



Copyright © 2020 by Academic Publishing
House Researcher s.r.o.
All rights reserved.
Published in the Slovak Republic
European Journal of Contemporary Education
E-ISSN 2305-6746
2020, 9(3): 679-688
DOI: 10.13187/ejced.2020.3.679
www.ejournal1.com

IMPORTANT NOTICE! Any copying, reproduction, distribution, republication (in whole or in part), or otherwise commercial use of this work in violation of the author(s) rights will be prosecuted in accordance with international law. The use of hyperlinks to the work will not be considered copyright infringement.



The Public Education System in Stavropol Governorate in the Period 1804–1917. Part 2

Olga V. Natolochnaya ^{a, b, f, *}, Yurii N. Makarov ^c, Ruslan M. Allalyev ^d, Vladimir A. Svechnikov ^e

^a International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research, Washington, USA

^b Volgograd State University, Volgograd, Russian Federation

^c Sochi State University, Sochi, Russian Federation

^d Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation

^e Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Russian Federation

^f East European History Society, Russian Federation

Abstract

This paper examines the public education system in Stavropol Governorate in the period 1804–1917. The present part of the work covers the development of the region's public education system in the period 1872–1900, with a focus on the regional characteristics of the development of the governorate's network of educational institutions.

In putting this work together, the authors drew upon the following key sources: the annual publications 'Reports by the Trustee of the Caucasus Educational District on the Condition of the Educational Institutions' and 'The Most Faithful Reports of the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod on the Department of the Orthodox Faith' and the statistical digests 'A Survey of Stavropol Governorate' and 'A Collection of Statistical Data on Stavropol Governorate'. In terms of methodology, the authors made extensive use of the statistical method. The use of this method helped identify some of the key distinctive characteristics of the making and development of the system of public education in Stavropol Governorate in the period 1872–1900.

The authors' conclusion is that in the period 1872–1900 the development of the public education system in Stavropol Governorate was characterized by a number of salient regional features. Specifically, there were many lowly populated areas in the region, which precluded the Ministry of Public Education from creating an extensive network of educational institutions. There was little to no growth in the number of secondary and lower ministerial educational institutions, while, despite some growth, the number of primary schools was insufficient too. In 1884,

* Corresponding author

E-mail addresses: incfar.natolochnaya@gmail.com (O.V. Natolochnaya)

subsequent to the adoption of The Rules for Parochial Schools, the governorate witnessed an upsurge in the establishment of parochial schools and grammar schools under the Ecclesiastical Department. This upsurge was so significant that by 1900 66 % of all students in the region were enrolled in schools run by the Ecclesiastical Department.

Keywords: Stavropol Governorate, public education system, period 1804–1871.

1. Introduction

It is a known fact that Stavropol Governorate did not exist as an administrative unit at the beginning of the period under review. In the early 19th century, the region formed part of Astrakhan Governorate (the areas where Stavropol Governorate, Terek Oblast, and Kuban Oblast were subsequently situated). In 1802, the governorate saw Caucasus Governorate being set apart into a separate constituent unit, with Georgiyevsk as its capital. However, that was not a very good place to site the governorate's capital, as it was a swampy area fraught with a high risk of disease for the locals. Twenty years later, Caucasus Governorate was renamed Caucasus Oblast, with Stavropol as its capital. In 1847, the region came to be known as Stavropol Governorate. This part of the work will examine the making of the system of public education in Stavropol Governorate in the period 1872–1900.

2. Materials and methods

In putting this work together, the authors drew upon the following key sources: the annual publications 'Reports by the Trustee of the Caucasus Educational District on the Condition of the Educational Institutions' and 'The Most Faithful Reports of the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod on the Department of the Orthodox Faith' and the statistical digests 'A Survey of Stavropol Governorate' and 'A Collection of Statistical Data on Stavropol Governorate'. Information provided by these sources, especially in the initial period (1878–1890), is distinguished by being incomplete, which may be attributed to the fact that conclusive research on public education in both Stavropol Governorate in particular and the Russian Empire as a whole was only just getting started at the time.

