

E. A. Gordienko

Selected Saints in the Murals of Novgorod in the Worship System of the 11th— the Beginning of the 13th Centuries

In the article the author investigates the rare notion of the consecutive dependence of the dedication painting of a church with the Gospel and chants in the spiritual culture of Novgorod in the 11th–12th centuries. The Gospel of the Day known as Mstislav Gospel, and two sets of the Menology from the Saint Sophia cathedral and the monastery of St. Lazarus, being in the context with the murals of the Transfiguration church on the Neredica made-to-order of prince Yaroslav Vladimirovich in 1199, reveal a good example of such well-considered interaction. Following the Rules the Neredica frescos implement the idea of a holiness ties together the spiritual foundation and the concrete situation of the time.

Keywords: Novgorod the Great, Transfiguration church on the Neredica hill, Gospel of the Day, chants, monumental painting

N. F. Kotlar

About the East Slavic Feudal Relations Genesis

The coming of the feudal relations is researched in the domestic history source studies mainly as the development of productive forces and productive relations, and the different types of land property. The author believes that the feudalization first of all was the replacement of one system of society connection for another. One of the feudal indication is the social stratification which reflects in the historic sources in the beginning of the 10th century while the land and property stratification began in the 11th century only.

Keywords: Old Russia, social and economic structure, genesis, productive forces, peasants, exploitation, suzerain, vassal, land ownership

L. Steindorff

**What Was New about Commemoration in the Iosif Volotsky Monastery?
A Reassessment**

There exists a general consent about the fact that the differentiated organization of liturgical commemoration in Muscovite Russia started to flourish not before the end of the fifteenth century. On the other hand we dispose of hints about a vivid memorial practice already from the centuries before. How to combine these facts which seem to exclude one another? Only lately the author discovered a convincing explanation thanks to the letter of Iosif Volotsky to the princess Mariia Golenina in which he explains the practice to the princess in detail. In the article the author presents this solution.

Keywords: commemoration practice, Iosif Volotsky, Mariia Golenina, monasteries, obikhodnik (rule), pragmatic literacy, sinodik

S. V. Polekhov

The Chronicle “Tale of Podol”

The topic under consideration is “The Tale of Podol” remained in the chronicles of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (GDL) of the 15th–16th centuries. The author gave a proof that it dates from 1431–1432. “The Tale” was written to provide the GDL with the reason for its right for the West Podole after its takeover by the Polish Kingdom in 1430. That was the main cause of the Podol history description, even though, its author, contrary to widespread notion, did not use the sources which revealed any documentary evidence.

Keywords: Podol, Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Poland, annals, Vytautas, Švitrigaila, Władysław II Jagiello

M. L. Lavrenchenko

**“To Act Like Brothers”: The Kinship Term Pragmatics in the Kyiv Chronicle
(1146–1154)**

The kinship terms featured the Hypatius Chronicle’s epistles and orations about the Rurik dynasty of the middle of the 12th century. Though scholar studies of this phenomenon, a heart of its problem is not clear. This paper focuses on the kinship terms formation deals with the political activity of Izjaslav Mstislavich. Recruited the allies

the Kiev prince defined the relation to each of them with the terms as a “father”, a “brother” and a “son”. As a result he led the joint military alliance strengthened with the special obligations between their members.

Keywords: social practices, case studies, Hypatian Chronicle, Kyev Chronicle, political union, kinship model, social relationship, followers, friendship, kinship, affinity, kinship terms

A. S. Usachev

“Extreme Old Age”: Contemporary Perception of Demographics (Based on the Written Sources)

The topic under review in this paper is the time of the venerable age in Old Russia on the basis of the written sources (archaeological materials are not attracted). The author has found out that the old ages came between fifty and sixty years in the Old Russia. The people lived till seventy – eighty years – as the rule the members of the clergy – substantially were the exceptions to the rule. The longevity gains the special authority to the long-living persons. That was reflected in the documents and in the literature.

