

© 2021. М. А. Смирнова
Российская национальная библиотека,
Санкт-Петербургский Институт истории РАН
г. Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Автобиографическое наследие и судьба личного архива русского юмориста Николая Александровича Лейкина

*Исследование выполнено при финансовой поддержке
Российского научного фонда в рамках научного проекта № 21-78-00072*

Аннотация: Статья посвящена обзору автобиографических произведений и личного архива русского юмористического писателя Николая Александровича Лейкина. Его фигура традиционно привлекала внимание литературоведов в связи с творчеством А. П. Чехова, ранние рассказы которого Лейкин печатал в издаваемом им журнале «Осколки». В то же время обширное и интересное автобиографическое наследие юмориста почти не исследовано и до сих пор не опубликовано полностью. В статье приведен обзор известных на сегодняшний момент рукописных и опубликованных автобиографических произведений Н. А. Лейкина: воспоминаний, записок и дневников. Отдельный сюжет составляет судьба личного архива писателя и характеристика его материалов в архивохранилищах России. В катаклизмах первой половины XX в. архив Лейкина был рассредоточен и разделен на три части. По счастливой случайности многие документы уцелели и пополнили собрания государственных архивов, но некоторые дневники и рукописные воспоминания до сих пор не найдены. Изучение сохранившихся томов дневников позволяет говорить об их уникальности. Помимо значимости для научного сообщества, дневники будут интересны широкому кругу читателей, так как они воссоздают картину жизни российского общества на пороге кардинальных изменений в стране.

Ключевые слова: автобиографический жанр, Н. А. Лейкин, дневники, мемуары, личный архив, рукописи.

Информация об авторе: Мария Александровна Смирнова, кандидат исторических наук, Российская национальная библиотека, ул. Садовая, 18, 191069; Санкт-Петербургский Институт истории РАН, ул. Петрозаводская, 7 197110, г. Санкт-Петербург, Россия. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9756-2699>

E-mail: smirnmargmail.com

Дата поступления статьи в редакцию: 29.04.2021

Дата одобрения статьи рецензентами: 14.06.2021

Дата публикации статьи: 30.09.2021

Для цитирования: Смирнова М. А. Автобиографическое наследие и судьба личного архива русского юмориста Николая Александровича Лейкина // Два века русской классики. 2021. Т. 3, № 3. С. 160–171. <https://doi.org/10.22455/2686-7494-2021-3-3-160-171>



This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

Dva veka russkoi klassiki,
vol. 3, no. 3, 2021, pp. 160–171. ISSN 2686-7494
Two centuries of the Russian classics,
vol. 3, no. 3, 2021, pp. 160–171. ISSN 2686-7494

Research Article

© 2021. Maria A. Smirnova

National Library of Russia,
Saint Petersburg Institute of History of Russian Academy of Sciences
St. Petersburg, Russia

Autobiographical Heritage and the Fate of the Personal Archive of the Russian Comic Writer Nikolai Alexandrovich Leykin

Acknowledgments: The reported study was funded by the Russian Science Foundation according to the research project number 21-78-00072.

Abstract: The article is devoted to a review of autobiographical works and the personal archive of the Russian humorous writer Nikolai Aleksandrovich Leykin. His figure traditionally attracted the attention of literary critics in connection with the work of A. P. Chekhov, whose early stories appeared in the journal *Oskolki* published by Leykin. At the same time, the humorist's extensive and interesting autobiographical legacy has hardly been studied and fully published. The article provides an overview of the currently known handwritten and published autobiographical works of N. A. Leykin: memoirs, notes and diaries. A separate issue is the fate of the writer's personal archive and the characteristics of his materials in the archives of Russia. In the cataclysms of the first half of the 20th century Leykin's archive was dispersed and divided into three parts. By a lucky coincidence, many documents survived and entered the state archives, but some diaries and handwritten memoirs have not yet been found. The study of the extant volumes of the diaries allows us to speak about their uniqueness. In addition to being important for the scientific community, the diaries will be of interest to a wide range of readers, as they recreate the picture of the life of Russian society on the eve of cardinal changes.

Keywords: autobiographical genre, N. A. Leykin, diaries, memoirs, personal archive, manuscripts.