In terms of methodology, the authors made extensive use of the statistical method. The use of this method helped identify some of the key distinctive characteristics of the making and development of the system of public education in Stavropol Governorate in the period 1872–1900. To achieve their research objectives, the authors also employed a set of general methods of research, including analysis and synthesis, concretization, and summarization. In addition, use was made of the historical-situational method to explore particular historical facts in the context of the era under study in conjunction with various "neighboring" events and facts.

3. Discussion

During the period under review, Stavropol Governorate's system of public education was part of the Caucasus Educational District. The systems of public education within the Caucasus Educational District have been researched at different times by different researchers. For instance, O.V. Natolochnaya has explored the activity of mountain schools in the Caucasus ([Natolochnaya et al., 2018](#)), T.A. Magsumov has investigated the system of public education in Kars Oblast ([Magsumov et al., 2018](#)), and V.S. Molchanova has researched the system of public education in Kuban Oblast ([Molchanova et al., 2019](#); [Molchanova et al., 2019a](#); [Molchanova et al., 2020](#)).

In 2016, a group of researchers led by N.A. Shevchenko brought forward and tested a new system for periodizing the development of the system of public education in the Caucasus. The system involves dividing the process into the following three major periods:

1) Period 1 (1802–1834), which covers the first initiatives by the Russian government in the area of public education; in this period, the right to provide instruction to the population was granted even to Protestants;

2) Period 2 (1835–1871), which witnessed a toughening of requirements for provision of instruction in the region's educational institutions and the centralization of the educational process;

3) Period 3 (1872–1917), in which educational institutions in the Caucasus became an analogue for educational institutions in the European part of Russia; by 1917, the process of the system's making was over ([Shevchenko et al., 2016: 364](#)).

In recent years, researchers have expressed keen interest in the study of the systems of public education in various governorates within the Russian Empire. Of particular interest in this respect are the works of A.Y. Peretyatko and T.E. Zulfugarzade devoted to the system of public education in the Cossack region of the Don (Peretyatko, Zulfugarzade, 2017; Peretyatko, Zulfugarzade, 2017a; Peretyatko, Zulfugarzade, 2019; Peretyatko, Zulfugarzade, 2019a). A team of researchers led by A.A. Cherkasov has explored the system of public education in Vologda Governorate (Cherkasov et al., 2019; Cherkasov et al., 2019a; Cherkasov et al., 2019b; Cherkasov et al., 2019c). Elsewhere, O.V. Natolochnaya has investigated the system of public education in Vilna Governorate (Natolochnaya et al., 2019; Natolochnaya et al., 2019a), and T.A. Magsumov has researched the system of public education in Vyatka Governorate (Magsumov et al., 2018).

4. Results

As noted in the previous part of this work, by 1871 Stavropol Governorate became home to an extensive network of educational institutions, which included two gymnasias, five lower uyezds schools, one St. Aleksandra female school, 52 primary educational institutions under the Ministry of Public Education, and 56 primary educational institutions under the Ecclesiastical Department (Natolochnaya et al., 2020: 478-479).

As noted already, statistical data on the public education system in Stavropol Governorate tend to be fragmentary. Prior to 1884, this information had undergone little to no aggregation. As a consequence, currently there is access to data on some educational institutions only. The situation with reporting began to change only in the 1880s. Below is an outline of the process of development of the public education system in Stavropol Governorate across the following three major levels: secondary, lower, and primary.

Secondary education

By 1884, the governorate had in operation the following educational institutions: the Stavropol Male Gymnasium (founded in 1837), the Pyatigorsk Male Progymnasium (1866), the Olga Female Gymnasium (1872), and the St. Aleksandra Female School (1849; formed by reorganization of a female lower school).

In 1881, the region became home to a real school (Otchet, 1885: applications). On September 1, 1895, it became home to the Pyatigorsk Female Progymnasium (Otchet, 1899: 166), which in 1900 would be reorganized into a female gymnasium (Otchet, 1901: 166).

Table 1 provides information on the region's secondary educational institutions under the Ministry of Public Education* and their student body.

