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**J21305-001**

**Belov E.V.**

**ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL TRAVELS TO THE RUSSIAN  
EMPIRE IN THE LATE XIX - EARLY XX CENTURY**

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*The article consecrates to the issues of mass educational tourist tours organization and the excursion activity establishment in the Russian Empire in the late XIX - early XX century. Based on the analysis and summarized educational travel experience, specific organizational features of excursions are described.*

*Keywords: mass tourism, educational travels, the Russian Empire, excursion activity.*

In Russia it was paid attention to educational and pedagogical functions of travels in XVIII century, when the heirs of the Imperial family started off on a journey abroad. The ancestor of this tradition in Russia can be considered the Empress Catherine II, who preached among the Russian nobility philosophy of the European Enlightenment. She also welcomed the tradition accepted in Europe since the Renaissance, of "grand tours" – obligatory overseas educational trips of the children from aristocratic families. For this purpose, she, for example, organized a trip to Europe of crown prince Pavel Petrovich and his wife grand duchess Maria Feodorovna, who in 1781 - 1782 years travelled incognito under the name of count and countess du Nord [1]. Later the tradition was continued by the other emperors. For example, in 1837 and 1839 Nicolai I arranged traveling of crown prince Alexander II all along Russia and Europe, which was the final stage of training and education of the future emperor. [2]

The wide interest in Russian society to the educational aspect of tourist travels has been only in the late XIX century. In the scientific and popular press the first publications of a student's learning experiences in Russia and in Europe also began to appear. For example, in the November Journal of the Ministry of Education in 1882,

there was a message about innovation in France – educational walks of public school children in Paris during the summer holidays in any area of the country, on their return from which students had to make a report. The author wrote: "It is the rest for them (students), and at the same time it teaches them to observation and ability of a description making. Such kinds of trips are organized on very low financial recourses. In France, almost in every sizable city there are private high schools and colleges that are empty in the summer time, young travelers often stop there. In addition, the city authorities take them very welcome and rather facilitate their access to industrial establishments, shipyards, museums, etc. .. For this railway services companies make a weighty discount to the usual fare, so these trips are very cheap and give excellent results. They even begin to go abroad ... "[3].

At the same time, in the Russian Empire the excursions had already become popular among students and graduates. For example, in 1903 in St. Petersburg Mirkusheva`s printing office the travel diary entitled «The first excursion of St. Petersburg Theological Academy students in Russia » was published. Even earlier, in 1900, in Kiev Gorbunov`s printing office "A tour to the Caucasus and Crimea of those who finished a course of Kiev-Pechersk Gymnasium in 1898" was published. These published diaries, apparently, were issued with the involvement of the true enthusiasts of the nascent excursion activity and forward-thinking teachers ("teaching"). For example, "Guide book to St. Petersburg. Educational excursions" published in 1903, was made by Circle of pupils in primary public schools of St. Petersburg and included 35 different routes of the capital, located in topographical order. [4]

A huge role in the spread of organized tourist movement and the development of excursion activity in the country has played a Russian tourist company, founded in 1895. Leading large-scale educational activities through its print media, magazines, "Russian tourist", "Guided Journal", "Russian sightseer", the Company in 1913 has brought together more than a hundred missions and committees in various cities and "villages" of Russia and abroad.

By the middle of 1910 tour movement in Russia began to take on a wide spread. Excursion activity development and tourism, obviously, was promoted by a number of objective factors and reasons. First of all, we should also note the enthusiasm of tourists and their desire for consolidation, now tourism in Russia was not viewed as a spontaneous unorganized movement. The other objective cause of mass tourism in the Russian Empire was giving to nationals more rights for movement in the country after the revolution of 1905-1907. [5]

Thus, educational travels, as well as tour movement as a whole, became no longer the prerogative of only two capital cities - St. Petersburg and Moscow and gained fans in many provincial cities of the Russian Empire. There became popular inner routes to the north of Russia, Finland, on the rivers Volga and Kama, the southern Urals, Central Asia, the Crimea and the Caucasus. So-called "distant" journeys abroad of student groups to England, Sweden, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Egypt, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Montenegro and etc. took place also.

Summing up the experience of students travels which were undertaken in Russia in the early XX century, the following organizational details of the tour events can be underlined.

Preparations for the trip began in advance - a few weeks or months. Organizer made the travel route, which could include different types of movement: cartage, rail and water transport. Interestingly, many of the steam navigations, competing with each other, just before the start of the tourist season informed tourists and excursion commission on collective and group discounts, sometimes reaching up to 50 percent of the ticket price.

As in the Russian Empire, the joint education of the boys and girls performed only in some commercial and private institutions and, mainly practiced segregation of boys and girls, excursion groups also rarely were mixed and often formed separately from the boys and girls. For example, in 1914, forty students of girls' school went from Chita to Japan. [6]

The historian Maslova I.V. also reports that in 1911 students of Elabuga diocesan female college went to excursion to St. Petersburg, then travel diary published in "Vyatskie yeparchialnye vedomosti". [7]

The group of tourists was considered large if there were about 30-40 people. In order to organize a hot lunch at a station during the train journey, a few hours before the arrival of the train stationmaster bartender sent a telegram with the number of people [8].

To save on hotels, tours usually planned for the school holidays. At this time many schools were empty and could offer their facilities to tourists to stay overnight for a fee, which, for example, in Moscow ranged from 5 to 20 cents per day for the tourists. Also relied pay servant in the amount of 5 cents per day per person. [9]

Journey preceded correspondence with district governments and educational institutions. Not all of them easily agreed to tour - the main reason there was a shortage of beds and bedding. In this case, the participants often had to stay content with mattresses stuffed with hay.

Often the leaderships of educational institutions sent tour organizers the rules of conduct, which clearly stipulated the maximum term of the premises, and the terms of use free services, such as water for samovars, electricity and telephone. Responsible for the cleanliness and order, as well as a breakdown and damage to property entrusted to the organizers of the tour. [10]

In some cities where the excursion activity reached a high level, for example, in Yaroslavl, tourists could use the services of so-called leaders. These leaders might have local teachers who were ready to additional earnings during the holidays. In 1913-1914 labor leaders charged for 3 rubles for each tour group. Their responsibilities included: to inform the school guards about the arrival time tours, meet and see off tourists at the wharf or railway station, accompanied by tour groups in the city, as well as opportunities to serve as tour guides. [11]

The appearance of such a cultural phenomenon as tourism, was invaluable to the Russian Empire. Origin and development of the organized tourist movement in Russia in the late XIX - XX centuries allowed us not only to solve the recreational

issues of Russian nationals, but also established a particular culture of travel in the form of educational excursions. Drawing attention to the educational and training aspects of travel, forward-thinking educators and excursion activity enthusiasts strove to pay attention of municipal authorities, the Ministry of Education to the role of excursions in the school educational activity and made this great success.

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**Krapotkina I.E.**

**WORK ORGANIZATION OF THE KAZAN EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT  
AT THE END OF XIX - EARLY XX CENTURY**

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*This report examines the principles of the Kazan district work as a division of the local district and educational administration, defines the terms of issues that are being solved by educational department employees.*

*Key words: Kazan educational district, Administration of educational district, employees of educational departments, district curator, curator`s assistant, district inspector.*

In the late XIX - early XX century in the Russian Empire were 12 educational districts: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Kazan, Orenburg, the Caucasus, West Siberia, Riga, Warsaw. By this time all the local structures of the educational department has developed a well-defined management system of all educational and administrative units of the District Center: the District Administration, the Chancellery of the Curator, the Direction of national schools, the administration of individual educational institutes.

At the head of the Kazan Educational District Centre, as well as other educational districts of Russia, stood Administration, consisting of the following staff, approved on 27<sup>th</sup> of January in 1881 by the Ministry of National Education: the curator, curator`s assistant and three district inspectors, one of whom was in charge of the Chuvash schools [1].

The curator, as the head of the educational district, was the representative of the Ministry of National Education in region given in his charge. All officers, employees of the Administration, the Chancellery, the Directions of national schools and the heads of educational institutions of the Kazan district submitted to the curator.

Designation and dismissal from the service, promotion, and presentation of a leave and decorating depended on the curator.

In the absence of the curator (due to illness, business trip, going on vacation or retirement), his duties carried out curator's assistant. When there was no assistant, the Administration was headed by one of the district inspectors, all performed modifications were reported to higher head of the Ministry of National Education [2]. The Chancellery of the Curator sent out circular orders to all district educational institutes, informing the person on whose name should now enter the required documents. In addition, the "Kazanskie Gubernskie Vedomosti" published announcements of this type: "The curator of the Kazan district, privy councillor Nikolay Gavrilovich Potapov, going ... vacation, handed over District control to the curator's assistant, state councilor Sergei Fyodorovich Speshkov" or "Manager of educational district, the curator's assistant, state councillor Sergei Fyodorovich Speshkov, going to the authorized leave, handed the management of the district to district inspector, state councilor Alexander Glebovich Dedov"[ 3].

According to the Regulation dated 25th of June 1835 in all Administrations of educational districts shall be established a position of the curator's assistant. In the Kazan district this position was replaced from 1846. Appearance of new official in the District Administration means expansion of the Educational District Centre's activity and necessity of work splitting between the curator and his assistant.

Curator's assistant was the second person in the District Administration and fulfilled the Curator's duties in his absence, controlled the duties performance of the district inspectors.

In Administration the executive responsibilities were the prerogative of the district inspectors. In accordance with the Resolution dated 24th of December 1863 instead of position of the state-owned schools inspector that was approved in 1835, the position of district inspector appeared. In Moscow, Kazan, Odessa and Vilna educational districts established fewer than two district inspectors. Their work was the implementation of the audit inspection of educational institutions, providing

methodical and methodological assistance to schools, teaching staff and paperwork organization of the Kazan educational district.

In March 1872 a circular order of the Ministry of National Education proposed to establish the following responsibility of the district inspectors: to assign all their activity according to the types of educational institutions, i.e. one is charge for grammar schools, the other - Schools [4]. The establishment of such rules allowed distributing responsibilities between the inspectors and determining the way of implementation of audit visits in educational institutes of the district.

The responsibility of district inspectors included processing of all information coming into the Administration from all educational institutions of the district. A large area of the Kazan district, growth of new educational institutes number, the acceptance of new governmental and ministerial resolutions led to the expansion of paperwork. For successful implementation of all duties, the district inspectors should know resolutions and orders of the Ministry, the curator`s circular directions regarding their educational institutes and have the practical skills to manage schools. In 1871 the Department of Education created a job description of district inspectors, which described their duties in detail. In the implementation of audit of educational institutes, the inspectors ought to pay their attention to teaching and educational, businesses sides, and check paperwork at schools. Typically, the range of the district inspectors` activities was much wider, for example, consideration of reports coming out to Administration from the Directions of national schools [5]. The Administration considered that position of the district inspector must be taken up by person who knew in practice all nuances of educational and administrative affairs. Such conditions created to the head of the district some difficulties when it was necessary to take a new person on the position of the district inspector.

In general, the forms and methods of the district inspectors work of the Kazan educational district in the late XIX - early XX century were:

- Visiting educational institutes with a goal of inspection;
- Registration of all detected defects in a special journal, which was located in each school;

- Demonstration for teachers new teaching techniques used in the learning process;

- The application of administrative actions to those teachers who neglect their duties [6].

Activity of the educational district center was quite busy, as evidenced by Administration's reports that kept in the NA of RT in the fund of the curator. Analysis of the documents showed that the reported information was presented in accordance with the definite arrangement, in which it was said: 1) about personnel staff of the District Administration (those who made the administration of the educational district centre, and at what time they performed their duties), and 2) the paperwork and orders of the district (showed the number of the documents held in the office work of the Administration, and all the documents were divided into three categories: the highest command, orders and directives of the Ministry and Kazan District Administration), and 3) the Board of the curators and the test committee (described their work with a number of meetings held, the number of tests and certificates issued by them), and 4) of the Commission, audit and congresses (for information on audit visits by members of the district educational institutes Administration, said about the organization of congresses to improve the skills of teachers, and the arrival of the district officials from Ministry of Education, if such cases were) [7].

This information gives understanding of the activities of the Kazan educational district in the late XIX - XX centuries and measures taken by the district administration not only in administrative and economic issues, but also in educational affairs organization in the educational institutions of the Volga region.

Kazan Educational District Centre had close connection with the Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa, Orenburg and West Siberian Districts. As a rule, the Administrations of the listed educational districts corresponded regarding decision making on current issues, made general suggestions in the ministry about the problems common to all districts, shared printing products. [8]

In general, activity subjects of the Kazan Educational District in the late XIX - XX centuries were as follows:

- Coordination of all educational institutions in the district;
- Control over the implementation of the disciplinary rules;
- Assistance in the development of foreign education.

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**Burdina G. M.**

**MATERIALS OF THE POPULATION REGISTRATION  
AS A SOURCE OF THE STUDY OF AN URBAN FAMILY IN VYATKA  
PROVINCE OF THE SECOND HALF OF XIX - BEGINNING OF XX  
CENTURY.**

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*The article analyzes the record keeping documents of population registration of municipal Dumas and government in the second half of XIX century, as well as the questionnaire of the census of the population of the Russian Empire of 1897, which are valuable sources for the study of large complex historical-demographic characteristics of the urban family in Vyatka province of the second half of XIX - beginning of XX century.*

*Key words: Philistine book, family register, questionnaires, urban family, Vyatka province.*

Study of the family institution development is traditionally attracts attention of researchers in different directions. For historians of great interest had always been questions regarding the changes taking place in the family under the influence of the national and regional trends. In the second half of the XIX century modernization processes in Russia, affecting all spheres of society life, first of all touched upon the urban way of life, which in turn had an impact not only on the demographic characteristics of the urban family, but also on the family life of the citizens in general. The study of the demographic development of the family is an important and necessary aspect in the study of the history of the urban family in Vyatka province of the second half of XIX - beginning of XX centuries and requires the involvement of a large complex of a variety of sources.

For historical-demographic analysis of Vyatka province urban families of the second half of XIX - beginning of XX century were brought several types of sources,

such as urban philistine books, family register of cities and materials of the first census of the Russian Empire in 1897. These sources have considerable information possibilities for the analysis of a variety of demographic characteristics of the family. The datum given in the documents, allow through the application of quantitative methods of historical research to study quantity of the urban family in its historical dynamics, the membership of the family generation, to spend the typological analysis of citizens` families, to trace the life cycle of the urban family. In this work, the materials of the State archive of the Kirov region and the National archive of the Republic of Tatarstan were studied.

