

SUMMARY

V. A. Kuchkin

Tsyatskie in the Kiev Principality in the 11th–13th Centuries

The article relies on the facts of the Laurentian, Hypation Chronicles and the full version of the Russkaia Pravda. It brings to light all the illustrations about tsyachi and tsyatskie in the Kiev Principality in the 11th–13th centuries: tsyachi of Kiev, Belgorod and Vyshgorod. It establishes the origin of tsyatskie from the noble boyar families and their ties of blood. It also describes their military, diplomatic and economic activities.

Keywords: Decimal system, tsyachi and tsyatskie, Kiev Principality in the 11th–13th centuries, the origin of tsyatskie, military, diplomatic and economic activities

S. N. Azbelev

The Place of Battle on Kulikovo Field According to the Chronicles

The Battle of Kulikovo (1380) occurred in the central part of Kulikovo Field near the headwater of those days of the Nepryadva River, about forty kilometers of its confluence with Don. Four hundred thousand participants on both sides is the approximate scale of the battle that took place in the open territory of ten kilometers long, according to the chronicles. The Russian army, mobilized to Kulikovo Field, consisted of about two hundred thousand people. The outcome of the fierce three-hour battle was solved by a surprise counterstrike by the cavalry reserve, pre-placed by Grand Prince Dmitri Ivanovich in a patch of oak trees behind the Russian troops.

Keywords: central part of Kulikovo Field, four hundred thousand participants, ten kilometers

S. N. Kelembet

Suzdal and Nizhny Novgorod Princes Alexander Vzmeten and Alexander Briukhaty (the Genealogy and Chronology of Governing)

The research deals with the genealogy and chronology of life of two princes, who were at the head of the Suzdal and Nizhny Novgorod dynasty and principality at the “dark period” of its history in the second half of the 1420s – 1430s. The traditional opinion about Alexander Ivanovich Vzmeten’s governing and, obviously, his namesake Alexander Briukhaty in Nizhny Novgorod is reconsidered. As far as it possible the date of the first (but not the final) Suzdal joining to Moscow state is established.

Keywords: family tree of Suzdal princes, historiography, signs, act document, numismatics

A. S. Usachev

Mentions of the Title of Metropolitan and Sovereign in Non-official Historical Sources in the 16th Century (on Materials of Records on Handwritten Books)

The article deals with the use of the title of metropolitan and sovereign in non-official historical sources in the 16th century. The author shows that for several decades the outdated title could be used. The outdated title was used mostly on the periphery of the Russian State. It seems to be connected with the inertness of the medieval mass consciousness. The work is based on material of records of the dated Russian handwritten books of the 16th century.

Keywords: 16th century, Russian history, handwritten book, political thought, title of tsar, metropolitan of Kiev and All Rus’, records on books

A. A. Turilov, A. V. Chernetsov

The Acts of St. Princess Olga in the Pskov Chronic of 1689

“The Pskov Chronic” of 1689 preserved in only manuscript (State Historical Museum, Zabelin collection, № 460/468 (129)-Q). The text contains the late, not reliable version of the early Russian history. The attention is primary paid to the Novgorod-Pskov Region and the Russian North on the whole. The most part of the text is devoted to princess Olga. The narration is full with the artistic embellishments including speeches, epistles and lamentations of later forge. It also contains Olga’s pilgrimage to the Holy Land and the report about the building a number of churches.

Keywords: “The Pskov Chronic” of 1689, the Acts of St. Princess Olga

B. N. Florya

Russia, Rzeczpospolita (Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) and the Right-bank Ukraine in the Late Years of P. Doroshenko’s Hetmanship (1673–1677)

The article describes the attempts of the Russian and Polish governments to approve their authority on the territory of the Right-bank Ukraine and the attitude of the region population to these actions.