As evidenced in Table 1, the region exhibited relatively weak dynamics with regard to the establishment of secondary educational institutions. In the 16-year period, it became home to just one more educational institution. This may have been associated with low demand for secondary education in the region, which is clearly attested by the poor enrollment in educational institutions within it in the period 1889–1892. However, it is worth noting that starting in 1895 the region witnessed significant enrollment in the Stavropol Male Gymnasium (over 500 students) and the Olga Female Gymnasium (495 students at 1900). This is testimony that the authorities would soon need to open additional secondary educational institutions. As regards the gender balance, throughout the period under review the region witnessed a slow rise in the number of female students versus that of male students.

* In addition, Stavropol Governorate had in operation one military school under the Military Department.

Table 1. Numbers of Secondary Educational Institutions under the Ministry of Public Education and Students in Them in Stavropol Governorate in the Period 1884–1900 (Otchet, 1885: applications; Otchet, 1886: applications; Otchet, 1887: 4, applications, 168; Otchet, 1890: № 1, 28, 51, 106, 127; Otchet, 1891: № 1, 25, 51, 77, 106, 127; Otchet, 1892: № 1, 25, 51, 77; 106, 127; Otchet, 1893: № 1, 25, 51, 77, 106, 127; Otchet, 1894: № 1, 25, 51, 77, 106, 127; Otchet, 1895: № 1, 25, 51, 77, 106, 127; Otchet, 1896: 2, 50, 105, 131, 162, 204; Otchet, 1897: 6, 54, 109, 135, 166, 208; Otchet, 1899: 6, 54, 109, 135, 208; Otchet, 1900: 6, 54, 109, 135, 166, 208; Otchet, 1901: 6, 54, 109, 135, 166, 208)

Year	Gymnasia		Progymnasia		Real schools	Total	Number of students		
	Male	Female	Male	Female			Boys	Girls	Total
1884	1	2	1	-	1	5	755	561	1,316
1885	1	2	1	-	1	5	793	556	1,349
1886	1	2	1	-	1	5	824	581	1,405
1889	1	2	1	-	1	5	670	521	1,191
1890	1	2	1	-	1	5	629	527	1,156
1891	1	2	1	-	1	5	655	531	1,186
1892	1	2	1	-	1	5	668	526	1,194
1893	1	2	1	-	1	5	705	514	1,219
1894	1	2	1	-	1	5	763	589	1,352
1895	1	2	1	-	1	5	810	626	1,436
1896	1	2	1	-	1	5	890	660	1,550
1898	1	2	1	1	1	6	951	794	1,745
1899	1	2	1	1	1	6	994	863	1,857
1900	1	3	1	-	1	6	1,045	939	1,984

Lower education

Prior to 1871, lower education in Stavropol Governorate was mainly represented by uyezd and private Stavropol female schools.

In 1872, Stavropol Governorate became home to a lower tradesman’s specialized school, and in 1880 – to the Stavropol Urban School (Otchet, 1885: applications). In addition, in 1898 the authorities reorganized into the Lower Vorontsovo-Aleksandrovskaia Tradesman’s School a school established back in 1808 (Otchet, 1899: 406).

A fact worthy of note is that the governorate also became home to several private lower educational institutions, mostly those for girls. However, as these facilities did not remain in operation for long, the authors did not include them in the table*. Table 2 provides data on lower educational institutions in Stavropol Governorate in the period 1884–1900.

* Information on all private educational institutions in operation in Stavropol Governorate in the period under review is provided in Table 4.

Table 2. Numbers of Lower Educational Institutions and Students in Them in Stavropol Governorate in the Period 1884–1900 (Otchet, 1885: applications; Otchet, 1886: applications; Otchet, 1887: 198, 218, 232, 254; Otchet, 1890: № 185, 203, 241, 256; Otchet, 1891: № 184, 199, 240, 258; Otchet, 1892: № 184, 199, 240, 258; Otchet, 1893: № 184, 199, 240, 258; Otchet, 1894: № 184, 199, 240, 258; Otchet, 1895: № 184, 199, 240, 258; Otchet, 1896: 290, 316, 392; Otchet, 1897: 294, 320, 426, 456; Otchet, 1899: 294, 322, 406, 436; Otchet, 1900: 294, 348, 456, 486; Otchet, 1901: 294, 348, 456, 486)

