

Abstracts

V. A. Arakcheev

The Good Man of Moscow Russia: the Works of Andrei Pavlovich Pavlov and their place on the Map of Russian Historiography

The article analyzes the main works of A. P. Pavlov, a scientist who laid the foundations of modern research of the Russian service class of the 16–17 centuries. The influence of the Moscow and St. Petersburg schools of historical science on the methods and principles of the historian's work is shown. A detailed analysis of the key problems of the socio-political history of the Moscow Kingdom in Pavlov's writings gives them decisive importance in understanding the ways of Russia's historical development.

K. V. Petrov

Scientific school of A.P. Pavlov

The article presents review of the main areas of research presented in published works and reflecting the scientific interests of A. I. Razdorsky, O. Yu. Kuts, A. V. Sergeev, A. M. Molochnikov and I. A. Polyakov; these scientists are A. P. Pavlov's students.

V. V. Shaposhnik

Chronology of the events of the "mutiny" of Andrei Staritsky

Andrei Staritsky's "mutiny" is one of the most important events during the reign of Grand Duchess Elena Glinskaya. It has repeatedly become an object of study by Russian researchers. One of the problems in studying what happened in the spring of 1537 is that the sources describing the "mutiny" rarely mention the dates of specific events. This article attempts to determine these dates taking into account two parameters: the probable speed of movement and the distance between the geographical objects mentioned in the sources.

A. L. Korzinin

Basmanovs and oprichnina

The article deals with the biographies of Fyodor Danilovich and his son Alexey Pleshcheevs-Basmanovs, their service in Sovereign court in various positions in peacetime and wartime. The author focuses his attention on the role of the Basmanovs in the oprichnina, on the circumstances of their fall and the subsequent execution, analyzes the reasons for disgrace to them in the autumn of 1569. It has been specified the time of the campaign from oprichnina against Novgorod in the winter of 1570. The author reconstructs the family ties of the Basmanovs with other aristocratic families, localizes their land holdings.

I. O. Tumentsev

The foreign army of False Dmitry I in 1604–1605

Having analyzed the sources on history of False Dmitry I's foreign army formation, the author has come to conclusion that it consisted of soldiers hired by Jerzy Mniszech, his relatives and friends in order to carry out military invasion of Russia. The General Sejm, the bicameral parliament of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth forbade the King and the authorities to participate in that risky project and demanded that restricting measures should be taken against Jerzy Mniszech and his soldier. The reason for such decision of the countries' supreme authority was its certitude that military invasion would destroy the hard-won cessation of hostilities between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Russia. The military campaign to Russia was a private enterprise of Jerzy Mniszech and his comrades-in-arms, similarly to expeditions by Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro to America. After the first serious battle with the Russian government army at Novgorod Seversky Jerzy Mniszech and most of the mercenaries returned to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, leaving the impostor to his fate. The Zaporozhye Cossacks were the main force of the army of False Dmitry I in the Battle of Dobrynychy and later they were the serving Cossacks from the field and Ukrainian cities after the departure from Russia. The impostor came to the Moscow throne thanks to the rebellion and collapse of the government army and the uprising of Muscovites against the Godunovs.

Ya. N. Rabinovich

**"Torn off from their native land...":
The participation of Astrakhan service people
in the Time of Troubles in hostilities in the north-west,
west and central regions of the country**

The article examines the events of the Time of Troubles at the beginning of the 17th century, in which the Astrakhan service people took an active part. Particular attention is paid to the stay of the Astrakhan people in the Novgorod land at the end of 1610 — the beginning of 1611 and the further fate of these service people. After election Mikhail Romanov as Tsar, Astrakhan archers and Tatars fought against the Swedes near Pskov, against the Poles near Smolensk and Mozhaisk, participated in the defense of Moscow in 1618 and in other battles. For the first time, the names of many Astrakhan servicemen are given.

O. A. Brusentsov, A. V. Deduk, G. A. Shebanin, A. V. Shekov

On the geography of Ivan Bolotnikov's uprising of 1606–1607

The article is devoted to the geographical localization of the events of the Bolotnikov uprising (battles on the Pakhra river, "on Pchelna" and the Voronka river, the site of the camp of Tsar Vasily Shuisky near Tula).