It should be noted that the philistine books and family registers as well as the census are mass sources. In native and foreign researches regularly formed with a different purpose lists of the population, which were made by the state and religious institutions, were referred to mass sources. Aim of these documents forming, largely constituted contained in these documents. So, in the city philistine books were entered in the list citizens, having in the city immovable property, land or place. The «Book of the records of province district towns inhabitants of 1868» contains philistine books copies of the Vyatka province district cities: Nolinsk, Orlov, Kotelnich, Yaransk, Malmyzh [1]. The following information was added to the city philistine books: surname, first name and patronymic; the old-timers, who was born or the new-comer; age; single, married, widowed, who is married; children: sex, age, names; is there for him a house or other structure, the location, the land, built, bought, inherited or received a dowry, in any place in the city and under what number is located; in the city of whether the man in the street or in the home; the main occupation of the inhabitant; in any city services had been or was. A significant drawback of the studied philistine books is the absence of a uniform registration system of urban estates. «The city philistine book for the city Nolinsk from 1862 till 1868» contains detailed information about the merchants and bourgeois. Other social groups: peasants, soldiers, officials with the city of immovable property recorded in a separate group of «raznochinetz», in which only brief information about homeowner was mentioned: surname, name and patronymic name, class and where in

the town the house is situated [2]. City philistine books were official acts of civil status record, so the sources reliability of this type can be estimated highly enough. However, unfortunately, the number of the philistine books remained in the archive is not enough. After the Statement of 1870 introduction, the books were not compiled, so in order to trace changes dynamics in the family demographic characteristics of the subsequent period it's necessary to use other kind of mass sources, such as city family registers.

In the family registers family estates were put down, on the basis of which, according to the regulations of military duties of 1874, compiled lists of conscripts. From 1858 family registers were formed by city governments. At the same time every year the priests checked city family registers with the metric books. «The family register of merchants and petty bourgeoisie of the city Urzhum» filled from 1874 included the recording of 633 families of Honorary citizens, merchants and petty [3]. Family register consisted of the following columns: sequence number; number of X revision of 1858.; surname, name and patronymic of the head of the family and of all its male relatives; the age of the audit, the age on the date of the list forming and the date of birth with metric for each member of the family of the male sex; a note on the arrival (departure) of men after compiling the list (here recorded information on the dead, newborn, married); information about the persons, who entered the military service for the past 6 years before the making of the list, with the indication of the year of the call, the names and patronymics of all relatives of female and their age at the time of preparation of the list; - note of arrival (departure) of the persons of the female sex after compiling the list. «Family register of the city Slobodskoy» formed by Slobodskoy city government in 1886 consisted of 4 volumes, each of which contained information about approximately five hundred families. There is only the second volume with numbers from 501 to 1000 in the State archive of the Kirov region, thus, according to this source 499 families were investigated [4]. Studying «Family register of the city Slobodskoy» some disadvantages of this source were revealed such as absence of many members of the female family guidance of age; it is unclear place of family members residence (joint or separate), and also is

not specified occupation of the family members. Datum of this nature could substantially complete as demographic study of the urban family, and the daily life of citizens.

The questionnaire of the Russian Empire population census of 1897 is a valuable informative source for the structural and quantitative membership of the household study [5]. It should be noted that in the nineteenth century concepts of the family, the courtyard and the household were identical and meant the set of close relatives living together and leading joint household, managed by one man - the owner. The main criterion of the relatives unity in the same household was not a joint residence of the family members «under one roof», and the presence of a common undivided property and one of the head, who ran as property and all family affairs [6]. In the study of structural and quantitative family membership according to the census of 1897, we should consider that the questionnaires were drawn up precisely for the household, which included not only members of the family connected with relationship, but living together with them workers, tenants, employees and workers of the enterprise, stores and other establishments, renting separate rooms or «corners», supported by charity and etc. In spite of the fact that formally, they were not members of the family, but they were included to the membership of household as they were relatives. The questionnaires of the population census in 1897 contain important information about the members of the household such as: sex and age, degree of relationship to head of household, marital status, class affiliation, place of birth and residence, religion, education, activity - primary and secondary, military service.

In general, after examining the records of the city magistrate population, such as philistine books, family register, and also materials of the population census of the Russian Empire in 1897, it can be concluded about largeness of information content and a high degree of reliability of the datum sources for the historical-demographic analysis of the urban family in Vyatka province of the second half of XIX - beginning of XX century.

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**Yakovleva N.A.**

**FEATURES URBAN REDEVELOPMENT KAZAN IN THE EARLY 30'S  
XX CENTURY**

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*This report investigates redevelopment's features of the city of Kazan in the process of the implementation the program of industrialization. The necessity of the integration of environmental, social, economic, administrative and cultural aspects of planning justified for creation a holistic enabling urban environment.*

*Keywords: replanning, industrial areas, residential complexes, industrialization, sanitary conditions, green zones.*

In the USSR in the late 20's and 30's. XX century development of mass urban construction as a result of implementation of industrialization programs required not only the modernization of industrial installations, and construction of adjacent to them residential areas and administrative centers. Reconstruction of old cities such as Kazan, was accomplished only according to individually framed and approved project planning, with the plan of reorganization of the existing residential and long-term expansion and development of residential areas. Incidentally preplanning

projects necessarily considered not only the construction and technical and architectural requirements, and sanitary standards.

In order to correct organization of the territory, the consolidation technological processes, easing social tensions and reduce the harmfulness of production in 1931, a new plan of the city of Kazan, was framed, designed to comply with the needs of developing industry and to its connection to the residential complexes. Each industrial-residential complex was to include its own administrative center, the network service institutions and newly built or renovated homes with providing them with all kinds of improvement. Landscape features, geographical location features and specialization of the local industry were forced to conduct building not only along the lines of the existing buildings, but also in new areas, more remote from the center and located on high ground, not flooded at high water [3].

In the early 30's XX century Kazan industry had scattered nature: its installation located in various parts of the city, both in the center and on the outskirts. In connection with it plan of 1931 assumed the concentration of industrial installation in the special areas on the principle of connectedness process of individual enterprises or with the same degree of harmfulness [1]. Companies from the central part of the city imposed in designated areas, except for the factories, at a safe distance from residential areas and were not particularly harmful to the public. In this case, industrial installation, retained its position outside of specialized areas were limited rationalization of production, without expansion the territories occupied by them [3].

Zabulache and Zareche became the major industrial areas. Zabulache extending to the south-west of Kazan, was the industrial area a long time and included the chemical industry group "B", located in a sequence that their harm increased away from residential areas. In connection with the redevelopment in Zabulache the companies from the Admiralty, berry and Krasnaya Sloboda moved . The second important industrial area, Zareche, located in the northern part of the city, along the railway line Moscow-Sverdlovsk, and included business groups "B" and "V" [3].

Main administrative, cultural and educational buildings on the project remained in the geographic center of the city, where the streets ran either in the form of

concentric circles and semicircles on the north-east, crossed the radius highways, or were more direct and cross at right angles [3]. Historic areas organically combined with new buildings and gave the city landscape mosaic nature.

Ecological factor was a mandatory aspect of the reconstruction of industrial and residential projects. To protect the public from harmfulness industries and maintain favorable environmental conditions, industrial areas and individual businesses were surrounded security green zones that separated them from residential areas, and were supplied with dust and fume hoods. Green zones shared industrial area into separate sections, contributing to this remediation area and connected the suburban forests, parks and inner city gardens. At the same time, the conditions were created for the entire city threading flow of fresh air from the non-urban spaces and greening of the area available for the population of different regions. Along with the vegetation in each residential area they provided a hospital complex, and rest homes and sanatoria imposed in out of town in a dry woodland [3].

The limited capacity of the urban area made amends for suburbs, formed by absorption of city land surrounding rural settlements occupied in process of industrial and housing construction [3]. The problem of communication between the city center and industrial areas of the suburb was intended to decide the construction of a new vehicle, sensitive roads passing through residential areas, historic districts and conservation areas [2]. The optimal solution of this issue was to be the extension of tram tracks, very outdated and unsuitable for the trams, and the creation of the new park, which was located in the former gas factory in Sukonnaya sloboda [3].

Thus, the replanning of the city of Kazan in the early 30's XX century affected not only the construction of new industrial areas, but also the reconstruction of existing residential quarters. At the same time sketch plans were worked out taking into account the landscape features, geography location, and the internal structure of the city, what helped to keep the original plan of the old areas and reduce the risk of social and environmental problems. Meanwhile, the creation of a new model of a single city, including socio-economic, administrative, cultural and environmental

aspects, contributed folding organic urban environment and its close link with the suburbs and the best conditions for a happy life.

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**Nigamaev A.Z.**

**THE TAX USHR IN VOLGA BULGARIA**

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*This article is devoted to the analysis of the tax system of the developed feudal states of the Eastern Europe in X – first part of XIII centuries – Volga Bulgaria. Comparing the fiscal systems of the Muslim East and Turkic states of the pre-Mongolian period and using messages of the travelers the author proves the presence of the universal tax ushr in the tax system of Volga Bulgaria.*

*Key words: Volga Bulgaria, Islam, dependent peoples, agriculture, incomes, taxes, haradzh, hums, zakat, sadaka (handout), icta, tarhanary, ushr.*

Creation and development of any state is accompanied by the formation of its tax system, the bases of which mostly laid by analogy of taxation of the previously existing States. The system of tax collection of pre-Mongolian Volga Bulgaria, remaining still little-studied, is of great interest for the historical science. This state organized not only the effective and functioning system of taxation, survivor itself for centuries, but also made principles and methods of its functioning, which enabled most people to collect taxes from the population of Volga - Ural region. In pre-

Mongolian period there are no such unique documents as the khanate label, which gave tarhan or suyural rights and reflecting the diversity of taxes and duties levied on the population of subordinated territories. The influence of the Middle East and Central Asia of the tax system on the taxation of Volga Bulgaria is poorly explored and highlighted in the historical literature fragmentary only in certain aspects. V.V. Bartold [1], basing on the precepts of the Koran, the Sunna and the Sharia, describes in detail the Muslim taxes and charges, citing data about their existence in States of the Samanids, Karakhanids and in the Volga region, as well as their transformation under the influence of different factors. Analysis of the tax system of pre-Mongolian Bulgaria can be found in articles of A.Z. Nigamaev and F.SH. Huzin, devoted to public relations in the state and entered in the second volume of «History of Tatars» [2].

In 922 Volga Bulgaria officially entered in the Muslim Umma and has become an integral part of the Islamic world. Since that time the governors of the country could and should collect from the population only those taxes and levies, which were provided by fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence). It is well known that the Muslim fiscal system had significant changes under Muhammad and the four righteous caliphs. To the original, mandatory for every true believer, zakat (tax for the benefit of needy in the amount of 2.5 % of the unused annual capital) and sadaka (handout), there also were state taxes as haradzh, jizya, hums, ushr, etc. And in the beginning of Muslim period ushr as the land tax in the form of 1/10 of the harvest, brought to the Muslims, using state-owned land. At the same time haradzh considered as the land tax from the non-Muslim population using state-owned land (usually only recently conquered) in the amount of approximately 1/3 of the crop. Subsequently ushr becomes a universal tax and levied on all Muslims, receiving income. The term haradzh was used in the meaning of the tax, which was paid by non-Muslim peoples of the Muslim country and was the agricultural tax on state-owned land and it was paid by true believers.

According to the period, the authentic reports Ibn-Ruste [3] and Ibn Fadlan [4], i.e. the first quarter of the X century the tax system in the Volga Bulgaria is not

mentioned. But the further Islamization of the Bulgarian society after the official entry of the country in the Muslim civilization influenced the process of the formation of early-feudal society, which came to an end no later than the middle of the X century. Twice visited the Bulgarians in 1135 and 1150 Abu Hamid al-Garnati wrote: «And above this country there are people, who have no number, they pay the jizya tax to the king of the Bulgars. ... But it [Bulgar] has an area, [citizens of which] pay haradzh, between them and Bulgar there is the way about a month, it is called Visu» [5]. Here in the first case, mentioned a valid tax «jizya», which were obliged to pay non-Muslims (the so-called «tax for the faith»). A differentiated tax jizya levied on all adult males, except for the elderly, disabled, the poor, the slaves, as well as the military in the Muslim troops in the amount of from 12 to 48 dirhams a year (natural, most often in the fur equivalent). In the second case, applicable to the residents of the region Visu, the word «haradzh» is used not as a kind of tax, but simply in the sense of a tribute. In the Volga Bulgaria haradzh in the specified period could be imposed only in kind in the amount of 1/3 of the crop (in rare cases with marginal lands pay 1/10 of the harvest). But al-Garnati used it in the notion of any tax - tribute received on the contracts, when really it was impossible to distinguish the land tax from the poll tax. As in any Muslim society of the country's inhabitants had to pay ushr (goshar) to the Treasury - poll tax or fee in the amount of 1/10 of income. Everybody paid it: merchants, craftsmen, farmers, who had any income. The tax ushr first of all levied for the land products. If the land is irrigated rain, for the agriculture the government collects ushr - 1/10 of the actual harvest. If it is irrigated water or any other kind of artificial irrigation (on the territory of Volga Bulgaria it is difficult to imagine), in this case - half of the ushr - 1/20 of the actual harvest. This rule was established by the prophet. In the form of land tax ushr considered as zakat (tax on Muslims in favour of the needy) with the products of agriculture, which was obliged to deduct every Orthodox. In this form it was transferred to baut-ul-mal, i.e. the Treasury of the Muslim state, along with haradzh, jizya, hums, sadaka and various allowances. According to the Sunni, as were Bulgarians, the state must collect and

distribute zakat. The cash stored in the state Treasury were used by the state according to its plans, including for social needs.

In the late pre-Mongolian period in Volga Bulgaria there are two types of part of the tax immunity: Muslim (icta) and Turkic (tarhanary). As in the Caliphate, the land in the Volga Bulgaria belonged to the state. From the state Fund there were conditionally-term possessions of military-serving categories of the population. In fact icta is the transfer of the state at a specified time the right to receive haradzh with a particular territory. In a classic variant the owner of the icta received in their favor the difference between haradzh and ushr (as being faithful he is required to pay ushr to the Treasury), i.e. more than 2/10 of income. But the example of other States shows that the feudal lords in every way struggled for the right to dispose of all haradzh. For small holders of land plots replacement of haradzh to ushr was seen as a personal privilege. Thus, despite the lack of written sources of the direct reference, one of the most common taxes in the pre-Mongolian Bulgaria was ushr.

