SUMMARY

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Letters of N.N. Pokrovsky to his mother (1950–1965):
Potential source and the issue of reliability

Key words: epistolary heritage, «case of young historians», academician N.N. Pokrovsky, academician M.N. Tikhomirov, Vladimir Suzdal museum.

This research continues the study and publication work on the letters archive of academician N.N. Pokrovsky. The author analyzes his letters to mother during his study and work at Moscow State University, imprisonment in a forced labor camp and work in the Vladimir-Suzdal museum complex. As a result, it reveals the lack of reliability of the sources described the living conditions of prisoners in the labor camp. The paper concludes by arguing the potential of the letters as the sources for studying the biography of scholar N.N. Pokrovsky, including his professional achievements, the history of Moscow State University and the Vladimir-Suzdal museum complex, and also everyday historiographical life 1950–1960.

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Matkhanova N.P. «Ya nikogda ne pozhalal o sdelannom... vybore i ne uyeikal iz Sibiri»: Iz vospominaniy N.N. Pokrovskogo [«I have never regretted my... decision and have not left Siberia»: From the memoirs of N.N. Pokrovsky] In: Problemy sokhraneniya otechestvennoy dakhovnoy kul’tury v pamyatnikakh pis’mennosti XVI–XXI vv. (Arheografiya i istochnikovedenie Sibiri. Vyp. 36) [Problems of preserving Russian spiritual culture in the written monuments of the 16th–21st centuries (Archaeography and source study in Siberia. Iss. 36)]. Novosibirsk, 2017. P. 42–51.


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«Sudnye spiski» of Maxim the Greek in the creative legacy of N.N. Pokrovsky

Key words: Maxim the Greek, N.N. Pokrovsky, S.O. Schmidt, archeography, expedition, epistolary legacy, manuscript, scholarly article, review.

Manuscript with «Sudnye spiski of Maxim the Greek and Isak Sobaka» played the seminal role in the life of N.N. Pokrovsky. The present article describes the story of the 16th century collection being found and studied, and chapter 39 being prepared for publication, based on the sources of different kind: letters, scholarly articles, a monograph of the prominent scholar. The subject of the study is the issue of systematizing all data about discovering and studying the Siberian record of the sudny spisok. The reason to reissue the sudny spisok is substantiated.

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«Book on Heretics» or «Enlightener» by Joseph Volotsky:
Major Research Milestones.
To the 230th anniversary of the first edition

Key words: Iosif Volotskiy, source study, Old Russian book-learning, history of the study of the «Enlightener», textual criticism.

The article describes the main stages of the study of «Books on Heretics», or «Enlightener», Joseph Volotsky. 230 years have passed since the first partial publication of this treatise, but many questions of textual and creative history remain insufficiently studied and are the subject of discussions. In the last decade and a half, several works have appeared on the source study of the works of Joseph Volotsky. In particular, on the basis of textual research, the author substantiated a new view of the initial
history of the «Book on Heretics» and provided evidence in favor of the primacy of its text over the letters of the Volotsk abbot. These results did not become the subject of professional discussion, but were used for the most part without any attempt at scientific analysis and critical understanding.

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Prophetic books in the Great Menaion Reader: Towards a textological study of the Book of the Prophet Joel

Key words: Great Menaion Reader, Gennadiy’s Bible, Explanatory Prophecies, books of the Prophets, textual studies, protograph.

The article is devoted to the textual study of the Old Testament books of the Prophecies that existed in the handwritten tradition of the 11th–15th centuries in the explanatory version, but included in the Great Menaion Reader in a version exempted from interpretation. Despite the fact that this edition was created for compiled at the end of the 15th century complete biblical code, the prophetic books of the Great Menaion Reader do not go back to any of the copies of the Gennadiy’s Bible. Specific readings of the Prophecies in the Great Menaion Reader characterize the peculiarities of their, possibly not preserved, protograph.

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The notes of the compiler of the Illustrated Chronicle of the 16th century in the Letopisez Ellinskij i Rimskij

Key words: Old Russian Chronicles, source study, Russian historiography, the Russian Illustrated Chronicle of the 16th century.

The paper deals with the important problem of creation of the Russian Illustrated Chronicle of second half of the 16th century. The author analyzes the sources of the Illustrated Chronicle. Four manuscripts have pencil marks (lead pencil) of the compiler of the Illustrated Chronicle. The least studied of them is the manuscript of the Letopisez Ellinskij i Rimskij which is kept in the Nation Library of Russia, Collection of the Society of

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Lovers of Ancient Writing, F.33. Most of the droppings are erased. The detailed research of this manuscript of the 16th century let the author to prove that the Russian Illustrated Chronicle did not have a draft version.

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«*Tsariza Anastasia, whom you liken to Eudoxia*»:

*About one likening in the circle of Ivan the Terrible*

Key words: *The Life of John Chrysostom, Ivan the Terrible, Tsariza Anastasia, biblical parallels, «the Unholy tsariz’s», Andrei Kurbsky, Sylvester.*

The article is devoted to one plot of the *Life of John Chrysostom*, which was used in polemics and writings by tsar Ivan the Terrible and his contemporaries. Echoes of disputes and discussions of the same plot allow us to speak of a single language of images and assimilations in the inner circle of Ivan the Terrible, the prestigious language of the elite, a special social group, the composition of which is determined not only by gentility and place in the state hierarchy, but by erudition and knowledge.

