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Evgenii A. Pleshkevich

History of the Russian Libraries: to the Origins of Methodological Ideas (Based on the Materials of the Pre-Revolutionary Literature)

(beginning)

Abstract. The article considers the methodology formation of the librarianship history from the XVIII century to 1917. The author has analyzed the origin of the first research on the history of librarianship. The article also highlights the main directions of the national history of librarianship. It is noted that the first historical research on this issue was carried out at the end of the XVIII – beginning of the XIX century. Institutionally, it developed in the second half of the XIX – early XX century in Russian history and the history of the Church and book studies. Within the framework of the general history, the research was limited to the searches of a hypothetical library of Ivan the Terrible, and within the framework of library science – anniversary reviews of leading libraries. At the same time, the comprehension of libraries as one of the social institutions in the field of cultural, scientific and educational development begins.

Keywords: the history of domestic librarianship, methodology of the librarianship history, historiography of the librarianship history

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Yury N. Stolyarov

The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night is an Outstanding Phenomenon of Medieval Biblioculture of the Arab East

Abstract. This article opens a cycle dedicated to reflecting the themes of literacy, writing, reading in the fabulous folklore of the Persian, Arabic, partly Indian and Egyptian ethnic groups. In a concentrated form, it is collected in the book of fairy tales known as The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night. The article includes general ideas of the Thousand Nights and a Night fairy tales and shows their place among other sources of biblioculture, about the most famous poets, representatives of various branches of art, military affairs, who became authors of the works included in the book of fairy tales' collection. The analysis was based on its most complete and textually best edition in Russian, printed by the «Academia» publishing house in 1929–1939 and facsimile republished by the “Terra” publishing house in 1993.

Keywords: “The Thousand Nights and a Night”, the origins of biblioculture, Persian and Arabic fairy tale folklore

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Andrei IA. Flier

Human Activity as a Kind of Matter Movement in the Universe

Abstract. The article considers culture as a motivator of human activity and behavior development treated as one of the private forms of the matter movement in the Universe. The author makes up an evolution line of life development on the Earth (micro-organisms – plants – animals – human being) and analyzes the changes of the matter movements forms on different evolution stages as well as motivation to the similar changes of the forms of movement. The author draws the conclusion that human activity and behavior are one of the stage matter movement kinds in space and time, and culture is the main motivator/stimulator of these human activity actions. At the same time the notion of culture is defined as an adaptation program directing any population of people to certain conditions of its existence which regulates consciousness, behavior and activity of a human being and is a strategy of survival of different populations in different landforms. The novelty of the article is based on the fact that culture is considered in this scale (general history of the Universe) and respect (as a stage of life evolution on the Earth) for the first time in history. The issue is especially urgent today because modern science is in search of principally new approaches to the interpretation of culture in social reality, and the given article offers one of the new possible approaches to this issue.

Keywords: culture, evolution, life, matter, development, movement forms, motivation/stimulation of activity, human behavior, productive activity, survival of populations

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*Vladimir IA. Rushanin
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History of Erikh Gollerbakh's Collection: Historical-cultural Perspective

Abstract. The article is devoted to the unique collection of E. F. Gollerbakh, a fine art expert, a bibliophile, a criticist and a memoir writer. His biography and main periods of the collector's professional career are treated by the authors from the positions of historical-cultural retrospective and problems of cultural memory of the epoch. Based on the E. F. Gollerbakh's diaries, reminiscences of his relatives and contemporaries the authors define and summarize the peculiar features of the fine art expert's and collector's character and study different periods of formation of his collection of rare books in art, philosophy, history, literature, bibliophilism, bookplates (ex-libris), book graphics, painting, bronze and china. The library of E. F. Gollerbakh contains more than 6000 books (starting with 16th century) both in Russian and foreign languages. The article draws a conclusion that private collections can be treated as a valuable text of culture which helps to preserve and translate cultural memory.

Keywords: Erikh Gollerbakh, biography, collection, cultural memory, heritage, historical-cultural retrospective

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Maria L. Shub
Zoya A. Zagulyaeva

Semiotic Environment of a Closed Nuclear City as a Marker of Local Identity

Abstract. The article is devoted to understanding the specifics of the sign-symbolic level of local identity, considered on the example of a closed nuclear city (Ozersk, Chelyabinsk region). Local identity is understood by the authors as a process and a result of a person's identification with a city, based on the acceptance of its originality, emotional entry into the space of his subject and sign-symbolic environment. In the conditions of a closed city the latter acquires a special content, dictated, first of all, by the conditions of territorial isolation and concentration around nuclear production.

For deeper understanding of the semiotic environment of the closed city the authors conducted culturological research, which made it possible to identify its specific features: 1) predominance of architectural objects as the most symbolic and significant for the residents; 2) nuclear production (concretized in the personality of I. Kurchatov) as the most demanded substantial frame of semiotic objects; 3) predominance of positive or neutral filling of the urban sign-symbolic space; 4) the total domination of objects, that is, those that were created more than 30 years ago, in Soviet times; 5) parity distribution of retro-oriented and prognostic sign objects.

