

Название публикации:

The Plague in the Caucasus in 1801-1815 years: Part II

Авторы:

Ermachkov, IA [1,2] ; Koroleva, LA [3] ; Svechnikova, NV [4] ; Gut, J (Gut, Jasmin)[5]

[1] Int Network Ctr Fundamental & Appl Res, Washington, DC 20036 USA

[2] Volgograd State Univ, Volgograd, Russia

[3] Penza State Univ Architecture & Construct, Penza, Russia

[4] Plekhanov Russian Univ Econ, Moscow, Russia

[5] Univ Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

Сведения об издании:

BYLYE GODY

Том: 48 Выпуск: 2 Стр.: 558-569

DOI: 10.13187/bg.2018.2.558

Опубликовано:2018

Тип документа: Article

Аннотация:

The article discusses the plague epidemic in the Caucasus in the period of 1801-1815. The attention is paid to the reasons of spreading the plague, and the efforts of the russian administration in the case of its overcoming.

There were used as materials the archival sources of the Central state historical archive of Georgia, the sources of personal origin of emissaries, scouts and travelers who lived in the Caucasus, as well as scientific and reference literature. "Acts collected by the Caucasian archaeological commission" are of great importance in the work.

In the course of the research the authors applied the general scientific traditional methods, namely the method of system analysis, specification and generalization. The particular importance in the study is given to the concretization of particular aspects, namely the concretization and detailing of historical events allowed the authors to model the integral picture of the events. So, for example, it allowed to reveal the reasons of weak efficiency of fight against plague in the Caucasus in the initial period of its spreading.

The authors stated in conclusion that since Georgia's accession to the Russian Empire, the russian administration has pursued its policy in the Caucasus in extreme terms of the plague epidemic. The adopted measures managed to localize some foci, but soon new broke out. The reasons for this were the trade relations between the population of the Caucasus, as well as numerous of local traditions and rituals. In some places, the death rate from plague was very high. For example, the high mortality observed in Telavi and Gori districts in 1811, as well as in Imereti.

Ключевые слова:

epidemic; plague; 1801-1815; Caucasus; Georgia; Kabarda; Cherkessia; the rites of the population; tradition