

## Research Tools

### CHRONOLOGICAL REFERENCE GUIDE (19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES)

Reported on by  
Irving H. Anellis

The *Хронологический справочник (XIX и XX века)* can be a most useful tool for anyone doing historical research on events of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This 37-page booklet, compiled by M.I. Perper and edited by V.N. Baskakov, was published in 1984 by the Leningrad Branch of the "Nauka" Press. It is an example of the kind of calendrical work used by mathematically-minded medieval theologians for computing the dates of the Easter and for providing the Church with a multi-year calendar.<sup>1</sup> It is presented in tabular form, with an index for determining which table to consult for the year in which the researcher has an interest. Thus, an example of its use would be to learn the day of an event when one knows the date. If, for example, we know that Schröder was born on 25 November 1841, a consultation of the calendar tells us that he was born on a Thursday. The tables provide calendrical information for every year from 1801 through 2000.

One need not know Russian to use this research tool. It is sufficient to know how the tables are constructed. The calendars are laid out in two rows, January - July, and August - December + January & February of Leap Years. Each row is divided into seven columns, beginning with Monday (Понедельник, abbreviated „ПН“). The years for which the

---

<sup>1</sup> The classic example of this kind of book of chronological study and calendrical computation in medieval Russia was *The Science of Men's Knowing the Numbers of All Years* [Учение им же ведати человеку числа всех лет = *Наставление, как человеку познать счисление лет*] of the mathematician monk Kirik of Novgorod (b. 1110), dating from 1134.