

CHAPTER 10

MOSCOW UNIVERSITY, 1835-1847: STUDENTS

During Stroganov's curatorship, in addition to the improvements in Moscow University's facilities and faculty quality, the student body grew spectacularly in size, peaking at 1,192 students in 1847, an increase of 261 percent over the 1834 total. (Table 43)

TABLE 43
Number of Students,
1834-1849

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1834	456	1842/43	922
1835	419	1843/44	844
1836/37	441	1844/45	804
1837/38	611	1845/46	946
1838/39	677	1846/47	1,129
1839/40	793	1847/48	1,192
1840/41	932	1848/49	1,100
1841/42	925	1849/50	931

Source: University annual reports, except for 1838/39, 1843/44, 1844/45, 1846/47, 1847/48, 1848/49 which are from the University annual Rechi.

The highest previous total had been 714 students in 1826. Though some of the other universities exceeded Moscow's rate of growth, e.g., Kiev grew by 1,060 percent, Moscow still had more than double the number of students of any other university except St. Petersburg. (Table 44)

TABLE 44
Number of Students in Russian Universities

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>St. Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>
1834	456	230	389	238	62	524
1836	441	299	332	192	203	536
1839	793	400	391	225	126	525
1841	925	505	451	275	200	504
1843	844	557	410	359	320	484
1845	946	657	454	406	443	575
1847	1,192	733	523	368	574	608
1849	931	503	415	303	579	554
1851	821	369	407	337	595	587

Source: Ministerial annual reports in Zhurnal (1851 figures are all from Zhurnal).

The distribution of these students among the departments changed significantly under Stroganov and reflected changes in society's view of desirable careers. (Table 45) The Letters experienced a very slight increase in the number of students, but the growth did not keep pace with that of the student body. As a result, the Department's share of the total number of students at the University decreased sharply, as Letters became an ever more unpopular a choice for students. The Mathematics Department, on the other hand, experienced a substantial increase in both absolute numbers and percentages, which was a result of society's growing interest in scientific subjects. Under Stroganov the Medical Department lost its ranking as the school's largest to the Law, which underwent a very rapid increase in enrollment and maintained its proportion of approximately one-third of the total students. Law became the most popular field of study and experienced the fastest growth, which was exactly what the regime hoped to achieve by reorganizing the curriculum in 1835.

TABLE 45
Number of Students in the Departments,
Letters

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
1834	90	19.7
1836/37	69	15.6
1839/40	114	14.4
1842/43	81	8.8
1845/46	70	7.4
1847/48	110	9.2

Mathematics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
1834	44	9.6
1836/37	62	14.1
1839/40	165	20.8
1842/43	146	15.8
1845/46	185	19.6
1847/48	257	21.6

Law

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
1834	135	29.6
1836/37	135	30.4
1839/40	243	30.6
1842/43	316	34.3
1845/46	337	35.6
1847/48	433	36.3

Medicine

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
1834	180	39.5
1836/37	176	39.9
1839/40	237	29.9
1842/43	371	40.2
1845/46	321	33.9
1847/48	412	34.6

Source: University annual reports, except for 1847/48 which comes from Rechi.

The class background of students at the University underwent changes as well. (Table 46) In absolute numbers, the gentry held first place by a wide, and

growing, margin. The proportion of nobles in the student body had been increasing ever since it had reached the figure of twenty-nine percent in 1826. Children of the clergy were the next most populous group, but they were decreasing in size, as was the category of "bureaucrat" which also exhibited a steady slide from its earlier average of nineteen percent. It seemed that the gentry was now beginning to take higher education seriously and that the regime's enticements to the nobility began to be effective. On the other hand, there was not much enthusiasm among merchants for university study.¹

While Moscow had a growing noble contingent, St. Petersburg was even more gentrified. There, by 1848, two-thirds of the student body claimed to be of gentry origin.²

¹Buslaev, Moi vospominaniia, 99-101.

²Steinger, "Government Policy," 189.

TABLE 46
Social Origins of Students,
1834-1849

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	158	179	344	452	449
Bureaucrat	75	54	80	109	153
Clergy	74	83	100	65	76
Burgher	55	39	68	82	81
Merchant	40	40	58	63	54
Other	44	46	143	175	118

Social Origins of Students
in Percentages

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	34.6	40.6	43.4	47.8	48.2
Bureaucrat	8.8	9.1	7.3	6.7	5.8
Clergy	16.2	18.8	12.6	6.9	8.2
Burgher	12.1	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.7
Merchant	8.8	9.1	7.3	6.7	5.8
Other	9.6	10.4	18.0	18.5	12.7

Source: University annual reports.

A further analysis of this class data reveals that the different departments displayed different social trends. Letters had a rather more diverse social structure, especially since the percentage of gentry entering the Department decreased over time, as did the clerical element declined, while the petty bourgeoisie increased. (Table 47)

TABLE 47
Social Origins of Students in Letters

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	44	33	37	25	35
Bureaucrat	9	6	13	13	9
Clergy	11	13	23	5	12
Burgher	8	6	13	13	13
Merchant	2	5	6	2	5
Other	16	6	22	12	12

Social Origins of Students in Letters
in Percentages

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	48.9	47.8	32.5	35.7	40.7
Bureaucrat	10.0	8.7	11.4	18.6	10.4
Clergy	12.2	18.8	20.1	7.1	13.9
Burgher	8.9	8.7	11.4	18.6	15.1
Merchant	2.2	7.2	5.3	2.8	5.8
Other	17.8	8.7	19.3	17.1	13.9

Source: University annual reports.

In Mathematics the significant trend was the growth in gentry representation, while the proportion of students from clerical and bureaucratic backgrounds fell off markedly. (Table 48) Here, the nobility came to exceed their proportion in the student body, i.e., the sciences were above average in popularity.

