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Here are some news titles which may be of interest. The new text publications and new monographs deserve full analysis by competent reviewers. I am providing here merely "book notices."

The titles (short) are as follows, with the full notices below (scroll down):

- \* *Puteshestvie antiokhiiskogo patriarkha Makariia v Rossiiu v polovine XVII veka.*
- \* *Pistsovaia i perepisnaia knigi XVII veka po Nizhnemu Novgorodu.*
- \* G. I. Vzdornov. *Iskusstvo i nauka. Ocherki po istorii drevnerusskoi khudozhestvennoi kul'tury.*
- \* *Dnevnik Iana Petra Sapegi (1608-1611).*
- \* A. I. Razdorskii. *Konskaia trgovlia Moskvvy v XVII veke (po materialam tamozhennykh knig 1629 i 1630 gg.).*
- \* I. V. Dergacheva. *Drevnerusskii Sinodik. Issledovaniia i teksty.*
- \* V. V. Mil'kov, R. A. Simonov. *Kirik Novgorodets: uchenyi i myslitel'.*
- \* S. M. Mikheev. *Kto pisal "Povest' vremennykh let"?*
- \* I. K. Labutina. *Istoricheskaia topografiia Pskova v XIV-XV vekakh.*
- \* *Kavkazskii vektor rossiiskoi politiki. Sbornik dokumentov. Tom 1. XVI-XVIII vv.*
- \* V. P. Darkevich. *Tsivilizatsiia Drevnei Rusi XI-XVII vekov.*

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*Puteshestvie Antiokhiiskogo Patriarkha Makariia v Rossiiu v polovine XVII veka, opisannoe ego synom, arkhidiakonom Pavlom Aleppskim.* Perevod s arabskogo G. Murkosa. Po rukopisi Moskovskogo Glavnogo Arkhiva Ministerstva inostrannykh del. Moskva: Obschestvo sokhraneniia literaturnogo nasledii, 2012. 725 pp. ISBN 978-5-902484-46-2.

A reprint in modern orthography of the Russian translation first published in *ChOidr* 1896-1900, with appendices (also, apparently, by the translator), one on the history of the Patriarchs of Antioch and the other on the Arabic manuscript from which the translation was made. This nicely produced large format volume includes an index of personal and geographic names.

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*Pistsovaia i perepisnaia knigi XVII veka po Nizhnemu Novgorodu.* Moskva-Nizhnii Novgorod: Nizhegorodskaia istoriko-etnologicheskaia laboratorii, 2011. 352 pp.

A reprint of the 1896 St. Petersburg edition by A. S. Lappo-Danilevskii published by the Archaeographic Commission. The texts here are the "Pistsovaia kniga 1621-1622 gg." and the "Perepisnaia kniga 1678 gg.,"

the first being the earliest and most detailed surviving description of the city. The reprint has a short introduction by A. D. Bunov, which includes references to other publications of archival documents about Nizhnii Novgorod and a brief biographical sketch of Lappo-Danilevskii, whose edition of the texts includes extensive indexes.

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G. I. Vzdornov. *Iskusstvo i nauka. Ocherki po istorii drevnerusskoi khudozhestvennoi kul'tury*. Moskva: Izd'vo "Indrik," 2011. ISBN 978-5-91674-164-3. 532 pp. + ill.

A companion volume to another collection of the author's previously published articles (*Restavratsiia i nauka. Ocherki po istorii otrkytiia i izucheniia drevnerusskoi zhivopisi* [2006]), the selection here makes available 15 essays which should be of interest to a broad audience and not merely art history specialists. Many of the originals might otherwise be difficult to obtain. Gerol'd Ivanovich Vzdornov is one of the most prominent art historians and restorers working on early Russian painting. The bibliography of his publications (pp. 515-529) numbers more than 250 items, including important studies of painting in Novgorod (e.g., by Feofan Grek and the frescoes of the Volotovo church destroyed in World War II) and a study of the art of the book in early Rus.