Information about the author: Maria A. Smirnova, PhD in Historical Sciences, National Library of Russia, Sadovaya 18, 191069; Saint Petersburg Institute of History of Russian Academy of Sciences, Petrozavodskaya 7, 197110 St. Petersburg, Russia. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9756-2699>

E-mail: smirnmr@gmail.com

Received: April 29, 2021

Approved after reviewing: June 14, 2021

Published: September 30, 2021

For citation: Smirnova, M. A. "Autobiographical Heritage and the Fate of the Personal Archive of the Russian Comic Writer Nikolai Alexandrovich Leykin." *Dva veka russkoi klassiki*, vol. 3, no. 3, 2021, pp. 160–171. (In English.) <https://doi.org/10.22455/2686-7494-2021-3-3-160-171>

December 2021 marks 180th anniversary of the birth of the Russian comic writer Nikolai Alexandrovich Leykin (1841–1906). Popular and widely read in the second half of the 19th century, he was practically forgotten as a writer after his death. However, Leykin rightfully reaps the laurels of the discoverer of the genius of Chekhov, whose early writings he published in his humorous weekly magazine *Oskolki* (*Fragments*).

Since Leykin was not among the major figures of Russian literature, his brief biography should be outlined. A writer to be was born in 1841 into a merchant family¹. The Leykins belonged to one of the oldest merchant clans, that carried on trading activities in Oranienbaum, a town near St. Petersburg, from the middle of the 18th century and since 1784 in the capital itself [Leykin 2003: 124]. Unlike many men from a tiers etat who joined the ranks of St. Petersburg intelligentsia, Leykin never broke with his merchant origin. Throughout his life he was first in the Petersburg guild merchant class, later in 1884 was included in the estate of hereditary deserved citizenry — a special privileged stratum of the Russian society for distinguished citizens ranked above merchantry and below nobility². After graduating from the Reformed Secondary School, Leykin served as a counterman, and later maintained a store and a book warehouse in Gostiny Dvor [Shilovskikh 1999: 19]. However, the main brainchild of the writer was the humorous magazine *Oskolki*, published by him from 1881 to 1906. In his magazine Leykin publicized more than 270 works of the unfledged author Chekhov [Belotserkovskaya; Chudakov 1968; Shvetsova].

Nikolai Leykin occupied a significant place in the capital city self-government — since 1881 he was elected representative from the St. Petersburg merchant class and a member of the St. Petersburg

¹ Institute of Russian Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Manuscript Department. F. 149. No. 85. Fol. 1.

² Russian State Historical Archive. F. 1343. Reg. 39. No. 2720.

City Duma, as well as the Executive Committee man for the organization of schools, a trustee of many charitable institutions, etc. [Baryshnikov: 262].

The first Leykin's attempts at writing date back to the turn of the 1850s–1860s, when he became addicted to reading and in his free hours in the stockroom began to indite verses first, and then to write in prose [Leykin 2003: 188–199]. Pretty soon the author found his genre — humorous sketches and scenes from merchant life became his hallmark throughout his entire career. In them, he “exposed with vivid sharpness the wild, ignorant, backward life, which nourished the atmosphere from which he came from” [Shilovskikh 1999: 4]. Among the most famous works of Leykin the early essays *Apraksintsy* (*The Apraksins*), *The Stock Artel Workers*, collections of sketches *Our Folk Abroad*, *Scenes from merchant life*, etc. are noteworthy. These simple stories and scenes were republished repeatedly and were popular among the reading public of the middle-class readers as a sleek entertaining fiction [Reitblat: 639]¹.

In contrast to the reading public, critics were not so lenient towards Leykin's fictive talent. Many of them considered his works undeserving of attention, lightweight and futile, written for the public's demand. However, there were also those who were able to see something more in Leykin's humor. Especially his early works *Apraksintsy* (*The Apraksins*) and *The Stock Artel Workers*, written in a spirit of democratic literature of the 1860s deserved high praise. Rare for the writer novels and stories (*Christ's Bride*, *Piece of Bread*, etc.) were received in the press well. The texts and characters of Leykin's essays were also often praised by readers and were extremely in demand in the circles of the reading public from merchants and bourgeoisie. A friend of the writer, litterateur N. M. Yezhov, wrote about the popularity of the characters of Leykin's essays *Our Folk Abroad*: “This couple has become such a huge success that this summer, wherever I happened to be, I heard talk about them”². However, the general opinion of Russian pre-revolutionary criticism about the writer's oeuvre can be summed up in the words of journalist A. A. Sokolov: “Leykin, having written a lot, at the same

¹ Numerous literary works of N. A. Leykin were reprinted many times both during the life of the writer and in recent years. Within the framework of this article, the author does not see it possible to cite even his selected bibliography and refers readers to the dictionary entries [Tikhomirov; Kataev 1994].