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**Nasyrova L.G.**

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES KAZAN MERCHANTS IN XIX - EARLY  
XX CENTURIES**

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*This article describes a purposeful philanthropy merchant city of Kazan, as well as its role in the organization of social assistance to the needy population.*

*Key words: merchants, philanthropy, activities.*

Merchants Kazan made a decisive contribution to charitable activities, the formation of specialized organizations engaged welfare of the poor of the city and the province. In the first half of the XIX century, entrepreneurs actively supported Kazan ordered public charity and solicitude for the poor Committee Imperial humane society. These institutions contain orphanages, hospitals, schools, and provided ongoing and one-time financial support to those in need. The share of private capital in the financing of these activities increased from year to year, suggesting the emergence of an effective partnership between the state and society in addressing urgent social problems.

Not coincidentally, that representatives of the Kazan merchants were in the first half of the XIX century, the initiators of the city a few almshouses and orphanages. In 1848, through asceticism merchant V.M Lozhkin, opened poorhouse poor, elderly and disabled citizens, named after its founder. Subsequently, "Lozhkinskaya" poorhouse into a major charitable institutions of the city and enjoyed the constant care and attention of the local merchants.

In the same period in Kazan emerged three orphanages. The first of them - Nicholas, was opened January 11, 1844 at the initiative of a merchant of the first guild Krupennikov Alexander (1788-1855), who in 1839 made an order in Kazan Public Welfare 3000 rubles for the interest on that amount was subsequently sent to the establishment of a special orphanage [3]. The initiative A.L. Krupennikov caught the top bureaucracy and the most eminent representatives of the business world.

Building for charitable institutions provided Kazan city public administration. Thanks to his help, the shelter is located in the former home of the city magistrate. Trustees shelter throughout his stories were representatives of the nobility and the trade names of Kazan. In 1844 here by getting a free education and full board, found a safe haven 80 orphans. Within the walls of the charity institutions worked six experienced teachers. With the A.L. Krupennikov at the shelter in 1845, was created rooming department for 30 children [3]. In 1890, with financial support from the merchant, M.I. Popov department significantly increased.

Less than a year after Nicholas in the city have yet another charity - Muslim brothers Yunusovs orphanage. In the spring of 1844 the merchants of the first guild brothers Ibrahim and Ishaq Yunusovs, expressed the desire to establish Tatar orphanage and disadvantaged young children, which opened its doors on December 6, 1844. Here were the full board to 30 Muslim orphan boys from 7 to 16 years. They received an initial theological education, the foundations of which were taught well-known theologians and teachers.

Yunusovs put large personal funds to the development of the institution. To build houses for the shelter merchants contributed 10,000 rubles and handed over to his property 14 commercial shops in the Haymarket area worth 5000 rubles. Income from them in the amount of 1,400 rubles was for the maintenance of the orphanage children [1].

Third charitable children's institutions was Alexandrinsky shelter, created February 6, 1845 hereditary honorable citizen - Konstantin Krupennikov. He identified 5,000 rubles to build another orphanage in a district where there are many poor and needy citizens [4]. Philanthropist wished to name Alexandrinsky shelter after the Empress, who is the patroness of orphanages institutions.

In 1882, the guardian of the orphanage was the daughter of a merchant S.E. Alexandrov - outstanding philanthropist Olga Alexandrova-Gaines, who did very much to improve the school and the educational process at the shelter, has significantly improved its financial condition. In 1890, with funding from

O.S. Alexandrova was built a new two-story stone building. In the State of refuge among the six teachers. A total of 1904 contained 76 girls here.

In the second half of the XIX century merchants active in charitable organizations involved in social welfare needy Kazan. One of the first major philanthropic organizations in the city was "the Kazan Society charity and education deaf children." It opened in 1887 and was in the office of the Ministry of Interior. Institution founded on the initiative of the merchant Ivan Pavlovsky, all its resources are allocated to support, maintenance and training of deaf children of all classes and ranks. Through the activities of the philanthropist and help entrepreneurs V.A. Unzhenin, N.T. Trofimov, P.D. Larionov and others in 1886 in Kazan, opened a specialist school, transformed April 7, 1887 under the care of the Empress Maria Feodorovna Guardianship of the Deaf. In 1911, the company consisted of 102 members. His annual income was made up of membership fees, various donations, grants from the treasury and cities, church collections, interest on capital and other income. The school has 13 teachers taught 92 students. The total capital of the company was 24,809 rubles [2].

Great was the role of the merchants in the work of the "Society of care for the poor and sick children," Open March 23, 1889. The issue is the care of homeless children. In 1890, under the auspices of the Society began its work at an orphanage of 10 children. He then moved to a more suitable building and the number of children grew to 25. In the early twentieth century Kazan nobility and business began to create a solid financial and property potential of the organization. In 1909, only interest-bearing securities and real estate company was 51,825 rubles. In addition, his annual income was 49,829 rubles. Company to effectively implement the statutory tasks related to education, training, maintenance and care of orphans and sick children from poor families. Only in 1908 was attended by 79 community lifelong active members, 309 full members and other [5]. In 1898 he appeared in "Society benefits the poor Muslims of Kazan." Importantly, since its inception, it did not provide for any religious and social constraints [6]. Among its honorary members, along with prominent members of the Tatar bourgeoisie and the intelligentsia were listed, such

as the well-known Russian philanthropists O.S. Aleksandrova-Gaines, industrialist D.V. Varaksin. In the early twentieth century, the joint efforts of city businesses have managed to create a system of philanthropic institutions in the composition of the organization. Among them should be called Muslim almshouse, clinic, obstetrical institution, an orphanage with the Russian-Tatar schools. "Society benefits the poor Muslims of Kazan," the business of granting one-time and monthly allowances, help with employment and housing, emergency help fire victims and starving.

Certainly, the philanthropic work of the merchants is not exhausted by the organizations and institutions. Dozens of charities, which include those dominated business, clergy and intellectuals have an important and badly needed aid to the broad strata of the urban population.

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**Maslova I.V.**

**HISTORICAL CONFLICTOLOGY: INTERDISCIPLINARY  
INTERACTION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

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*Abstract: This article reveals the possibilities of interdisciplinary interaction of history and psychology, studying conflicts in history. Different types of conflicts that have arisen in the inner-city environment are explored on the example of county-level cities of Vyatka province.*

*Keywords: Interdisciplinarity, historical conflictology (historical conflict management), conflict, merchantry, Vyatka Province, everyday (daily) life.*

In recent years numerous publications about the analysis of the modern historical science attract a positive sign: appearance interdisciplinary historical researches.

The notion of interdisciplinarity was introduced into scientific circulation in the second half of the XX century [1]. Russian historians had used the term "interdisciplinary", meaning by it mainly theories and methods of other sciences to solve intradisciplinary problems [5]. Interdisciplinarity involves the joint work of experts to examine various aspects of the general problem, based on their own methodological disciplinary base. In this case, Disciplinary fields can be omitted in the process of the solution of a specific scientific problem . Historical conflictology (historical conflict management), as a new direction in the history of scientific research involves interdisciplinary collaboration with various social and human sciences, but especially with psychology.

The study of the forms of social communication of people in the history requires application of the methods of psychological analysis. An integral part of social conflicts were conflicts. The analysis of historical material of various

interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts provide opportunities for the conclusions of conflicts of society, the degree of tension in society.

Social conflicts have been extensively studied by supporters of macro-historical approaches. We refer to methods of psychological analysis on a micro-level, i.e., studying a particular person in a particular historical space, in the case of falling into the conflicting field. Conflicts within the world of man are studied by psychology. Intersubjective - interpersonal and inter-group conflicts – are the subject of social psychology. The complexity of the historical conflict studies is in the need to consider these and other types of conflict resistance, in the absence of the possibility to organise the experiment.

In the most common classification in psychology There are four types of conflicts: personal, interpersonal, group and intra-group in the most common classification in psychology.

The historical study of the conflict involves not only the identification of the parties, but also the place of action, causes, essence(nature), the role and the language of the conflict. At first glance, the psychological analysis methods are applicable in the history only on the stage of identification of the parties of the conflict. Closer investigation shows that a psychological analysis of appearance of conflicts can be applied in history, which allows to determine the external and internal causes of the conflict situation.

Finally, is it absolutely necessary to use psychological techniques of studying the functions of conflict in historical conflictology. This primarily refers to the positive features: the conflict – as a source of development, as an opportunity to approach social or other positions.

The greatest difficulty in historical research is the study of intrapersonal conflicts, of the chronological distance events. In psychology, personality is seen as a system of roles performed by a person in interaction with others [3, p.4]. Each role has its own historical significance: the pattern of actions and reactions to the actions of other group members, skills, abilities. Society imposed some restrictions on the compatibility of these roles to ensure social order.

The main structures of the inner world of the individual in conflict are considered reasons expressed in the language of human concept of "want." Values act as standards. A personality forced to adopt them or to follow them – "necessary". A kind of interpersonal conflict is a moral conflict, based on the contradiction between desire and duty.

An example of such a conflict is a conflict between the heads of the firm "I.G. Staheev" and the public (community) of Yelabuga. The correspondent from Yelabuga reported about illegally organized social project of companions trading house of Nicholas and Gregory Stakheyev in the newspaper "Kama" in 1915. "They started, should be on "their kindness" "good work" – exemption from military service of their employees" [2]. The correspondent of the newspaper was indignant at the fact that none of the employees of the firm is ranked in the lists of mobilization. According to the legislation of the Russian Empire persons who worked on the river and sea vessels were exempted from military service. The Stakheyevs owned a huge fleet of river vessels from the end of XIX century. On the eve of the mobilization the majority of their employees were "hired to" Staheev's flotilla. "At the heart of interpersonal conflict in the event of a conflict between the roles of "The Stakheyevs - patriots" and "The Stakheyevs - entrepreneurs." On the one hand it is difficult to blame The Stakheyevs for lack of patriotism because of their charitable contributions in favor of the Russian army. On the other hand the motivation was the desire to retain staff, and therefore profits.

At first glance, the above conflict over the position of "must" and the role of "citizen" has won the top position of "I want," or the role of "entrepreneur." But this scheme is not so convincing when we learn that Stakheyeva continued to support the families of their employees who had gone to the front. Elabuzhanka V.A. Cheremnykh recalled that her father, A. P. Busygin was a clerk in Rybinsk, where the Stakheyevs had commercial enterprises, from there he was called to the army. While Alexander Petrovich was in the army, Staheev paid his wife the salary of the clerk and paid the fees for his children [4].

Thus, the structure of interpersonal conflict includes a new role of "a careful owner", which can be regarded as active citizenship. In this case, the motivational setting "must" wins "want". In our opinion, the victory of this or that position (setting) is associated with specific political, social or economic conditions in the period. In this case, in the context of political instability the entrepreneurs hope to circumvent the law with impunity in their favor, i.e. to realize the position of "want", which was quite possible, if the incident is not ranked in the newspapers. In the middle of XIX century such an article would not attract the attention of the publisher because of the small number of periodicals only the official and most politically important materials were published. And the author – a provincial citizen is unlikely to have decided to make this fact is known to the public through its publication. In other historical circumstances in the same intrapersonal conflict another "role" or "the motivational setting could win.

Thus, duration of the conflict, its functions and techniques of solution of the conflict are directly connected with the historical situation, mentality peculiar to a particular chronological age.

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**Kotlova L.A.**

**SCHOOL PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL OF RUSSIAN PROVINCE IN  
THE 1930-S (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF ELABUGA CITY)**

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*This paper provides the description of the condition of pedagogical personnel that has occurred in Russian provinces, identifies the typological features of school teaching and analyzes the educational level of pedagogues. It reveals the arrangements undertaken by the State to improve the social status and professionalism of Soviet teachers. There are given examples, illustrating the image of the best teacher of the period under review.*

*Key words: unification of Education, rigid ideological framework, an exemplary teacher, staff shortages.*

The process of reforming and modernization of contemporary Russian school education requires imperatively the necessity of improving the social status of teachers and the prestige of the teaching profession. Mental energy, creative force of the teacher are supposed to be the main wealth of nations and the basic resource of progressive development.

To some extent, the experience of soviet schools of the 1930s was rather instructive. It played a role of an important stage in the development of a unified labor Polytechnic School as a major social institution of the Soviet Union. That period of time approved the tendency of unification of public education including the school, which had become the general for many decades until the collapse of the Soviet Union. The idea of uniformity became the main doctrine of the school policy in the USSR.

The Soviet era has created a new image of the teacher. In the early 1930s general mood of the Soviet teachers had expressed "a chief ideologist" of the party A. Zhdanov. Reporting to Stalin, he said: "We know that a large number of

pedagogues do not share the points of view of the Communists". At the same time, during the years of Soviet regime, had been forming a generation of young people had brought up in extreme indoctrination of all aspects of society. A brand new community arised- the "Soviet people" - a phenomenon which has not been fully studied in science, prominent representative of which is the senior generation of contemporary Russians. They are distinguished by a special mentality, even today, features ,became pronounced in the Great Patriotic War such as a sense of duty, justice, fortitude, unity, patriotism, teamwork and mutual support, still remain as the main ethical values. That time shows that the the carriers of high moral qualities were the best teachers of that era.

During that period, the role of Soviet teachers had grown immeasurably. From 1930/1931 to 1936/1937 academic year the number of teachers in the country had increased from 481,286 to 858,845. Particularly striking was the increase in the number of secondary school teachers. In the 1930/1931 academic year, there were 17.9 thousand teachers in secondary schools of the USSR, and in 1936/37 academic year – there were 202.7 thousand. Soviet prewar teachers were the teachers who had had secondary special education, exactly that qualification gave them the right to teach at the primary and the seven-year school. Equally important in the selection of school personnel was social origin. The government pursued a policy aimed at raising the social status of a teacher and his moral authority in society.

According to incomplete data of the Elabuga city and Elabuga area archives in 1933/1934 academic year, 427 teachers were employed in 113 schools in the district: 97 - in 6 urban schools, 330 - in 107 rural schools. According to social position the number of children of workers and peasants dominated, 6 teachers supported the CPSU (b). Among teachers were mostly women, the amount of male teachers was 2 times smaller.

