
**ГИШТОРИИ
РОССИЙСКИЕ,**

ИЛИ

Опыты и разыскания

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SUMMARY

Evgenij Akel'ev. **Archival Material from the Case of Van'ka Kain.**

This article presents original and previously unpublished documents from the case of Van'ka Kain (1741–1748). Van'ka Kain was a notorious Moscow criminal who surrendered at the end of 1741, declaring his wish to help the police round up his former associates in crime. More than one hundred criminals (professional thieves, criminal hideouts' keepers and fencers for stolen goods) were arrested by Kain and the soldiers in a few days' time. Kain was rehabilitated in the spring of 1742, becoming an official informer and detective of the Sysknoi prikaz (Office of Criminal Investigation). In such capacity he assisted in the apprehension of his past confederates, professional thieves, until 1748. The materials of his case published in this article for the first time contain unique and comprehensive information on the Moscow underworld of the 18th century.

Galina Babkova. **The Concepts *kriminal'ny* and *ugolovny* in the Draft of Catherine II's Penal Code.**

Catherine the Great handwritten draft *On the form of criminal procedure* (the second half of the 1770th – the 1780th) defined *criminal offences / ugolovnoe prestupleniya* as acts “strictly prohibited by the law actions” or as “failures to observe a law as relative to peace, quiet and safety of the society or the citizens”. These constituted the first attempts to define *ugolovnoe prestuplenie* in eighteenth-century Russian legal discourse that simultaneously criminalized legal infractions and linked them with the protection of citizens and the society overall. Catherine II also pioneered the use of the phrase *ugolovnoe prestuplenie*, as well as the word *ugolovny*. In the empress's drafts and statutes the word *ugolovny* re-

placed *kriminal'ny*. This substitution reflected Catherine II's intention to have new penal legislation correspond to the "genius" of the nation: it had to be put in force in "concise", "simple" and "native" words. Such "purity" would result in a uniform language of the law, comprehensible to everyone and guarantee the stability of the state. The last point was of the highest importance: laws "impressed in the minds of the people" the idea of the state". Misinterpretations brought about by vague and imprecise terms could undermine this idea and bring the state and the society to the collapse. New terms and concepts of the law were integral parts of Catherine II's legal policy. They articulated the idea of the state's obligation to institute criminal proceedings against all attempts to transgress or encroach upon the individual rights of the person. In Russia, this language marked serious shift in the relations between the subjects and the state, an attempt to secure the safety and property of every citizen was making path toward the political liberty of a modern state.

Ekaterina Boltunova. **"Learn the Most important Facts of Bygone Times": History and the Idea of Preeminence in the Upbringing of Russian Royal Heirs in the 18th Century.**

This article discusses a Russian educational project from the 1720s that was presumably written by Andrey Osterman, who had been appointed governor to the young emperor Peter II. The proposal had been approved by The Supreme Privy Council and had been presented as a comprehensive plan for the further education of Peter II. Whether the plan was realized remains unclear. Nevertheless, the text itself offers a basis for examining the educational principles that were employed to meet the need of power discourse. The author argues that unlike educational priorities accepted under the first Russian emperor Peter I, who promoted mathematics and technical subjects, his grandson Peter II was to be brought up according to a curriculum program based primarily on history and geography. The article's second part situates this pedago-

gy in the changing ideas of this short time span, and it evaluates the Russian Royal Court's interest in Osterman's project in the early 1760s. The original text of the manuscript, currently at the Russian State Archives of Ancient Documents (RGADA) is included as an appendix to the article.

Victor Borisov. **Property Differentiation and Social Mobility of Peasants in the Irbitskyia settlement in Seventeenth-Century Siberia.**

The article investigates changes in the size of arable land possessed by particular peasant's household in Irbitskaya settlement (Western Siberia). It argues that the changes were similar to those among peasants from Central Russia in 19th century. Peasant's plots changed the size often between 1659 and 1680; by the end of the period only about thirty-five percent householders cultivated plots of the same size. The dynamics in both eras probably stemmed from variations in the number of adult men in households: households with small amount of arable land either expanded or disappeared (that was more probable). In Siberia, however, most of the median households grew larger, whereas in Central Russia the holdings and size of middle strata households did not change significantly.

