

SUMMARIES

Andrej V. Kuz'min. Regarding the formation of Moscow boyardom, the late 14th century – the first quarter of the 15th century (the Selivanovs from Dmitrov).

Summary: This study analyses the origins of the first two generations of the Selivanovs, an obscure service people family from Dmitrov principedom. In the late 14th century – the first quarter of the 15th century Selivan and his son Alexander held prominent position among the boyars of the Grand Prince of Moscow. One of them served as the Grand Prince's ambassador to Danzig and Veliky Novgorod, and the other was the Grand Prince's governor in Novgorod. The story of departures of Moscow boyars' descendants in the mid-15th century shows family connections between the Selivanovs and the Velyaminovs. These ties later made both families leave Moscow for service in Dmitrov domain.

Key words: Selivan, Alexander Selivanovich, Veliky Novgorod, Dmitrov, Dmitrov principedom, Vladimir and Moscow Grand principedom, Moscow boyars, the Grand Prince's ambassadors and governors in Veliky Novgorod.

Lists of Smolensk cannons (1632–1633) (publication by Dmitry P. Shpilenko).

Summary: Cannoneers were part of the permanent garrison of Smolensk both under the Polish (1611–1654) and the Russian rule (before 1611 and after 1654). When Smolensk was part of Rzecz Pospolita, the King granted cannons the land (from 6 to 8 wloka per person) for their service, and in the case of hostilities they also received a monetary salary (zold). This service was hereditary, and the land could be alienated by its owner exclusively with the obligation to fulfill cannons' duties. In the late 18th century land ownership by virtue of the individual royal privileges allowed some families of cannons to claim noble status, whereas the bulk of Smolensk cannons by then were enlisted as *odnodvortsy* or served in the artillery arm as privates or subaltern officers. This publication supplements information about Smolensk garrison during the Russian-Polish (Smolensk) war (1632–1634) and reveals cannons' personnel structure during the siege of 1633.

Key words: Smolensk, Smolensk war, cannons, Rzecz Pospolita.

*Petitions for admission to *zhil'cy* with appended documents. Part 2 (1647–1650) (publication by Egor N. Gorbatov).*

Summary: The publication includes an extensive set of documents related to admission or restoration to duty of representatives of service class in the rank of *zhil'cy* (tenants) in the 1640s. These documents are mostly petitions for admission to *zhil'cy*, and in addition there are short notes indicating enrollment in *zhil'cy*, as well as extracts from the documents of *Razriadnyi Prikaz* (Order-in-charge). In total, the documents contain information about more than 900 persons who were accepted as *zhil'cy*. The publication chronologically continues and complements similar sources for 1641-1647, published previously.

Key words: *zhil'cy* (tenants), monarchic court, nobles, petitions, *Razriadnyi Prikaz* (Order-in-charge).

Landowners of Kashinsky uyezd in the early to mid-17th century (*compiled by Alina O. Gulyaeva*).

Summary: The publication includes information about the secular and spiritual landowners of Kashinsky uyezd, their estates and patrimonies. It is based on the data from the cadastre of 1627–1629 and the census book of 1646. The publication shows the structure of land holdings in this territory. Its reference material is important for genealogists, local historians, researchers of historical geography, for studying the cadastres, the work of scribes, and the history of Russian service corporations in the early to mid-17th century.

Key words: cadastres, census books, Kashinsky uyezd, nobles, feudal land ownership.

Maxim O. Meltsin. Prosopography of top bureaucrats of the Russian Empire.

Summary: The three-volume biobibliographic reference book by D.N. Shilov “Heads of the supreme and central state administration of the Russian Empire. 1802–1917” is reviewed. The review denotes high scientific quality of this work and its great importance for Russian science, and notes some shortcomings and controversial solutions to some questions.

Key words: D.N. Shilov, prosopography, biobibliographic reference book, ministers, source studies.