² National Library of Russia. Manuscript Department. F. 248. No. 183. Fol. 8v.

time, one might say, did not write anything that would give him the right to immortality” [Sokolov 17: 15]. Soviet and modern Russian literary criticism traditionally considers Leykin in the context of the literature of the writers of Chekhov’s age, as well as in connection with the formation of the literary style of early Chekhov, but in general giving scanty attention to Leykin’s personality and work [Kataev 1981; Kataev 1982; Chudakov 1986: 102]. As an independent phenomenon Leykin’s fiction became the subject of research only in the dissertation and articles of I. S. Shilovskikh [Shilovskikh 1999; Shilovskikh 2000]. For the first time, the author reconstructed the writer’s biography, analyzed the main genre forms of his works, described his literary contacts and reconstructed his “rather variegated and artistically unequal heritage” [Shilovskikh 1999: 57]. In recent years, several articles concentrated on certain aspects of Leykin’s work [Morozova; Ovcharkaya, etc.].

If Leykin’s literary work is fairly well known, then his autobiographical heritage remains *terra incognita*. With the exception of memoirs about his childhood and early years, most of Leykin’s autobiographical works are scattered, poorly studied, and remain in manuscripts. The studied complex may be divided into three main parts: memoirs, autobiographical notes and diaries¹.

The most well-known work in the autobiographical heritage of Nikolai Leykin is his memoirs, which he started to write shortly before his death, having managed to describe only his childhood, youth years and life until the mid-1860s. The writer described the circumstances of working in his diary entries for December 1905: “I wrote my memoirs two years ago and now it is possible to mention in them what could not be said under the censorship of that time”². Leykin’s death interrupted the publication of chapters of memoirs in the *Istorichesky Vestnik (History Herald)* historical and literary magazine [Leykin 1906]. In a letter to the editor of the magazine S. N. Shubinsky the writer’s widow Praskovia Nikiforovna Leykina reported about the finding of a draft of the next chapter of his husband’s memoirs after his death and suggested to publish them³.

¹ The detailed description of all the autobiographical works of Leykin see in another article of the author [Smirnova].

² Institute of Russian Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Manuscript Department. F. 149. No. 75. Fol. 30v.

³ National Library of Russia. Manuscript Department. F. 874. Reg. 1. No. 105. Fol. 178.

In 1907, Leykin's memoirs were published in a separate volume, together with his correspondence and biographical article [Nikolai Aleksandrovich Leykin]. Interest in Leykin personality and his memoirs arose in the 2000s, when they were republished twice — in a book with comments by A. M. Konechny [Leykin 2003] and in the *History of Petersburg* journal [Leykin 2003–2004]. In addition to the full publications of the text, several fragments of Leykin's memoirs related to M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin and N. A. Nekrasov were also reprinted [Smirnova: 264–265].

A significant place in Leykin's memoir heritage belongs to various autobiographical notes, similar in composition, style and phraseology: of a small volume (from half a page to several sheets), with a chronological order of narration, in most of the texts the author wrote about his life in childhood and youth before the beginning of professional studies in literature, and only in one he skated over these subjects, drawing attention to the main points of his literary career. These notes have been preserved both in manuscripts and as published texts in the amount of eleven works [Leykin 1888; Leykin 1903]¹. Analysis of all the notes indicates significant loans in the texts — at least the plots and their arrangement coincide. The information about Leykin's work on autobiographical writing may be found in his correspondence. In a letter to the literary historian S. A. Vengerov dated January 30, 1896, Leykin deduced a formula for his work on autobiographical notes, which consisted in constant revision of what he had already written: "It is difficult to compose information about yourself every time, and they often ask me. Yes, and I want to add the ending to the manuscript"².

Another autobiographical work of Leykin are his diaries that still remain unpublished due to their considerable volume and the very specific handwriting of the author. Several volumes of the writer's diaries for years 1892–1894, 1895–1902³, as well as a notebook of his diary for 1905 survived

¹ National Library of Russia. Manuscript Department. F. 66. No. 1. Fol. 160; Institute of Russian Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Manuscript Department. F. 93. Reg. 3. No. 716; F. 49. No. 84. Fol. 4–5, 7, 9–9v.; F. 273. Reg. 2. No. 92; F. 274. Reg. 2. No. 396. Fol. 106 v.; No. 398. Fol. 146v.; F. 377. Reg. 7. No. 2119. Fol. 5–6 v.; Russian State Archive of Literature and Arts. F. 289. Reg. 1. No. 51.

