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ART HISTORY AND CULTURE

УДК 7.035 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_1

U. E. Vlasova

THE IMAGE OF WANDERING AS A SPIRITUAL PATH IN THE WORKS OF E. BURN-JONES

The article highlights the religious and philosophical aspect of the work of the famous artist of the Victorian era — Edward Burne-Jones. The purpose of the study is to show, using the example of such works as “The Star of Bethlehem”, “Sir Lancelot’s Failure to Enter the Holy Grail Chapel”, “Achievement: Vision of the Holy Grail to Sir Galahad, Sir Bors and Sir Percival” from the “Holy Grail” tapestry cycle, to show that the image of the journey was one of the favorite images in the works of Burne-Jones and had the character of a pilgrimage, Spiritual quest. The study of the facts of the master’s biography allows the author to assume that the source of the image under study is Edward Burne-Jones’s passion for such a religious movement in England as Tractarianism. This point of view is new for Russian art history, which often considers the work of the presented artist through the principles of historicism and aestheticism. The article used the biographical method, the main source of information for which was the first biography about the artist, written by his wife. The comparative method established the semantic and thematic connection between the works selected for analysis, and the iconographic method made it possible to determine their features that form the studied image of the Wandering. In his conclusions, the author relies on the experience of foreign researchers E. Burne-Jones (Fiona McCarthy, Christina Poulson, Debra Mankoff, etc.), whose works have not been translated into Russian. The study allows us to conclude that one of the key images of E. Burne-Jones’s work was the image of wandering, as a spiritual path, formed in his youth under the influence of the artist’s religious beliefs.

Keywords: Pre-Raphaelites, Victorian art, Edward Burne-Jones, Morris & co, Tractarianism, Adoration of the Magi, Quest for the Grail.

УДК 728.84:728.03 (=161.1) Zhuk DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_2

A. E. Zhuk, M. M. Kuznetsova

A. V. ZHUK’S OWN VACATION HOUSE: CREATIVE APPROACH TO SOLVING ARCHITECTURAL PROBLEMS

The article is devoted to the creation and implementation of the project of A. V. Zhuk’s country house, in which the creative methods of the architect found expression. For the first time, the history of construction, features of architectural and planning and functional and technological processes are described, the plan and photographs of the house are published, which are of interest to architectural historians, designers and art historians.

Keywords: A. V. Zhuk, dacha, country house, vacation house, author’s architectural project, architect’s creative method, architectural and planning processes, functional and technological process in architecture.

УДК 75.04:82–92 (470) «1914/1918» DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_3

I. V. Zemtsova

“GREAT WAR IN IMAGES AND PICTURES” EDITION AS AN ART PROJECT

The article is devoted to the illustrated edition, which became a kind of chronicle of the First World War. The publication is considered as an art project, in which many took part, including famous artists, batalists, marinists, book illustrators. The circle of artists whose works are reproduced in the publication is determined, some of the unsigned illustrations are attributed. The features of the submission of artistic material and the design of the publication are considered. Particular attention is paid to the

vignettes preceding and concluding the articles, their authors and the figurative symbols used by them, its connection with the text.

Keywords: *illustrated magazines, First World War, art, vignette, illustration, batalist.*

УДК 7.01, 7.03 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_4

S. V. Ivanova

THE HOLKHAM BIBLE PICTURE BOOK: “NEVER WILL YOU SEE ANOTHER SUCH BOOK”

The Late Gothic manuscript, discovered a hundred years ago, in 1922, at Holkham Hall, has a unique composition of scenes; it includes, along with the canonical, a variety of apocryphal stories. But in addition to unique storylines, his miniatures reflect a previously unknown method of representation, characteristic of modern storyboards, and new artistic techniques in depicting biblical scenes. The miniatures are not illustrations in the full sense of the word, constituting the main narrative of the manuscript, and explanations for them were added later. The idea of the visuality of the Middle Ages without studying this manuscript is incomplete. At a time when, under the influence of Giotto’s work, the principles of expressiveness were changing in Western European art, the artist of this manuscript creates his own, special pictorial language.

Keywords: *Holkham Bible, manuscript, Gothic manuscript, manuscript illustrations, miniature, artist, stylistic features.*

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A. A. Lappo

ESTHETICAL FEATURES OF VORTICIST ART IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 20th CENTURY

The importance of abstract art for the world culture is unarguable. In the United Kingdom the style of painters, which had become futurism in Italy, became vorticism. British vorticists were creating their non-figurative abstract pictures in 1910s, having influenced both on the Art of England and European artistic process. The present article searches for conclusion of emerged problems.