TABLE 48
Social Origins of Students in Mathematics

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	17	28	83	107	84
Bureaucrat	12	8	25	20	19
Clergy	5	4	7	5	3
Burgher	4	9	10	17	15
Merchant	3	7	20	11	13
Other	3	4	20	25	18

Social Origins of Students in Mathematics
in Percentages

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	38.6	45.1	50.3	57.8	55.3
Bureaucrat	27.3	12.9	15.1	10.8	12.5
Clergy	11.4	6.4	4.2	2.7	2.0
Burgher	9.1	6.4	6.1	9.2	9.9
Merchant	6.8	4.8	12.1	5.9	8.5
Other	6.8	4.8	12.1	13.5	11.8

Source: University annual reports.

TABLE 49
Social Origins of Students in Law

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	65	78	153	202	178
Bureaucrat	17	14	21	36	32
Clergy	7	4	15	23	23
Burgher	14	10	18	23	15
Merchant	18	14	16	23	16
Other	14	15	20	30	34

Social Origins of Students in Law
in Percentages

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	48.1	57.8	63.0	59.9	59.7
Bureaucrat	12.6	10.3	8.6	10.7	10.7
Clergy	5.2	3.0	6.2	6.8	7.7
Burgher	10.4	7.4	7.4	6.8	5.0
Merchant	13.3	10.4	6.6	6.8	5.4
Other	10.4	11.1	8.2	8.9	11.4

Source: University annual reports.

The large presence of nobles studying in the Law Department was to be expected, and, as a result, the Department lost some of its social diversity.

(Table 49)

Finally, Medicine boasted the most diverse social mixture. (Table 50)

Interestingly, there was a dramatic decrease in the number of sons of clergy studying medicine.

TABLE 50
Social Origins of Students in Medicine

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	27	39	74	113	149
Bureaucrat	33	25	25	44	42
Clergy	53	61	57	37	45
Burgher	23	14	29	28	46
Merchant	17	14	12	27	25
Other	27	23	40	70	54

Social Origins of Students in Medicine
in Percentages

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	15.0	22.1	31.2	35.2	41.3
Bureaucrat	18.3	14.2	10.5	13.7	11.6
Clergy	29.4	34.7	24.0	11.5	12.5
Burgher	12.8	7.9	12.2	8.7	12.7
Merchant	9.4	7.9	5.1	8.4	6.9
Other	15.0	13.1	16.9	21.8	15.0

Source: University annual reports.

From these figures, it is clear that there was evidence that the government's class policies affecting the social composition of the Moscow student body. There was also a finally a realization by the nobility that it needed higher education for a successful career.

One undesired effect of this class policy was confusion over the types of university students. In 1847 Uvarov abolished the category of "private auditor." Earlier the minister had explained in a circular that bureaucrats and nobles could attend lectures without undergoing any examinations, and they were to be called "private auditors," because they had not been officially accepted into a university. While at a university, these "private auditors" did not have to take the annual

exams for promotion to the next class, but did have to undergo tests in all subjects before receiving a degree.³ It was a confusing measure, because an even earlier circular in 1841 had termed those who attended lectures from the taxable estate "free auditors," and not students, because if they left a university without a degree, they could escape their tax obligations. This was the root of the confusion, since the category of "free auditor" sometimes got mixed up with that of "private auditor"--those who took no entrance exam. So in 1847, Uvarov abolished the category of "private auditor." The regime also did not like the fact that these men had been allowed into the universities without any preliminary exam.⁴

Class, tuition, and financial aid

The main class measure undertaken by Uvarov involved the introduction of tuition in the universities. In 1839 the curator of St. Petersburg initiated the process by requesting tuition because he felt a need for additional funds. He proposed a fifty ruble per semester fee and wrote that:

³"O dopushchenii vsekh voobshche lits k poseshcheniiu lektsii universitetov bez ekzamenov," 20 October 1844, Zhurnal, 44 (1844): 48; "Tsirkuliarnoe predlozhenie s dopolnitel'nymi pravilami odnositel'no razlichiiia mezhdru studentami universitetov i privatnymi slushateliimi," Sbornik rasporiazhenii, 2: 805-07.

⁴"Tsirkuliarnoe predlozhenie o tom, chtoby litsam, poseshchaiushchim universitetskiia lektsii, ne bylo privivaemo drugikh naimenovanii krome studentov i privatnykh slushatelei," Zhurnal, 48 (1845): 42-43; "O pravilakh dopushcheniia k slushaniiu universitetskikh lektsii," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2, pt. 2, 697-701; Rozhdestvenskii, Istoricheskii obzor, 257-58; and Iu. N. Egorov, "Studenchestvo S. Peterburgskogo universiteta v 30-50-kh godakh XIX v.," Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta: seriia istoriia, no. 14 (1957): 10.

The government, making a considerable sacrifice for the maintenance of the university and giving valuable assistance for the education of young people...may fairly demand from their side or from their parents some small sacrifice.

Uvarov suggested that the money collected should be used to support poor students, and the tsar agreed to introduce a one hundred ruble fee at St. Petersburg that March and a fifty ruble fee at Kazan and Kharkov that October.⁵

After Nicholas complained about the shabby appearance of students in Kiev in 1840, Uvarov sent a circular to the curators in which he posed the question of the connection between class origins and higher education and the possibility or desirability of barriers. He wrote:

That if on the one hand, the open development of intellectual talent is of undoubted value, then, on the other, this development ought to be proportioned according to the future calling in life of the citizen.