In order to raise the authority of the head of school and approve undivided authority, the former "head of school" in incomplete secondary schools and high schools in 1934 was changed to the post of the "director of the school". It was determined that only the teachers who had graduated from universities and had had at

least three years experience of teaching might be appointed as directors of those schools. A typical representative of Elabuga teachers of the 1930s could be a rural teacher Artem Sorokin, who was a nonpartisan son of an average peasant. By the time of appointment to the post of director of Tikhon's incomplete secondary school and at the same time as a teacher of history and social studies in the summer of 1934, he had had ten years of education, three years of teaching experience, including the work as a primary school teacher, and then - as a deputy head of Elabuga RONO.

A lack of trained teachers was protracted. In the 1933/1934 school year, most of the teachers of the city and the district did not have a higher pedagogical education. The shortage of qualified teachers was a problem for seven-year schools as much as for elementary schools. 49 primary school teachers had no pedagogical education at all. In the 1935/1936 school year Khlystavskaya and Svinogorskaya elementary schools were not fully staffed. At the school named after Sverdlov had no teacher of literature. There was a teachers' delay to work. For example, in the same year, in Kotlovskaya and Garinskaya elementary schools, lessons due to the lack of teachers, started late because "Sokolov and Soloviev (Kotlovka), Afanasyev and Kargopol'tsev (Gary) has not come to school yet".

Accelerated training courses, which were held on the basis of the Elabuga Pedagogical Technical School, helped to alleviate staffing problems. A local newspaper reported that in February 1935 there was a 8-day course in Elabuga for teachers who had not had a seven-year education. Under the special control of the Party Committee and Yelabuga RONO was ideological work in the schools, it was noted that "teachers do not work enough to improve their ideological and political level".

By the end of 1930 - s. teachers' groups were not fully staffed. In 1938. it was reported that there were no teachers of mathematics in Bolshe Elovskaya and Staro Yurashskaya junior high schools, the School named after Sverdlov and the Bolshe Kachkinskaya seven-year school had worked without historians. There was a shortage of teachers in Lekarevskaya and Bolshe Elovskaya elementary schools. The Cherenginskaya elementary school could not begin classes for a whole month due to

the lack of teachers. In the 5th and 6th grades of Garinskaya incomplete secondary school, Russian lessons had not been given for a long time.

Lack of qualified teachers led inevitably to involve untrained personnel. Local newspaper signaled: « Sakaev, a young worker, was appointed Old Yurashskoy's director of junior high school in the 1939/1940 academic year». He also has no special education, does not know the methods of teaching. But the features of the school require a teacher to master pedagogy, learn how to approach the children. But that Sakaev not seek their entire inactivity, refers to difficulties at work "[7].

Among the best teachers in the period under review was the director of high school Bondyuzhskoy Yelabuga district Kashaf Sahabutdinov, who noted in 1935. thirty years of teaching activities. The local newspaper, noting his meritorious service to the party, characterized as a courageous fighter for the Polytechnic School, under whose leadership the school was the best in the area and keeps a tight challenge Red Banner of RONO. Special merits of the teacher were his revolutionary past, membership in the Communist Party, active social activities, being professional. He was in a number of "model teachers" and earned universal respect. For more than 40 years as a teacher at the same school Ksenia Lavrentyevna Ulyanova. "Great experience, a natural talent of a teacher nominated her as an exceptional skilful teacher" - the newspaper noted[6].

Popularization of the teaching profession in the province and a marked improvement in the staff of the school led to the opening of Teachers' Institute in 1939 in Yelabuga. The best teachers of Yelabuga district were awarded tickets to Moscow, Leningrad and home Stalin - Georgian town of Gori in the summer holidays.

In 1939 4331 teachers of the country were awarded the highest state award - the Order of Lenin. Among them - a teacher of Potashevskoy elementary school in Yelabuga district Catherine Yakimovna Aidagulova. An important role in establishing her as a person played by G.F. Stakheyeva - a founder and matro of Yelabuga diocesan school. She was born into a peasant family, where 13 children brought up. Catherine's father had an apiary, which allowed him to pay for tuition at

school for three daughters. Once there was a poor harvest of honey, money to pay for education was not enough. The father with daughters went to ask Glafira Fyodorovna about a postponement of payment. She promised to help, and made sure that the girls would be taught without tuition.

In Soviet times, working at school, the teacher achieved good results in her work. In the spirit of the time the teacher has proved to be a real "stakhanovka", demonstrating the district teachers, AS (emphasis added) to work in Soviet schools. She was awarded the Order of Lenin for the fact that all of the graduates of primary school passed the exams only to "excellent." Local teachers knew "ordenonoska Aidagulova" as an exemplary teacher and an active social worker.

However, not all teachers are marked for its spotless reputation and professional approach to work. Some cases of unethical behavior of teachers were condemned by the teaching community. For example, Khromushin was removed from the head of the primary school of Kotlovka for "hooliganism, anti-Leninist education of children, for the collapse of school" in March 1935. An elementary school teacher of Kosteneevo Petrova "admitted during study flagrant violation, as expressed in the rate of students on their knees Mineeva, Kuznetsova and others" (the style is saved) [1]. However, the facts of this kind were very rare.

By the beginning of 1940/1941 academic year, problem of the personnel remained acute. For example, Sverdlov's School required five additional teachers, Lekarevskaya school also missed seven teachers.

Thus, in spite of the difficulties and contradictions of this period, the state and the society conducted a systematic policy of increasing the educational and general cultural level, the social role of the teacher in society. Staffing problems were consistently overcome. First exemplary Soviet were put forward educators. Among the best teachers were graduates of Yelabuga Staheev's diocesan school. Elabuga Pedagogical Institute continued the traditions of the school. The opening of the Institute laid the foundations of the system of higher pedagogical education in the region.

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**PRIVATE FUNDS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPAL  
GOVERNMENT (FOLLOWING THE CITY OF VYATKA IN THE SECOND  
HALF OF THE XIX – THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY)**

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*The report investigates the role of private funds in the activities of the municipal government. On the example of the city of Vyatka it is shown how the donations of individual persons made it possible to make up for the lack of financing*

*by the municipal government of such important social spheres of urban living as the system of education and support for low-income citizens.*

*Keywords: municipal government, benefaction, private funds/ private capital, merchantry*

Reform policy of the second half of the XIX century became the basis of a new stage in the development of Russia. In the field of municipal government it called for the introduction of the following advanced principles: the comprising of all social estates (vsesoslovnost), division of powers and financial independence. Meanwhile, the analysis of the material shows the falsity of these principles in practice. Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, the functions of the municipality amounted to the provision of administrative bodies and mechanisms of public management. The basis of the situation was the budget deficit, which, in its turn, was conditioned by the stagnation of the city economy. Bourgeois income qualification underlying the election system prevented the implementation of one of the leading principles of the reform - the principle of comprising of all social estates (vsesoslovnost). The ground for the formation of the municipal government was not property status, but the social standing of the elected representatives. The study of the material of the second half of the XIX - early XX centuries reveals two leading contradictions in the legislation on the organisation of municipal government in different chronological periods. In the second half of the nineteenth century it consisted in combining in one individual the positions of chairmen of the дума and the executive council; at the end of the XIX - early XX century – in the provision of ostensible supervisory powers by the дума in respect of the executive council.

The main features of the reform of 1870 begin to appear only in the early twentieth century, in the period of the city regulations of the year 1892. At this time the municipality acquires an all-class (vsesoslovniy) nature, efficient sources of income get introduced into the city budget. However, in this period, against the background of "primary accumulation of capital", the social sphere, as less profitable, occupied the most insignificant place in the activities of the municipality. In these circumstances, an important role in the work of the дума in this period came to play

a public bank. From its profits allocations were made for the spheres of urban life that were insignificant in the activities of the duma: sanitation, benefaction, medicine, education.

This situation explained the weight of external factors such as private capital. In Vyatka municipal government the work of merchants – elected representatives Y.A. Prozorov, T.F. Bulychev, P.P. Klabukov was especially noteworthy. They went down in the history of Vyatka municipal government as the initiators of useful undertakings in the field of charity.

The activities of the merchant of the first guild Y.A. Prozorov took place in the second half of the XIX century. The significance of his benefactions was in the fact that they were not one-time, but of systematic nature and lay a stable financial basis for the social policy of Vyatka duma.

Of the five charitable institutions under the city jurisdiction, two were established on the initiative of Prozorov. At his own expense in 1864 there was opened a public almshouse for 40 persons. At its founding Y.A. Prozorov made a commitment to donate 500 rubles yearly for 10 years [1, p.128]. This amount was just as well paid by Prozorov after 10 years. After his death in 1881, his son, Alexey Yakovlevich, who lived in St. Petersburg, continued to provide this sum up to 1896 [2, p.271]. In September 1868, at a municipal meeting Prozorov expressed his willingness to establish a forty-place charity for children of deprived citizens of Vyatka. Upon its maintenance Prozorov committed himself to pay 1,200 rubles for 10 years. He made a one-time contribution of the total amount (12 thousand rubles) to the public bank of F. Veretennikov [3, p.164-165]. To adapt accommodation for use as a charity Prozorov donated 3,000 rubles [4, p.23]. Officially the charity was opened in June 1870 in a building owned by the governorate council (zemstvo). In early 1871 Prozorov appropriated 6,500 rubles to buy a house with a recommendation to buy it from the craftswoman Ganrieta Repina [5, p.16 -17]. In the meantime Yakov Alexeyevich contributed capital in the amount of five thousand rubles, which was converted into permanent stock. Interest on this capital made it possible to increase the number of persons under care to 45 [6, p.201]. In 1891 in the charity they opened

a workshop where children were taught turnery and locksmith's trade [7, p.178 -179]. In 1877, with the restructuring of Vyatka uyezd (subdistrict) vocational school into the municipal one before the municipal дума there arose the question of finding premises for the school, as the premises of the former uyezd vocational school were given over to a men's gymnasium (school). The дума decided to adapt an old city-owned building as premises for the vocational school. To this end it was suggested that 14 thousand rubles should be allocated from the profits of the public bank [8, p.18-24]. But this was no longer necessary thanks to Y.A. Prozorov. He donated a three-storey stone house worth 34,300 rubles as the school premises [9, p.199-201]. In general, for the given period, the total amount of donations by Prozorov in favour of the city was 100 thousand rubles. In 1880, shortly before his death Prozorov put 6 thousand rubles at the disposal of the дума for the interest on this capital to be given to the needy girls who were going to marry [10, p.145-146]. The дума highly valued Y.A. Prozorov's participation in matters of municipal government. In 1880 he was made an honorary citizen of Vyatka. After his death in 1881 for the дума session hall they commissioned the portrait of Prozorov.

Great assistance was rendered by merchants to the public management of Vyatka in the lean years, when it was necessary to take measures to reduce the price of bread. Thus, in 1875, thanks to merchants Y.A. Prozorov, V.V. Shvetsov, T.F. Bulychev the дума laid in stock great amounts of rye flour, which was sold at a low price from the barns of Y.A. Prozorov to poor citizens of Vyatka [8, p.350, 387]. In the spring of 1891 the steamship owner T.F. Bulychev provided the delivery of flour at a low price, thanks to which bread profiteering was averted in the city [7, p.162-167].

Significant contribution to the municipal government of Vyatka in the late XIX - early XX century was made by Pavel Petrovich Klabukov. In 1899, Pavel Petrovich donated to the city a three - storey stone house with a church and a power station. P.P. Klabukov provided the gift by capital of 30 thousand rubles. Since that time begins to function the city's patronage over the poor headed by P. P. Klabukov [11, p.138]. P. P. Klabukov's activities went beyond public management. Thus, on his

initiative they opened a school for the blind, which was long maintained on his personal funds [11, *ibid.*]. Klabukov was a representative in the *duma* for 22 years and died in that position in 1905. At the meeting of the *duma* (city council) it was stated: "Such exceptionally generous charity work ... of the late Pavel Petrovich has won him the affection and respect of all the classes of the city's population. In the person of Pavel Petrovich the municipal *duma* has lost an experienced public figure responsive to questions of urban economy, particularly issues related to improving the life of the poor "[11, p.139].

In general, the financial participation of the merchants in the public office of Vyatka manifested itself, above all, in the charity sector. Private funds in the field considerably made up for the shortcomings of the legislation on the functioning and organization of the local government. Although social measures held in the municipal government of Vyatka a most insignificant place, the forming of financial base of the urban economy created prospects for its optimal development. The participation of the public bank and merchantry in the municipal government made it possible to acquire practical skills and to determine the main activities in this field.

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**LOANWORDS IN SAKHA KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY**

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The complex process of Sakha ethnogenesis has been based on the parallel processes of ethnic differentiation and integration [1, p. 123].

Linguistic, folklore and archaeological data collected by Sakha researchers demonstrate that the core of Sakha culture originates from ancient Turkic. Similarly most of elementary kinship terms (44% of them) in Sakha are of Turkic origin [2, p. 19]. Besides there are terms of Mongolian, Tungusic and Russian and unknown origin. Some other terms were either formed in Sakha or originates from a Sakha dialect (tab.1).

**Table 1**

**Percentage ratio of the kinship terms in Sakha language**

Elementary kinship terms		%
Terms of Turkic origin		44%
Sakha formations		5%
Borrowed lexicon	Mongolian	21%
	Tungusic	6%
	Russian	13%
Dialectal variants of unknown origin		11%

There is a large proportion of terms of Mongolian origin. Although Kaluzynski argues that these terms were borrowed in the later period of the Sakha language development [3, 1961]. I believe that vocabulary of Mongolian origin was partly borrowed at the time when Sakha was not separated from other Turkic languages, and belong Common Turkic terms. A good example for this is the Sakha kinship term *khodojoy* 'two mothers whose children are married', 'mother of the daughter-in-law', 'mother of the son-in-law'. This term dates back to the Turkic word of Mongolian origin which means 'parents of the daughter-in-law', 'parents of the son-in-law' [4, p. 75].

However most of Mongolian loanwords were borrowed in the proto Sakha era – at the time of the Kurykans. Thus, we can conclude that Mongolian vocabulary was borrowed in different periods of the Sakha language development.