Keywords: *futurism, vorticism, the art of England.*

УДК 37.036 034 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_6

L. V. Maltseva

FOLK CREATIVITY AND INNOVATIONS IN EDUCATION (EMBROIDERY OF KUBAN)

One of the main tasks of artistic and cognitive development is the formation of creative and individual abilities by means of decorative and applied composition. The solution of this problem will become possible only when a certain aesthetic attitude to reality and fine arts is formed on the basis of artistic and aesthetic needs.

Keywords: *education, education, art, composition, ethno-artistic culture, traditions, customs, arts and crafts composition, embroidery.*

УДК 745/749 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_7

N. Yu. Mitrofanova

LACE IN THE MODERN ARTISTIC WORLD. AN ATTEMPT TO COMPREHEND OF A NEW EXPERIENCE

Lace is an independent textile product with an openwork patterned structure, created from threads using different needlework techniques: weaving, sewing with a needle, knitting, etc. Lace has a long history of existence. It is customary to consider it as a decorative accessory to the costume. In the works of domestic researchers, the history of lace making in Europe and Rus’ is traced, the artistic and technological features of lace making as a craft are analyzed. The meaning of lace in the modern world has changed significantly. This topic has not yet found sufficient reflection in the research of specialists. This article attempts to comprehend the role of lace in the modern world, identifies its main features and spheres of existence. Artistic areas are considered in which lace shows its specificity for the first time, as well as traditional areas where lace is transformed with a set of new means of artistic expression.

Keywords: *artistic textiles, history of textiles, lace, new lace style, weaving, contemporary art, textile art object.*

УДК 687.1.016 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_8

N. S. Onegin

THE ENGLISH CANE GILBERT & CO IN THE HERMITAGE COLLECTION: OPTICS AND FASHION

Among the men's accessories in the Hermitage museum collection, a cane with a built-in spyglass, which is being introduced into scientific circulation for the first time, deserves special attention. The reed is a prime example of the combination of fashion and mechanics, a product of the London-based firm Gilbert & Co, which specialized in optical instruments. Our research made it possible to find out the main milestones in the history of the company, date the time of release of the accessory and suggest how it ended up in the Yusupov family, and then in the Hermitage museum. The publication of the cane makes it possible to supplement the knowledge about the men's fashion of the early 19th century and its connection with science.

Keywords: Gilbert, fashion accessories, men costume of Pushkin epoch, cane with optics, Hermitage museum, Yusupov.

УДК 7.071.4 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_9

Yu. S. Tikhonova

CONSTRUCTION OF PROPAGANDA NARRATIVES BY PHOTOMONTAGE

The article is intended to investigate the use of the photomontage method for constructing an agitation narrative in the works of constructivist artists L. Lisitsky, G. Klutskis, A. Rodchenko in order to compare the features of constructing a compositional space and identify hidden meanings in the art of the Russian avant-garde. Particular attention is paid to one of the ways to expand the scope of photomontage and strengthen the narrative component of Soviet industrial graphics — the design of exhibition spaces and printing. Considering the use of the innovative method of photomontage in propaganda art in general, the study of this topic in a historical context using concrete examples is a special case that remains relevant to this day.

Keywords: photomontage, propaganda art, Dadaism, constructivism, poster, visual narrative, avant-garde, avant-garde artists.

УДК 746.341:291.21:39 (470.4) DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_10

R. Yu. Tsaregorodtseva

TRADITIONAL PATTERNS IN MARI EMBROIDERY AS A REFLECTION OF THE PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND SPIRITUAL CULTURE

The article presents the experience of an integrative description of ornamental motifs, considers and semantically interprets ornamental plots of embroidery on Mari costume items, reveals specific features of the “image (picture) of the world” reflected in Mari embroidery, through the analysis of Mari ornaments. It is shown that clothing, ornamentally decorated with national embroidery, as one of the main components of the material culture of the Mari people, has a close connection with its spiritual culture — worldview, mythology, religious beliefs, customs and rituals, and is also endowed with a complex symbolic content. A stable representation of the traditional basis of the ornament and its direct relation to objects and natural phenomena are revealed.