He asked the curators for advice on "measures to achieve [these] aims and the orders required from the government."⁶

The curators agreed with Uvarov's general idea, and they proposed a

⁵"Ob ustanovlenii v universitetakh denezhnago sbora s svoekoshtnykh studentov i vol'nykh slushatelei," Dopolnenie, 594-98; "Ob ustanovlenii v universitetakh denezhnago sbora s svoekoshtnykh studentov i vol'nykh slushatelei," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 1, 1158; Flynn, "Tuition and Social Class," 239; Egorov, "Studenchestvo S. Peterburgskogo universiteta," 8; and Iu. Egorov, "Reaktsionnaia politika tsarizma v voprosakh universitetskogo obrazovaniia," Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly, no. 3 (1960): 62.

⁶Flynn, "Tuition and Social Class," 240; Rozhdestvenskii,

number of measures: raise the tuition fee, demand from those enrolled in the universities information about their material circumstances, eliminate the legal privileges conferred by education to persons from the taxable estates, and prohibit such persons from receiving state aid. Stroganov decisively opposed any limitations:

Any kind of restrictions aimed at stopping youth from enrolling in the universities would entail harmful consequences for the spread among us of public education and would hardly be in agreement with public opinion. Of course, our universities would become deserted and at the same time all our initial successes in the field of education would be wiped out.⁷

Istoricheskii obzor, 253-54.

⁷Flynn "Tuition and Social Class," 241; Rozhdestvenskii, Istoricheskii obzor, 255.

Stroganov did not, however, succeed in persuading Uvarov to change his mind, and in May 1841 the tsar set a tuition of one hundred rubles for students at Moscow University.⁸

The class-tuition problem continued to resurface. In 1845 Uvarov asked the tsar for a tuition increase "to strengthen the schools' budget and to contain the striving of youth for education." Nicholas agreed and scaled the charges even higher, from forty to fifty silver rubles at St. Petersburg and Moscow, but then the tsar postponed the increase for three years.⁹

Uvarov had recommended that the tuition should be used for financial aid, but Stroganov wanted clear-cut links between tuition and financial aid so that he could establish a system of accurately determining a student's financial situation before making a decision on giving aid.¹⁰ Since financial aid funds were limited, Stroganov continued to raise the tuition issue. In 1847 he asked Uvarov for permission to give aid only to second-year students who had already demonstrated their abilities. He described his proposals in some detail for: (1) students of outstanding behavior and success could receive stipends after their first year; (2) students of Moscow district gymnasias, who finished with excellent grades, could get temporary aid their first year and stipends in their second year;

⁸"Ob ustanovlenii v Moskovskom universitete denezhnago sbora v svoekoshtnykh studentov," Sbornik rasporyazhenii, 2: 504.

⁹"O vozvyshennoi platy za pravo obucheniia," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 2, 493-96; "Obshchii otchet 1844," 96; Flynn, "Tuition and Social Class," 242-43; Rozhdestvenskii, Istoricheskii obzor, 255-56; and Okun, Ocherki istorii SSSR, 189.

¹⁰Flynn, "Tuition and Social Class," 241.

(3) any student could receive temporary aid only once while at the University; (4) students who received a stipend could not receive temporary aid; and (5) a student who received a stipend and failed to advance to the next grade lost that stipend.¹¹

According to the university statute, the government fully supported one hundred students in medicine and twenty students in the pedagogical institute. There were also twenty additional, partial medical stipends and government support for five students from the Belorussian Educational District, five from the Caucasus District, five to study Oriental languages, and one other.¹² (Table 51) These students had to serve six years after graduation, unless they received an exemption from the minister of education.¹³

¹¹"O pravilakh dlia vydachi posobii i stipendii studentam Moskovskogo universiteta," Sbornik rasporiazhenii, 2: 968-69; Flynn, "Tuition and Social Class," 244-45.

¹²"Ob ogranichenii chisla studentov v universitetakh" and "Ob umen'shenii chisla studentov v universitetakh," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 2, 877-81.

¹³"Obshchii otchet," Zhurnal, 7 (1835): xci; "Ob obiazannosti kazennykh pansionerov," Zhurnal, 44 (1844): 9-10.

TABLE 51
Number of State-Supported Students

<u>Year</u>	<u>First Division</u>	<u>Second Division</u>	<u>Law</u>	<u>Medicine</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834	4	5	20	70	99
1836/37	15	14	8	81	118
1839/40	42	28	13	112	195
1845/46	15	32	32	108	187
1849/50	24	26	39	126	215

Source: University annual reports.

Percentage of State-Supported Students

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of Student body</u>
1834	99	21.7
1836/37	118	26.8
1839/40	195	24.6
1845/46	187	19.8
1849/50	215	23.1

In all, the University had a number of sources of financial aid: state and private funds and the money collected from tuition.¹⁴ In an average year, about twenty-five percent of students received some sort of aid. By far, the largest portion were medical students. (Table 52)

Despite the controversy over tuition, Stroganov noted that the annual tuition collected amounted to only about twenty-five hundred rubles, or about eighty-five students paying full tuition. With that money, the University, for example in 1841, gave stipends of between sixty to eighty rubles to ten students and temporary aid of thirty to fifty rubles to thirty-six students.¹⁵

¹⁴Otchet 1844/45, 32.

¹⁵Rechi 1841, 76.

TABLE 52
Number of Students Receiving Financial Aid

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Philanthropic</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Stipends</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1841/42	112	31		119	32	294
1842/43	110	33		102	36	281
1843/44	111	33		41	28	213
1844/45	101	33		83	7	224
1845/46	101	34		87	33	255
1846/47	111	34		64	33	242
1847/48	110	38		42	29	219

Percentage of Students Receiving Financial Aid

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
1841/42	294	31.8
1842/43	281	30.5
1843/44	213	25.2
1844/45	224	27.9
1845/46	255	27.0
1846/47	242	21.4
1847/48	219	18.4

Source: University annual Rechi.

