HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC IN THE DOMESTIC TRAVELOGUE

V D Sukhorukov¹, Yu N Gladkiy¹, A A Grigor’ev¹, A N Paranina¹

¹The Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia, St. Petersburg, Russia

e-mail: suhor@herzen.spb.ru

Abstract. Historical and geographical information about the Arctic were being accumulated gradually. The starting point here can be considered the ancient myths of Hyperborea as the northern ancestral home of mankind. However, only in the X century the Europeans (Normans) were in the circumpolar part of the world. The Russians came to the Arctic in the XII century and established themselves in the territories called "Pomor’e" (the lands from Karelia to the Northern Urals). Active promotion of our ancestors on the Asian coast of the Arctic took place in the XVII-XVIII centuries. Further study and development of this region unfolded in the XIX-XX centuries. The modern historical stage – the time of intensive development of the Arctic. Many successes have been achieved by scientists, engineers, prospectors, and numerous enthusiasts. The names of the most outstanding Arctic conquerors have not only received scientific and public recognition but are also immortalized on geographical maps in the names of seas, straits, islands, bays, coasts, capes, cities, towns and other objects.

Despite the harsh nature, the Arctic was and remains an integral part of the world's Ecumene. This testifies to the indissoluble unity of man with the surrounding reality, connections with which have no restrictions. In fact, there is a constantly expanding and deepening dialogue of people with the external environment and among themselves. The result of this existence is the comprehension of man himself and his being. The most important condition for this communication is the ability of the individual to master and learn the world, appreciate the surrounding space and exchange the received information. At the same time, the feeling of life's reality occurs not so much in the given mode, as in the field of active communications.

Mass and individual tourism, which has covered the whole world, is now a widespread communicative practice instead of former trips and expeditions. Travelogue as a genre of stereoscopic narration of experiences and a special type of reporting has become a cognitive response of modern "wanderers" to the impressions received from their trips. The authors of the article analyze the content of this concept in the research meaning and experimental application to the Arctic.

Keywords: Arctic, Hyperborea, travelogue, life world, historical and geographical portrait, world system image

1. Introduction

The study of the Arctic is an urgent scientific and practical task. The Arctic region plays an exceptional role in world politics and economy. Russia has been and remains an active participant in all Arctic events.

The history, geography, and culture of the Arctic are unique. They make the overall transformation potential of the region very significant. One of the directions of modern development of the Arctic is the use of its recreational opportunities - the development of Arctic tourism.
Meanwhile, it is well known that any tourism (in historical and geographical aspects) always fills the human mind with new emotions, experiences, and imaginative impressions, which are accompanied by a descriptive analysis of what they have seen, perceived, and remembered by trained travelers. On this basis, there was a special "literature of wanderings", called "travelogue."

The word travelogue means a story about a tourist (or other) trip (expedition) with a demonstration of prepared video materials made by various means. In the modern sense, a travelogue is also considered a colorful story, conversation, handwritten journal, diary, and, of course, a blog (website) dedicated to the journey. Now this genre is very popular and in demand. It makes it possible to dive into the general palette and shades of human everyday life, from which the life world of people is formed, identifying subjective consciousness with objective reality [9, p. 48-49].

Behind the apparent simplicity of creating a travelogue (going on a trip - do not be lazy to record, photograph and remember well everything you see and hear) there are serious requirements for the quality of processing the collected material. The fact is that travelogue is not a travel guide or a documentary guide about a trip. It reflects your own impressions and value-sense judgments about the perception of the world around you. Therefore, in the content of the travelogue, personal experience of belonging to a particular historical and geospatial reality must be placed in a place of honor. This requirement is targeted, since "the main task of the writing traveler is not to entertain the audience, but to convey knowledge (including the rarest information)." That is, the final of these metaphysical efforts should be "enrichment of the wisdom (of both the narrator and the reader)" [5, p. 165].

2. Problem statement and research methods
The essence of full-fledged representations of what we have seen in the modern sense is that any space-time composition is refracted through the cultural and psycho-informational sensorics of a person. Thus, the humanitarian response of the individual to external circumstances reflects the degree of solidarity of the surrounding world with the life preferences of the individual. A necessary way to study this unity should be a system-composition analysis that answers the questions posed.

