ANOTATION

**P.K. Dobrotsvetov. “The Theological Chapters” (Loci Communes) Attributed to Ven. Maximus the Confessor**

This article contains information about the Byzantine florilegium “The Theological Chapters” (Loci Communes), attributed to Ven. Maximus the Confessor. Florilegium arose in the IX century and had considerable popularity in the Byzantine Empire, and later in Russia. The article introduces the publication of the first translation of the first ten chapters of this work into Russian.

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**The Theological Chapters (Loci Communes). Chapters 1–10**

“The Theological Chapters” (also known as “The Bee”), attributed to Ven. Maximus the Confessor which appeared in the 9th century were a rather popular didactic and pedagogical reading of the Byzantians and, what is especially significant, were widespread in the Rus in their Slavonic translation. It is the first publication of the work’s first ten chapters translated into Russian from Greek by P.K. Dobrotsvetov.

**A.V. Markidonov. «At Thy Right Hand There are Pleasures for Evermore» (Ps 16:11). On the Subject of a Byzantine Parallel to the Fedor M. Dostoyevski’s Novel “The Idiot”**

The article considers the nature of esthetic principle using the novel “Idiot” by Dostoevsky as basis. The notion and the reality of beauty unfold in deep and dynamic correlation with the Christian faith. Eschatologism as inner quality of Christian religiousness is comprehended as the paradoxical guideline and the profound dimension of the esthetic culture in its Eastern Christian variant.

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**M.V. Shkarovsky. The Russian Orthodox Spiritual Mission in Korea.**

The article is dedicated to the Russian Orthodox Spiritual Mission in Korea, uneasy and tragic peripeties in its fate. Founded in the very end of the 19th century, the Mission successfully developed its activities which were impeded by the Russian-Japanese War of 1905–1907. The most considerable blow to the Mission’s activities was struck by the revolutionary events in Russia in 1917–1918. Russia has lost both religious and political influence in Korea. The Mission was experiencing pecuniary embarrassment and difficulty in the jurisdictional plan. Finally the Mission has to obey the Constantinople Patriarchate in the beginning of 1950.

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**I.V. Ambartsumov. The Freedom of Conscience Controversy in Russian Secular and Church Press in Late 1904 – First Half of 1905.**

The article is dedicated to the discussions in church and secular press on the problem of freedom of conscience and reformation of religious legislation in the Russian Empire in late 1904 – first half of 1905. It analyses the position of the leading Russian press organs of the period. The research is based on principle of historicism and structural approach and, while analyzing press materials, on comparative analysis and sample survey methods. The author concludes that the liberalization of the Russian religious legislation in 1905 was objectively inevitable, although it had mixed consequences.

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**M.V. Legeev. The Eucharistic Images of St. Ignatius of Antiochia**

The article unfolds the Eucharistic character of the theology of St. Ignatius’ epistles. The Eucharistic images in the texts of the epistles are concealed under the envelope of instructions, consolations, exhortations written due to St. Ignatius’ way to execution. In any case they concern the problems of many later eucharistology issues including the the sacramental change of the Holy Gifts, a subject actual nowadays. The present article demonstrates St. Ignatius of Antiochia as a profound theologian who contributed significantly to the holy fathers’ teaching about the Eucharist.

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**N.A. Khandoga. The Latin Chiliasm of the 3rd-4th centuries.**

The article considers the Latin chiliasm of the 3-4 centuries basing on the following classification of the chiliastic and anti-chiliastic ideas: millenarism, premillenarism, postmillenarism, amillenarism. The chiliastic views are estimated according to literal or symbolic interpretation of the chapter 20 of the Apocalypse. The former tendency includes the ideas of Commodianus and Lactantius, the latter — those of Tertullian. St. Victorinus of Petava comes in between: he organically combines literal approach with the symbolic one.

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In 1872 a work by V.E. Rumyantsev titled “The Collected Monuments Relating to the Book Printing in Russia” was published which contained in its end a report on the 1679 revision
of “The Apostle” book by the revisers of the Moscow Printing Yard at the time of patriarch Joakim. The study of the document allows us to trace back the history of “The Apostle” revision from its first printed version to “The Apostle” of the 1751 Elizabethan Bible and to determine the changes of the text.

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ВНИМАНИЮ АВТОРОВ

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