² Institute of Russian Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Manuscript Department. F. 377. Reg. 7. No. 2119. Fol. 3.

³ Russian State Archive of Literature and Arts. F. 289. Reg. 3. No. 1–4.

to this day¹. It is known that Leykin began keeping a diary immediately after graduating from the Reformed Secondary School and carried it on for forty-six years [Gitovich: 500]. In addition to the extant handwritten volumes, we know about a diary for year 1904, since a text selection from it was placed in the *Nikolai Alexandrovich Leykin in his memoirs and correspondence* in 1907 [Nikolai Aleksandrovich Leykin: 242–243].

Literary critics appreciated the information value of Leykin's diaries quite early: in 1940, in the *Novy Mir* magazine, G. Prokhorov published twenty-two letters of A. P. Chekhov addressed to Leykin and sixteen Leykin's letters to Chekhov [Iz perepiski]. In the preface, among other issues, the researcher turned to the materials of the writer's diaries, describing them as "several volumes of Leykin's interesting diaries for the 90s and 900s" [Iz perepiski: 229]. Twenty years later, N. I. Gitovich prepared the publication of a diary fragment in the 68th volume of *Literaturnoye Nasledstvo (Literary Heritage)* almanac and described their value as follows: "The diaries record political, social, literary and theatrical events and, sometimes, their assessments by Leykin" [Gitovich: 500].

It should be noted that Leykin's diaries, in contrast to his memoirs, were studied only as a source of information about the life of his great contemporaries, and not as his autobiographical work. Meanwhile, this narrative is a rich material for the literary and social life of the turn of the century, both from a factual point of view and from the author's. Turning to the diary for 1905, a vivid description of the political processes in Russia and a sense of impending cataclysms may be found. Leykin's humorous novelistic style gives way to harsh assessments of current events. As a case the response to the Russo-Japanese War is put: "The fleet of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, passing Singapore, entered the Yellow Sea — and again there is delight in the newspapers and again chauvinism. The leading singer in *Novoye Vremya* shouts that this is the greatest feat in history, that even if Rozhdestvensky is defeated, then this will still cause great damage to Japan. So this was what he had come to!"². Events of national policy worried the writer no less: "Violence, robberies, armed attacks on the public and the public on the police, political murders are so frequent in St. Petersburg, Moscow and the provinces that I stopped recording them.

¹ Institute of Russian Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Manuscript Department. F. 149. No. 74.

² Ibid. fol. 4v.

The licentiousness is even among the soldiers. In Galley Harbor yesterday a crowd of drunken sailors attacked the police officer and knocked him rotten. Defending himself, he fired a revolver and wounded four. The sailors were lightly wounded, so they fled. But because of their wounds, they were caught in the barracks for their attack on the police officer”¹.

The question of the personal archive of N. A. Leykin is closely related to his autobiographical heritage and is a subject of particular interest. Currently, it is divided into three large parts and is stored in three archives in Moscow and St. Petersburg: the Manuscript Department of the National Library of Russia (NLR), the Russian State Archive of Literature and Art (RGALI), and the Manuscript Department of the Institute of Russian Literature of the Russian Academy of Sciences (The Pushkin House).

The most extensive part of Leykin’s archive is stored in the Manuscript Department of the Institute of Russian Literature and constitute a personal archival fond (f. 149) consisting of 207 items for 1850–1918. The collection contains the entire range of documents — literary materials, personal, financial and economic documents of Leykin, his correspondence, materials of the *Oskolki* magazine. Several versions of the writer’s autobiographical notes and the last notebook of his diary for 1905 are also stored in this part of his archive.

The second part of Leykin’s archive is located in the Russian State Archive of Literature and Art (f. 289) and contains 88 items for 1849–1906. Mostly they are letters addressed to Leykin, as well as his biographical notes and photographs. The third inventory includes a set of the writer’s most valuable diaries for 1892–1902. The materials entered the archive in 1941, and until that time were stored in the holdings of the State Literary Museum.