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and hermeneutic commentary on the messages of A. Kurbsky to Ivan the Terrible]. SPb., 2007. 620 p.


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Veneration of Peter, Metropolitan of Moscow, as Reflected in the Menologies of the XVth Century Jerusalem Typica

Key words: Jerusalem Typicon in Rus, menologies of the Jerusalem Typicon, canonization of the Russian Saints, Peter, Metropolitan of Moscow.

The article is devoted to tracing the way in which the menologies of the Typica reflect the process of canonization of Peter, Metropolitan of Moscow. In a systematic way, the commemoration of this Saint appears for the first
time with the date of December 21 and is found in one of the recensions of the Jerusalem Typicon, with the earliest manuscripts ascending to the 20th of the 15th century. The earlier mentions of Metropolitan Peter in the menologies of the Jerusalem Typica (with the dates of December 20 and 21) have an occasional nature and more likely represent a record of his death than a commemoration of this Saint. Paradoxical is the origin of the earliest manuscripts of this recension: it comes from Tver and Novgorod and for the first time includes not only a fixed commemoration of one of the Moscovite Saints, but also a symbol of the Moscovite Eparchy and of Moscow as the center of Orthodoxy.

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Limits of the Visible.
Explanation of Icon Images in Russian Manuscript tradition of the 16th–17th Centuries:

Statement

Key words: icon image and its public in the 16th–17th centuries, icon veneration, iconography, Russian manuscript tradition, icon samples, Azbukovniki (explanatory lexicons), word and image.

The genre of explanatory articles on symbolical and allegorical icon images or some iconographic details or words in icons was shaped in Russia in the sixteenth century and developed and transformed into theological treatises in the seventeenth century. Usually it is associated with the appearance of ‘explanatory icon samples’, but the same or similar
articles were included into explanatory lexicons (Azbukovnik) and into various author’s manuscripts of unstable content. Some texts were marked with prominent names, but the most part of them were anonymous. Analyzing of reasons of the genre shaping and its specific is one of the key ways to understanding the general problem of the perception of icon images in Russia of those two centuries — to understand ‘the image and its public’ in the certain historical and topographic milieu. Beside the general statement of the topic, we provide an example of analysis of the articles on iconography ascribed to Maxim the Greek.

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«Granted word» as a part of the instructions to Siberian governors: To the issue of genesis and evolution

Key words: source study, Siberia in the 17th century, instructions to the governors, granted word, formulary analysis.

The article analyzes the provisions of the specific section contained in the instructions for newly appointed governors (voivodas), issued by the tsars at the end of the 16th–17th centuries. This above-mentioned section was a direct address of the tsar to the Siberian «foreigners» — so-called «granted word». Based on the newly found and already published sources, the authors studied the texts of the «granted word» using comparative and substantive analysis. This allows identifying the sections, established articles and elements that were subject to change and reduction during
the 17th century. The paper concludes by arguing that the «granted word»
go back to the earlier forms of sovereign «awards», which included
measures of encouragement and benefits. During the first third of the
17th century, this particular form of direct address of the tsar to
the indigenous population of Siberia acquired a new function. The «granted
word» concretized, confirmed and consolidated the rights and obligations
of the Siberian peoples as corresponding category of subjects of the
Russian monarch.

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**The history of the Tobolsk bishop’s house in the 17th century:**
**From the experience of comprehending the historiographic tradition**

*Key words:* decals, diocese, history of Siberia, Tobolsk bishop’s house in the 17th century, church tithes.

The controversial issues of the historiography of the history of the Tobolsk bishop’s house of the 17th century about the date of the
establishment of the Siberian diocese and its territorial structure are considered in the article. The author proves that the ordination of the first Siberian Archbishop Kiprian took place on December 10, 1620. The process of formation of church tithes (districts), its connection with the secular administrative-territorial division, as well as the influence of colonization on it are described. The spatio-temporal extension of the period of formation of the system of regional division of the Siberian Diocese is shown. Its development vector from the allocation of large territories in tithes to their fragmentation in accordance with the boundaries of counties has been determined. The author draws attention to the participation of secular administrators and clergymen in the regional church administration.

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The Danish attack on the Murmansk coast in 1623: On the organization of the defense of Pomorie

Key words: Murmansk coast, Pomorie, Danish attack, fishing.

The article reveals the interaction of the voivodes of the Kola fort, the fortress of the Solovetsky monastery and Arkhangelsk during the attack of the Danish flotilla on the Barents Sea coast (Murmansk coast) in 1623. The attack was the final episode in the military confrontation between the Moscow state and the Danish Kingdom in the Far North of Europe. The article shows the measures taken by local authorities to organize defense: collecting information about what is happening, attempts to negotiate, and mobilizing existing forces.