Keywords: identity, local identity, closed nuclear city, semiotics, sign-symbolic level of urban identity

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Sergei S. Sokovikov

Jazz in the Space of Spectacular Culture

Abstract. The article presents an analysis of the spectacular manifestations of jazz art. It shows that the spectacularity of this phenomenon is due to the historical and genetic circumstances of its origin from the traditional ritual and ritual practices of African, and later African American communities. Jazz itself has largely inherited these characteristic properties, including the spectacular embodiment of the practices of spontaneous improvisation, expressive colorfulness and the figurative and playful nature of the action. The article confirms that the spectacular aspects of jazz are embodied in its essence in general. The author of the article substantiates the relevance of the use of the concept «carnival» as a matrix metaphor of the spectacular nature of jazz in characterizing its real manifestations. The staginess of jazz is considered as a property that contributes to the adaptation of this phenomenon in modern socio-cultural conditions.

Keywords: jazz art, visuality, spectacular arts, spontaneous visualization, carnival

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Ewa Kosowska

Needle Hole of the Translation

Abstract. Ananda Devi (name at birth Ananda Nirsimloo-Anenden) is a pen name of the writer born in 1957 in Trois Boutiques, Mauritius). Her ancestors arrived in the island from India. She comes from a rather wealthy family. Her father, the owner the sugar cane plantations, could give his daughters good education. From the early childhood Ananda Devi could speak perfect

French, started writing very early and at the age of fifteen received her first award in literature. She studied in the School of Asian and African researches at London University where she later received the Doctoral Degree. At present Ananda Devi lives in in the French region of Auvergne. Her novels are mass-scale poetical anthropological documents and are popular all over the world. Being a polyglot with scientific aspirations and great literature talent she lines up the fates of her characters on the boundaries of cultures but this marginality is very often touches upon poverty, deficit, violence and exceptions. She addresses her literary works to an educated, sensitive reader with empathy and imagination but at the same time with the ability to admire exotic in its simplest and most complicated manifestations.

The article is an attempt to show difficulties the translator faces working with literary works of the writer while translating them to another language. One should pay special attention to the translation of her literary works to overcome a great number of cultural layers to understand the specific features of the texts by Ananda Devi. The translation of her novels and stories seems to be impossible without attempts to understand subtle differences resulted in the diffusion of various traditional cultures and attempts to adapt them in each other along with tendencies dominating in modern global culture.

Trying to answer the question “What creates deep meaning of a language message?” the author of the article points out separate aspects of cultural processes due to which the creative activity of Ananda Devi can be of special attraction for European readers. The author also stresses the role of Krzysztof Jarosz, the translator of Ananda Devi’s works into Polish who has made many efforts to live the literary works of this Mauritian writer in the memories of the readers.

Keywords: Ananda Devi, translation difficulties, post-colonial literature, marginality of cultures, culture differences, cultural anthropology

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Alexey V. Seryakov

The Problem of the Artistic Image in Contemporary Art

Abstract. The article studies the issue of the artistic image in modern visual art. The image appears as the essential core of a work of art, its basic component. The article reveals such concepts as a symbol, a work of art, components of an artistic image. The author shows the relationship between an artistic image and a symbol, and considers it as an integral part of any work of art. Many modern artists, according to the author, abandon the artistic image, give the works meanings that are initially absent in them, focusing on novelty and originality. As a result, the role of the interpreter passes to the viewer, he becomes an active participant in the search for meanings. Initially, the basic value guideline in art was beauty. Currently, the very concept of art is being questioned. Glory and beauty are not mandatory criteria of art, and concepts such as picturesqueness, drawing, composition, etc., are difficult to apply to modern art. Any creative act of self-expression can claim the status of art, since the boundaries between art and life are conditional. The author believes that the rehabilitation of the sensual type of culture will allow to revive figurative art once lost by the artistic avant-garde.

Keywords: Artistic image, contemporary art, symbol, work of art

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Ural School of Animation: New Age Trends

Abstract. The Ural school of animation, which arose in Sverdlovsk about half a century ago, asserts itself very seriously in Russia and abroad today, acquiring international recognition at authoritative film festivals inside the country and in the world. The unique experience of the Ural author animated films is obviously in demand both among professionals creating animated films and among researchers of regional culture and cinematography. However, it has not been properly studied from a cultural point of view. There is very little research literature on these and related topics, and corresponding information often narrows to journalistic articles, interviews or reference material. The Ural animation cinema of the 21st century, which is currently developing rapidly, becomes even less covered topic. An analysis of the creativity of the most prominent representatives of the Ural school of animation can help determine the prospects for the development of folklore traditions in animated films, improve the quality of new works, and bridge the gap between local screen art and its viewers.