Keywords: Russia, Rzeczpospolita (Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth), Ottoman Empire, the Cossacks

A. A. Romanova

“Saint Twins” and the Saints “Who did not Exist”: Concerning the Problem of the Interpretation of the Sources

The article deals with the bunch of mistakes in the Old Russian Menologies (especially compiled by Old Believers) and in “The Book Called the Description of the Russian Saints” (the early 18th century). The author describes examples of the false identification of homonymous saints.

Key words: Old Russian hagiography, saints, “The Book Called Description of the Russian Saints”

M. Y. Andreycheva

The Narrative of the Perun Proscription in the Entry of 6496 Year in the Tale of Bygone Years

This article considers the plot about the proscription of the idol Perun from Kiev described in the Primary Chronicle in the entry by 6496 (i.e. 988 AD). In the examined fragment, the author brings to light the textual and semantic parallels

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with the Life of St. Stefan of Sourozh, the Life of St. Clement of Rome and the Life of Kherson bishops, supposes a direct and indirect influence of the mentioned sources and a number of other records of the Crimean hagiography on the text of the Chronicle and reconstructs a system of the Chronicle plot. Defining their semantics, the author discloses the objectives goals the chronicler put to create the narrative of the Perun proscription.

Keywords: Primary Chronicle, Crimean hagiography, Grand prince of Kiev Vladimir Svyatoslavich, Baptism of Russia, Slavic paganism, Perun

V. G. Tchentsova

The Greek Dedicatory Inscription from the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo in Kiev

This paper introduces a new reading of the Greek dedicatory inscription painted on the western wall of the narthex in the Church of the Saviour at Berestovo (Kiev). The ktitor inscription dated November 1, 1644 mentions Petro Mohyla, the Metropolitan of Kiev, who renovated the construction of the edifice going back to a remote epoch of the reign of Prince Vladimir the Great. The author suggests new interpretations for the biblical allusions in its text comparing with the church restored by Petro Mohyla to the Solomon's Temple.

Keywords: Ukraine, Church of the Saviour at Berestovo, church foundation and patronage, Greek inscription, Metropolitan of Kiev, Petro Mohyla, wall painting, post-byzantine art

M. V. Korogodina

Translated from Greek texts in the Vassian Patrikeev's Nomocanon

The article is devoted to several little known texts translated from Greek for Vassian Patrikeev and included him in his Nomocanon. Probably those translations were made by Maxim Greek or his pupils. The texts say about the most actual questions which interested Vassian Patrikeev and his contemporaries, for example about priest's marriages, attitude to the heretics, relations between church and secular authorities. Eight texts are published in the Appendix.

Keywords: Vassian Patrikeev, Nomocanon, translations from Greek into Slavonic, Maximus the Greek

N. Y. Markina

Mural above the Gate on the Moscow Kremlin's Saviour Tower. Questions of Iconography and Origin

The article is dedicated to the fresco composition "Saviour of Smolensk". The study of the image originates in the writings of historians of the 19th century, which associated its appearance with the capture of Smolensk in 1514. This point of view has not been documented. Therefore, it is necessary to overestimate the traditional view of the fresco's creation date. One of the new sources is the iconography of restored image. The article includes the composition's iconographic analysis and the search for its analogues found in the art of the middle – the third quarter of the 16th century.

Keywords: Saviour of Smolensk, Pantokrator, mural above the gate, Saviour Tower, Moscow Kremlin, iconography, epoch of Ivan the Terrible

S. M. Mikheev

To the Problem of Dating the Transition from the Narrative to Annalistic Form in the Russian Primary Chronicle

In response to A. A. Gippius' and A. V. Nazarenko's papers on the history of the Primary Chronicle the author suggests that references to years were inserted in the chronicle at the time of Nikon's Compilation (Svod Nikona) in the late 1070s. The author also modifies his previous views on the dating of the Primary Chronicle, coming to the conclusion that its narrative core was composed and/or finalized in the middle of the 11th century.

Keywords: Russian chronicles, Primary Chronicle, textology