Keywords: Old Russian literature, 16th century, Old Russia, demographic statistics, age, old age, Church history

V. G. Chentsova

Paisios Ligaridis, Nicolas Spathar and Francesco Barozzi: the Eschatological Ideas at the Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich’s Court

The text of Chresmologion by Paisios Ligaridis (1656) does not underlie a Nicolas Spathar translation (1673) known under the same title. The Greek original used by Nicolas Spathar was a codex brought to Moscow in 1665 and custom-designed by a well-known Cretan master George Klontzas for Francesco Barozzi of 1590–1592. Only a few folios remain from this manuscript known as “Uvarov’s fragment” (The State Historical Museum. Muz. 3629, fol. 1–6). The comparison of the text by Nicolas Spathar and the Chresmologion illustrations by Ivan Maximov from the Saint-Petersburg National Library (Hermitage 17) with the second copy of the Barozzi–Klontzas manuscript (Venice, Marc. gr. VII. 22 [Coll. 1466]) fully corroborates this assumption.

Keywords: Chresmologion, Paisios Ligaridis, Nicolas Spathar, Francesco Barozzi, George Klontzas, Ivan Maximov, prophecies, Leo VI the Wise, prophet Daniel, Venice, Crete, Russia, 16th–17th centuries, translations from Greek into Russian

D. A. Petrov

About the Types of Architecture in the 15th and 16th Centuries. The Novgorod Sofiisky Cathedral Bell Gable. Archbishop Evfimiy of Vyazhisch and Archbishop Makary

The article is devoted to the research of two constructional periods of the Sofia cathedral bell gable in Novgorod – the most ancient separate church bells installation in Russia. It is proved that there is no connection of the existing bell gable of 1455 with earlier one of 1439 stood on the Detinets’ wall. The author relies on unique recently published “The Bolshakovsky chronicle” and shows that archbishop Makary in 1530–1531 did not found a new big bell in honor of the Ivan IV birth, but founded one of two main bells of 1450’s of archbishop Evfimiy, most likely, kept its weight, and architecturally reconstructed Sofia’s bell gable where the new bell became its main focal point.

Keywords: Sofia Cathedral bell gable, bells, Evfimiy of Vyazhisch, archbishop Makary, Ivan IV

A. A. Ostapenko

Old Ryazan Encolpion Crosses

The twenty three encolpion crosses from Old Ryazan is examined in the article. The eight samples have been found in the construction of the late of the 12th–the third of the 13th centuries. Based on analogies the almost specimens – excepted one – do not come around of the 12th–13th centuries. The three samples were made by native artisans who had taken a Kievan encolpions as model. In comparison to another town and rural settlement of the Ryazanian principality an encolpions had been utilized in Old Ryazan a lot more often. The encolpions usage might have reflected a paucity of relics in Rus in the 12th–13th centuries.

Keywords: Pectoral reliquary crosses, encolpions crosses, Christian archaeology, Church archaeology, Old Ryazan, Ryazan Principality, Old Rus’

SUMMARY

M. V. Pechnikov

The Church and the Strigolniks in Pskov in the End of the 14th – First Third of the 15th Century

The author of the article studies some of the written sources containing the information about, so called, the Strigolniks. It was the first known in the Russian history popular movement against the official Orthodox Church. The focal point of the article are the metropolitan Photius' letters to Pskov and some issue of the Strigolniks' history in this town.

Keywords: Strigolniks, Russian Church, metropolitan Photius, letters, Pskov, canon law

V. I. Petrushko

The Bishop of Lvov Gedeon (Balaban). The Brest Union Preparation (1596)

The article is devoted to participation of the bishop of Lvov Gedeon (Balaban) in the Brest Union preparation. The author considers the circumstances when the bishop Gedeon stopped pro-union activity and remained a proponent of Orthodoxy. Specifically he comes to the conclusion that the bishop Gedeon ruptured with the others bishops supported the Union, as there was a conflict between him and the Kiev metropolitan Mikhail (Ragoza). The author pays a special attention to the Lvov Council prosecuted by the bishop Gedeon hypothetically in January, 1595.

Keywords: Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Church, Union, bishop, hierarchy

A. V. Laushkin

Ten Colors of the "Medieval Russia"

The paper is devoted to the history of the continuing edition "Medieval Russia". Ten issues are already published.

Keywords: periodical, medieval Russia, A. A. Gorsky