

## SUMMARIES

*The discussion “Genealogy in Russia: results and prospects” (Stanislav V. Dumin, Mikhail Y. Katin-Yarcev, Boris N. Morozov, Dmitriy A. Panov, Evgenij V. Pchelov, Igor V. Saha-rov, Dmitriy P. Shpilenko, Oleg V. Shcherbachev).*

**Summary:** The eight leading experts in the field of historical and genealogical research are expressing their opinion on what exactly might be considered as “genealogy”, its place in the circle of humanities, and who “the professional genealogist” is. They are reviewing the development of genealogical research in Russia in recent decades (since the late 1980s) and its prospects in the country.

**Keywords:** genealogical research, historical and genealogical societies, auxiliary (special) historical disciplines.

*Andrej V. Kuz'min. The noble house of Krenev at the late XIV–XVI centuries: on the history and genealogy of the descendants of Ignatius Kren, one of the heroes of the Battle of Kulikovo.*

**Summary:** In the present article the genealogy, history and the land ownership of an old noble family Krenev is discovered. They were the descendants of Ignatius Kren, a participant in the Battle of Kulikovo. The Krenevs owned lands in various uyezds (counties) of the Russian state (Kostromskoy, Kashinsky, Galichsky, Dmitrovsky, etc.).

**Keywords:** the house of Krenev, the Battle of Kulikovo, XIV–XVI centuries.

*Anna F. Litvina, Fedor B. Uspenskij. Another Dmitry Uglichsky. The birth and posthumous fate of the appanage Prince Dmitry Ivanovich Zhilka in onomastic perspective.*

**Summary:** The paper examines the connection between tradition of dynastic naming and evolution of power in medieval Russia. The special emphasis is placed on designation and distribution of functions between Christian names in Ivan III's second family. The central character of the study is Dmitry Zhilka, who was the younger brother of Vasily III and reigned in Uglich in the initial decades of the XVI century. In particular, the question of his local veneration is touched upon.

**Keywords:** onomastics, naming, Grand Duke Ivan III, Prince Dmitry Ivanovich Zhilka.

*Andrej V. Belyakov. The princes / mirzas Kutumov in Russia in the XVI – early XVIII centuries.*

**Summary:** An approach to summarize the documentary evidence revealed to date about the life of the mirzas / princes Kutumov in Russia of the XVI–XVII centuries. After arriving to the Russian state, the family lived compactly in Romanovsky Uyezd. Until the last quarter of the XVII century, almost all of its members were Muslims. The conclusions made by previous researchers that the line ended at the turn of the XVII century are confirmed. However, the fate of the Kutumov mirzas, who were relocated to Vologda at the late XVII century due to their refusal to convert to Christianity, remains unclear.

**Keywords:** princes / mirzas Kutumov, the Russian state of the XVI–XVII centuries, genealogy, the service class Tatars.

**Anton V. Sergeev. *The princes Gundorov in the Russian state of the XVI–XVII centuries: historical and genealogical research.***

**Summary:** In the present article genealogy, involvement in political events and evolution of land ownership of the Gundorov princes are discovered. This was a junior family in the branch of the Rurik dynasty in Starodub. In the study, their pedigree was supplemented and clarified; it was found that the most outstanding career was built by the Prince Andrei Ivanovich in 1584–1610. The evolution of the Gundorovs' land ownership from a large patrimony to an estate was influenced mainly by demographic factors, the restriction of inheritance of lands by princes of the lateral lines, and not by the Oprichnina and the "Decree of 1579/80".

**Keywords:** the princes of Starodub, social status, service, pedigree, land ownership, estate, patrimony.

***The desyatni of Suzdal, 1622 and 1623* (publication by Vadim A. Kadik).**

**Summary:** This is the first publication of materials related to military muster about one of the oldest provincial noble groups of the XVII century in Zamoskovny Krai. The loss of texts is partially compensated by archival extracts made in the late XVIII – early XIX centuries. The corpus of the desyatni, along with the authentic "lists", is the most valuable source on the composition and structure of the military "cities" of the Russian state and contains unique genealogical information.

**Keywords:** desyatni, nobility, military "cities", the first half of the XVII century.

***The "existent" boyar list of 1626* (publication by Egor N. Gorbatov).**

**Summary:** The published "existent" boyar list of 1626 is one of the earliest lists compiled before the Moscow fire of 1626. It is a quite comprehensive list of members of the Sovereign's court containing notes, with the exception of the Patriarch Filaret's stolniki, whose account was made in the "authentic" boyar lists.

**Keywords:** boyar lists, the Sovereign's court, nobility, boyars, stolniki, solicitors, Moscow nobles, dyaks, documents of Razryadny Prikaz, service of Moscow officers.

***"Authentic" lists of nobles and boyar scions of 1627/28, 1630/31–1631/32, 1633/34 from the fund of Razryadny Prikaz, stored among the materials of the Sevsky Office* (publication by Leonid E. Shabaev).**

**Summary:** The publication consists of three "authentic" name lists of nobles and boyar scions from different cities: Aleksin, Bolkhov, Vereya, Zvenigorod, Livny, Mozhaysk, Odoev, Oryol, Serpukhov, Solova, Tarusa, Tula. These documents stored among the materials of the Sevsky Office show the evolution of completion and official activities of nobles and boyar scions in the period from 1628 to 1634.

**Keywords:** nobles, boyar scions, "authentic" list, election, "dvorovye", "gorodovye", atamans, cossacks, XVII century.

***Military cities of the "Nemetskaya ukrayna": the index of nobles' and boyar scions' personnel by "desyatni" and lists of the early 1630s* (Novgorod, Toropets, Pskov, Velikiye Luki, Rzheva Pustaya, Nevel) (compiled by Vyacheslav N. Kozlyakov).**

**Summary:** This index contains the register drawn up from "desyatni" (military muster rolls) and lists, mainly related to the muster of 1630–1631. Data from these sources is structured according to general headings: last name, first name and patronymic, "city", rank, land

grant, salary. In the registered “desyatni” and lists of military “cities” of the “Nemetskaya ukrayna”, the names of more than 2,500 noblemen and boyar scions in total are found.

**Keywords:** military “city”, chosen nobility, “gorodovye” and “dvorovye” boyar scions, the muster of 1630–1631, “desyatni”, lists, index of military personnel.

*Governors of cities, zasechnye lines and palace estates of Russia in 1703* (compiled by Valerij D. Kochetkov).

**Summary:** The reference includes information about voivodes of cities and zasechnye lines, about administrators of the palace patrimonies and volosts of the Russian state in 1703. In total, it includes the data on the “commanding people” of more than 290 cities and other settlements. The funds of the RGADA as well as the published sources were used.

**Keywords:** voivodeship administration, Razryadny Prikaz, Book Printing Prikaz.