A. V. Sirenov

On the date of death of Patrarch Hermogenes

The article is devoted to a specific issue: when Patrarch Hermogenes died. We can see the date February 17, 1612 in *Novyj letopisets*. But so called the Patrarch Filaret's manuscript contains other date — January 17, 1612. The author of the article proposes to attract another source, "The Chronicle of the heavenly signs". All apparently, its autor was the nephew and campaigner of Patrarch Hermogenes. And he knew exactly when his uncle died — January 17, 1612.

A. V. Vinogradov

**"Tsar s court" and bureaucracy of Prikazs
of tsar Michael Feodorovich in diplomatic "references"
with Crimea at the initial stage of its reign (1613–1619)**

Article is devoted studying of a role of ruling circles of the Russian state in diplomatic communications with the Crimean khanate, the basic foreign policy partner of Moscow in the beginning of reign of a dynasty of Romanovs (1613–1619). In work the role of "Tsar s court" and the "Posolski prikaz" in realisation of reception of the Crimean ambassadors and messengers, in the organisation of ambassadorial exchanges, in departure of diplomatic missions to Crimea is considered. The role of outstanding figures "Tsar s court" in Russian-Crimean in realisation of the Russian-Crimean diplomatic communications in a context of their influence of foreign policy decisions is revealed.

D. V. Liseytsev

**Peasants of the "strong people" of the reign
of Mikhail Fedorovich in the pay-off business**

The article examines the economic activity of the peasants of the most influential nobles from the entourage of Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich. The author focused mainly on the study of the market for the purchase of kabaks and customs. Notable participants in this business were the peasants of patriarch Filaret, prince I. B. Cherkassky and especially boyar I. N. Romanov. The dynamics of their economic activity allows us to draw conclusions about the degree of influence of their masters at the tsar court.

E. N. Gorbatov

**New materials for the history of the distribution
of patriarchal stolniki 1633–1634**

This publication contains data from a document found in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts relating to the distribution of patriarchal stolniki in 1633–1634. It lists the names of the patriarchal stolniki with an indication of the presence of land holdings. The data of this list significantly supplement the already available information about the patriarchal stolniki and clarify the specifics of the clerical work of the orders of the Patriarchal Court.

V. N. Kozliakov

**"...After him remained with no support"
(to the history of the division of the Kremlin house
of the boyar Prince Ivan Borisovich Cherkassky in 1642)**

The article is devoted to the study of the case of the division of the Kremlin house, property and jewelry by the heirs of Prince I. B. Cherkassky after his death in 1642. The petition of the widow of Prince E. V. Cherkassky with a complaint against her brother-in-law Prince Ya. K. Cherkassky on the resolution of a property dispute is published. A special decree of Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich on the return of jewelry and property received as a dowry and presented to the widow of Princess E. V. Cherkasskaya shows that the boyars and their family members had the privilege of directly addressing the tsar in inheritance matters. The studied documents make it possible to understand the role of the head of the Prikaz of the Grand Palace of Prince A. M. Lvov, who participated in the execution of orders on the will of the boyar Prince I. B. Cherkassky. The peculiarities of the division of the Kremlin house of the Prince I. B. Cherkassky reveal the relationships in the families of the Princes Cherkassky and boyar I. V. Morozov (brother of Princess E. V. Cherkasskaya), reporting little-known details of the private life of the boyars of the XVII century.

A. I. Alekseev

Spiritual credentials of okolnichiy T. F. Buturlin

For the first time, a list of the spiritual credentials of okolnichiy T. F. Buturlin is introduced into scientific circulation. Spiritual was written on January 9, 1650 by a prominent representative of the Moscow aristocracy, who was a member of the Boyar Duma. It is known that Fyodor Leontievich and his son Timothy enjoyed the obvious favor of the mother of Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich, the great old woman Martha. The document allows us to clarify our knowledge about the financial situation, family and friendly ties, religiosity of T. F. Buturlin. In general, the spiritual T. F. Buturlina demonstrates an orientation towards a set of actions that are typical for other spiritual representatives of the Moscow aristocracy: to endow their neighbors, return debts, and ensure remembrance of their souls. Just like other testaments known to us, this spiritual one testifies to the belief in the indissoluble bond between the souls of the dead and the living, the desire to take care of their loved ones, the desire to pay all debts on earth to arrange the fate of the soul beyond the grave.

