The notes and summaries below are on the following recent publications:

* **B. L. Fonkich. O sovremennykh metodakh issledovaniia grecheskikh i russkikh dokumentov XVII veka. Kriticheskie zametki.**
* **Ocherki feodal'noi Rossii. Vyp. 15.**
* **Letopisi i khroniki. Novye issledovaniia. 2011-2012.**
* **E. N. Shveikovskaia. Russkii krest'ianin v dome i mire: severnaia derevnia kontsa XVI-nachala XVIII veka.**
* **V. V. Penskoi. Ivan Groznyi i Devlet-Girei.**
* **Pravoslavnie Ukrainyi i Moskovskoi Rusi v XV-XVII vekakh. Obshchee i razlichnoe.**

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In a new series entitled “Novye istochniki po istorii Rossii epokhi Petra Velikogo,” these impressive volumes contain the documents that were in the private chancery of one of the most important Petrine officials and diplomats, P. P. Shafirov, for the period 1706-1723. In the latter year he was arrested, after which the material ended up in A. D. Menshikov’s possession. The documents are published here from the archive of the St. Petersburg Institute of History of the RAN (f. 83) (and a few from RGADA [f. 198]). Included in this edition are 429 letters to Shafirov and an additional 12 letters he wrote to his family. There are extensive commentaries, a glossary of obscure words, indexes of personal and geographic names, and a bibliography.

Bazarova’s two introductory essays provide a good overview of Shafirov’s career and of the history of the collection. Shafirov began as a translator for German and then Dutch and accompanied Peter abroad in 1697. During the Northern War he accompanied the Tsar on many of the campaigns and was actively involved in key negotiations. A significant part of the published collection dates from his long stay in the Ottoman Empire in the years immediately following the disastrous Prut campaign; this material sheds important light on Ottoman-Russian relations. Shafirov also for many years headed the Russian postal service. Earlier plans to publish the Menshikov archive, including the Shafirov materials, were well underway but then interrupted by World War I.

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**Boris L’vovich Fonkich. O sovremennykh metodakh issledovaniia grecheskikh i russkikh dokumentov XVII veka. Kriticheskie zametki.**
B. L. Fonkich’s new book contains seven essays, five of them previously published between 2007 and 2010, two appearing here for the first time. Six of the seven are critiques of the work of Vera Chentsova, including an unpublished review of her book, *Ikona Iverskoi Bogomateri* (M.: Indrik, 2010) [which I described on this list in a long review note more than a year ago]. For her most recent response to some of his criticism, see the new *Ocherki feodal’noi Rossi*, 15 (2012), on which see my separate review note below.

The second part of Fonkich’s book is his previously unpublished 64-page response to a 141-page review L. A. Timoshina wrote on his monograph *Greko-slavianskie shkoly v Moskve v XVII veke* (M.: Iazyki slavianskoi kul’tury, 2009). Her review (published in *Ocherki feodal’noi Rossi*, 14 [2010]) focuses on only the first two sections of his book and nearly equals them in length. His responses to these two authors are sharply worded, the disagreements ranging over a good many issues, among them the details of palaeographic analysis (which for Chentsova is a crucial part of her arguments). Anyone interested in Muscovite relations with Greeks in the 17th century and in Muscovite schools and their curricula will need to weigh carefully both sides on the issues he raises.

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The new volume of this series, edited by S. N. Kisterev, contains the following (in some cases I have shortened the titles):

* S. I. Semiachko, “Byl li Kirill Beloserskii avtorom ‘Predaniia starcheskogo novonachal’nomu inoku’ […]?”
* M. V. Korogodina, “‘Skazanie o bolgarskoi i serbskoi patriarkhiaakh’ i proiskhozhdenie Sofiiskoi redaktsii Kormchei knigi”;
* O. L. Novikova, “Efrosin Belozerskii i moskovskie knizhinki poslednei chetverti XVI v.”;
* A. A. Frolov, “Istoriko-geograficheskoe svoeobrazie novgorodskikh volotei Buitsy i Lopastitsy v XV-XVII vekakh”;
* S. N. Kisterev. “Prikhodo-raskhodnye tetradi 1551 g. stroitel’ Nikol’skogo-Korel’skogo monastyria startsa Kiriaka” (the appendix publishes the text);
* N. A. Soboleva, “Fenomen Kazanskogo gerba: istoriia, semantika, real’nost’”;
* A. V. Kuz’min, “Genealogiiia potomkov chernigovskikh kniazei […]”;
* A. V. Voznesenskii, “K voproсу o formate moskovskikh Chasovnikov Ivana Fedorova i Petra Timofeeva Mstislatsa”;
* S. V. Sirotkin, “Vypis’ 1678/79 g. iz pistsovoi knigi ‘bortnym ukhozheiam’ Nizhegorodskogo uezda Vasillia Borisova i pod’iachego Tret’iaka Avramova 1587 g.”;
* Ia. G. Solodkin, “Boris Godunov kak naslednik prezhnei dinastii […]”;
* L. A. Timoshina, “Sudebno-sledstvennye dela XVII v. v istochnikovedeniia” [a 60-page review article];
* A. V. Morokhin, “Nizhegorodskii Voznesenskii Pecherksii monastyr’ i nachal’naia deiatel’nost’ ‘revnitelei drevnego blagochestia’”;
Finally, two long responses to critical reviews:

* On pp. 324-369, A. A. Bulychev’s answer to K. V. Erusalimskii’s critique of his book, Mezhdu sviatymi i demonami: Zametki o posmertnoi sud’be opal’nykh Ivana Groznogo [2005], which was published in Odissei. 2009 [2010];
* On pp. 370-432, V. G. Chentsova’s response to B. L. Fonkich’s criticism (in Ocherki feodal’noi Rossi, vyp. 14) of her palaeographical analysis of Greek documents in several of her publications. Her article here is illustrated with many photographs of details of scribal hands.

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The inaugural volume in this valuable, but irregularly published series appeared in 1974. After four volumes had been published (the last in 1984), there was a long hiatus. The series was revived under the capable editorship of Ol’ga Novikova in 2008, three volumes now having appeared. The new volume is of considerable interest, containing:

* articles by T. V. Anisimov and D. P. Peev on the Chronicle of Georgios Harmatolos;
* the conclusion to the publication by T. V. Anisimova of the “Rogozhskii khronograf” (part 1 appeared in Letopisi i khroniki for 2009-2010);
* a 60-page article by S. N. Kisterev on the bookmen of the St. Kiril-Belozerskii Monastery and the “Letopiset vskore patriarkha Nikifora”;
* O. L. Novikova, “Letopisets russkii” v rukopisiakh i v istorii russkogo letopisaniia XV v.” and “Iz istorii redaktirovaniia letopisnykh pamiatnikov v Kirillo-Belozerskom monastyre na rubezhe XV-XVI vekov”;
* A. V. Sirenov on the Voskresenskaia letopis’;
* A. S. Usachev on Metropolitan Afanasii and chronicle writing in the middle of the 16th century;
* A. E. Zhukov’s study monograph-length publication of the early 17th-century “Vremennik Russkii po stepeniam”;
* Ia. G. Solodkin on all-Russian chronicle writing of the first third of the 17th century;
* M. A. Savinov on sources for the Khronograf of Pakhomii.

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The author of several earlier monographs (Krest’ianskii dvor i obshchina na russkom Sever. Konets XVII-nachalo XVIII vv. [1976]; Gosudarstvo i krest’iane Rossi. Pomor’e v XVII v. [1997]; Sobstvennost’ v Rossi: Srednevekov’e i ranee novoe vremia [2001]), Shveikovskaia turns here to an analysis of “individual life
experiences” in the rural Russian north, emphasizing relationships within the family and within the context of the peasant commune. Her review of the historiography gives appropriate credit to M. M. Bogoslovskii’s pioneering Zemskoe samoupravlenie na Russkom Sever v XVII veke and the two important volumes on the northern peasantry by A. I. Kopanev (1978, 1984), but to a considerable degree she emphasizes that the inspiration for her socio-cultural approach comes from the Annales school and the micro-historical focus of historians such as Carlo Ginzberg, even if it appears she has accessed this work only indirectly, e.g., via the work of A. Ia. Gurevich or through Russian translations. (The only foreign-language title in her bibliography is Carsten Goehrke’s Russischer Alltag, Bd. 1.) Significant parts of the book are based on unpublished archival material. Among the chapter titles are: “Zhiznennoe prostranstvo krest’ian severnoi derevni,” “V mikromire severnoi derevni,” and “Vospriiatie vremeni krest’ianami.” I have done little more than skim in the book but expect to find it is a worthy contribution to a series that has already provided us with valuable reprints and new analyses of the pre-modern world of rural Russia.

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The book is intended for a general readership but is documented with references to standard published primary and secondary sources. Given the great interest of Muscovite relations with the Crimea in the period from 1556 to 1572 covered here, his overview may be worth a look, even if it cannot be expected to supersede A. V. Vinogradov’s Russko-krymskie otnosheniia 50-e-vtoraja polovina 70-kh godov XVI veka which is based on a close reading of the (Uvy!) yet unpublished Krymskie dela.

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This volume is the most recent in an ongoing series of publications from two collaborative international projects coordinated by the Center for Ukrainian and Belorussian Studies at MGU. The 17 essays here follow upon a symposium held in 2009 on the topic of the title of this collection. They include three on the subject of disputes over icon veneration; several on the interaction between Orthodox in Ukraine and the Muscovite church; several relating to prominent Ukrainian and Belorussian churchmen in the 17th century (Petr Mohyla, Epifanii Slavinetskii, Lazar’ Baranovych, Innokentii Gizel’, Simeon Polotskii, Dmitrii Rostovskii).