The large number of nobles receiving state aid clearly indicated that the regime made a rather successful, effort to attract them to the University. (Table 53)

TABLE 53
Number of "State" Students
of Gentry (or Bureaucratic) Background

<u>Year</u>	<u>Letters</u>	<u>Mathematics</u>	<u>Law</u>	<u>Medicine</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834	0	2 (40)	10 (50)	13 (19)	25 (25)
1836/37	4 (27)	8 (57)	0	11 (14)	23 (19)
1839/40	15 (36)	19 (68)	7 (54)	30 (27)	71 (36)
1845/46	12 (80)	16 (50)	15 (47)	54 (50)	97 (52)
1849/50	10 (42)	15 (58)	25 (64)	62 (49)	112 (52)

Source: University annual reports. The figures in parenthesis are the percentages.

Minority students

Stroganov was also concerned that a sizeable portion of student aid was going to minority peoples of the Russian Empire, especially Poles, and he wanted definite limits put on that amount. This situation originated in 1833 when the tsar ordered that some of the best students from the Belorussian Educational District should study at St. Petersburg or Moscow because Belorussia had no university.¹⁶ Uvarov continued the practice in 1839 when he set aside five places in four Russian universities for students who had completed a gymnasium in the Belorussian District.¹⁷ Uvarov also allowed Polish students to study in Russia and provided them with stipends, and in 1840 the tsar established chairs of

¹⁶"Ob otpravlenii iz Belorusskago uchebnago okruga po 25 uchenikov v S. Peterburgskii i Moskovskii universitety," Zhurnal, 1 (1834): xxvii; Shevyrev, Istoriia, 481.

¹⁷"O poriadke zameshcheniia uchrezhdennykh v universitetakh," Sbornik rasporiazhenii, 2: 375; "Ob otpuske ezhegodno...po 5 kazennykh mest...uchenikov Belorusskago uchebnago okruga," Zhurnal, 20 (1838): xxvi; and "O poriadke zameshcheniia 5 kazennykh mest uchenikam Belorusskago uchebnago okruga," Zhurnal, 21 (1839): 61-62.

Polish law at St. Petersburg and Moscow Universities with the provision that each school should accept fifteen Poles a year to attain a total of sixty.¹⁸

Additionally, the University usually admitted about eight students a year from the Aleksandrovskii University in Finland.¹⁹ This gave Moscow University a multi-national character, and the religious affiliation of students indicated that diversity.

(Table 54)

TABLE 54
Religious Affiliation of Students

	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Orthodox	394 (86)	380 (86)	612 (77)	673 (71)	641 (69)
Catholic	21	27	98	190	194
Lutheran	16	23	36	37	43
Other	25	11	10	9	24
Unknown	0	8	37	37	29

Source: University annual reports. The figures in parenthesis are the percentages.

It was apparent that Stroganov had some basis for concern as the number of Catholic (Polish) and Lutheran (Baltic) students did rise in the 1840s.

Students from these national regions were a possible source of tension at the school, because, though the administration and some students made an effort to approach the Poles, they usually remained aloof and antagonistic toward the

¹⁸"Polozhenie o iuridicheskikh kursakh dlia iunoshestva Tsarstva Pol'skago," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 2, 16-21; "Polozhenie o stipendiiakh dlia iunoshestva Tsarstva Pol'skago," Zhurnal, 48 (1845): 3-10; Otchet 1839/40, 43; and Whittaker, Origins of Russian Education, 198.

¹⁹Rechi 1839, 77; Rechi 1841, 73; Rechi 1843, 76.

Russians.²⁰

Admissions procedures

Moscow University also confronted an admissions problem, which also had class implications. In 1837 Uvarov issued detailed entrance requirements that made it more difficult to enter the universities. Applicants for admission had to be sixteen, or at least within three months of their sixteenth birthday, state in which department they intended to enroll, and submit a certificate of baptism and proof of class origins (taxable estates had to present evidence that they had been freed from their obligations). Students did not have to take the written and oral exams if they had passed a full gymnasium course.²¹

Information on yearly admissions shows that the University used the acceptance rate as a tool to maintain overall enrollment. (Table 55) From this information, one can see the rise in numbers applying, the increase in number accepted without an exam, and the fluctuation in the pass-rate (between forty-eight and eighty-nine percent).²²

TABLE 55

²⁰Shestakov, "Moskovskii universitet," 646.

²¹"Pravila ispytaniia dlia zhelaiushchikh postupit' v universitety," Sbornik rasporyazhenii, 2: 169-76.

²²Granovskii, Granovskii i ego perepiska, 2: 402. In a letter of 13 July 1840, Granovskii voiced the opinion that the student body would soon reach 1,100 if the admission exams were not stricter than usual.

Annual Admissions,
1834-1849

<u>Year Tested</u>	<u>Accepted</u>	<u>Accepted w/o Test</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	139	73 (52%)	129
1835/36	*	*	130
1836/37	*	*	159
1837/38	*	*	215
1838/39	195	144 (74%)	180
1839/40	209	147 (70%)	269
1840/41	193	117 (61%)	280
1841/42	272	131 (48%)	267
1842/43	217	145 (67%)	271
1843/44	199	119 (60%)	293
1844/45	193	117 (61%)	311
1845/46	251	161 (64%)	359
1846/47	236	210 (89%)	385
1847/48	315	219 (69%)	429

Source: University annual reports and Rechi.

TABLE 56
Educational Background of Students,
1834-1849

	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gymnasium	168	145	289	384	501
Home	122	122	157	266	169
Seminary	67	74	88	51	63
Pension	23	29	28	15	8
Foundling	15	21	50	39	*
District school	23	9	14	10	2
Other	37	41	139	144	157

Educational Background of Moscow Students
in Percentages

	<u>1834</u>	<u>1836/37</u>	<u>1839/40</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gymnasium	36.8	32.9	36.4	40.1	53.8
Home	26.7	27.7	19.8	28.1	18.1
Seminary	14.7	16.8	11.1	5.4	6.8
Pension	5.0	6.6	3.5	1.6	0.9
Foundling	3.3	4.8	6.3	4.1	*
District school	5.0	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.2
Other	8.1	9.3	17.5	15.2	16.9

Source: University annual reports.