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Customs books of Veliky Novgorod of the 17th century: comparative analysis of the structure of documents and forms of individual articles

Key words: customs books, source study, archeography, mass historical sources, Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts, Veliky Novgorod.
The article provides information on the structure and content of four customs books of Veliky Novgorod of the 17th century. These are the books of 1610/11, 1613/14 and 1614/15 stored in the State Archives of Sweden, the materials of which were put into scientific circulation in the 1990–2000s, and the book of 1677/78, which is still not mentioned in historical literature. The book of 1677/78 was first discovered by the archaeographer N.N. Ogloblin among the documents of the Siberian order in the mid-1890s. It is currently kept in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts. A comparative analysis of the structure and forms of individual articles of Novgorod customs books of different times was carried out, and it was also noted what data contained in these documents can be compared with each other while studying the history of trade and merchants of the 17th century.

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On the reconstruction of the library of the Amvrosiev Dudin Monastery in the 17th century

Key words: Amvrosiev Dudin Monastery, monastery library, Gospels (aprakos), manuscripts on parchment, scribe books, register books.

The article is dedicated to the location of the 1408 Gospels (aprakos) from the collection of the Nizhny Novgorod State Art Museum during the 17th century. The article introduces four inventory manuscripts of the Amvrosiev Dudin Monastery into scientific circulation. Besides allowing to trace the fate of the famous Gospels, they also open up new opportunities for studying the monastery library. The article also notes some features of the national and private manuscripts that should be taken into account when using them as a source on the history of the book tradition of small and medium-sized monasteries in European Russia.

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About the problem of the salary to serving people of Siberia in the 17th century (for example, Yeniseisk)

Key words: military service men, the sovereign’s salary, the size of the state’s debt.

The remoteness of the territory and the problem of timely delivery of salaries to employees in the first decades of the Yeniseisk fort («ostrog») led to the accumulation of state debt to representatives of this category of the Siberian population. With the growth of revenue to the local budget, the situation changed little — the budget maintained a significant superiority of expenditures over revenues. Difficulties with timely payment of wages arose due to the almost continuous presence of employees in remote «lands». This was especially true for the serving men of the outlying garrisons, whose territories continued to expand, in particular, the Yeniseisk: detachments of Yeniseisk’s serving men went to such distances that they could only return after a few years, and some of the participants in these campaigns remained in these distant «lands» for a longer period. All this time, the state’s debt to them in the form of unpaid wages was recorded in the books of receipts and expenditures, accumulated and took on huge proportions. Numerous petitions («chelobitnye») of serving people give reason to believe and confirm the opinion of some researchers that they were mandatory for serving people to receive the sovereign’s salary.

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The article views the conflict occurred in 1696–1698 between Metropolitan Ignatius (Rimsky-Korsakov) and the Tobolsk voivods A.F. Naryshkin and A.A. Naryshkin from different perspectives: the ideas of Right Reverend Ignatius about church-state relations; status and role of the Tobolsk bishop in the state administration of Siberia; dispute with the Tatars;
the «case of desiatil’niki» (case of the church tax collectors); and question of the church court’s competence. The author comes to the conclusion that this conflict illustrates the changes in church-state relations that took place in the 1690s.

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Patriarch Nikon and boyar N.A. Zyuzin: Friendship, loyalty, honor

Key words: Patriarch Nikon, Nikita Alekseevich Zyuzin, Zyuzin’s «case», epistolary, Tsar Aleksey Mikhailovich, an integrated approach.

The article analyzes the attempt of Patriarch Nikon to return to the primate cathedra in December 1664, the details of which are known in historiography from documents of the «case» of boyar N.A. Zyuzin, published in the 19th century. From the standpoint of scientific objectivity and in line with the historical-philological approach, a corpus of epistolary works is considered, among which a special place is given to ten letters from Nikon Zyuzin and two boyars to the Patriarch. For the first time, these sources are considered as part of Zyuzin’s «case», which makes it possible to correct the motives of the persons involved in the case set out in the research of predecessors. A comprehensive assessment of the episode allows us to expand our understanding of the personalities of Patriarch Nikon and the boyar Zyuzin and take a fresh look at the involvement of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich in the event.

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On the facial Life of St. Sergius of Radonezh
at the end of the 17th century from the library of Peter I:
Can there be an unfinished list of a tray copy?

Key words: The Life of St. Sergius of Radonezh, a copy for presenting as a gift (tray copy), cycle of miniatures.

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the design of a tray copy from the library of Peter I — the facial Life of St. Sergius of Radonezh. An attempt is made in the work to restore the progress of copying miniatures, to determine the number of masters who participated in this, to describe the features of the iconography of the images created.

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On some features of veneration of local holy men in hagiographic sources of the 17th–18th centuries

Key words: Russian hagiography, hagiology, veneration of saints, tales on wonders, memorial service, prayer service, celebration.

The article deals with the criteria for establishing the celebration of Russian saints and the practice of establishing the celebration of saints in the second half of the 17th — first quarter of the 18th century, primarily based on the material of the North Russian (Arkhangelsk, Vologda), as well as Siberian hagiography. The tales of the miracles of local saints, the worship of which had emerged mainly in the seventeenth century, which recorded the worship of the devotees as prayers, so alternately by the memorials and prayer services, are under the consideration. In several cases the article covers history of «memorial service» in sources dating from the first third of the 18th century.

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Tax Record Keeping book of Tarsky uyezd for 1701: Problems of study and publication

Key words: Tax Record Keeping book, Tarsky uyezd, Western Siberia, historical source.

