CONTENTS

LITERATURE STUDY

Balashova Ye.A. A. Tynakov’s Poetry: from «Idyllic» to «Contrary».
Chevtayev A.A. Symbolics of the Soul in the «Black and Blue» Book of Poems by A. Ladinsky (On the Question of the Artistic World Specifics).
Krotova D.V. The Corporeality Poetics in V. Shalamov’s Lyrics.
Pavlova L.V., Romanova I.V. Fixed Lexical Combinations in the Book Poetic «Personal Series» in the Light of Computer Research and Author’s Reflection.

LINGUISTICS

Zhurova A.V. Zones of Communication Risk in the Modern Russian Language (Based on Euphemisms Analysis).
Rogaleva O.S. Specialized News Television: Structural, Substantive and Stylistic Features (Based on Cultural News).
Andreev S.N. Parts of Speech Features in B. Pasternak’s Lyrics.
Safina M.R. The Role of the Multiphase Structure of an Action in Classifying Situations by the Degree of Control (Based on English Utterances).
Nyubina L.M. Peculiarities of W. Moers’s Idiostyle in «The Alchemaster’s Apprentice» («Der Schreksenmeister»).
Povedskaya O.A. The Concept of «Sport Doctor» in the Autobiographical Discourse.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

Borisov V.I. Commodity Exchange in the First Months of Soviet Power with Participation of Consumer Cooperation (January – April, 1918).
Kodin Ye.V. Schools of Smolensk Province in the Era of NEP: from Survival to Development.
Kochetov D.V. Colonial Past in Italian Relations with the Former African Colonies.
Denisov S.A. Pomezanian Feoffees in the State of the Teutonic Order in the 1260–1370s.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

Itunina N.B. MEMORIA. In memory of Alexander Vasilievich Slavin (27.11.1924–25.03.2021).
SYNOPSIS OF THE JOURNAL

LITERATURE STUDY

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Pleasant and Useful Pastime Journal: The Formation of the Literary Canon

The paper considers the role of Pleasant and Useful Pastime journal in the formation of the Russian literary canon. The journal had been published for five years; in the 1790s it was widely known. As an educational periodical addressed to students of Moscow University and pupils of Moscow University Pansion for Nobility, it aimed to serve as a literary reference point and educate the readers’ aesthetic tastes.

The paper deals with the canon composition which includes authors of the recent past, who had already received recognition by the end of the 18th century (M.V. Lomonosov, A.P. Sumarokov) and contemporary writers (G.R. Derzhavin, I.I. Dmitriev, N.M. Karamzin). The canon is determined by selecting the texts of exemplary authors as well as through assessment of the writers’ work given in literary texts, critical articles, and editorial notes. The journal is generally characterized by a sentimentalist tendency that was relevant at that time (despite the editors’ different aesthetic positions, for example, V.S. Podshivalov and P.A. Sokhatsky), which was reflected in the version of the literary canon presented in it. The periodical focuses on new sentimental patterns. The work belonged to classics and Derzhavin, a recognized contemporary, is reinterpreted within a sentimental paradigm.

Key words: the journal Pleasant and Useful Pastime; literary canon; exemplary authors; V.S. Podshivalov; P.A. Sokhatsky; sentimentalism; G.R. Derzhavin; N. M. Karamzin.

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A. Tinyakov’s Poetry: from «Idyllic» to «Contrary»

The purpose of the article is to find out how the author’s attitude to such a genre as an idyll changes, how in A. Tinyakov’s work appears a new aesthetic phenomenon which is attractive and ugly at the same time. As a result, the study has found that there is the logic of the transition of naive texts to shocking anti-aesthetic poems. It is shown that the poems contain the key motifs for the alienation of I from its own past and the surrounding world.

Nowadays A. Tinyakov’s poems are considered to be more truthful than cynical and defamatory: that is the way we wake up from the illusions. However, it is important that Tinyakov was not alien to the tradition when he created texts of authentic idylls. In his lyrics we can see «the amplitude of oscillations» from idyll to its parody.