The object of the research is the author's animated films of the Ural directors-animators, created on the basis of various folklore forms in the 21st century. The article identifies and systematizes the main artistic, genre-thematic and technological trends in the use of folklore traditions of the new century's Ural school of animation and determines the ways of its further development in the socio-cultural space. The introduction provides a brief overview of the different periods of existence of the Ural school of animation and its connection with folklore. The article consists of two sections. The first one considers films made by masters of the Ural animation in the 21st century using folklore traditions. The second section is dedicated to the work of the young generation of animators who have graduated from the Department of Graphics and Animation at the Ural State University of Architecture and Art. The conclusion summarizes the results of the research.

Keywords: Ural school of animation, animation, animation technologies, Ural folklore, folklore, traditions

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Gulnaz K. Sulejmanova

Review of the Classifications of Munajats of the Volga Tatars in a Historical Context

Abstract. The article presents a chronological overview of the species diversity of texts of munajats classifications – works that reflect the musical and poetic traditions and the national and religious identity of the Volga Tatars, studied in the works of literary critics, folklorists, and art historians. The relevance of the study is due to the lack of cultural studies devoted to the systematization of these works. To consider munajats as a special cultural phenomenon in the history of the Tatars of the Volga region, the periods of development of the genre and the scientific works devoted to it after the 80s of the last century are clarified; the dynamics of studying the correlation of functions and thematic selectivity of munajats in a historical context is traced. The methods of a systematic review were used.

Analysis of the literature shows that at the beginning of the 20th century, munajats were defined as religious works associated with literary traditions; scientists of the Soviet period studied munajats within the framework of songs of folklore origin; modern researchers consider them in the light of religious and philosophical views. Art historians noted the role of the mutual influence

of the traditions of cult Arabic music, the practice of book intonation, and pentatonics in the development of melodics.

In general, researchers find differentiation of these works according to thematic and functional characteristics. Furthermore, there is mixing of different approaches in some works. Researches carried out by different scientists which ultimately led to the isolation of religious and “secular” munajats reveal the significant influence on socio-political conditions (atheistic ideology in the Soviet period). On the other hand, modern researchers recognize the transformation of the genre consisting in the expansion of the subject matter, the functions of munajats and the convergence with the song genre.

In the conclusion the author systematizes munajats and implies the division of these works into religious and socio-philosophical ones. The fact that the texts of secular topics necessarily contain religious motives that determine the essence of genre specificity is taken into account.

Keywords: culture, religion, folklore, munajats, Tatars of the Volga region, classification, genre

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Sergei S. Rykov

Amateur Marathon Races as an Event: Organization, Classification and Social-Cultural Effects

Abstract. The article analyzes the development of amateur marathon races in modern culture. The author substantiates the position that participation in amateur marathon races can be considered as a cultural event and a special eventful stage in the life of participants. This paper emphasizes that it is this feature of amateur races marathons that not only brought them beyond the scope of an exclusively sporting event, but also became one of the main reasons for the significant increase in the number of amateur marathon runners in the world. The author argues that the focus of the organizers on the historical and natural features of the region in which the event is held allows us to consider amateur races as one of the most effective solutions for the development of local tourism. The article provides a detailed description of the system of organization of races marathons in the world, their author's classification is proposed: scenic marathons, historical marathons, urban marathons, extreme marathons and performance races. The conclusion is made about the increase in the number of participants and the variety of forms of representation of amateur races marathons in modern life.

Keywords: races, amateur marathon races, marathons classification, event, social-cultural effects

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General Problems of Reconstruction and Historical Heritage Popularization

**(Ancient and Traditional Cultures in Interaction with Life Environment:
Problems of Historical Reconstruction. Chelyabinsk, 2021)**

Abstract. The collection of articles of the Chelyabinsk State University “Ancient and traditional cultures in interaction with life environment: problems of historical reconstruction” characterizes the development of modern research practices in archaeological and ethnological within wide geographical boundaries and coordinates of interdisciplinary interactions. The review focuses on the importance of the materials of the book for the development of the concept of “historical reconstruction” in a scientific and special context and for functioning in sociocultural practices.

Keywords: historical reconstruction, archeology, ethnology, interdisciplinary approach, cultural heritage, museum, exhibit

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*Andrei V. Shtoler
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Through Information and Space: in Memory of Tatiana Fedorovna Berestova

Abstract. The main stages of the professional development of Doctor of Pedagogic Sciences, Professor, Honored Worker of the Higher School of the Russian Federation Tatiana Fedorovna Berestova (1948–2022), the organizer of higher library education, university science, a well-known bibliographer, the author of the concept of information resource science, are presented.

Keywords: T. F. Berestova, Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture and Arts, Bibliographic Studies, Information Resource Studies

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