N.K. Antonov suggests that among ancient Sakha people the language of the upper class was Turkic, and the lower class spoke predominantly Mongolian. Therefore vocabulary of Mongolian origin in Sakha kinship terminology refers to females and wives, servants: *kergen* 'marital partner without distinction of ego's gender', *d'akhtar* 'wife', *sütüör* 'in combination with another kinship term it presents the acquired kinship term', *oduluun* 'widow, widower', *dasyyrka* 'concubine', *kürekh* 'younger sister-in-law' [5, p. 118-120].

Other terms of Mongolian origin are: *ed'iy* 'elder sister, elder female relative', *siencher* 'polysemantic kinship term denoting relatives and lateral line of the fourth and fifth-degree relatives younger than ego', *sygan* 'siblings children, cousin, second-cousin', *syganchar* 'second-cousin', *obüge* 'male ancestors on ones father's side, from the fourth generation and above, except of the ego', *bergen* 'elder daughter-in-law in relation to younger daughter-in-law', *emekhsin* 'wife'.

Before the arrival of the Sakhas, Tungus and Yukagirs inhabited the territory of Yakutia. Sakhas displaced these people to the forest peripheries [6, p. 7]. Accordingly, the languages of these peoples affected the Sakha language. Loanwords of Tungusic origin in kinship terminology present only in the dialects of Sakha and

not in literary Sakha language. Tungusic loanwords usually present in northern Sakha dialects, where Sakhas lived together permanently with Evens and Evenkis.

*Aachy* 'uncle', *agaraan* 'stepfather', *inereen* 'stepmother', *naamyn* 'widow, widower' were borrowed in Sakha from Tungusic.

However, the terms *inereen* and *agaraan* may not be loanwords of Tungusic origin, as the basis of these lexical items are probably of Sakha origin: *ije* 'mother' > *inereen* (evenk. *eniren*), *aga* 'father' > *agaraan* (evenk. *amiran*). E. Ubryatova argues that at first the newcomers usually acquire language of indigenous peoples. Cohabitation and intermarriage between two peoples provides fertile soil for the emergence of dual bilingualism. As descendants become fluent in two different languages, something gradually becomes common [7, p. 46]. Accordingly, these terms may be the result of bilingualism.

Russian influenced Sakha from the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. in a relatively late time. As a result in kinship terminology Russian loanwords are the doublets and synonyms of existing Sakha words, as kinship terms belong to the substratum of languages. *Byraat*, *braatnyk* 'younger brother' (the synonym of the Sakha term *ini*), *neene* 'elder sister' (yak. *ediy*, *agas*), *cheeche/teete* 'father' (yak. *aga*), *maachaha* 'stepmother' (yak. *odoluun*, *sytyor kiirinnen*), *eppekiin* 'stepmother' (yak. *koroochi-isteechi*), *ogduoba/obduoba* 'widow' (yak. *tulaayah*), *sybaat* 'father of son-in-law' 'father of daughter-in-law' (yak. *tynyr*) are Russian loanwords. It should be noted that in current colloquial Sakha some kinship terms are replaced by Russian words: instead of native kinship terms Sakha people use Russian kinship terms such as *mama* 'mother', *papa* 'father', *tyotyа* 'aunt', *dyadyа* 'uncle', *dvojurodny* 'cousin', etc. This shows a gradual increase in the number of Russian loanwords.

Sakha borrowed a considerable number of loanwords in kinship terminology from languages it has contacted. Some of them is part of contemporary Sakha usage and represents literary norm as well. This applies to Mongolian loanwords. Other loanwords are not part of Sakha literary language. They are present only in Sakha dialects (these are the loanwords of Tungusic origin). Special consideration should be

paid to the loanwords of Russian origin. They are mostly synonyms and doublets of the Sakha terms. The reason for this may be the historical past of Soviet Union and the formation of the historical imagined community of "Soviet people" in the 40's and 80's of the last century. During this period in Sakha literature Russian terms were used. As a result native terms were displaced by loanwords [8; 9]. For example, loanword *byraat* 'younger brother' is used more often than the Turkic word *ini* 'younger brother' and it is fixed as a literary norm. Thus, we see an example of how a loanword replaced in a comparatively short time the primordial term that persisted for centuries. Today, due to increased interest in reconstructing the archaic and stable components of Sakha vocabulary, the revitalization of kinship terms becomes one of the most important theoretical and practical issues of modern Sakha linguistics.

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**DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHINA IN THE  
RUSSIAN PERIODICAL PRESS (2 HALF 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY)**

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*This article shows the role of Russian periodical press of the second half of the XIX-th century in spreading knowledge on history and development of China of that time and in forming the image of China in the public opinion of Russian society.*

*Key words: Study of Chinese culture in Russia, Russian periodicals, Chinese civilization, Chinese culture, progress, cultural expansion.*

In the second half of XIX century the bulk of habitants of the Russian empire did not have an objective idea about history and modern development of China. Expansion of international co-operation had influence on appearance of new channels of translation of cultural heritage of China on consciousness of Russian public. All the greater number of Russians got the chance to visit China and, on return, to tell about the seen. Periodic press becomes the major popularizer of knowledge about this country.

The retrospective analytical accounting of materials of the capital and provincial press allows to trace the thematic orientation of home science and publications, having influence on forming the character of China in consciousness of representatives of different layers of Russian society.

Russia did serious attempts to extend political, economic, cultural connections with the east states, including China. Nevertheless, information about the results of their study was difficult in access, because it was concentrated in a great degree in the walls of public institutions, Academy of sciences and universities, and also on pages of special editions that were not open and not highly sought by the wide layers of little educated population. In the second half of XIX century there appeared a new channel of distribution of information about China - literary and literary-political magazines ("Round the world", "World traveller", "Historical announcer", "Field", "Russian review", "Announcer of Europe", "Announcer of foreign literature", "Whole world"). Information contained in those editions differed from scientific publications, specialized editions designed for the professionally prepared reader audience.

The Emotionally-artistic image of China in literary-historical magazines did not find support of the specialized editions oriented on rationalism and practicalness in exposition of scientific facts. The articles in the periodic printing, operatively reflecting the dynamic sociocultural "portrait" of Chinese society, found a mass reader. Character of China of different degree of authenticity is beyond an elite culture.

Level of education, culturological preferences, practical experience, degree of awareness, cognitive interest of author, describing China, and reader, imagining what he did not have the opportunity to see with his own eyes, affected the estimation of events. A magazine essay gave possibility to compare the looks of scientist and merchant, military and clergyman, diplomat and artist.

In spite of great number of the published newspapers and magazines, and also possibility to take subscription on them in the different cities of Russia, interest in them of the little educated Russian nationals was small. Highly sought information about China among the wide layers of population, motivation of choice, regularity of their publication, the editors of concrete materials, degree of authorial activity in different regions were different. The remoteness from the Chinese border and Russian oriental scientific centers weakened interest in the Chinese range of problems, closeness – strengthened it.

Permanent references to various sources and scientific orientation of the article create a false picture of enhanced public interest to the Chinese subjects, but the number of articles on China was insignificant. In spite of it, the periodic press in the investigated period was the most effective and universal channel of forming public opinion, looks and interests of people, and also education, development of culture and world view.

The level of development of knowledge about East in the second half of XIX century rises, because the character of description of Chinese traditions changes substantially. Transformation of ideas about China is accelerated. Due to periodicals its character becomes more realistic, complete and all-round.

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**Didenko O.M.**

**MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS IN THE STUDY OF SOCIAL  
PHENOMENA IN THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF R.M. ORZHENTSKI**

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*The article deals with the application of the summarized features as a specific subject of statistics for the study of mass phenomena in the context of scientific heritage of the domestic statistician Roman Mykhailivych Orzhentski (1863 – 1923).*

**Key words:** *R. M. Orzhentski, summarized features, mathematical statistics, social phenomena, conscious activities, properties of psyche.*

The development of the statistical theory, workout of the methodological items for application of statistical devices in the national science of the early 20th century, as well as many other mathematical areas, was at a level of the leading scientific schools of Europe. In the field of probability theory and mathematical statistics such scientists as M.O. Kablukov, O.O. Markov, O.I. Chuprov, O.O. Chuprov, R.M. Orzhentski, P.O. Nekrasov, V.P. Yermakov, V.I. Romanovskyi and others worked at that time, developing both purely mathematical aspects of the set tasks and possible applications in the study of social and economic, as well as biological processes and phenomena.

On one hand, further economic and scientific development of the country contributed to the topicality of the statistical studies for many areas, and on the other hand, the achieved level of development of mathematical statistics and probability theory led to the definition and solution of the evaluation tasks for not only quantitative, but also qualitative peculiarities of the aggregates, separated for the mass phenomena. The research and development of quantitative evaluation methods of mass social phenomena became the subject of scientific interest of the famous native statistician R. M. Orzhentski [1-4].

It is known, that when dealing with the mass phenomena of any kind, there is a big amount of test material, which requires systematization, processing and classification, in order to get the derived indices, generalized conclusions etc. Successful material process enables to reflect the nature of the explored phenomena, as well as define the existing statistical regularities. And the study of summarized features, in its turn, lets us determine the qualitative peculiarities of the aggregate, which is an essential item when studying the mass phenomena. The understanding of importance of summarized features when studying the social mass phenomena was

formed at the beginning of the 20th century, directly after the development of the required mathematical tools. Although statistical grouping still presents difficulty, in terms of determining the group features, their quantity, assessment intervals etc (e.g., in the tasks for determining the social and economical types, the structural study of social and economical phenomena). The indicated problems in both practical and methodological aspects have become the subject for serious consideration at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The outstanding results in analyzing and study of the nature of summarized features for the research of mass social phenomena were achieved by the domestic scientist in the area of statistics Roman Mykhailovych Orzhentski. His scientific contribution in the statistics formation and development of the late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, in particular in the study of different questions regarding the summarized features of the mass phenomena, was noted by professor of the Moscow University M.O. Kablukov [5, 6], professor of the St. Volodymyr University K.G. Vobliy [7] and others.

Today the name of academician of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences R.M. Orzhyntski is almost forgotten, although, it is of great importance for the modern stage of scientific development to know the solutions of the methodological aspects of the studies in the previous century, especially, if they remain topical until nowadays.

The detailed analysis of reasonability and applicability of the summarized features for qualitative and quantitative evaluation of mass social phenomena was performed by R.M. Orzhyntski in his work «Summarized features» [1]. The book was published in 1910 in Yaroslavl (Russia), where the scientist was teaching in the Demidov Juridical Lyceum and was in charge of Statistical Bureau in Yaroslavl Province Zemstvo. The scientist paid much attention to the methodological study of average and relative values.

The research consists of 3 logically structured sections: in the first section the main definitions as for summarized features and devices are given, which are used to study their stability (according to the theory of Lexis and Bortkiewicz); the second section is devoted to the studies, performed by means of methods and tools,

introduced by Pearson; in the third section the explanation for the similarity reasons of statistical correctness of the social phenomena is given. Besides, the author gives the tables with values of the distribution function  $F_\gamma$ , where

$$F_\gamma = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\gamma e^{-t^2} dt$$

(Fig. 1)

and gamma-function  $\Gamma(p)$ .

The determining aspect of the work of R.M. Orzhentski is that he was the first to make conclusions on the reasons for statistical correctness of the conscious actions of an individual. In the scientist's opinion, the reasons are in the organic nature of actions (activities or inactivities). Consciously free activities consist of the purpose and means, by which they are performed. The nature of purpose lies in the projection of sensual-volitional reaction. The mode of performance is copying of the ready behavioral patterns. Sensual-volitional reaction and copying of activities turn out to be the main features of psyche, like useful «tools» of human organism, which were recognized as a result of their phylogenetic development. They determine the main directions of its reaction, as well as material and formal mode of their performance. In his scientific research Roman Mykhailivych demonstrated that the coordination of separate activities of the reaction is determined by the behavioral patterns. Behavioral patterns are some intentions with the known variations and even mutations of forms, previously existing behavioral patterns. In their turn, «the pre-existing behavioral patterns» derive from «pre-pre-existing» and so on, so this evolutionary chain goes back to the unconscious behavior, which was limited by physiological functions and led by instincts. Conscious reactions developed from the unconscious, by means of phylogenetic formation of conscious psyche and biological evolution of behavioral patterns.

R.M. Orzhentski suggested to change unconscious reactions for consciously free, which in its turn, promoted the progress of the objective sufficiency. He pointed out that conscious reactions are more suitable for important and complex life

conditions, they give basis for evolution, that is for accumulation of a certain amount of important information.

The scientist showed that along with the psychic reaction, there is a subjective experience of certain psychic processes, as a state of our «Self». Such subjective experience gives an opportunity to feel the joys and sorrows of the everyday life and find the wish to cognize the being. But the author underlines the uncertainty of the fact, what is the so called «double being» for a human being, by means of his engagements to the personal consciousness. Maybe, these are just indulgences of the mother nature, incidental remains of our energy, false introjections, or if it actually has any useful purpose – nobody knows. But the array of knowledge, which Roman Mykhailovych had in this certain historical period, gave us an opportunity to critically regard the internal experience: «Psychic experience is the result of traces, made in the course of phylogenetic development, traces, left by impressions of an individual life, and direct irritations from the environment» [1, p. 438]. The whole range of the results of phylogenetic development together with the individual impressions makes, in his opinion, our own consciousness, and a refuse of the consciousness from the accumulated information from the genetic source makes real experienced illusions of transience of the psychic processes.

In his work «Summarized features», to which Roman Mykhailovych gave about four years of his life, the author completely revealed the major notions and research methods for the behavioral patterns of an individual in the society, the nature of origin of individual's activities and the structure of relations in the society. The scientist used the results of his research for the development and improvement of the methods of quantitative evaluation of the mass social phenomena, the study of the structure of social and economic phenomena and processes. Orzhentski's merit is that he was the first in the national science to analyze the diverse phenomena in the society from the point of view of the statistical investigations.

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**Minnibaev B.I.**

### **THE OIL INDUSTRY IN THE TATAR ASSR IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1950'S - EARLY 1960'S.**

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*In the development of the oil industry in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, contributed to several important factors. First of all, it is the presence of deposits of oil deposits that were discovered during the Great Patriotic War. Commercial development of oil fields was a very important page in the history of Tatarstan in the field of economic recovery industry.*

*Keywords: oil reserves, the oil industry, drilling rigs, and aquifer contour waterflooding, the budget of the country.*

One of the first major oil fields in Tatarstan, was in the village Romashkino of Almetyevsky area where the story of oil production begins in 1943. Development of the oil industry, contributed to arrival cadres in this field. Of the other already known oil towns and states like from Bashkiria, Baku, in Tatarstan came with a lot of experience under his belt in the drilling of oil wells. In a rational and efficient extraction of "black gold" was the question of the necessary equipment and technology. To address this issue, the Government of the Republic, the purchase was made drilling rigs. Large enterprises have begun to provide various kinds of equipments.