Despite A. Tinyakov’s differences with other poets, the article reveals intertextual connections with the lyrical statements of Mikhail Lermontov, Fyodor Tyutchev, Alexander Blok and Nikolai Zabolotsky.

The research conducted on the basis of historical-genetic and comparative-historical approaches grounded in the concepts, methods, and results of modern poetry, primarily ones of M. Gasparov and his school. In addition, we consider the scientific basis belonging to N.A. Bogomolov, the author of the only modern monographic research about the poet.

The research results can be used in the research and teaching activities connected to the study devoted to the poetry formation and development in the 20th century.

Key words: Tinyakov; Russian poetry; idyll; intertextual connections; genre memory; antigenre.

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Symbolics of the Soul in the «Black and Blue» Book of Poems
by A. Ladinsky (On the Question of the Artistic World Specifics)

The article considers a representation of the soul and its symbolism in the «Black and Blue» (1930), the first book of poems by A. Ladinsky in the aspect of poetic anthropology. As a
representative of the Parisian poetic branch of the first emigration wave. A. Ladinsky constructs a unique artistic universe based on the opposition of the earthly and heavenly aspects of human existence. The poet’s work reflects the conceptual understanding of the dichotomy, expressed by the physical-material «bottom» and the divine-spiritual «top», produces the actualization of the «soul» microcosm as a value-semantic center of the depicted world.

The analysis of A. Ladinsky’s poems, based on the combination of anthropological, semiotic, and mythopoetic approaches to the artistic text, shows that in the poetics of the «Black and Blue» the idea of the soul is revealed in a system of interrelated, but not identical to each other personifications and symbolic signs. The article indicates four key parameters of the soul representation: 1) its objectification in the mythological images of the Muse and Psyche; 2) actualization of «flight» and «lamentation» motifs symbolizing and universalizing the views of the exiled human fate and the experience of death; 3) the contact of the earthly and heavenly existence dimensions realized through such symbols of the soul as a «butterfly», «breath», «smoke», a «heart»; 4) the endowment of the soul with the status of «eternal femininity» embodying the beloved who is ideal and therefore inaccessible to the male lyric «self».

It is concluded that in A. Ladinsky’s mythopoetic universe the soul embodies the indelibility of the vital movement of the opposed microcosm and macrocosm. Therefore, in the conception of the «Black and Blue» the myth of the immortal human soul becomes the main line assisting to understand the deep antinomies of the universe.

Key words: A. Ladinsky; soul; lyrical subject; microcosm and macrocosm; mythopoetics; poetry of Russians abroad; poetic anthropology; artistic symbolics.

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The Corporeality Poetics in V. Shalamov’s Lyrics

The article is devoted to the category of corporeality and the forms of its implementation in V. Shalamov’s lyrics, viz. identifying both the uniqueness of the poet’s artistic approach and the connections with tradition, in particular, acmeistic one. The stated problems have not become the object of detailed literary analysis yet. To disclose the topic, the author of the article uses materials of V.T. Shalamov’s archive (Russian State Archive of Literature and Art).

The article considers the most important perspectives concerning the realization of corporeality category, viz. the principle of revealing mental aspects of a personality’s life through the prism of body images, when certain emotional-sensory or ideological facets are realized in a poetic text with the help of a somatological code; the relation and interaction of spiritual and physical in the characteristic of the lyrical subject; the semantic filling of key leitmotifs in Shalamov’s lyrics related to the corporate sphere and human organism.

The study reveals and considers Shalamov’s characteristic property of poetic thinking consisting in extrapolating corporeality to the phenomena of natural world, as well as intelligible phenomena. The author touches upon Shalamov’s attitude to religion and specifics concerning the refraction of moral ideas in poetic discourse through the prism of tangible
images. The article discloses aspects relating to the interpretation of corporeality problem in Shalamov’s lyrics and correlating with acmeistic artistic attitude.

Key words: Russian literature; poetry of the 20th century; Shalamov; corporeality; traditions of acmeism; leitmotif; images of nature in lyrics; category of memory.

