

residential buildings – three-storey houses, also built of red brick with string courses. The cornice is made of circle bricks.

Today, the Zazin’s mill complex is the importance of a regional architectural monument and protected by the authorities.

Information table.

	Borchaninov-Pervushins’ Mill	Sherbakov’s Mill	Milof merchant Zazin
Founder of construction	Borchaninov	G.G.Sherbakov	D.B.Sasin
City, Sverdlovsk region	Yekaterinburg	Kamyshlov	Irbit
Construction time	1906-1908	1890	1899-1902
Production volumes	100 tons/day	90 tons/day	30 tons/day
Components of building	the mill building, power plant, carpentry, building entrance	building of the mill, boiler room and two warehouses for product storage mill	mill, warehouses for storage of products, facilities, trading grain and flour, living quarters for workers
The total area	56000 m <sup>2</sup>	850 m <sup>2</sup>	1700 m <sup>2</sup>

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### The headquarters building of the Volga-Urals Military District

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Lenin’s Avenue is the central street of Yekaterinburg, which gathered an entire architectural history of the city. It starts from the complex of buildings of the Ural Federal University and ends with an area of Communards.

It was here, near the Chekists’ town, on the Lenin’s Avenue 71. In 1929 by order of the Urals Military District the headquarters of the Volga-Urals Military District was built.

The idea and execution of this building belonged to the famous Ural architect Alexei Markovich Dukelskiy. The architect performed his creation in the so-called Stalinist Empire style. This style combined the elements of late Art Deco and Classicism, Baroque and Empire style of the period of French

Emperor Napoleon with characteristic luxury, pomp, grandeur and monumentality.

The building represents a U-shaped construction with a rather interesting design of the facade, which is a game of contrast. The bottom of the façade is paved with dark gray decorative bricks imitating natural rough stone. In front of the central entrance there are five arches, as if carved right out of the boulder. The windows of the first two floors also look deliberately rough and simple. Quite the opposite of heavy and rough foundation the top of the facade is: graceful decorative bricks of gentle sandy pink colour, decorative trims at the windows and majestic columns over the arches, connected by a portico, creating a kind of balcony.

There is some more external decoration of the construction – the gable of the headquarters is decorated by large concrete relief with the image of the project of the Palace of the Soviets, from which sun rays disperse in all directions, depart heavy tanks and fly airplanes, the main of which is the huge aircraft "Maxim Gorky". On each side of the main relief there are two small bas-relief depicting the hammer, sickle and five-pointed star.

Unfortunately, the interior of the headquarters is not available to view for civilians as specially protected building and the entrance to it is only a pass, so we can only imagine how the interior looks. Probably, the interior design is also performed in the Stalinist empire style.

The monument of Marshal Georgi Zhukov by sculptor Konstantin Vasilyevich Grunberg adds big majesty to the general appearance of the building. It was cast at the Ural Heavy Machine building plant "Uralmash". The monument was erected in front of the headquarters in the honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Great Victory. The sculpture introduces a rider; it is the marshal on his rearing horse standing on a wide oval pedestal.

Interestingly, it is a monument dedicated to Zhukov, because he was the commander of the Urals Military District during his five-year reference in Sverdlovsk (now Yekaterinburg).

#### **References and literature:**

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