Keywords: Mari traditional embroidery, ornament, folk art, symbol, context of the picture of the world, Mari mythology.

PHILOLOGY

УДК 821.124 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_11

E. A. Vishnevskaya

TO THE QUESTION OF THE TOPIC OF EMOTIONS IN MEDIEVAL EASTER SEQUENCES: OPPOSITION “BITTERNESS — JOY”

The article is devoted to the study of the palette of emotions of loss and acquisition of the Heavenly Fatherland in the texts of medieval Latin sequences of the Easter cycle of the 9th — 11th centuries. The novelty of the article is the study of the topic of emotions, passing through all the texts of the sequences, in which crying for the lost at a certain moment turns into a bright expectation of the future and the return of the lost home. The relevance of the topic is due to the high interest in modern Russia to the religious component of medieval European culture. The

material of the study was the sequences of the monastery of St. Martial in Limoges (France). The study used the methods of continuous sampling, linguistic observation and description, conceptual analysis, component analysis, contextual analysis, analysis of word compatibility. The article uses translations of the author. The study showed that the identified emotions correspond to three stages of human experience. Each stage corresponds to certain groups of words. Stylistic means allow us to convey the transition from the pole of bitterness to the pole of joy.

Keywords: *Easter, Sunday, nostalgia, Latin hymnography, sequence, Middle Ages, Liturgy.*

HISTORICAL SCIENCES

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E. A. Vishnevskaya

TO THE QUESTION OF THE TOPIC OF EMOTIONS IN MEDIEVAL EASTER SEQUENCES: OPPOSITION “BITTERNESS — JOY”

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Keywords: *Easter, Sunday, nostalgia, Latin hymnography, sequence, Middle Ages, Liturgy.*

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S. V. Vivatenko, T. E. Sivolap

THE BEST ROLE OF ACTOR CLIFTON JAMES: FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CONFRONTATION OF INTELLIGENCE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The article is devoted to the organization of Operation Copperhead, which was an important part of the Bodyguard plan, conceived by the British intelligence officer Colonel Dudley Clark, who put forward the idea of strategic misinformation of the Germans. For this purpose, the British formed a special “deception department” in Cairo. The beginning of the operation is indicated in January 1944. The idea of the operation, to mislead the German command about the whereabouts of General Montgomery, a few days before the landing of troops in Normandy, came to Clark after watching the Hollywood feature film Five Tombs on the Way to Cairo. Clark presented his proposals on the idea of disinforming the enemy to Colonel J. W. B. Jervis-Reed, Deputy Chief of Operations B (Ops (B)) and received support from him. For the organization of the event to be successful, it was necessary to find a double of Montgomery, and this turned out to be a rather difficult task. Meyrick Clifton James, a forty-six-year-old professional actor, a native of Perth, Australia, was chosen for this role, a participant in the First World War, who performed in a London cabaret, was a member of the Pay Corps Theater and Variety Group. James was not an ideal counterpart to Montgomery, as he had a number of negative habits that were absent from his prototype. The results of Operation Copperhead are controversial among researchers. Of course, this operation was not the main one in the confrontation between the intelligence services during the Second World War, but at the same time, it was an attempt to bring the victory of the allies over fascism closer.

Keywords: *politics, allied countries, disinformation, plan, invasion, intelligence officers, German command, actor, double, emergency, operation, location.*

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L. V. Vyskochkov

“NOW EVERYONE KNOWS WHAT I, WHAT RUSSIA, OWE HIM”: NICHOLAS I AND MIKHAIL SPERANSKY

The article is devoted to the relationship between the reformer, the theorist and the practitioner of jurisprudence, the religious thinker Mikhail Mikhailovich Speransky, whose new stage of life and activity began with the accession of Emperor Nicholas I. The article analyzes the establishment of business relations between them during the interregnum and the legal preparation of the trial of the Decembrists in the Supreme Criminal Court. It shows their constructive interaction in the implementation of two the most important tasks outlined by Nicholas I in the field of domestic policy — the systematization of laws with the creation of a “Code of laws” and preparation for the abolition of serfdom. The conclusion is made about a certain commonality of views of M. M. Speransky and Nicholas I and the leading role of the Emperor in the legislative work directed by him of the Second Department of His Imperial Majesty’s Own Chancellery. The reviews of Nicholas I about M. M. Speransky, containing a high assessment of his state activities, are given.
Keywords: *Speransky, Nicholas I, interregnum, the Supreme Criminal Court, systematization of laws, code of Laws, the Committee on December 6, serfdom.*