Note: The category of "other" includes transfers from other universities, academies, institutes or lycées.

The students who enrolled in the University came from a variety of educational backgrounds, but the trend was for more to attend a gymnasium before entering the University. (Table 56) By 1849, 53.8 percent of all students, an increase of seventeen percent since 1834, had attended a gymnasium, while fewer students attended a seminary or studied only at home, a recognition by students that more careful preparation was necessary to succeed at the University.

The shift to more, formal gymnasium studies as a preparation for entering the University was clearly shown by changes in the educational background of the entering classes. This marked a realization by society that a better preparation was becoming necessary as a prerequisite for success at the school. (Table 57)

TABLE 57

Educational Background of the Entering Class

	<u>1834</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gymnasium	45 (30)	98 (40)	165 (49)	71 (71)
Home	55 (36)	63 (26)	91 (27)	15 (15)
Pension	0	5	28	1
Other	51	80	50	13
Total	151	246	334	100

Source: University annual reports. The figures in parenthesis are the percentages.

This trend varied only slightly in the different departments. (Table 58)

TABLE 58
Educational Background of Entering Students by Department
Letters

	<u>1834</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gymnasium	16 (25)	19	19 (63)	4
Home	32 (51)	5	4 (13)	1
Pension	0	1	4	0
Other	15	10	3	0
Total	63	35	30	5

Mathematics

	<u>1834</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gymnasium	5 (36)	27	45 (55)	4
Home	7 (50)	13	23 (28)	0
Pension	0	2	3	0
Other	2	12	10	5
Total	14	54	81	9

Law

	<u>1834</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gymnasium	11 (33)	35	56 (38)	4
Home	14 (42)	33	48 (32)	2
Pension	0	2	18	0
Other	8	24	26	5
Total	33	94	148	11

Medicine

	<u>1834</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gymnasium	13 (32)	17	45 (60)	59
Home	2 (5)	12	16 (21)	12
Pension	0	0	3	1
Other	26	34	11	3
Total	41	58	75	75

Source: University annual reports. The figures in parenthesis are the percentages.

By using the University's annual reports, one can examine the year-to-year academic progress of students by compiling information on fourth-year students.

In the Letters Department, the graduating classes decreased in size in the decade. (Table 59) Although this meant fewer teachers for the government, it did allow students to get to know their classmates very well since classes were small. Educational background changed to favor more gymnasium study, while social class origins showed little change. Two important characteristics, student age and years spent in the University, underwent a sizeable increase and indicated that students usually required an extra year to make it through the entire course of studies.

TABLE 59
Data on Fourth-Year Students, Letters

Number

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	8	20	6	34
1840/41	8	13	3	24
1845/46	4	6	*	10
1849/50	6	20	*	26

Average Age

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	20.6	20.6	24.0	21.2
1840/41	23.5	21.2	21.0	21.9
1845/46	21.8	22.5	*	22.2
1849/50	22.8	23.2	*	23.1

Average Number of Years Spent in the University

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.1
1840/41	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.9
1845/46	4.5	4.8	*	4.7
1849/50	4.3	4.8	*	4.7

Note: In 1834 it was still only a three-year course.

Educational Background

<u>Year</u>	Gymnasium		Home		Other		
	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	
1834/35	6	5	*	8	2		4
1840/41	1	7	*	2	7		2
1845/46	3	1	*	2	1		3
1849/50	5	8	*	4	1		5

Social Origins of "State" Students

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>	
Gentry	4		2	*	2
Bureaucrat	*		1	*	2
Clergy	3		1	1	1
Burgher	1		3	1	1
Merchant	*		*	*	0
Other	*		1	2	0

Social Origins of Self-Supported Students

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	11	9	2	8
Bureaucrat	3	2	1	2
Clergy	1	1	*	1
Burgher	1	*	*	5
Merchant	*	*	*	2
Other	4	1	3	2

In contrast to Letters, the graduating class in Mathematics more than doubled in size, while educational background also changed in favor of more gymnasium study. Social origins showed a slight edge for the gentry. (Table 60)

As for age and years spent in the University, both increased and were comparable to those of students in the Letters Department.

TABLE 60
Data on Fourth-Year Students, Mathematics

	Number			
<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	2	11	4	16
1840/41	8	19	5	32
1845/46	7	20	*	27
1849/50	5	36	*	41

Average Age

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	22.0	20.9	21.5	21.2
1840/41	22.6	21.0	23.8	21.8
1845/46	23.1	23.0	*	23.0
1849/50	22.7	22.9	*	22.8

Average Number of Years Spent in the University

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
1840/41	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.1
1845/46	4.7	4.1	*	4.3
1849/50	4.7	4.2	*	4.3

Educational Background

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gymnasium</u>		<u>Home</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>
1834/35	1	23	*	8	3	5
1840/41	3	11	*	6	4	2
1845/46	2	9	*	7	6	1
1849/50	1	7	*	3	1	*

Social Origins of "State" Students

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	*	3	1	1
Bureaucrat	1	2	*	*
Clergy	*	*	*	*
Burgher	1	1	2	*
Merchant	*	*	*	*
Other	*	2	4	4

Social Origins of Self-Supported Students

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>	
Gentry	4	13	8	20	
Bureaucrat	6		4	2	4
Clergy	1		*	*	1
Burgher	*		*	3	3
Merchant	*		*	5	5
Other	*		2	2	3

In the Law Department, too, the graduating classes more than doubled in size. (Table 61) Educational background shifted away from home study, while class origins changed overwhelmingly to favor the gentry. In essence, the study of law was becoming a private, noble preserve. Average age increased by about a year, but the average number of years spent in the University did not change.