Svetlana Kalinina. **The Bribery Case of Vladimir Province in the 1780s.**

This article is devoted to the case of bribes that were given during recruitments in Vladimir province after the Provincial reform 1775. The research establishes the number of participants, among whom were a large number of provincial officials. Using documents from the Senate and from the Criminal Court of Vladimir, the author reconstructs the course of the case and the conduct of its participants, including Prince M. M. Shcherbatov — reknowned historian and statesman.

Marina Fadeeva. Marriage in the Lives of Students at Moscow University during the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century.

Russian legislation from 1830 allowed young men of 18 to marry legally. Did students of Moscow university have the opportunity to do so? The average university student was 21, both at Moscow University and elsewhere in the Empire. However, in 1885 student marriages were prohibited, according to the dictates of the Minister of Education Dmitrii Tolstoy sent in 1880. Tolstoy's requests are available in the archives, but these collections failed to yield additional documents that might shed light on these changes. Nevertheless I have been able to establish that after 1892 students did in fact begin to apply for permission to marry. From 1892 to 1904 229 students succeeded in gaining permission. In comparison to the overall number of students at Moscow University these figures seem unimpressive. Still they were substantial enough to have very likely influenced future legislation, as the draft project (never published) of 1899 of new regulations for students included a section dedicated to permitting students' marriages.

Igor Fedyukin. Honor Elevates the Mind and the Will to Use It": The Reform of Noble Service and the Theoretical Foundations of Estate Policy in the 1730s.

The article offers an explanation for the government's thinking in the reforms of noble service undertaken during the reign of Empress Anna in 1736-37, which paved the way for the emancipation of the noble estate in 1762. It argues that the reform should be viewed primarily not as a product of a pressure put on the government by the nobility, but rather as a reflection of changing attitudes towards human nature in general and noble behavior in particular. A wide variety of official documents, policy projects, school regulations, etc., is employed to reconstruct a new paradigm of human nature and noble behavior shared by Anna's "German" ministers and to link the reform to other policy initiatives of the period.

Maya Lavrinovich. Police in Action: Who Was Consigned to Houses of Work and Correction in Moscow in the late 18th century, and How?

The article presents a demographic and socio-economic profile of Muscovites confined in the work- and correctional houses in the 1780s – early 1800s. Analyzing two categories of violators, those punished for “immoral behaviour,” such as prostitution or illicit cohabitation, and those punished for petty theft, the author reconstructs one of the *social spaces* of an early modern city. The interrogation records of those detained by Moscow police are employed to investigate the life strategies of such modern social strata as soldiers’ wives, female manufactory workers, as well as traditional ones, such as *dvorovye* (household servants) and serfs working in the city.

Andrey Matison. Materials for the History of Everyday Life among Orthodox Clergy in Russia during the Eighteenth Century in the Consistory Documents

Archival materials from Orthodox are important sources on the history of everyday life of Russian clergy during the eighteenth century. The article examines such materials from the Tver consistory. These sources shed light on the relationship clergy with representatives of other estates and with each other, matrimonial relations, property, diseases, violation of the deanery and other aspects of the history of everyday life the clergy of the Tver diocese.

Galina Shebaldina. The “Northern War” of the Resident Khilkov.

This article is dedicated to Prince Andrew Khilkov. Before the start of the Great Northern War, Peter I sent him to Sweden, and in September 1700 he was interned. Despite all the difficulties, he provided considerable assistance to his countrymen in captivity, and sent out interesting information to Russia. One of the authors of the first study on the history

of the Russian state, Khilkov could not return to his homeland and he died in captivity in 1716.

Evgeny Trefilov. Once Again about “Baby” [Wenches] on the Russian Throne, or Some Observations on How Pugachev’s Followers Thought of Catherine II.

This article is devoted to popular attitudes towards female rule in eighteenth-century Russia in general, and especially to the views of the participants in the Pugachev Rebellion of 1773-1775 towards Catherine. Our sources confirm the traditional assertion that the popular classes were for the most part negatively disposed towards the empresses and expressed their displeasure in different verbal forms. At the same time, we find abundant evidence that this was not a universal attitude and some even saw in female rulers potential defenders of “the people.” Even for the participants of the Pugachev Rebellion, which was seemingly directly opposed to Catherine II, the empress was not the main enemy. The interrogation records of Pugachev and his lieutenants and even their manifestos showed a good deal of restraint in expressing negative feelings for Catherine. Multiple factors account for this reticence on part of the rebellion’s leadership, but one most likely is the ambiguity and variability of rebel soldiers’ and sympathizers’ attitude to the empress.