The essays here have been grouped under the following headings:

- \*Russkoe iskusstvo ot XI do nachala XIII veka
- \*Russkaia khudozhestvennaia kul'tura ot serediny XIII do nachala XVI veka [a single long essay]
- \*Tri etiuda o russkoi ikone \*Istoricheskie landshafty [three essays, on Nereditsa, Volotovo and Ferapontovo]
- \*Velikie zhivopistsy [Feofan Grek, Rublev, Dionisii]
- \*Sviataia Gora Afon i russkie tserkovnye drevnosti [based on two visits there in 1997 and 1998 with O. Iu. Tarasov]

The author has corrected and somewhat revised the originals, but, given the nature of the intended audience here has confined references to bibliographic lists and omitted footnotes. The book is in large format, with excellent quality illustrations, many in color, and including some old photographs. There is an introductory essay on Vzdornov by M. Krasilin, illustrated by some nice photos of the author with various colleagues.

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*Dnevnik Iana Petra Sapegi (1608-1611)*. Sostaviteli: I. O. Tiumentsev, M. Ianitskii, N. A. Tupikova, A. B. Plotnikov (Pamiatniki istorii vostochnoi Evropy. Istochniki XV-XVII vv., t. IX). Moskva; Varshava: "Drevlekhranilishche, 2012. 456 pp. ISBN 978-5-93646-190-3.

Jan Sapieha commanded a detachment of troops that supported "False Dmitrii II" in 1608-1610 during the Muscovite Smuta (notably in the siege of the Trinity-St. Sergius Monastery) and then was in the Moscow Kremlin in support of the Polish besieged Polish garrison there when he took ill and died in September 1611. The remains of his personal archive from his time in Muscovy are now scattered in repositories in Russia, Poland, Ukraine and Sweden. This volume is part of a project to publish that archive.

This edition uses A. Hirschberg's 1901 edition but improves upon it by taking into account important additional discoveries of manuscripts. Here we have the Polish text (and variant readings) on the even-numbered pages facing a modern Russian translation. An introduction discusses the manuscripts and their interrelationships; there is an extended section of commentary to the text. Appendices include the "Progres krótki wojowania Moskwy przez jmci pana Jana Piotra Sapiehę," the introductory materials to the "parade" version of the diary prepared in 1617-18, and an unpublished fragment of the notes of Iosif Budilo which can help reconstruct missing parts of the Sapieha diary. There are a glossary and indexes of personal and geographic names.

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A. I. Razdorskii. *Konskaia torgovlia Moskvvy v XVII veke (po materialam tamozhennykh knig 1629 i 1630 gg.)*. Moskva: "Staraiia Basmannaia," 2011. 283+1 pp. ISBN 978-5-904043-44-5.

This book continues Razdorskii's publication and study of the various Muscovite customs registers. His scholarly career includes as well the publication of historical bibliographies. Separate registers of the duties paid on the sale of horses in Muscovy are few, such data more often than not included simply as a sub-section of customs records. The registers which serve as the basis for this book are distinctive in their extent and detail. Razdorskii introduces the source books, registers for August 1629 and May 1630, provides summary statistics drawn from them, and then "publishes" the texts in tabular format, where he has standardized spellings and included under the appropriate headers all the essential information. The only thing he has omitted is small identifying details for the animals. His tables thus include the following: number of entry, folio, date, the buyer (city of residence, social status/profession/nationality, name), the seller (city of residence, social status/profession/nationality, name), the horse (category, color, defects, brands, age, value), the guarantor (city of residence, social status/profession/nationality, name), duty paid. There are indexes of personal and geographic names, of social/professional/ethnic identifications, of colors and breeds of horses. Color pictures on the end-papers illustrate the different colors/breeds.

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I. V. Dergacheva. *Drevnerusskii Sinodik. Issledovaniia i teksty* (Pamiatniki drevnerusskoi mysli. Issledovaniia i teksty, Vyp. VI). Moskva: Izd-vo. "Krug," 2011. 404 pp. ISBN 978-5-7396-0213-8.