TABLE 61
Data on Fourth-Year Students, Law

Number

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	*	28	8	36
1840/41	*	26	9	35
1845/46	10	41	*	51
1849/50	5	74	*	79

Average Age

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	*	21.3	22.1	21.5
1840/41	*	21.8	21.6	21.7
1845/46	21.5	22.6	*	22.4
1849/50	24.0	22.4	*	22.5

Average Number of Years Spent in the University

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	*	4.5	4.5	4.5
1840/41	*	3.3	3.9	3.5
1845/46	3.2	4.8	*	4.5
1849/50	4.6	4.5	*	4.5

Educational Background

<u>Year</u>	<u>Gymnasium</u> <u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Home</u> <u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>
1834/35	*	11	*	8	*	7
1840/41	*	6	*	3	*	12
1845/46	7	14	*	11	3	10
1849/50	1	35	*	16	4	17

Social Origins of "State" Students

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	*	*	2	1
Bureaucrat	*	*	4	*
Clergy	*	*	*	*
Burgher	*	*	1	*
Merchant	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	3	4

Social Origins of Self-Supported Students

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>
Gentry	13	21	26	49
Bureaucrat	8	2	4	8
Clergy	4	1	4	4
Burgher	*	*	3	2
Merchant	*	*	2	1
Other	3	2	2	8

Finally, medicine was a bit different, since it required five years of study.

In the 1840s the graduating class decreased in size, which was not good news for a government that needed doctors. (Table 62) Educational background, as

expected, shifted away from home education, and the proportion of gentry students rose appreciably, mainly at the expense of the clergy. Because of the longer course of studies, the average age of medical students at graduation was higher, and it too increased in the period, as did the average number of years spent at the school.

TABLE 62
Data on Fifth-Year Students, Medicine

Number

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	22	33	10	65
1840/41	40	24	4	68
1845/46	19	20	*	39
1849/50	24	30	*	54

Average Age

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	23.2	23.9	22.1	23.4
1840/41	24.4	23.0	21.7	23.7
1845/46	24.6	23.3	*	24.0
1849/50	25.0	23.9	*	24.5

Average Number of Years Spent in the University

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Auditors</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834/35	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.6
1840/41	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.8
1845/46	5.0	5.2	*	5.1
1849/50	5.0	5.2	*	5.1

Educational Background

Gymnasium Home Other

<u>Year</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Self</u>
1834/35	11	5	1	8	10	18
1840/41	6	10	*	4	34	9
1845/46	9	5	5	9	5	6
1849/50	13	14	2	3	9	12

Social Origins of "State" Students

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>	
Gentry	3		5	7	6
Bureaucrat	3		*	1	4
Clergy	6		26	1	4
Burgher	4		1	5	2
Merchant	*		2	*	2
Other	6		6	5	6

Social Origins of Self-Supported Students

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1845/46</u>	<u>1849/50</u>	
Gentry	11	16	12		13
Bureaucrat	5	*	2		1
Clergy	15	26	1		4
Burgher	*	1	2		3
Merchant	1	2	*		1
Other	1	6	3		8

In sum, in each department, except Law, the time spent at the University by fourth-year students increased in the 1840s: in Letters from 4.1 to 4.7, in Mathematics from 3.6 to 4.3, and in Medicine from 4.6 to 5.1. This indicated that the course of studies did not get any easier for students--despite their more rigorous gymnasium preparation--and it usually took an extra year to complete. This was also confirmed by the fact that a growing average did not get promoted each year, though the number who actually left school, assuming for academic reasons, was quite low. (Table 63) Students who did not finish the University

got rank benefits equivalent to those who had finished a gymnasium.²³

TABLE 63
Annual Failures

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Left school</u>	<u>Not promoted</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834	6	55	42	3	106(35)
1836/37	5	37	99	*	141(25)
1838/39	5	76	113	*	194(30)
1841/42	2	73	155	*	230(31)
1844/45	6	49	107	15	177(26)
1848/49	5	136	215	*	356(53)

Source: University annual reports. The figure in parenthesis is the percentage (Not promoted divided by (the number of students minus the number of degrees issued)).

Students preparing to graduate had to meet the stiffer degree requirements of the new regulations issued in 1837, with which Uvarov lengthened the course of studies from three to four years--five years for medical students. The regulations also prohibited students from remaining at the same level for more than two years, i.e., if they flunked their exams a second time they were expelled, because the regime did not want them just hanging around in school.

²³"O prichislenii nekonchivshikh universitetskogo kursa studentov ko vtoromu razriadu po Polozheniiu o chinakh," Zhurnal, 14 (April 1836): clv-vi.

For any degree, a student petitioned the rector, who passed the request on to the respective dean for the necessary examinations. Degrees still conferred rank privileges: Ph.D.--rank 8, master's--9, and candidate--10. (Medical degrees were different.)²⁴ Grades went according to the scale of 0 (complete lack of knowledge), 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (excellent), but the totals necessary for a degree fluctuated constantly. For example, before 1840 a student needed an average of "3.5" or better in all his subjects to be promoted.²⁵

²⁴"Polozhenie ob ispytaniakh na uchenyia stepeni," 984-88; Uvarov, Desiatiletie Ministerstva, 18.

²⁵Otchet 1841/42, 64-65; Afanas'ev, "Moskovskii universitet," 362.

