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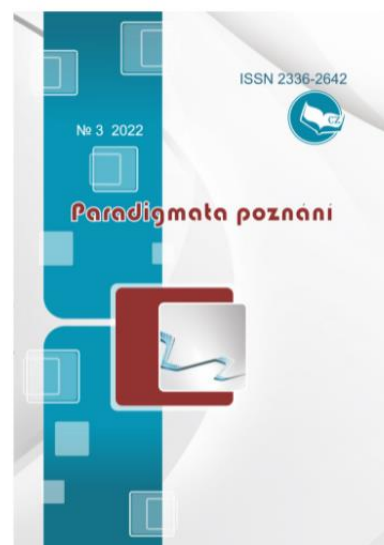
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V. THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORMS OF SPIRITUAL CULTURE AS A GUARANTEE OF STABILITY OF MODERN SOCIETY



PATRONAGE OF ARTS AND ART COLLECTING OF RUSSIAN ENTREPRENEURS OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURIES

A. S. Plekhanova

*Candidate of Historical Sciences,
Vladimir State University
named after A. G. and N. G. Stoletov,
Vladimir, Russia*

Summary. The Russian patron of arts of the second half of the XIX – early XX centuries were fond of collecting works of art and antiquities. They spent part of their income on patronage of arts. Art galleries and museums were opened on the basis of private collections.

Keywords: philanthropy; museums; private collection; patronage of arts.

In the late XIX – early XX centuries, collecting became a very popular activity among Russian entrepreneurs. They had a special gift of initiative, intuition, the ability to see and do what was important for culture. All these qualities of the personality of patron of arts can be interpreted as a special kind of talent [2, p. 94–97]. The passion for art and science was the "second self" for patron of arts, simultaneously with the main professional occupation of commerce and industrial production [2, p. 94–97]. Some representatives of the Russian patron of arts class acquired works of Russian and foreign art, book collections from ruined nobles. It is not for nothing that at this time the hostility between the "aristocracy of capital" and the "aristocracy of blood" begins to manifest itself [6, p. 134–137].

Provincial art museums were sometimes opened on the basis of personal collections of patron of arts. Patron of arts of the late XIX – early XX centuries did a lot for the development of culture. For example, Sergey Ivanovich Senkov (1848–1934), a native of the old Vyaznik patron of arts family of the Vladimir province, was fond of Russian and foreign painting. His collection included paintings by artists of the Association of Traveling Exhibitions (N. N. Dubovskiy, I. I. Shishkin, I. E. Repin), I. K. Aivazovsky, A. N. Benois, K. A. Korovin, V. V. Lebedev, A. A. Kharlamov and other artists. After the Revolution of 1917, the collection of paintings by S. I. Senkov was transferred to the Local History Museum of Vyazniki, Vladimir region.

The activity of Andrei Alexandrovich Titov (1844–1911), a Rostov patron of arts, researcher of local antiquities, museum worker, collector and entrepreneur (Yaroslavl province) deserves special attention. He belonged to an old pa-

tron of arts family. A. A. Titov was married to the daughter of a famous Yaroslavl patron of arts Nadezhda Alexandrovna Vakhromeeva [3]. He expanded the trade manufacturing business left to him by his grandfather, and in 1883 he established the trading house "A. Titov and F. Malozemov". In the State Archive of the Yaroslavl region (GAVO), the case of the certificate issued by A. A. has been preserved. Titov was awarded the title of a Life Member of the Yaroslavl Charitable Society in St. Petersburg [4].

A. A. Titov has written more than 200 articles, monographs on the history, economics, historical and architectural monuments of Rostov and other cities and counties of the Yaroslavl province. In the 80–90s of the XIX century. he financially contributed to the restoration of historical monuments of Rostov. With his participation, the restoration of the Rostov Kremlin was carried out. He initiated the creation of a Museum of Church Antiquities in Rostov. The Rostov Museum was opened on October 28, 1883. The Museum opened a department of Russian shrines and civil antiquities, later added a department of church antiquities. At that time, there were 8465 exhibits in the Rostov Museum [5, l. 8 (a), 8 (b)].