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Fixed Lexical Combinations in the Book Poetic «Personal Series» in the Light of Computer Research and Author’s Reflection

The article is devoted to the identification of repeated lexical combinations in poetic texts using the original software system «Hypertext Search for Companion-words in Author’s Texts». The steadily adjacent words found in this way turn out to be characteristic either for the majority of native speakers, or for a certain poetic tradition, or for a particular author. The study objective is to compare the results of the most objective computer processing of texts with the philologists’ interpretation and subjective author’s commentary, as well as to outline insufficiently studied issues of the poetry psychology.

Key words: poetry; lexical combinations; software system «Hypertext Search for Companion-words in Author’s Texts»; poetics; author’s commentary; psychology of creativity; poetic «Personal series».

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Specific non-derivative nouns that are functioning in Smolensk dialect reveal a significant number of lexical parallels in the independent language structure of the contemporary Belarusian language. The analysis of these words is carried out in order to establish their status in two synchronous lexical and grammatical systems for further clarification relating to the number of lexical parallels of different origins in Smolensk dialect.

The subject of the study is the volume of lexical meaning of specific non-derivative nouns recorded in independent, but at the same time contact-located language formations, in one of which they have a regional status (Smolensk dialect), and in the other one they are included in the codified form of the standard language (the Belarusian language).

The relevance of the study is explained by the complex history of the Russian-Belarusian borderland, which is reflected both in Smolensk dialect and in the Belarusian language, which has been developed on the dialect basis. The common material and spiritual culture typical for the dialects of the Russian-Belarusian borderland is a marker revealing the specifics of the region described. Due to the common culture, these conditionally distant language units regularly coincide in the volume of lexical meaning and demonstrate a stable distribution within lexical and semantic groups in each language formation at the present stage of its functioning.

Key words: Smolensk dialect; Belorussian language; non-derivative nouns.

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Zones of Communication Risk in the Modern Russian Language (Based on Euphemisms Analysis)

The present article is devoted to the study of communication risk zones in the modern Russian language, it is based on quantitate analysis and thematic differentiation of euphemisms. The euphemization is considered as a linguo-cultural phenomenon correlated to taboo, politeness, and sensititivity categories. Euphemisms are used for paraphrasing inappropriate and indecent words and phrases for their verbalization in speech. Euphemisms are considered to be a way of speech maneuvering. Avoiding communication risks and reaching the goal of communication are the main targets of applying the ways of speech maneuvering.

The article specifies interconnection between speech maneuvering and zones of communication risks, the latter serve as triggers for applying speech maneuvering ways to avoid communication risks. Communication risks are connected with communication failures, but they are not the same. The paper represents thematic classifications as well as dictionaries reviews in national and foreign linguistics. Widespread division of all existed euphemisms into everyday ones and those belonged to social groups is taken as a principle for detailed communica
tion risk zones classification in the modern Russian language. As a result of the conducted research, the article represents its own specified classification of potentially dangerous thematic repertoire in the Russian language and analyzes motivations behind them.

Key words: speech maneuvering; communication risk; euphemia; taboo; thematic classification of euphemisms.

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Specialized News Television: Structural, Substantive and Stylistic Features  
(Based on Cultural News)
Specialized news broadcasting is of particular interest and it needs to be studied. The subject of the article is the content-thematic and stylistic features of news and information-analytical programs on the Kultura (Culture) TV channel. The research is based on the method of content analysis, linguistic methods of analysis. As a result, the content and thematic features of information broadcasting in the field of culture have been revealed.

The topics of the TV channel programs are diverse; they include such types of art as theater, music, literature, visual arts, cinema, etc. By topic and modality, news stories are divided into news itself, news announcements, and news retrospectives. «News of Culture with Vladislav Flyarkovsky», as constants of information and analytical television, retains emphasis on the presenter’s strong authorial position, depth of topic coverage, a desire to comment on a phenomenon or event, to assess it, and reveal it from all sides.

The communicative and stylistic design of the final program is conditioned, on the one hand, by the format of news broadcasting, on the other hand, by the theme (in the speech of journalists the vocabulary of art history, culturological and philosophical discourses prevail; restraint, intimacy, emphasizing the importance of cultural facts is combined with analyticism, emotional and evaluative nature of information presentation). The revealed features make it possible to talk about a special television format such as symbiosis of cultural and educational journalism, and information journalism.