The article analyzes the reasons for the emergence of the Tax Record Keeping book of Tarsky uyezd for 1701, due to the need to streamline the taxation system in the newly developed territories. The work emphasizes the particular importance of the Tax Record Keeping book in the context of the modern study of peripheral history, the diversity and uniqueness of
the watch information, as well as the productive possibilities of synthesis with other sources in the course of historical reconstructions. The authors characterize the main directions of searches under taken by a team of Omsk historians during the scientific study of the text of the Tax Record Keeping book, analyze the problems of reading and preparing it for publication, outline the prospects for future topics of studying the document.

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Kabakova N.V., Berezhnova M.L. Status i prava odinokoi zhenshchiny v sibirskom regione v XVIII — pervoi polovine XIX veka [The status and rights of a single woman in the Siberian region in the 18th — first half of the 19th century]. In: Soslovnye i sotsiokul’turnye transformatsii
When did the administrative reforms of Peter the Great begin? (By way of discussion)

Key words: Peter I, reforms, administrative management, targeted modernism.

The article raises the question of what is considered the administrative reforms of Peter the Great and, accordingly, from what time can they be counted. Following a number of historians, the author proceeds from the...
understanding that reforms should be understood only as those changes that have the character of transformations deliberately directed by their creators to achieve improvement in the future. It is this understanding that is formed in different regions of Europe in the early modern era and marks the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern era. Expanding this interpretation of the reforms, the author introduces the concept of «targeted modernism». It means the establishment by the reformers of a clear line between «progressive / modern» and «backward» and the application of efforts to eliminate or completely transform this «backward». For Peter I in the late 1690s – late 1710s this approach was applicable only to the transformation of the military. Changes in the sphere of public administration in these years were of an auxiliary character, derived from the military reform. They were aimed solely at ensuring maximum resource mobilization for supplying troops. Despite the use of foreign terms in the Russian administrative lexicon of these years, the management system as a whole remained quite traditional. A certain exception in this sense can be represented only by an unsuccessful attempt to establish the institution of the Landratura in 1713–1715. In the legislation on landrats, which is contradictory and full of understatement, fundamentally new elements of the organization of civil administration are guessed, inspired by the tsar’s superficial acquaintance with foreign practice. Only from the end of the 1710s, according to the author, can we talk about the beginning of a real reform of the public administration system, which Peter himself wrote about in his decree on the introduction of collegiate government in 1718.

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Materials about D.G. Messerschmidt’s expedition in letters of F.J. Stralenberg to E. Benzelius Jr.

Key words: D.G. Messerschmidt, expedition to Siberia, F.I. Stralenberg, E. Benzelius Jr., letters, drawings.

Experts have long known that the main body of retrospective documentary information about the first scientific expedition to Siberia led by the Danzig doctor of medicine D.G. Messerschmidt (1719–1727) is stored in the St. Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In the City Library of Linkoping (Sweden) there are several convolutions of letters of F.I. Stralenberg dated 1723–1725 years, addressed to a prominent figure of the Swedish Enlightenment, Professor of theology at Uppsala University Eric Benzelius Jr. These epistolary documents are a new source on the history of the expedition of D.G. Messerschmidt and contain drawings of monuments of material culture discovered in the first quarter of the 18th century.

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On the History of Scientific Schools Formation in Russia: Importance of Academic Expeditions to Siberia of the 18th century

Key words: neoclassical model of historical research, intellectual history, history of science, scientific schools, academic expeditions to Siberia, G.F. Müller, I.G. Gmelin, J.-N. De L’Isle, P.S. Pallas, support personnel.

The article is dedicated to an understudied issue in historiography the issue of formation of schools in Russian science of the 18th century in the course and the results of the academic expeditions to Siberia: the Second Kamchatka expedition, headed by academicians J.-N. De L’Isle and P.S. Pallas. Based on complex analysis of materials from the large-scale scientific heritage of these expeditions the article represents the main aspects of scientific and educational work by leaders of these travels,
academicians (professors) G.F. Müller, I.G. Gmelin, J.-N. De L’Isle, P.S. Pallas with their students and assistants, as well as reconstructs the components of travels research programs and method of transfer of scientific paradigm from the detachment’s chiefs to support personnel, actualizes the contribution of professors to the training of representatives of the Russian scientific community.

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**Documentation of Military collegium as a special paperwork system in 18th century Russia:**  
**Content features and research techniques**

_Key words:_ special paperwork systems, Military collegium, official service records, forensic investigation materials, 18th century.

There were few special paperwork systems since early 18th century, using special types of documents for specific spheres of state activity. Among them we would like to highlight the clerical paperwork of Russian empire’s military department — the Military collegium. The article
discusses the sets of official records and forensic investigation materials of regular army’s servicemen, features of its compilation and content. The potential of such sources for studying some problems of 18th century Russia’s social history has been reviewed also.

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Contracts with foreign specialists in Russia in the 18th — first half of the 19th century: Act source study

Key words: contract, agreement, foreigners in Russia, diplomatics, history of contract law.