Year	Urban schools	Tradesman's specialized schools	Tradesman's schools	Total	Number of students		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1884	1	1	-	2	213	-	213
1885	1	1	-	2	208	-	208
1886	1	1	-	2	198	-	198
1889	1	1	-	2	266	-	266
1890	1	1	-	2	254	-	254
1891	1	1	-	2	278	-	278
1892	1	1	-	2	295	-	295
1893	1	1	-	2	318	-	318
1894	1	1	-	2	330	-	330
1895	1	1	-	2	328	-	328
1896	1	1	-	2	335	-	335
1898	1	1	1	3	385	-	385
1899	1	1	1	3	413	-	413
1900	1	1	1	3	413	-	413

As evidenced in Table 2, just like the number of secondary ones, the number of lower educational institutions in Stavropol Governorate did not grow by much in the period under review – there was just one additional educational institution. Given that lower education was specific, these schools were attended by boys only, with the number of students in them growing nearly two times in the period 1884–1900. Just like the region's secondary education system, its lower education system needed the opening of additional educational institutions.

Primary education

By January 1, 1872, Stavropol Governorate had in operation 52 public schools, including one two-grade and 51 social schools. In 1872, the region became home to six more schools in the city of Stavropol (subsequent to the coming into force of the Instruction of October 29, 1871) and 16 rural social schools (Sbornik statisticheskikh svedenii, 1873: 40). The Instruction of October 29, 1871 was to transfer the region's grammar schools and parochial schools to the purview of the Ministry of Public Education. Specifically, in 1878 as many as 50 rural grammar schools in Stavropol Governorate became ministerial schools (Obzor, 1880: 55). Despite the region's positive dynamics in the area of primary education, lots of work still had to be done in this domain. In 1883, out of the governorate's 124 volost local government heads just 23 were more or less literate, i.e. knew how to read and write (Otchet, 1884: 49). Table 3 provides statistical data on educational institutions under the Ministry of Public Education and their student body in Stavropol Governorate in the period 1872–1900.

Table 3. Numbers of Primary Schools under the Ministry of Public Education and Students in Them in Stavropol Governorate in the Period 1872–1900 (*Sbornik statisticheskikh svedenii*, 1873: 40; *Otchet*, 1885: applications; *Otchet*, 1886: applications; *Otchet*, 1887: 272, 296; *Otchet*, 1890: № 296, 311; *Otchet*, 1891: № 315, 330; *Otchet*, 1892: № 317, 332; *Otchet*, 1893: № 318, 333; *Otchet*, 1894: № 318, 333; *Otchet*, 1895: № 318, 333; *Otchet*, 1896: 476, 506; *Otchet*, 1897: 506, 536; *Otchet*, 1899: 486, 516; *Otchet*, 1900: 536, 566; *Otchet*, 1901: 536)

Year	Number of schools	Number of students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1872	74	2,256	486	2,742
1883	136	5,194	874	6,068
1884	139	5,442	925	6,367
1885	140	5,883	1,447	7,330
1886	144	6,074	1,660	7,734
1889	140	6,178	1,287	7,460
1890	146	6,621	1,289	7,910
1891	149	6,557	1,683	8,240
1892	151	6,789	1,724	8,518
1893	154	6,828	1,706	8,534
1894	158	6,887	2,142	9,029
1895	163	7,241	2,309	9,550
1896	172	8,015	2,490	10,505
1898	214	9,375	2,802	12,177
1899	224	10,325	2,876	13,201
1900	242	10,825	3,116	13,941

As evidenced in [Table 3](#), in the period under review, the number of educational institutions in Stavropol Governorate increased three times, and the number of students in them grew five times. Taking into account natural population increase in the governorate and the 28-year time interval, these figures do not seem very high. This may be attributed to the fact that the region had many lowly populated areas in it, with the Ministry being in no position to open schools due to the low number of students. This gap would have to be filled by schools under the Ecclesiastical Department. In 1884, Emperor Alexander III signed into law The Rules for Parochial Schools. From that moment, the region witnessed an upsurge in the establishment of grammar schools and parochial schools under the Ecclesiastical Department ([Table 4](#)). Note that, in terms of curricula, education provided by parochial schools was generally similar to that provided by primary ministerial schools, for the exception of advanced study of God's Law.

