

SUMMARIES

Breslavsky A. S. "City of outskirts": territorial segregation and its (re)production in the post-soviet Ulan-Ude

Keywords: territorial segregation, the official nomination, margin, periphery, Ulan-Ude.

In the article the focus of attention is given to the territorial segregation of Ulan-Ude (capital of Buryat Republic, Siberian federal district) and its political (re)production in the post-soviet period. In the first part of the article forming and change of physical and symbolic borders of the central (historical) part of Ulan-Ude and its outskirts in the historical context are shown. The second part draws attention to (re)production and emergence of the spatial stereotypes of the territorial segregation of the city in the modern administrative discourse. The author analyses the official classifications of urban outskirts, such as "distant microareas", "peripheral urban settlements" and "peripheral rural settlements".

The author's conclusion is that territorial segregation of the post-soviet city reproduces to a great extent the tendencies and ideas, of the soviet period of the city's development.

Naydorf M. I. Odessa. City's Main Street

Keywords: Odessa, Deribasovskaya, urban space, the main street, the city center

The article deals with the concept of Main or Central Street in a typical Modern Age city by the example of Deribasovskaya St. in Odessa (Ukraine). Deribasovskaya St. in Odessa is described as the example of the Main Street of a typical Modern Age city.

The concept of Central Street is considered in terms of correlation between its function and structure in three aspects: topographic, institutional and symbolic. It is demonstrated that different aspects of City's Central Street are interrelated. The article traces the historical transformation of main street functions in the era of modern mass culture. At the same time it is observed that under new conditions classic Central Street functions are being transferred to a more extensive city center.

The research is mainly based on literary descriptions of Odessa in works of V. Zhabotinsky, I. Babel, Y. Yaroshevsky, B. Yarmolinetz, folklore sources and the author's personal observations.

Milyugina E. G., Stroganov M. V. Text of Space: Experience of the dictionary «Russian province».

Key words: Russian province, local history, the provincial text, the text of local, types of social consciousness, literary images of the capital

The dictionary “The Russian Province” is the first scientific experience in comprehensive reflection and interdisciplinary description of the space as the bearer of culture. The main purpose of its creation is to synthesize researches of Russian and foreign scientists in XX century devoted to the space as the bearer of culture, create an innovative methodology for its comprehensive study and test this methodology in describing of the Russian province’s space. Creating a Dictionary has consolidated the experts in different fields and organized their findings. For the first time in the Russian science authors have got multi-dimensional knowledge of space as the bearer of culture, including geopolitical, social, anthropological, semiotic, psychological and literary aspects.

Sannikova T. O. Traditions and innovations in processes of interaction of a capital and provincial

Key words: province, capital, centre, tradition, innovation

The capital and province are considered in the article in sociocultural coordinates «the centre — not-centre», The article describes the parity of the stabilizing principles and dynamics, innovations and traditions in terms of the processes of interaction between the capital and the province on two levels of the analysis: common cultural, and concrete historical (in terms of Russia). The difference of space and time, values and a way of life form a complex system of relations between the province and the capital. The province and the centre form various systems of sociocultural structure, thus enriching the process of communications which allows them to develop.

Besides the macro-level having particularly historical character, relations of a province and capital are carried on level of micro-history of a separate individual. The variety defines culture development, monocentricity liquidates it.. It refers both to the general system "capital-province", and individual level of presence of "capital" and "province".

Sizintceva L. I. Space and time of the Russian province

Keywords: Space, time, Russian province, fashion, tradition

After the reforms of Peter I Petersburg became the fashion-maker, the province – the keeper of traditions, provinciality degree was defined by the speed of the samples assimilation. The capital became

the place where the possibilities of the Modern Age person, focused on novelty as the positive beginning, could be realized. Noble estates became the center of the stopped family time. Life focused on the timeless values ran away further from the capitals.

Nikolaeva E. V. Cities as World Fractal Crossroads

Keywords: fractals, fractality, city fractal, world fractal model, urban space, urban studies

The article is dedicated to the phenomenon of urban fractality. The topographical, architectural, visual and symbolic space of the city and that of the capital in particular is considered as a fractal structure of several types and scales. A city with a long history always contains patterns of geometrical and conceptual fractals. Furthermore, both old and new cities demonstrate active processes of autopoiesis and outer recursive linking – in symbolic borders of the country or the world.

The study investigates inner fractal forms of the city space, analyzes specific features of the city as a national fractal, reveals proxemic mechanisms of modern urban culture and town-planning that turn the cities into fractal models of the world.

Manukyan E. M. Correlation between provincial and capital in Sidonius Apollinaris's perception of the world

Keywords: Late Antiquity, urban decline, "agrarisation", Rome/Ravenna, Gaul, capital, province, Gallo-Roman nobility, perception of the world, patriotism, values, mentality.

This work is devoted to the correlation between provincial and capital in the Gallo-Roman aristocrat of the fifth century Sidonius Apollinaris's perception of the world. On the basis of a source analysis (letters and poetical works) his views on a province (Gaul) and a capital (Rome/Ravenna) are investigated with the aim to reveal some peculiarities of a provincial aristocrat's perception of an urban decline process and "agrarisation" in the ancient society. As a result of the investigation the author comes to the conclusion that at times changeable Sidonius Apollinaris's attitude towards Gaul and Rome/Ravenna was determined by his social status, ethno territorial belonging, distinctive perception of the world and value understanding or in other words mentality. In his subjective perception of contemporaries the urban decline process and urban infrastructure was ambiguous and first of all it was connected with a subject-eyewitness's mental specificity.