TABLE 64
Number of Ph.D. Degrees in Russia

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>St. Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>	
1835	*	12	*		*	*	*
1836	*	1	*		*	*	*
1837	1	1	*		*	*	*
1838	1	1	1		*	*	1
1839	*	3	4		2	3	3
1840	*	*	*		*	*	1
1841	*	3	*		*	*	1
1842	*	2	*		*	*	*
1843	*	*	*		*	*	*
1844	1	1	*		*	*	1
1845	1	*	1		*	*	*
1846	2	1	2		*	*	1
1847	1	1	2		*	*	3
1848	1	*	2		*	*	*
Total:	8	26	12		2	3	11

Source: "Sravnitel'nyia vedomosti," Zhurnal, 10 (1836): 316-17; 18 (1838): 320-21; 26 (1840): 84-85; 34 (1842): 18-19; 42 (1844): 18-19; 50 (1846): 18-19; 58 (1848): 18-19; 66 (1850): 50-51; 74 (1852): 32-33.

The situation in Russia with regard to academic degrees issued by all the universities was not impressive in the 1840s. The universities generally granted few higher degrees, which was not surprising considering the difficulty of the requirements. In fact, under Stroganov, Moscow granted only eight doctoral degrees. (Table 64) Even Kharkov University granted twelve, while the University of St. Petersburg gave out twenty-six (twelve of which were for participants of the Professors' Institute).

Master's degrees were awarded only slightly more frequently than doctoral degrees, and Moscow granted twenty-nine, which placed it in second place in the country behind St. Petersburg, which gave out thirty-seven. (Table 65)

TABLE 65
Number of Master's Degrees in Russia

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>St. Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>	
1835	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1836	*	2	1	1	2	2	*
1837	*	*	1	*	*	*	3
1838	3	*	1	*	2	2	1
1839	2	1	4	*	3	3	*
1840	3	1	*	*	*	*	3
1841	*	2	*	4	*	*	4
1842	1	2	*	3	1	1	*
1843	3	2	*	2	*	*	1
1844	5	1	*	*	*	*	3
1845	4	3	*	*	4	4	2
1846	1	4	3	*	3	3	1
1847	2	15	4	*	*	*	2
1848	5	4	1	*	4	4	2
Total:	29	37	15	10	19	19	22

TABLE 66
Number of Candidate Degrees in Russia

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>St. Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>	
1835	34	25	16	11	*	*	14
1836	11	23	11	6	*	*	7
1837	*	2	15	11	*	*	23
1838	19	37	7	*	19	19	13
1839	19	37	12	6	10	10	25
1840	32	24	22	12	7	7	23
1841	30	27	20	12	13	13	35
1842	29	33	27	13	9	9	28
1843	29	37	27	14	22	22	27
1844	23	48	28	23	12	12	30
1845	27	47	38	24	25	25	34
1846	33	33	26	26	16	16	34
1847	45	64	17	11	28	28	20
1848	38	70	15	23	16	16	41
Total:	369	507	281	192	177	177	354

Moscow was slightly more successful in awarding candidate degrees, but it still lagged behind St. Petersburg. (Table 66) St. Petersburg, despite having fewer students, gave about forty percent more candidate degrees than Moscow.

TABLE 67
Number of "Real" Student Degrees in Russia

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>St. Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>	
1835	33	15	29		13	*	23
1836	30	42	29		15	*	22
1837	*	1	32		21	*	13
1838	30	26	10		*	12	10
1839	34	24	*		*	14	22
1840	36	33	41		22	4	17
1841	60	27	34		12	9	25
1842	45	30	35		18	3	17
1843	72	32	41		12	9	20
1844	77	23	39		17	21	21
1845	54	34	51		24	32	27
1846	50	25	40		31	13	28
1847	60	44	41		33	24	28
1848	64	21	58		34	30	26
Total:	645	377	480	252	171	299	

Moscow's true success was in graduating a significant quantity of "real" students, far more than any other university in the country. (Table 67)

Overall, Moscow was the only university to show a steady increase in the annual number of degrees granted, and it also gave the most degrees for the period from 1835 to 1848. (Table 68) Through its graduates, the University further guaranteed its position of influence in Russian society. Counting those who attended or were exposed to the University, without necessarily graduating, one can see why Moscow University, in terms of sheer numbers, was far more important as a cultural force than the other universities.

TABLE 68

Total Number of Academic Degrees in Russia

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>St. Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>
1835	67	52	45	24	*	37
1836	41	68	41	22	2	29
1837	1	4	48	32	*	39
1838	53	64	19	*	33	25
1839	55	65	20	8	30	50
1840	71	58	63	34	11	44
1841	90	59	54	28	22	65
1842	75	67	62	34	13	45
1843	104	71	68	28	31	48
1844	106	73	67	40	33	55
1845	86	84	90	48	61	63
1846	86	63	71	57	32	64
1847	108	124	64	44	52	53
1848	108	95	76	57	50	69
Total	1,051	947	788	456	370	686

If the figures on degrees are broken down by department, then they indicate that Mathematics and Law graduated the most students annually, while the yearly number of Letters degrees dropped. (Table 69)

TABLE 69
Annual Academic Degrees by Department

Letters

<u>Year</u>	<u>Doctor</u>	<u>Master's</u>	<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Real Student</u>	<u>Student</u>	
1834/35	*		*	12	10	19
1835/36	*		*	4	12	22
1838/39	*		1	4	12	14
1839/40	*		1	8	9	12
1840/41	*		*	14	9	19
1844/45	*		3	10	3	29
1848/49	2		2	9	11	5

Mathematics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Doctor</u>	<u>Master's</u>	<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Real Student</u>	<u>Student</u>	
1834/35	*		*	8	5	16
1835/36	*		*	7	1	16
1838/39	*		1	9	2	17
1839/40	*		2	14	11	31
1840/41	*		*	7	24	28
1844/45	*		1	7	15	73
1848/49	*		*	12	33	7

Law

<u>Year</u>	<u>Doctor</u>	<u>Master's</u>	<u>Candidate</u>	<u>Real Student</u>	<u>Student</u>	
1834/35	*		*	12	18	49
1835/36	*		*	*	17	40
1838/39	*		*	6	18	56
1839/40	*		*	10	16	42
1840/41	*		*	9	27	47
1844/45	1		*	10	36	112
1848/49	*		*	21	38	8

Source: University annual reports; Kononkov, Istoriia fiziki v Moskovskom universitete, 229.