It is also worth remembering that the overall number of primary educational institutions in the region does not include Armenian-Gregorian schools, schools under the Military Department, and Muslim schools. Specifically, in 1889 the governorate had in operation four Armenian-Gregorian primary schools ([Otchet](#), 1890: № 318), one school under the Military Department ([Otchet](#), 1890: № 319), and five Muslim schools ([Otchet](#), 1890: № 320). In 1890, there now were eight Armenian-Gregorian schools in the region ([Otchet](#), 1891: № 337), with all the Moslem schools in it having ceased operation ([Otchet](#), 1891: № 339). In 1891, the number of Armenian-Gregorian schools in the region dropped two times – to four ([Otchet](#), 1892: № 339), with no Muslim schools in operation there ([Otchet](#), 1892: № 341). There were no Muslim schools in the region in 1893 as well ([Otchet](#), 1893: № 343). In 1894, the number of Armenian-Gregorian schools in the region dropped two times again – to two ([Otchet](#), 1895: № 340), with no Muslim schools in operation there ([Otchet](#), 1895: № 342). In 1895, as many as 12 Muslim schools were established in the region ([Otchet](#), 1896: 526). In 1896, there was just one Armenian-Gregorian school in the region ([Otchet](#), 1897: 552), while there were 30 Muslim schools there ([Otchet](#), 1897: 556). Starting in 1897, data on Armenian-Gregorian and Muslim schools in the region were no longer included in the statistics, as the schools were strictly ecclesiastical.

[Table 4](#) illustrates the scale of work carried out in the area of public education in Stavropol Governorate in the period 1878–1900.

Table 4. Number of Educational Institutions in Stavropol Governorate in the Period 1878–1900 (Obzor, 1879: 42; Obzor, 1880: 52; Obzor, 1884: 48; Otchet, 1890: № 288; Otchet, 1891: № 307; Otchet, 1892: № 309, 340; Otchet, 1893: № 310, 341; Otchet, 1894: № 310, 341; Otchet, 1895: № 310, 341; Otchet, 1896: 458, 524; Otchet, 1897: 488, 554; Otchet, 1899: 468; Otchet, 1900: 518; Otchet, 1901: 518; Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1901: 63; Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1902: 63; Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1903: 66; Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1899: 70; Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1898: 139)

Year	Secondary		Schools						Total
	Ministry of Public Education	Military schools	Lower schools	Primary				Schools under other departments	
				Ministry of Public Education	Private schools	Parochial schools	Grammar school		
1878	4	1	2	100	N/A*	N/A	N/A	N/A	132
1879	4	1	2	123	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	142
1882	4	1	2	128	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	157
1883	4	1	2	133	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	170
1889	5	1	2	140	6	71	N/A	9	234 [†]
1890	5	1	2	146	11	59	N/A	8	232 [‡]
1891	5	1	2	149	7	97	N/A	4	265 [§]
1892	5	1	2	151	8	121	N/A	-	288 ^{**}
1893	5	1	2	154	7	131	N/A	-	300 ^{††}
1894	5	1	2	158	6	142	214	2	530
1895	5	1	2	163	7	174	279	12	643
1896	5	1	2	172	8	198	278	31	695
1898	6	1	3	214	8	349	293	-	874
1899	6	1	3	224	7	370	349	-	960
1900	6	1	3	242	4	386	375	-	1,017

The data provided in Table 4 is incomplete, which is due to the fact that statistical information was gathered by different departments, which tended to include or omit particular figures at their own discretion. For instance, from 1889 to 1893 absolutely no data were published on grammar schools in the governorate. The report by the Trustee of the Caucasus Educational District for the period 1889–1893 mentions parochial schools. The operation of these schools would have a significant effect on the development of primary education in the region^{**}. In 1895, the number of parochial schools under the Ecclesiastical Department alone surpassed the number of ministerial primary schools in the region. Subsequently, data on parochial schools were no longer provided in reports by the Trustee of the Caucasus Educational District.

