Priest Konstantin Kostromin. Archbishop Mikhail (Mudyugin) as a Student, Rector and Professor of St. Petersburg (Leningrad) Theological Academy: to the 100th Anniversary of His Birth (on the Materials of Personal Records from St. Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy Archive)

The article is devoted to Archbishop Mikhail (Mudyugin)’s participation in the life of Leningrad – St. Petersburg Theological Academy. He held the post of its rector in 1966–1968, and its professor from 1980 to 1999. On the basis of St. Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy archive (student and faculty records) a detailed outline of his studying, teaching and leadership in Leningrad-St. Petersburg Theological Academy has been represented for the first time.

Priest Konstantin Kostromin is a Candidate of History, Candidate of Theology, Lecturer and Head of St. Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy School.

Priest Ilya Kosykh. The Investigation of Bishop Antony (Dashkevich): to the Issue of the Church “Discord” in North America (1915–1924)

At Detroit Council in 1924 the temporary autonomy of the Russian Orthodox Church in America was unilaterally proclaimed. The article analyzes the report of Bishop Anthony (Dashkevich), who investigated the events prior to the Council and called by the contemporaries nothing other than “discord”.

Priest Ilya N. Kosykh is a 3rd year student of St. Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.

O.A. Jarman. The Emperor Cult in Ancient Rome and Italy in the Doctorate Intertestamental and Early Christian Era.

The emperor cult existed in the Roman Empire since the enthronement of its first emperor Octavian Augustus up to Emperor Constantine’s conversion to Christianity in 312 AD. There were significant differences between the emperor cult in Rome, Italy, the provinces of Asia Minor annexed after invasion, and Egypt. For example, it is believed that there was no actual cult of the living emperor (Augustus) in Rome and the provinces, but there was worship of his genius, while in Asia Minor and Egypt the cult was carried out according to the Hellenistic model of a “divine ruler.” It has become traditional to emphasize formality, insincerity of the emperor cult in Rome. The religious perception of the figure of a ruler-emperor by the Romans (both in Rome and Italy) differed from the Hellenistic one. This difference was due to the
Romans’ religious attitude, other than that of the Greeks: they saw a god not so much as an abstraction but rather as an action. Religious, not metaphysically oriented, strong and vivid Roman mind took an interest in a particular event. Worshiper of the emperor worshipped not his master, “dominus”, head of the family, “pater familias”, or patron, but rather a living deity. And this elevated the worshiper to a completely different level — he was not a client, but a “participant of the altar” of the living god — the emperor. Hence came the religious enthusiasm of the Romans — it can not be reduced simply to flattery and obsequiousness. Worshipers of god-emperor, not his genius, did not want to be their patrons’ clients — they wanted to be free Romans before their living god.

Olga A. Jarman is a Candidate of Medicine, Senior Lecturer of Medicine History Chair at St. Petersburg Pediatric Medical Academy.

Priest Igor Ivanov. New Materials for the Biography of Academician G.A. Ostrogorsky

The article provides new information concerning the life and work of academician G.A. Ostrogorsky and his relatives. Particular attention is paid to his father, A.Y. Ostrogorsky and his wife, Fanula Papazoglou. It also includes bibliographic information relating to the biography of G.A. Ostrogorsky himself, as well as characteristics of his works.

Priest Igor Ivanov is a Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor at St. Petersburg State University of Engineering and Economics and St. Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.

G.A. Ostrogorsky. History of Byzantine Studies

Translation from English has been made by Priest Igor Ivanov from the edition: Ostrogorsky G. History of the Byzantine State. New Jersey, 1969. P. 12–21. The first part was published in “Christian Reading” No. 1(32), 2010. P. 122–132. The article considers the main stages of the development of European and American Byzantine Studies in the beginning and first half of the 20th century. Particular attention is paid to the works of the scholars from Balkan countries. The contribution of Russian and Soviet scholars to the Byzantine Studies has been analyzed.

I.V. Bazilenko. Russian Fugitive Samson Y. Makintsev (1780–1853) and His Half-Century Service to Iran

The article is devoted to the biography of an extraordinary Russian Samson Y. Makintsev, who deserted to Iranian side before well-known Russian-Iranian wars of
1804–1813 and 1826–1828 and, having served in the Iranian army for 51 years, rose to the rank of a general. Having become a traitor to his fatherland, he was subsequently forced to, as any traitor, to carry out such orders of Iranian command, which the Muslims refused to do. Being a head of the military unit where most of deserters had embraced Islam, Makintsev himself managed to maintain his Orthodox faith. Samson Khan took part in many notable historical events of the time: the battle of Aslanduz in 1812, the Herat campaign of 1832–1833 and 1837–1838, the suppression of Khorasan rebellion of Hasan Khan Salar in 1848, the execution of the founder of Babism Siyyid Ali Muhammad Shirazi (Bab) in 1850 etc. His fate made him meet many famous people — from three Iranian shahs, whom he knew personally, to the hero of Caucasian wars, Captain L.L. Albrandt.

Igor V. Bazilenko is a Doctor of History, Candidate of Theology, Professor at St. Petersburg State University and St. Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy, Leading Researcher at Institute of Eastern Manuscripts of RAS.

Priest Ilya Makarov. Axiology of Musical Creativity in the Context of Christian Understanding of Culture

The article represents one of the aspects of modern philosophical thought which reveals the principle of understanding the essence of musical creativity through value approach in determining the connection “composer-performer-listener”. The author speaks of the Christian principle of understanding creative process, which enables to find spiritual foundation in aesthetic and ethical paradigm of the XX century music.

Priest Ilya Makarov is a Candidate of Theology, teacher at Saint Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.

Priest Igor Troitsky. Analysis of the Problems of Ontology in the Philosophical Legacy of L.M. Lopatin

The article is devoted to Russian philosopher Lev Mikhailovich Lopatin, chairman of Moscow Psychological Society and editor of the journal “Issues of Philosophy and Psychology” in pre-revolutionary Russia. The article represents the philosopher’s basic biographical data and ontological views.

Priest Igor Troitsky is a Candidate of Thechnical Sciences, 3rd year student at the Theological Department of St. Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.
Boris Palibrk. The Crisis of European’s Identity and Its Reflection in Ecumenical Movement

In the article the author analyzes the current state of European civilization from the viewpoint of its self-identity. European culture, as well as European mentality, were founded on Christian values, therefore retreat from traditional values, which has been taking place in the recent period of European history, has a detrimental effect on Europe’s self-determination. In connection with the designated problem some conclusions concerning the nature of ecumenical movement and the role of the Orthodox Church in it are drawn.

Boris Palibrk is a 1st year student of Theological Department at St. Petersburg Orthodox Theological Academy.
ВНИМАНИЮ АВТОРОВ

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