The writer’s archive in the Manuscript Department of the National Library of Russia also constitutes separate archival fond (f. 427) and includes 72 items from 1867 to 1905. For the greater part, the collection contains letters received by Leykin from his correspondents, and his detailed letters to his wife Praskovya Nikiforovna, written during rare cases of parting². These letters are of autobiographical character and depict Leykin’s days with almost diary accuracy. These materials were achieved by the library in two parts in 1943 and 1949.

¹ Ibid. fol. 5v.

² National Library of Russia. Manuscript Department. F. 427. No. 1.

Thus, Leykin's correspondence turned out to be divided arbitrarily, since all three archives contain letters from the same correspondents for different years. Among them, for the most part, is correspondence from writers and journalists A. V. Amfiteatrov, V. M. Garshin, I. I. Gorbunov-Posadov, V. R. Zotov, N. S. Leskov, D. N. Mamin-Sibiriyak, V. O. Mikhnevich, V. I. Nemirovich-Danchenko, K. M. Stanyukovich, Alexandre P. and Anton P. Chekhovs, I. I. Yasinsky and others. Letters written by Leykin himself are scattered across many personal fonds and collections as part of the archival complexes of the addressees. Their exhaustive identification requires separate research. As for Leykin's memoirs, their original manuscript is obviously lost. It was not found either in the writer's archives or in the collection of the editorial board of the *Istorichesky Vestnik* and its editor S. N. Shubinsky. Unfortunately, we also do not know the fate of the rest volumes of the writer's diaries.

The fate of Leykin's archive and personal materials was fairly typical for his epoch. Popular during his lifetime, soon after his death, the writer was buried in oblivion. In the cataclysms of the first half of the 20th century, Leykin's archive was dispersed and divided into three parts. By a lucky coincidence, many documents survived and entered in the state archives, but some of the diaries and handwritten memoirs have not yet been found. Study of the extant volumes of diaries allows us to talk about their uniqueness. In addition to their importance for the scientific community, the diaries will be of interest to a wide range of readers, since they recreate a picture of the life of the Russian society on the eve of fundamental changes in the life of the country.

Список литературы

Источники

Из переписки А. П. Чехова с Н. А. Лейкиным (неопубликованные письма) / подгот., вступ. ст. Г. Прохорова // Новый мир. 1940. № 1. С. 229–241; № 2–3. С. 379–395.

Лейкин Н. А. [Автобиографическая заметка 1883 г.] // Знакомые: Альбом М. И. Семевского: Книга автобиографических собственноручных заметок 850 лиц: Воспоминания. Стихотворения. Эпиграммы. Шутки. Подписи: 1867–1888. СПб.: Тип. В.С. Балашева, 1888. С. 202.

Лейкин Н. А. Автобиографическая заметка [1903 г.] // Беседа. 1903. № 6. Стб. 279–281.

Лейкин Н. А. Мои воспоминания // Исторический вестник. 1906. № 1. С. 152–180; № 2. С. 493–522; № 3. С. 849–882; № 4. С. 100–109.

Лейкин Н. А. Мои воспоминания // История Петербурга. 2003. № 1. С. 8–13; № 2. С. 6–10; № 3. С. 5–7; № 4. С. 30–35; № 5. С. 12–15; № 6. С. 11–16; 2004. № 1. С. 3–7; № 2. С. 75–82; № 3. С. 3–9; № 4. С. 3–7.

Лейкин Н. А. Мои воспоминания // Петербургское купечество в XIX веке / вступ. ст., сост. и примеч. А. М. Конечного. СПб.: Гиперион, 2003. С. 121–256.

Николай Александрович Лейкин в его воспоминаниях и переписке. СПб.: Т-во Р. Голике и А. Вильборг, 1907. 387 с.