The author systematizes and catalogues information about the various versions of the Russian *Sinodiki* and describes their manuscripts. While a sinodik may list the deceased for whom prayers are to be said (the famous example is the Sinodik of Ivan Groznyi, listing the victims of the Oprichnina), the introductory sections of the texts are of considerable importance for what they tell us about Orthodox eschatology, the focus of Dergacheva's work here. Among the important Russian redactions are ones associated with Iosif Volotskii, Nil Sorskii, and Patriarch Iov. Of related interest is a version of the Vita of Vasilii Novyi in which the focus on the afterlife, not on the details of the life of the saint. Dergacheva provides text

editions of the Vita (by far the longest of the texts) and a selection of Sinodik introductions, along with their translations into modern Russian.

The texts are:

- \*"Trekhslovnnoe predislovie i molitva ob usopshikh" po rukopisi Soinodika Pavalo-Obnorskogo monastyria [from GIM, Bars. 952].
- \* Zhitie Vasiliia Novogo [from RGB, Sevast. 39 (Muz. 1470)]
- \*Sinodik Nila Sorskogo [from RNB, Sof. 1489]
- \*Sinodik Poltavskogo Krestovozdvizhenskogo monastyria igumena Lazaria Buzkevicha [from NB MGU 1374 (sl. ruk. 1074)]
- \*Litsevoi Sinodik po spisku RGB, Und. 1159]. For this, the miniatures have been beautifully re-drawn in color by B. I. Krylov.

This volume is part of a series published by the RAN Institute of Philosophy.

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V. V. Mil'kov, R. A. Simonov. *Kirik Novgorodets: uchenyi i myslitel'* (Pamiatniki drevnerusskoi mysli. Issledovaniia i publikatsii, Vyp. VII). Moskva: Izd-vo "Krug," 2011. 544 pp. ISBN 978-5-7396-0221-3.

This book appears to supersede pretty much everything previously published on Kirik, including Simonov's numerous works, many of which directed, it seems, at sceptics regarding Kirik's authorship and his importance as a thinker. Simonov's particular interest has been natural sciences and mathematics in Rus, but the essays in this volume, in part thanks to the assistance of several specialists, go into other aspects of Kirik's thought. Mil'kov's focus is on religious and philosophical issues. The authors make clear that the only works they think should confidently be attributed to Kirik are his "Uchenie o chislakh" and his "Voproshanie"—the questions he addressed to his bishop concerning proper religious conduct. Arguably for Western readers, the latter may have attracted the greater interest for what they reveal about the early understanding (or lack thereof) regarding Orthodoxy in Rus', but the former text is the one that has generated the most sizeable literature.

Whatever one may judge about the analysis here (I have not attempted to form a critical opinion), the book will be of great value for what it presents as the authoritative, complete, annotated edition of the *Uchenie* and *Voproshanie*. In each case, a modern Russian translation has been provided. The essays should be interesting reading for their attempts at broad contextualization — one can learn about calendrical and arithmetical knowledge, about the history and architecture of the Monastery of St. Anthony in Novgorod, with which Kirik was associated, about popular religion and much more.

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S. M. Mikheev. *Kto pisal "Povest' vremennykh let"?* (Slaviano-germanskie issledovaniia. T. 6). Moskva: "Indrik," 2011. 280 pp. ISBN 978-5-91764-154-4.

In its manuscript version, this monograph was discussed in a round table published in the journal *Drevniaia Rus'. Voprosy medievistiki* in May 2010. Presumably the responses there (which the author has taken into account, if not necessarily, one assumes, followed) will provide a

useful sense of what may be controversial here. I gather from what the author tells us that his views have been influenced by those of M. Kh. Aleshkovskii and A. A. Gippius (the latter writing on the Novgorod chronicles), themselves controversial. The book has three main sections: on the relationship among the textual variants of the "nachal'naia letopis'"; on the establishment of the "stratigraphy" of its text; on the characteristics of the component parts of its text. The short conclusion tabulates and provides a stemma of a minimum of a posited twelve manuscripts with the text of the "nachal'naia letopis'" that were compiled in Rus' prior to the first part of the earliest extant manuscript copy, the Synodal copy of the Novgorod I chronicle. The English abstract of the book provides in narrative form a more accessible summary of the conclusions.