Of particular interest in Table 4 is the number of educational institutions in the region. In the period from 1878 to 1900, this number increased 7.7 times!

To get the most complete picture of the development of the public education system in the region, it is worth examining the size of its student body as well. Specifically, in 1878 the number of students in the region was 7,282 (5,481 boys and 1,810 girls) (Obzor, 1879: 42). All the students

* Data not available.

[†] Incomplete data. Insufficient data on the region's grammar schools.

[‡] Incomplete data. Insufficient data on the region's grammar schools.

[§] Incomplete data. Insufficient data on the region's grammar schools.

^{**} Incomplete data. Insufficient data on the region's grammar schools.

^{††} Incomplete data. Insufficient data on the region's grammar schools.

^{**} It is to be noted that the Trustee of the Caucasus Educational District did not have purview over educational institutions under the Ecclesiastical Department.

were from the region's 106 ministerial educational institutions and one educational institution under the Military Department. In 1900, the governorate now had in operation 251 ministerial and one military schools, with a combined enrollment of 16,338 (12,283 boys and 4,055 girls). That same year, the region's 761 schools under the Ecclesiastical Department were attended by 31,792 students (21,834 boys and 9,958 girls) (*Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1903: 67*). Thus, the governorate had a combined student body of 48,130, with 66.1% of these students attending educational institutions under the Ecclesiastical Department. All in all, in the period from 1878 to 1900 the size of the region's student body increased 6.6 times!

5. Conclusion

In the period 1872–1900, the development of the public education system in Stavropol Governorate was characterized by a number of salient regional features. Specifically, there were many lowly populated areas in the region, which precluded the Ministry of Public Education from creating an extensive network of educational institutions. There was little to no growth in the number of secondary and lower ministerial educational institutions, while, despite some growth, the number of primary schools was insufficient too. In 1884, subsequent to the adoption of The Rules for Parochial Schools, the governorate witnessed an upsurge in the establishment of parochial schools and grammar schools under the Ecclesiastical Department. This upsurge was so significant that by 1900 66 % of all students in the region were enrolled in schools run by the Ecclesiastical Department.

References

- [Cherkasov et al., 2019](#) – Cherkasov, A.A., Bratanovskii, S.N., Koroleva, L.A., Zimovets, L.G. (2019). Development of school education in the Vologda governorate (1725-1917). Part 1. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(1): 208-214.
- [Cherkasov et al., 2019a](#) – Cherkasov, A.A., Bratanovskii, S.N., Koroleva, L.A., Zimovets, L.G. (2019). Development of school education in the Vologda governorate (1725-1917). Part 2. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(2): 418-424.
- [Cherkasov et al., 2019b](#) – Cherkasov, A.A., Bratanovskii, S.N., Koroleva, L.A., Zimovets, L.G. (2019). Development of school education in the Vologda governorate (1725-1917). Part 3. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(3): 624-637.
- [Cherkasov et al., 2019c](#) – Cherkasov, A.A., Bratanovskii, S.N., Zimovets, L.G. (2019). Development of school education in the Vologda governorate (1725-1917). Part 4. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(4): 973-983.
- [Magsumov et al., 2018](#) – Magsumov, T.A., Artemova, S.F., Balanyuk, L.L. (2018). Regional problems of public schools in the Russian Empire in 1869-1878 (using an example of the Vyatka Province). *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 7(2): 420-427.
- [Magsumov et al., 2018](#) – Magsumov, T.A., Artemova, S.F., Ustinova, O.V., Vidishcheva, E.V. (2018). Public education system in the Caucasus region in the 1850s: Unification and regulation of educational process. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 7(3): 598-607.
- [Natolochnaya et al., 2018](#) – Natolochnaya, O.V., Miku, N.V., Zulfugarzade, T.E., Médico, A. (2018). Highland schools in the Caucasus: Historical background. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 7(3): 608-614.
- [Natolochnaya et al., 2019](#) – Natolochnaya, O.V., Bulgarova, B.A., Denisenko, V.N., Volkov, A.N. (2019). The History of the Public Education System in Vilna Governorate (the Second Half of the 19th and Early 20th Centuries). Part 1. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(3): 655-664.
- [Natolochnaya et al., 2019a](#) – Natolochnaya, O.V., Bulgarova, B.A., Voropaeva, Yu.A., Volkov, A.N. (2019). The History of the Public Education System in Vilna Governorate (the Second Half of the 19th and Early 20th Centuries). Part 2. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(4): 964-972.
- [Peretyatko, Zulfugarzade, 2017](#) – Peretyatko, A.Y., Zulfugarzade, T.E. (2017). Project of reforms proposed for the don public education in the first half of 1860: A.M. Dondukov-Korsakov, Kh.I. Popov, N.I. Krasnov. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 6(4): 817-829.

