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SUMMARY

Larichev, V.Ye. The New Stone Age of Siberia: the Kitoy Time (an experiment of reconstruction of calendar systems in the Post-Paleolithic Epoch of Eastern Siberia).

Researches made by the astroarchaeologists and devoted to the problems of roots of protosciences of the natural and scientific category allow to conclude that the origin of astronomy along with calendaristics (systems of time notation) can be traced back to the Old Stone Age. The critics of such concept are being puzzled: if we regard it as conceivable, then what happened to the early astrological knowledge as we don't find any traces of such knowledge in the cultures of the Post-Glacial Time, in the New Stone Age and, later on, in the Paleometal Epoch? The author throws light on the reason of the above-mentioned delusion. These traces are not absent at all. To put it bluntly, connoisseurs of antiquities do not take notice of them, misinterpreting the proper facts.

Key words: the history of astronomy and calendaristics, art objects with numerical symbolic «records», world outlook, mythology, religion and protosciences.

Zhurava, L.I. Package of writings of Maksim Grek from Altai Collection.

The six writings of Maksim Grek from the famous Altai Collection of the State Public Scientific Technological Library of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science (SPSTL SB RAS) F.IV.3 are viewed as the thematic package that was created in the end of the XVI century on archbishop Iona (Dumin)'s initiative. The author determines the genetic relationships between Altai Collection and Rumyantsev Collection of Maksim Grek writings.

Keywords: textual study, Maksim Grek, Iona Dumin, complex of works, manuscript tradition, book culture.

Titova, L.V. The deacon Fyodor and the folk culture.

The paper considers the stylistic specificity of the deacon Fyodor's social and political essays. Special emphasis is placed on one of the aspects of the subject matter, namely on the analysis of similes and symbolic metaphors since these tropes allow to trace the path of liberation from the theological system of symbols in the democratic literature of the XVII century due to the renewal of traditional images, filling them with a new content by using colloquial vocabulary. For the first time ever the author examines how the deacon Fyodor and the archpriest Avvakum used the same symbolic metaphors in their own writings, what were the specific features of their approaches.

Keywords: folk culture, old-believers' social (and political) essays, popular language symbolic metaphors, simile, traditional literary images.

Zhuravel, O.D. To studying the old-believers hagiographic literature: a situation of death.

The article of O.D. Zhuravel deals with the problem of hagiographic narrative in the literature of Siberian Old Believers of the 20th century. The author examines the role of Old Russian literary canon and realistic tendencies in the situations of death, which are included in the Uralo-Sibirskij pateric. The article has been written on the basis of yet unstudied hand-written material.

Keywords: hagiographic literature, old-believers, literary canon.

Zolnikova, N.D. The Amur old believers "Sredniki" in the third quarter of the XX century (based on the materials of the collection of manuscripts and old-printed books from the Institute of history of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences).

The article of N.D. Zolnikova is focused on the analysis of the inner state of the Amur Old Believers Sredniki in the previous century. As a source the author uses one of the works written by N. F. Ivanov, a preacher of this Amur agreement. The research shows, that the Old Believers almost completely lost their self-identity, but also have a chance to revive the idea of identity by means of all-embracing sermon. Ivanov meant, that the Old Believers' family education and obligatory study of Holy Scripture should be the core elements of this revival.

Keywords: Sredniki, Old Believers, family education, spiritual values.

Erlich, V.A. Publishing the works on the ancient and medieval history of foreign countries in Siberia and Far East: the end of the XVIII – the beginning of the XX centuries.

The article deals with the problem of publishing the works on Ancient and Medieval history in Siberia and the Far East in the late XVIII – early XX centuries. The author analyzes the subjects of historical books and shows that the main attention was given to the history of South-Eastern Asia, especially to China, which can be explained by China's geographical proximity and to some extent by Russia's geopolitical interests in the Far East.

Keywords: history, antiquity, the Middle Ages, publishing activities, Tomsk University, Eastern University.

Moiseeva, I.P. The publishing activities and library services of the cossack troops in the far east: the second half of the XIX – early XX century.