Key words: art journalism; news journalism; Kultura (Culture) TV channel; theme; stylistic features.

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Parts of Speech Features in B. Pasternak’s Lyrics

The article studies the distribution of the main parts of speech in lyrics such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The analysis is carried out both in the poems taken separately and in whole collections. The main goal of the present research is to find out the level of stability and variability of the number relating to the parts of speech belonging to different classes in poetic texts. At the same time the article examines the questions concerning the degree of the poetic text nominality, the relationship between dynamic description of Pasternak’s poetic world, expressed by verbs, and static description made by adjectives.

Six collections of Pasternak’s poems which constitute an important part of his heritage have been analyzed. Since the collections were published at different times and during different periods of the poet’s literary work, they reflect peculiar features of Pasternak’s creative manner and individual style over time. The counts have helped to make a data-base including 178 poems (5962 lines) in total that has been organized and used for the study.

To achieve the goal a number of statistical methods are used, including the Busemann coefficient, chi-square, and the coefficient of variation.

The results obtained demonstrated a high degree of the poet’s style stability at the level of morphological features, strong prevalence of dynamic over static description, significant downward deviation from the accepted norm of the number including adjectives and (in later poems) verbs.

Key words: lyrics; Pasternak; nouns, verbs; adjectives; variability; the Busemann coefficient; chi-square; static and dynamic description.

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The Role of the Multiphase Structure of an Action in Classifying Situations by the Degree of Control (Based on English Utterances)

The article analyses utterances from modern English to establish the peculiarities of the process how the presence or absence of control is manifested in a situation as a multiphase process consisting of seven stages such as a wish, an intention, a decision, planning, preparation, an attempt, a result (success or failure).

The implicative character of language representations allows us to assume that a situation can be rendered into utterance explicitly as a complete process or metonymically, through one of the genesis of action stages (using phase and intention markers, lexems with connotative meaning, etc.), and both cases can prove sufficiency to obtain a full and complete image of the situation. Thus, analyzing if a situation represented by an utterance is controlled or non-controlled, we shall focus on the whole process instead of examining one of its parts.

The theoretical part of the article explains the choice of the term «control» from semantically similar terms and demonstrates some basic approaches to understanding the concept of control in linguistics. Moreover, the article analyses how the notion of control is applied to predicates and situations; discusses the notions of the genesis of an action and implication that makes it possible to provide a more specific view on what should be considered as a situation.

The practical part of the article shares the results obtaining by the analysis of English utterances taken from literature, media or the Oxford Dictionary example bank confirming the sufficiency of a metonymic representation of a situation; it offers a classification of situations based on the completeness of their representation in the language and on the degree of control (depending on what and how many stages are marked as controlled or non-controlled).

Key words: control; situation; metonymy; genesis of action theory; intentional factor means.

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Peculiarities of W. Moers’s Idiostyle in «The Alchemaster’s Apprentice» («Der Schreksenmeister»)

W. Moers is a modern German writer whose main works are addressed to children. Their popularity has been gained not least by means of the language game, but often by the author’s idiostyle. The language game is clearly visible in the work «The Alchemaster’s Apprentice» (in English).
original: «Der Schrecksenmeister») under analysis in all linguistic fields, i.e. lexics, grammar, word-formation, stylistics, etc. The usage of the language game as a means of creating a comic effect is an asset of the author’s idiostyle. The article considers idiostyle as W. Moers’ «individuality and uniqueness» as he uses linguistic, esthetic and stylistic, and literary means, i.e. the total array of language tools for drawing the readers’ attention to them.

Key words: German writer; idiostyle; narration; language game; comic; word-formation; intertextuality; tropes; synonymy; ambivalence.

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The Concept of «Sport Doctor» in the Autobiographical Discourse

The subject of study in the article is the concept of «sports doctor» in autobiographical discourse considered on the material of the book «Seeing with Your Hands – My Life and my Medicine» (in original: «Mein Leben und mein Medizin. Mit den Hünden sehen») written by German sports Doctor Hans-Wilhelm Müller-Wolfarth. The purpose of the study is to analyze this concept in the linguistic and cultural aspect.

