

## Abstracts

*V. G. Vovina-Lebedeva*

### **Victor Moiseevich Paneyakh in letters to Lev Efimovich Kertman**

The article analyzes the letters of V.M. Paneyakh to his cousin, historian of England, professor at Perm' University L. E. Kertman. The letters of the 1950<sup>th</sup>–1980<sup>th</sup> contain valuable information of a biographical nature, they show the author's maturation, stages and aspects of his life which were important for him, relationships with friends and colleagues. The letters reveal the everyday life of a certain part of Soviet academic historians: on vacation, on business trips, etc. They are also interesting for studying the activities of the Leningrad branch of the Institute of History in the indicated years, since they contain some important details regarding the planned tasks of employees and their implementation, meetings, conferences and other events held in the designated years. In addition, the letters convey expectations, rumors and speculations about the fate of the Academy of Sciences and its institutes, which circulated in the academic environment.

**Key words:** V. M. Paneyakh, L. E. Kertman, B. A. Romanov, Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

*T. V. Sazonova*

## **First years of Victor Paneyakh in Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History**

Based on the minutes of the meetings of the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History, the article examines the first speeches of V.M. Paneyakh at the Institute and his stay in graduate school. The previously unpublished minutes of the meeting of November 26, 1959, as well as two accompanying reviews have been published.

**Key words:** Viktor Paneyakh, Boris Romanov, Arkady Mankov, Leningrad Branch of the Institute of History, St. Petersburg historical school.

*O. M. Belyaeva*

## **“Do not Forget Me...” A Tribute to the Memory of V. M. Paneyakh**

The paper based on the author’s reminiscences reveals memorable features of Victor M. Paneyakh — an academic advisor, a researcher of the historical profession of the Soviet period, and a charming person.

**Key words:** V.M. Paneyakh, E. D. Grimm, a history of the historical profession, European University at St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg Institute of History, Russian Academy of Sciences.

*Svetlana V. Morozova*

## **Remembering V. M. Paneyakh**

The paper highlights some flashbacks of Victor M. Paneyakh as a lecturer of archeography, a special historical discipline focused upon preparation of archival sources for publication, as well as his

lessons as advisor to PhD students at the European University at St. Petersburg.

**Key words:** V.M. Paneyakh, archeography, archives, sources, European University at St. Petersburg.

*E.Z. Panchenko*

**“You are a skeptic by nature, a duelist...”:  
autographs on books from the library  
of V. M. Paneyakh**

The paper gives a brief overview of the private libraries of historians included in the collection of the Library of the St. Petersburg Institute of History of the Russian Academy of Sciences and in particular addresses the library of V.M. Paneyakh received as a gift in 2017. The main attention is paid to numerous presentation inscriptions on books presented to V.M. Paneyakh. They were left by Soviet / Russian historians and other figures of science and culture. Among the authors of the inscriptions, one finds prominent scholars: B.V. Ananich, R. Sh. Ganelin, A.A. Zimin, S.M. Kashtanov, V.B. Kobrin, Yu.M. Lotman, J. Luria, A.A. Fursenko, N.J. Eidelman, V.L. Janin and many others. Collected in several thematic groups, presentation inscriptions characterize V.M. Paneyakh as an authoritative scholar and gifted chess player, critic and assistant, witty and charming person. The relaxed manner and the varied content of the inscriptions reveal the free and slightly ironic style of communication adopted by the Soviet humanitarian intelligentsia.

**Key words:** V.M. Paneyakh, the private library of V.M. Paneyakh, the library of the St. Petersburg Institute of History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, autographs of historians, presentation inscriptions, Soviet historians, private libraries.

*Mikhail M. Krom*

**The Autocratic Monarchy of a Despotic Type:  
V. M. Paneyakh on the Russian State of the Late 15<sup>th</sup>  
and 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries (Historiographical Notes)**

The paper deals with Victor Paneyakh's contribution to the edited collection "The Power and Reforms" (1996). Special attention is paid to his treatment of the problems of the Russian state in the 15<sup>th</sup> through 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, in particular to his criticism levelled at the Soviet historiographic concept of the "centralized state". Highlighted are also some new analytical tools and terms adopted by Paneyakh, e. g., "a unitary and sovereign state". The paper concludes with a discussion of a controversial hypothesis proposed by Paneyakh who believed that the 16<sup>th</sup>-century autocratic Russian state had evolved towards "oriental despotism".

**Key words:** historiography, Russian state (15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries), Unitarianism, Sovereignty, Autocracy, Oriental Despotism.

*S.A. Kozlov*

**History of Russian Cossack Community  
in XVI–XVIII Centuries in Personal Reflections  
and Evaluation of V. M. Paneyakh**

The article analyzes reviews of the PhD and doctorate theses on the XVI–XVIII history of the Russian Cossack community, as a part of scientific heritage of Victor Moiseyevich Paneyakh, a prominent Russian scholar. In his reviews the scholar not only evaluates the reviewed theses but also expresses his opinion about disputable matters such as: the origin, social nature of the Cossacks community, and its role in various mass movements in the XVII–XVIII centuries. In his reviews V. M. Paneyakh also advocated the fundamental principle of the St. Petersburg historical school – adherence to

prioritizing the source over other values and preferences, stood for clarity and logic in the course of research presentation, was fighting against the use of historical clichés and stereotypes.