Oilers Republic began successfully to implement new methods of development and exploitation of oil fields. Large-scale introduction of aquifer and contour waterflooding, contributed the maximum amount of oil and thus replenish the budget of the country.

At the same time, the percentage of involvement of workers increases in the oil industry.

**Table number 1**

**The proportion of the workers in the basic industries of Tatarstan (in%)[1].**

Industries	1940	1955
Production of building materials	3,6	5,0
Oil	-	1,8
Mechanical engineering and metal working	25,8	43,4
Forestry and wood	20,0	14,7
Light industry	25,1	17,5
Food industry (including soap making and perfume)	11,8	7,4
Other industries	4,0	4,0

During 1950 – 1958s, oil production in the whole of the USSR grew by more than 3 times, in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, it increased by almost 33 times. This is clearly seen from the tables (Table 2):

**Table number 2**

**The growth of oil production in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. [1]**

1950	1,0
1951	1,8
1952	3,3
1953	6,0
1954	10,0
1955	15,3
1956	20,7
1957	27,0
1958	33,0

Over the years the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic came out for oil on top in the country. Over the past five years, e.g. in 1954-1958s, "oil production in Tatarstan has increased significantly more than in the United States during the same period". [2]

In 1959 - 1965s in the oil development, gas and petrochemical industry, was provided for capital expenditures in the amount of 11 billion rubles, or more than 50 percent of all investments in the industry of the country. In early 1959, workers took up the commitment to achieve a seven-year plan for the development of the oil industry for 6 years, thus, having produced over the plan, millions tons of oil. This growth in the oil industry is a major feature of the economic development of Tatarstan in this seven-year period. In 1959, oil production in the country increased by 24.7% [1].

Through the use of advanced methods of operation of wells and the exceptional wealth of deposits, the amount produced in the oil fields of Tatarstan, have all contributed to the exit of Tatarstan in the major markets of oil.

Thus, in conclusion it should be noted that the working class of our country that have successfully fulfilled the task of the government and the party - the task of transformation of Tatarstan in the largest oil region of the country.

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**Piotrovich A.A, Su Da**

**SOLUTIONS FOR RAILWAY ROADBED GEOTECHNICAL  
PROBLEMS IN THE FRAMES OF CHINA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION  
DEVELOPMENT**

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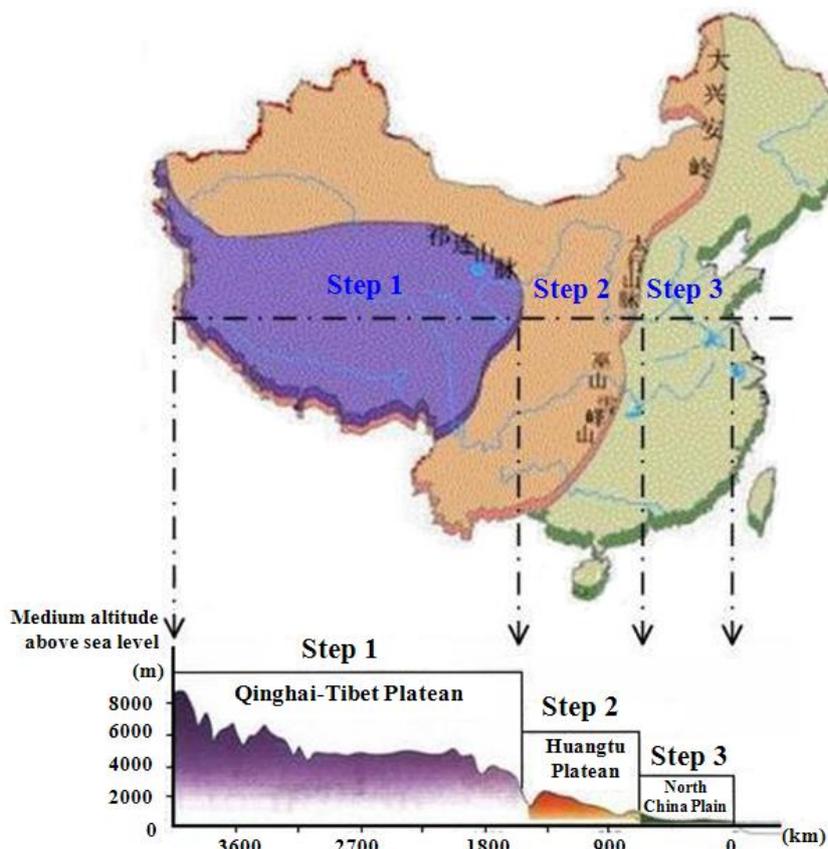
*In this paper geotechnical features of China territory were examined in the research. They influence directly upon railway construction development. Main conditions affecting on construction and operation security of railways, their characteristics and preventive actions for railway defense from geotechnical problems were analyzed. An evolution of the system for railway defense from geotechnical problems was analyzed in accordance with historical stages of China railway construction development.*

*Key words: China railways, geotechnics, history*

The system for railway defense from geotechnical problems developed for a long period of time. It took as much time as the whole history of development of China railway construction.

The territory of China is a vast land with complicated geotechnical conditions (geological and environmental conditions) for earth structures construction. These conditions were grouped by authors [3] in the research which represents following geotechnical zoning: China territory is divided into 3 “steps” West-to-East according to altitude above sea level (pic.1). Each step has its own geotechnical conditions and

set of problems which complicate not only construction but also maintenance of railways.



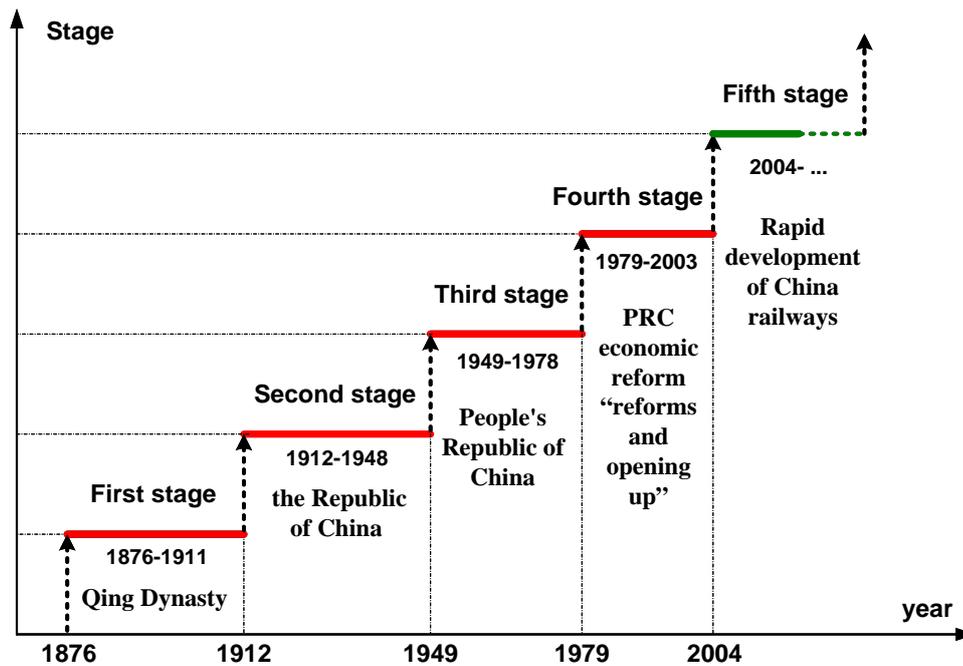
**Pic. 1. Geotechnical zoning of China**

Step 1. Medium altitude above sea level – over 4000 m, area – 2600000 km<sup>2</sup>. Permafrost soils present.

Step 2. Medium altitude above sea level – 1000-2000 m, area – 4700000 km<sup>2</sup>. Territory mostly consists of vast upland and large depression. Average annual precipitation less than 400mm, at some areas less than 25mm.

Step 3. Medium altitude above sea level – under 500 m, area – 2600000 km<sup>2</sup>. Landscape is represented by undulating lands and plains. Medium plain altitude above sea level – 50m. Area is reach with rivers and other water sources.

Construction of China railways begun more than 137 years ago. It went through 5 different stages which were distinguished in the research [4] on the basis of an analysis of social and economic aspects of China history (pic.2).



**Pic. 2. Historical stages of China railways construction development**

“Upward” direction of China railways construction development through time on picture 2 coincides with through-space direction from the first step up to the first one. While this process of spreading railways more and more geotechnical problems appeared.

Most railways of the 1 and 2 stages were built on the coast plains of the third step. This area have geological conditions that are favorable for construction. Building railway roadbed here was not very difficult type of earthworks. First railways met first geotechnical problems which influenced transport security.

For example, Dongge-Huaqiying section of “Jinpu” railway was built in 1907 near Bohai Bay (step 3). Roadbed was erected on the area of drained ponds and swamps. Silt was not removed during construction. As a result in further decades maintenance of this sectioned was followed by big soil settlements and serious repair.

“Yuehan” railway was built in 1936 at the south of China (step 3). At the Pingshi section construction workers did not use protective measures (soling and slope protection) during excavation works. That was a reason for further tali and landslides. Numerous repair could not neutralize the problem.

In 1945 Baoji-Tianshui – the last and the most difficult section of “Longhai” railway was built at the area of hard geological and hydrogeological conditions (between step 2 and step 1). Non-quality planning and research, together with insufficient measures for construction, protection and reinforcement, and also non-efficient drainage led to big landslides and damage of the railways during floods. This section became known as “trouble area” of that railway [5].

So, on the first and second stages there were no serious problems for railway construction thanks to favorable conditions of the third step of geotechnical zoning. Problems appeared during further maintenance of railways.

After 1949, during stages 3, 4 and 5, railway construction spread on step 2 and step 1 of the geotechnical zoning (pic.1). At the same time number of geotechnical problems increased as well. There are several types of China railways roadbeds that are in complicated geotechnical conditions:

1) Roadbed in landslides areas. Because of rains, earthquakes, digging out (load decrease), filling up (load increase) landslides are a common thing. Railways may be covered or even damaged.

2) Roadbed in expanding (swelling) grounds. After absorbing water grounds expand, get crumbled, and soften; after losing water grounds compress and it leads to surface fragmentation. Such areas are situated at the North, East, South-West and some other regions of China.

3) Roadbed in soften grounds. These grounds cause soil settlements, deformations and even movements of a roadbed. They are widespread in China.

4) Roadbed in fine grade and dust sands. A process of liquation, which is caused by water or vibration, makes grounds unstable. Usually they are located near rivers, lakes, sea coast or at alluvial plains.

5) Roadbed in loess-like grounds. These grounds have very high water absorbing, plasticity and viscosity. Precipitations easily cause slope wash-outs. Location: North-West and South-West of China.

6) Roadbed in frozen grounds. These grounds are usually subdivided into seasonal and permanently frozen. Location: North-East of China and Tibetan Plateau.

7) Roadbed in alkaline and rock salt grounds. The main danger here is hollows which are caused by salts dissolution. Location: lower reaches of rivers, depressions.

8) Roadbed in deserts. Railways may be covered with sand.

9) Watered roadbed. There are a lot of hydraulic structures and natural water sources in China. In some cases a roadbed has to be build in water. Engineers faced a problem of constructing watered roadbeds.

10) Roadbed in mountains. Railway construction in mountainous regions is complicated because of rock grounds. Further maintenance is also hardened with rockslides and tali, which are caused with rock corrosion.

11) Roadbed in seismic zones. At seismic areas with earthquake intensity of 8 or higher, such as “Sichuan Deression”, “Yungui Plateau” and Hebei province [1], railways can suffer from earthquakes and aftermaths: landslides, rockslides, tali, tsunami waves, mud flows etc., which can damage roadbed or protective structures [2].

Construction volumes of roadbeds (RB) in listed above conditions for the period from 1949 till 2000 according the data of [5] are shown in the table.