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The findings make up a number of functionally significant features of the «sports doctor» concept. This concept has the following features: 1) it is kaleidoscopic, it includes such aspects as «responsibility», «selflessness», «dedication», etc.; 2) it integrates a wide range of medical terms; 3) it is filled with various lexical and semantic groups, for example, «Organism», «Trauma», «Medicines». The research carried out in this article presents the results that can be used in research and teaching activities related to training at a medical university. This article deals with a discursive and conceptual analysis and a contextological method, a method of classification and description.

Key words: discourse; concept; sports medicine; sports doctor; autobiographical discourse.

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HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

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Commodity Exchange in the First Months of Soviet Power
The food crisis in Russia arose during the years of the First World War. The tsarist government and the Provisional Government tried to solve this problem, but to no avail. The food crisis, as it was by inheritance, passed to the Soviet regime. All authorities had to solve the food problem in the conditions of constant military and revolutionary upheavals, and this problem, from the socio-economic, passed into the political sphere. Famine predetermined revolutionary upheaval in the country.

The article covers the period from January to April, 1918. At this time the Austro-German army advances in southern Russia. The military, political, and socio-economic situation of the new government was extremely difficult. The Soviet government had to support the grain monopoly introduced by the tsarist and confirmed by the Provisional Governments, although it was not officially confirmed and even introduced by the new government. To strengthen its position, the Soviet government took a number of measures to resolve the food problem. The most important, even the main one was the exchange of goods between the city and the village. It was necessary to save the urban population from hunger, to supply the army with food. It should be noted that the initial measures including in the exchange policy of the Soviet government were not of a violent nature. The country had industrial reserves for commodity exchange in the country: manufactory, high-grade iron, etc. remaining from tsarism. Everything was sent to the village. There is an opinion that the Soviet government gave industrial products to the peasantry for nothing and that was true. But commodity exchange made it possible to alleviate the food crisis in the cities, feed the army, and politically strengthen the Soviet power.

For the exchange of goods, it was necessary to attract various regulatory bodies of the country that were engaged in the procurement and distribution of bread. This article highlights the role of consumer cooperation, which was underexplored in the historical literature, in the commodity exchange. Specific examples, facts and figures are given for the bread producing provinces in southern Russia.

Key words: cooperation; manufactory; consumption; food policy; food committees; supply; fixed prices; exchange of goods; bread; bread monopoly; grain procurement.

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Schools of Smolensk Province in the Era of NEP:
from Survival to Development

The period of the new economic policy, 1921–1928, is often idealized in the public mind and presented against the background of the previous policy of «war communism» as a decade of abundance and prosperity, a significant breakthrough in the socio-economic life of Soviet Russia that has just emerged from the Civil War. A valid argument for such an assessment of NEP will be the convertible new monetary unit of Russia, viz. the gold chervonets, as well as the broad development of cooperation and the first concessions attracting foreign capital.

However, there was another side to this apparently blessed picture of the NEP era – the state, focusing exclusively on «pulling out» the economy, completely «left» the social sphere, shifting the solution of social issues to local authorities. This included, in fact, firstly, public education. From the second half of 1921, the school was left without centralized state funding, if
we did not consider additional charges for the food tax, which solved absolutely nothing. The introduction of tuition fees for education, the so-called contractual schools, the peasants’ self-imposition for the needs of education included a set of measures that the center proposed to the regions to preserve the public education system. The period of the school survival, concerning especially the rural school, began.

Gradual changes for the better began only in the 1926–1927, when the somewhat stronger state again «turned its face to the school» and the practice of self-taxation will actually work in the regions, when not only existing schools were repaired at peasants’ expense, but also new schools were being built, equipment and textbooks were procured. A decent salary, in comparison with the beginning of NEP, was paid to a school teacher. The school entered its developmental stage.

Key words: schools; new economic policy; Smolensk Governorate.