With regard to the class origins of degree recipients, the higher degrees of doctor, master's, and candidate were almost exclusively attained by the gentry,

as it required significant personal means to continue studies without any income.

This gentry dominance was offset in the aggregate totals by the mixture of medical degrees. (Table 70)

TABLE 70
Social Background of Academic Degrees
Ph.D.

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1844/45</u>	<u>1848/49</u>	
Gentry	*		1	1	4
Clergy	*		*	*	1
Burgher	*		*	*	*
Merchant	*		*	*	*
Other	*		*	*	1

Note: Includes medical doctors.

Master's

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1844/45</u>	<u>1848/49</u>	
Gentry	*		*	4	2
Clergy	*		*	*	*
Burgher	*		*	*	*
Merchant	*		*	*	*
Other	*		*	*	*

Candidate

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1844/45</u>	<u>1848/49</u>	
Gentry	23		16	17	23
Clergy	4		1	4	2
Burgher	4		6	1	2
Merchant	*		1	1	1
Other	3		6	4	6

"Real" Student

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1844/45</u>	<u>1848/49</u>
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Gentry	19	34	25	50
Clergy	2	2	5	5
Burgher	5	6	3	8
Merchant	3	6	2	6
Other	4	12	19	8

All Degrees

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1844/45</u>	<u>1848/49</u>
Gentry	157 (51)	129 (36)	194 (36)	151 (41)
Clergy	42	58	42	23
Burgher	27	34	51	37
Merchant	33	23	35	18
Other	54	118	221	13

Note: Includes medical degrees. The figures in parenthesis are the percentages.

Uvarov also issued separate regulations in 1838 that governed medical degrees. The basic degrees consisted of lekar' (physician), doktor meditsiny (doctor of medicine), and doktor meditsiny i khirurgii (doctor of medicine and surgery). For the degree of physician, a student completed the five-year course, took exams in all sixteen subjects, and then dissected a corpse. A doctor of medicine, examined in Latin, was a physician who had served at least four years, passed an oral exam, successfully answered two written questions, and then

wrote and defended a dissertation.²⁶

The number of medical degrees awarded by the University slowly, but not dramatically, increased under Stroganov. In the entire country, Moscow was second only to Dorpat in the number of doctors produced. (Table 71) The small number was due primarily to the difficulty of the requirements.

TABLE 71
Number of Medical Doctors Degrees in Russia

Year	Moscow	St. Petersburg	Kharkov	Kazan	Kiev	Dorpat	
1835	1	*		*		*	25
1836	3	*		*		1	32
1837	1	*		2		1	9
1838	4	*		4		*	12
1839	8	*		*		1	4
1840	5	*		*		1	3
1841	1	*		*		*	*
1842	2	*		1		1	*
1843	2	*		*		*	2
1844	1	*		*		*	*
1845	*	*		*		*	1
1846	2	*		*		*	6
1847	2	*		*		*	13
1848	6	*		*		*	17
Total:	38	0		7		5	124

Source: "Sravnitel'nyia vedomosti," Zhurnal, 10 (1836): 316-17; 18 (1838): 320-21; 26 (1840): 84-85; 34 (1842): 18-19; 42 (1844): 18-19; 50 (1846): 18-19; 58

²⁶"Pravila ispytaniia meditsinskikh, veterinarnykh i farmatsevticheskikh chinovnikov," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 1, 1122-42.

(1848): 18-19; 66 (1850): 50-51; 74 (1852): 32-33.

Moscow also produced the largest number of physicians in the country, but there was no consistent growth to these numbers. (Table 72)

TABLE 72
Number of Medical Physician Degrees in Russia

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>St. Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>	
1835	58	*		23	9	*	8
1836	35	*		51	14	*	19
1837	*	*		32	17	*	16
1838	23	*		12	*	*	15
1839	40	*		20	16	*	28
1840	33	*		47	14	*	34
1841	68	*		62	9	*	33
1842	61	*		42	42	*	36
1843	55	*		38	4	*	28
1844	117	*		68	31	*	38
1845	96	*		76	21	9	41
1846	57	*		6	1	35	11
1847	43	*		29	13	12	8
1848	42	*		11	11	35	7
Total	728	*		517	202	91	314

As for class background of medical degrees, although the percentage of nobles receiving degrees increased, there was still a sizeable mixture from other social classes. (Table 73)

TABLE 73
Social Background of Medical Degrees

<u>Class</u>	<u>1834/35</u>	<u>1840/41</u>	<u>1844/45</u>	<u>1848/49</u>
Gentry	38 (34)	13 (13)	38 (24)	27 (44)
Clergy	23 (20)	29 (29)	14 (9)	6 (10)
Burgher	10 (9)	9 (9)	32 (20)	8 (13)
Merchant	11 (10)	4 (4)	9 (6)	8 (13)
Other	31 (27)	45 (45)	64 (41)	13 (20)

Source: University annual reports. (Percentage).

During the curatorship of Stroganov, the Moscow student body almost tripled in size, thus straining the school's physical facilities and faculty. At the same time, the University became gradually more exclusive in nature, as the percentage of gentry studying at the school increased, especially in the ever more popular Law Department. This was partly a result of the regime's policy of enticing the nobility to higher education with the promise of service benefits and financial aid while at the same time erecting barriers to other classes, e.g., tuition. The student body also became more diverse because of the presence of Finnish, Belorussian, Armenian, and Polish students.

Though more of the student body had attended gymnasia, students spent ever more time at the University and still exhibited a high failure rate on the yearly exams. While the level of success demanded by the school may have been commensurate with that of its European peers, that level may have exceeded the abilities of Russian students.