I. A. Poliakov

The documents of the Romodanovsky princes and the Lodyzhensky family at the Manuscript Department of the National library of Russia

The article contains the publication of a few documents from the family archives of the Romodanovsky princes and the Lodyzhensky family (17 — the first half of 18 centuries), which now are preserved at the Manuscript Department of the National library of Russia. The publication is provided with the opening chapter dedicated to its history and comments to the text.

Y. M. Eskin

"Vision" of Bishop Parchevski

The article analyzes information about a mystical event that happened in 1652 in Poland with the former Smolensk Catholic Bishop Peter Parchevsky, which was described by the abbot of the Mogilev Buinitsky Holy Spirit Monastery Theodosius.

A. V. Belyakov

**Nogai princes and mirzes in Russia in the 17th century.
Features of the status**

Back at the end of the 16 century, a process was outlined when newly-baptized Turkic immigrants began to come to replace the suppressed Russian princely families at the court. In the 17 century, this phenomenon has become even more noticeable. During this period, a significant number of princely families of Nogai origin appeared in the sovereign's court. Initially, thanks to the status of children and grandchildren of the rulers of the Nogai Horde, as well as matrimonial ties with representatives of the Moscow titled nobility, they occupied a prominent position in the sovereign's court. However, their status gradually began to decline. The article discusses the reasons for this phenomenon.

A. V. Malov

**The first information about dragoons in Russia
and the appearance of dragoons in the Russian army
of the 17th century**

The article is devoted to the appearance in Russia of the first information about dragoons as a branch of service and the first dragoon units in the Russian Armed Forces. The question of the first mention of dragoons in Russian is considered against the background of the problem of the appearance of dragoons as a term and as a kind of troops in European armies of the 2nd half of the 16th — 17th centuries. The question of the appearance of the first dragoons in the Russian troops was analyzed using prosopographic methods.

A. I. Razdorsky

**Kursk "Kievsky" and Kursk "Moskovsky":
the problem of continuity**

The article discusses the debatable problem of continuity (continuance) Kursk, which existed in ancient Russian times, and the current city, which has the same name and stands in the same place. Based on the analysis of the news about Kursk contained in written sources of different origins and different times, and their comparison with the data of archaeological research, it is concluded that the now existing Kursk by its origin is a new city of Moscow time, leading its history from the construction of a fortress on the Kursk settlement in 1596.

Y. V. Anhimyuk

**On the History of the Russian Colonization of the "Dikoe pole"
(Wild Field): the garrison of the Tsarev-Borisov fortress
in the late 16 — early 17 centuries**

The article is devoted to the study of the qualitative and quantitative composition of the garrison from the moment of its foundation until the beginning of the Troubles. The analysis of the estate status of its voivodes, written heads, elected nobles and boyar children, their corporate affiliation, serving people on the device: city Cossacks, archers, gunners is given. Separately, the issue of the service of a permanent part of the residents in the city is considered: Zhiletsky streltsy, Cossacks and gunners, church clergy, as well as the role of Ukrainian Cossacks in the construction and defense of the fortress.

A. I. Gamayunov

The first documents on the history of Lebedyan

The sources to which the article is devoted reveal some previously unknown details of the transformation in September — early October 1613 of the settlement located on the site of Lebedyan into a city. The historical context of this event is analyzed. It is shown that Lebedyan existed as a settlement with a settlement, customs and tavern, with a military garrison and a siege head until September 1613.

Ya. G. Solodkin

**Some little-known sources on the early history of Berezov and Surgut
— the first Russian cities in the north of Western Siberia**

The article analyzes several documents on the history of Berezov and Surgut that have escaped the attention of researchers in the late 16th — early 17th centuries, where it is reported about the participation of local servicemen in the colonization of the Narym Ob and Mangazey region, in the vicissitudes of the Moscow Troubles. Kolomenskaya title of 1577 makes it possible to judge the origin of M.P. Norov and D. Bazarov, who led a detachment of Berezovskaya Cossacks in the campaign, during which Surgut was founded. The certificate "Vedomosti of Siberian cities" (1701) about the construction of three "coal" towers of the Surgut fortress in 1594/95 can be raised to a city list that differs from recently published similar documents.