The article studies the evolution of the form and content of contracts with foreign specialists in Russia in the 18th — first half of the 19th centuries. The author traces how the internal form of the act changed, which structural elements of the “conditional form” developed, and which gradually lost their meaning. The paper reveals the circle of the main substantive accents of contracts and characterizes the process of expanding and detailing the
The role of parish clergy in the dissemination of medical knowledge during the Synodal period

Key words: parish clergy, medicine, Synodal period, modernization, theological school.

The article is devoted to one of the aspects of the relationship between the state and the Church in the Synodal period, namely, the use of the parish spirit by the government as a guide to cultural and educational policy. One of the forms of this policy was the dissemination of medical knowledge among the population through the clergy and an attempt to establish the provision of primary medical care by the clergy. Thus, the government sought to adapt to the standards of the modernizing society of the West while preserving the foundations of the social system. These attempts could be successful if the clergy were given the role of popularizing government initiatives, for example, in the distribution of smallpox vaccinations. But
attempts to replace professional doctors with clergy have generally failed and only proved the need for fundamental reforms in Russian society.

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On the question of Archeographic aspects of translation of French-language sources

Key words: Archeography and source studies, rules for publishing historical documents, Francophone sources on Russian history, documents of the house of Romanov.

The article discusses the principles and methods of translation of historical sources (diaries, letters, memoirs, official reports, etc.) from the French language, as well as the applicability of the rules of Archeographic transmission of documents to texts published in translation. Translation of a historical document differs from the translation of a literary text in that it requires close proximity to the original and maximum preservation of its features, including language style of the era. Depending on the type of source, the translator may face problems of adequately understanding the text and transmitting it in another language. It can be particularly difficult to decipher and transmit diary entries. It seems that the application of basic methods of Archeography to translated texts deserves further development.

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Electoral practicians of the Russian nobility of the first quarter of the 19th century: Dialogues about «law» and «the general opinion» in the context of history of public awareness

Key words: history of public consciousness, history of social thought, Russian nobility of the 19th century, history of concepts, noble elections.

In article arguments of participants of elections in nobility assemblies of the first quarter of the 19th century about priority of «consensus opinion» and expediency of manifestation of group solidarity in case of the electoral conflicts with provincial administration are considered. On the basis of archive materials it is shown that in consciousness of the nobleman paternalistic ideas of the nature of relationship with the supreme governmental bodies and recognition of admissibility were combined not to agree with the decision of the governor in case it contradicts the decision of a meeting. In a final part of article the conclusion about formation of the system of arguments based on a statement about presence at nobility assembly of the right to «the consensus opinion», the principle of strict observance of «a law letter» and, at the same time, need to allow admission for elections of noblemen who according to existing rules had no right to it is drawn.

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Book culture of the Old Believers-filippovites of the second half of the 19th century

Key words: Old Believers, Filippovskoe agreement, book culture, libraries, old printed books, manuscripts.

The article is devoted to the book culture of one of the «closed» priestless Old Believers' agreements — Filippovskoe. The author analyzes the most interesting part of the book collection of the Bratskij Dvor — the Moscow community, which became the center of the whole agreement from the second quarter of the 19th century. Based on the analysis of entries in the codes of this extensive library, the conclusion was made that in Filippovskiy center flocked printed books from different regions of Russia — Central regions, the North and North-West, Central black earth areas. Information is given that the book collection of the Bratskij court was used not only by Moscow, but also by nonresident scribes. The new materials allowed the author to analyze the creative laboratory of the previously unknown Filippovsky scribe — monk Sergiy Kokshengsky.

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Mercy and charity in the mirror of the self-narrative text:
Diary of M.V. Orlova-Davydova

Key words: O.I. Orlova-Davydova, M.V. Orlova-Davydov, auto-documentary prose, diary, charitable institutions of the Russian Empire, charitable activities of monasteries.

The article deals with the studying of the peculiarities of the representation of the theme of mercy and charity in the diary of M.V. Orlova-Davydova. The article presents material about the traditions of mercy and charity in the family Orlov-Davydov, and introduces into scientific use unknown historical source — a diary of the M.V. Orlova-Davydova, that was also a chronicle of the life of the monastic community «Joy and consolation», based in the village Dobrynkh. An archaeographic description of some of the diary’s manuscripts is given and the excerpts from it relating to the autumn of 1905. The diary is valuable not only as a source for reconstructing the internal way of life of the «Joy and consolation» community, but also for investigating the problems of the poetics of the self-narrative text, including the interaction of various subgenres of auto-documentary prose: the diary itself, correspondence, and memoirs.

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**Polemic about the money of Siberian Old believers-Wanderers:**  
**Economic reasons and social consequences (1870–1920)**

*Key words: Siberia, Old Believers, the Wanderers, skete, religious controversy, Siberian peasantry.*

The controversy between wanderers’ communities which used or didn’t use money is considered in the context of economic processes in the Siberian region. Polemic messages compiled by opponents to justify their positions, missionary periodicals and paperwork, revealing the peculiarities of managing in the taiga zone, make it possible to reconstruct
the ways in which the skit communities form stable interactions with the rural district. Attracted corps of historical sources, including the identified polemical works of the Tomsk-Chulym wanderers, and a comparative analysis of the social strategies of taiga monasteries, which have differently solved the problem of managing skit finances for themselves are presented for discussion.