**Table 1.**

**Construction of RB in complicated conditions**

	Roadbed classification	Railways length, km	Earth works volume, 10 000 m <sup>3</sup>
	Roadbed in landslides areas	4 600	32 600
	Roadbed in expanding (swelling) grounds	4 500	30 700
	Roadbed in soften grounds	3 100	17 500
	Roadbed in fine grade and dust sands	1 200	10 500
	Roadbed in loess-like grounds	3 800	27 100
	Roadbed in frozen grounds	1 500	8 600
	Roadbed in alkaline and rock salt grounds	350	200
	Roadbed in deserts	1 100	700
	Watered roadbed	3 500	25 600
0	Roadbed in mountains	3 400	---

1	Roadbed in seismic zones	14 000	---
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Railway construction in complicated conditions cannot avoid geotechnical problems. That is why measures for solving these problems must be taken. Such measures were undertaken in large scales since third period in following spheres:

a). Organization and technology of railway construction. Measures: organization of special groups for roadbed construction, who are in charge for planning, research and construction process; establishing special testing organizations; introducing of special construction technologies; upgrading equipment and technologies for roadbed building.

b). Ground constructions design. Nowadays high-speed railways must be build on a high-quality roadbed, protected from settling, deformations, landslides, rockslides etc. The following measures are undertaken to match construction demands:

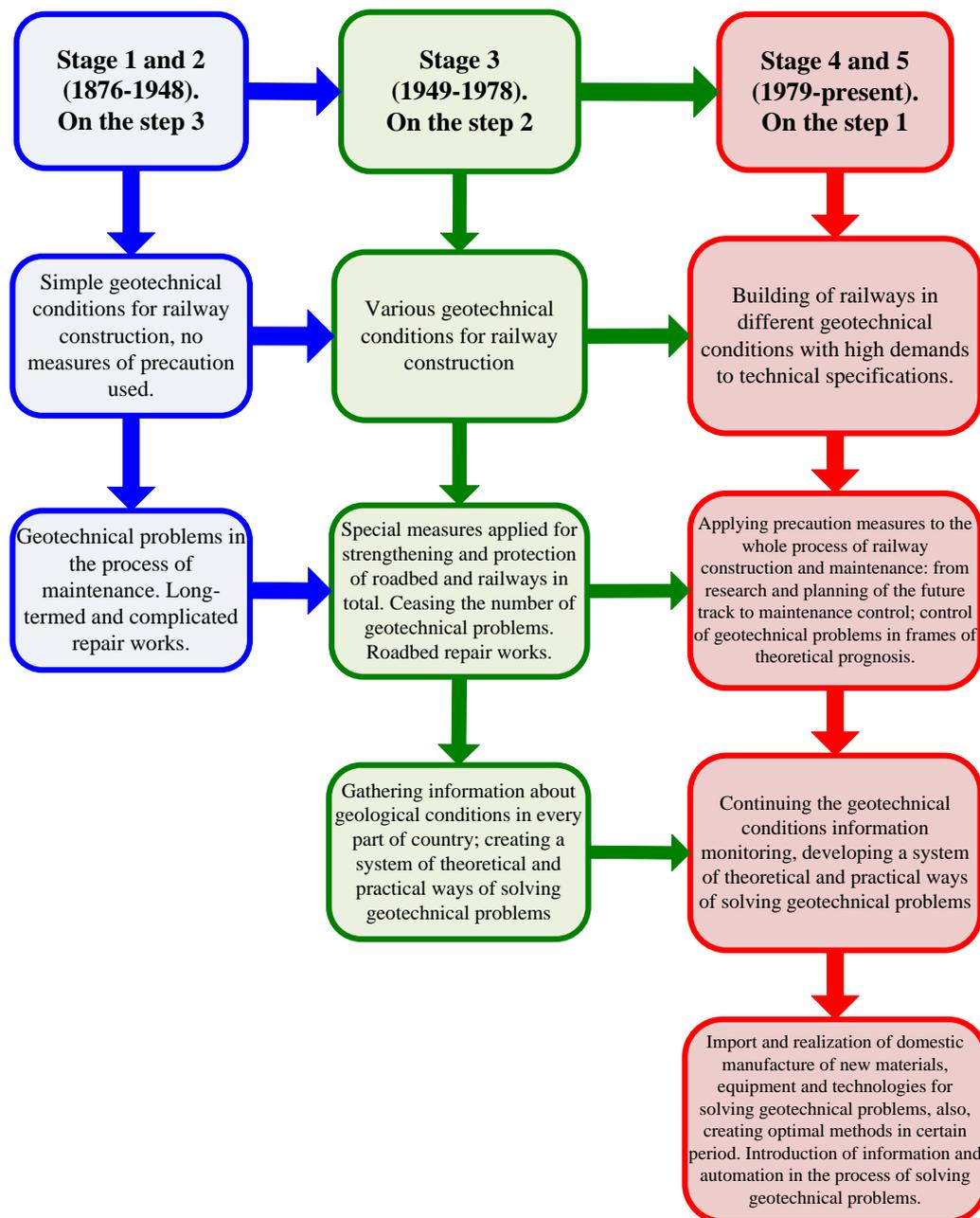
- scientific regulation of railway ground structure and roadbed composition to effectively control the settlements;
- prestressed retaining walls;
- concrete grids of special shape at the roadbed slopes which change direction of rain flows and slow them down; plants are also used for that purpose;
- drainage systems which cease impact of underground and surface water flows;
- protective dams at watered areas.

Listed above measures were applied, for example, at the construction of Jinan-Qingdao high-speed railway. In 1904 this was a route of “Jiaoji” railway, built by Germans. A new look of an old path.

c). Roadbed maintenance. Available solutions of geotechnical problems cannot be long-termed, because geotechnical conditions are changing due to complex interaction of various factors. Roadbed condition monitoring should be improved. At the modern period of a large scale construction of high-speed railways, a geotechnical monitoring, information, development of theoretical and practical ways of solving geotechnical problems play a very big part.

All these measures formed a system for salvation geotechnical problems of roadbed and railways in total. Main types of geological conditions, which affect roadbed construction, are summarized. For each type of conditions possible geotechnical problems and measures of precaution are summarized. So, geotechnical problems can be solved before maintenance of a railway will be started.

To point out special features of China railway construction development geotechnical problems, the following development path is depicted on picture 3.



**Pic. 3. Evolution of the System for geotechnical problems salvation**

Up to now this system is still improving. It should be noticed that available ways of solving geotechnical problems are efficient but not optimal. The first reason for this is that one geological condition may have several various conditions. Second: geological conditions are constantly changing under the environmental influence. Third: system of monitoring for geological conditions is steadily improving. This monitoring is a technical base for geological problems detection and creating efficient ways of their solving. Forth: construction equipment and technologies are constantly improving; information and automation of construction allow solving geotechnical problems with the highest level of quality.

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**PORT-ARTHUR'S ICONA "THE TRIUMPH OF THE BLESSED  
VIRGIN": HISTORY AND MODERNITY**

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*In this article studies the history of the creation of the icon «The Triumph of The Blessed Virgin», clarified the reasons for the prohibition to be copied at the beginning of the XX century, and the circumstances of loss. In addition, find out the circumstances of the finding of the icon in 1998 and compiling the later copies, their whereabouts* *today.*

*Key words: The Blessed Virgin, the icon, the miraculous, the Russo-Japanese war, Port Arthur, military clergy, Polkovaya icon.*

The war can be lost or won, fair or not fair. But, no matter what, it always was a disaster. The war requires a person voltage all the mental powers, makes expect every second death, risking life, humble with the loss and pain. War creates the feeling of senselessness and the loss of moral guidelines. At the same time, the war often promotes the growth of religious feelings or mystical expectations. They receive the certificate in the public mind «miraculous» stories-tales. So, in 1395, Tamerlane's troops turned away from Moscow in the days of celebration of the Vladimir icon of the Mother of God, the day of the Nativity of the virgin took place the battle of Kulikovo, at Christmas, 1813 the last of Napoleon's soldiers left the borders of the Fatherland etc.

Trust in the Lord with reinforced by the visible symbols - cross, banner and icon. These items take on a new meaning, especially icons.

It is war «reveal» some miraculous icons. Of the 209 miracle-working icons of the Holy Virgin, as referred to in the Orthodox Church calendar for 2006<sup>1</sup>, with wars

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<sup>1</sup> M.: The Publishing Council Of The Russian Orthodox Church

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in any way connected 35: from the Mongol-Tatar invasion - 9 icons<sup>2</sup>, invasion of Tamerlane - 4<sup>3</sup>, the events of the XVI century (March Ivan IV the Kazan, attack on Moscow Devlet-Girey, and Kazy-Girey, the siege of Pskov by Stefan Bathory) - 7<sup>4</sup>, XVII century (the Distemper time, Smolensk war, the Russo-Turkish war etc.) - 14<sup>5</sup> and XVIII century - 3<sup>6</sup>. A huge surge of religious expectations calls the War of 1812. With this way in any way is linked, at least 6<sup>7</sup> icons. In 1854, during the Crimean war, Bishop Innokentiy brought in procession to the Cathedral of the besieged Odessa Kasperovskaya icon. It was in the city till the 20-th of May, 1856.

However, the closer to the New time, the less war connected with religious idea. The beginning of the XX century for Russia was marked by two unhappy wars - Russian-Japanese and First world.

It is impossible to say that the icons were not present on the battlefields of these wars.

If you carefully read the telegrams, published in the Newspapers in winter 1904, you can find a lot of guidance for the whole route from St. Petersburg to Manchuria at each station Commander blessed and gave him icons. Editor Siberian newspaper «The Eastern review» I.I. Popov mentions in his memoirs about the whole carriage icons, who took with him to the front adjutant General Kuropatkin[1. 228].

In middle of February 1904 «of the Trinity Sergius Lavra with the acting Treasurer Archimandrite Nikon delivered to St. Petersburg for shipment to the army in the Far East precious and sacred, located in the Trinity Cathedral of the Trinity Lavra over the southern altar doors: the miraculous icon of The Phenomenon Of The Mother Of God to the monk Sergei, written on the Board from the tomb of the Saint. <...> This relic accompanied the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich and Peter I in all of their

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<sup>2</sup> Bogolyubovo (Zimarovskaya), Vladimir (Vyshgorodskaya), Grebnevskaya, Donskaya, «The Sign» (Kursko-Korennaya), Iliinskaya (Chernihiv), «Hodegetria» (Smolensk), Theodore, Kholmanskaya

<sup>3</sup> Donskaya (presumably), Vladimirskaia (vyshgorodskaya), Volokolamskaya, Yelets (Rostov)

<sup>4</sup> Donskaya, Volokolamskaya, Makarievskaya, Narvskaya, Pskovsko-Pokrovskaya, The Lady-Tenderness (Pskovsko-Pecherskaya), Assumption (Pskovsko-Pecherskaya)

<sup>5</sup> Donskaya, «The Sign» (Kursko-Korennaya), Iliinskaya (Chernihiv), Borkolabovskaya, Kazanskaya, «Hodegetria» (Ustujenskaya), Pochaiv, Putivleskaya, Tikhvin, «Tenderness» (Smolensk), Fedotievskaya, Kholmanskaya, Czestochowa

<sup>6</sup> Balikinskaya, Kazanskaya (Kaplunovskaya), Kazanskaya (Penza)

<sup>7</sup> «The Sign» (Kursko-Korennaya), «Hodegetria» (Smolensk), Kalujskaya, Ognevidnaya, The Lady-Tenderness (Pskovsko-Pecherskaya), Czestochowa

campaigns, and during the Patriotic war Metropolitan Platon blessed Emperor Alexander I by this icon, and it was in when the Russian army»[2].

At the same time the Company banner bearers of the Trinity-Sergius Lavra made «artistic silk banner with the images of the monk Sergei, blessing the battle the great Prince Dmitry Ivanivich Donskoy with the Tartars, St. Nicholas the Wonderworker, St. Theodosius, Archbishop of Chernigov, and St. Seraphim of Sarov»[3].

27-30 April 1904, the Spiritual Board approved a list of Church things necessary for the regiment marching Church. It was prescribed to take the Image of the Savior and the regimental icon. In essence, these icons were standard, but some of the regimental icons had already quite a long history and ascended even to the XVIII century. Some of icons were made specially for the regiments, going to war, and some regiments received the icon during the ceremony of farewell from the Sovereign. «So, 33rd cavalry regiment was presented with a small icon (5x6 vershoks) with the inscription on a silver plate: "the Blessing of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovich and His Wife Empress Alexandra Feodorovna 33rd East Siberian infantry regiment. March 1904». 36-th regiment, the one that held the only offensive operation for the Japanese war in several battles, before arrival at the front of the regimental banner, was the attack with the icon of The Great Martyr George - a gift of Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovich» [4]. Other regiments received the icon from the townspeople. Here is how the wires 215 Buzuluk regiment P.F.Chesskiy: «the 1st of May, arrived in Samara, headed by a mayor, members of the Council of the town of Buzuluk, had brought with him in blessing his own regiment, from the citizens of the city are excellent icon-hinged, highly artistic work with the image in the middle of the Smolensk Mother of God, on the right side of St Mary Magdalene on the left - St. Michael the Archangel. With the blessing of the Bishop of Samara, the icon was greeted by the regimental priest with a procession from the garrison Church at the station, accompanied by all the regiment with the banner. These icons, donated the sign of a special location of the local population to the shelf and the reward of the services provided to them in during the

fifty years of hosting in the city of Samara, was taken in March, and the Royal blessing icon of St. Nicholas, accompanied shelf not only in campaigns, but also in the battles, carried знаменщиком on the chest» [5. 28].

In addition, icons sent to the front various charitable organizations, including the Red Cross, and Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovna. Most of the icons were standard, traditional iconography, printed typographically.

Some icons were at war, shared the tragic fate of its participants. «So in Port Arthur was celibate priest at the squadron battleships «Victory» Nicodemus. At the 24-th of November, 1904, when the destruction of the battleship, Nicodemus, risking his live under fire of the enemy missiles, and the cold took out from the seabed St. Antimins, the box with the Holy Vessels, the part of a sacristy and a few small icons. Several times the brave priest approached to the drown ship's Board and searched the property of the ship's Church, slid and fell, at the risk of drowning» [6. 33-43].

One more icon, saved this time from a given Port-Arthur – “The deliverer”. In 1902, the Athonite monks have transferred to Admiral Alexeev icon of the Mother of God “The deliverer”. The icon was kept in the Church at the Headquarters of the fortress. «/Priest/ Glagolev hid it at his body, though it weighed over poods, and then, through Chifu, on the sea on a Chinese boat 80 versts he carried it nearly dying during a storm, and then, through the French Embassy delivered to Russia» [6. 35].



Икона с крейсера Дмитрий Донской.

The other icon of St. Demetrius Solunsky, the patron Saint of the cruiser «Dmitry Donskoy», which was approached by the cruiser in 1901, was in the altar of the cruiser's Church and sank with him. After the completion of the battle of Tsushima, the icon found the Japanese fishermen who treated the find with great respect. Japanese military sailors, knowing what cruiser the icon belonged to, volunteered to pass it on «to the valiant crew of the Russian fleet». Later, when in 1948 Vladika Nestor (Anisimov) came from China to Moscow, he handed the military relic to his Holiness Patriarch Alexy I, who passed it in the

Trinity-Sergius Lavra, where she currently resides in our days.

In Japan, the Mission made icons. Icons in the same size painted Irina Petrovna Yamashita [7]. Some icons, for example, in Humatera - were taken by the prisoners from Port Arthur. In addition, among the prisoners was «a lot of asking the permission to paint icons. So the icon-painting material and tools sent: in Matsuyama – officer Ingliz, Shizuoka – officer Reingardt, to Humatera, Naracino, Toyohashi – for bottom ranks» [8. 243]. For the Church in Humatera icons painted Pavel Petrovich Houwlin. He was a very talented painter, and even painted on the order of St. Nikolay for Mission «The raising of Lazarus» [9].

Thus, the icon was accompanied soldiers at all points of the war, as a way of sharing the horrors of defeats, and the hardships of captivity. Most of them pertained to the classical iconography and had no especial features of linking the icon with the Russo-Japanese war. Plot of preference, of course, there were. They were made either with the history of the regiment and the regiment icon, or with the needs of the regimental Church, or, finally, with the personal interests of the owners.