УДК 37–055.2–058.12 (091) (476) «18» DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_14

E. P. Denisenko

EDUCATION OF NOBLEWOMEN IN BELARUSIAN-LITHUANIAN GOVERNORATES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY (BASED ON THE BOOK COLLECTION OF THE CENTRAL SCIENCE LIBRARY OF NAS OF BELARUS)

The article deals with the education system of the noblewomen in Belarussian-Lithuanian governorates of the Russian Empire in the first half of the 19th century. Analysis, based on the book collection of the Yakub Kolas Central Science Library of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, is focused on the role of the Ministry of National Education in the noblewomen education in the Northwestern Krai.

Keywords: *noblewomen, education, Northwestern Krai, Central Science Library of NAS of Belarus.*

УДК 908 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_15

N. G. Druzhinkina

ST. PETERSBURG DIOCESE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH — EARLY 20TH CENTURIES IN THE GENERAL CONTEXT OF CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS (ACCORDING TO ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS)

The article is devoted to the relationship between the State and the Russian Orthodox Church on the example of the St. Petersburg diocese in the second half of the 19th — early 20th centuries. On the basis of archival documents, the features of the «symphony» are clarified The state and the Church, religious policy, the state of parish organizations in the metropolitan diocese in the second half of the 19th — early 20th centuries. The problem of democratization of public life, Orthodox parish, daily life of different estates of the metropolitan diocese is also revealed. The article studies the regional aspect of the problem of church-state relations, the state of diocesan administration against the background of ongoing state transformations.

Keywords: *Russian Orthodox Church, State, Russia, reforms, revolution, transformations, Holy Synod, Pre-Council Presence, St. Petersburg Diocese.*

УДК 656.125:94 DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_16

D. V. Loginova

DEVELOPMENT OF CARRIAGE PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA

The review article is devoted to the analysis of the formation of carriage production in Russia in the XIX century. On the basis of published sources, the stages of formation of urban carriage, as well as handicraft industries, are studied. The types, materials used in the manufacture of various carriages, production technologies are considered, the prices of carriage and the dynamics of annual revenue of crew firms and artisans are also indicated.

Keywords: *carriages, body builders, korpusniki, artisans, kolymazhny yard, sledges, wheel arc artisanship, carts.*

УДК 94 (4/9) DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_17

Z. K. Radzhabova, I. A. Suzdaltseva, N. Sh. Mugutdinova

WOMEN’S LABOR ON THE RAILWAY TRANSPORT OF DAGESTAN DURING THE

GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

The article shows the increased role of women in the development of the economy of Dagestan during the Great Patriotic War and studied their heroic work at the railway enterprises, which in the new conditions became the most important transport artery of the country, supplying the front and transporting civilian goods. The methodological basis of the study is historicism and a systematic approach to the study of socio-economic problems of the development of society. The authors came to the conclusion that already in the first days of the war, hundreds of women came to work for the railway transport of Dagestan, were able to master men's professions and made a significant contribution to the organization of the uninterrupted transportation of goods and the population. Their work was highly appreciated; many railway workers were awarded government awards.

Keywords: *male professions, repair work, construction of armored trains, carriage depot, evacuation, hospital, subbotniks, government awards.*

УДК 94 (485) «1617/1661», 94 (470) «1617/1661» DOI 10.46418/2079-8202_2023_1_18

A. I. Chepel, E. D. Tarasova

PROBLEMS OF THE RUSSIAN-SWEDISH CROSS-BORDER TRADE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 17TH CENTURY

The object of the article is the Russian-Swedish border area after the Stolbovsky peace treaty, signed in 1617. After the conclusion of this treaty, a new Russian-Swedish border was drawn. This border was not secure enough, which contributed to the spread of illegal cross-border trade. The subject of the article is the measures taken by the Russian and Swedish border administrations to suppress illegal trade. The authors analyze the activities of the Russian and Swedish border administrations aimed at stopping illegal cross-border trade. The authors come to the conclusion that the well-established business and interpersonal contacts of the border residents, whose loyalty the governments of both countries needed, prevented the suppression of illegal cross-border trade.

Keywords: *Stolbovsky peace treaty, Russian-Swedish border area, illegal cross-border trade, security of border areas.*