In this study, the authors aim to show the impressive possibilities of "travel literature" as a reliable base of not so much general, but "precise" historical and geographical information about the Arctic as a scientific goal. The leading method of research is an idiographic approach based on emphasizing the uniqueness and even uniqueness of intentional objects, phenomena and processes in a specific space-time continuum.

3. Research result

3.1. Classic and modern Russian travelogue
Classic versions of the travelogue, which do not lose their charm, are familiar to most well-read people from the diaries of famous scientists, researchers, navigators, travelers, from the plot works of writers. In Russian travelogue the genre is considered a model of "Walking across three seas" by A. Nikitin, the works of I. Goncharov, N. Miklukho-Maklay and other outstanding personalities of the past years.

In the twentieth century, the domestic travelogue was enriched by a whole stream of "reports on business trips" of Soviet writers, poets, journalists, and scientists. Sometimes they were superficial or visibly ideologized, but for the most part they presented deeply meaningful pictures of the observed life. The most famous, not lost their value and now, are travel notes of the poet A. Zharov "Gallop through Europe", expedition reports "Afghan expedition" and "Five continents" by N. Vavilov, essays about the United States "One storey America" by I. Ilf and E. Petrov, books about Japan and Great Britain "Climbing Fuji", "Sakura branch", "Roots of oak" By V. V. Ovchinnikov, and others. A unique ethnographic work "Peoples of the world" by N. Rudnev, published at the beginning of the last century, can be considered a kind of travelogue. The publication contains detailed characteristics of folk life in all parts of the world and is accompanied by many household and natural sketches. As a travelogue, the artistic and geographical annual almanacs "On land and at sea," "Earth and people" that were published in the Soviet years also deserve mention.

Meanwhile, the social world has changed beyond recognition in recent decades. Today, almost everyone can afford one or another trip, and even quite far. Moving through space has become a commonplace business, which was not before. Moreover, modern information civilization and digital tools have made almost all corners of the planet accessible (at least virtually) to anyone.

These circumstances are not a figure of speech, but speak of deep structural changes in geographical space under the influence of the new technological order. The changes that have taken
place are not least related to the development of mass tourism, which smartly sells human curiosity and a passion for adventure. Tourism has learned to supply the world of life not only with commercial effects, but more with human reflections and communications that “subjectify” numerous tourist destinations. As a result, comprehension of the surrounding reality began to take on a different meaning.

The modern travelogue ceases to surprise its reader with new discoveries, but seeks to show familiar things from an unknown side, in a different perspective. Therefore, the original genre of travelogue is actively undergoing a “reset” in the format of fiction (in the spirit of “Travel from St. Petersburg to Moscow” by A. Radishchev), but also social-philosophical and, often, metaphysical assimilation. A striking example of such literature is considered to be adventure fiction about traveling to fictional countries and incredible wonders in distant lands. Here we have to admit that this narration took place before, but the most famous were works that appeared in XIX-XX centuries. First of all, these are the books of J. Verne (the stated topic is “Wintering in the ice” where there is a geographic description of the Arctic), S. Lagerlof (the most popular is a fabulous story “The wonderful adventures of Nils Holgersson in Sweden”, conceived as a children’s educational and geographical benefit), A. Azimov (among his many works, the collection “Words on the map”, which is almost a toponymic Atlas of the world, containing the magic of the language of distant eras and territories, stands out) and others. A Russian example of this genre is "Plutonia" and "Land of Sannikov" by V. Obruchev.

A prominent place in the latest travelogue, in our opinion, should be given to the book of the famous writer and journalist Peter Weil "The Genius of the place". This work can be considered as evidence of the author's transformation of the former humility of man before space and time into the subtle art of "individual tailoring" of a new life in the conditions of the triumph of information civilization. Despite the fact that space and time continue to store their borders, the writer shows that the modern "digital" person can already easily overcome any boundaries and "penetrate into someone else's." (As for the Arctic, the “home” model of Europe proposed by him looks very imaginative, in which the Northern countries are represented as cold “winter verandas” of a colorful pan-European house) [6, p. 247].