[Peretyatko, Zulfugarzade, 2017a](#) – Peretyatko, A.Y., Zulfugarzade, T.E. (2017). Higher and secondary education of the don cossacks in the context of the epoch: The time of the great reforms. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 6(2): 367-377.

[Peretyatko, Zulfugarzade, 2019](#) – Peretyatko, A.Y., Zulfugarzade, T.E. (2019). «66 % of Literacy among the Male Population of School Age Brings it Closer to Common Education» vs «in the Largest Villages, it was Difficult to Meet a Literate Person»: the Main Statistical indicators of Primary Education among Don Cossacks in the XIX c. Part 1. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(2): 454-465.

[Peretyatko, Zulfugarzade, 2019a](#) – Peretyatko, A.Y., Zulfugarzade, T.E. (2019). «66 % of Literacy among the Male Population of School Age Brings it Closer to Common Education» vs «in the Largest Villages, it was Difficult to Meet a Literate Person»: the Main Statistical indicators of Primary Education among Don Cossacks in the XIX c. Part 2. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(3): 664-676.

[Shevchenko et al., 2016](#) – Shevchenko, N.A., Vidishcheva, E.V., Emelyanova, O.V. (2016). The establishment of the system of public education in the Caucasus (1802-1917 years): The characteristic features. *Bylye Gody*. 40(2): 363-372.

[Magsumov et al., 2020](#) – Magsumov, T.A., Korolev, A.A., Ponomareva, M.A., Zulfugarzade, T.E. (2020). The System of Public Education in Kars Oblast in the Period 1878–1917. Part 1. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 9(1): 221-234.

[Molchanova et al., 2019](#) – Molchanova, V.S., Balanyuk, L.L., Vidishcheva, E.V., Potapova, I.I. (2020). The Development of Primary Education on the Cossack Territories in 1803–1917 years (on the Example of the Kuban Region). Part 1. *Bylye Gody*. 53(3): 1049-1058.

[Molchanova et al., 2019a](#) – Molchanova, V.S., Balanyuk, L.L., Vidishcheva, E.V., Potapova, I.I. (2020). The Development of Primary Education on the Cossack Territories in 1803–1917 years (on the Example of the Kuban Region). Part 2. *Bylye Gody*. 54(2): 1524-1536.

[Molchanova et al., 2020](#) – Molchanova, V.S., Balanyuk, L.L., Vidishcheva, E.V., Potapova, I.I. (2020). The Development of Primary Education on the Cossack Territories in 1803–1917 years (on the Example of the Kuban Region). Part 3. *Bylye Gody*. 55(1): 88-104.

[Mamadaliyev et al., 2018](#) – Mamadaliyev, A.M., Gordeev, I., Miku, N.V., Médico, A. (2018). Teacher training for the system of primary education in Switzerland in the mid-nineteenth century. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(1): 222-228.

[Mamadaliyev et al., 2019](#) – Mamadaliyev, A.M., Svechnikova, N.V., Miku, N.V., Médico, A. (2019). The German System of Public Education in the Period between the 15th and Early 20th Centuries. Part 1. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 8(2): 445-453.

