

## THE RUSSIAN GRAPHOSPHERE, 1450–1850

The ‘graphosphere’ is the dynamic space of visible words. Graphospheres mutate: they are reconfigured with changes in technology, in modes of production, in social structures, in fashion and taste. The graphospheric environment can be public or private, monumental or ephemeral. This book explores a new approach to the study of writing, with a focus on Russia during its ‘long early modernity’ from the late fifteenth century to the early nineteenth century. Taking an inclusive approach, it charts unmapped territory, uncovers sources that have almost entirely escaped attention and therefore provides, in the first instance, a unique reference guide to cultures of writing in Russia over four hundred years. Besides generating fresh insights into distinctive features of Russian culture, this outward-looking and accessible book offers a pioneering case study for the wider comparative exploration of the significance of technologies of the word.

SIMON FRANKLIN is Professor of Slavonic Studies at the University of Cambridge. He is the author of *Writing, Society and Culture in Early Rus, c. 950–1300* (Cambridge, 2002), and has edited, with Emma Widdis, *National Identity in Russian Culture* (Cambridge, 2004), and, with Katherine Bowers, *Information and Empire: Mechanisms of Communication in Russia, 1600–1850* (2017).

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*University of Cambridge*



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## *A Note on Transliteration and Dates*

Complete consistency in transliteration is barely possible, and not necessarily desirable.

Transliteration of Cyrillic in quotations of words, or in bibliographic references, uses the ‘modified Library of Congress’ system that is more or less standard in online library catalogues. Where such words or names appear in the main text, simply as words rather than expressly as transliterations, I omit the apostrophe that would indicate the ‘softness’ (palatalisation) of the preceding consonant.

Geographic names are a problem. Many of the places changed jurisdiction, and their official names, several times during the four centuries covered by this survey. There are places for which any choice of form may be contentious. For the purposes of this book I apply a sequence of choices.

Where a place-name has become a standard, established English word, I use it in preference to any variety of transliteration: hence Moscow and St Petersburg, not Moskva and Sankt-Peterburg. Where a place has had fundamentally different names, I tend to give first the ‘historic’ name followed by its modern equivalent in brackets: hence Reval (Tallinn). Where there is a choice of spellings for what is essentially the same place-name I tend to use the forms that are preferred in the relevant modern state: hence Vilnius, Lviv, Pochaiv, Chernihiv and Ostroh, rather than Vilna, Lvov (or Lwów, or Lemberg), Pochaev, Chernigov and Ostrog. The choice between Kiev and Kyiv is borderline: Kyiv is the preferred form in modern Ukraine, Kiev is a long-established English word.

*Mutatis mutandis* similar principles apply to personal names. The names of Russia’s imperial rulers are by convention anglicised: hence the tsars Peter, Alexander, Nicholas, Paul, not Petr, Aleksandr, Nikolai, Pavel. Quite illogically, however, the names of the earlier rulers of Muscovy are, by convention, transliterated rather than anglicised (hence Ivan, Mikhail, not John, Michael), as are all other personal names. Names of non-

Russians culturally active in Russia are normally given in russified form. Hence, for example, Maksim Grek, or the Likhud brothers, rather than Maximos, or the Leichoudes brothers. Some anomalies inevitably remain.

All dates derived from Russian sources are given in the ‘old style’ – that is, according to the Julian calendar, which was in use in Russia until 1918. Most Russian sources before the start of the eighteenth century date events on a scale starting from the creation of the world rather than from the birth of Christ. To convert *anno mundi* dates to the Common Era, one should subtract 5508 – bearing in mind, however, that the *anno mundi* year in Muscovite documents normally ran from September to August, not from January to December. Dating according to the Common Era was officially introduced by Peter I on 1 January 1700.

