural heritage list and categorize;
- to develop methods of preservation, restoration, renovation, revitalization and reconstruction of the objects and elements of cultural heritage;
- to form a scientific base, conduct scientific and educational activities and prevention of preservation of cultural heritage in society.

Basic theoretical methods of research are:

1. Axiological method allows to determine the value of the objects or elements of culture and classify them as part of the cultural heritage of society.
2. The analytical method makes possibility to analyze the main stages of the creation and existence of an object or element of cultural heritage for the purpose to realize a competent approach to its preservation or restoration.
3. The synthesis allows to connect the achievements of human thought isolated from various sciences in a single whole for the purpose to use them in preservation of the objects and elements of cultural heritage.
4. Comparative analysis serves as a basis for determining the main directions to preserve cultural heritage – restoration, conservation, renovation, and revitalization – and to separate them in the process of choosing of one of the directions.
5. System analysis allows to differentiate the separate sciences within the framework of this scientific direction and identify the path of sequence and interaction of klironomical sciences [1, 118-120].

Klironomy as the science of the preservation of cultural heritage provides for three main scientific directions within which the theory and practice of all five practical directions of preservation of cultural heritage, realized today, is used.

Tactile klironomy is a scientific direction of klironomy of tangible cultural heritage of society. We can observe the tangible cultural heritage, but also we can touch it through tactile perception. Visual tactile sensation is the main one for a

person and retains information best of all. The restoration of cultural heritage objects is carried out in a visual and tactile way as well as work with any material object. Hence, the term of Tactile klironomy is a logical and natural to define tangible cultural heritage preservation: conservation, restoration, renovation, and revitalization. The object of research in the scientific direction is tangible cultural heritage. The subject of research in the scientific direction is the processes of preservation of objects recognized by the cultural heritage of society. The purpose of the scientific direction is preservation of cultural heritage objects. Tasks of the scientific direction are:

- to describe the condition of the objects of tangible cultural heritage and determine the scope of recovery work;
- to analyze the state of objects of culture and art to include them in the list of tangible cultural heritage and to categorize them;
- to develop methods of preservation, recovery, and reconstruction of tangible cultural heritage objects;
- to form a scientific base, conduct scientific and educational activities and prevention of preservation of tangible cultural heritage in society [1, 122-123].

Tactile klironomy is logically divided on seven sciences which give full characteristics of conservation, restoration, renovation, revitalization and reconstruction of the objects of tangible cultural heritage.

Facile klironomy is the scientific direction of the klironomy of intangible cultural heritage of society. The “intangible cultural heritage” means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. The term “facile klironomy” comes from the Latin word “facile” translated “easy” in English. The object of research in the scientific direction is intangible cultural heritage. The subject of research in the scientific direction is the processes of preservation of intangible heritage elements, which are recognized by the cultural heritage of society. The

purpose of the scientific direction is preservation of intangible cultural heritage elements. Tasks of the scientific direction are:

- to hold a description of the status of intangible cultural heritage elements and definition of the restoration work scope;
- to analyze the state of intangible culture elements to include them in the list of cultural heritage and categorize;
- to develop methods of preservation, recovery and reconstruction of intangible cultural heritage elements;
- to form a scientific base, conduct scientific and educational activities and prevention of the preservation of intangible cultural heritage in society [1, 142-145].

Facile klironomy is logically divided on five sciences which give full characteristics of conservation, restoration, renovation, revitalization and reconstruction of the elements of intangible cultural heritage.

Theoretical klironomy is a special scientific direction of klironomy of cultural heritage. In contrast to Tactile and Facile klironomy, which combine the applied sciences of klironomy, i.e., the body of knowledge in which research and discovery have immediate, direct orientation to the practice and support the development of new technologies – the algorithms of steps to obtain the desired product. The theoretical klironomy analyzes questions of the basis of all science – history, methodology, systematics and statistics in the field of preservation of the objects, items and elements of cultural heritage – tangible and intangible. The object of research in the scientific direction is objects and elements of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The subject of research in the scientific direction is history, methodology, statistics and systematics of tangible and intangible and cultural heritage preservation. The purpose of the scientific direction is development of theoretical bases of klironomy as a science about preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Tasks of the scientific direction are:

- to carry out historical analysis of human and society activity in the field of cultural heritage preservation;

- to develop a methodology for the formation of the scientific directions of Tactile and Facile Klironomy;
- to carry out statistical research in the field of the Tactile and Facile Klironomical directions, i.e., objects, items and elements of cultural heritage, as well as methods and techniques of their conservation, restoration, renovation and revitalization;
- to systematize the received statistical data in the field of cultural heritage preservation [1, 159-162].

Theoretical klironomy is logically divided on six sciences which create complex theoretical basis of conservation, restoration, renovation, revitalization and reconstruction of the objects of tangible cultural heritage and the elements of intangible cultural heritage.

Consequently, a new unified professional outlook is formed in the complex of this science. Klironomical one is aimed at ethically and practically correct understanding of the importance and completeness of the processes of the preservation of cultural heritage. Klironomical outlook is a system of views, ratings and visual images of cultural heritage and awareness of the role of man towards one, one's general relation to surrounding objects, items and elements of cultural heritage and due to these views, life philosophy, beliefs, ideals, principles of cognition and activity, value orientation [2].

Philosophical understanding of the preservation of cultural heritage plays a leading role in the formation of klironomical outlook, i.e. awareness of the importance of the tangible and intangible past, which is created by society throughout its existence. The consequence of the formation of a qualitatively new state of culture is the development of the cultural context of the common world space, awareness of the integrity and indivisibility of the world itself. The format of the global community is gradually being defined, which leads to the expansion of the interrelationships between different peoples and their cultures [5].

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the development of a new fundamental science on the preservation of cultural heritage – klironomy – will create a certain foundation to form new academic disciplines and professions for specialists in the field of conservation, restoration, renovation, revitalization and reconstruction of objects of tangible cultural heritage and elements of intangible cultural heritage.

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