3.2. Russian Arctic travelogue

The history of the Russian Arctic begins with a grandiose Russian advance into the Northern lands. The rates of development of these territories were unique in terms of speed and depth. The “acquisition of the North” was a great historical process (or even a feat) for Russia. The main feature here was the fact that the development of these vast and harsh spaces was carried out by “people of long will” who were able to create material goods and preserve spiritual values. They were able to ensure that the Russian state secured all its borders reliably (forever).

Perhaps the most remarkable person among these “passionaries” is considered to be the Cossack ataman Ermak Timofeevich (1532-1585) - the historical conqueror of Siberia. The image and inner strength of this personality are captured in the immortal sculpture of M. Antokolskiy (1843-1902), located in the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg. His feat is covered in folklore, chronicles, and numerous scientific and artistic works. In them, Yermak appears in the image of a majestic patriot, a reasonable strategist and a fearless warrior.

Of course, many brave explorers who made extraordinary journeys to the North remain unknown or accidentally preserved in historical memory. About some of them you can find bright and fascinating stories in popular books of many major scientists. Here we highlight the publication from the series "Eureka" about the history and ways of settlement of the Asian part of Russia “Opening of Siberia” A. Okladnikova [11]. The same youth series includes the book by A. Aganbegyan and journalist Z. Ibragimova "Siberia firsthand" [2].

Of course, we cannot ignore the fundamental work of I. Magidovich (1889-1976) "Essays on the history of geographical discoveries" in our subject. This voluminous book, consisting of seven parts, describes discoveries from ancient times to the present. The materials collected in it are based on many reliable sources. Here you can find detailed stories about all the Arctic expeditions and campaigns made by Russian navigators, explorers, entrepreneurs and simple enthusiasts. Several chapters are devoted to describing the main stages of Arctic exploration in recent times, including the development of the Northern sea route [10].

It is noteworthy that the historical line of the Russian Arctic stems from the ancient myth of Hyperborea (or Arctida) as a powerful polar civilization. This tradition became one of the foundations
of discussions about Russian identity and the support of the original theory of Arctorus. One way or another, but the Arctic has always attracted Russian people with its greatness. It was believed and is believed that this is the land of the righteous and spiritually strong people [8, p. 56-64].

A completely new two-volume publication called "the Arctic encyclopedia" is closely intertwined with the Northern travelogue. It contains about 4,000 articles with a total volume of almost 1,500 pages with color tabs, maps, photos, and drawings. This work is also intended as a basis for a constantly updated electronic base of knowledge about the Arctic [4].

Journalism and cinema occupy a special position in the list of Russian Arctic travelogues. Numerous expedition films are a vivid experience here. A typical example is "Two oceans" by the classic documentary film V. Shneiderov [7]. It shows the history of the conquest of the Northern sea route and the Soviet development of the Arctic. A more "fresh" example is the TV program project "30 days in the Arctic with Villa Haapasalo", made in the style of infotainment, that is, a combination of information and entertainment components. The story of all the issues is based on the stories of a traveling Finn, who loves and honors Russian traditions. With each trip, the presenter gains experience, new skills, meets interesting people, learns recipes for traditional dishes, tries local products and shares his impressions with the audience. In fact, these programs are about people and their destinies. At the same time, the viewer's attention is focused on various problems faced by residents of the Arctic region of Russia [1].

Within the framework of this format, modern scientific expedition activities in the Arctic with the materials presented on it. This work is supported by the Russian historical society and the Russian geographical society. It should be highlighted the historical and geographical expeditions to Taimyr (1973, 2004 and 2010) and the ski trip to the North pole (1979). They were led by the famous traveler and writer D. Shparo. By the way, in 1998, Shparo, together with his son Matvey, made the first ever cross-country skiing of the Bering Strait. D. Shparo is the author of many interesting books, such as "To the pole!" (1987), "The Way to the North" (1979), "Three mysteries of the Arctic" (1982), and others. He still remains an active ideologist and organizer of expeditions and programs conducted by means of the club “Adventure” that he created and which has the status of a charitable health Fund [12].

