

*PART I. HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE AND BOOK CULTURE OF
THE WESTERN EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES
AND EARLY MODERN TIME*

A.I. Sidorov

**BOOKS ABOUT FRANKISH HISTORY IN THE CULTURAL
SPACE OF THE CAROLINGIAN EMPIRE:
ACTUAL REQUEST FOR THE PAST**

Abstract. The article deals with the problem of Frankish (VIII – IX cc.) reversion to the history of their race and state. Actual inquiry about the past, which was formed in the Frankish aristocratic circles, clearly expressed itself in consistently high interest to a particular set of historical books. The group of the most popular works on ‘national’ history is emphasized in the article as well as questions of their audience and nature of use. The problem is studied within a wide range of sources and above all the original manuscripts.

Key words: historical knowledge, history writing, manuscripts, medieval libraries, marginal notes, Franks, Carolingians, medieval culture.

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S.G. Mereminskiy

**ALFRED OF BEVERLEY’S WORKS AND THE SO-
CIAL SPACE OF HISTORICAL WRITING
IN 12-th-CENTURY ENGLAND**

Abstract. The article deals with the study of biography and works of Alfred of Beverley (fl. 1140–1154), one of the least studied twelfth-century English historians. Author analyzes the social context in which he lived and worked. The article has three appendices: lists of manuscripts of Alfred’s works and charters attested by him, as well as the Russian translation of the prologue to his ‘Historia’, containing some autobiographical information.

Key words: Alfred of Beverley, England, historical writing, Middle Ages, historical knowledge

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I.S. Filippov

THE PROBLEM OF REPRESENTATIVITY OF MEDIEVAL SOURCE COLLECTIONS

Abstract. The problem of representativity of medieval source collections is one of the most important in medieval studies and at the same time one of the least studied. It's obvious that the sources which have survived from the Middle Ages constitute but a small portion of those which have been created in that period. The study of these sources presuppose an answer to the question of their representativity both in quantitative and especially in qualitative respects. However many scholars do not consider this problem important or believe that it can't be solved. The author demonstrates possible approaches to the problem, while analyzing the cases of early medieval archives (both original documents and their copies, including cartulary copies), also papal bulls, letters of different kind, sermons, royal and episcopal capitularies, acts of local church synods. Among these approaches are studying the history of archives and collections of non documentary texts, the organization and structure of the better preserved complexes of sources and the virtual reconstruction of those which suffered heavy losses.

Key words: Middle Ages, sources, representativity, archives, cartularies, bulls, letters, sermons, capitularies.

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M.G. Logutova

HISTORICAL WORKS OF THOMAS À KEMPIS

Abstract. Thomas à Kempis (1379/80 – 1471), the most famous writer of the Modern Devotion, was also a historiographer of that movement. The spiritual life of the Modern Devotion followers was marked by focus on inner devotions of individual and rendering his experience to others. Thomas showed his contemporaries reviving the ideals of the original apostolic church using examples of the Modern Devotion founders. Thus, Thomas à Kempis's historical works do not represent nostalgic reminiscences about the

ascetics of the past, but they are a kind of a working tool of the religious life of his time.

Key words: 15-th Century, Modern Devotion, Thomas à Kempis, historical works.

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I.E. Andronov

PRINTING LATE ANTIQUE HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS WRITINGS IN THE MID-16th CENTURY

Abstract. The texts of Eusebius of Caesarea and other late Antique Church historians, which were published by German humanists in late 15th and the first half of 16th century, played a significant role in the reinforcement of the overall interest towards the Church historiography. The publications prepared by Beatus Rhenanus (1485-1547) and Wolfgang Musculus (1497-1563) were especially popular due to their compliance to the Renaissance humanities best achievements. An analysis of those publications allows re-evaluating the limits achieved by the Renaissance science, as well as new challenges of the inter-confessional dispute.

Key words: Church historiography, Late Renaissance, Eusebius of Caesarea.

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P.U. Uvarov

IS THE UNIVERSITY A DAUGHTER OF TWO FATHERS? HISTORY AS A COURT ARGUMENT AND AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIAL CONSOLIDATION (PARIS, 1586)

Abstract. The article explores a sixteenth-century lawsuit concerning an ecclesiastical benefice of the University of Paris. If we look for the causes of future collisions in the 1586 court hearings, then we should speak more generally about the conflict between the faculties of theology and arts, between the Dean and the Rector, or between the Sorbonne and the college of Navarre. Latent rivalry,

hitherto shadowed by struggle against 'common' enemies, such as Protestants and Jesuits, or against royal encroachments on academic privileges and property (such as Pré-aux-Clercs) and attempts to implement a radical reform of colleges, would boil over into an open conflict in the middle of the seventeenth century. The history of the University served as a weapon in all these conflicts. The author scrutinizes the lawyers' arguments as building materials for inventing the historical tradition of the University of Paris.

Key words: University; History; Parliament of Paris, Gallicanism, Social & Cultural Identity; France; Sixteenth Century.

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PART II. RUSSIAN 'LANDSCAPE' OF HISTORICAL WRITING IN THE CONTEXT OF BOOK CULTURE

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THE HISTORY OF BOOK CULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE: SOME FEATURES OF ITS FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The history books, publishing history, the history of the library held a specific place in the historical studies in Russia, beginning from the XVIII century. The development of historical knowledge contributed to the evolution of book culture, formation of its subsystems and structural elements. Gradually emerged prerequisites for the emergence of disciplines aimed at a comprehensive study of the book as the most important social and cultural phenomenon. In the period of transformation of the system of socio-humanitarian knowledge, it is extremely important to examine the relationship of book culture and history, cultural science, bibliography, sociology.

Keywords: Book Culture, Bibliology, History Book, Civil Printing, Scientific-reference Apparatus, Bibliographic Apparatus, N.M. Karamzin, Historical Knowledge.

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L.V. Stolyarova

**THE INITIAL PERIOD
OF THE HISTORY OF BOOK IN OLD RUS:
FROM THE 11TH TO THE 14TH CENTURIES**

Abstract. Some important but insufficiently studied aspects of the ancient historical codices in Old Rus are examined in this paper. First of all we look at their production and diffusion. The author studies not only the separate codices, but also tries to establish their belonging to a certain scriptorium. Another task fulfilled in present paper was to clear up the personnel of book scribes and that of their customers. Besides, the author compares the particularities of mode and scale of manuscript book production in ancient Russia with those in early medieval Occident.

Key words: Old-Russian Manuscripts, Books, Codices, History, Codicology.

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S. U. Agisjev

**THE BATTLE FOR THE FUTURE OF STUDENT SHALAMOV
(A BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY BASED ON DOCUMENTARY AND LITERARY TEXTS)**

Abstract. Varlam Shalamov realized his own biography as formed by several lives. «The first Moscow period» (1924 – 1929) is one of them. That time Shalamov's life was taken by literary pursuits; he also studied at the Moscow University at the faculty of the So-

viet law. For today the documents from Shalamov's personal history from Lomonosov Moscow State University Archive are the earliest documentary evidence of Shalamov's social involvement connected with so-called Lenin's Testament dissemination. This collection contains two unique documents, two denunciations written by students, Shalamov's room mates, to expose his non-proletarian origin (Shalamov was a son of priest). Comparing those papers and Shalamov's own works we get a chance to open the methods of «new prose» by Varlam Shalamov.

Key words: Varlam Shalamov, «new prose», Trotskyite opposition, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1920s.

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