T. V. Sazonova

Knyaginya Evfrosinia Staritskaia — founder of the Goritsky nunnery

The article examines the biography of Princess Evfrosinia Staritskaia. Her participation in the political struggle during the time of Ivan the Terrible is shown as well as her role in the foundation of the Goritsky nunnery and the creation of a gold-sewing workshop. The question of who accompanied the Princess during her stay at the Goritsky nunnery and at the time of her tragic death during the Oprichnina terror is considered.

P. V. Sedov

The practice of interaction between monastic authorities and "good people" in Moscow in the second half of the 17th century (based on the documentation of the Antoniev-Siya Monastery)

The article deals with the gifts and offerings, made by the representatives of the Antoniev-Siya Monastery to the *duma* and clerks in Moscow in the second half of the 17th century. The monastic income-expenditure books of the capital's metochion systematically recorded the expenditure of money and goods for offerings to bishops, *duma* and clerk people, and investors. In these documents one can also find circumstances important for political and court life, for the history and culture of the 17th century.

Based on the materials of 21 income-expenditure books, the author traces in detail how for decades the authorities of the Antoniev-Siya Monastery expanded the circle of *duma* and clerk people, to whom they turned for help in court cases and from whom they received rich contributions. The author comes to the conclusion, that the incompleteness of the process of formation of estates forced the monastic authorities to defend their interests through inter-class informal ties with influential people in the capital.

V. G. Vovina-Lebedeva

Timofeevskaya village of Kurgomenskaya volost' of Vazhsky district at the 17th — early 18th centuries

The article analyzes the data of state descriptions of the 17th — 18th centuries concerning one of the villages of the Russian North, which was part of the Kurgomenskaya volost' of the Vazhsky district. On part of Timofeevskaya village consisted of white church yards, the same yards were in some neighboring villages. The article traces the peasant genealogy, the fate of the inhabitants of the village for a long time.

A. V. Morokhin

**Tsars Ivan V and Peter I:
on the history of the relationship of brothers-co-rulers**

The article is devoted to the analysis of the relationship between tsars Ivan V and Peter I during their joint reign in 1682–1696. The research is based on a

complex of sources, some of which are being introduced into scientific circulation for the first time. The study examines in detail the testimonies of contemporaries about the personality of Tsar Ivan V and concludes that the tsar, having very poor health, was by no means a mentally retarded person, as some authors portray him. The work notes that the relations of the brothers-co-rulers were very ambiguous during the regency of Princess Sophia and due to her influence on Tsar Ivan V. It was at this time that conflict situations periodically arose between the brothers. Attention is also focused on the fact that the relations of the brothers radically change after the overthrow of the princess. From 1689 to 1696, the contacts of Ivan V and Peter I became more active, which is reflected, in particular, in the practice of their joint stay in country residences.

T. A. Bazarova

**«My father and sovereign»: letters from translator S. S. Kopiev
to Vice-Chancellor P. P. Shafirov**

For the first time, six letters of the translator S. S. Kopiev to the Vice-Chancellor Baron P.P. Shafirov and his wife A. S. Shafirova stored in RGADA are published. The son of the former kholop P. P. Shafirov, who independently reached the heights of political power in Russia, provided patronage and support to his relatives. With the assistance of the Vice-Chancellor, his wife's brother S. S. Kopiev received the position of translator in the Riga Provincial Chancellery. He understood that the benevolent attitude of the governor was determined by family ties with the vice-chancellor. Both financial well-being and further promotion depended on an influential relative. In the messages of S. S. Kopiev from Riga there is no analysis of the situation and no independent conclusions. They illustrate the life of an employee of the provincial office, and are also full of requests and expressions of gratitude. The letters are important sources for studying the family ties of Vice-Chancellor P. P. Shafirov, and also provide new facts for the study of informal relations in the history of the administration of Russia during the time of Peter the Great.