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**Birth, Marriage and Death in Old Ekaterinburg**

*Key words:* metricheskie knigi, parish records, database, ritual practices, life cycle events, urban, historical demography, Ekaterinburg, everyday life.

The article analyses everyday practices related to the events of the life cycle: birth, marriage and death in late imperial cities, using the example of Ekaterinburg. The corpus of the city’s metricheskie knigi (parish books) for the period 1880–1919 was used as a source, and the information was transcribed into databases included in the comprehensive electronic resource «Ural Population Project». The study made it possible to identify some specialties in records keeping; check their accuracy and evaluate the informational potential of metricheskie knigi for studying the anthropology of a Russian provincial city in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, in particular in order to reconstruct details of ritual practices associated with life cycle events.

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letiju istoriko-arhivnoj special’nosti v Ural’skom feder-


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**Russian diplomats in Hankou: Aleksandr Stepanovich Vakhovich**

*Key words:* Aleksandr Stepanovich Vakhovich, Beijing, Hankou, consul, concession, tea trade.

The article tells about the life and work of the tsarist diplomat Aleksandr Stepanovich Vakhovich (1858–1902), who worked in China for about 20 years. He was a graduate of the Oriental Faculty of St. Petersburg University, after which he was enrolled in the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Working in Beijing, A.S. Vakhovich showed himself as a talented translator and a promising employee. For 7 months he was on a business trip in Western China visiting a number of important shopping centers, where Russian consulates were established later. For his eagerness he was awarded the Order of St. Vladimir. During the visit of the heir to the throne Nikolai Romanov to China, Vakhovich was an interpreter at all protocol events and negotiations. From 1891 he started to work as the administrator of the Consulate in Nagasaki, then in Tianjin. In 1893 A.S. Vakhovich was appointed consul in Hankou. He had this post for more than 8 years. The important achievement of his activity is the conclusion of the agreement on the Russian concession.

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Class structure of the urban population of Eastern Siberia in the second half of the 19th — early 20th century

Key words: Eastern Siberia, cities, urban population, estates, nobles, merchants, burghers, military, peasants, exiles.

The article is devoted to the class structure of the population of towns in eastern Siberia in the second half of the 19th — early 20th century. The number and class composition of the urban population in historical dynamics is considered. The mass influx of the peasantry significantly changed the class composition of major towns of the region. Small towns were less susceptible to changes in the social structure. Gradually, there was a process of blurring the class boundaries, but the class division of society remained relevant throughout the studied period. In general, towns of eastern Siberia were characterized by the complex and diverse social structure.

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In the last period of his life, Professor A.A. Dmitrievsky (1856–1929) published the typescript course of his lectures on liturgics «The Science of Orthodox Worship», which was read to students of the Higher Theological Courses in Leningrad in 1925–1928. In his letter to the French assumptionist Sévérien Salaville dated April 12, 1928, the scientist reported that he created this course of lectures using a new methodology or manner of studying historical sources to reconstruct the history of the origin of a particular liturgical sequence. The novelty of the approach consisted in a more active use of the historical-comparative method in the study of various liturgical traditions, with the help of which it became possible to obtain significant research results.

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Russian modernizations in the historical context: Temporal and spatial variability

Key word: Russia, modernization, temporal dimension, spatial variability, frontier, region.

The article is devoted to the theoretical analysis of Russian modernizations. The features of the impact of temporal and spatial measurements on the course, dynamics, mechanisms, and nature of modernization processes are revealed. Modernization processes of different speeds and directions are compared: «slow», «vector», «cyclic».
The time features of modernization processes and mechanisms typical for different epochs are revealed. The variability of spatial manifestations of modernization on the material of the Eastern territories is shown.

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Strategy and practice of the economic development of the eastern regions of Russia in the panorama of the «Soviet century»

Key words: economic policy, eastern regions, integrated economic development, regional development programs.

The article analyzes the prevailing trends of the Soviet regional industrial policy. The author noted a strong strategic emphasis on the prioritized, integrated development of the eastern regions. This approach was a key element of practically all the long-term national economic development programs starting from the first five-year plans. However, the most noticeable shift of production facilities and the population to the east of the country occurred during the «Stalinist industrialization» years and the Great Patriotic War. In later years, as a result of the «command economy» transformation into the «coordinated approvals» economy, the effectiveness of this approach was diminishing, a clear evidence of which could be found in the statistics reports. Finally, before the very end of the Soviet era, the authorities were, in fact, forced to abandon their policy for the accelerated development of the eastern macro economic zone.

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The article is devoted to the analysis of operational documentary publications published during the Civil war. There was not enough attention paid to the typology and source analysis of operational documentary publications in the source study literature, although publications of sources in periodicals and in the form of leaflets were the subject of study. Protocol and resolution documents, reports and other materials of congresses, meetings and conferences, collections of legislative acts and directive documents of government and management bodies, and reports were the most frequently published as a part of some publications. The peculiarities of each group of operational publications and the possibility of their cross-analysis using archival documents and periodicals are analyzed.

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Agrarian system in Siberia in the 1930s

Key words: agrarian system, agriculture, collectivization, collective farms, state farms, Siberia.