Appendices include: a long catalogue of distinctive "markers" (vocabulary and syntax) which, arguably, were present in the text of the "nachal'naia letopis'"; a list of the text fragments which the author reconstructs as belonging in the original of the "nachal'naia letopis'" in its variants; a "working reconstruction" of the contents of the "Drevnee skazanie" and "Svod Nikona"; a descriptive list of the hypothetical chronicles mentioned.

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I. K. Labutina. *Istoricheskaiia topografiia Pskova v XIV-XV vekakh*. Moskva: Nauka, 2011. 344 pp. ISBN 978-5-02-036989-4.

The monograph draws on a full range of sources: written, iconographic, cartographic, and archaeological. Its three chapters are on the topography of the fortifications, the city and posad, and the monasteries and churches. Each begins with a listing of all the topography-related "objects" in the chronological order of their first mention in the written texts. Citations for each mention are provided. Thus, the chapter on fortifications begins with *detinets, zastenie, gorodets, gorod (gorodok), persi (pershi)*...; Chapter 2 begins with *torgovishche (torg), zavelichie (zavelich'e), zapskov'e (zapskovie, posad zap'skov'skii)*... The analysis which follows takes each term in order and discusses what is known about it based on the textual evidence and the full range of other sources. This provides a basis then for specifying its location. The result of this analysis is a careful reconstruction of the growth of the city and its component parts during the indicated two centuries. Any study of the city's earlier or later history will also benefit from these data.

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*Kavkazskii vektor rossiiskoi politiki. Sbornik dokumentov*. Tom 1. XVI-XVIII vv. Sostaviteli M. A. Volkhnoskii, V. M. Mukhanov. Moskva: Ob"edinennaia redaktsiia MVD Rossii, 2011. 680 pp. ISBN 978-5-8129-0103-5.

The first of three volumes (the others will cover 1762-1864 and 1864-1917), this collection reflects the political perspective of the expanding Russian empire (and, arguably, the concerns of the MVD today). The first part places the political history of the Caucasus in a context of the larger system of international relations. The second, larger part of the book focuses on the relations between the Russian tsars on the one hand and the local elites on the other. All the documents have been published previously in standard collections, the

earliest ones here dating from the 1550s. The "indexes" of place and personal names are just alphabetical listings, with no page references to their locations within the book. There is a chronological listing of all the documents which combines the material of the two sections of the book. I am not quite sure what to make of the musings in the forward by V.V. Degoev, who directs a Center of the problems of the Caucasus and regional security in the Institute of international studies of the MGIMO(U) of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nor do I know whether we should try to divine a particular purpose behind the selection of the material, given its publisher. I trust though that this volume is a convenient way to locate in one place many valuable documents.

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V. P. Darkevich. *Tsivilizatsiia Drevnei Rusi XI-XVII vekov*. Moskva: Belyi gorod, n.d. 520 pp. ISBN 978-5-7793-2302-4.

I bought this large volume presumably because I have used with profit the same author's *Khudozhestvennyi metall Vostka VIII-XIII vv.* (1978), a very valuable classification and catalogue of "eastern" metalwork found in Rus. *Tsivilizatsiia* is another fish entirely, intended apparently to inspire Russian general readers with poetical evocations of their early history and culture. Its opening chapter on "concepts of civilization" sets the tone, invoking Danilevskii, Spengler, and Toynbee and placing the human history in its environmental context. Interspersed with the text are illustrations ranging from photographs of nature (including a large anthill) to the inevitable Shishkin painting, a kurgan and a medieval turkic steppe sculpture. Subsequent sections cover Christianity, urban development, the urban population, a long list of individual chapters on particular cities, monasteries, and finally a section of chapters devoted to a somewhat arbitrarily defined group of sites, regions or architectural types. The book probably would best find its home in a school, or, if they still can afford to have them, village library in Russia – don't spend your hard-won Euros on it, especially when their value probably can be expected to decline further in the forthcoming weeks. That said, I have a feeling I would enjoy escaping from the world's current political realities by reading some of the book for its perhaps rosy-hued vision of familiar and some not-so-familiar places.