## Abbreviations

AN	Akademiia nauk
AN SSSR	Akademiia nauk Soiuza sovetskikh sotsialisticheskikh respublik
BAN	Biblioteka Akademii nauk
<i>BLDR</i>	<i>Biblioteka literatury Drevnei Rusi</i>
Bykova and Gurevich, <i>Dopoln.</i>	T. A. Bykova and M. M. Gurevich, <i>Opisanie izdaniï, napechatannykh pri Petre Pervom. Svodnyi katalog. Dopolneniia i prilozheniia</i>
Bykova and Gurevich, <i>Grazhd.</i>	T. A. Bykova and M. M. Gurevich, <i>Opisanie izdaniï, napechatannykh pri Petre Pervom. Svodnyi katalog. I. Opisanie izdaniï grazhdanskoi pečati, 1708–ianvar’ 1725 g.</i>
Bykova and Gurevich, <i>Kirill.</i>	T. A. Bykova and M. M. Gurevich, <i>Opisanie izdaniï, napechatannykh pri Petre Pervom. Svodnyi katalog. II. Opisanie izdaniï, napechatannykh kirillitseï. 1689–ianvar’ 1725 g.</i>
CASS	<i>Canadian-American Slavic Studies</i>
<i>ChOISR</i>	<i>Chteniia v Imperatorskom obshchestve istorii i drevnostei rossiiskikh</i>
Cracraft, <i>Culture</i>	James Cracraft, <i>The Petrine Revolution in Russian Culture</i>
Cracraft, <i>Imagery</i>	James Cracraft, <i>The Petrine Revolution in Russian Imagery</i>
<i>FOG</i>	<i>Forschungen zur osteuropäischen Geschichte</i>
GBL	Gosudarstvennaia Biblioteka imeni V. I. Lenina (subsequently RGB)
GPB	Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia biblioteka (subsequently RNB)

Guseva, <i>Izd. kirill. XVI v.</i>	A. A. Guseva, <i>Izdaniia kirillovskogo shrifta vtoroi poloviny XVI veka: svodnyi katalog</i>
Guseva, <i>Svod XVIII v.</i>	A. A. Guseva, <i>Svod russkikh knig kirillovskoi pechati XVIII veka tipografii Moskvy i Sankt-Peterburga</i>
HUS	<i>Harvard Ukrainian Studies</i>
JGO	<i>Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas</i>
Marker, <i>Publishing</i>	Gary Marker, <i>Publishing, Printing and the Origins of Intellectual Life in Russia, 1700–1800</i>
MGU	Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
<i>Mosk. kirill. izd. RGADA</i>	<i>Moskovskie kirillovskie izdaniia v sobraniiakh RGADA Katalog. Vyp. 1–3</i>
<i>MPD – fakt i faktor</i>	<i>Moskovskii pechatnyi dvor – fakt i faktor russkoi kul'tury</i> , ed. I. V. Pozdeeva et al.
Nemirovskii, <i>Slavianskie izdaniia</i>	E. L. Nemirovskii, <i>Slavianskie izdaniia kirillovskogo (tserkovnoslavianskogo) shrifta 1491–2000. Tom II, kn. 1 (1551–1592); kn. 2 (1593–1600)</i>
PSTGU	Pravoslavnyi Sviato-Tikhonovskii gumanitarnyi universitet
PSZ	<i>Polnoe sobranie zakonov Rossiiskoi imperii</i>
PSZ.2	<i>Polnoe sobranie zakonov Rossiiskoi imperii. Sobranie vtoroe</i>
RAN	Rossiiskaia akademiia nauk
RGADA	Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv drevnikh aktov
RGB	Rossiiskaia gosudarstvennaia biblioteka
RGGU	Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi gumanitarnyi universitet
RNB	Rossiiskaia natsional'naia biblioteka
SEER	<i>Slavonic and East European Review</i>
<i>SK 1801–1825</i>	<i>Svodnyi katalog russkoi knigi 1801–1825</i>
<i>SK Inostr.</i>	<i>Svodnyi katalog knig na inostrannykh iazykakh, izdannyykh v Rossii v XVIII veke</i>
<i>SK XVIII v.</i>	<i>Svodnyi katalog russkoi knigi grazhdanskoi pechati XVIII veka, 1725–1800</i>
SKKDR	<i>Slovar' knizhnikov i knizhnosti Drevnei Rusi</i>
Spb II RAN	Sankt-Peterburgskii institut istorii Rossiiskoi akademii nauk

*List of Abbreviations*

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SPbGU	Sankt-Peterburgskii gosudarstvennyi universitet
SPF ARAN	Sankt-Peterburgskii filial arkhiva Rossiiskoi akademii nauk
<i>TODRL</i>	<i>Trudy Otdela drevnerusskoi literatury</i>
Zernova, <i>KKP XVI–XVII veka</i>	A. S. Zernova, <i>Knigi kirillovskoi pečati, izdannye v Moskve v XVI–XVII vekakh</i>
Zernova and Kameneva, <i>SK kirill. peč. XVIII v.</i>	A. S. Zernova and T. N. Kameneva, <i>Svodnyi katalog russkoi knigi kirillovskoi pečati XVIII veka</i>

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