The article is focused on history of book-printing and book usage among the Amur and Ussurian Cossack troops in the second half of the XIX – early XX century. The author analyzes the activities of the army printing houses within the Amur and Ussurian Cossack troops; the subjects and authorship of the books written by the Cossacks and published by the Cossack military bodies; the Cossack army libraries, their activities and structure.

Keywords: the Far East, book-printing, libraries, distribution of books, author's activity.

Yakovenko A.V. The reprints of individual reviews and responses to the published materials as a phenomenon of the Siberian book culture in the late XIX – early XX centuries.

The article deals with the analysis and classification of reprints of the individual reviews, found in the Siberian periodicals of the XIX – early XX centuries. The reprints were commonly used to stress the significance of certain published materials. The reprints of the book and periodicals reviews show us the social, scientific and literary life in Siberia, the literary and social viewpoints of the leading authors who were published in the regional periodicals. Nowadays they are often used as the only sources of information demonstrating the

contemporary attitudes towards various books published in Siberia, as well as of information about the lost local editions.

Keywords: reviews, articles, reprints, books, periodicals, polemics, Siberia

Badlaeva, T.V. The library services in the Baikal region in the Far-Eastern republic (1920–1922).

The article examines the state and development of the libraries in the Baikal region in 1920–1922. It throws light upon the measures taken in order to restore and organize the libraries in the region; gives information on the book collections, the number of readers; analyzes the readers' interests. The author shows the growing social role of the books and libraries in peace-time after the end of the Civil War.

Keywords: history of library services, the library resources, the Baikal region, the Far-Eastern Republic.

Badmaev, A.A. The buryat folk clothing in the XIX century.

The article deals with studying the Buryat folk clothing in the 1st half of the XIX century and is written on the unknown archival materials relating to the Baikal and Transbaikalian Buryats. The author reveals some of the major trends in the development of regional apparel. In general there hasn't been noted any significant transformation of clothing of the two above-mentioned ethnic groups during the period under consideration. However the Baikal Buryats were influenced by the Russian culture while the development of the Transbaikalian Buryats' clothing was characterized by two opposite trends.

Keywords: western buryat costumes, eastern buryat costumes, traditions, transformations.

Barantseva, N.A. The german population in the southern part of Middle Siberia: major trends of ethno-social development in the late XIX–1st third of the XX century.

This paper is focused on the process of formation of German population in Middle Siberia's south and central regions in the second half of the XIX – first third of the XX century. The author also studies the main sources of German population's formation, its quantity, areas of settlement; the social-cultural and economic characteristics of German population's evolution; mechanisms that provided preservation of ethnical identity or led to destruction of cultural life, its specific morals and manners.

Keywords: German society, migration, ethnic groups, sources of formation, compact settlement, ethnic-social processes.

Okhotnikov, A.Yu. The german population of Northern Kulunda: the specific character of the ethnoconfessional processes in 1950–1960s.

The paper addresses the religious life of German population of Northern Kulunda Steppe (the South of Novosibirsk region) during the «virgin and low-fallow lands campaign» (1950–60s). The author focuses primarily on socialization and existential aspects of Volga and Siberian Germans' traditional confessional institutions, which functioned under anti-religious policy of the Soviet State.

Keywords: the German population of Kulunda Steppe, virgin lands, confessions, rehabilitations, agrarian modernization, traditional culture.

Korusevskiy, S.N. The levels of ethnic identity of the West Siberian Tatars.

The article is devoted to studying the dynamics of ethnic identity of the West Siberian Tatars in the last third of the XX – the beginning of the XXI century. The author draws a conclusion about the existence of a multilevel system of ethnicons (Tatars, Siberian or Russian Tatars, different groups of local and alien Tatars), which makes it possible to speak about the existence of several levels of ethnic identity. However, during the period under study there has happened a considerable consolidation of self-designation and, therefore, the identity of the West

Siberian Tatars. The majority of descendants of the alien Tatars consider themselves to be Siberians because Siberia is the territory of their birth and residence, which indicates their regional identity and integration into the community of Siberian Tatars.