Aim of the article is to give generalizing characteristic of Siberian agrarian system in the 1930s. Collective farms were its organizational and productive basis. State farms were an auxiliary appendage of collective farm economy. Private household plots were an integral part of collective farm system. It was found that in the course of collectivization it was impossible to solve the problem of replacing small-scale commodity structure with large one. Collective and state farms produced absolute majority of grain, fodder and technical crop. Private household plots remained the main producers of potatoes, vegetables and milk, and they also produced a significant portion of meat products.

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Sources on the history of agriculture in Novosibirsk Region in the 1990s

Key words: historical source, criticism of sources, sources systematization, agrarian reforms, agriculture, Novosibirsk Region.

The article represents results of criticism and the author’s work on systematizing sources used for scientific and historical studies of the agrarian sector of Novosibirsk Region economy in the 1990s. It was established that normative documents are of paramount importance for analyzing the progress of agrarian reform, and published and unpublished statistical data and business materials — for studying its results. A significant amount of documentary sources has been published in the regional newspaper «Soviet Siberia». It also provides a large array of non-personal and personal narrative texts. The sources critical analysis allowed the author to determine the information potential and reliability level of the topic factual base.

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Protopope Avvakum in the works of F.A. Abramov

Key words: Russian literature, Old Russian literature, hagiography, Schism, Old Believers, folk Orthodoxy, folk hagiology, hagiographic traditions in fiction.

The article continues a series of author’s investigations of hagiographic traditions in the works of F.A. Abramov and is devoted to the theme of Protopope Avvakum that regularly appears in Abramov’s works. The rebellious leader of the Russian Schism was canonized by the Old Believer
Church as a martyr for the faith, but in the nation minds he remains as a fighter for «people’s truth», the embodiment of the strength and weaknesses of the national character, and one of the first Russian writers, the author of a brilliant autobiographical Life. The article examines not only the mention of the name of Avvakum in the Abramov’s texts, but also the use of the «Avvakusov plot» that has developed in Russian culture. The analysis involved the tetralogy «Brothers and Sisters», the story «From the Tribe of Avvakumov», and materials of the unfinished historical novel «Clean Book».

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The case of the sorcerer Vasily Nedragailov from the collection of V.N. Peretz

Key words: Russia in the 18th century, folk culture, magic, forensic cases on charges of witchcraft, pact with the devil, conspiracies, Old Believers, V.N. Peretz.

Publication of the investigative case on charges of witchcraft of the Old Believer Vasily Nedragailov, 1764.

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«...A religious person and an enemy of any liberalism...»:
A journey of N.I. Subbotin 1881–1882

Key words: N.I. Subbotin, synodal historiography, schism, Old Believers, Belokrinitsa consent, polemical literature, apologetics, intellectual leadership, diary.

The article introduces the diary of the famous researcher of the Old Believers, the publisher of a number of materials on the history of the Old Believers of the 17th–19th centuries, Professor of the Moscow Theological Academy N.I. Subbotin. The diary entries were created on the eve of the next change in the government course associated with the strengthening of conservative, «protective» tendencies in Russia’s domestic policy since the early 1880s. In the context of the outlined tightening of censorship restrictions, government pressure on Old Believer organizations, the leaders of the latter tried to defend their positions by inertia in the context of the social movement that had intensified in previous years. At the same time, the confrontation between liberal and more conservative-minded groups in the government camp and the Old Believer societies themselves grew stronger. Not without reason, claiming the role of a leading specialist in the history of the Old Believer movement, Professor N.I. Subbotin for a long time was the main consultant on the fight against him for representatives of the civil and church administration.

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Karlovich V.M. Istoricheskiye issledovaniya, sluzhashchiye k opravdaniyu staroobryadcev [Historical research, serving to justify the Old Believers]. M., 1881. 366 p.
Karlovich V.M. Istoricheskiye issledovaniya, sluzhashchiye k opravdaniyu staroobryadcev [Historical studies serving to justify the Old Believers]. T. 2. Chernovtsy, 1883. 319 p.


A previously unknown array of memoir-epistolary sources covering the history of the relationship between the poet, prose writer, playwright, translator T.L. Shchepkina-Kupernik and the families of Academician V.V. Adoratsky. Based on the analysis of letters and other surviving documents, the main topics of communication, their interests and occupations in both professional and private life, have been established. The features of the communicative interaction of V.V. Adoratsky, his relatives with a bright representative of the artistic intelligentsia of the late 19th — first half of the 20th century. For the first time, the memoirs
of the daughter of Academician V.V. Adoratsky about T.L. Shchepkina-Kupernik.

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Preliminary review of sources about the history of the Vologda Archbishop house of St. Sofia of the 16th — beginning of the 18th century in the archives of Moscow

Key words: Archbishop house, archives, Vologda, source study.

In Russia of the 17th century there were three Episcopal houses of St. Sofia: Novgorod, Vologda, Tobolsk. The appearance of these Church cathedra and the formation of dioceses reflect the historical development of the Russian state in the 10th–17th centuries, when the territories of Northern Europe and the lands of Siberia were annexed, as well as the Christianization of the population of these regions. The documentary heritage of the Vologda archbishop house for the 16th–17th centuries is large and is stored in Vologda, St. Petersburg, Syktyvkar, Novosibirsk and Moscow. The article deals with the manuscripts found in the capital’s archives. Sources containing information about the Vologda Bishop’s house are found in RGADA, RNB and GIM. Cadaster books of the fiefdoms of the Vologda Episcopal house, acts of the 16th–17th centuries, correspondence of archbishops with Moscow solicitors, as well as cartographic sources are revealed.