Соколов А. А. Из моих воспоминаний (театральных, литературных и общественных): Записки А. А. Соколова // Московский листок. Илл. прибавление. 1909. № 1. С. 2–5; № 2. С. 4–8; № 3. С. 3–7; № 4. С. 2–4; № 5. С. 2–4; № 6. С. 2–6; № 7. С. 2–5; № 8. С. 3–4; № 9. С. 2–5; № 10. С. 5–6; № 11. С. 2–4; № 13. С. 2–3; № 14. С. 2–8; № 15. С. 2–10; № 16. С. 10–14; № 17. С. 14–16; № 18. С. 2–4; № 20. С. 2–5; № 21. С. 2–4; № 22. С. 2–4; № 23. С. 2–6; № 24. С. 2–7; № 26. С. 2–4; № 27. С. 2–8; № 28. С. 2–7; № 29. С. 2–4; № 30. С. 1–6; № 31. С. 2–6; № 32. С. 2–6; № 33. С. 7–11; № 34. С. 4–10; № 35. С. 10–15; № 36. С. 5–7; № 37. С. 5–11; № 38. С. 6–8; № 39. С. 10–14; № 41. С. 7–10; № 42. С. 5–9; № 43. С. 5–7; № 44. С. 5–7; № 46. С. 6–12; № 47. С. 5–8; № 48. С. 5–8; № 49. С. 10–11; № 50. С. 3–6.

Исследования

Барышников М. Н. Деловой мир Петербурга: Исторический справочник. СПб.: Logos, 2000. 582 с.

Белоцерковская Н. И. А. П. Чехов в журнале «Осколки»: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. М., 1974. 23 с.

Гитович Н. И. [Вступительная статья] // Литературное наследство. М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1960. Т. 68: Чехов / гл. ред. В. В. Виноградов. С. 499–500.

Катаев В. Б. Лейкин Николай Александрович // Русские писатели: 1800–1917. М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1994. Т. 3: К–М. С. 308–310.

Катаев В. Б. Лейкинский вариант (из истории русской юмористики XIX в.) // Вестник МГУ. Сер. 9. Филология. 1981. № 1. С. 21–31.

Катаев В. Б. Чехов и его литературное окружение (80-е годы XIX века) // Спутники Чехова. М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1982. С. 17–24.

Морозова Е. Н. Парадоксы водевильной традиции в «шуточных сценках» Н. А. Лейкина // *Philologos*. 2019. № 2 (41). С. 30–39.

Овчарская О. В. А. П. Чехов и Н. А. Лейкин: сходство, подчеркивающее различие // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. 2016. № 3–1 (57). С. 41–45.

Рейтблат А. И. Читательская аудитория // Книга в России, 1895–1917 / под общ. ред. И. И. Фроловой. СПб.: Российская нац. б-ка, 2008. С. 635–654.

Смирнова М. А. Мемуарные произведения Н. А. Лейкина: история создания и изучения // *Историография и источниковедение истории России: Сб. науч. статей*. СПб.: «Скифия-принт», 2011. Вып. 6. С. 261–276.

Тихомиров С. В. Лейкин Н. А. // Русские писатели: Биобиблиографический словарь / под ред. П. А. Николаева. М.: Просвещение, 1990. Т. 1: А–Л. С. 404–406.

Чудаков А. [П.] Мир Чехова: Возникновение и утверждение. М.: Сов. писатель, 1986. 379 с.

Чудаков А. П. «Осколки» // Краткая литературная энциклопедия / гл. ред. А. А. Сурков. М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1968. Т. 5: Мурари — Припев. Стб. 482–483.

Швецова Л. К. Массовые еженедельники для «пестрого» читателя // Литературный процесс и русская журналистика конца XIX – начала XX века: 1890–1904: Буржуазно-либеральные и модернистские издания / отв. ред. Б. А. Бялик. М.: Наука, 1982. С. 275–297.

Шиловских И. С. Его называли отцом русской сценки (О творчестве Н. А. Лейкина) // Литература в школе. 2000. № 5. С. 30–43.

Шиловских И. С. Жанровое своеобразие прозы и драматургии Н. А. Лейкина: дис. ... канд. филол. наук. М., 1999. 241 с.

References

Baryshnikov, M. N. *Delovoi mir Peterburga: Istoricheskiĭ spravocchnik [Business World of St. Petersburg: Historical Reference Book]*. St. Petersburg, Logos Publ., 2000. 582 p. (In Russ.)

Belotserkovskaia, N. I. A. P. *Chekhov v zhurnale "Oskolki" [A. P. Chekhov in the Journal Oskolki: PhD Thesis, Summary]*. Moscow, 1974. 23 p. (In Russ.)

Gitovich, N. I. "Vstupitel'naia stat'ia" ["Introductory Article"]. *Literaturnoe nasledstvo [Literary Heritage]*, vol. 68. Moscow, USSR Academy of Sciences Publ., 1960, pp. 499–500. (In Russ.)