**Key words:** Victor Moiseyevich Paneyakh, scholarly legacy, Cossack community history, civil wars.

*Ya. G. Solodkin*

**On the history of the russian national chronicles  
of the last third of the 16th century (on the origin  
of the narrative source of the entries for 1571–1585  
of the Solovetsky chronicle of the early edition)**

The Solovetsky chronicle of one of the earliest editions, which appeared at the end of the 16th century, contains an extensive layer of “all-Russian” news, in particular, about the war in the Baltic States, Russian-Crimean relations, and the vicissitudes of the oprichnina. These reports can be traced back to a Muscovite chronicler, most likely of the official origin, which, by the way, testifies to the preservation of the long-standing tradition of historical narration both at the end of the reign of Ivan the Terrible and under his “consecrated” successor.

**Key words:** Solovetsky chronicle in the edition of the 1580s and its “all-Russian” reports, a source of chronicle messages about the war in the Baltic States, Russian-Crimean relations, events of the oprichnina time, the origin of this source, disputes about the fate of Russian chronicles at the end of the reign of Ivan IV and under Fedor Ivanovich.

*A.P. Pavlov*

### **On the issue of princely ancestral nicknames in the 17<sup>th</sup> century**

The article is devoted to the issue of the possession of the Russian princes by their ancestral nicknames (“Prince of Rostov”, “Prince Obolensky”, “Prince Yaroslavsky”, “Prince Starodubsky”) in the 17th century. It was important for the princes, as underlined their political and social status. In the historical literature, there are facts of grants to princes of their ancestral nicknames for special military and diplomatic services. In this article, using the example of the Lobanov-Rostov princes, the opposite case is considered — the deprivation of the princes of their ancestral nicknames as a result of the tsarist disfavor. As a result, the disgrace of the boyar Prince Afanasy Vasilyevich Lobanov-Rostovsky in 1622, the princes Lobanovs for many years were deprived of their ancestral nickname “Rostovskie”. Only from the middle of the 17th century, members of this surname again begin to be referred to in official documents as the Lobanov-Rostov princes. The author of the article comes to the conclusion that the possession of the princes of their ancestral nicknames in the 17th century depended on the sovereign’s will and the court conjuncture. These facts are evidence of the rise of the autocracy over the aristocracy.

**Key words:** princes, ancestral nicknames, princes Lobanov-Rostovskie, Sovereign court, boyar lists, boyar books, aristocracy, autocracy.

*Alexei A. Vovin*

### **Otrok Izornika: Peasant and Landowner in fourteenth-fifteenth century Pskov**

The article focuses on a century-long historiographical problem which concerns the relations between a landlord (gosudar) and a peasant (izornik) in medieval Pskov. According to the most Soviet

historians the former was a feudal landowner while the latter had a serf-like status. The author challenges that approach re-examining the Pskov Judicial Charter articles focused upon the gosudar-izornik relations. A new interpretation of them is proposed which leads to a hypothesis that Pskov Judicial Charter mostly protected the peasant's rights instead of landowner's ones.

**Key words:** Pskov Judicial Charter, peasants in medieval Rus, serfdom, izornik.

*Vladimir A. Arakcheev*

### **Controversial issues of the formation of a patrimonial regime in Russia at the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century**

Based on the analysis of chancery documents and legislation, the article examines the peculiarities of the patrimonial regime in Russia in the second half of the XVII century. The features of office work in the center and in the provincial office are considered; the role of "ssudnyje" and "sdelochnyje" records in the formation of serfdom is investigated. The article shows the diversity of the emerging class of serfs, and the peculiarities of the incorporation of the stratum of the "zadvornyje ludi" into its composition.

**Key words:** serfdom, patrimonial order, community, "votchina", "pomest'ye", property.

*N. V. Bashnin*

### **Credit in the Russian North in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (based on the inventory of the treasury of the Vologda archbishop's house in 1676)**

In the 15–17th centuries monasteries and bishops' houses performed the functions of banks, accumulated and redistributed money and bread, were creditors for the general population. To formalize

credit relations, which were widespread, they used bondage and borrowed memory. The article analyzes the information about the cabals that were recorded in the inventory of the treasury of the Vologda archbishop's house of St. Sophia in 1676. According to this document, the treasurer was in charge of 253 outstanding cabals for the period from 1620 to 1676 for a total amount of 1089 rubles (100%), received by the Vologda bishop's house (this amount was approximately the annual income of the department). Of this money, the borrowers returned 454 rubles to 1676 (41.7%). The social composition of debtors is clearly visible: peasants from the archbishop's lands – almost 70%; landowners – 9.7%; the archbishops' *dety boyarskie* – 6.7%. The Vologda archbishop's house lent out the so-called “long” money, not counting on a quick return of the loan. The lending activity of the Vologda Bishop's House was ineffective for the department: there was no interest on debts and delays; cash turnover was slow, sometimes stretching over decades; the bishop could forgive the debts. In general, this is a characteristic feature of the era when there was no capitalist understanding of profit and the task was not to extract it using various methods. Obviously, the institution itself was not focused on financial efficiency – the bishop and the cathedra ruled the parish and monastic life in the diocese, combining this with economic activities.