Keywords: ethnic identity, self-designation, regional identity.

Nikolaev, V.V. The types of family of the indigenous population in the Northern Altai area (XX c.).

Based on the analysis of the 1917 agricultural census materials and on the books of account (describing the movement of population in 1940s, 1950s and 1970s), the author reconstructs the types of family and their transformation during the XX century. The article considers the process marked by the increasing number of small families among the indigenous population of the Northern Altai. This process was influenced by the political and socio-economic factors. The author concludes that the traditional types of family disappeared by the middle of XX century.

Keywords: the indigenous population of the Northern Altai, typology of families, ethnodemography.

Goncharova, G.S. Student's family and the student's attitude towards family values (on materials of sociological research in the republic of Sakha (Yakutia)).

The article examines the role of youth in social-demographic reproduction. Based on the materials of the state statistics and the mass sociological researches conducted in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) the author considers the direction of changes in the sphere of family relations, as well as demographic behavior of students and their value orientations in this sphere.

Keywords: student's family, becoming frequent youth, family values, a marriage (spoilage), children.

Abramova, M.A. The youth's attitude towards its welfare standards and money (based on the data of the all-Russian surveys and sociological studies of the young people in the Sakha republic (Yakutia)).

The article contemplates a problem of formation of the young people's attitude to their financial position and money. The author compares the results of concrete sociological research conducted among youth in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) with the results of the All-Russian interrogations on the given subject. He also reveals the factors influencing the importance of money in personal value hierarchy.

Keywords: money, youth, a family financial position.

Zhigunova, M.A. Identity and ethnocultural preferences of the contemporary Russian population of Siberia.

The article considers the problems of identity (ethnic, religious, regional) and ethnocultural preferences (in folklore and food) of Russians in Siberia. The materials of the Gallup polls conducted in 1986–2008 have allowed revealing peculiarities of different types of identity. The author pointed out the strengthened tendency towards development of regional traits in the culture of contemporary Russian population in Siberia.

Keywords: ethnic consciousness, religious self-consciousness, regional identity, folklore, food.

Tadina, N.A. The Revival of zaysanat in the Altai Republic: in the view of the ethnic identity.

The article deals with the topical problem of revival of zaysanat (Altai people's social institution). The author reviews such questions as modern roles of this traditional institution, its revival history in post-soviet period, its place in the national and social movement in the Altai Republic. The article also sets out the views of different ethnic groups (Altai people, Russians, Altai Kazakhs) on the revival process of zaysanat.

Key words: zaysanat, Altai Republic, revival, ethnic consciousness, clan traditions, local identity.

Badmaev, B.B. Ethnic genealogy of the buryats: modern situation of research.

The main purpose of the paper is monitoring the contemporary state and development of ethnic genealogy of the Buryats, creating principally new scientific directions. In the work Buryat genealogy is studied as a new scientific sphere of humanitarian knowledge, the problems of its modern state and study are worked out, the urgency, prospects and priority of their solution are explained. The work results in making and working out the problem itself, developing general concepts of scientific and practical genealogy, proposing the renewing and the widening objects, subjects, processes and technologies of its complex research.

Key words: ethnic genealogy, new scientific paradigms, aspects of traditional and modern.

Arbachakova, L.N. From the experience of decoding the shore heroic legends performed by BY V.Ye. Tannagashev.

The goal of the article is to study the repeats and slips of the tongue which are the most typical elements of a narrator's manner of performing the heroic legends. These elements are natural for live oral performances. The author took eight legends, performed by the modern narrator V.Ye. Tannagashev (1932–2007) and recorded in 2000–2002, in order to exemplify the specificity of the decoding process. Decoding of audio recordings allows demonstrating the narrator's creative process, his constant attempts to correct and specify the occasional repeats and slips in speech. The author points out the importance of such specifications and explanations of the unknown words, expressions and slips in speech, made by the narrator during the recording process. The narrator's explanations facilitate the researcher's future textual studies.

Keywords: Shore heroic legends, decoding of the audio recordings, occasional slips of the tongue, the oral nature of folklore.