Kataiev, V. B. "Leikin Nikolai Aleksandrovich" ["Leykin Nikolay Aleksandrovich"]. *Russkii pisateli: 1800–1917 [Russian Writers: 1800–1917]*, vol. 3. Moscow, Soviet Encyclopedia Publ., 1994, pp. 308–310. (In Russ.)

Kataiev, V. B. "Leikinskii variant (iz istorii russkoi iumoristiki XIX v.)". ["Leykin's Version (From the History of Russian Humorism of the 19th Century)"]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta*, ser. 9. Philologie, no. 1, 1981, pp. 21–31. (In Russ.)

Kataiev, V. B. "Chekhov i ego literaturnoe okruzhenie (80-e gody XIX veka)". ["Chekhov and his Literary Surroundings (1880s)"]. *Sputniki Chekhova [Companions of Chekhov]*. Moscow, Moscow State University Publ., 1982, pp. 17–24. (In Russ.)

Morozova, E. N. "Paradoksy vodevil'noi traditsii v 'shutochnykh stsenkakh' N. A. Leikina" ["Paradoxes of Comic Sketch Tradition in 'Joking Scenes' by N. A. Leykin"]. *Filologos*, no. 2 (41), 2019, pp. 30–39. (In Russ.)

Ovcharskaia, O. V. "A. P. Chekhov i N. A. Leikin: skhodstvo, podcherkivaiushche razlichie" ["A. P. Chekhov and N. A. Leykin: Similarity, Emphasizing the Difference"]. *Filologicheskie nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki*, no. 3–1 (57), 2016, pp. 41–45. (In Russ.)

Reitblat, A. I. "Chitatel'skaia auditoriia" ["Reader Audience"]. Frolova, I. I., editor. *Kniga v Rossii, 1895–1917 [Book in Russia, 1895–1917]*. St. Petersburg, National Library of Russia Publ., 2008, pp. 635–654. (In Russ.)

Smirnova, M. A. "Memuarnye proizvedeniia N. A. Leikina: istoriia sozdaniia i izucheniia" ["Memoirs of N. A. Leykin: Origin and Studying"]. *Istoriografiia i*

istochnikovvedenie istorii Rossii: Sb. nauch. statey [Historiography and Source Study of the History of Russia: A Collection of Scientific Articles], vol. 6. St. Petersburg, Skifiya-print Publ., 2011, pp. 261–276. (In Russ.)

Tikhomirov, S. V. “Leikin N. A.” [“Leykin N. A.”]. Nikolayev, P. A., editor. *Russkie pisateli: Biobibliograficheskii slovar'* [Russian Writers: Biobibliographical Dictionary], vol. 1. Moscow, Prosveshchenie Publ., 1990, pp. 404–406. (In Russ.)

Chudakov, A. [P.] *Mir Chekhova: Vozniknovenie i utverzhdienie* [The World of Chekhov: Emergence and Approval]. Moscow, Sovetskii pisatel' Publ., 1986. 379 p. (In Russ.)

Chudakov, A. P. “Oskolki” [“Oskolki”]. Surkov, A. A., editor. *Kratkaia literaturnaia entsiklopediia* [Brief Literary Encyclopedia], vol. 5. Moscow, Soviet encyclopedia Publ., 1968, col. 482–483. (In Russ.)

Shvetsova, L. K. “Massovye ezhenedel'niki dlia ‘pestrogo’ chitatelia” [“Mass Weekly Journals for the ‘Motley’ Reader”]. Byalik, B. A., editor. *Literaturnyi protsess i russkaia zhurnalistika kontsa XIX – nachala XX veka: 1890–1904: Burzhuazno-liberal'nye i modernistskie izdaniia* [Literary Process and Russian Journalism of the Late 19 – Early 20 Centuries: 1890–1904: Bourgeois-liberal and Modernist Publications]. Moscow, Nauka Publ., 1982, pp. 275–297. (In Russ.)

Shilovskikh, I. S. “Ego nazyvali ottsom russkoi stsenki (O tvorchestve N. A. Leikina).” [“He Was Called the Father of the Russian Sketch (On the Work of N. A. Leykin).”]. *Literatura v shkole*, no. 5, 2000, pp. 30–43. (In Russ.)

Shilovskikh, I. S. *Zhanrovoe svoebrazie prozy i dramaturgii N. A. Leikina* [Genre Originality of Prose and Drama of N. A. Leykin: PhD Thesis]. Moscow, 1999. 241 p. (In Russ.)