

HISTORICAL VALUES OF THE PROVINCIAL CITY. CURRENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: As a small historical town of Kakheti region, Kvareli is located between the small slopes of Caucasus. It is distinguished by its nature, location, history, architecture, modern culture and various sights. Ancient architecture harmonious merges with modern cultural complexes. Kvareli is characterized by the fact that it is a native town of many decent people, who is significantly promoted by the Georgian gene and culture.

Respect and love for your native place in a person develop together. If we do not value the cultural values of our country, cities, villages, and then naturally we will not be able to evaluate others. The purpose of this topic is to show the sights of a small provincial town with a long history.

Key words: Kakheti, Kvareli, history, culture, architecture.

Introduction: Kvareli is a small historical town in Kakheti, located between the small slopes of the Caucasus. It stands out for its special nature, location, history, architecture, modern culture and different sights. The old architecture blends harmoniously with modern cultural complexes and the city acquires a special flavor. Kvareli is also distinguished by the fact that he

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is the native city of worthy sons of the fatherland, thanks to which the rumor about the Georgian culture and Georgian genes scattered.

Content: The town of Kvareli is located in the Kakheti region of eastern Georgia. It is located on the left bank of the Alazani River and the small slope of the Caucasus. On the east side it borders on the Bursa River, and on the western side - the Duruji River. The Georgian historian Leonti Mroveli wrote: "On the eastern and southern sides of Nekresi is Quareli." [2, 47]

Kvareli is also distinguished by the fact that to this day up to 40 historical and architectural complexes have been preserved on its territory. Of these, most have a pristine appearance and anyone can enjoy their sight. In addition to historical architectural monuments on the territory of Kvareli, there are many modern cultural attractions that are in harmony with old, well-protected monuments. First of all, let us dwell on the review of Ilya Chavchavadze's house museum. Ilya Chavchavadze is a well-known Georgian public figure. "It can be safely said that in the life of Georgia in the second half of the XIX century there was not a single problem that Ilya would not have touched in his art work, or in his journalistic letters. [4, 131]

All his work played a big role in the life of the Georgian people. "He was not only a great master and poet of the artistic word, but also a writer, a playwright, an interpreter. He was not only a reformer and legislator of the literary language, the founder of Georgian critical realism, realistic criticism and free journalism, but also a researcher with a wide range and large scale, his interests covered various scientific branches. "[1, 379]

Representatives of the Chavchavadze family were the indigenous quartiles "Chavchavadze belonged to the circle of Kakhetian princes. Known to all the Georgian historian, in his work "Description of the Georgian kingdom" about the famous families who settled in Kakheti, he calls the Chavchavadze family. " [5, 12] They had estates and they served their people faithfully. "Chavchavadze's family in the samples of the historical chronicle is mentioned from the 15th century, or rather, from the time of Alexander the Great. The legend of the origin of this name and the ancestors of Ilya says that one of the main branches of the Chavchavadze clan at the beginning of the XV century during the reign of Levan the First moved from the mountains of historical Kakheti, namely in 1529 to the territory of the Alazani valley in Kvareli-Shilda. Served the tsar and the fatherland, for showing courage and heroism, the king of Kakheti - Constantine I, gave the family Chavchavadze the title of prince. "[6, 39-40]

May 2, 1938, on the initiative of the famous Georgian poet George Leonidze, Ilya's house-museum was founded. In the courtyard of the **Madona Keadze, Maya Burdishvili**

museum, a clan tower, a dwelling house, a mill, a cellar, a barn were preserved. They reflect the era and cause great interest among visitors. The museum fund also holds a coat of arms, an icon, a seal of the Chavchavadze family, besides personal belongings of Ilya, a rich photographic material that shows episodes from the life of Ilya. The museum fund also has Ilya's works, newspapers and magazines, a large number of Iveria (Ilya was the publisher). In the building of the museum there is also a fund depository, a lecture hall and a library.

In Kvareli there is also the house-museum of another famous person. This is the favorite Georgian director and public figure Kote Marjanishvili. His work is invaluable not only for the development of the Georgian theater, but also for the Russian, as his work began in Russia.

In 1922 he returned to his homeland and continued his professional career at the Rustaveli Theater. In 1959 in Kvareli the house-museum named after Kote Marjanishvili was founded. The building is two-storey, with a large yard. The building contains personal items of the director, posters of famous plays and original theater programs.

In the center of the city of Kvareli, near the Ilya Chavchavadze's house museum is the central dome church named after John the Baptist. It was built in the second half of the XIX century on the site of the clan church of the name Chavchavadze. Governor-general Nikolai Chavchavadze is considered to be the church's apostle. The construction of the temple was completed in 1888. The church is also the family burial-vault of the Chavchavadze clan.

In the central part of the town of Kvareli there is a historical wall-fortress, which, despite numerous enemy invasions, is still well preserved. "The fortress of Kvarel is referred to the most powerful fortresses built in Kakheti in the XVII-XVIII centuries." [3, 149] It is located on a fairly large territory. This beautiful structure still surprises visitors.

In the Kvarelian territory, people lived for a long time, which is confirmed by archaeological excavations. The expedition of archeologists periodically renews its activity and constantly enriches history with the latest discoveries. To this end, the construction of tourist complexes began, November 19, 2011 in the Kvareli opened a modern leisure complex, under the name "Lake Ilya." Around the lake, the infrastructure necessary for recreation has been created. On the mountainside, near the lake, you can see a tower that looks like a fortress. This hotel is the Royal Bathony. It is located at Lake Ilya, between the Kvareli Mountains and the Duruji River. The hotel is located 146 km. from Tbilisi. The "Royal Bathon" is a new large-scale project of the founder of the famous hotel "Chateau Mere", which is open on

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July 27, 2013. The hotel "Roy Batoni" is surprisingly merged with traditional architecture and modern comfort.

On the territory of Kvareli there are three large artificial reservoirs, near which complexes for rest are built. "Kvarelsky Eden" - a great place for recreation, this is a high class hotel with international standards. It is located in Kvareli, on the right bank of the river Bursa, surrounded by amazing nature and it is only 153 km. from Tbilisi. "Kvarelsky Eden" from the city center, where there are museums, churches and other attractions, is only a few kilometers away. From the tower of the "Kvarelian edema" the visitors have a beautiful view, the complex is surrounded by an oak forest, vineyards and orchards, all this gives the guests a unique opportunity to escape from the city noise and relax in a calm and cozy atmosphere.

Main conclusions:

1. Small provincial town of Kvareli, with its location and historical past has an important cultural center;
2. Historical and architectural monuments that are on the territory of Kvareli, create a full impression of the Georgian Christian culture;
3. Archaeological excavations gave birth to the opinion of scientists on local ancient culture and architecture;
4. Modern architectural complexes are perfectly combined with the landscape and historical monuments;
5. Kvareli native city of famous people who gave him a great place in his work.

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