**Key words:** cabala, history of finance, banks, credit, Russian North, Vologda archbishop's house, inventory of buildings and property.

*V.N. Kozlyakov, A.A. Sevastyanova*

**The honor and fate of a slave  
(based on the materials of the registration books  
of the Judicial prikaz of Ryazan Metropolitan Court  
1660–1670s)**

The article examines some cases of trials with the participation of slaves / courtyard people, found in the materials of the Notebooks



of the Judgment Order of the Ryazan Metropolitan of the 2nd half. The authors come to the conclusion that sometimes slaves could defend their honor in court.

**Key words:** Ryazan' Metropolitan Court, Judicial prikaz, registration books, slaves, courtyard people.

*P. V. Sedov*

### **Bread trade in Tikhvin Posad in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century**

The article deals with the grain trade in the Tikhvin Posad in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. On the basis of new archival data from the fund of the Assumption Tikhvin Monastery, the author established the measures of loose bodies, that were used at the Tikhvin fair, and analyzed the informal practice of local trade in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Using the example of studying the trade in rye and oats in the Tikhvinsky Posad, the author comes to the conclusion? that significant local features have been preserved, which do not allow us to assert that the all-Russian market in Russia was an established phenomenon already in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**Key words:** bread trade in Russia in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Tikhvinsky Posad, Assumption Tikhvin Monastery.

*M. B. Sverdlov*

### **From the history of people and ideas: L. N. Gumilev, M. A. Gukovsky, P. N. Savitsky**

The article is devoted to the exchange of views on topical historical issues, which took place in the 1950s between the historian and ethnologist Leo Gumilyov, professor of the Faculty of History of Leningrad University, also worked at the State Hermit-

age M. A. Gukovsky and the famous Eurasian P. N. Savitsky. The article also considers the attitude of M. A. Artamonov to the works of L. N. Gumilyov.

**Key words:** L. N. Gumilev, M. A. Gukovsky, P. N. Savitsky, M. I. Artamonov.

*Z. V. Dmitrieva, Z. A. Timoshenkova*  
**Alexander Lvovich Shapiro and His School**

Alexander Lvovich Shapiro, a prominent historian, annalist and source researcher, who in the 1960s–1970s organized a unique team of agrarian historians based on the history faculty of the Leningrad State University; the team applied their best efforts to prepare a four-volume survey of socio-economic history of the Novgorod land, one of Russia's regions, from the end of the XV through XVII century. Among those who processed historical and statistical data for respective chapters and the list of references were undergraduate and postgraduate students from the history department of the Leningrad State University. The shaping of A. L. Shapiro's agrarian school took several decades, the school main features can be described as follows: interest to problems of socio-economic history, proficiency in working with cadasters (*pistsovye knigi*) and other mass sources, comprehensiveness of historical generalizations in combination with thorough examination of historic evidence. The article unveils the milestones of Shapiro's 'agrarian team' development as a center and initiator of finding solutions to Russia's historical agrarian problems, as well as the involvement of young scholars in the preparation of the four-volume 'Agrarian History' publication (1971–1989), and development of the trend founded by A. L. Shapiro.

**Key words:** agrarian history, north-west of Russia, cadasters (*pistsovye knigi*), census books (*perepisnye knigi*), Novgorod administrative areas (*novgorodskiye pyatiny*), the school of Shapiro.

*Paneyah Alla Viktorovna*

## **Libraries of Russian historians: the fate of personal collections**

Personal libraries of scientists are a special type of book collection that requires a comprehensive study. They are of interest as specialized collections of professional literature formed by specialists, and as a source for studying the personality of the collector, as well as for the history of science. The article analyzes the composition and fate of the personal libraries of historians, located in the Scientific Library of the Museum of the History of Religion. Thanks to the study of archival materials and practical work on a continuous review of the book collection, it was possible to identify more than 80 personal libraries of famous historians. Of interest are not only the owners of personal libraries, but also the donors of books, as evidenced by numerous gift and owner's inscriptions and ex-libris of famous scientists. Libraries of humanitarian orientation do not become outdated in content, but on the contrary, they remain an up-to-date information resource of historical science.

**Key words:** personal libraries, libraries of historians, Museum of the history of religion, V.N. Khitrovo, V.D. Bonch-Bruevich, N. P. Kiselev, V. Nikol'skii, M. I. Uspensky, A. B. Radovic, V. P. Andrianov-Peretz, N. To. Nikolsky, A. A. Dmitriev, V. G. Druzhinin, N. P. Likhachev, I. I. Sreznevsky, M. P. Petrovsky, N. M. Petrovsky, P. A. Hildebrandt, N. N. Glubokovsky, N. Sultanov, A. A. Titov, A. F. Bychkov, V. G. Bogoraz-Tan.