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«The Tsar, My Lord, Have Mercy on Me». The Problems in the Recruitment of Service Men «According to the Instrument» to Yelets Fortress at the End of the XVI Century

The article is devoted to the history related to the formation of service groups in a southern outpost of the Moscow state at the end of the 16th century. It was Yelets fortress which for many years became a barrier on the road of the detachments of Cherkasy and Crimean Tatars; it ensured the coordinated work of the stanitsa and guard services.

The problematic of the article reveals issues related to the formation of a combat-capable military garrison from the inhabitants of the region as well as to determining the reasons why service men left the fortress and their service. The surviving materials of numerous cases make it possible to trace the behavior of Yelets citizens included in the life of the fortress and their involvement in solving not only military, but also economic issues related to the construction of fortifications and land development.

The analysis of the documents allows us to determine how difficult and dangerous the service and life of a medieval man was, every day they faced with harsh environmental conditions, as well as the threat of being killed or captured. In addition, one can trace the features of the behavioral model characterizing Yelets service people. The models are clearly reflected in correspondence with the Ambassadorial Order. In general, the article covers the issue how the formation of local society happened if we consider the characteristics of the region and the population’s perception of their duties to the tsar and the central government as a whole.

Key words: southern boundaries; fortress; service men; military garrison; service Cossacks; riflemen; artillerymen.

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Colonial Past in Italian Relations with the Former African Colonies

The subject of article is influence of the colonial past on the relations of former metropole, namely Italy, with its former colonies in Africa. The question is considered in the context of the fact that the British, French or even Portuguese colonialisms definitely left interstate entities. In other words, they continue to considerably influence the relations with their former African colonies. Italian one, in its turn, left nothing like the Commonwealth of Nations, the International Organisation of La Francophonie or the Community of Portuguese Language Countries. However, by 2021 even in relations with each individual former colony of Rome in Africa (Eritrea, Somalia and Libya), it was replaced by the current agenda.

Only in the case of Eritrea, which emerged as a result of Italian rule, there is probability, that in the nearest future the colonial past will affect its relations with Italy. Somalia, and especially Libya, which had been a reminder of the need to repair colonial damage for more than half a century, ceased to exist as single states. As a result, the long-ended colonialism ceased to be vital for their relations with the former metropole in a positive and negative way.

Moreover, the author highlights that for any former colony, not only in Africa, or a country with big Italian community, Rome did nothing comparable with at least the Dutch Language Union. It means, that the elimination of any trace of Italian colonialism from international affairs is related not only to its weakness, but also to the lack of efforts made by modern Italy.

Key words: Italy; Africa; Libya; Somalia; Eritrea; colonialism; international relations.

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Pomezanian Feoffees in the State of the Teutonic Order in the 1260–1370s

The article deals with the problem of incorporation of the Pomezanians who settled in western Prussian lands in the social system of the Order State in the 1260–1370s. To research this problem, the article discusses composition and functions of 227 feoffees entered the service of brethren and bishops. These aspects have not been thoroughly studied in historiography; they are fixed in 147 acts, such as Pomezanian Law and the Chronicles of Peter of Dusburg and Wigand of Marburg.

The given aspects have been researched with prosopographical, historical-comparative, typological, and diachron-synchronous methods, that allowed us to make the following conclusions. The majority of feoffees (165 of 227 persons) kept the military service for their estates and additionally paid natural, natural-money or cash taxes (Group 1) or were free from taxes (Group 2). These groups were constantly increased in number in the 1260–1370s. It was caused by the Order need for warriors for military campaigns against the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland. In contrast to them, Group 3 was rarely replenished and paid the brethren and church additional taxes from distinct lands. These groups had social-propriety differentiation, negative consequences of the latter were neutralized by the Order and church due to the heirs’ increasing number, permission to change land estates, exemption from military service and taxes for a certain period of time and other actions.

These measures were based on the local law and combined with regulations of military service and taxes fixed in Culm Charter. This situation testified the flexible policy conducted by the brethren and church in Pomezania. It became the basis for successful incorporation of local inhabitants in the social system of the Order State.

Key words: Pomezania; Teutonic Order; feoffee; act; landowning; military service; tax.

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