Sychenko, G.B. Folklore, Music, Poetry? (Towards the Problem of «Shamanic Folklore»).

The article examines the oral heritage of shamans from the point of view of its belonging to the realm of folklore. The author touches upon the two interrelated questions: whether the shamanic oral heritage can be considered as «art» (music, poetry, or musical-poetical art), and whether it can be considered as «folklore»? Analysis of literature leads the author to the conclusion that the shamanic tradition has an artistic component. The author adduces several arguments in order to justify attributing this tradition to folklore.

Keywords: shamanism; oral tradition; shamanic folklore; shamanic music; shamanic poetry.

Leonova, N.V. The Folk and Ethnographical Traditions of the Altai Cossacks.

The paper considers the folk-song tradition of the Altai Cossacks. The author focuses on the genre structure of the song repertoire in its connection with traditional forms of public and family life (wedding, evening gathering and others). During the last century the song repertoire changed. Comparison of some materials extracted from publications of the late XIX and early XX-century with a modern field-recordings shows characteristic features of these alterations.

Keywords: folklore tradition, song repertoire, alterations, ensembles of singers.

Kapitsyna, N.S. Similarities and distinctions of composite and phytic structures in the songs Ob river and Tom river chats.

The paper describes the verbal and musical architectonic-rhythmical structures of the song genres in cultures of two ethnic groups of Siberian

Tatars (Ob river and Tom river chats). On the basis of comparative analysis the author determines their common and differential features.

Key words: folklore, Siberian Tatars, singing tradition, architectonic, rhythm, comparative analysis.

Nursan Alimbai, Kazakh shezhire as a folklore category of historical source.

This is an analysis of shezhire as a special folklore category of historical sources. Paradigmatic development of the plotline, its structural, symbolic and situational context as well as its conventionality and variability of the plotline serve as a basis for scientific identification of shezhire as folklore's separate genre category. Shezhire is a mainstream of oral historiographic tradition of Kazakh peoples. The main role of shezhire is a genealogic interpretation of ethnogeny and ethnic history of the people in terms and principles of ancestral and tribal relationships. This is why there is a necessity of adequate scientific approach to shezhire as a folklore genre.

Keywords: Shezhire, historical source, folklore genre, clan, ethnos, society, social relations, space, time, tradition.

Nikulin, P.F. The economic nature and modernization of the peasant farms of Western Siberia in early XX century.

The article deals with the problem of development of capitalist elements in the peasant farms of Western Siberia in the early XX century. The author comes to conclusion that the prevalent socio-economic system was based on traditional communes, family labor and small-scale commodity production and consumption.

Keywords: agrarian relations, petty economy, development of capitalism.

Lizunova, I.V. The development of press market in the regions of Russia in the early XX century.

The article analyzes the current state of the press market Russia on the eve of the global economic crisis. Based on an examination of features of a newspaper-magazine industry, mainly in Siberia and the Far East, the author shows the uneven process of development of the national press market, pointing at some signs of positive dynamics and at various negative factors, influencing the process of the market's formation and prospects of its development.

Keywords: media, periodicals, press, newspapers, magazines, the media market.

Alshevskaya, O.N. The book trade as an element of the book culture.

The article examines socio-cultural functions of the book trade. Special attention is paid to the function of value-based orientation, which is aimed at personal self-realization. The author explains the meaning of different components of a book-store's cultural activities, determines the ways of increasing the communicative level of its inner and outer space.

Keywords: book trade, cultural activity, socio-cultural functions.

Pylneva, L.L. The national composers schools of Siberia: statement of the problem.

The article is focused upon the process of development of composers' schools in Tuva, Buryatia and Yakutia, describes their creative work, which is an important, yet unstudied, part of the region's modern culture. The author indicates such problems as the use of folklore, the origin and formation of the professional composers' schools, their interrelationship with the context of Siberian and Russian culture. The paper shows the role of Russian composers and offers the methodology of these problems' research.

Keywords: Siberian musical culture, creative work of the national Siberian composers.