[Natolochnaya et al., 2020](#) – Natolochnaya, O.V., Zimovets, L.G., Allalyev, R.M., Svechnikov, V.A. (2020). The System of Public Education in Stavropol Governorate in the Period 1804–1917. Part 1. *European Journal of Contemporary Education*. 9(2): 473-480.

[Sbornik statisticheskikh svedenii, 1873](#) – Sbornik statisticheskikh svedenii o Stavropol'skoi gubernii [A collection of statistical data about the Stavropol province]. Vyp. 5. Stavropol', 1873. [in Russian]

[Obzor, 1879](#) – Obzor Stavropol'skoj gubernii za 1878 g. [Overview of the Stavropol province for 1878]. Stavropol', 1879. [in Russian]

[Obzor, 1880](#) – Obzor Stavropol'skoj gubernii za 1879 g. [Overview of the Stavropol province for 1878]. Stavropol', 1880.

[Obzor, 1884](#) – Obzor Stavropol'skoj gubernii za 1883 g. [Overview of the Stavropol province for 1883]. Stavropol', 1884.

[Otchet, 1885](#) – Otchet popechitelya Kavkazskogo uchebnogo okruga o sostoyanii uchebnykh zavedenii za 1884 g. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1884]. Tiflis, 1885. [in Russian]

[Otchet, 1886](#) – Otchet popechitelya Kavkazskogo uchebnogo okruga o sostoyanii uchebnykh zavedenii za 1885 g. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1885]. Tiflis, 1886. [in Russian]

[Otchet, 1887](#) – Otchet popechitelya Kavkazskogo uchebnogo okruga o sostoyanii uchebnykh zavedenii za 1886 g. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1886]. Tiflis, 1887. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1890 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1889 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1889]. Tiflis, 1890. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1891 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1890 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1890]. Tiflis, 1891. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1892 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1891 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1891]. Tiflis, 1892. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1893 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1892 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1892]. Tiflis, 1893. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1894 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1893 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1893]. Tiflis, 1894. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1895 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1894 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1894]. Tiflis, 1895. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1896 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1895 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1895]. Tiflis, 1896. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1897 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1896 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1896]. Tiflis, 1897. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1899 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1898 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1898]. Tiflis, 1899. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1900 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1899 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1899]. Tiflis, 1900. [in Russian]

Отчет, 1901 – Отчет попечителя Кавказского учебного округа о состоянии учебных заведений за 1900 г. [Report of the trustee of the Caucasian educational district on the state of educational institutions for 1900]. Tiflis, 1901. [in Russian]

Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1898 – Vsepoddanneishii otchet ober-prokurora svyateishego sinoda po vedomstvu pravoslavnogo ispovedaniya za 1894 i 1895 gg. [The most submissive report of the chief prosecutor of the holy synod for the department of orthodo confession for 1894 and 1895]. SPb., 1898. [in Russian]

Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1899 – Vsepoddanneishii otchet ober-prokurora svyateishego sinoda po vedomstvu pravoslavnogo ispovedaniya za 1896 i 1897 gg. [The most submissive report of the chief prosecutor of the holy synod for the department of orthodo confession for 1896 and 1897]. SPb., 1899. [in Russian]

Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1901 – Vsepoddanneishii otchet ober-prokurora svyateishego sinoda po vedomstvu pravoslavnogo ispovedaniya za 1898 g. [The most submissive report of the chief prosecutor of the holy synod for the department of orthodo confession for 1898]. SPb., 1901. [in Russian]

Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1902 – Vsepoddanneishii otchet ober-prokurora svyateishego sinoda po vedomstvu pravoslavnogo ispovedaniya za 1899 g. [The most submissive report of the chief prosecutor of the holy synod for the department of orthodo confession for 1899]. SPb., 1902. [in Russian]

Vsepoddanneishii otchet, 1903 – Vsepoddanneishii otchet ober-prokurora svyateishego sinoda po vedomstvu pravoslavnogo ispovedaniya za 1900 g. [The most submissive report of the chief prosecutor of the holy synod for the department of orthodo confession for 1900]. SPb., 1903. [in Russian]