References


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**Sermons by Dimitry of Rostov:**

**On the scientific edition project**

*Key words:* St Dimitry of Rostov, oratory, attribution, edition, textual studies, source studies.

The oratorical prose (sermons, homilies, speeches) by Dimitry of Rostov (1651–1709) is one of the most important components of the total writer’s heritage. The article describes the first printed collection of the Metropolitan’s sermons (1786) in the context of his writings editorial practice, and analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of this publication,
raised the issue of new scientific edition of St. Dimitry's sermons. The main purpose of new edition is to solve the issues of attribution of a particular sermon and to determine authoritative copies on which it is necessary to prepare a publication.

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[Dimitrij Rostovskij]. Sobranie raznych poukhitel’nyh slov i drugih sochinenij svjatogo Dimitrija mitropolita, rostovskogo chudotvorca, na shest’ chastej razdelennoe, s prilozeniem Zhitiya ego, Duhovnoj gramoty svjatago Dimitrija mitropolita, rostovskogo chudotvorca, i Nadgrobnoj [A collection of the various sermons and other writings by St. Dimitry, Metropolitan of Rostov, the miracle worker of Rostov, divided into


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Slavonic-Russian manuscripts
of the Kostroma region repositories:
Results of archeographical work

Key words: manuscripts, scribes, Kostroma Museum-Reserve, Ipatiev Monastery, archeography.

The article is devoted to unique archeographic finds based on the results of work with the collection of cyrillic manuscripts of the Kostroma Museum-reserve by specialists of the Archeographic laboratory of the Lomonosov Moscow State University. The focus is on the codices of the classical period of Russian book-writing — the 16th century, which have dated records. The article publishes inscriptions on handwritten codices containing facts from the history of Russian book writing in the 16th century and North-Eastern Russia that have not been introduced into scientific circulation: chronicle records from the era of Grand Duke Vasily III, new information about the book activity of Archbishop Jonah Dumin, and a number of others.

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Beliankin Yu.S. Rukopisnaya knizhnost Kostromskoy zemli: Archeographicheskiy obzor [Manuscript book culture of the Kostroma land: archaeo-
Old Believer hectographed editions in the collection of Tomsk State University Research Library: Review

Key words: Old Believers, hectographic editions, Tomsk.

The article describes the Old Believers hectographic editions stored in the Tomsk State University Research Library. The composition of the texts is revealed, among which the polemical compositions of Belocrinitskaya group prevail. The sources of income of hectographic editions at the Tomsk State University Research Library were reconstructed, they are shown in the diagram. It is established that up to 20% of the editions are not taken into account in the existing bibliography. Collection «Kniga Avraamiya startsa», which includes the early works of the «fathers of the schism» is among them. The article is accompanied by full descriptions of hectographic editions stored in the Tomsk State University Research Library.

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The article presents the results of work on the identification of hook singing manuscripts in the regional collections of Siberia and the Far East, directly created in the environment of the Ural-Siberian Old Believers. Taking into account the typological unity of the singing books of the All-Russian and various regional traditions in terms of content, the analysis was carried out at the level of different paleographic features: scribal and owner’s records, type of paper, type of decoration, character of handwriting. As a result, it was found that more than a quarter of the total fund of musical manuscripts that existed among the Siberian and Far Eastern Old Believers is of local origin, and the tradition of their creation did not stop until the end of the 20th century. In the course of the research, it was also possible to introduce into scientific circulation several new names of masters of znamenny calligraphy.

Key words: Old Believers of Siberia, singing books, znamenny chant, regional tradition.


Kazanceva T.G. *Materialy k izucheniju bogosluzhebno-pevcheskoj tradicii staroverov-chasovennyh Verhnego Eniseja* [Materials for the study of the liturgical-singing tradition of the Old Believers-chasovenny of the Upper Yenisei]. In: *Muzykal'naja kul'tura Sibiri: Istochniki, tradicionnye i akademicheskie formy tvorchestva* [Musical culture of Siberia: Sources,


O.S. Demitrieva

State archive of the Novosibirsk region

Review of documents from the fund of personal origin of academician N.N. Pokrovsky, stored in the State Archives of the Novosibirsk Region

Key words: academician N.N. Pokrovsky, State Archives of the Novosibirsk Region, archival fund of personal origin, archival review.

The article is devoted to a review of documents from the fund of personal origin № Р-2475 «Pokrovsky Nikolai Nikolayevich (20.06.1930–13.10.2013), Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Professor, Deputy Director for Research of the Institute of History of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (1992–2003), specialist in the field of Russian history of the 14th–20th centuries», stored in the State Archives of the Novosibirsk region. The fund includes documents on scientific activities and personal life, correspondence, publications of N.N. Pokrovsky, photographic documents, etc. The fund consists of 181 conventional storage units, 4975 documents.

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