The icon in the traditional manner, according to John Norris Steven [10], more reflected the needs of the troops, embodying the «symbol of national-cultural identity».

At the same time, there is some need for «own» icon. Need this felt up by religious pictures, popular religious content. One of the most common images of these paintings is the Archangel Michael. There were also images of «Holy warriors George, Theodore, Eustathius and Demetrius beating various evil forces» [11. 151].

There is also an icon closely associated with the Russian-Japanese war<sup>8</sup>.



According to the legend, in 1903, on the eve of the Russo-Japanese war, the most-

<sup>8</sup> Today the most exact copy of the historical icone «The Triumph of the Blessed Virgin», also called as the «Port Arthur's icon of the Mother of God, Queen of Heaven «At two swords», «Vratnitsa Dalnevostochnaya», is under the control of the Vladivostok and Primorye's eparchy of the Russian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate.

Holy Theotokos appeared to one sailor, participant of the defense of Sevastopol, living in Bessarabia. Virgin ordered to paint her image and take it to the fortress Port Arthur, promising Her protection and the victory to Russian troops immediately upon arrival of the Holy icon in the fortress.

11 December 1903, that man arrived in the Far caves of the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra and told about his miraculous vision monks. Than collecting donations to make the image began. 10 000 pilgrims participated in the collection of funds, each of them made for 5 cents, more is not taken. So the funds to paint and material for the icon were gathered. Painter Pavel Fedorovich Shtronda , «Dared with belief in the Lord, started to work, and fulfilling the command of the Virgin, ( ... ), then prepare icon», following the accurate description of the sailors, who was near the painter all the time. On the edges of the icon made the inscription: «the Triumph of the Blessed Virgin. A blessing and a sign of celebration to Godloving troops Faristen Russia from the Holy monasteries of Kiev and 10,000 worshippers and friends» [12. 6]. According to legend, the work lasted for *six* weeks. For the work of the artist did not take anything, and on the stone depicted lying at the feet of the virgin, left his autograph [13. 76]. In March 1904, the writing of an icon in the Kyiv cave monastery was completed<sup>9</sup> .

During the Holy week of the Great Lent 1904 icon was solemnly consecrated and sent to St. Petersburg Vice-Admiral, V. P. Verhovsky. Verkhovsky, in his turn, appealed to the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna. She requested to deliver the sanctity of Port-Arthur fortress Admiral N. I. Skridlov, who was appointed commander of the Pacific fleet, instead of the decedent Admiral S. O. Makarov. April 14, 1904 “victorious main banner of the Russian army” left the capital.

An attempt to smuggle the icon of Port Arthur was not a success. By that time Skridlov arrived in Vladivostok Port Arthur was already cut off, so the Admiral by Telegraph asked the Empress o the permission to put the icon in Vladivostok’s Uspensky Cathedral temporarily, which he did, Having the permission got from Maria Feodorovna at the 2-th of August 1904, Skridlov put the icon in cathedral. By

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<sup>9</sup> In April 1904, the nuns Novo-Devichy convent in S. Petersburg were written copies of the icon

rail the icon was delivered to Vladivostok, where it was met by Archbishop of Vladivostok and Primorsky Eusebius (Nikolsky). Next, the Holy icon was placed temporarily in The Uspensky Cathedral of Vladivostok. Delay in delivery was caused by objective reasons: the lack of free ships and active military actions in the besieged Port Arthur. At that time it had been several photocopies and a small copy of oil paints written on a tree. The photos, requesting at the first opportunity to send a fortress, were sent by mail to the port Chifu, where there was a Russian Consulate. But on the way the photos were lost. Picturesque copy twice attempted to deliver in Port Arthur sailor Plenkov - both times unsuccessfully.

In the end, the icon, «not having faith in the care of Our Lady among our soldiers», has not reached to Port Arthur. Futile was the dedication of a retired captain of the Life Guards Lancer regiment of His Majesty, hero of Russian-Turkish war. N. N. Fyodorov, who, despite his illnesses went away from the town of Gatchina to Vladivostok, to bring « the first painted icon» to the defending of the last forces fortress. He learned from the Newspapers about the fate of the Port Arthur icon and decided to take on the difficult and dangerous feat - to deliver the marked icon to the place of destination. His Confessor, father John of Kronstadt gave him their blessing.

But the attempting to deliver an icon again failed - first prevented storm, which was replaced by dead calm, and then it was too late - December 20, 1904 Port Arthur surrendered. «The failure of its attempts, - said Fedorov, - I can only attribute to the fact that the Queen of Heaven's evil was more to the Holy icon Her arrived in Port Arthur once for seven months and more have not taken care to get its prescription [13. 175].

The icon was at General headquarters chief, General Kuropatkin in Manchuria. There is a letter O. John of Kronstadt: «the captain of our armies A. N. Kuropatkin left all the presented him icons to the Japanese-pagans, meanwhile as worldly things had captured everything. What is the attitude to the faith and relic Church! Since the Lord does not bless our weapon and enemies win us. Since we became a derision and violation to all our enemies» [14].

There is however the version that after the war the icon has returned to the Uspensky Cathedral of Vladivostok. In 1932 the Cathedral was closed, in 1938 blown up, and the further fate of the icon remained unknown.

The fact that during the war must be some or regained, or the miraculous icon, according to Stephen Norris, not in doubt, and even is some sort of regularity. However, the fate of «Vratntsa» is really amazing.

In its history there is nothing undoubtedly.

First of all - the vision. According to some accounts it happened on 11 December, on the other - 12 December 1903.

Secondly - who had a vision? Many authors call Fyodor, the old sailor, participant of defense of Sevastopol [12]. But there is another name - a former sailor and George's cavalier L. E. Katansky [15], or Katinsky [16]. Of course, all authors agree that he was a sailor, a member of the defense of Sevastopol and the St. George order's cavalier. Thus, for the authors of the legends critical continuity of military history, the theme of heroism (St. George's cavalier and the siege of Sevastopol) and, Orthodoxy and piety, that who had a vision. Pavlov N.B. notes, as if in passing, that «the old sailor did not give publicity to his vision, and went to the Lavra in order to understand the meaning of his dream. It should be noted that such a turn of events is not surprising. In the legends concerning the wonderworking icons of the phenomenon is not uncommon to simple people - peasants, the sick citizens, shepherds etc.

The following ambiguity in the history of the icon is the person of a painter.

Selected for some strange reason the icon painter was Pavel Fedorovich Shtronda. According to the legend it was «a poor painter», besides not taken the money for work. He is also named as «a peasant-painter» [17]. However, other data Shtronda was the academician of painting<sup>10</sup> [18. 14-16]. Actually Shtronda lived in Kiev in the I.I. Shatrov's house at Vozdvizhenskaya Street, where he had the icon-painting workshop. His name is associated only the Port Arthur icon, however, June

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<sup>10</sup> However, in "Jubilee directory of the Imperial Academy of arts. 1764-1914. Comp. by S.N. Kondfakov. С.Н.КОНДАКОВ. Vol. 2. SPb. 1914" the information about him is absent.

18, 1941 in Kiev, in the Club Rabbis held an exhibition of 32 artists, among which is mentioned P.F. Shtronda.

Another shady moment is the iconography. Today there are already six copies of the icons, carried out at different times between 1904 and 2005. Such a small number of copies was due to the fact that in November 1904 by the order of the Holy Synod, Metropolitan of St. Petersburg Anthony specifies the Novodevishiy's monastery drawn from the Cathedral copy of the Port Arthur icon and prohibits making new copy because «Icon on its outline has features, which are not accepted in the Orthodox iconography ... it was a hoax and that it Holy Trinity divided» [13. 81]. At the same time the Synod prevented the two publishers Korkin and Soikin permission to print color chromolithographs Port Arthur icon on the metal, so the mass of printing and distribution was not, therefore, Orthodox Russia with this image was not familiar. In January 1906 Kyiv Metropolitan Flavian spoke about the possibility to take copies of the Port Arthur icon, provided it be removed inscription «...and 10,000 worshippers...». Embarrassed not only the inscription, but the composition: never in the iconography of the Queen of Heaven was not the image on which the boards with the Miraculous image of the Saviour holds herself. The composition, according to the legend was manifested «in blessing and a sign of celebration loving troops Distant Russia» [12. 6-7] “the old sailor”, who *himself participated in the creation* of the icon and even painted: «One sailor was awakened by the extraordinary noise, as of a rushing wind, and saw the Queen of Heaven, dressed in a blue coat, and over it in the brown maforium, stands on a rocky and quite a wild strand of some the large sea. She holds in her hands oblong payments with blue border, which depicts the Face of the Savior not made by hand. The Mother of God stands with her back to one of sea bays, and on the shore, in the fog, seen burning in the fire of the city. It overshadowed the Virgin by image of the Face of His Son and our Savior. Her eyes prayerfully erected to heaven, and the feet of the mother of God situated at two naked double-edged swords.

Some higher above the Mother of God, on both sides of Her Face, situated the figures of Archangels. Archangel Michael, the leader of the Heavenly Host, was

located on the right and carried in his hand a sacred banner. And on the left, with a branch of white flowers in his right hand, was Annunciator of the mysteries of God, the Archangel Gabriel.

Over the head of the Queen of Heaven in the clouds, Angels held the crown topped with another crown of two crossed rainbows with a cross on top. And above over the Tsarina Heavenly bodiless Angelic forces supported clouds, where the dazzling white light, sat the Lord of hosts. Under the soles of His soared Seraphims, and in the glow were written the following words of Holy Scripture: «there should be one flock and one shepherd». Heavenly lady, seeing the fear of an old sailor, and encouraged him with the words: «Russia soon will have a difficult war on the shores of the distant sea, and many sorrows expect Russia. Paint an image accurately depicting Mine presence, and send it to Port Arthur. If the icon gets in the city, Orthodoxy will triumph over paganism and the Russian army will get the Victory, Aid and protection» [12. 6-7].

Thus, the unusual iconography “the Port Arthur icon” is a strange connection to the author's concept and folk performances, a desire to magnify the image by military character and connection images of the Lord of hosts, the Savior and the Virgin Mary. To some extent, this is due to the desire to give the image a maximum intelligible meaning. Virgin correlates with Russia, so in this part of the composition of its image dates back to the icons of the Protection of the Holy virgin.



Of particular interest in compositional terms are swords, which is the mother of God. On one copy – the sword is one, but broken, on the other – two swords. But none has signs of “a samurai sword”. They generally abstract, so the enemy seemed abstract at the moment of a writing of an icon. In itself the image of weapons on the icon of the Holy virgin is rare fact, if not unique.

This is important that «the old sailor» took part in the painting of icon by himself. It should be noted that such case in relation to the miraculous icon is also rather rare. In fact, the witnesses of revelation actively took part in the writing of icons Abalatskaya and “The burning Bush”. However, in our case, according to legend, an eyewitness reveals a great deal of independence towards the artist himself and even something draws...

Another ambiguous moment in the history of the icon is the attitude to it from the State and the Church. Comparing the popularity of the August icon of the Mother of God and Port Arthur, it is impossible not to note the Port Arthur icon of *proper attention* has not attracted.

The «phenomenon» also has not received a resonance in the media, the non-canonical manner of iconography prevents replication of icons, the lack of any undoubted victories which could be tied to the appearance of the icon - all this caused some kind of indifference to the fact of appearance and the fact of the loss of the icon.

Finally, the fact of the acquisition of the icon... The image was found again in Israel 17 February 1998, bought out and brought to Russia and finally at 6-th of May, «Port Arthur» reached Vladivostok.

But even before that, in the 80-s icon painters Mikhail Samuilovich Osipenko with his brother Sergey, working in Kirzhach, found an unusual icon called «Port Arthur Mother of God».

Sergey executed copy of the icon first, and in 1993 it was exhibited in Moscow at the exhibition of modern icons in the White House. «We asked Khasbulatov to extend the exhibition. This question even was put to the vote on the Supreme Council, but the necessary number of votes to nothing. I spoke Hasbulatovu: “Leave an exhibition; it will be flak vest for you”. Didn't think that my words so soon will prove to be prophetic. A week after the exhibition closing known events have begun» - said M.S. Osipenko [19].

His own copy Mikhail Samuilovich executed of the centenary of the appearance of the icon. Two details which mentioned painter are very interesting. He began to

paint the icon in the city named *Pokrov* (in Russian sounds like “Cover of The Virgin”) and for some time the work remained unfinished. Suddenly, “not knowing why” he began to hurry to finish the work, and this time in creating icons participated all <...> family: wife Elena, sons, Michael and Daniel, daughter Ekaterina - also icon-painter» [19]. It was decided to deliver an executed copy to Port Arthur (Leushan). The icon was solemnly seen off in Leushan’s Yard of St. Petersburg. On the border with China they met with an obstacle because there was celibate priest George in their group, and he had to dress in secular clothes. The icon by itself transported in packed form. At the cemetery, where the six-meter stone memorial cross installed, in front of the icon was made Requiem, then in Cross’s icon case the specially designed and hallowed copy of the Port Arthur icon was delivered and the icon itself aircraft delivered in Russia, where it may 18, 2003 solemnly met in the temple of Leushan’s Yard.

The icon was transferred to the Holy Trinity Izmailovsky Cathedral. August 26, 2006 in the Cathedral of the fire broke out. Fortunately the fire only harmed the dome.

In addition Osipenko the copy of the Port Arthur icon were made by Irina Gennadievna Chromova (Pavlishina). The icon together with icon case, made by Gennady Dmitrievich Pavalishin was donated to Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky’s Nikolsky Church in the parish of the base of nuclear submarines. Blessing of his spiritual father, Abbot of the Khabarovsk Church. A. Nevskogo, now St. George - Archpriest Sergiy O. (Meshcheryakov), Pavalishin also carried out a mosaic image of the Port Arthur icon. This image was gratuitously donated by the chapel of St. Victor warrior, located on Russia's border with China, on the Big Ussuriisk’ island near Khabarovsk.

Thus, after a hundred years after the appearance of the Port Arthur icon was finally deserved recognition.

Currently the celebration in honor of the Port Arthur icon of the Mother of God recorded in the General Church calendar, it is the patroness of the Far Eastern armies of Russia. By decision of the diocesan Council of the Vladivostok eparchy and the

Archbishop of Vladivostok and Primorsky Veniamin set to celebrate its finding of 17 February and 6 May.

However, in the fate of the icon there is still a lot of uncertainties waiting for their researchers.

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