The Russian research expedition to the North pole in 2007 deserves special attention. During this event, for the first time in history, people on two deep-sea vessels "Mir" reached the bottom at the geographical North Pole. There was a Russian flag made of titanium alloy, and a capsule with a message to descendants was laid. Participants of the dive were honored polar explorer A. Chilingarog, Governor of the Tula region V. Gruzdev, Swedish scientist and businessman F. Paulsen, Australian, owner of the tourist company M. McDowell. The first device was piloted by the famous scientist, researcher of the World ocean A. Sagalevich, the second - engineer E. Chernyaev [3].

The scientific goal of the expedition was to prove that the Lomonosov ridge is a continuation of the Siberian continental platform. In accordance with international Maritime law, this allows Russia to include the ridge in its continental shelf and get the exclusive right to develop minerals located within its borders.

It is obvious that the strategic importance of the Russian Arctic makes necessary to send serious forces and resources there. Not the least role is played by information and propaganda resources - narratives and stories about the history, nature and people of this region. Now there are several literary magazines ("Zvezda", "Russkiy pioner", etc) devoted to the Arctic theme. New comprehensive studies of the history of polar aviation are planned. A notable event was the presentation in 2019 of the Encyclopedia of the famous novel by V.A. Kaverin (1902-1989) "Two Captains". The publication includes two volumes: the first book is the novel itself, the second is the Encyclopedia synchronized with it. It consists of 26 sections devoted to prototypes of heroes, historical events in which they took part, cities and territories where the novel took place, the history of northern navigation and aviation, the dramatic pages of the development of the Arctic, little-known

* Among the first Russian researchers interested in the search for the legendary Hyperborea was the writer and experimenter A. Barchenko (1881-1938), who led a special expedition to the Kola Peninsula in the 1920s. Currently, expeditionary activity in this direction continues by many scientists. Since 2007, special tours have been held that provide history and geography lovers a unique opportunity to personally participate in real Hyperborean research.
pages of battles in the Arctic during World War II and others. All this draws the modern reader into
the romance of conquering the unknown, helps to plunge into the bygone era and its details, to feel the
unchanging value of human relations.

This collective work was implemented in the framework of the All-Russian project "Reading
the North" of the company "Norilsk Nickel". Note that the idea of creating an encyclopedia belongs to
the doctor of historical sciences, professor of the department of general history of Herzen University
Yu. Cantor [13].

4. Discussion of results
So, how is travelogue useful in a professional and broad cultural understanding?

First, such literature teaches the art to create historical and geographical portraits as the
ability to demonstrate expressive features and characteristic details of the "external" appearance of the
territory, but, above all, its "internal" content. In other words, a creature of historical and geographical
portraits, that is so popular in humanitarian practice, is a meta-objective and multi-functional
understanding of the visible and multiple world.

Secondly, the creation of historical and geographical portraits fits well into a larger research
topic related to the issues of modeling the world-system image. It is formed by combining scientific
knowledge with emotional-value and artistic perception of objects, processes and phenomena of global
reality. Therefore, the problem of "cognitive relativism" in the perception of space and time remains
one of the most relevant for modern science and human experience.

5. Conclusion
The history and geography of the Russian Arctic is widely reflected in the Russian travelogue. The
content of most of them are stories about events and people related to the Arctic, or living in this
extreme Northern strip of the national Ecumene. Now, as before, the main wealth of the Russian
Arctic remains a Person who, through reason and practice, strengthens the resource unity of the region,
which performs special functions of a social basis. People who are rooted here have their own "Arctic
genotype", have a distinctive structure of thinking and outlook that requires a high spirit and will,
inquisitive intelligence and peace of mind [14]. Such selfless individuals see in their Northern region a
huge field of application of forces for the benefit of the Fatherland and this is the Honor of the Russian
Arctic. This concept is brought to life by the organic fusion of the beauty and power of Northern
nature with human patience and reason. The Honor of The Russian Arctic is its stable future and its
great place in the annals of the Fatherland and the world.

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