It is important to note the activities of the philanthropist, entrepreneur, honorary member of the Academy of Arts Vasily Alexandrovich Kokorev (1817–1889), Soligalich, Kostroma province. V. A. Kokorev was one of the largest collectors of works of art, his collection included more than 500 paintings by Russian and foreign artists. In 1861, he opened a gallery in a specially built building for it. His collection included 42 paintings by K. P. Bryullov, 23 by I. K. Aivazovsky, works by Russian painters: D. G. Levitsky, V. L. Borovikovsky, G. I. Ugryumov, A. M. Matveev, O. A. Kiprensky et al. [1]. After the bankruptcy of the entrepreneur, the paintings were sold to P. M. Tretyakov, D. P. Botkin, Alexander III. In 1884, he opened the "Academic Dacha", which was a form of assistance to poor students of the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts. Students lived and worked at this dacha. The premises of the dacha were rebuilt at the expense of V. A. Kokorev from the former house of the Manager of the Mstinskaya water system.

Thus, museums, galleries, exhibitions created with the financial support of patron of arts influenced the socio-cultural image of Russians in the late XIX – early XX centuries, contributed to the formation and definition of public consciousness of people, their value orientations, readiness to accept innovations in various spheres of society.

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EDUCATION AND ENLIGHTENMENT IN RUSSIA IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE XVIII CENTURY

S. V. Pogorelaya

*Candidate of Philosophy, docent,
Vladimir State University
named after A. G. and N. G. Stoletovs,
Vladimir, Russia*

Summary. The article examines the features of education and enlightenment in Russia in the second quarter of the XVIII century, traces the continuity of state policy in this area. The significance of this period for the further development of national culture is determined.

Keywords: enlightenment in Russia; the education system in the second quarter of the XVIII century.

The XVIII century was a period of developing new values, searching for life guidelines, which entailed, among other things, a completely different attitude of the state to the spheres of education and enlightenment. Peter I's reforms aimed at modernizing and Europeanizing Russian society gave a powerful impetus to this. Peter's beginnings have continued in the subsequent period of Russian history. Peter's educational mission was also taken up by his successors, since education continued to be one of the most pressing problems of society, and "the absence of a certain layer of elementary educated people hindered the development of higher degrees of education and science" [1, p. 185].

Under Catherine I, there were no significant changes in educational policy, legislative activity in this area was small. By the decrees of the Empress, questions were raised about improving the professional training of merchants (1725), the relevance of which was clearly realized even under Peter [2]; on the unification of spiritual and civil schools "under the jurisdiction of the Synod" (1726) and other decrees testifying to the continuity of state educational policy in the post-Soviet era and Catherine's attempts to "streamline the subordination of schools that were in different departments during the Peter the Great period" [1, p. 186].

After the accession of Anna Ioannovna, "the educational policy of the state was aimed at freeing the nobles from forced service" [1, p. 187]. The government of Anna Ioannovna assumed in the Senate and in other public places to teach youngsters "command affairs and sciences" and to monitor "their success and morality," while a special decree emphasized that nobles should be trained "at their will, and not under compulsion."

During her reign, a Cadet corps was created, where "gentry children" from 13 to 18 years old were recruited. Training in it took place according to a pre-

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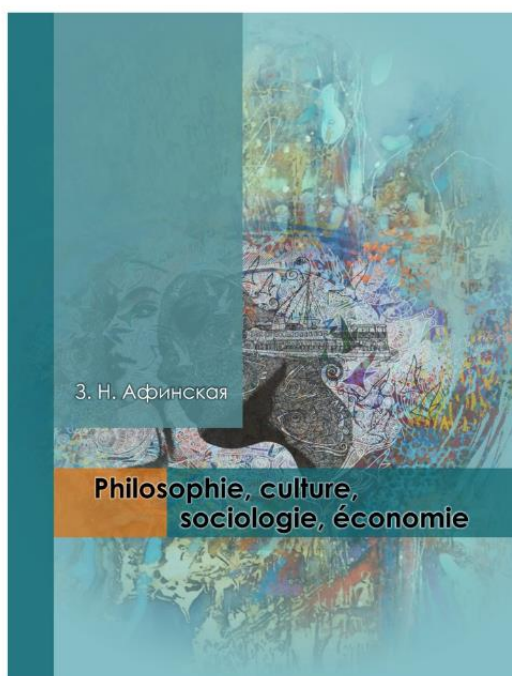
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